

PROF. SOURENDRA BHAT-TACHARJEE: In reply to a portion of the question of the lady Member, the Minister volunteered to say that in the matter of management teachers should have participation up to a certain level. Now, actually what is this 'certain level' ? That perhaps needs to be clarified. In the academic field participation of teachers and educational workers in the management is a well-defined principle propounded by all the teachers' organisations.

Part (2) of my question is: what is the difference in the qualifications between the Principal Grade I and Grade II. Does the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan have any well-defined rules at all or it is run by the whims and caprices of those who are at the helm of affairs at a given point of time ?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:

The first question needs a very elaborate answer. The question is, at what level ? Today it is at the lower management committee level. Now, what I have offered to them is not that. In my discussions, I have told them that I am prepared to discuss that offer up to the level of the Sangathan i. e. the central body. We can certainly discuss the matter. That is what I told them during my discussion. But that was the only one body. Till this day it was only considered that the teachers can be a part, of the management. Now, this Government is having a different approach to this problem. We are prepared to discuss it and, if possible, we are also trying to find out from other States how the schools are being managed and how the colleges are being managed. We have also taken note of the fact that in the university academic councils teachers' representatives are there. So, taking into consideration all these aspects we are going to look into all these issues.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHAT-TACHARJEE: What about the other part of my question ? It is regarding difference in qualifications between Principal Grade II and Grade I ? On the other part I understand we would not get a reply.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Grade II principal is supposed to teach from 1st to 8th standard. He is equipped only for that purpose. Grade I Principal is equipped for different kinds of students and different categories of students i. e. from 9th to 12th standard.

"Movement against construction of Narmada Dam"

*383. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a movement against the construction of Narmada Dam by environmentalists and social workers;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is Government's reaction to their demands;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Narmada Dam is likely to pose a threat to environment and to the ecological balance; and

(e) if so, in what manner Government propose to meet this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A review of the Narmada Sagar Project has been demanded because of apprehensions about the environmental effects.

(c) The Government will ensure the protection of the environment.

(d) and (e) The Narmada Sagar Project utilizes about 41000 ha. of forest land and affects 254 villages. The adverse impacts are proposed to be mitigated through implementation of action plans for compensatory afforestation, rehabilitation of flora and fauna along with rehabilitation of affected population, relocation of historical monuments, measures to control water borne and communicable diseases, catchment treatment and Command area development etc.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में मध्य प्रदेश से आए हज़ारों आदिवासी समाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के साथ पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञों के साथ पिछले कई दिनों तक झटकते रहे, पड़े रहे, डंडे खाते रहे और मांग करते रहे कि उनके अपने क्षेत्र में जो नर्मदा बांध बनाने की योजना है, जिसे कि जबरदस्ती बनाया जा रहा है, उसको रोका जाय क्योंकि जहाँ उससे लाखों लोग प्रभावित हो रहे हैं, विस्थापित हो रहे हैं वहीं पर पर्यावरण और पूरी एकोलोजी को समस्या उत्पन्न हो गयी है। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जहाँ इस सरकार ने बायदा चुनाव के दौरान किया था कि विस्थापितों को पूर्ण मुआवजा दिया जाएगा, उनकी स्थापना की जाएगी, उन को संरक्षण दिया जाएगा, लेकिन कार्य पूरे-पूरे उल्टे दिशा में चल रहा है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, हृद तो उस समय हो गयी जब उन लोगों ने यहाँ पर आकर मांग की और उनकी मांग को नहीं माना गया।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस संदर्भ में सरकार जब तक पर्यावरण और एकोलोजी की जो समस्याएँ हैं और जो उठायी गयी हैं, उनका समाधान नहीं होता है तब तक क्या बांध बनने पर रोक लगाएगी? दूसरे, विस्थापित जिनकी स्थापना हेतु पूर्व मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार और केन्द्र की सरकार के नेतृत्व में जो

