

control devices, education, and enforcement of regulations for reducing the frequency of accidents.

Training Centres for Handicapped in States

4397. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to set up training centres for handicapped;

(b) if so, the names of the States or Union territories where efforts have been made in this regard.

(c) the trade on which training facilities are being provided to the handicapped; and

(d) the guidelines proposed to be sent by the Centre to various States and Union territories to expedite the programme for setting up training centres for the handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

Ministry of Labour have set up 13 vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped one each at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bangalore, Calcutta, Delhi, Gauhati, Hyderabad, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Ludhiana, Madras, Sitamarhi and Trivandrum for vocational evaluation and imparting adjustment training and short term training under Industrial training Institutes/industry. One more Vocational Rehabilitation Centre is being established at Bhubaneswar.

2. The Ministry of Social Welfare have set up the following training centres:—

i. Training Centre for the Adult Blind, National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.

ii. Training Centre for the Adult Deaf, Hyderabad.

iii. Model School for Mentally Deficient Children, New Delhi.

3. The following courses/trades are undertaken for training in these training centres.

Light engineering, radio assembling, typewriting, in English and Hindi, candlemaking, chair caning, manufacture of cotton and woollen textiles, manufacture of certain machines parts, sheet metal work, cutting and tailoring turning, photography, training in crafts such as needle work, drawing, paper work, doll making and machine knitting etc.

Financial assistance under a schematic pattern is available to voluntary organisations all over the country for setting up project for imparting vocational training to handicapped. 90 per cent of the estimated cost is met by the Central Government.

In addition to the centres run by Government of India, State Governments themselves also set up centres/institutions for imparting training to handicapped persons. Government of India have not issued any guidelines to the State Governments in this regard.

Indefinite Closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University

4398. SHRI DEEN BANDHU VERMA:

PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jawaharlal Nehru University has been closed down indefinitely with effect from mid February, 1983;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the affairs of the Jawaharlal Nehru University

which has been the centre of student unrest and other agitations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL):

(a) The University was closed *sine die* from February 26, 1983. However, it reopened on March 3, 1983.

(b) A section of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the School of Computer and Systems Sciences alleged on 1st February, 1983, that a member of the faculty of the School had victimised a student belonging to Scheduled Caste in the evaluation of a course and also used some uncomplimentary words which had hurt their feelings. They demanded the immediate suspension of the teacher. To press this demand, the Students' Union paralysed the University administration and boycotted all classes. The repeated appeals made by the Vice-Chancellor to the students to suspend the agitation did not have any effect, and they decided to further intensify the agitation and gherao the Vice-Chancellor. In view of this, it was decided to close the University for two days on February 25 and 26, 1983. As an indefinite gherao of the Vice-Chancellor started at his residence on February 25, 1983, and since there were no signs of restoration of normalcy, the Vice-Chancellor decided to order *sine die* closure of the University from February 26, 1983.

(c) As soon as allegations were made, the Dean of the School had agreed to look into the matter, but before he could start his enquiry, the students blocked the entrance to the School. On 7th February, 1983, the Vice-Chancellor requested a senior member of the School of Social Sciences to look into the incident in all its aspects. But this enquiry was not acceptable to the students. On 1st March, 1983, after the withdrawal of the agitation, the Vice-Chancellor has decided to look into the functioning of the School of Computer and Systems Sciences.

भागलपुर से टाटा नगर स्टेशन तक रेलगाड़ी में जुड़ने वाले रेल के डिब्बे को फिर से चालू करना

4399. श्री समीनुद्दीन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि जनता शासन काल के दौरान भागलपुर से टाटा नगर स्टेशन तक एक रेल का डिब्बा रेल गाड़ी से जोड़ा जाता था किन्तु बाद में वह बन्द कर दिया गया जिसके कारण लोगों को भारी कठिनाई हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) लोगों को राहत देने के लिये उसे फिर से चालू करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० के० जाफर शरीफ) :

(क) और (ख) टाटा नगर और भागलपुर के बीच अक्टूबर 1977 से चलाये गये थू सवारी डिब्बे का कम उपयोग होने के कारण इसे अप्रैल, 1978 से चलाना बन्द कर दिया गया था।

(ग) प्राप्त होने वाली अपर्याप्त याता-यात को देखते हुए इस सवारी डिब्बे को पुनः चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

कयूल से भागलपुर तक दोहरी रेल लाइन

4400. श्री समीनुद्दीन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बिहार में पूर्वी रेलवे के अन्तर्गत कयूल से भागलपुर