

[Shri Saifuddin Choudhury]

not a question of State subject. We must have a national policy. And for that matter, I wanted a categorical answer, whether the Government would consider this.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** In most of the States, the primary and secondary education is being given in the mother-tongue or in the regional language according to the option of the student who would like to opt for it. At the University stage, there are a few States where they have adopted the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. So, the question of appointing any Commission for this purpose does not arise.

**PROF. K. K. TEWARY:** You will agree with me that one uniform language for higher education and research purposes is a categorical imperative. What we have seen recently is that because of the switch-over to regional languages as the medium of instruction, the university education is increasingly becoming a babel of tongues. In view of the desirability of maintaining uniformity, standard and excellence in higher education, will the Government decide on a uniform policy of medium of instruction at least at higher level like the University level and research?

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** The Kothari Commission had recommended and in 1968, the National Policy Resolution on Education also stated, that as far as possible encouragement should be given to having higher education in the regional language or in the mother-tongue in different areas, but I fully appreciate the point which the hon. Member has made that there has to be a link language. That is why, either Hindi or English should normally form the medium of instruction at the University level and that is a matter which is under the consideration of Government.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his answer that urgent steps should be taken to adopt

regional language as medium of instruction at University stage. Now, I want to know whether he is aiming at the disintegration of this country itself. You may be aware that in some States there is regional language or mother-tongue as medium of instruction at University stage, but they do not give emphasis to both Hindi and English. In some Southern States they give emphasis to English while in some Northern States they give emphasis to Hindi. And at the University stage also if you adopt regional language—of course, I am not opposed to that—are you prepared to see that in such a case Hindi and English are taught compulsorily? Otherwise the consequence will be very detrimental to the country.

**SHRI S. B. CHAVAN:** What has been stated in the reply is a part of the Policy Resolution of 1968 and also the recommendation of the Kothari Commission. But I have made it absolutely clear that Government is definitely considering the proposal of having University Education in a link language, either in Hindi or in English. But since these recommendations are there, the matters are still under the consideration of the Government.

बड़े नगरों में जनसंख्या का दबाव कम करने की योजना

\*685. श्री आर. एन. राव :  
श्री एन. ई. होरो :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ कस्बों के निर्माण के लिए चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि स्वीकृत की है ताकि बड़े नगरों में जनसंख्या का बढ़ता हुआ दबाव रोका जा सके ;

(ख) क्या यह योजना 1979 में शुरू की गई थी और इसे छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी शामिल किया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो योजना का ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्यवार कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government have sanctioned loan assistance to the State Governments during the current financial year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns for providing certain infrastructural facilities in the existing towns.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The details of the scheme are given in the Annexure-I.

(d) The amount sanctioned for the purpose in 1979-80 and 1980-81 is given in Annexures II and III respectively.

#### Annexure—I

(i) The scheme would cover towns with a population of 1 lakh and below on the basis of 1971 census

(ii) Preference will be given to the District Head quarters or the Sub-Divisional towns or Mandi towns or other important growth centres.

(iii) The level of expenditure per town on the basis of approved schemes will be around Rs. 1 crore, out of which Central loan assistance upto

Rs. 40 lakhs will be released during the plan period for the schemes conforming to the guidelines, and the balance amount would be provided by the State Government and the implementing agencies.

(iv) Components eligible for assistance on a matching basis are:—

(a) Land Acquisition and Development for Residential, Commercial and Industrial schemes. Residential scheme will include site and services with or without core housing.

(b) Traffic and Transportation.

(c) Development of mandis/markets, industrial estates and other service and processing facilities for benefit of agricultural and rural development in the hinterland.

(d) The State Government should include under their component, schemes relating to slum improvement, urban renewal, water supply and sanitation, preventive medical facilities, parks and playgrounds etc.

(v) It has been emphasised that local bodies of the town should be encouraged and assisted to participate in the preparation and implementation of the programme.

