

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :

Thirteen Judges are serving in the High Courts of States other than those to which they belong.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES

*571. SARDAR GURCHARAN SINGH TOHRA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of communal disturbances that took place in the country during the current year, state wise;

(b) the extent of loss suffered by the State Governments and the public, separately;

(c) in how many cases Commissions have been appointed to enquire into the causes of disturbances;

(d) the number of persons convicted by the law courts for creating these communal disturbances; and

(e) the political parties and other organisations involved in these disturbances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (b), (d) and (e) A statement, based on information received from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Commissions of Inquiry have been appointed by the respective State Governments to inquire into the disturbances of Maharashtra and Chaibasa in Bihar. The inquiries are in progress.

STATEMENT

Information in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore is as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh

The details of the five communal disturbances that have taken place during the year 1970 are given below :

(i) In villages Kothapet and Ven-katapur in district Hyderabad on February 15 and 16 : There was trouble following an altercation with a drunken man. There was no loss of property. No cases against the culprits have so far been decided.

(ii) At Bhainsa in district Adilabad on March 23 : Trouble started in a Holi procession which was taken

out in front of a mosque. In cases of arson, looting etc. there was damage worth Rs. 3,550 to Government property and Rs. 1,16,480 to property belonging to individuals. The cases registered in connection with the incidents are pending trial.

(iii) In Hyderabad city on April 23 : There was a clash between two groups. There was no damage to property. The cases have not been decided so far.

(iv) In Hyderabad city on May 13 : There was trouble in a marriage procession which was passing by a mosque. There was no damage to property and no cases have been decided so far.

(v) In Hyderabad city on July 26 : -The trouble started in a religious procession. There was damage worth Rs. 100/- to private property. No cases have been decided so far.

Mysore

The only communal disturbance to have taken place during the year 1970 was at Chamarajnagar in district Mysore on April 19, which followed trouble in a procession with music taken out by the R.S.S.S. in front of a mosque. There was no loss to Government property, but the loss of private property is estimated at Rs. 35,000. In connection with the incidents 40 cases were registered, of which 10 are sub-judice and one under investigation. In the remaining cases final reports have been submitted.

Information is still awaited from Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. There have been no communal disturbances in the remaining State and Union Territories during the year 1970.

अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा

*572. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव : क्या शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 6 से 11 वर्ष की आयु के बच्चों के लिए संविधान के उपबन्धों के अनुसार अनिवार्य शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना कब तक सम्भव हो सकेगा ;

(ख) उनकी शिक्षा की प्रत्येक राज्य में क्या स्थिति है; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे लड़कों तथा लड़कियों को शरीरी के कारण अपने माता-पिता की सहायता के लिए नौकरी की खोज करनी पड़ती है; यदि हाँ, तो उनकी दशा सुधारने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

COMPULSORY EDUCATION UPTO PRIMARY STAGE

*572. SHU J. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES be pleased to state :

(a) the time by when it will be possible to provide compulsory education to the children in the age group of 6 to 11 years in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;

(b) what is the state-wise position of their education; and

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of poverty young boys and girls have to seek employment in order to help their parents; if so, what action is being taken to improve their condition?

शिक्षा तथा युवा सेवा मंत्रालय में सचिवजी (श्री ए० कै० किष्कू) : (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है। 6-11 आयु वर्ग वाले बच्चों के लिए निःशुल्क अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई विशिष्ट लक्षित तिथि नहीं दी जा सकती। फिर भी प्राथमिक शिक्षा के लिए उपयुक्त निधियों के आवंटन तथा इस क्षेत्र में तेजी से प्राप्ति के लिए स्थानीय स्रोतों के एकत्रीकरण

[] English translation.

के हेतु राज्य सरकारों से आग्रह किया जा रहा है।

(ख) 1968-69 में I-V कक्षाओं (आयु वर्ग 6-11) में राज्यवार -नामांकन की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार थी :—

आंध्र प्रदेश	71
असम*	74
बिहार	57
गुजरात	85
हरियाणा	64
जम्मू-कश्मीर	66
केरल	119
मध्य प्रदेश	59
महाराष्ट्र	93
मैसूर	89
नागालैण्ड	114
उड़ीसा	74
पंजाब	71
राजस्थान	56
तमिलनाडु	104
उत्तर प्रदेश	84
पश्चिम बंगाल	73
अंडमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह	99
चंडीगढ़	86
दादर और नागर हवेली	60
दिल्ली	93
गोवा दमन और दीव	88
हिमाचल प्रदेश	87
लकद्वीप मिनकाय द्वीपसमूह	126
मणिपुर	110
मेघा	34
पाण्डेचेरी	105
त्रिपुरा	75

योग 78

सारे देश
का औसत

*मेघालय सहित

(ii) 6-11 आयु वर्ग में बच्चों की अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा विधान द्वारा निम्न राज्यों में लागू की गई है :—