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, the Narmada Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh and the Sardar Sarovar project in Gujarat have both been granted environmental and forest clearance in 1987 subject to formulation and the implementation of action plans *pari passu* with engineering works. On the basis of the dialogue between Baba Amte and the Prime Minister it has been agreed to open a dialogue between the Government and local people. Three Secretaries have been nominated in the official delegation. These are, Secretary Water Resources, Secretary Welfare and Secretary Environment and Forests and an exhaustive listing is being made of the issues to be discussed and resolved. On the other hand, as far as environmental clearances are concerned, the States were supposed to give their environment plans by December 1989. They have not done so, and therefore, We have asked them to comply with all the environmental conditions stipulated earlier within a reasonable time.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि एनवायरनमेंट विभाग द्वारा इसकी परमीशन 87 में दी गयी थी। यह सही है, लेकिन कुछ शर्तों के साथ उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया है लेकिन उन शर्तों को पूरा किए बिना ही उस पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू करा दिया गया है और विस्थापितों की स्थापना हेतु जो योजना बनायी गयी थी, उस पर भी जो कार्यवाही चल रही थी, उसे मैं देखकर आया हूँ, उस पर कार्य बंद हो गया है और विस्थापितों और पर्यावरण विशेषज्ञों की किसी भी मांग पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है उल्टे दोषारोपण किया जा रहा है कि इस बांध की स्वीकृति पिछले समय में दी गयी थी। यह सच है, लेकिन स्वीकृति शर्तों के साथ दी गयी थी और उन शर्तों के क्रियान्वयन की दिशा में कार्य प्रारम्भ हो गया था। लेकिन

जब से राष्ट्रीय मोर्चा की सरकार आई है, उस पर पूर्ण बंदिश हो गयी है और इसीलिए वहां के हजारों आदिवासी यहां तक आने के लिए मजबूर हुए, परेशान हुए मगर उस पर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मंत्री महोदय के बारे में चर्चा है कि वे पर्यावरण प्रेमी हैं तो मैं सोचता रहा कि शायद वे प्राथमिकता के आधार पर इस काम को हाथ में लेंगी, लेकिन ये भी पूंजीपतियों के प्रभाव में आकर उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं।

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : मेरा सवाल यही है कि जो आरोप इन्होंने लगाए हैं, वे सलत हैं और ये जो शर्तें इन्होंने अभी बताई हैं,.....

श्री सभापति : आपका प्रश्न क्या है ? आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : आदणीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने पूछा है कि जो शर्तें उस समय रखी गई थीं कि पहले इकोलोजी और पर्यावरण की जो शर्तें परमीशन में रखी गई है, जब तक वे पूरी नहीं होगी तब तक यह बांध नहीं बनना चाहिए। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको स्वीकार करती हैं ? दूसरी, विस्थापितों की जो मैंने बात कही है कि विस्थापितों के लिए जो योजना बनाई गई थी, वह योजना भी कार्यान्वित होनी चाहिए क्योंकि विस्थापितों का दर्द समझना अत्यावश्यक है, मंत्री महोदय। आपका वास्ता गांव से नहीं पड़ा है, गांव में जाकर आप देखिए, लोग परेशान होते हैं, उन लोगों का जीवन बर्बाद हो जाता है। यहां एयर-कंडीशण्ड रूम में बैठकर आप उनका अंदाजा नहीं लगा सकते कि वे लोग किस तरह परेशान होते हैं, किस तरह उनका जीवन बर्बाद हो जाता है, किस तरह गुलामी का जीवन जीते हैं।.... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Sir, it is highly objectionable.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह ठाकुर : मोरारका जी, आप हमेशा मेरे बीच में बोलते हैं।

.... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन लाखों विस्थापितों के लिए, जो कि करीब 1200 गांवों में रहते हैं, उनके लिए जो कार्य-योजना पूर्व सरकार ने बनाई है, जब तक उसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता, तब तक क्या उस बांध के कार्य को यथास्थिति बनाए रखा जाएगा ? यह मेरी मांग भी है और अगर ऐसा नहीं होगा तो हम लोग इसके लिए आन्दोलन भी करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री बोरेन जे. शाह : आंदोलन करेंगे, यह सवाल में कैसे आ सकता है ?

