

Language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union:

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.

According to Section 3(1) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi, for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day and for the transaction of business in Parliament. The Section also provides that the English language shall be used for purposes of communication between the Union and a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language. Further, where Hindi is used for purposes of communication between one State which has adopted Hindi as its official language and another State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language such communication in Hindi shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in the English language.

Besides the four South Indian non-Hindi speaking States, there are non-Hindi speaking States in the East, North-East, West and North India who have adopted their own official languages. Hence the use of Hindi, which is their official language, by the Hindi speaking States cannot be construed as a step likely to cause North-South divide. In view of the above, there is no question of any steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard.

देश में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को दी गई सुविधाएं

3327. कुमारी सईदा खातून :

कुमारी सुशीला तिरिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन्हें दी जा रही सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार गांवों में रहने वाले ऐसे स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण करने का विचार रखती है, जिन्हें अभी तक कोई मान्यता नहीं दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो मुख्य प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में ऐसे स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों की संख्या कितनी है

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुबोध कान्त सहाय) :

(क) देश में स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों और विभिन्न प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उनकी दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बारे में सूचना गृह मंत्रालय के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, 31 जुलाई, 1960 तक केन्द्रीय राजस्व से 1,50,00,500 स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को पेंशन की मंजूरी दी गई है। पेंशन के अलावा, वे जीवन-भर अपने लिए और पति या पत्नी/सह-युक्त के लिए मुफ्त रेलवे पास और सभी केन्द्रीय सहकारी अस्पताल (केन्द्रीय सर्वजनिक उपक्रमों द्वारा संचालित अस्पतालों में) मुफ्त चिकित्सा उपचार प्राप्त करने के हकदार हैं। कुछ शर्तों पर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों को चिकित्सा उपचार की आवश्यकता में उन्हें दिल्ली में सरकारी अवास भी प्रदान किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली में, उन स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानियों के लिए एक स्वतंत्रता संग्राम सेनानी घर भी है, जिनके पास देखभाल करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति नहीं है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारधीन नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Influx of students to India from Myanmar

3328. SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to post election developments many youths and students have fled from Burma (Myanmar) to India to escape from army wrath;

(b) if so, the number of such refugees who entered India from Burma and the treatment and status given to them; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this regard and the concrete positive steps taken to save democratic process in that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have consistently supported the democratic aspirations of the people of Myanmar and have expressed the hope that the Myanmar Government will transfer power to the elected representatives without delay. Government have also urged the Myanmar authorities to release all political prisoners.

Tension between India and Pakistan

3329. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent visit to USA he conveyed to the US Government that tension between India and Pakistan will continue and had not de-escalated because Pakistan continue to interfere in India's internal affairs;

(b) if so, what was the US Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether they have agreed to impress upon the Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) US has also repeatedly stressed support for a bilateral solution of the Kashmir problem peacefully in the spirit of the Simla accord.

Ban on Sale of Loss Making Ships

3330. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have refused to permit the shipping companies to sell their loss making ships if so, the reason for the same;

(b) whether these shipping companies are forced to ply these ships despite unremunerative freight rates through loss mounted;

(c) whether Government are insisting that those ships which have not completed their economic life should not be allowed to be sold abroad as it would mean a loss of tonnage; and

(d) the number of such ships allowed by Government to be sold?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIK-KRISHNAN): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Government have issued revised guidelines in November, 1989 regarding sale of ships abroad which have not completed their economic life. These guidelines are reproduced below:—

"In such a case when the vessel has not completed its stipulated age norms and proposal is for sale of vessel to foreign interest, the Director General of Shipping would examine whether the Indian Shipping company can run the vessel economically or not. In case it is found that the company is not able to operate the vessel on economic basis for reasons beyond its control (uneconomic operation, changed pattern of trade, non-availability of adequate business, unusual wear and tear of the vessel, etc.), it would normally be permitted to sell the vessel subject to the following conditions:—

(i) the sale of the vessel would result in the entire foreign exchange outstanding on the purchase being fully recovered, concomitantly, where the ship has been