

mining engineering colleges in the coal reserve states like Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The Mining Engineering Schools functioning in these States should be upgraded to graduation and post-graduation level and funds should be allocated by the Government of India for implementing upgradation programme. Better facilities and amenities should be made available to the coal mining engineers. This matter concerns the future progress of the coal mining projects of the country. Therefore, it deserves the special attention of the Government of India.

In view of this I urge the Government of India to fill up the vacancies of mining engineers in various coal fields. At the same time, I demand that urgent and effective steps should be taken to overcome the deficit of mining engineers in the near future.

(iii) ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF RHINOS AND OTHER ANIMALS IN ASSAM AND ORISSA

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Under Rule 377 I want to draw the attention of the House to the following matter of urgent public importance. The slaughter of Rhinos in the Kaziranga National Park of Assam by poachers especially in the rainy season and the systematic slaughter of animals recently in the Simlipal Forest Reserve in Orissa by the tribals are two reprehensible things to be dealt with firmly in the interest of preserving rare species and environment.

It is a pity that the other day thousands of tribals armed with bows and arrows split into several groups and in a systematic manner lit several fires to form 'burning rings' in which the animals were trapped and made it easier to hunt the entrapped animals and killed them in a large number.

Surely the officials guarding the reserve could not have been unaware of the presence of so many tribals, yet they were not able to bring to book

anyone. This is all the more surprising considering that the tribals were in no hurry to leave. The officials have identified 113 fires on which they roasted the slaughtered animals and feasted on them before departing.

It is not as if this is the first time the tribals have raised the sanctuary. In fact the 'Akhand Shikhar' has become an annual ritual. The neglect of the officials is thus doubly deplorable. They must tighten measures to protect the animals or see them quickly decimated. But it needs to be stressed that the tribals are resorting to such raid because the authority failed to provide them with the means of livelihood in spite of the best of efforts by the Government. The Forest Development Corporation have not always been able to do well by them and the benefits of welfare activities worth crores of rupees have not gone to them.

Hence, in the best interests of all, the Government at the Centre, I urge strongly, should take measures to help protect the rare species of animals in the country and to see as well that the tribals are best protected with assured alternative means of livelihood for which crores of rupees are being budgeted every year.

(iv) NEED TO CONSTITUTE ONE OR TWO BENCHES OF INCOME TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL AT COIMBATORE

SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Coimbatore city, the Manchester of South India is having 105 Textile Mills and a large number of Engineering, Foundry, Hosiery, Plantation, Transport, Trading Companies and concerns. In view of the large number of units, there are about 30 Income-tax Officers, 5 Inspecting Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, Commissioner of Income-tax, Appellate Assistant Commissioner and Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) at Coimbatore to look after the Income-tax assessments and appeals. There are also a number of Income-tax officers within a radius of

about 100 Km., at Gobi, Pol-lachi, Erode and Tiruppur. All appeals against the orders of the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) and Appellate Assistant Commissioner are to be filed and heard at the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras which is about 50 Km., from Coimbatore. The Income-tax Assesseees at Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Dharmapuri, Trichy, Pudukottai, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli find it difficult and very costly to prefer appeals to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal in view of the location of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Madras.

At present, in the South, Income-tax Appellate Tribunals are functioning at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Cochin and Madras, the headquarters of the four Southern States. A number of Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal are sitting at Madras. This has resulted in rush and inadequate space for the members of the Tribunal and for the assesseees and the Representatives of the clients and the Revenue.

In view of the large number of Income-tax appeals to the Tribunal from the various districts in the South it will be convenient and useful for the Assesseees in the South if urgent steps are taken to constitute one or two Benches of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal at Coimbatore.

In this connection, it is to be noted that there is already a Tribunal Bench for Sales-tax Appeals at Coimbatore.

#### (v) CREATION OF EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN EASTERN UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक विकास और बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत विशेष उपाय का न किया जाना, एक चिन्ता का विषय है छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाये जाने वाले अनेक कच्चे माल (रा मैटीरियल) पर आघारित उद्योगों की स्थापना तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास के द्वारा उस क्षेत्र की बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी का नियन्त्रित करने की दिसा में ठोस कदम उठाया जा सकता है। अतः सरकार को चाहिए कि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में अधिक पूंजी निर्धारित करे ताकि उस क्षेत्र के विकास के द्वारा युवकों में बढ़ रहे असंतोष को, बेरोजगारी का अन्त करके, दूर किया जा सके।

#### (v) WITHDRAWAL OF P.A.C. AND RE OPENING OF DARUL-ULOOM (UTTAR PRADESH)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The Darul Uloom, a renowned institution of Islamic learning which has been attracting students from all over the world, is closed for about six months. The P.A.C. has been posted at the Institution. The Rector of Darul Uloom has urged the Centre to withdraw the P.A.C. which has failed to normalise the situation. The Rector had decided to open the institution in phases but he was prevented from doing so by the authorities. If there was any need for some reform in the functioning of the Uloom, it should have been done keeping in view the objectives that the Founding Fathers of the Darul Uloom had laid down. There was need to evolve a broad consensus among the people concerned for any change if necessary. To allow non-academic considerations to come in the way of smooth functioning of this great centre of learning is, to say the least, reprehensible.

I demand that immediate steps should be taken to restore normalcy at darul Uloom by withdrawing the P.A.C. and by allowing the Rector and other Uloom authorities a free hand in running the institution the continued closure of which has attracted adverse notice.