श्री सभापति : उन्होंने पूछा है कि विस्थापितों के लिए जब तक प्रबंध नहीं होता तब तक क्या आप उसको रोकने के लिए प्रबंध करेंगी ?

SMT. MANEKA GANDHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir,.... (Interruptions)----- of the Narmada Project is that I am attacked both by the pro-Narmada and by the anti-Narmada Project people. So I do not think I should be accused of bias either by capitalists or by anybody else.

As for the action proposed to be taken, if there is violation of the conditions imposed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the amount of catchment treamcnl involved in huge. It really comes to about 7. 7 lakh hectares for M. P. area of Sardar Sarovar catchment. There has to be treatment in the catchment plus rehabilitation of about 1. 30 lakh people. Therefore we are very strict about this. Now, I am going to tell you what alternatives we have.

The Environment and Forests Ministry clearance, as I said before, was granted in 1987 with the clear condition that the detailed action-plan would be formulated. and made available to the Ministry by December 1989 so that the same could be implemented *pari passu* with the engineering works. In the absence

of compliance of the stipulated conditions, the following action is called for and this is where we stand: Either the project authorities must approach to us, that is the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to seek an extension of approval beyond December 1989 or; the Ministry of Environment and Forests may invoke the provisions of the E. P. A., the Environment Protection Act, and order alternative which they have promised the stoppage of work. The third alternative which they have promised us is, by the next meeting they will give us the entire detailed plan and we will see that they are carried out. I am as concerned as you are. In fact, the whole Government is as concerned as you are that not only this project goes through successfully but the rehabilitation also takes place and the catchment area treatment is done.

श्री अजीत जोगी : सभापति महोदय, जो तीन लाख विस्थापित हो रहे हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश आदिवासी हैं और आदिवासियों का पुराना अनुभव बड़े बांधों के विषय में अत्यन्त कटु है। जब भी बड़े बांध बने हैं और वे विस्थापित हुये हैं तो उनके पुनर्वास का वायदा तो किया जाता है, किन्तु वे पुनर्वासी होते नहीं। आदिवासियों की नियति ही यह है कि विकास के लिये जब भी कोई काम होता है तो वे तो डूबाये जाते हैं और लाभ मैदानी लोगों को होता है। इसलिये उस संदर्भ में मैं मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आदिवासियों को पुनर्वास करने की योजना बनाई गई है, उसमें क्या इन बातों का ध्यान रखा जायेगा :

(अ) कि आदिवासी को जब मुआवजा दिया जाता है तो केवल उस भूमि का दिया जाता है, उस मकान का दिया जाता है, जिसमें वह रहता है ... किन्तु आदिवासी की आजीविका उस भूमि और मकान से नहीं चलती है, उसकी आजीविका का 80 से 90 प्रतिशत भाग तो उस जंगल से आता है जो

उसके आसपास है। जो मुआवजा दिया जायेगा, जो कम्पेंसेशन दिया जायेगा तो क्या इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि जंगल से जो उसकी आजीविका चल रही है, उसका भी उसको प्रतिकर मिले।

(ब) मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि आदिवासी समूहों में रहते हैं, उनका पुनर्वास अगर अलग-अलग कर दिया गया तो वह पुनर्वास उनको बिल्कुल सड़क पर छोड़ देगा और उनकी संस्कृति, उनकी आजीविका, उनका जीवन ठीक नहीं चल पायेगा। इसलिये यदि उनको पुनर्वासित किया जायेगा तो क्या इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि कि चूंकि समूह में वे रहने के अभ्यस्त हैं तो उसी समूह में पुनर्वासित किया जायेगा ?

(स) मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इन आदिवासियों को पुनर्वासित करने के लिये ... (व्यवधान) ...

Sir, the tribals are getting affected; that is why the question is important (Interruptions)....