आंध्र प्रदेश

असम

बिहार

गुजरात

हरियाणा

जम्मू कश्मीर

केरल

मध्य प्रदेश

उड़ीसा

पंजाब

राजस्थान

तमिलनाडु

उत्तर प्रदेश और पश्चिम बंगाल

(ग) स्कूलों के प्रति छात्रों को आकर्षित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें निम्नलिखित तरीक़े अपना रही हैं :

1. दोपहर के भोजन की योजना
2. जरूरतमंद विद्यार्थियों, विशेषकर बड़कियों के लिए निःशुल्क पोशाकें देना ।
3. जरूरतमंद बच्चों को निःशुल्क पुस्तकें देना ।
4. स्कूल माताओं की व्यवस्था ।
5. शिशुओं की देखभाल करने के हेतु ग्रामों में शिशु ग्रहों की व्यवस्था जिससे बड़े बड़के और बड़कियाँ स्कूल जाने के लिए मुक्त हो सकें ।
6. स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप स्कूल में पढ़ाई के समय की व्यवस्था ।
7. माता पिता अध्यापक संघों द्वारा माता पिताओं को शिक्षित करना ।

लोगों की सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक स्थितियों के कारण, अनिवार्य प्राथमिक शिक्षा के अधिनियमों की दंड व्यवस्थाओं का लागू करना व्यावहारिक नहीं समझा गया । बड़के और बड़कियों के

लिए मिडिल तथा हाई स्कूलों में न पढ़ने के महत्वपूर्ण कारणों में गरीबी एक हो सकती है, किन्तु प्राथमिक स्कूलों में न पढ़ने वाले 6-11 आयु वर्ग वाले बच्चों के लिए इसको मुख्य नहीं माना जा सकता । नामांकन में अन्तर विशेष कर बड़कियों के कारण है और इसके पीछे सामाजिक कारण जान पड़ते हैं ।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Education is a State Subject. No specific target date can be given for achieving free compulsory education to children of age group 6-11. Efforts are, however, being made to persuade the State Governments to allocate adequate funds for primary education and also to mobilise local resources, so as to accelerate the progress in this field.

(b) The percentage of enrolment in classes I-V (age group 6-11) state-wise in the year 1968-69 was as below :

Andhra Pradesh	71
Assam*	74
Bihar	57
Gujarat	85
Haryana	64
Jammu & Kashmir	66
Kerala	119
Madhya Pradesh	59
Maharashtra	93
Mysore	89
Nagaland	114
Orissa	74
Punjab	71
Rajasthan	56
Tamil Nadu	104
Uttar Pradesh	84
West Bengal	73
A. & N. Islands	99

†[] English translation.

*Including Meghalaya.

Chandigarh	86
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	60
Delhi	93
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	88
Himachal Pradesh . . .	87
L.M. & A. Islands . . .	126
Manipur	110
N.E.F.A.	34
Pondicherry	105
Tripura	75
TOTAL	78
	Average of the whole country

(ii) Compulsory Primary education for children in the age group 6-11 has been introduced by legislation in the following States :

Andhra Pradesh,
Assam,
Bihar,
Gujarat,
Haryana,
Jammu & Kashmir,
Kerala,
Madhya Pradesh,
Orissa,
Punjab,
Rajasthan,
Tamil Nadu,
Uttar Pradesh and
West Bengal.

(c) In order to attract pupils to the following measures are being adopted by State Government :

1. Midday meals scheme;
2. Supply of free uniform to needy students particularly to girls;
3. Supply of free books to needy children;
4. Provision of school mothers;
5. Provision of creches in villages so that infants can be looked after releasing the grown up boys and girls to attend school;

6. Arranging school instructional hours to suit local needs;

7. Educating parents through parent teacher associations.

Due to social and economic conditions of the people, it has not been found practicable to enforce the penal provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education Acts. While Poverty may be one of the important reasons for boys and girls not attending middle or high schools, this cannot be the main reason for children in the group 6-11 not attending primary schools. The gap in enrolment is mainly due to girls and sociological reasons appear to be at the back of this.]

CHTNE3B AND PAK ARMS RECOVERED FROM NAXALITES

♦537. SHRI M. K. MOHTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese and Pakistani arms, have recently been recovered in the Eastern Region from Naxalites and others;

(b) if so, the quantity of arms recovered and their types giving State-wise figures;

(c) how many arrests have been made in this connection, the nature of documents recovered from the arrested persons and the conclusion drawn there from; and

(d) whether it has come to the notice of Government that Naxalite leader like Shri Charu Mazumdar frequently slip out of India and re-enter after visiting China and Nepal ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (c) The State Government of Assam and the Union Territories Administration of Manipur and NEFA have reported that no such recoveries have been made. According to information furnished by the Tripura Administration, no such recoveries have been made from Naxalites but in a recent encounter the MIZO hostiles used some Pakistani arms and ammunition.

Information from West Bengal, Bihar and Nagaland is awaited.