

MR. CHAIRMAN: That also will be taken care of. Yes, Mr. Goswami...

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI: For the control of floods in Assam both long-term and short-term measures should be taken. From the reply of the honourable Minister it is evident that the proposed Master Plan will take a very long time to come up. It is a very, very, long drawn project. I want to know from the honourable Minister whether, in view of the gradual silting of the riverbed of the river Brahmaputra the Government will take up dredging of the river Brahmaputra so that floods in Assam may be minimised. I also want to know whether in the proposed Master Plan it has been envisaged to chalk out an integrated plan for hydel power generation, irrigation and flood control and by what time that Plan is expected to be finalised, whether it will be finalised within the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I said, it is a mighty river. I am speaking with reticence to dredging. Every year, the silt charge is so much. There are fortytwo tributaries of the Brahmaputra. Dredging was undertaken some time back but it was given up because it was not found satisfactory. Now, regarding the Master Plan, the honourable Member is expressing his fears. I do not want to share his fears on the delay in preparing the Master Plan. I can say that all efforts will be made to see that the Master Plan will be prepared without any loss of time.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: I would like to ask a general question related to this particular question. Now everybody knows that Assam is very prone to floods. Every year it is damaged by floods. Not only Assam; there are several other flood-prone States in the country. Every year there is a colossal loss of life and property caused by floods. I would like to know from the Government whether this problem of national calamity caused by floods in sever-

ral parts of the country is being considered as a priority and what specific schemes are being drawn up in a comprehensive way to control floods in the country so as to save both life and property from devastation every year.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not answer the question in regard to the rest of the country. You answer the question which is related to the Brahmaputra.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The honourable Member may also consider that I have replied to part of the question in the earlier supplementaries and if he had listened to all the supplementaries ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mean if he had listened to your answers, this question would not have arisen.

All right, we go to the next question. 223.

*223. [The questioner (Shri Mirza Irshadbaig) was absent. For answer, vide col. 28 and 29 infra.]

U.G.C. Scheme for students of minority communities

*224. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.G.C. has prepared a scheme for the students belonging to weaker sections amongst the minority communities for competitive examinations for recruitment to services under Central and State Governments and public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, what are the principles adopted for determining "weaker sections" under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The eligibility criteria for admission to the training programmes to be decided by the Universities themselves.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: The UGC has undertaken this scheme

to train students belonging to the weaker sections of the minority communities. It is a good scheme. But I also feel that some scheme should be specially directed towards students coming from rural areas because we find that in competitive examinations candidates coming from rural areas are handicapped and those who come from urban areas are the ones who are selected mostly. Because of lack of sophistication students coming from rural areas, though they do well in the written test, fare very badly in the *viva voce*. Therefore, I feel one more scheme should be introduced in the colleges and universities specially aimed at benefiting students coming from rural areas. Will the Minister please consider this suggestion?

SHRI K.C. PANT: Nowadays a number of institutions are coming up in the country in which coaching classes are becoming popular for students coming from all over the country. There are some in Delhi also. There is this scheme which is meant for weaker sections among minority communities. There is also a scheme which is meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which is run by the Home Ministry. These two schemes are there and they also cover students coming from rural areas. I understand the reasoning behind the question of the honourable Member and I appreciate his concern. But I think this is an idea which encompasses such a large part of the country that one will have to go into it more deeply before giving an answer.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA I would like to know from the honourable Minister how far this scheme has become successful and how many students have been covered during last year under this coaching scheme.

SHRI K.C. PANT: The scheme started in July, 1964. And now a review will be held. There is a Standing Committee of the U.G.C which has decided to review the working of the scheme so far. They have asked for reports from all the Universities and

colleges where this scheme is working. And when these reports come in, the whole thing will be reviewed.

