

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अन्तिम निर्णय करने से पहले क्या अध्यापकों की संस्थाओं की से भी परामर्श किया जायेगा ?

आ० का० ला० श्रीवाली : जी नहीं ।

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister has been repeatedly saying that if cases are brought to his notice, he would take drastic measures and all that. May I draw his attention to the statement published in the *Statesman* during the teachers' strike and request him to consult his own Director of Education here instead of relying on us?

Mr. Speaker: He has better reliance on hon. Members.

Study of South Indian Languages in Hindi Regions

*1286. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered or are considering any proposal to make the study of a language other than Hindi preferably Tamil, Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam, compulsory in Schools in Hindi speaking regions with a view to removing one of the psychological barriers to nation wide adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Union;

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a), (b) and (c). The three-language formula evolved by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments provides for the teaching of a modern Indian language other than Hindi in Hindi-speaking areas. The State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have reported that they are taking steps to implement the three-language formula.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was slightly different. I speci-

fically mentioned four languages of Dravidian origin, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam, and asked whether there was any proposal before Government to teach one of them compulsorily in the Hindi-speaking region. There is no answer to that. But irrespective of that, I will proceed to ask my supplementaries. In which State or States has resistance in greater or less degree to the adoption of Hindi as the official language been encountered so far, and is that resistance more to the Hindi language as such, or rather to the date set in the Constitution for its adoption as the official language?

Shri Datar: Though it was stated here as another Indian language, still the idea was that preferably it should be a South Indian language. This question was taken up with all the four Hindi-speaking areas. They have agreed to make the necessary changes, and from the information that I have got, the U.P. Government are introducing one of the four languages at the secondary stage.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My supplementary has not been answered. I will put it again. Has the resistance to Hindi encountered in some State or States been more to the Hindi language as such or rather to the date set in the Constitution as a deadline for its adoption as the official language of the Union because the first part of the article says that Hindi shall be the official language of the Union?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is true there has been some feeling about this matter, about the introduction of Hindi at an early stage. The hon. Member is aware that some time back the Prime Minister had made a statement in this House about keeping English as an associate language for almost an indefinite period. I have also recently said that we propose to introduce a Bill as early as possible.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्र में

जो दूसरी भाषा अनिवार्य रूप से पढ़ाई जायेगी उस के सम्बन्ध में जितनी भाषायें हैं उन में से किसी एक भाषा की अनिवार्यता तो नहीं होगी और क्या उनको छूट होगी कि वे जो भाषा चाहें पढ़ा सकें ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां भाषाओं की छूट है। हमारे यहां जी भी वर्तमान या मॉडर्न भाषायें हैं उन में से कोई भी वह पढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन इस बात की सिफारिश की गई थी, खास तौर से हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों से कि वे अपने यहां यदि दक्षिणी भाषाओं में से कोई पढ़ायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा और राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर प्रदेश सभी ने या जहां कि हिन्दी बोली जाती है और पढ़ी जाती है, उन्होंने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि वे उन में से एक भाषा पढ़ायेंगे। मैं आपको यह भी सूचना दे दू कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने और वहां के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस के लिये स्कालरशिप्स देने की बात भी कही है। जो विद्यार्थी दक्षिण में जा कर और वहां रह कर पढ़ता चाहें उन्हें स्कालरशिप्स भी दिये जायेंगे।

Shri Umanath: Is it a fact that certain North Indian universities have already undertaken teaching of South Indian languages under the voluntary teaching scheme; if so, how is that scheme working, and how many students are covered by that?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am not aware of the details, but it has just begun. Only other day, the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University met me and he said that he had introduced a scheme; and there also, he felt that he would be providing for some scholarship, if funds were made available to him, to boys who try to learn one of the South Indian languages.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : हिन्दी भाषा भाषी क्षेत्रों में दक्षिण की किसी एक भाषा का अध्ययन किया जाय, इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत करते हुए मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि

जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय एकता सम्मेलन में जब यह विचमर आया था उस समय लगभग यह निश्चय हुआ था कि दक्षिण भारत की जो भाषायें उत्तर में सिखाई जायेंगी उन के लिये लिपि का विकल्प ऐसा कर दिया जायेगा जिस से उन को दक्षिण की भाषा को पढ़ने में कोई कठिनाई न हो, इस प्रकार का कोई निश्चय किया जा रहा है ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हां, मुविधा के लिये ऐसा विचार था, खास तौर पर इस लिये कि नागरी लिपि के द्वारा दूसरी भाषाओं का ज्ञान हो सके। माननीय सदस्य को याद होगा कि इस सम्मेलन ने तय किया था कि दोनों ही लिपियों में, यानी देवनागरी और दूसरी भाषा की लिपि में पुस्तकें विप्रेष कर प्राइमरी पुस्तकें निकाली जायें। केन्द्रीय शिक्षा विभाग ने पहले ही इस और कदम उठाया है और उन्होंने कुछ पुस्तकें तैयार की है।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: May I know whether, in the matter of selection of second languages, the convenience of the States, especially bilingual States like Punjab, will be kept in view?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I personally feel that that it should be kept in view. And, I am very particular that in Punjab, the Hindi speaking people should try to learn Gurumukhi and the Punjabi-speaking people should learn Devnagari or Hindi.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Home Minister referred to the statement of the Prime Minister that English will be kept as an 'associate' language. May we know what is the definition of this 'associate' language?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The hon. Member should wait till the Bill has been introduced.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के पास यह प्रस्ताव भी आया है कि हिन्दी भाषा-भाषियों की जो अच्छी पुस्तकें हैं वे दूसरी जो लिपियां हैं उनमें भी आएँ

जिससे हिन्दी सीखने में लोगों को कफ़ी सुविधा हो जाए ?

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : जी हाँ, यह बहुत उचित सलाह है, और मेरी तो यह राय है और यही राय मैं समझता हूँ कि शिक्षा विभाग की भी है कि जितनी रीजनल भाषाओं की पुस्तकें हिन्दी में अनुवादित करने प्रकाशित की जाएं उतना ही अच्छा होगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Arising out of the Home Minister's answer to my supplementary question in the course of which he referred to the Prime Minister's assurance given some time ago, is the House to understand that the Government has decided not to implement clause (2) of article 343 of the Constitution relating to the **deadline of 1965 for the adoption of Hindi as the official language** and has decided to bring suitable legislation under clause (3) of article 343? Is that the idea?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is obvious. From what I have said it is clear that we will have to take steps in accordance with what is provided in the Constitution. When we legislate, it will clearly mean that we cannot introduce Hindi compulsorily from the date prescribed in the Constitution. Of course, Hindi will be there and it will have to be taught; and Government employees and others will have to learn it. But, there should be no compulsion and no special difficulty created for the employees.

Watch Industry

*1287. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment in the watch industry started in the public sector;

(b) the reasons and circumstances which impelled Government to start

watch manufacturing in the public sector; and

(c) the margin of profit on sale of watches manufactured in India in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam): (a) So far Rs. 150 lakhs have been invested. About another Rs. 50 lakhs may be necessary.

(b) To augment the effort of units in the private sector and reduce rapidly dependence on imports, it was considered that the skill and climate of precision work available at the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., at Bangalore should be utilised in manufacturing quality watches.

(c) The programme envisages assembly of watches from imported components in the first stage. It is only when manufacture of components is established and quality stabilised that it will be possible to say what the margin of profit would be.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it proposed to license any private manufacturers in the field of watch manufacture in India, in the near future.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think certain private sector people have also been licensed for the manufacture of watches.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is the Government aware that this is a case of inter-locking of investments, one public undertaking investing in another public undertaking? The Government has, earlier, announced its views against this. What is the Government's position now in this respect of interlocking of investments in the public sector?

Shri C. Subramaniam: This has been started as a unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools; and so far Rs. 150 lakhs have been invested. And, I do not think, as a policy we would avoid this—one unit subscribing for another unit. It will depend upon the units concerned.