श्री अजीत जोगी : मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इन को बसाने के लिये (व्यवधान)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Sir, there is need for a dam on the flow of questions also. ... (Interruptions) _____

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is an Adivasi himself _____ (Interruptions) _____

श्री अजीत जोगी : मैं यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या आदिवासियों को इधर-उधर न बसाकर, उन तमाम जगहों पर यानि कमांड ऐरिया जिसमें बांध का लाभ मिलेगा, उसमें बसाया जायेगा ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, आप प्रेमी के बाद जोगी को बुलाते हैं तो यही हाल होगा।

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I agree that rehabilitation is always very difficult for those who have been uprooted and many never find their feet again. In fact, the whole term "rehabilitation" means to put back into the original, into a similar habitat, and what we do most of the time is mere displacement. Because I have this in mind and because I believe that rehabilitation is the most important aspect of this whole scheme, I have asked the Gujarat Government to give us a very, very detailed plan, and one of the things I have suggested to the Chief Minister is that no Adivasis be taken piecemeal, that is four families and five families being put into a Gujarati village, but instead special villages near irrigated agricultural areas should be constructed for them and they should all live together. So, this is something which we have already suggested — *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two questions remain.... *(Interruptions)*... Will you please keep quiet? I will put it for you. Will they be rehabilitated in the irrigated area? That is one question of his and while some compensation is being paid, will you take care of what they collect or get from the forest produce? This is another question.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Well, rehabilitation plans of the Gujarat Government only for Sardar Sarovar Project are ready and the other plans are not quite ready. But I think every effort will be made to rehabilitate them with irrigated land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other thing is, the Adivasi collects certain forest produce and that is also a part of his living. Will you keep that in view while giving compensation?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, they will not be rehabilitated in A grade forest land.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, he does not want that. When you are paying compensation and when you pay compensation for the land that they were occupying or the huts that were there, will you also take into consideration the fact that they collect forest produce like Mahua, Khironji etc..... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: No, I cannot say yes to this because I have to ask the Chief Minister of Gujarat.... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You keep it in view.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Whether he has included this,... *(Interruptions)*... Certainly, it should be... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: It should be included because so far compensation has not been paid for the forest wealth... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She says, she will look into this.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: It was reported by UNI that Baba Amte has said.... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, the Prime Minister said, "The question should be dammed." I think, that should be taken off the record. That is what he said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: **अप पूरा सुना करे**
He said that there should be a dam on the flow of questions.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: The news reported in a

newspaper, is that 80 million trees are to be submerged because of the catchment area being 1.1 million hectares. I would like to ask a question: Within low much of area these trees will be submerged because if it is technically counted, it will not be more than 20 million? Has the Government studied this aspect of submergence of trees?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Actually, Sir, the Forest Survey of India has done a detailed survey and made a report on the environmental losses... [Interruptions]... I am going to read out the details about the environmental losses that have been computed.

The forest land is being submerged is 40,332 hectares in the Narmada Sagar area and 13,744 hectares in the Sardar Sarovar area. The total loss on account of timber lost is being computed as Rs. 320 crores for Narmada Sagar. Sir, this is only one of the losses that will come.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Chaturanan Mishra.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो कहा गया कि करीब तीन लाख व्यक्ति या परिवार अपरूटिड हो रहे हैं तो इसके लिये सरकार जो बसाने की व्यवस्था कर रही है उसमें कितने लोगों को हाऊस साईट दिया जा रहा है? और कितने लोगों के लिये मकान बनाकर के दिया जा रहा है? और दूसरी बात, जो कंपेंसेशन दिया जा रहा है वहां के मार्केट वैल्यू के मुताबिक है या सरकार ने कोई अपना आर्बीट्ररी रेट तय किया है? इन दोनों बिन्दुओं पर सफाई चाहता हूँ।

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, the detailed plan both for the environmental rehabilitation and also people's rehabilitation has not come as yet. This is my answer to the first part of his question.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I cannot understand this. If people's rehabilitation is not there, what is the use?

