

cases of failure to implement any law, the Central Pollution Control Board will take over their power and implement the provisions itself.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : So far as the implementation aspect is concerned, this enactment is a dead letter. On the implementation side, it is a flop. We have not come across a single case of a person having been prosecuted for polluting or indulging in pollution of drinking water. What step will be taken by the Government under the proposed amendment for the strict implementation of this Act? Are the Government going to have an independent implementing agency under the proposed amending legislation?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : This is not true that action has not been taken under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act. Action has been taken against many industrial units which are polluting the water, but unfortunately, there are certain procedural lacunae and certain loopholes because of which effective action could not be taken and it is for this purpose that we are bringing this amendment. If the hon. Member is interested, I can give some of the details about the prosecutions which have taken place. Under the Air Act, 223 units have been prosecuted and under the Water Act, 1751 units have been prosecuted. This is the position. But it is true that because of the provisions being ineffective, effective steps could not be taken. The penalties were inadequate and there were certain procedural lacunae.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : As one hon. Member earlier said, laws cannot really prevent the misuse of pollution as far as water goes. The Minister is very well aware that as far as water pollution goes, there are certain industries like chemical industries, small scale cottage industries like dye industry and above all the sugar industry. What happens is that in the sugar industry, the byproduct like molasses is stored in open pits. The washing of the factory, the water, is allowed to drain out and it goes into the rivers and streams and it causes a lot of pollution. The condition becomes

worst when leaching takes place as has been happening in Jodhpur and around most of the sugar factories, paper factories which are in the rural areas. Will the Minister see to it that in the amended law, the Central Government will be able to look into it or have some machinery to prosecute those erring industries.

The Minister said that he was empowering the State Governments. However, later the Minister will always answer questions that it is a State subject and they cannot do anything. Will the Minister see to it that within the laws of the State Pollution Control Boards, the Centre will have some methodology or means to look into it? Not only that, the non-governmental agencies should also be involved in this.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI : Precisely, it is keeping this in view that these amendments are going to be made. The State Pollution Control Boards are there to implement the Central Act. This is a Central Act. The State Boards are bound to implement those provisions. But if there are any lapses on the part of the State Pollution Control Boards, the Central Government and the Central Pollution Control Board under the Ministry of Environment and Forests would not keep on sleeping and shifting the responsibility on the State Pollution Control Board. For that specific purposes, where lapses have taken place in that area, the powers of the State Pollution Control Boards will be taken by the Central Pollution Control Board. This is a provision which has been made in the Air Act as well as the Environment Protection Act...

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : This is an important subject. Before the law is made, half-an-hour discussion may be allowed... (Interruptions)

Promotion of Indian Languages not included in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

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*430 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :**

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps during the last three years including the current financial year for the promotion of such Indian languages, as are not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but are spoken by over one million people each, especially hill States/regions and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount allotted for this purpose during the Seventh Plan, year-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken for this purpose, especially when some of these languages have a rich tradition of folk and creative/written/literature and these are patronised by the All India Radio and are also used as the oral medium of instruction in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) Yes, Sir, It is the endeavour of the Government of India to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion to the Eighth Schedule.

(b) and (c) Besides the fifteen languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised English, Maithili, Manipuri, Dogri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali as languages in which its programmes are implemented. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged on the promotion and development of Tribal languages. A statement on the programmes conducted during the last three years and those proposed to be conducted for the promotion and development of such languages is given below.

Statement

The various programmes conducted during the last three years and proposed to be conducted by the Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi and the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore are given below :

Sahitya Akademi, New Delhi

Besides the fifteen languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised English, Maithili, Manipuri, Dogri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali as languages in which its programmes are implemented. English is also one of the languages covered under the Three Languages Formula, the implementation of which is basically the responsibility of the State Governments. During the last three years, the Akademi has implemented various programmes in these languages, as well. These include conferment of literary awards, publication, journals, seminars and literary workshops, Encyclopaedia of Indian literature etc.

The Akademi has recently set up a Language Development Board to help the development of languages which have sought recognition by the Akademi but do not fulfil all the conditions laid down for the purpose. It is proposed to encourage the publication of basic books like Dictionaries, Grammars etc. in such languages with matching grants.

Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore

CIIL, Mysore is engaged in the promotion and development of Tribal languages. During the last three years the Institute has conducted programmes on seven such languages which are spoken by one million people or above. These languages are Bhili, Gondi, Santali, Ho, Mundari, Yurukh/Oraon and Tripuri. The Work being done for the development of these languages includes preparation of school primers, adult literacy materials, writing of grammars and dictionaries, conducting workshops in translation, conducting bilingual education programmes and providing inservice training to teachers. The work is at various stages of preparation/completion during the Seventh Plan yearwise break up of expenditure incurred for this work is as follows :

