

Statement

Details showing the State/UT-wise overstaying foreigners in India from African countries as on 31.12.2014

State/UT	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	1545	639	164
Bihar	-	-	01
Chandigarh	06	06	06
Delhi	2695	761	05
Goa	11	12	07
Gujarat	12	-	02
Jharkhand	-	-	01
Haryana	01	08	-
Karnataka	1157	1392	575
Kerala	03	08	03
Maharashtra	37	59	31
Meghalaya	01	-	02
Odisha	-	04	01
Puducherry	-	04	03
Punjab	31	30	30
Rajasthan	04	05	05
Tamil Nadu	4879	6104	4917
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	06
West Bengal	-	22	55
TOTAL	10382	9054	5815

Steps to encourage use of Hindi

†1951. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 75 per cent people in the country speak or understand Hindi, however this language has almost ceased to be used in the functioning of Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to encourage the use of Hindi in the Government offices and private and corporate sectors as well; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the details of outline of the programmes formulated by Government to check wide use of English in the functioning of Government and to promote Indian language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of the article 343 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Official Language Act whose copy is given in the Statement-I (*See below*), Hindi and English are used in the Central Government Offices. To ensure the implementation of Official Language Policy in Government Offices :—

- (i) An annual programme is issued by the Department of Official Language wherein targets are fixed for Central Government offices for the use of official language Hindi.
- (ii) Achievements with regard to Hindi in compliance to annual programme are placed as Annual Assessment Report in both the houses of Parliament.
- (iii) Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted in the Central Government Offices.
- (iv) Town Official Language Implementation Committees are constituted at town level.
- (v) Hindi Advisory Committees are constituted in the Ministries/offices for necessary guidance.
- (vi) The Officers posted in all the eight Regional Implementation Offices of the Dept. of Official Language carry out official language inspections etc. and ensure compliance of Official Language Policy.
- (vii) The policy of the Government with regard to Official Language is based on motivation and incentive. So a number of incentive schemes which are given in Statement-II (*See below*) have been initiated by the Department of Official Language to promote the use of Hindi in Central Government Offices.

Statement-I

Article 343 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Official Language Act

Article 343. Official Language of the Union :—

- (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devnagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue

to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devnagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of :—
- (a) the English language, or
 - (b) the Devnagari form of numerals,
 - (c) for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

The Official Languages Act, 1963

(As Amended, 1967)

(Act No. 19 of 1963)

An Act to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State, Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

1. Short title and Commencement :—

- (1) This Act may be called the Official Languages Act, 1963.
- (2) Section 3 shall come into force on the 26th day of January, 1965 and the remaining provisions of this Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. Definitions :—

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires :—

- (a) "appointed day" in relation to section 3, means the 26th day of January, 1965 and in relation to any other provision of this Act, means the day on which that provision comes into force;
- (b) "Hindi" means Hindi in Devanagari Script.

3. Continuation of English Language for official purposes of the Union and for use in Parliament :—

- (1) Notwithstanding the expiration of the period of fifteen years from the

commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used in addition to Hindi,

- (i) for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day; and
- (ii) for the transaction of business in Parliament:

Provided 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:

Provided further that 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:

Provided also that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed as preventing a State which has not adopted Hindi as its official language from using Hindi for purposes of communication with the Union or with a State which has adopted Hindi as its official language, or by agreement with any other State, and in such a case, it shall not be obligatory to use the English language for purposes of communication with that State.

- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where Hindi or the English Language is used for purposes of communication :—
 - (i) between one Ministry or Department or office of the Central Government and another;
 - (ii) between one Ministry or Department or office of the Central Government and any corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or any office thereof.;
 - (iii) between any corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or any office thereof and another,

Translation of such communication in the English language or, as the case may be, in Hindi shall also be provided till such date as the staff of the concerned Ministry, Department, office or the corporation or company aforesaid have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi.

- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) both Hindi and the English languages shall be used for :—
- (i) resolutions, general orders, rules, notifications, administrative or other reports or press communiques issued or made by the Central Government or by a Ministry, Department or office thereof or by a corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or by any office of such corporation or company;
 - (ii) administrative and other reports and official papers laid before a House or the Houses of Parliament;
 - (iii) contracts and agreements executed, and licences, permits, notices and forms of tender issued, by or on behalf of the Central Government or any Ministry, Department or office thereof or by a corporation or company owned or controlled by the Central Government or by any office of such corporation or company.
- (4) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) the Central Government may, by rules made under section 8, provide for the language/languages to be used for the official purpose of the Union, including the working of any Ministry, Department, Section or Office and in making such rules, due consideration shall be given to the quick and efficient disposal of the official business and the interests of the general public and in particular, the rules so made shall ensure that persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and having proficiency either in Hindi or in the English language may function effectively and that they are not placed at a disadvantage on the ground that they do not have proficiency in both the languages.
- (5) The provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1), and the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English language for the purposes mentioned therein have been passed by the legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their Official Language and until after considering the resolution aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.

4. Committee on Official Language :—

- (1) After the expiration of ten years from the date on which section 3 comes into force, there shall be constituted a Committee on Official language, on a resolution to that effect being moved in either House of Parliament with the previous sanction of the President and passed by both Houses.
- (2) The Committee shall consist of thirty members, of whom twenty shall be members of the House of the people and ten shall be members of the Council of States, to be elected respectively the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- (3) It shall be the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union and submit a report to the President making recommendations thereon and the President shall cause the report to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to all the State Governments.
- (4) The President may, after consideration of the report referred to in sub-section (3), and the views, if any, expressed by the State Government thereon, issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report:

Provided that the direction so issued shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section 3.

5. Authorised Hindi translation of Central Acts, etc. :—

- (1) A translation in Hindi published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette on and after the appointed day :—
 - (a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or
 - (b) of any order, rule, regulation or by-law issued under the Constitution or under any central Act, shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in Hindi.
- (2) As from the appointed day, the authoritative text in the English language of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in Hindi authorised in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made under this Act.

6. Authorised Hindi translation of State Acts in certain cases :—

Where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than Hindi for use in Acts passed by the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor of the State, a translation of the same in Hindi, in addition to a translation thereof in the English language as required by clause (3) of article 348 of the Constitution, may be published on or after the appointed day under the authority of the Governor of the State in the Official Gazette of the State and in such a case, the translation in Hindi or any such Act or Ordinance shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the Hindi language.

7. Optional use of Hindi or other Official language in judgements etc. of High Courts :—

As from the appointed day or any day thereafter the Governor of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to the English language, for the purposes of any judgment, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State and where any judgment, decree or order is passed or made in any such language (other than the English language), it shall be accompanied by a translation of the same in the English language issued under the authority of the High Court.

8. Power to make rules :—

- (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Every rule made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or more in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

9. Certain provisions not to apply to Jammu and Kashmir :—

The provisions of section 6 and section 7 shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement-II*Incentive Programmes for Central Government Employees*

I. Encouragement Such as Personnel Pay and Incentives for Employees of Central Government for passing Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme

1. **PERSONNEL PAY:** With a view to encouraging central Government officers/employees an incentive/Personal pay equivalent to one increment for 12 months is given on Hindi Language, Hindi Typewriting and Hindi Stenography Examination.

(i) **Prabodh Examination :** Personal pay shall be granted only to those Non gazetted govt. officers/employees for whom the Prabodh course has been prescribed as final course of study.

(ii) **Praveen Examination:** Personal pay shall be granted only to those Government officers/employees (Gazetted/Non gazetted) for whom the Praveen course has been prescribed as final course of study.

1. Non gazetted officers who pass Praveen examination with 55% or above.

2. Gazetted officers who pass Praveen examination with 60% or above.

(iii) **Pragya Examination:** Personal pay shall be granted only to those govt. officers/employees (Gazetted/Non gazetted) for whom the pragya course has been prescribed as final course of study.

(iv) **Hindi word processing/ Hindi Typing:** Personal pay equivalent to one increment for the duration of 12 months is given to Non-Gazetted employees of central govt. on passing Hindi word processing/Hindi Typing. In addition to this financial encouragement and other facilities, as given to Upper division clerks, is given to Assistant Translators, Lower Division Clerks, Lower Accounts Invigilators for whom training of Hindi Typing is not essential but useful-in abeyance with the conditions.

