

95 per cent is paid through SDFC on loan term. After signing the agreement, there are stages for payment. Initially they paid some money. From beginning of 1983 onwards, they started writing to the Ministry, to HSL that they would like to take their orders later on. Their intention was that they were not so keen for these two ships. But because an agreement was signed, we forfeited up to that stage i.e. what they had paid. The total of what they paid for both these ships is about Rs. 7 lakhs. They defaulted at the stage of 50% steel erection. The Government has already spent some money through SDFC side. Also, HSL told that the ship is about to be completed. They have unduly delayed to take delivery of the ships because they did not want to go further with the agreement. So, we went to the Finance Ministry and the law Ministry and checked up the procedures. Ultimately, we thought of these ships to be given to the SDFC to be operated through the Public Sector Company—at that time it was Mughul Lines and now it is SCI—because of the amount of government money and public money which was already invested in these ships. On these considerations, one ship was delivered in March 1986 to MLL now SCI. The second ship is likely to be delivered in March 1987. They have deposited a sum of approximately Rs. 7 lakhs. Since they have defaulted all the terms, that has been forfeited. Further action for defaulting the agreement is being processed.

**SARI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:**  
Sir, for these ships—M.V. Jagat Maheshwari and Jagat Rajeshwari—ultimately the Minister has succeeded in finding a bridegroom in the Shipping Development Corporation of India and handed over it to them. Is it not a fact that was again handed over to the Shipping Corporation of India? What is the total loss incurred by the Government in the entire transaction in the process? For how long the completion has remained idle? What is the loss incurred by the Shipping Corporation?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT:** I do not know in which terms the hon. Member wants to know because instead of Dempo buying it, we have bought for the SCI through SDFC. As far as the loss for HSL is concerned, that is, because of some delay the cost of

construction had gone up—because if they had gone according to the agreement, it would have been delivered according to the agreement time and the cost of the ship would have been slightly less—, it was delayed because of ascertaining some legal procedure and it is a fact that some period intervened in the correspondence with the firm and others concerned, there was delay and the ship construction was delayed. The price when it was ordered, was previously Rs. 12.25 crores, but later on it was finally fixed as about Rs. 18 crores. This loss, the SCI was not ready to accept, but we have said that this difference between the price and the cost of production will be borne by the HSL to whom the Government will try to subsidise.

#### Illiteracy in Adivasi Areas

**\*246. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Adivasi areas in the country, particularly in Gujarat State are one of the most illiterate areas in the country;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to provide education facility in those areas;

(c) the percentage of such population which has been educated so far;

(d) the salient features of the plan to provide maximum education facilities in those areas to bring those people at par with the people of other areas during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the special steps being taken for the education facilities for girls?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SRRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO):** (a) to (e) A statement is given below.

**Statement**

(a) Annexure—I showing literacy rates among the Scheduled Tribes according to 1981 Census is attached.

(b) The following measures have been taken to encourage literacy among Scheduled Tribes particularly in Rural and Tribal Areas :

- (i) Priority is given to the opening of Adult education centres predominantly in rural and Adivasi areas having literacy rate below the national average.
- (ii) The State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been requested to enrol at least 16 per cent Scheduled Tribe learners in the adult education centres.
- (iii) The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to locate Adult Education Centres in the Bastees of Scheduled Tribes as far as possible.
- (iv) Special emphasis is attached to post-literacy and follow-up programme to ensure that neo-literates do not re-lapse into illiteracy.

(v) Special funds have been earmarked under the scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Projects for Scheduled Tribes.

(vi) Special facilities have been provided for SC/ST girls in matters of exemption of examination fee in some areas.

(vii) Pre-matric scholarships, remedial and special coaching are provided at various levels of education and free text books, stationery and free uniforms are provided to S.T. students at other levels.

(viii) Scholarships, mid-day meals and Ashram schools and hostel facilities have been provided to tribal children in certain areas.

(c) The increase in literacy rates and in the enrolment ratio at elementary education stage is given in the Annexure—II below.

(d) and (e) Special strategies have been envisaged in the National Policy on Education—1986 and Programme of Action which were laid in both the Houses of the Parliament on 2nd of May 1986 and 8th of August, 1986 respectively.

