

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the honourable Member has raised a very important point. I also agree with him that the position of primary education is rather difficult in our country. I myself have been the President of one of the primary teachers associations with a membership of about seven thousand and I know the real problems. I agree that sixty per cent drop-out takes place when the students reach Class VI and thereafter the drop-outs will be more. So, the Government is thinking of having a massive non-formal education alongwith adult education and also universalisation of primary education. The matter is still under consideration.

श्री नत्थो सिंह : मंत्री जी ने अभी शाही साहब के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए कहा कि वे कोई शिक्षा सेना बनायेंगे तो बजट की बात सोचनी पड़ेगी और जब बजट क्लियर हो जायगा तब ही बना पायेंगे । तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि निरक्षरता का जो प्रतिशत है उसको दूर करने के लिए जो स्नातक की या उसके ऊपर की डिग्री लेते हैं उन सब विद्यार्थियों के लिए कम से कम 5 निरक्षर लोगों को साक्षर बनाने के लिए डिग्री देने के पूर्व की आवश्यकता, आप करने के लिए क्या कोई प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

डा० प्रताप चन्द्र चन्द्र : इस पर आखिरी फैसला नहीं हुआ है वैसे यह बात भी है और हम इस पर सोच रहे हैं ।

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, since the problem of women's education in the rural areas is very closely linked or associated with the fact that the girls of the school-going age are required to do domestic jobs also and to look after the younger children—that is one of the reasons for the girls dropping out at the school stage—I would like to ask the Minister whether he would consider the proposal that has already been made in the past—its implementation is, of course, still a question to be considered

—that a centre should be attached with every primary school so that the little children can be looked after there and the other children can go to the schools.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, I would respectfully submit that the problem is not as simple as that and it is not possible to attach such centers to the primary schools as has been suggested. There are many other reasons, economic reasons, for the girls not coming to the schools. So, this problem can be solved by the massive introduction of non-formal education. Elsewhere I have stated that so long we have been talking of job-oriented education, but now the time has come when we have to talk in terms of education-oriented jobs. I say this because these boys and girls are already working in the fields in the rural areas and they are doing some work. Now, they must be given non-formal education so that they may not be tagged to the school hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next question.

Rehabilitation of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan Area

*63. **SHRI KALYAN ROY:**†
SHRI BHOLA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question 361 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd August, 1977 and state:

(a) what is the progress of rehabilitation of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan area now Bangladesh and refugees, ex-servicemen and repatriates from Sri Lanka in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands till the end of October, 1977, under each category;

(b) what is the reason for the decline in expenditure under rehabilitation and development of the Andaman

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Kalyan Roy.

and Nicobar Islands for settlement of refugees from Rs. 139.76 lakhs to Rs. 79.57 lakhs, during 1976-77;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to stop the resettlement of refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan in these Islands;

(d) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(e) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative what are the details of the proposals to rehabilitate them in these Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) The category-wise progress of resettlement till the end of October, 1977 is as under:—

(i) Migrants from former East Pakistan . . .	805 Families.
(ii) Repatriates from Sri Lanka. . .	66 Do.
(iii) Repatriates from Burma . . .	37 Do.
(iv) Ex-servicemen . . .	287 Do.
TOTAL . . .	1195 Do.

(b) The decline is mainly on account of the following reasons:—

(i) The expenditure for 1975-76 included an amount of Rs. 40.21 lakhs on book adjustment of the capital cost of Research-cum Development Station, in Katchal, and as such the expenditure was comparatively higher in that year.

(ii) There was no induction of families during 1976-77 due to general ban on deforestation till an expert study of ecological aspects was completed.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The scope for resettlement in Andamans is restricted on account of non-availability

of land which is to be released for the deforestation only after considering ecological factors. Moreover, the migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan remaining to be settled have already been earmarked for the various schemes including Dandakaranya. No migrant will, therefore, remain in need of resettlement who could be taken to Andamans. Government have also been advised that any further resettlement of migrants on land in Andaman Islands is not compatible with other essential and relevant considerations, such as ecological factors, regeneration, and cleared land that could be allotted to tribals.

(e) Question does not arise.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, so many facts have been mentioned. It would have been better for the Minister to have laid a statement on the Table and we would have gone through it. It would be better if the new apprentice learns this.

Sir, this question has been raised again and again. Never before such a large number of people have been received in such a manner. The number—8 millions. I am confining myself to 21,000 families who are now rotting in camps and who are supposed to be settled in the Andamans. Some islands were developed—some parts of them—in order to settle refugees of East Bengal. Sir, you will be surprised to know that in reply to a question on the 21st January 1976, it was stated that 800 families would be settled. And on the 21st March 1975, the then Minister said that 89 families from East Bengal had been settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Sir, Mr. Bhagat on the 3rd August 1977 stated that the total number of families settled by that time was 89. In other words, since 1974 till August 1977, not a single addition has been made. The number remains at 89.

