

this recourse does not bring about the desired results. the matter is taken to the labour court. The missions remain in touch with the concerned authorities and the workers with a view to ensure that justice is done in the matter. The missions also undertake visit to labour camps to ascertain the welfare of Indian workers and also maintain frequent contacts with the Indian community.

[Translation]

### Expulsion of Diplomats

\*146. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :  
SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign diplomats/staff of foreign diplomatic missions, who were ordered to leave the country during each of the last three years along with main reasons, country-wise;

(b) the details of Indian diplomats/staff of Indian missions abroad, who were ordered to leave the country during the above period alongwith the reasons, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government had conducted any enquiry to find out whether these countries had taken prejudicial decisions:

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise:

(e) whether the Government had communicated its reaction in this regard to the concerned Governments:

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of these countries thereto, country-wise:

(g) whether the Government have raised/propose to raise the matter at international level; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and the other steps being considered in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL) : (a) During the last three years, we have been constrained to declare the following six Pakistani diplomats/officials and one Bangladeshi official based in India persona-non-grata for indulging in activities incompatible with their diplomatic/official status :

- (i) Nasir Uddin Ahmed, First Secretary, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (12/7/1994)
- (ii) Mohd. Afzal Bajwa, staff member, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (12/7/1994)
- (iii) Javid Ahmad, First Secretary, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (30/8/1994)
- (iv) Shahpal Khan, staff member, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (25/12/1994)
- (v) Noor Muhammad Matto, staff member, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (30/9/1996)

- (vi) Hafiz Mushtaq Ahmed Khoso, staff member, Pakistan High Commission, New Delhi (26/10/1996)

In November 1994, Bangladesh High Commission was asked to withdraw Mr. Mohammad Asabuddin Akond, Chauffer, for violation of Customs Rules.

(b) to (d). The Government of Pakistan has, during the same period, declared following six Indian diplomats/officials based in Pakistan as persona-non-grata, under the false allegations that they were indulging in activities incompatible with their diplomatic/official status :

- (i) V.S. Chauhan, Attache, HCI Islamabad (12/7/1994)
- (ii) E.A. Adams, staff member, CGI Karachi (13/7/1994)
- (iii) J.J. Singh, Consul, CGI Karachi (30/8/1994)
- (iv) Deepak Thakur, staff member, HCI Islamabad (26/12/1994)
- (v) A.C. Sinha, staff member, HCI Islamabad (1/10/1996)
- (vi) A.K. Wahi, staff member, HCI Islamabad (26/10/1996)

(e) and (f). The Government has, in all cases of expulsion of our personnel from Pakistan, categorically rejected the Pakistani allegations. The Government have conveyed to Pakistan that its actions in this regard are totally unacceptable, and that the use of violence by Pak intelligence operatives against Indian Mission personnel based in Pakistan is a matter of deep regret and serious concern.

2. The Government have demanded that Pakistan take all necessary steps for the safety and security of our personnel in Pakistan. Regrettably, it appears that the Pakistani authorities are not taking effective measures to control the intimidating and criminal activities of their intelligence against our personnel.

(g) and (h). No, Sir. The India-Pakistan Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Diplomatic/Consular Personnel, 1992 provides an instrument to address these concerns and we are scrupulously adhering to its stipulations. We have informed Pakistan that recurrence of such incidents can not but negatively impact on India Pakistan relations.

[English]

### Performance of Sportsmen

\*147. SHRI B.L. SHANKAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for Indian sportsmen and women not achieving expected level in comparison with

sportsmen of other countries and steps taken by the Union Government to improve their performance, and

(b) whether the Government are considering to ban participation of sportspersons at international level till they achieve qualifying international standards?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) The main reasons for Indian sportsmen not achieving expected levels in comparison with other countries may be summarised as follows

- (i) Lack of long term commitment for sports.
- (ii) Inadequate investment in sports infrastructure and sports promotion activities.

Steps taken to improve their performance include emphasis on sports in educational institutions as well as in rural areas; prioritization of disciplines; stress on the development of juniors/Sub-juniors; preparation of Long term development plans in consultation with National Federations; involvement of the Corporate sector; development of sports infrastructure; scientific back up to sportspersons etc

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

#### Uniformity in Secondary Education

\*148. SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the secondary education all over the country and to increase the salary of Secondary School teachers;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) to (c). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986 as adopted by the Parliament envisages a common educational structure which has resulted in acceptance of 10+2+3 structure all over the country. The NPE, 1986 visualizes the National System of Education based on a National Curricular Framework containing a common core alongwith other components that are flexible.

Based on the National Curricular Framework and the syllabi and textbooks brought out by the NCERT, the States and UTs have also undertaken measures of curriculum revision and development of new textbooks for different stages of school education for their introduction into the school system in a phased manner.

Maintenance of a broad commonality of standards in all the schools of the country has been sought to be achieved by the following ways :

- (i) Making available to all the schools, a broadly uniform pattern of syllabi/textbooks designed on the basis of National Curricular Framework for elementary and secondary education brought out by the NCERT.
- (ii) Requiring all the schools sending their students for Board Examinations to be affiliated to the concerned State Board, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) or the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), as the case may be and thereby to follow the syllabi/textbooks prescribed by the respective Board designed on the basis of the National Curricular Framework.
- (iii) Improving the physical facilities and other educational inputs in schools through a number of Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Programmes.

The salary of school teachers is determined separately by each State and decided on the basis of academic qualifications, training and experience and with the recommendations made by State Pay Commission from time to time. The Government of India prescribes the pay scales for the school teachers employed under the UT Administrations. However, in respect of teachers of other States, the salaries are revised from time to time by their own Pay Commissions.

[English]

#### UNICEF Report

\*149. SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that 39 percent girls and 25 percent boys in India do not attend school as reported by UNICEF in its report regarding 'Progress of the Nations';

(b) if so, whether the Government agree with the causes enlisted in the report accounting for this gender gap; and

(c) if so, the details of the suggestions made in the report and action taken/proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : (a) Government is aware that UNICEF's report titled "The Progress of Nations, 1996" mentions that 39% girls and 25% boys of primary school age in India are out of school.

(b) The causes enumerated in the report for this gender gap are broadly in line with the assessment of