

be available." The Committee in its annual report has suggested the Government to give more financial assistance to universities so that a cadre of able scientists and technologists may be built up to take the country towards self-reliance. But this assistance should be given to some selected institutions capable of making effective use of that. It is unfortunate that the national policy on education had not given much importance to science education.

This kind of remark was also given by the National Committee on Science and Technology. Organisations like Bhabha Atomic Research Centre are already finding it difficult to get required number of talented youngmen who may contribute significantly in the research work. It is only because of deterioration in research and training standard of our universities due to lack of facilities. There are more than 30 advanced centres of research set up in various universities over the past 15 years and several crores of rupees have been given to them by the University Grants Commission for the research work, but it is sad that their contribution in this regard was insignificant. Several institutions have become centres of favouritism and fraudulent research. There is rivalry among top men. Many precious instruments are remaining unused.

Therefore, the whole thing should be properly and carefully looked into by the Ministry of Education so that our institutions may be able to contribute effectively in the field of scientific and technological research activities required for national development.

(xi) SITUATION IN KASHMIR.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Under Rule 377 I wish to bring the following important matter to the notice of the House:—

Ever since the speech of the Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister at Sri-

nagar on 13th July and his subsequent statements, there have been serious political developments in the State. On the 26th July there were clashes in Srinagar between some members of the Armed Forces and Civilians. As the matter is under enquiry, I do not intend to comment upon it except to express my deep sympathy for those killed and injured in the clashes, and also to re-affirm the magnificent role that the Indian Army has played in Kashmir for over thirty years that cannot be allowed to be tarnished.

Soon thereafter, certain secessionist and anti-national organisations seem to have come out into the open and are threatening an "Iran-type revolution" for the "liberation of Kashmir", which is creating tension, particularly among the minorities in the State.

All this adds up to a potentially explosive situation. I, therefore, take this opportunity to urge that all necessary steps must be taken by the Government of India to see that secessionist elements are not allowed to raise their heads in the sensitive border State. Jammu and Kashmir has a proud tradition of communal harmony going back many centuries, and I would renew my appeal that every one concerned must act with restraint and patriotism, placing the national interest above personal and party considerations.

(xii) REPORTED FAST BY THE LEADERS OF AKHIL BHARTIYA MITHLA SANGH FOR INCLUSION OF MITHLA IN THE 8TH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

Several representatives and public figures from Maithili speaking region are undergoing fasts in front of the Parliament House at Boat Club to press for their demand of inclusion of Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, for enforcing the

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

right of use of Maithili language for official purposes in the Maithili speaking region under Articles 345 and 347 of the Constitution and for early construction of multi-purpose High Dams at Barahkshttra and above on Koshi, on river Kamla at Sisapani and on Bagmati at Nunthar to eliminate floods and drought for good from that region and end power crisis in Bihar and rest of the country by providing 8000 MW of cheap hydro-electric power. I do urge upon the Government to concede the just demands of the fasting leaders and scores of millions of Maithili speaking people to enable those on hunger strike to conclude their fasts. I do specially urge upon you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to take initiative to enable and persuade them to conclude their fast. I hope, with sympathetic persuasion, the fasting leaders and their organisation, the Akhil Bhartiya Mithila Sangh, will agree to terminate the current fasts.

(xiii) REPORTED INSANITARY CONDITIONS IN BADHALGANJ TOWN AREA OF GORAKHPUR.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (वांसगांव): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के विषय की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ:--

बड़हलगंज टाउन एरिया जनपद, गोरखपुर में पानी के जमाव व गंदगी के ढेर के कारण महामारी के प्रकोप की शिकारतः--

मान्यवर, इस टाउन एरिया के अन्तर्गत निम्न कारणों में यहाँ के लोग कष्टमय जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। इस टाउन एरिया के अधे भाग में बरसात में पानी जमा हो गया है तथा साथ ही साथ पानी जमा होने के कारण वहाँ की गंदगी बढ़ गई है जिससे दारुण आ रही है। कारण यह है कि पानी निकालने के लिए कोई समुचित रास्ता नहीं है। अतः सरकार को चाहिए कि शीघ्र ही पानी निकालवाने के लिए एक पक्की नाली बनवाए।

इस टाउन एरिया में सन् 1974 में 21 कर्मचारी नियुक्त रहे किन्तु इस समय

8 ही सफाई कर्मचारी कार्यरत हैं जबकि इस समय उक्त टाउन एरिया की आबादी काफी बढ़ गई है। फलस्वरूप सफाई नहीं हो पा रही है जिससे गंदगी बढ़ती जा रही है। अतः अविलम्ब सफाई कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाया जाए। आज भी इस टाउन एरिया में कोई शौचालय तथा मूत्रालय नहीं है। इसलिए और अधिक गंदगी बढ़ रही है। अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकार को आदेश दें कि अनुदान वगैरह दे कर उक्त टाउन एरिया में अविलम्ब शौचालय एवं मूत्रालय बनवाए ताकि गंदगी न बढ़ने पावे।

इस टाउन एरिया में इस समय केवल एक कूड़ा गाड़ी तथा 6 हड्डियों हैं। इसमें दो हड्डियों सराब हो गये हैं। फलस्वरूप कूड़ा बिना फर्के जहाँ का तहाँ रह जाता है। अतः एक ट्राली ट्रक्टर की अविलम्ब व्यवस्था की जाए वरना जनमानस का जीवन दूभर हो जाएगा तथा महामारी से काफी लोग मर जाएंगे।

(xiv) SURPLUS WATERS OF WEST-FLOWING RIVERS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): The Irrigation Commission constituted by the Government of India had made a thorough study of the river waters, particularly the waters of west-flowing rivers, going waste into the sea. In regard to the southern States, the Irrigation Commission had estimated that about 1000 cmt. of water was going waste into the sea from the west-flowing rivers. Most of the rivers emanate from Tamil Nadu and flow through Kerala. If this much water is harnessed, nearly one million hectares of drought-afflicted areas in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai and Coimbatore Districts could be irrigated. The Government of Kerala had admitted before the Irrigation Commission that this much water was going waste into the sea.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Government of India constituted a Technical Committee in December, 1976, with Member (Water Resources), Central Water Commis-