

(क) पहली अप्रैल 1971 से शुरू होने वाले चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक से सम्बद्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के साथ चार विकास ऋण करारों पर हस्ताक्षर किये हैं।

(ख) से (घ). सभा-पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में संक्षिप्त ब्यौरा दे दिया गया है। [प्रश्नमाला में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एन० टी० 587/71]

Instructions to Nationalised Banks Re. Loans for Agricultural Operations

3682. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been instructed to give loans to tenants for agricultural operations on the basis of 'credit-worthy purpose'; and

(b) if so, the amount loaned during 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Under the 'guidelines' issued by the Reserve Bank of India, short-term crop loans are to be granted to the small cultivators on a charge or hypothecation of the standing crops provided the scheme for raising the crops is technically feasible and economically viable. On this basis many banks have given loans to tenants who have rights of alienation of the tenancies. A few banks have even made crop loans to oral lessees.

(b) The banks do not maintain separate figures for such loans.

Script for Tribal Dialects

3683. SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tribal dialects for which scripts have been devised in the near past ;

(b) the agency through which this work is done ; and

(c) the tribal languages which have

borrowed (i) Roman script, (ii) Nagari script, and (iii) any other Indian script ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). There is no systematic arrangement for finding out as to whether tribal dialects are having scripts of their own or have adopted some of the existing scripts or devised new scripts. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore, which was set up by the Government of India very recently, has started several pilot projects for surveying and providing writing systems for tribal dialects. A beginning has been made with tribal dialects of Eastern Region, Ladakh, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.

The Registrar General of India has, however, reported that during 1961 census, more than 100 dialects were classified as tribal dialects. In 1966, the Census Organisation conducted the survey of the tribal dialects and brought out a bibliography of publications in tribal languages. According to this bibliography of the census, new scripts have been invented in three tribal dialects, viz., Santhal, Ho and Savara, during the last two decades. These new scripts have been invented by enterprising individuals belonging to the tribal communities concerned.

It appears that there are cross currents of cultural and religious interests in the adoption of different scripts among the various tribal communities. Several books have been published by State Governments and non-official agencies in some of the tribal dialects, in Roman and various Indian scripts. According to the information furnished by the Registrar General of India, the books in various tribal languages and dialects have been published in the followings scripts :

- (i) *Roman Script* : Garo, Gond, Idu, Mishmi, Kachdri, Khasi, Kharis, Khond, Gangte, Hmar, Komrhem, Lushai, Paite, Thadou, Vaiphei, Munda, Angami, Ao, Kabui, Mao, Tnagkhul, Oraon, Santhal, Sauria, Pahariya, Tarion, Mishmi, Lakher (Mara), Mikii, Nubarese, Andamanese, Simte, Shingpho, Anal, Biete, Soro.