(vi) The Central assistance is provided in the form of a loan repayable in 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years at the interest rate of 5.5 per cent.

#### Annexure-II

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (LOAN) FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS UNDER CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME, RELEASED DURING 1979-80.

Sl. No.	State	Town	Amount released during 1979-80 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	(i) Anakapali	8.00
		(ii) Ramachandra Puram	10.00
		(iii) Tenali	12.00
		(iv) Viziangram	12.00
			42.00

1	2	3	4
2.	Assam	(v) Tinsukia	4.52
3.	Bihar	(vi) Gopalganj (vii) Hajipur	5.00 10.00
			15.00
4.	Gujarat	(viii) Anand (ix) Porbandar (x) Patan North (xi) Veraval Patan (xii) Valsad	9.83 12.37 3.78 3.50 10.00
			39.48
3.	Kerala	(xiii) Kottayam (xiv) Guruvayoor	4.40 5.00
			9.40
6.	Maharashtra	(xv) Barsi (xvi) Manmad (xvii) Parli Vaijanath	1.50 1.50 2.50
			5.50
7.	Madhya Pradesh	(xviii) Bilaspur (xix) Dewas (xx) Khajuraho	18.50 12.00 5.00
			35.50
8.	Orissa	(xxi) Puri (xxii) Sambalpur	5.00 10.00
			15.00
9.	Punjab	(xxiii) Pathankot	2.00
10.	Rajasthan	(xxiv) Pali	3.45
11.	Tamil Nadu	(xxv) Dharmapuri (xxvi) Karur (xxvii) Pudukottai (xxviii) Udhamangalam	10.00 17.00 5.00 10.00
			42.00
	Uttar Pradesh	(xxix) Azamgarh (xxx) Fatchpur (xxxi) Jaunpur	5.00 3.00 2.00
			10.00
	Grand total for all states	31 Towns.	225.00

## Annexure-III

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO STATE GOVERNMENTS DURING 1980-81 UNDER THE CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL AND MEDIUM TOWNS.

Sl. No.	State	Towns	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Bhimavaram	5.50
		2. Karim Nagar	13.45
			16.95
2.	Assam	1. Silchar	7.00
		2. Jorhat	10.50
		3. Tezpur	13.50
		4. Dibrugarh	5.00
			36.00
3.	Bihar	1. Saharsa	4.00
		2. Daltonganj	10.00
			14.00
4.	Gujarat	1. Palanpur	8.00
		2. Anklshwar	14.00
		3. Dahod	6.50
		4. Mehamadabad	5.75
			34.25
5.	Karnataka	1. Raichur	9.25
		2. Hospet	8.80
		3. Hassan	18.50
		4. Tumkur	5.25
		5. Chitradurga	2.00
		6. Chanapatna	2.50
		7. Kanakpura	2.25
		8. Magadi	4.50
			47.05
6.	Kerala	1. Trichur	15.00
		2. Kayakulam	9.40
		3. Tellichery	18.00
		4. Tirur	12.60
		5. Changanacherry	12.00
			67.00
7.	Maharashtra	1. Yavatmal	10.50
		2. Satara	8.00
		3. Manmad	14.00
		4. Ratnagiri	8.75
		5. Amalner	17.50
		6. Katol	6.00