1985-86	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 7.00 lakhs

This includes salaries of the staff working on the projects and other overhead charges.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Sir, the Minister has stated that 7 languages have been selected by the Central Institute of Indian Languages Mysore for special development although they are not in the Eighth Schedule nor are they recognised by the Sahitya Akademi. May I know what is the number of such languages which are recognised neither by the Sahitya Akademi and nor included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution but which are spoken by over one million people so that we can have an idea of the size of the problem.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : The Central Institute of Indian Languages has identified, Bhili, Gondi, Santali, Ho, Mundari, Tripuri and Oraon languages which are spoken by more than one million people. The total number of languages which have so far been identified are 68 but all these 68 languages are not spoken by more than one million people. Out of these 68 languages, 34 languages, have been further identified for the promotional work.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Out of these 34 languages, Pahari in Himachal Pradesh is also one such language about which the State Assembly had passed a Resolution in 1970 and also had set up an Academy and the work is being taken up there for the promotion of that language. Sir, may I know as to the exact programme is undertaken by the Language Development Board of the Sahitya Akademi, for the promotion of such languages which are still not recognised with particular reference to Pahari.

Secondly, Sir, the figures given by the Hon. Minister for the allocation of these languages by the CIA, Mysore read as follows :

1985-86	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 7.00 lakhs

And the other interesting thing is that this includes salaries of the staff

working on the projects and other overhead charges. So, it means that the actual amount allocated for the development and promotion of these languages is very small. So, will the Minister say that it is the proposal of the Government to increase this amount so that these 34 languages can also have some future in the country ?

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : Sir, the question is slightly mixed up. So, I may be permitted to speak in a little more detail. The Sahitya Akademi has identified 7 languages for development. These 7 languages are : English, Maithili, Manipuri, Dogri, Rajasthani, Konkani and Nepali. The States are holding competitions in these languages. They are giving awards; they are developing course books and also taking other such steps like providing grammar, dictionary, etc. That is being done by the Sahitya Akademi. Similarly, for the tribal languages undertaken by the Institutes of Indian Languages, Mysore, they are also trying to provide Primers for school children and adult education literature for the grown ups. I am trying to find out how many of these can have their own grammar or whether it can be systematised and grammar books can be produced or a dictionary can be produced. Things like this are in progress. In fact, about Pahari, in the particular sense of this question, most of the languages in the Himachal Pradesh are Pahari. But so far as Pahari in Himachal is concerned, similar steps will be taken.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, so far as the answer given by the Minister is concerned, there is no distinction between the languages recognised in the Eighth Schedule and the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi. It is stated that it is the endeavour of the Government of India to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion to the Eighth Schedule. Then, the question arises that in the notification for the various schemes instead of mentioning that this scheme shall be applicable to all the languages recognised by the Eighth Schedule, why do not you add the languages recognised by the Sahitya Akademi so that automatically these languages are also included.

SHRI L. P. SHAHI : The languages to be kept in the Eighth Schedule were decided long ago. It is the subject-matter of the Home Ministry. So far other languages, besides those covered in the Eighth Schedule are concerned, we take up steps for their development. So, there is a difference between the two. If a language exists it should be developed to make it available at least for the Primary School teaching so that the students in their early schooling should have the language of their homes.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, like me the hon. Minister also belongs to Bihar. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No personal matters here, please.

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hail from an area inhabited by Adivasis. Among them are more than 10 lakh Oraons who speak Oraon. Other languages spoken in that area are Mundari and Ho. Besides these, Tharus who speak Tharu reside in Champaran district. The hon. Minister said that the Eighth Schedule includes languages which were recognised earlier. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether any funds have been allocated for the development of Oraon, and Mundari languages spoken by more than 10 lakh people: if so, the amount thereof; and if not, the steps proposed to be taken for their development?

SHRI L. P. SHAHI : Funds are not allocated language-wise for their development. Instead funds are made available to an Institute which then takes up development work. The first step towards the development of a language is that cultural songs related to the lives of the people are published. For instance, in case of Adivasia, songs related to the seasons and the activities such as sowing and harvesting of paddy are published. This is how we are gradually making progress. For any language, the number of people who speak it, is not taken into account. What

is seen is how far it is convenient to the people. No language is included in the Eighth Schedule on the basis of the number of the people who speak it.

[English]

**Saplings of Medicinal Values under
Afforestation Programme**

*431. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether under afforestation programme saplings of medicinal values are being planted adequately on a top priority basis in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) to (c) Under the afforestation programme top priority is given to plant trees yielding timber, fuelwood and fodder to meet the needs of the people. However, many of the commonly planted species also have medicinal value. No separate information is maintained in respect of medicinal species planted.

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Sir, the hon. Minister has very clearly stated that top priority is being given to plant trees yielding timber, fuelwood and fodder. The hon. Minister might fully be acquainted with the fact that these can be substituted by other materials, by making various efforts either through the private agencies or at the governmental level. For example, iron, cement and other things are there which can be used in place of timber. So also, LPG can be used in place of fuelwood.

Secondly, plantation of these trees on a top priority basis is creating a very adverse effect particularly in the field of irrigational facilities. Simultaneously, these trees are also creating certain health