

पाइप लाइन ली जाय। हल्दिया में जो रिफाइनरी चल रही है वह पूरी की पूरी फार। क्रूड आयल पर डिपेंड करती है। इसलिए अगर इम्पोर्टेड क्रूड आयल पम्प करके बरौनी भेजा जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो चार मिलियन टन की उसकी कंपीमिटी है उसका पूरा यूटिलाइजेशन किया जा सकता है। अन्यथा जो अवस्था है, वहाँ बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन वही फरनिश आयल लेकर चलता है, जसा कि आपके ज्ञात है। बिहार में बिजली की अवस्था बहुत खराब है और बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को अगर फॉसिल आयल न मिला तो वह भी बंद हो जायेगा। इसके साथ ही वहाँ जो हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन की फर्टिलाइजर यूनिट है वह इस आयल रिफाइनरी में नेपथा लेती है, जो उसका रा-मेटी रियल है। उसे भी अगर नेपथा नहीं मिलेगा तो वह कारखाना बंद हो जायेगा। इस कारखाने के कमजोर हो जाने से, रुग्ण हो जाने से और भी जितनी पब्लिक सेक्टर इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ है वे रुग्ण हो चुकी हैं। अगर आप इस इलाके का दौरा करें तो पायेंगे कि उस इलाके में गकड़ों स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जो सैरौनी आयल रिफाइनरी, हिन्दुस्तान फर्टिलाइजर और बरौनी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को कटार करने के लिये चलती हैं। इन सब की अवस्था खराब है। मुझे जान है कि हमारी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी ने इसका एप्लायमेंट दिया था और उस इलाके में एक पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स लगाने का अनुमोदन किया था। पर आज तक वह अनुमोदन पत्र हमारे पेट्रोलियम विभाग में पड़ा हुआ है, आज तक उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। वहाँ के लोग, जिस इलाके का संवर्धन आपके बतौर किया गया था कि यह जमीन एक्वायर होगी, उस जमीन के बारे में, उस जमीन के मालिक आज तक इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि कब यह जमीन एक्वायर होगी और कब यह पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स बनेगा। पेरी मांग है कि सिर्फ बरौनी आयल रिफाइनरी के लिये फारेन क्रूड लेने की ही आप व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे बल्कि वहाँ पर

पेट्रो-कैमिकल कम्प्लेक्स, जिसके लिये हमारी पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री इंदिरा जी ने बतौर दिया था, उसको निभायेंगे। यही कहते हुए मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): Shri Kamal Morarka. Not present.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, may I seek some clarification? According to this Revised List of Business, the Private Members' Business would start at 2 o'clock.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): No. It is at 2.30 p.m.

SHRI PASUMPON THA. KIRUTTINAN (Tamil Nadu): 2 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): It is at 2.30 p.m. I think it is a printing mistake. It has been our convention that we take up the Private Members' Business at 2.30 p.m. Today also, we will take it up at that

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Can you finish all the special mentions before that?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): I am trying to finish them. Shrimati Jayanthi Natarajan. Not present.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, in Hindi it is printed as "2.30".

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): As I told you, it is a printing mistake. The Secretariat also has informed me that it is a printing mistake. I am sorry for the inconvenience caused to hon. Members. Shri Mentay Padmanabham.

Impending changes in Textbooks used in total literacy programme by Andhra Pradesh Government

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, we have been discussing in this House the deleterious effects on the Indian Society of religious fundamentalism and obscurantism. Some parties, some people, who have been wedded to a concept like 'hindutva' are trying to change the text-books, the curricula and whatever reading material is available in this country to the students at various classes, to suit their particular ideologies. We have taken strong exception to this kind of bringing changes or dabbling with the reading material available to the students at various levels of the educational system.

Sir, this is a very serious matter. The Government cannot arrogate to itself the right to determine what people should know and what people should not know. This smacks of the worst aspect of nazism as well as fascism. I do not want to enter into any controversy on this issue. But this is not a good omen for the development of the thought process of this country. As you know, after the success of the Ernakulam experiment in Kerala, the Government of India is implementing the Total Literacy Scheme. This Scheme is mainly intended to eradicate illiteracy which is prevalent in various parts of the country.

Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, under this scheme, Nellore District was selected for implementation of the scheme. And, the textbooks supplied to the Adult Education Camps under this scheme are prepared under the syllabus or the norms fixed by the NCERT. One of the lessons in these text-books is about the ill-effects of alcoholism. So most of the women who attended these camps in Nellore district are inspired by this lesson and they started this agitation which is now going on in almost all parts of Andhra Pradesh—antiliquor movement. Some of the officers who are in charge of the implementation of the literacy or post-literacy scheme, are rather enthusiastic. They wanted to motivate the people who attend the literacy camps. In their over-enthusiasm, they have created a sort of awareness, particularly

about the ill-effects of drinking liquor and arrack and women in those parts have been inspired and they have taken up this movement in a big way. The Government having come to know that this agitation against liquor drinking is spreading like a wild fire, have been transferred the Collector of that particular district who has been instrumental in creating this kind of awareness among women who are agitating there. The main reason for doing so is that they are losing their revenue which they get from the sale of arrack and which comes to round about Rs. 850 crores. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is losing this much money on this count and they are worried about their loss of revenue because of this movement. It appeared in some newspaper and I would like to take it up with the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I would also like to request the Central Government here to look into this matter. (*Interruptions*) Nobody is here. Nobody is here from the Home Ministry or the Human Resource Development Ministry. Only the Health Minister is here. But he is not concerned with it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): But a Minister is a Minister. He is representing the Government of India.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: The Government of Andhra Pradesh is now thinking of changing these text-books. They want to censor this particular lesson which inspired women to take up this agitation against liquor traders. This is highly reprehensible. It smacks of fascism. It had never happened. Some of the Governments, I don't want to mention any names—have created sort of differences, a sort of controversy in the media that they want to change the text-books; they want to reverse the process of history; they want to take up some historical facts as non-facts and they want to inject their own ideological thinking to suit them. We condemn it. This action of the Government of Andhra Pradesh is highly condemnable and I appeal to the Go-

vernment, particularly the Home Ministry as well as the Human Resource Development Ministry that they have no right to change the syllabus of the text-books supplied under the literacy scheme as well as the post-literacy scheme because the funding of this scheme is done by the Central Government. The stake of the State Government is very little. This literacy scheme is being organised by the State Governments under the direction, under the instructions and under the norms fixed by the Central Government. Therefore, I request that the Central Government should interfere in the matter and see that the text-books supplied to the students or the people who are attending the adult education camps are not changed and they remain the same. Thank you very much for allowing me to make this Special Mention.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what my hon. colleague has said. This movement in Andhra Pradesh which is now fighting the Government suppliers of alcohol has snowballed because of this awareness. The Government unwittingly opened the eyes and the women of the State have taken up this campaign and because of that, there are so many other developments that have been taking place. At this juncture, if the Government wants to object to a lesson which is being taught in the adult literacy centres and if they want to remove this particular story, it is going to reflect very sadly on what we claim as a literacy drive.

WOMEN'S MOVEMENT AGAINST LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Part of what I am going to say is virtually an extension of what my hon. colleague, Mr. Padmanabham, has just spoken about. Going on to a much broader perspective I would like to start by quoting Article 47 of the Constitution and I think it is our good luck that the

hon. Health Minister is sitting with us. Article 47 states:

"Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health—the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health."

Sir, I go on to state that just in the year 1991-92 in the State of Andhra Pradesh itself we had 1,500 deaths related to alcohol drinking. Besides this, I would also want the Home Minister to make a survey to find out how much allocation is made for people who are occupying beds in the Government hospitals which are related to liquor diseases in terms of enlarged liver, cirrhosis, malnutrition deficiencies and other things. Simultaneously, Sir, I would also like to focus the attention of the House towards the pressing problem of rising incidence of crime against women in various States because the State Governments, in total contravention of the fundamental right given to a citizen under Article 47 of the Constitution, are allowing, aiding and abetting the sale of liquor. Sir, I want to point out it is not liquor *per se*, it is not arrack *per se* or alcohol *per se* that I am objecting to, but it is the whole, comprehensive problem that the country is battling against that I am anxious about. We cannot get a qualitatively better country if a man who cannot read who works throughout the day for his daily wages spends more than half of it on liquor. This alcohol brings about a vicious circle because the revenue is collected by the State from the sale of liquor. In Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 850 crores is the revenue which comes from the sale of liquor. Now it is with the liquor barons that we bring about criminalisation of policking because these people, in turn