

to implement this policy throughout the country?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: We have no difficulty in implementing this policy.

SHRI SATYACHARAN: In view of the fact that the hon. Prime Minister gave repeated assurances to the Goanese that their religion and culture would be respected, may I know whether any of these instructions have gone counter to his assurance?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: No, Madam.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know whether this policy of banning religious instruction in Goa will be followed in other places in India also?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: There is no ban on religious instruction. We have only said that instruction on a denominational basis will not be allowed but if the schools want to give such instruction, there is nothing to prevent them from doing it after school hours, and with the written consent of the parents.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Does not this go against the traditions of Goa?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: The schools function for an hour and a half to six hours, which should be devoted to giving instruction according to the curriculum prescribed by the educational authorities.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I should like to ask whether the Government of Goa have applied this even to those schools which permit religious instruction as an optional subject but during school hours?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I have made it very clear in the answer that such instruction can be given only outside the school hours. If they want the grant and if they want to follow the pattern laid down by us.

*352. [The questioner (Shri Niren Ghosh) was absent. For answer, vide col. 1757 infra.]

गोआ की शिक्षा प्रणाली

*३५३. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोआ की शिक्षा प्रणाली किस प्रकार का होगा और वहाँ का शिक्षण संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने के लिये क्या वहाँ आधार होगा जो देश के अन्य भागों के सम्बन्ध में है ;

(ख) गोआ में किस-किस श्रेणियों के कितने-कितने विद्यालय हैं और सरकार द्वारा उन्हें क्या सहायता दी जा रही है ; और

(ग) गोआ के विद्यालयों में कौन-कौन-सी भाषाएँ पढ़ाई जाती हैं ; और (१) प्राथमिक ; (२) माध्यमिक ; तथा (३) उच्चतर शिक्षा का माध्यम क्या है ?

t [EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN GOA

*353. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the system of education in Goa and whether the basis for giving grants to the educational institutions of Goa will be the same as it is with regard to other parts of the country.

(b) what are the categories of schools in Goa; what is the number of schools in each category and what assistance is being given to them by Government; and

(c) what are the languages which are taught in the schools of Goa and what is the medium of instruction for (i) primary; (ii) secondary; and (iii) higher education?

बैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) अन्तिम रूप से गोआ की शिक्षा संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने का और उनमें शिक्षा का ढंग वही होगा जैसा कि दिल्ली में है ।

†[] English translation.

(ख) गोआ में रजिस्टरसुदा ४६१ प्राइमरी और ८६ सैकेंडरी स्कूल हैं। अन्तरिम व्यवस्था के रूप में, गोआ प्रशासन को इसका अधिकार दिया गया है कि वह प्राइमरी स्कूलों को फीस में हाने वाले घाटे के बराबर को घन राशि सहायता अनुदान के रूप में दे दे। आजादी के बाद गोआ में प्राइमरी शिक्षा मुफ्त कर दी गई है। गोआ सम्बन्धी सहायता अनुदान-संहिता (ग्रांट्स इन एड कोड) बन जाने पर, प्राइमरी और सैकेंडरी दोनों प्रकार की संस्थाओं को दिये जाने वाले अनुदान का ढंग वही होगा जैसा कि दूसरे संघाय प्रदेशों (यूनियन टेरिटरीज) में है।

(ग) गोआ में ये भाषायें पढ़ाई जाती हैं—कोण्णी, मराठी, उर्दू, अंग्रेजी और पुर्तगाली। विद्यार्थी की मातृभाषा या संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दी गई किसी भाषा के माध्यम से प्राइमरी शिक्षा दी जाती है। माध्यमिक (सैकेंडरी) शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी, पुर्तगाली और मराठी भाषायें हैं।

उच्च शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी और पुर्तगाली भाषायें हैं।

[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The ultimate pattern of education and grants to the educational institutions in Goa will be the same as prevailing in Delhi.