श्री सभापति : आपका सवाल कंपेंसेशन का है, एंवायरमेंट में नहीं आता, यह कह रही हैं। ठीक बात कह रही हैं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : नहीं-नहीं हमने कहा, मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि तीन लाख लोग अपरूटिड होने वाले हैं, इसी से क्वेश्चन अराईज करता है। यह नहीं जो आप इसमें लिखा हुआ देखते हैं। उन्होंने रिप्लाय दिया कि तीन लाख आदमी अपरूटिड होने वाले हैं। मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन है कि इन लोगों में से जो अपरूटिड होने वाले हैं कितने लोगों को आप हाउस साईट दे रहे हैं? और कितने लोगों को आप मकान बना करके दे रहे हैं? और दूसरा, रेट आफ कंपेंसेशन क्या है? उसके आधार पर मार्केट में जो वहां वैल्यू उठे उसके आधार पर या आपने कोई आर्बीट्ररी रेट तय किया है? यह तो उन्हीं के क्वेश्चन से अराईज करता है और अगर एकाउंट में लेने का है तो पहाड़ में भी जंगल से क्या होगा। हम लोग बचेंगे तब या पहाड़ जंगल चाहिये। अब तीन लाख साफ हो जायेगा इकोलोजि, तो ठीक ही रहेगा।

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Sir, I do not think that he has understood my answer. I have said that by December 1989 the States were supposed to provide a detailed plan for compensation under which the outstees are given a minimum of two hectares of irrigated land. But the details of this have not come in as yet. Therefore, I cannot possibly give the details.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Salve.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, I regret very much that the thrust of the question has been totally neglected, not only in the main answer of the Minister, but also in the supplementaries. Now,

the question is, which is the heart of the matter... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your supplementary. You don't dilute it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sir, before the Minister asks what my main query is, I want to make it very clear. I would like to know whether the Narmada Dam is also posing a threat to the environmental and ecological balance. Undoubtedly we have all these years ruined our ecology, ruined our environment even without achieving any economic growth of any nature whatsoever. We have put it in jeopardy, beyond repair. But what barriers me is the answer of the Minister that the adverse impacts are proposed to be mitigated and so on and so forth by including, she promises, rehabilitation of flora and fauna. I do not know how flora and fauna can ever be rehabilitated. I, therefore, want to know from the Minister categorically: Would the Minister be kind enough to give a more unequivocal and categorical answer either in the affirmative or in the negative to question (d)?

श्री सभापति : यह अदालत नहीं है कि हाँ या न में जवाब दें ।

श्री एन.के.पी. साल्वे : ऐसा न करें । मुझे जवाब तो आने दीजिये ।

Second, we seem to be having second thoughts on the project. It is good sometimes to act first and think later on having spent crores of rupees. May I ask you in the meanwhile, at least when you are having second thoughts on the entire project, not to spend any more money on this?

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: In answer to question (d) if you want details, the environmental losses computed by the formula of Forest Research

Institute, Dehradun and inputs of FAO, are staggering. It is about Rs. 30 923 crores. In answer to your question whether it is likely to pose a threat to the environmental and ecological balance, yes, it will; it will pose a threat to the ecological balance provided safeguards are not taken to counteract that threat. Any factory, any human activity, which is artificial poses a threat. However, we have the technology available to turn that threat or to divert that threat and make it less. And that is what the Environmental Ministry is going to endeavour to do.

श्री अजीत जोगी : इस पर हाफ-एन ओवर डिसक्शन एलाऊ कर दीजिये ।-

श्री सभापति : आप चिट्ठी लिखिए विचार करूंगा ।

Over-burdened Courses of study at plus two Stage

*384. SHRI T. A. MOHAMMED SAQHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new courses in all the subjects especially in Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Economics at plus 2 stage introduced in 1988-89 under the New Policy on Education 1986 are heavily loaded vis-a-vis the time available in the academic session;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some extremely difficult concepts of advanced courses have been included as a result of which the students are under tremendous mental stress and strain;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a wide gap between the syllabi of Secondary and Senior Secondary Classes; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to immediately review these courses and make necessary modifications to lessen the burden to (the students ?