

Goitre, due to iodine deficiency, is mostly seen in specific geographic areas. It is reported from Sub Himalayan belt and some other small foci in peninsular India, both among tribals and non-tribals living in this area.

Malaria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in tribal areas of the country, especially in Orissa (Koraput) and some parts of Madhya Pradesh. Prevalence of Malaria is very high due to geoenvironmental factors and difficulties in ensuring effective vector control measures in hilly isolated sparsely populated terrain.

201 endemic districts having 5 or more cases of leprosy for every 1000 population have been identified by trained Leprosy staff during survey. Many of these have predominantly tribal population.

Studies by Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, and All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, have revealed that Nutritional Anaemia is widely prevalent among tribals in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. In addition genetic disorders like sickle cell anaemia and G6 PD deficiency are more common among tribal population in Central India.

(c) The major reasons for prevalence of Communicable diseases and nutritional disorders amongst the tribals are:

1. Poverty and poor nutrition.
2. Illiteracy and lack of awareness regarding availability of health services leading to poor utilisation of the same.
3. Socio-cultural habits that come in the way of improvement in health.

4. Certain genetic disorders, which are more prevalent in tribal areas.

5. Taboos, beliefs and behaviours deterrent to sustained intervention measures.

(d) Health is State subject under the Constitution. However, Central Government has been supplementing and assisting the efforts of State Governments in controlling/eradicating the Communicable and either diseases. Centrally sponsored schemes like National Malaria Eradication Programme; National Leprosy Eradication Programme; National Tuberculosis Control Programme; National Goitre Control Programme; Maternal and Child Health Programme; are being implemented in tribal areas also in addition to other National Health Programmes. Nutrition Programmes like Integrated Child Development Scheme, Special Nutrition Programme and Midday Meal Scheme also accord high priority to tribal areas.

Under NMEP an action plan has been proposed for the tribal areas in 7 States, viz. Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Orissa. This Plan envisages a time bound strategy for control of Malaria in tribal areas. It is also proposed to implement National Malaria Eradication Programme in North Eastern States, which are predominantly tribal States, as a centrally sponsored scheme with 100% assistance.

News Item Captioned "U.G.C. Caution against 'Fake' Universities"

1678. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "U.G.C. caution against 'Fake' Universities" appearing in

Indain Express dated June 27, 1991; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken against those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission Act, 1956 provides that only universities which are established under an Act of Parliament or a State Legislature, or granted deemed-to-be university status, are entitled to call themselves as universities and confer degrees. According to the information furnished by the Commission, 27 institutions styling themselves as Universities / Vishwavidyalayas / Vidyapeeths have been functioning in contravention of UGC Act, 1956. A list of these institutions is given in the attached Statement.

The University Grants Commission has been issuing press notes, from time to time, warning students and general public against these institutions. The latest was issued on June 27, 1991. UGC has also issued notices to such institutions asking them not to call themselves as universities and award degrees. Central Government has requested State Government/ Union Territory Administrations to keep a strict vigil and prosecute such institutions for violation of the UGC Act and other penal laws. UGC has filed court cases against some institutions.

The University Grants Commission constituted a Committee to make comprehensive recommendations for checking the establishment, functioning and proliferation of such fake institutions. The Committee has recommended to the Commission that the UGC Act, 1956 be suitably amended so as to make the activity of associating the expression University/Vishwavidyalaya/Vidyapeeth with the name of an institution a cognizable offence with provision for imprisonment. The Commission has accepted the recommendation of the Committee.

STATEMENT

List of self styled Universities/Vishwavidyalayas/Vidyapeeths

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga (Bihar).
2. Takshila Kendriya Vishwavidyalaya, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi.
3. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Women's University) Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
4. Varaneseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (U.P.).
5. Commercial University Ltd., Darya Ganj, Delhi.
6. Testator Research University, Podinayakanur (Tamil Nadu).
7. Sree Narayana Open University, Quilon (Kerala).
8. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (U.P.).
9. National University of Electro Complex Homoeopathy, Kanpur (U.P.).
10. University Newjerusalem, Kuthuparamba, Cannore (Kerala).
11. World Social Work University, Perunguzhi (Kerala).
12. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (U.P.).
13. Shrimati Mahadevi Verma Open University, Mughal Sarai, (U.P.).
14. D.D.B. Sanskrit University, Puthur Trichi (Tamil Nadu).
15. Amritsar University, Amritsar.
16. Arya University, Srinagar.
17. Bible University, Ambur (North Arcot).
18. Eastern Orthodox University, Ambur (North Arcot).
19. Globe University of Science, Kumbakonam.

20. St. John's University, Kizhanattam.
21. National University, Nagpur.
22. Self-Culture University, Kizhanattam.
23. United Nations University, Delhi.
24. Vocational University, Amritsar & Delhi.
25. Western University of Kapurthala.
26. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan (Mathura).
27. Maharana Pratap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (U.P.).

Choice Posting to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas of North East Region

1679. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post-graduate teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas of North East Region are entitled to a choice posting after staying there for three years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending this facility to other categories of teachers posted in North East Region?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir subject to availability of vacancies.

(b) Categories of teachers below Post Graduate Teacher are recruited on a regional basis. Therefore, the special facility of tenure posting, i.e. term of three years in North East, is not extended to them. However, they are eligible for request transfers to other regions according to their priority under the transfer guidelines.

HUDCO Assistance to Bhubaneswar Development Authority

1680. DR. KARTIKESWAR PASTRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the HUDCO is assisting the Bhubaneswar Development Authority (BDA) to develop plots in six villages of Bhubaneswar;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions offered by BDA;

(c) the reaction of the Government to the terms-conditions; and

(d) the details of action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the current financial year HUDCO has sanctioned 10 schemes submitted by Bhubaneswar Development Authority for development of 8947 plots of various sizes in 10 sectors of Ghatikia (Bharatpur and Kalinganagar) in Bhubaneswar, with HUDCO loan commitment of Rs. 17.50 crores.

(b) to (d) BDA being the borrowing agency are required to accept the terms and conditions offered by HUDCO, as per HUDCO's standard guidelines for financing utility and social infrastructure and urban infrastructure Schemes.

The terms and conditions offered by BDA to its beneficiaries is decided by the Government of Orissa/BDA.

Allegations against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board

1681. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had established an enquiry committee to look into the allegations against the Chairman, Delhi Wakf Board;