1	2	3	4
		7. Parbhani	13.00
		8. Kamthi	17.75
		9. Kinwat	7.00
		10. Osmanabad	3.50
		11. Morshi	0.15
		12. Hinganghat	4.20
		13. Jalna	4.30
			114.65
8. Madhya Pradesh		1. Itarsi	29.00
		2. Rewa	6.00
		3. Katni	3.00
			38.00
9. Rajasthan		1. Baran	4.00
		2. Bhilwara	20.00
		3. Sikar	5.00
		4. Churu	9.00
		5. Sumerpur	10.00
		6. Nathdwara	7.25
		7. Barmer	10.00
		8. Ganganagar	5.80
			71.05
10. Tamil Nadu		1. Gobichetti	9.00
		2. Trichengudu	14.00
		3. Manargudi	8.50
		4. Palani	10.00
		5. Mettupalayam	7.50
		6. Changalpatti	5.00
		7. Conoor	23.00
		8. Manamadurai	2.50
		9. Dharapuram	10.50
		10. Attur	22.60
		11. Tiruvannamalai	25.50
		12. Udamalpet	11.25
			141.75
11. Tripura		1. Udaipur	9.00
12. Uttar Pradesh		1. Hathras	10.00
		2. Banda	4.00
		3. Barabanki	8.00
		4. Rae Bareli	20.00
		5. Deotria Deoria	14.50
		6. Kasganj	7.00
		7. Ghazipur	17.60
		8. Bijnor	4.75
		9. Sitapur	15.00
		10. Mainpur	10.00
		11. Hardoi	16.00
		12. Orai	10.50
		13. Almora	2.00
		14. Mohab	8.20
		15. Etha	1.50
		16. Balia	12.50
			161.55

1	2	3	4
13.	Goa Daman & Diu	1. Panaji	3.50
14.	Punjab	1. Hoshiarpur	16.50
		2. Pathankot	15.00
		3. Sangrur	9.50
		4. Moga	9.00
		5. Phagwara	17.00
		6. Khanna	15.00
		7. Bhatinda	16.25
			98.25
15.	Manipur	1. Chandel	4.50
16.	West Bengal	1. Kharagpur	10.00
17.	Pondicherry	1. Karaikal	4.00 4.00
18.	Orissa	1. Bilsore	1.00 1.00
19.	Sikkim	1. Jorhang	5.50 5.5
20.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Simla	15.00 15.00
		92 towns	
		Grand Total	900.00 Lakh

SHRI N. E. HORO: Sir, from the Statement the Minister has given it seems that the towns which have been selected during the last two years are not according to the principle laid down. It is common knowledge that population pressure is greater in areas where industries are growing. But from the list that you have supplied, now, I will speak about Bihar that in 1979-80, Gopalganj and Hajipur were selected. They have been given Rs. 50 lakhs. And later in 1980-81 Saharsa and Daltonganj were selected. In South Bihar there are places like Chaubasa, and Jamshedpur where the population is growing and people from outside are coming. Those are the places which should have been taken into consideration. So, I would like to know what is the basis of selecting these towns which have to be developed, which have to be provided infrastructure? And

secondly, whether the Central Government have any say in selecting such areas before giving a loan assistance?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, this scheme is for small and medium towns and the main criteria is that the population of the small or medium town should not be more than one lakh. It should be less than one lakh. Moreover, when Government of India approves such schemes, it takes the recommendations of the respective State Governments; and on the basis of their recommendations, Government of India selects towns—for developing them—according to the criteria fixed. For the two towns he has referred to in Bihar, the first instalment has been given; and the remaining two

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

towns, viz. Daltonganj and Saharsa have been approved recently.

The idea is to spend Rs. 1 crore on each small or medium town which is approved; and 40 per cent will come as assistance from the Central Government, according to the Gadgil formula. The State Government will spend 40 per cent, and the local bodies, 20 per cent. The last-named take money from different financing institutions or other bodies.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very good and medium town have been deteriorating, this scheme has been thought of; and as you will see, Rs. 96 crores have been provided in the 6th five-year plan in central sector.

SHRI N. E. HORO: It is very good that the Minister is explaining things. But they have not followed the basis on which they should have selected these areas. They have selected Daltonganj in Bihar, because the Minister comes from that place; and Saharsa has been selected because some other Minister comes from there. There are places where there is population pressure, and where industries are growing. Those places should have been selected.

You are now giving aid to small areas and small towns which have a population of one lakh or less than that. There are many others. But the towns which you have selected, should not have been given that priority. You have been explaining your principle or the criterion that has been laid down. But your action is not according to it. That is why I want to know whether the Central Government has any say in the matter of selecting such cities or towns before it gives money.