(b) There are 461 registered primary schools and 86 registered secondary schools in Goa. As an interim measure, the Goa Administration have been authorised to give grants-in-aid to the primary schools, of amounts equal to the loss in fees incurred by them. Primary education has been made free in Goa after liberation. On the finalisation of the Grant-in-aid Code for Goa, the grants to both the

[] English translation.

Primary and Secondary institution* will be on the same pattern as in other union territories.

(c) The languages taught in Goa are Konkani, Marathi, Urdu, English and Portuguese. The medium of instruction for primary education is the mother tongue of the student or any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. The media of instruction for secondary education are English, Portuguese and Marathi.

The media of instruction for higher education are English and Portuguese. |

श्री नवार्वांसिंह चौहान : यह जा प्राइमरी स्कूल और सैकेंडरी स्कूलों की संख्या आपने बताई है, क्या ये लोकल अथॉरिटीज की तरफ से और प्राइवेट संस्थाओं की तरफ से चलाये जा रहे हैं? अगर ऐसा है तो क्या भविष्य में इनमें से कुछ को या कुल को गोआ का जो प्रशासन है वह लेना चाहता है, अथवा नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : गवर्नमेंट के १९५ प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, नान गवर्नमेंट २६६ हैं। सैकेंडरी स्कूलों में गवर्नमेंट का एक है, नान गवर्नमेंट ८५ हैं। अभी तक इनको लेने का गवर्नमेंट का कोई विचार नहीं है।

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: May I know whether it is a fact that all these secondary schools even during the Portuguese regime were affiliated to the Secondary Education Board of Poona? If it is so, what were the reasons which compelled the Government now to affiliate all these schools to the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: This is in response to the recommendation made by the Education Commission which the Government had set up for Goa.

SHRI DEOKINANDAN NARAYAN: May I know if there is any Kannada school in Goa at present?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not think so, Madam.

SHRI D. B. DESAI: In view of the existing concessions to the students in the adjoining States of Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat, is the Government thinking of extending the same concession to the schools in Goa?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The concessions that prevail in Delhi will be extended to them.

SHRI B. P. BASAPPA SHETTY: May I know whether all these languages are being taught ever since the Portuguese rule started in Goa or after the Portuguese left?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: These have been continuing from the Portuguese times.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: May I know whether Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Jha Commission and, if so, is Government prepared to lay a copy of this Report on the Table of the House?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If you so desire, I will lay a copy of the recommendation accepted by Government on the Table.

SHRI M. H. SAMUEL: Among the languages the Deputy Minister has read out as being taught in Goa, Hindi seems to be conspicuously absent. Is there any particular reason for it?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: Hindi, I suppose, comes in or will come in as it comes in non-Hindi areas. It is not the language of the place, the languages of the place being Konkani, Marathi, etc.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Then it should come at the secondary stage.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: I hope so.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: But it does not come.

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: It may. It is a transitional stage but it is bound to come, I think.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: May I point out that one of the recommendations of the Education Commission was that the medium of instruction would be the mother tongue or any of the languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution? That covers the point.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: That is in regard to primary education. It does not relate to secondary education.

(No reply.)

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: May I know, Madam, whether Konkani is a dialect of Marathi or a distinct language and therefore it is separately taught in Goa?

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU: That is a question which might be discussed in educational conferences but it is the language spoken there.

PANDIT S. S. N. TANKHA: May I know what is the number of Urdu-speaking population in Goa?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have not got the details about the Urdu-speaking population but I can, if you like, give the details of the schools teaching Urdu there.

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: May I know if the Delhi concessions in regard to secondary education are more liberal than the Bombay and Gujarat concessions?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I do not know. I have mentioned that they will be the same as prevail in Delhi.

CREDIT GUARANTEE SCHEME FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

*354. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where the Credit Guarantee Scheme has been brought into operation and since when and the names of places where the Scheme is proposed to be extended in the current year;