(v) **Hindi Stenography:** Personal pay shall be granted :-

1. To the Non Gazetted employees on obtaining pass marks in the Hindi Stenography examination.

2. To the Gazetted Stenographer, on passing the Hindi Stenography examination with 90% or more marks.

Stenographers (Gazetted as well as Non-Gazetted) whose Mother Tongue is not Hindi will be granted personal pay equal in amount to two increments on passing

Hindi Stenography examination. These increments will be absorbable in future increments. Those employees are eligible for two increments in the first year and only one increments in the second year.

Note : The Employees who are exempted from in-service Hindi Training are not eligible for any financial benefit/incentive.

2. **Cash prizes:** The following Cash prizes are given to employees who pass Hindi Prabodh, Hindi Praveen, Hindi Pragya, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography examinations with good marks.

(1) **Prabodh:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 1600/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 800/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 400/-

(2) **Praveen:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 1800/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 1200/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 600/-

(3) **Pragya:**

1. For securing 70% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 60% or more marks but less than 70% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 55% or more marks but less than 60% marks - ₹ 800/-

(4) **Hindi word processing/Hindi Typing:**

1. For securing 97% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 95% or more but less than 97% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 90% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹ 800/-

(5) **Hindi Stenography:**

1. For securing 95% or more marks - ₹ 2400/-
2. For securing 92% or more but less than 95% marks - ₹ 1600/-
3. For securing 88% or more but less than 92% marks - ₹ 800/-

(6) Lump sum amount given to those who pass Hindi Language, Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing, Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme with own efforts.

1. Prabodh Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1600/-

2. Praveen Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1500/-
3. Pragya Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 2400/-
4. Hindi word Processing/Hindi Typewriting Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 1600/-
5. Hindi Stenography Examination of Hindi Teaching Scheme ₹ 3000/-

The Employees who are exempted from in-service Hindi Training are not eligible for any financial benefit/incentives on passing Hindi Examinations:

The employees who pass Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme by using electronic Typewriter or Computer are also eligible for the Financial incentives, personal pay cash awards and lump sum amount given to Central govt. employees on passing Hindi Word Processing/Hindi Typing and Hindi Stenography Examinations of Hindi Teaching Scheme.

Note 1. Lump sum amount shall be given only to those Employees who are posted in such places where no training centre of Hindi Teaching Scheme exists or no arrangement for training of the concerned course is available.

Note 2. The candidates who qualify the Hindi Language. Typewriting and Stenography examinations of the Hindi Teaching Scheme through own efforts will be eligible for the above-mentioned benefits even if they secure 5% less marks than the prescribed percentage, while granting them the Cash Award in addition to Lump sum Award.

II. Incentives for Stenographers and Typist for doing official work in Hindi other than English.

There is provision to grant an incentive of ₹ 240/- and ₹ 160/- per month for Stenographers and Hindi Typist who do their official works in Hindi other than English. (Order No. 13034/12/2009-OL (Policy).

III. Incentive for doing official work (noting/drafting) originally in Hindi.

Incentive for doing official work originally in Hindi is as following :-

Independently for every Ministry/Department/Attached office of Central Government :

First Prize (2 Prizes)	: ₹ 2000/- Each
Second Prize (3 Prizes)	: ₹ 1200/- Each
Third Prize (5 Prizes)	: ₹ 600/- Each

Independently for every subordinate office of a Department of Central Government :

First Prize (2 Prizes) : ₹ 1600/- Each

Second Prize (3 Prizes) : ₹ 800/- Each

Third Prize (5 Prizes) : ₹ 600/- Each

Road signages in Delhi

1952. SHRI SALIM ANSARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that road signages in Delhi are not in accordance with Convention on Road Signs and Signals commonly known as Vienna Convention;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government proposes to adopt Vienna Convention guidelines on designs of signages so that those are clearly visible to motorists; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) In Delhi, the road signages installed by the Municipal Corporations and PWD are as per the guidelines provided in the relevant code of Indian Road Congress. The road signages are based on IRC-067 – 2012 and are in harmony with protocol on Road Signs and Signals of United Nations Conference on Road and Motor Transport, 1949 and Vienna Convention of Road Signs and Signals, 1968.

(c) and (d) India is a signatory to the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals and road sign prescribed under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 are mostly in harmony with the same.

Drop in attrition in para-military forces

1953. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that attrition in para-military forces dropped below 10,000 in 2014 for the first time since 2010; and

(b) the details of steps taken which helped in bringing down attrition rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HARIBHAI PARTHIBHAI CHAUDHARY): (a) Yes Sir. As reported by Central