

(b) if so, the details of these steps taken to maintain the historical importance of this place; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, sir. But experts of the Department of Archaeology, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh inspected the Baneshwar Mahadev Temple, Banipara in Kanpur-Dehat in 1986.

(b) and (c): the temple of Baneshwar Mahadev, dedicated to Siva, is a modern structure built by using the architectural remains of some ancient temple enshrining therein a 1 meter high Siva Linga. Of the structural remains used in the Modern temple mention may be made of a lintel with *lalata-bimba*, door-jambes carved with the figures of Ganga and Yamuna and some pillars. As it is a Modern temple, it cannot be protected and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Persons Affected by Tarapur Atomic Energy Project

6065. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to rehabilitate the people of village Ghivali affected due to Atomic Power project at Tarapur;

(b) the number of persons who have not yet been fully rehabilitated;

(c) whether affected persons or their dependants are given priority in employment in the project; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Land acquisition and rehabilitation of affected persons including that of Ghivali village for setting up of the first two units of Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS-1&2) at Tarapur were completed in 1960s by the State Government for which funds were provided by the Project. For the new 2 x 500 MWe units, there is no proposal to shift the residents of the Ghivali village as it lies beyond the exclusion zone area to be acquired for these new units.

(c) and (d). Priority for employment of affected persons in TAPS-1&2 and related Projects at Tarapur has been given depending upon the candidates fulfilling minimum norms of qualifications and experience. However, priority for employment in the new 2 x 500 MWe units will be applicable to the villages that will be affected by the new units. Village Ghivali is not an affected village for the new 2 x 500 MWe units.

Coverage of Drains/Nullahs in Delhi Cantonment Area

6066. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the fact that the sewerage lines have been laid in Sadar Bazar and Gopi Nath Bazar areas in Delhi Cantonment, the sullage water drains are still running in the open and unconnected with the sewerage lines;

(b) if so, whether due to open drains and nullahs, the menace of mosquitoes and flies have increased many a time;

(c) whether Government proposes to cover the open drains and nullahs in these areas to relieve the residents from this meance; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There is no stagnant water in the open drains and nullahs.

(c) and (d). Surface drains and nullahs also carry rain water and therefore, there is no proposal to cover all of them. However, there is a proposal to cover some of the nullahs during the current year.

Education for Women in Rural and Adivasi Areas

6069. SHRIGUMAN MALLODHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any new plan for the education of women in the rural and adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of directives issued to State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (c). Keeping in view the policy for removal of disparities in access to educational opportunities suffered by women, several strategies have been initiated recently to promote women's education throughout the country, with emphasis on women in rural and tribal areas. Some of these are as under.

(i) *Mahila Samakhya*: The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims at involving women in the process of educational planing at the village level and providing education inputs like non-formal education centres, training of village school teachers and production of educational material. This project has been launched in 10 districts, 3 each of Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 of Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) *School Education*: In the school education, measures taken for promoting education of the girls include recruitment of more women teachers for primary schools, incentive schemes like distribution of free textbooks and uniforms, free education to girls upto Class VIII in all government, local body and aided schools, and upto Class X in most of the States/Union Territories.

(iii) *Non-Formal Education*: Ninety per cent assistance is released for running of Non-Formal Education Centres for girls in the 10 educationally backward states.

(iv) *Adult Education*: Specific steps taken to enlarge coverage of women in adult education programme include:-

- mobilisation of women learners in large number for ensuring enrolment of at least 50% women in adult education centres;