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो योजनाएँ अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के लिये बनाते हैं वे देखने में और सुनने में अच्छी रहती हैं, लेकिन उसका कार्यान्वयन नहीं होता। जितने पद, चाहे यतिवर्गों के हों, चाहे टेक्निकल हों या सेवा के हों, जो आप उनको देना चाहते हैं, वे पद उनको प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं और अयोग्यता के आधार पर या शैक्षणिक अक्षमता के आधार पर कई चीजों का दोषारोपण करके, जगह खाली रहने पर भी उनको नहीं मिलती है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप देना चाहते हैं उसकी पूर्ति के लिये, जैसा कि अभी माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा कि देहात से आते हैं, बेचारे हैं डीकेण्ड होने हैं जानकारी से, साधनों से, उनके लिये आप क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सभी स्थान जो आप उनको देना चाहते हैं वे उनको प्राप्त कर सकें, चाहे वह अल्पसंख्यक हों, पिछड़े वर्ग का हों, हरिजन या बनवासी हों ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : यह योजना जो है, इसका सम्बन्ध अल्पसंख्यकों में जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं, ज्यादा गरीब लोग हैं उनसे इसका संबंध है और यह योजना बनी ही इसलिये है कि इस बात को सरकार ने समझा कि अल्पसंख्यकों में जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको नौकरी वगैरह में जगह कम मिल रही है, इसलिये प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये और उनको इस लायक बनाने के लिये, जो इम्तिहान होते हैं भर्ती के लिये, उनमें वह आ सकें। इसके लिये यह योजना बनी है। इस तरह की योजना शइयल कास्ट और शइयल ट्राइब्स के लिये भी बनी है। यह जो दो वर्गों के लिये माननीय सदस्य ने कहा उन्हीं के लिये ये दो योजनाएँ बनी हैं और उन्हीं के लिये यह कार्य कर रहे हैं किन्तु यह रामद कितनी हुई है, इसको देखने के लिये इसका रिज्यू करोगे और देखेंगे कि इसमें क्या परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: When the Jawaharlal Nehru University was inaugurated on the 15th December, 1969 the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, assured that students coming from weaker sections will get all the benefits in the University so that three factors, namely, regional backwardness, economic backwardness and social backwardness, were taken into consideration and deprivation points were given to the students so that students from the south, east and west are able to come and get education in the University. But last year this has been abolished. So the deprivation points are not taken into consideration. I am putting this question: Will the Minister reconsider the decision?

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is with regard to recruitment, and you are talking of admission to colleges. Mr. Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मान्यवर, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि देश के 76 फीसदी आदमी देहातों में रहते हैं और 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि माइनारटी कम्युनिटीज में जो गरीब हैं, बैकवर्ड हैं, उनकी कोचिंग और ट्रेनिंग इसलिये दी जा रही है ताकि वे नौकरियों में ठीक से कम्पीट कर सकें। देश में बैकवर्ड और गांवों में जो गरीब आदमी हैं जो मैरिटोरियस हैं, उनका ध्यान में रखते हुए और उन सर्विसेज में जिनमें उन्हें देहातों में काम करने का अवसर मिलता है, इसको भी ध्यान में रखते हुए मंत्री जी गरीब मैरिटोरियस, बैकवर्ड और दूसरे इसी तरह के लोगों की भलाई के लिये प्रत्येक यूनिवर्सिटी में कोचिंग और ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स की व्यवस्था करेंगे, चाहे नामीनल रेट पर और चाहे मुफ्त ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : सभापति जी सरकार तो माननीय सदस्य से भी आग्रह जाना चाहती है। सरकार चाहती है कि हर जिले में केन्द्र एक ऐसा स्कूल खोले जिसमें कि यह मरिटोरियस बच्चे गरीब

घरों के देहात के बच्चे दाखिल हो सकें अच्छी शिक्षा उनको मिल सके इसलिये जो आपका उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति इस योजना से और भी अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगी (व्यवधान)

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : वह तो बरबाद होते रहेंगे (व्यवधान) सारी शिक्षा को समाप्त कर देने की योजना है (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is not allowed to reply to supplementaries to supplementaries. Next, Prof. Lakshmana.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: May I know in how many universities this programme is on and out of these universities how many are located in metropolitan cities and how many of them are located in smaller towns?