You are giving 40 per cent; it is all right. I want to know whether the Central Government has any say in this. You should not just depend

upon the State Government. They can indicate towns A, B and C.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: There is a federal structure; and I have definitely to honour the views of the State Government. So far as Daltonganj is concerned, I want to clarify the position. The hon. Member said that Daltonganj was selected since I come from there. It is not a fact. The State Government recommended both Daltonganj and Saharsa. But because Daltonganj has got a population of less than a lakh, it was selected. Every scheme is approved according to the criteria fixed.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: This particular scheme applies to the whole country. May I know from the hon. Minister as to why certain States have been completely excluded from the purview of this scheme? I find from the statement that he has supplied to the hon. Member that certain States do not find a place in this scheme of things. Why so? There are so many places practically in every State where the population is growing very fast. For example, Jaipur is the twelfth largest city in India; and around Jaipur, there are places having a population of less than one lakh, like Bassi, Chaksu, Phagi, Bagru and Sanganer, which are very good industrial centres for handicrafts—handicrafts which are so famous in New York and America, and are even exported to Russia. Why should Government not take up the question of including those satellite townships which are around all the capital cities throughout the country in the scheme—all satellite towns throughout the country? Will the Government examine this suggestion?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I want to assure Satish Agarwalji that no State will go in default. There is no question of favouring this State or that. The State Governments selected the towns and they sent the project reports. In Rajasthan, Pali has been selected and then eight

other towns have been selected. They are Baran, Bhilwara, Sikar, Churu; Sumerpur, Nathdwara, Barmer and Ganganagar. Now you can imagine it. Your State cannot go in default.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** My question is that throughout the country you make a scheme like that.

**श्री कमला मिश्रा मधुकर :** सारे भारत में कस्बों तथा छोटे नगरों का आपने सर्वे कराया है या रिपोर्ट मंगाई है जिन का आप डिवेलपमेंट करना चाहते हैं और क्या आपने कोई कालबध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है जिस के अन्दर इन छोटे छोटे कस्बों का विकसित करवा लेंगे ?

**श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह :** यह काम पहले से चला आ रहा है । मैंने बताया है कि छोटी याँजना में दो सौ एंसे छोटे और मध्यम वर्ग के टाउन होंगे जिन को हम विकसित करना चाहते हैं और राज्य सरकारों ने प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट जो क्राइटरिया फिक्स किया गया है, उसके अन्दर भेज दी है और हम लोगों ने उनको स्वीकृत कर दिया है । हमारी यह इच्छा है कि छोटी याँजना में यह काम पूरा हो जाए ।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Next question—Shri Keshorao Pardhi—not present.

Next question—Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar—not present.

Next question—Shri Manphool Singh Chaudhry—not present.

Next question—Shri Satish Prasad Singh—not present. If the House has no objection, we can dispense with the Question Hour for the rest of the session.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** हम लोग जो बराबर यहां बैठे रहते हैं, उनके नाम से कोजिए ।

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Like a cricket team, you keep reserve players.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I will have to do it. Otherwise, I think we have to change the rules. Next question.

Mother Tongue as medium of Instruction at Primary Stage

\*690. **SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have introduced the mother tongue as a medium of education in the primary classes from 1st to 5th;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether it is also a fact that West Bengal Government have also introduced as medium of education, Nepali and Bengali, for the primary classes from 1st to 5th making English as an optional subject;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir; in a majority of States and Union Territories.

(b) The information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The West Bengal government has decided that only the mother tongue should be taught at the primary level and that it should also be the medium of instruction.

English will not be taught as an optional language in classes I to V.

(e) The recommendations of the Education Commission and subsequent recommendations of other committees are known to the State Governments. It is for them to take appropriate decisions in the matter. While Government fully support