

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The scheme of selection grades in Group 'C' and 'D' cadres ranging from 10% to 20% on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission was introduced by the Government with effect from 1.8.1976 subject to certain conditions.

(b) and (c) The Government of NCT of Delhi have informed that 91 out of 457 posts of Yoga teachers first recruited in 1982-83 have been converted into selection grade posts. Further, that no recruitment of Yoga teachers has been made after 1982-83. The UTs of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar

Islands have reported that the posts of Yoga teachers do not exist in their schools. In the UT of Chandigarh, the Central Pay Commission scales of pay are not applicable.

Like-wise the autonomous school systems of Navodaya Vidyalayas and Central Tibetan Schools have reported that there are no posts of Yoga teachers in their schools. The KVS have informed that the scheme of Yoga teachers was introduced on an experimental basis in 1981 and extended on year to year basis till its review by the Board of Governors in 1986 when it was decided that Yoga be integrated with Physical Education Programme of Kendriya Vidyalayas and that Yoga teachers be directed to obtain the minimum academic and professional qualifications prescribed for Physical Education Teachers within a period of three years. The eligible Yoga teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas have been granted three-tier pay scale structure w.e.f. 1.1.1996.

**पर्यावरण पर पर्यटन का प्रभाव**

\*154. श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक:

श्री० रामगोपाल यादव:

क्या पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 6 जनवरी,

1999 के "राष्ट्रीय सहाय" में "पर्यटन से सत्यानाश होता पर्यावरण" शीर्षक के अंतर्गत प्रकाशित लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अमूमन पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में ही होटल खोलने और वहां आधुनिक सुविधाएं प्रदान करने का काम करती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार के ऐसे प्रयासों से पर्यावरण पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है और पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा हेतु पर्यटन मंत्रालय के संघ सहयोग करने की दिशा में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

**पर्यावरण और वन मंत्री (श्री सुरेश प्रभु):**

(क) से (ग) जी, हां। पर्यटन विकास को पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से अनुकूल ढंग से विनियमित करने के लिए हाई टाईड-लाईन (एच० टी० एल०) के 200 मीटर से 500 मीटर के बीच अथवा 1000 मीटर से अधिक ऊंचाई वाले स्थानों पर और 5 करोड़ ₹ से अधिक के निवेश की पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के लिए तटीय विनियमन क्षेत्र (सी० आर० जैड०) अधिसूचना, 1991 और/अथवा पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन (ई० आर० ए०) अधिसूचना 1994 के प्रावधानों के तहत पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय की पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी प्राप्त करना अपेक्षित है। पर्यटन परियोजनाओं के संबंध में पर्यावरणीय मंजूरी देते समय, आवश्यक पर्यावरणीय सुरक्षा उपाय निर्धारित किए जाते हैं। पर्यटन विकास कार्य को पर्यावरणीय दृष्टि से स्थायी ढंग से समन्वित करने के लिए पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय तथा पर्यटन मंत्रालय निरंतर एक दूसरे से सम्पर्क बनाए रखते हैं।

**Lack of Software for Indian Languages**

\*155. DR. C. NARAYANA REDDY:  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the context of globalization and explosion of Information Technology, the Indian languages are at a disadvantageous position due to lack of adequate software;

(b) whether it is likely to lead to a stage where the Indian languages will lose their rightful place; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any initiative in this direction to equip the Indian languages with necessary technology to meet the new situation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) to (c) The Government of India recognises the importance of participation in Information Technology and is making every effort to increasingly promote communication with computers in various Indian Languages. Accordingly, the Government of India have undertaken various programmes for promoting use of Information Technology in Indian Languages. Some private organisations are also contributing in bringing out software packages and tools for development of Hindi and other Indian Languages. Some of these programmes and initiatives are explained in the statement given below.

#### Statement

Under the Programme of Technology Development for Indian Languages, the Department of Electronics have initiated activities for development of Corpora of Texts of various Languages, Machine Aided Translation System, Speech Synthesis Systems and Optical Character Recognition Systems etc. The various programmes undertaken by them for promoting use of Information Technology in Indian Languages have helped to offer solutions in Indian Languages which, *interalia*, include:—

- (i) Software products for various PC Applications, such as, Word Processing, Publishing, Spread Sheet, Spell Checking, Script Processing, etc.
- (ii) Machine Aided Translation between English and other Regional Languages.
- (iii) Broadcast of TV programmes with dubbing and subtitling in Regional Languages.

(iv) Speech Synthesis System for Text to Speech Conversion and Speech Recognition System for Speech to Text in Regional Languages.

(v) Providing facility for sending, receiving E-mail in Hindi.

The Department of Official Language is developing softwares for training in Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen and Hindi Pragya and Hindi Translation Project from the Computer Processed English through the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC). Besides, organising symposia and exhibitions and Computer-training programmes in the country to promote Hindi on computers, it is preparing video films and publishing a Booklet, namely, 'Mechanical and Electronic Facilities' in Devanagari and a pamphlet titled 'Paridrishya' in Devanagari for promotion and propagation of the Hindi works on Computer.

The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology has set up a Computer based 'National Terminology Bank'. The terminology of scientific and technical subjects developed by it can be used by the electronics agencies to prepare softwares and multimedia tools for different Indian Languages.

The National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language has tied up with the Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC) for a project "Technology and Product Development for Promotion of Urdu Language" for developing an appropriate software compatible with Internet.

The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has developed the software 'Bhasha'. It consists of two parts, viz., Indian scripts utility and Indian scripts processor. The first series of Bhasha includes scripts for 6 Indian Languages, i.e., Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu. A Corpora of Texts in 7 Indian Languages, i.e. Gujarati, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil and Telugu, has

been developed. The Corpora would help the development of translation tools, packages for teaching of Indian Languages, Linguistic analysis and related fields of language development.

Some private organisations are also making efforts in preparing software packages and tools for development of Hindi and other Indian Languages. Some of these efforts include development of (i) Hindi PC-DOS by Tata-IBM and (ii) WINDOWS NT-5 System with joint collaboration between National Centre for Software Technology (NCST), Mumbai and Microsoft Corporation, U.S.A. and Indian Language Kit by Apple Computer in India.

#### Wildlife population

\*156. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem captioned "India wildlife population dying a slow death", which appeared in

the Hindustan Times dated January 26, 1999; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI SURESH PRABHU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Schaller's book on deer and tiger is one of the finest scientific documents on the behavioral and ecological aspect of wild animals. It is a fact that the population of wild animals has significantly declined over a period of time and it can in no way be compared to the population of wild animals during the time of Babar and Akbar. Within limited resources, the Government of India have done very well to conserve endangered species of wild animals. The population trend in case of some of the major species, in the year when the census was conducted, is shown in the statement given below.

#### Statement

S. No.	Name of species	Population						Remarks
1.	Tiger	1827 (1972)	3015 (1979)	4005 (1984)	4334 (1989)	3750 (1993)	2959* (1997)	*The census figures for 1997 are not available in respect of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Nagaland and Tamilnadu. The tiger population for these States in the year 1993 was recorded as 822.
2.	Rhino	1591 (1989)	1567 (1991)	1498 (1993)	1566 (1995)	1598 (1997)		
3.	Leopard	4744 (1984)	6763 (1989)	6828 (1993)				
4.	Lion	177 (1968)	239 (1985)	304 (1995)				
5.	Elephant	18960 (1985)	21687 (1989)	25571 (1993)				

Figures in parenthesis indicate the year in which census was conducted.