**Annexure-I**

*Literacy Rates among the Scheduled Tribes According to 1981 Census :*

Sl. No.	India/State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	INDIA*	16.35	24.52	8.04
	STATES :			
1	Andhra Pradesh	7.82	12.02	3.46
2.	Bihar	16.99	26.17	7.75
3.	Gujarat	21.14	30.41	11.64
4.	Himachal Pradesh	25.93	38.75	12.82
5.	Karnataka	20.14	29.96	10.03

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Kerala	31.79	37.52	26.02
7.	Madhya Pradesh	10.68	17.74	3.60
8.	Maharashtra	22.29	32.38	11.94
9.	Manipur	39.74	48.88	30.35
10.	Meghalaya	31.55	34.19	28.91
11.	Nagaland	40.32	47.32	32.99
12.	Orissa	13.96	23.27	4.76
13.	Rajasthan	10.27	18.86	1.20
14.	Sikkim	33.13	43.10	22.37
15.	Tamil Nadu	20.46	26.71	14.00
16.	Tripura	23.07	33.46	12.27
17.	Uttar Pradesh	20.45	31.22	8.69
18.	West Bengal	13.21	21.16	5.01
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	31.11	38.43	23.24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.04	20.79	7.31
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16.86	25.46	8.42
4.	Goa, Daman and Diu	26.48	33.65	18.89
5.	Lakshadweep	53.13	63.34	42.92
6.	Mizoram	59.63	64.12	55.12

## Notes :

- (1) \* Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed condition prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census
- (2) No tribes were scheduled by the President of India for Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry.
- (3) The percentages of literates have been calculated on the total scheduled tribes population inclusive of the population in the age group 0-4.

**SOURCE :** Census of India 1981, series I (India), Part II B (iii) Primary Census Abstract scheduled Tribes.

## Annexure-II

## Literacy Rate and Enrolment Ratio of Scheduled Tribes 1971 and 1981

State/Union Territory	Literacy rates of Scheduled Tribes				Enrolment ratios of Scheduled Tribes			
	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII	Class I-V	Class VI-VIII
1. Andhra Pradesh	5.34	2.13	7.82	3.46	33.9	4.2	82.1	9.7
2. Assam	26.03	17.16	N.A.	N.A.	100.9	41.4	64.4	38.4
3. Bihar	11.64	4.85	16.99	7.75	58.7	16.7	75.0	17.2
4. Gujarat	14.12	6.15	21.14	11.64	54.6	12.8	94.9	22.6
5. Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Himachal Pradesh	15.89	5.53	25.93	12.82	42.4	21.0	81.0	39.5
7. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Karnataka	14.85	7.67	20.14	10.03	59.2	23.2	159.7	71.1
9. Kerala	25.72	19.14	31.79	26.02	77.7	30.4	95.2	47.8
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.62	2.18	10.68	3.60	29.9	7.6	39.8	11.7
11. Maharashtra	11.74	4.21	22.29	11.94	47.9	12.1	82.6	17.0
12. Manipur	28.71	18.87	39.74	30.35	158.2	37.1	128.0	53.2
13. Meghalaya	26.45	22.79	31.55	28.91	120.6	30.0	119.9	46.4
14. Nagaland	24.01	517.68	40.32	32.99	154.0	56.6	160.5	118.3
15. Orissa	9.40	2.58	13.96	4.76	41.6	6.8	67.7	13.4
16. Punjab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Rajasthan	6.47	0.49	10.27	1.20	27.8	8.0	47.4	15.8
18. Sikkim	—	—	33.13	22.37	—	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	9.02	4.48	20.46	14.00	36.1	8.7	41.0	13.5
20. Tripura	15.03	6.04	23.37	12.27	47.0	12.0	68.5	18.5
21. Uttar Pradesh	14.59	5.58	20.45	8.69	36.9	16.1	81.6	33.4
22. West Bengal	8.92	3.09	13.21	5.01	40.0	11.0	49.6	8.3
23. A. & N. Islands	17.85	11.17	31.11	23.24	57.0	20.1	81.4	40.1
24. Arunachal Pradesh	5.20	1.70	14.04	7.31	40.4	13.4	80.9	23.2
25. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	8.90	2.59	16.80	8.42	71.7	11.1	110.4	16.5
27. Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Goa, Daman & Diu	12.73	5.08	26.48	18.89	60.2	11.5	119.4	24.6
29. Lakshadweep	41.37	28.94	53.13	40.92	121.4	46.3	166.1	102.8
30. Mizoram	*	*	59.63	55.12	*	*	N.A.	N.A.
31. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>11.30</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>16.35</b>	<b>8.04</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>19.5</b>

\* Included in Assam,

N.A. : Figures not available.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to my question in detail and whatever information I wanted, that he has provided. I had asked for information about the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in regard to education and I have got the same in full. In order to ensure timely and actual utilisation of the assistance provided by the Government to the rural and Adivasi areas, it is necessary to spread education to more areas and also to effect reforms. There is need to provide more facilities and material to the Adult Education Scheme being run in the Adivasi and the rural areas. The salaries of the employees working under the Adult Education Scheme are very less. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any arrangements have been made by the Government to oversee the work going on under the Adult Education Scheme?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, in the Statement I have given complete details of the steps that have been taken and that are likely to be taken in view of the new policy. If the hon. Member wants to suggest something more, I am ready to consider that, but I am of the view that so far as our new policy and the programmes based on it concerned, these are foolproof, nothing has been left to chance. We are leaving nothing to chance. I feel that the points that we have already discussed in this House should be implemented now and we are engaged on this job.

**SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :** Sir, my second submission is that the Ashram Schools and hostels for imparting education under the Adivasi Rural Extension Areas Scheme have proved a boon for the children of the poor because the poor Adivasi children are unable to study mainly because they do not get food to sustain themselves. Now as in the hostels and Ashram schools they get meals and also these being residential schools provide accommodation for them, they devote entire time in the school premises and as such are able to pay attention to their studies. I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Ashram schools and hostels? Along with it, if

technical subjects are introduced in the rural schools after class V it will be helpful in bringing down the large number of the educated unemployed. Are you going to introduce this system?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** It has been intimated that the number of Ashram schools will be increased. It has also been informed that more hostels will be opened. The programme relating to opening-schedule and places where these schools and hostels will be opened is under formulation and action will be taken accordingly.

Our programme about vocationalisation is also before you which is an important part of our entire programme. We have made it a little flexible as to from which class vocationalisation should start. It can start from class VIII, it may also be started from class XI and, if need be, this can be started from class V or VI also at some places. There is a flexibility in this programme. Now we have to see which vocation will be suitable to the Adivasis. The programme will be prepared according to their needs.

[*English*]

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :** Under the guise and excuse of castes, tribal systems and religion still a very large number of women are denied education so that they might not become independent. Looking to the extensive answer given by the Minister, this point has been overlooked. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what sort of steps or thinking has been done on this line to overcome this difficulty.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** I don't think anything has been overlooked, Perhaps, the answer has been tailored to the question. I would like to assure the Hon. Member that our new education policy is absolutely clear on the great emphasis that has to be laid on women's education in general and in the case of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes special steps are being envisaged and special funds are being envisaged. We are giving special scholarships and also facilities for not changing any

fees and so many other things. In pursuance of the above, scheme for re-imbursing the tuition fees charged from girls is also being formulated.

**SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD :**  
When families do not send their girls to the schools how will you overcome that difficulty ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
That can be done only by educating the parents. There is no other way. There is no way of forcing them. This is all a kind of comprehensive programme wherein the parents also are properly motivated to send their children to schools. This is being done. In the case of Gujarat I am glad to say that it is well above the national average so that one can feel a little satisfied. Even in the adivasi areas of Gujarat the programme is taking shape and it is giving results.

**SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :**  
Regarding the funds allotted for wiping out illiteracy in adivasi areas, there is adequate amount. But we find that the teachers who are supposed to be allotted to these schools are not staying in schools and they want to get transferred elsewhere. Will the Government consider having a separate cadre of teachers to be posted first in the tribal areas, work there for about five years and then come to other areas, so that these programmes are properly implemented ?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :**  
This particular difficulty has been gone into in great detail while formulating the new education policy. There is going to be a massive recruitment of adivasi teachers, so that those who are from that society and area would at least be motivated more than others to go and work in these areas. This is one programme.

The other programme is, even then if we find that the adivasi teacher himself wants to go to non-adivasi area and does not go to his own area, we would pick up some youths who are moderately educated in the adivasi area itself from the villages, give them training, get them ready to take up teaching responsibilities in their own areas, motivate them and put them there. Because they

themselves are in the villages, they have not gone to the cities, they have not got a regular job of teacher. Such youths also will be encouraged. All these matters have been very clearly brought out in the programme of action and before that, in the education policy.

[*Translation*]

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** First of all I think you for giving me a chance to speak after I had raised my hand for many days.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All the hon. Members cannot be given chance to speak simultaneously.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :** She said that after raising her hand for quite a long time, she could get a chance.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I said after many days.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I thank you for your peaceful nature.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :** This question is important because Vidyaji herself is raising a question on vidya, i.e. education.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that in Gujarat the rate of literacy is very low in the Adivasi areas. I would like to know the rate of literacy in other Adivasi areas in each State as compared to the rate of literacy in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

Secondly, in the hostels that you are going to open will the teachers be given special facilities or some special financial benefits and some other incentives which may motivate them to stay there to impart education in those Adivasi areas ? The second part of the question is that the in general are women also like the Adivasi and Harijan women in so far as education and other aspects are concerned. For Adivasi girls.....

**SHRI RANA VIR SINGH :** Who are these women in general, I fail to understand?

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I am thankful to you for pointing it out. I am making improvement in it. Caste women, Harijan and Adivasi women of other categories are like the Adivasi and Harijan women in all respects, be it education or social awareness. I am grateful to him for giving me a chance to improve my earlier statement. I want to know the new scheme proposed to be started to motivate the Adivasi girls to pursue education?