Sir, I am forced to quote Mr. Mirdha who was then the Minister of Rehabilitation. He said—I am quoting him

in order to enlighten the new Minister:

"The refugees will be settled in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and I am not aware as to what type of discrimination the hon. Member is referring to. We have a plan for settling people in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The problems are rather difficult. Forests have to be cleared. But we are going to..."

My question is specific. Eighty-nine families were settled in 1974. Till 1977, no new addition has been made. I use and emphasize particularly the word 'discrimination' more and more. Ex-Servicemen are being settled. Why is this discrimination there? I would like to know. In 1977-78 how many families are going to be settled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands? This is my first question... (Interruptions) ...If he can speak in English, it will be convenient for me. He should answer in English.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: No, he does not... (Interruptions).

श्री राम किकर : मान्यवर, भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (बंगाल) से जो शरणार्थी आए थे उनके पुनर्वासित करने के लिए हमारी व्यवस्था पूरी हो चुकी है। जहां तक अंडमान निकोबार में पुनर्वास की, बसाने की, बात है, वहां अब यह संभव नहीं है। कुछ इस तरह की वहां से रिपोर्ट आई है और एक एक्सपर्ट की भी रिपोर्ट आई है कि जंगल साफ करके वहां पर पुनर्वास नहीं हो सकता। लेकिन हमारे पास पुनर्वास की पूरी व्यवस्था है दण्डकारण्य में। और वहां पर उनको बसाने की जो व्यवस्था हमारी है उसमें किसी प्रकार की समस्या या कठिनाई नहीं है। पुनर्वास की समस्या थोड़ी रह गई है।

SHRI KALYAN ROY: Sir, my second question is this. I hope the Minister has gone through the Report of the Ministry of Rehabilitation for the year 1977. There it is stated that

more families will be settled from East Bengal in that area. But only 50 have been allotted for East Bengal. Why is there this discrimination? How long will the discrimination continue? Sir, it was decided at that time in a meeting presided over by the late Mr. Nehru that 12,000 families would be settled. Later, that Committee reduced the number to 6,000 families. How long will it take to resettle these 6,000 families there or has the plan been totally given up? Let the hon. Minister say that it has been dropped.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The question of discrimination does not arise at all.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: The question of discretion arises very much.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: After my friend stops speaking, I will try to answer.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: If you have the guts, you reply.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I do not have to borrow guts from you. I am replying to your question. The question of discrimination does not arise at all because whatever families of the East Pakistan refugees are there, they are going to be settled. The question of discrimination will arise if we settle the ex-servicemen there and refuse rehabilitation to the East Pakistan refugees. It is correct that East Pakistan refugees are not being resettled in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. That is what it is.

SHRI KALYAN ROY: It is admitted. It is obvious.

श्री भोला प्रसाद : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि 15 अगस्त, 1975 के बाद बंगला देश से कितने शरणार्थी भारत में आए हैं और उनको बसाने की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री राम किकर : इसके लिये नोटिस की आवश्यकता है।

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRA-BARTI: They are not becoming refugees on their own. It is because of the partition. May I know from the hon. Minister why the refugees from West Pakistan were settled comfortably by giving them lands and what has been done for the refugees coming from East Pakistan uptil now? May I know whether, after the Janata Government assumed office, the hon. Minister has gone to any of the refugee camps even for a single day to see what is happening there or what is going on there and what type of lands have been allotted to these people? We are receiving thousands of memoranda from Dandakaranya and other places saying that they have been settled on rough hills where the lands cannot be tilled. (Interruptions) May I ask the hon. Minister whether instead of depending on the report which his officers are submitting to him, he will agree to go and visit these places along with some Members of Parliament? Will the hon. Minister agree to visit Dandakaranya, Mana and other places where these refugees have been settled along with some Members of Parliament and not entirely depend on the reports which are being submitted by his officers? Has he ever visited any camps to see that these people are living like pigs?

SHRI KALYAN ROY: He can go to Damascus and other places but he does not get time to go there.

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: This question does not flow from the main question.

SHRI U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA: The question does flow from it. But he has no answer.

अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश के लिए महिला अध्यापकों के लिए विहित आयु सीमा

* 64. डा० लोकेश चन्द्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) (i) महिलाओं के लिए सरकार

द्वारा संचालित प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं तथा (ii) महिला अध्यापकों के सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु आयु की विहित सीमायें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या महिला अध्यापकों के लिए सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु आयु सीमा बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचार-धीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

†[Age limit prescribed for lady teachers for entry into teachers' training institutions and Government service

* 64. DR. LOKESH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the age limits prescribed for (i) women for admission to the Government run teachers' training institutions; and (ii) lady teachers for entry into Government service;

(b) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to raise the age limit for entry into Government service for the lady teachers; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?]

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग) जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य को ज्ञात होगा शिक्षा मुख्यतः राज्य विषय है तथा अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थाओं में दाखिले तथा सरकारी सेवा में प्रवेश के नियम हर राज्य के अलग-अलग हैं और उनमें समय समय पर संशोधन होता रहता है, अतः मांगी गई सूचना को एकत्र करने में जितना समय तथा श्रम लगेगा उसके अनुपात में उतना लाभ नहीं होगा ।

†[] English translation.