

subsequent despatch to other consuming areas.

(v) site conditions, i.e. drainage, flood level and surrounding conditions.

(vi) the rent is fixed on the merit of each case with reference to location of a godown and the prevailing local market rates.

Living conditions in Burdwan refugee camps

*644. SHRI AMAR PROSAD CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the inhuman living conditions in the Burdwan refugee camps; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps Government are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b) A statement based on the report received from the Government of West Bengal about the living conditions and arrangements made in the refugee camps at Kashipur and Nawabnagar in Burdwan is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Nawabnagar Transit Camp was opened on 3-4-1978 to receive the deserter refugee families from Dandakaranya and other States. But when the influx of refugee deserters suddenly accelerated since early June, the second Transit Camp at Kashipur was opened with effect from 16-6-1978.

A little over 1,900 families are reported to have been admitted in Kashipur Transit Camp upto 30-6-1978. The capacity of the camp at Nawabnagar is for accommodating about 1,600 families. The rest of the admitted families have constructed 'Basha Huts' with the help of tents and other materials

supplied by the District authorities. No single family has been in the open. So far, 100 trench latrines have been constructed for the use of the inmates of the Kashipur Transit Camp, and 40 trench latrines for inmates of Nawabnagar. A fire Service Unit is working there to meet the needs of emergency, if any. For providing drinking water, 22 new tubewells have been sunk at Kashipur and 8 at Nawabnagar. Four ring wells have also been renovated and one tubewell has been resunk. Besides these, there are three big tanks which are used for bathing purpose at Nawabnagar and Kashipur.

Medical and para-medical staff, one each for Kashipur and Nawabnagar, well equipped with medicines, have been posted for the treatment of the ailing deserter refugees, apart from already existing Subsidiary Health Centres situated at Sahebganj and Eruar. Moreover, the inmates of the camps get all possible medical assistance from Bhatar Hospital, which is quite well equipped. Acute cases have been admitted there as well as in the District Hospital at Burdwan by removing patients in Government vehicles. Guskara T.B. Clinic also attended regularly to the T.B. Patients of the camps and all the inmates have been duly vaccinated and inoculated. Phenyl and bleaching powder are regularly used to disinfect the camp areas. There has been no epidemic as yet. There have been some cases of death of children below five years on account of measles which could not be prevented.

Relief in the form of cash doles at a rate of Rs. 5/- (Rupees five) per adult per week and Rs. 2.50 per minor per week and dry doles (wheat) in the scale of 2.5 kgs. per week per adult and 1.25 kgs. per minor per week are being distributed by the West Bengal Government to the deserter families. Dry food (Chira Gur) and milk powder are also being distributed. No single starvation death has taken place upto date of the report at any of the camps of Nawabnagar or Kashipur.

Thus the State Government are running the camps by taking all possible steps. As the camps are only meant for transit of the deserters, no arrangement for permanent relief is possible in these camps. The Government are moving out the refugees to their original places of rehabilitation as early as possible.

Non-relaxation in the percentage of marks of the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by some colleges of the Delhi University

*645. SHRI JAHARLAL BANERJEE:

SHRI PHANINDRA NATH HANSDA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that relaxation in the percentage of marks for the candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not being allowed in some colleges of the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Short training courses in Agriculture

*646. SHRI BHABANI CHARAN PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to organise short training courses in agriculture in the agricultural universities; and

(b) whether Government also propose to give subsidy to such trained persons when they go back to their lands?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. Each agricultural university has a Directorate of Extension which organises short training courses in agriculture.

(b) No, Sir. The trained farmers can take advantage of the subsidy and other facilities available under different development schemes of the Government.

Non-recognition of the B.A. degree of the Mithila University by the University of Delhi

*647. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:

SHRI MAHANDRA MOHAN MISHRA:

SHRI RAMANAND YADAV:

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Delhi does not recognise the Bachelor of Arts Degree of the Mithila University; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor as also for recognising the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Commerce of the Mithila University by the University of Delhi for post-graduate study in the University of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.