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Sir, I was stating that it is apparent from the figures of all the States that Gujarat does not occupy a low position rather it is quite above the average literacy rate of the country. If I have to tell as to which are the States which are quite backward in this matter, then I may say it is either Madhya Pradesh or Rajasthan. There is no doubt that this credit of low rate of literacy will go to the State of Shrimati Vidyavati. I want to submit that there are many points in our programmes which aim at making girls, specially the girls belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Schedule Tribes, literate by bringing them to the schools and if they cannot be brought to the schools, then through non-formal education. Whatever stress we lay in these programmes, is aimed at imparting education to the backward and down-trodden classes, specially people living in the Adivasi areas and belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. You must have observed during the discussion that we have repeatedly stated—and this has been appreciated also—that our thrust is mainly on the education of those communities who have been deprived of the benefit of education to date. Several programmes are being chalked out and keeping in view the local needs, changes will be made in them. A programme suitable for one place may not prove suitable for another place. I cannot go into the full details at this moment but I would like to say that as per our policy, our full thrust is on these communities and areas.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Why are you not saying anything for the boys? Are they of no use? The hon. Minister is telling about the programmes which relate to the girls only.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** We have programmes for boys as well as for adults.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Hon. Minister, is there anything for Shri Tulsiram also?

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** We know that he is very well educated.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** I have not got the reply to my question.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO :** In the earlier supplementary I had given the answer. I have already stated that we shall appoint Adivasi teachers in the Adivasi areas and they would be appointed in large number.

**SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI :** You cannot get teachers from the Adivasi areas. Will you bring teachers from non-Adivasi areas and give them higher salaries or other facilities like accommodation, etc.?

**MR. SPEAKER :** They are doing this. That is why I am afraid to allow you to ask questions. You go on asking questions.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall accept the suggestions of Shrimati Vidyavati Chaturvedi because the matter relates of Madhya Pradesh which is at the bottom. Whatever suggestion she gives we will improve the situation an inch more than that.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has given you the measurement also.

[*English*]

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** There is need for higher scales of pay and housing facilities for these people.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO :** Yes, Sir.

**Legal Notices to Shipping Companies for Recovery of Loan**

\*247. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Development Fund Committee (SDFC) has issued legal notices to shipping companies for the recovery of loan ;

(b) if so, the Shipping Companies that have been served with legal notices and the amount due from them ; and

(c) whether the Shipping Companies have repaid the loan till date ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of shipping companies that have been served with legal notices and the amounts due from them are as follows :

1. Indoceanic Shipping Co. Ltd.	Rs. 4.85 crores
2. Seven Sees Transportation Ltd.	Rs. 10.90 crores
3. Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	Rs. 25.86 crores
4. Ratnakar Shipping Co. Ltd.	Rs. 40.97 crores

(c) No, Sir.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL :** It is well known that the shipping industry has been passing through very difficult times for several years and most of these companies have their working capital, liquid capital, seriously eroded and they are in serious difficulties. That is why the Finance Minister made a statement in the House, but that relates to the acquisition of new ships; thrust this seems to be mainly on that, and a new financial agency is being set up for that. But has

the Government formulated any policy for assisting these companies to whom notices were issued ? I do not know whether you want to take any further action against them or whether you propose to assist them in order to revive them and make it possible for them to start working again, and likewise the industry as a whole. Do you propose to frame any policy to give financial assistance in the shape of working capital apart from the money required for acquiring fresh ships ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** The hon. Member is very right ; the shipping industry has been in recession. Government is fully aware of the situation. That is why we decided that instead of limiting ourselves to Government resources, we should also open other ways, so that we can have some financial resources to keep the shipping industry alive. All over the world recession is there in the shipping industry. With a great hard work and with investment from the public exchequer to extent possible in this industry, we want to keep this industry floating. And that is why this new institution under the Finance Ministry has been thought of, so that other measures can be augmented to help the shipping industry.

The four shipping companies mentioned in the answer were served with a notice after considering a lot of factors. There are some companies who work hard to sustain, but there are some companies whose financial viability has been going down. These are the four companies, which are in a bad shape, and they did not make any effort to improve. That is why the Department took a decision to serve them with a notice. The hon. Finance Minister took an open house meeting a few days ago and there he has assured all the shipping companies that now that the new institution has come up, we will reconsider their cases and take a final decision. As for the financial package for the shipping industry, considering all these factors, Government is seriously thinking as to which way they can help the shipping industry and shipping companies, but only those companies which are financially viable and have honest intentions about the industry and to keep this industry alive but not those companies which have misused it.