SHRI K. C. PANT: University of Osmania, Gauhati, L.N. Mithila, South Gujarat, Saurashtra, M.D. University in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Bangalore, Calicut, Calicut College, Bhopal, Indore University, Bhopal College, Nagpur University, SNTD College, Agra, Aligarh Muslim University, Allahabad, Gorakhpur and Lucknow and Meerut Universities, Avadh and Rohilkhand College, Jamia Milia Islamia and Delhi Universities.

श्री हुसमदेव नारायण यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अल्पसंख्यकों, गरीबों, हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बच्चों की कोचिंग के लिये आपने व्यवस्था की है लेकिन जहां प्रारम्भ से ही शिक्षा में विषमता है एक तो पंच महले स्कूलों में पढ़ कर बच्चे निकलते हैं और दूसरे छप्पर वाले टाट पर बैठ कर के पढ़ने वाले बच्चे निकलते हैं उनकी प्राथमिकता शिक्षा इतनी कमजोर रहती है कि तो उनकी कितनी भी कोचिंग आप कर लें पढ़ नहीं पाते हैं। आप कोचिंग करने की बर्निस्वत समाज में शिक्षा में समता लाने के लिये सभी वर्गों को एक समान एक स्कूल में राजपूत भंगी संतान, सब की शिक्षा एक समान, शिक्षा मिले तब तो आपको कोचिंग की भी

व्यवस्था नहीं करनी पड़ेगी। फिर यदि इसके बाद गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के बच्चों के लिये कोचिंग की व्यवस्था हो तो इससे उनको ज्यादा लाभ मिल सकेगा। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करेंगे ?

श्री के० सी० पन्त : जैसे कि मैंने पहले कहा है वीरेन्द्र वर्मा जी के प्रश्न के उत्तर में कि एक योजना हम लाना चाहते हैं। इसमें ऐसे स्कूल खुले जिनमें कि गरीब बच्चे जो होनहार बच्चे हैं गांव के हैं विशेषकर हर जिले में स्कूल खोल कर उनको अच्छी शिक्षा मिल सके। माननीय सदस्य का जो उद्देश्य है शुरू से हम अच्छी शिक्षा उनको मिले जिससे आगे चल कर के कोचिंग क्लासेज की आवश्यकता ही न पड़े इसके पीछे भी यही विचार है।

New site of Escorts Floating dry dock

*225. SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY:†

SHRI BISWA GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move to shift Escorts Floating Dry Dock from its present site Nhava Sheva and Elephanta Caves, off Bombay Harbour;

(b) whether Government have extended the original permission which expired in December, 1983;

(c) whether the officials of the Nhava Sheva port have raised objections to its location; and

(d) whether the Department of Environment has also raised objections to its location?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Granting of permission is within the jurisdiction of Nhava Sheva

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy.

Port Trust who have granted temporary permission subject to certain conditions in December, 1983 for a twelve month period. This was further extended on a request from M/s. Escorts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir, in so far as the present location is concerned.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: May I know whether the opinions of the Environmental Department and also of the Nhava Sheva Port officials were taken before the sanction of this project?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Actually the opinions of the Department of Environment and of the Nhava Sheva Port Trust have been taken and it is only in view of those opinions that we have come to the conclusion that the present site at which this floating dry dock is located temporarily is not a suitable site and we have written to Escorts to make arrangements for shifting that floating dry dock to the other site.

SHRI M. S. GURUPADASWAMY: If the opinion of these officials had been taken earlier, even the temporary dock would not have been sanctioned. But, anyway, may I know, Sir, what were the objectives for which this dry dock was established and whether these objects are realised and what is the amount invested by the Escorts on this project?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Sir, I could not follow the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What was the purpose for which this floating dry dock was established? Has the purpose been served?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: Actually, Sir, the ship repairing facilities were not there in our country. And because of this a lot of foreign exchange had to flow from our own country to other ship repairing docks in Singapore and other places for