Orissa as envisaged by Article 347 of the Constitution; and

(d) whether opportunities have been provided to the Andhrans in Orissa to conserve their language and establishment of their educational institutions within the meaning of Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Chara Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following principal safeguards outlined in the Statement issued by the Chief Ministers Conference held in August, 1961 are being provided by the Orissa Government to the linguistic minorities, including the Telugu linguistic minority in Orissa.

Primary Education

Orders exist for arrangements to be made for instruction in the mother-tongue by appointment of at least one teacher provided there are not less than 30 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or 10 such pupils in a class. The Orissa Government have agreed to issue orders for advance registration of pupils desirous of receiving instruction in their mother-tongue.

Secondary Education

Orders have been issued that necessary facilities be provided in Government and aided schools for instruction through the mother-tongue where there were 60 pupils in classes VIII to XI or in the initial stage a strength of 15 in class VIII.

The pattern of Three-Language Formula as implemented in Orissa is as follows; (a) Regional language and mother-tongue, when the latter is different from the regional language. (b) Hindi and (c) English or any other European language.

Use of Minority Languages for Official purposes

(i) Electoral rolls are being published in Telugu in areas where Telugu speaking population is substantial.

(ii) The State Government have agreed to publish translation of the substance of important laws etc. in minority languages in local areas where a linguistic minority constitutes 15 to 20 per cent of the total population of the local area.

Recruitment to State Services

There is no language bar at the stage of recruitment to State services.

Specific complaints regarding non-availability of safeguards for linguistic minorities are investigated into by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Trade Unions

*1548. **Shri M. L. Sondhi:**
Shri Hardayal Devgun:
Shri O. P. Tyagi:
Shri T. P. Shah:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Beni Shankar Sharma:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of Trade Unions on National level which have been given recognition by Government under the Trade Unions Act;

(b) the membership of each Trade Union as on the 1st January, 1967 in various industries;

(c) the political parties to which these Unions are affiliated; and

(d) the privileges enjoyed by a recognised Trade Union and the type of assistance received from Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Indian Trade Unions Act does not contain and provision relating to recognition of Trade Unions by the Government and as such no Trade Unions on National level have been given recognition under the Trade Unions Act.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above do not arise.

विश्वविद्यालयों के लिये अनुदान

1550. **श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुल कितनी राशि वार्षिक अनुदान के रूप में दी जाती है ;

(ख) इसके नियतन का आधार क्या है;

(ग) इस राशि में से प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय को कितनी प्रतिशत राशि मिलती है;

(घ) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियत राशि का वितरण समान रूप से किया जाता है अथवा विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के बीच वितरण के मामले में कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है ;

(ङ) यदि कोई भेदभाव किया जाता है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या सरकार वितरण के मामले में एकरूपता लाने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मन्त्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वविद्यालयों को ऐसा कोई वार्षिक अनुदान नहीं देती है । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुरक्षण तथा विकास अनुदान और अन्य विश्वविद्यालयों को केवल विकास अनुदान प्रदान करता है ।

(ख) और (ग). अनुरक्षण अनुदान वास्तविक घाटे के आधार पर दिए जाते हैं । विकास अनुदान विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विकास आवश्यकताओं के निर्धारण के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं । कोई नियत प्रतिशतता नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). कार्य प्रणाली यह है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा दी गई स्थूल रूपरेखा के आधार पर विश्वविद्यालय अपनी विकास आयोजनाएं तैयार करते हैं । फिर विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की विजिटिंग समितियों द्वारा इनकी छानबीन की जाती है और स्वीकृत की गई जरूरतों के आधार पर अनुदान निश्चित किया जाता है ।

(च) सरकार ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है । विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदानों की मात्रा का निश्चय, उन जरूरतों के गुण-दोष के आधार पर, जिनके लिए अनुदान मांगे जाते हैं, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग पर छोड़ दिया जाता है ।

Central Vigilance Commission

•1551. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Vigilance Commission is not a statutory body;