

Three-Language Formula

*1327. **Shri Muthiah:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three-language formula has been implemented for higher secondary education in all the States;

(b) if not, the names of the States which have not implemented it; and

(c) the names of the three languages taught in the schools in the Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi speaking States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The States have generally accepted the formula and introduced it with modifications to suit local conditions. A statement giving the position in the States is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2863/64.]

Shri Muthiah: May I know whether any South Indian language is being taught in the schools in the Hindi-speaking States?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Some states are making arrangements. In the Agra University in Uttar Pradesh, they have started teaching South Indian languages. There are special classes for the students.

Shri Muthiah: May I know which South Indian languages are taught?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: I do not have that information.

श्री म० ला० त्रिवेदी उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और राजस्थान में अभी तक कुल कितने स्कूल ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर दक्षिण की भाषाएँ सिखाई जाती हैं ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: No organised attempt has been made in any of the four Hindi-speaking States to introduce a non-Hindi language at the school level, which is the question here and not at the higher education level. They were teaching

Sanskrit as the third language, but in the Education Ministers' Conference, it was clarified that Sanskrit is not a modern Indian language; it is only a classical language. So, a third non-Hindi language should be introduced. But I am not aware if it has been implemented in any school in all the four States.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that for a good number of people in this country, especially poor backward tribals like myself, it is not a three language formula, but a four language formula? Our children have got to learn four languages—their mother tongue, a regional language, which they dislike, Hindi and English?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is why some of the States, where more than one or two languages are spoken, have modified their three language formula into four languages, introducing a higher course and a less advanced course to suit the children's needs and their capacity.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : पंजाब राज्य में दो रिजिन हैं, पंजाबी रिजिन और हिन्दी रिजिन। उनके अन्दर विभाषायी जो सूत्र हैं, उसको किस प्रकार से लागू किया जायेगा ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: In Punjab, they have taken English, Hindi and Punjabi. Urdu also is taken because it is used there.

श्री किशन पटनायक : पिछड़े वर्गों के ऊपर तीन भाषाओं की जगह चार भाषायें लादना क्या सत्कार की नीति है ?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: It is not compulsory, but fortunately or unfortunately, almost all the States have more than one language as mother-tongue in every State. Therefore, some sort of adjustments in the three language formula, adding a fourth language, has become necessary.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: May I know what will be the medium of instruction of the optional subjects—English or the State language?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is the regional language, except in some special schools where English is kept as the medium.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Our Government is very fond of appointing evaluation and assessment committees and the Ministry of Education does not lag behind any other Ministry. May I know whether the Ministry of Education is in a position to appoint a committee to see how far this three language formula has worked and whether it has led to the upgrading of educational standards in this country?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: Almost all the non-Hindi States are implementing the three language formula in their schools, with Hindi as the third compulsory language. But in other States, Government have come forward offering hundred per cent help for the appointment of Hindi teachers in the schools. We wanted to give the same facilities for teaching a non-Hindi language in Hindi areas, but it has not been finalised.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: From the statement which has been placed before us I find that in Andaman and Nicobar Islands there is no provision for permitting the children to learn their own mother tongue—the first language is Hindi, the second is English and the third is Sanskrit. Why is it, when there are such large numbers of Bengalis and Malayalees living there, they are not permitted to study in their own mother tongue?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: There are quite a large number of South Indians also in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Therefore, probably it is easier to introduce Hindi or Urdu, English and Sanskrit. What the hon. Member has stated, we shall keep in mind and find out whether

that would be possible to do as a fourth language.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: That is their mother tongue. Why do you force them to learn Hindi? Malayalees should learn Malayalam and Bengalis should learn Bengali.

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: That is why I said, we shall examine whether in the case of certain sections of people whose mother tongue is a language other than Hindi it would be possible to introduce their mother tongue.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, a careful scrutiny of the statement shows that the three-language formula is being very honestly implemented in the non-Hindi-speaking region and, if you will look at it you will find, I am sorry to say, that in the Hindi-speaking region the formula is being very systematically bypassed under the subterfuge that Sanskrit is being taught. May I know, in the interest of national integration and eventual voluntary acceptance of Hindi as the official language, what steps Government is taking to persuade the Hindi-speaking region to give an honest trial to the three-language formula?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: With this idea only, Sir, in the conference of the Education Ministers and the meeting of the National Integration Committee it has been put forward that Sanskrit should not be taken as a third language in Hindi-speaking States and a non-Hindi language should be taken. Therefore, we approached the Planning Commission as well as the Finance Ministry to provide funds at the same level for meeting hundred per cent of the expenses for language teachers. We have not yet got that provision. We are hoping to get it. But in between, we are persuading them at least to start the third language in some of the schools from their own resources.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that a certain group in the Punjab have publicly declared their determination not to permit their

children to read Punjabi under the three-language formula; if so, may I know what the Government propose to do about it?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: We are not aware of that.

Shri S. Kandappan: The statement as well as the replies given by the Deputy Minister give a clear indication that this three-language formula is a sort of bait to dupe the non-Hindi-speaking areas. In the non-Hindi-speaking areas the students are made to understand that their future is secure only with Hindi and so there is a definite compulsion to learn the third language, whereas it is completely absent in the Hindi-speaking areas. In view of this, may I know what concrete steps the Government propose to take or have already taken in this matter?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: The concrete step is to start this national language centre in the Hindi States and also give them facilities to appoint teachers for non-Hindi languages in their secondary schools for which we hope to finalise a scheme.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I respectfully request you, Sir, to advise the hon. Deputy Minister to make herself better conversant with the facts of the situation with which she is dealing?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Shri Bhakt Darshan knows very well.

Mr. Speaker: I do advise accordingly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I did not follow the hon. Member's question. What is your advice, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Chakraverti.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is it not a fact that this three-language formula was accepted mainly to introduce: (i) the mother tongue, (ii) Hindi and (iii) English; if so, how is it that in Andamans where the refugees from East Bengal have been settled Bengali, which is their mother tongue, has been eliminated?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: As I said, it is not Bengali only, there other languages also which are their mother tongue. Now that this question has been raised, we shall find out and see whether the children can learn their mother tongue as their regional language in the non-Hindi-speaking areas.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether the Government have considered that the three-language formula puts an excessive and unproductive burden on the students and an impossible strain on the existing availability of teachers in the different regional languages; if so, may I know what steps have been taken to rectify the position?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: Government has accepted it is a national policy.

Mr. Speaker: Now that a decision has been taken by Government how could he

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: But how would they rectify the non-availability of teachers?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: When it has been laid down as our national policy that Hindi is going to be the Rashtra Bhasha, naturally, for national integration and emotional integration in the Hindi region people should be acquainted with at least one other language, not to equalise the strain but to promote better understanding.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is no answer. I want to know how you will supply non-Hindi teachers in northern India for teaching the regional languages of the South? They are just not available. What has been done by the Government specifically to supply teachers?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram: A very large number of Hindi teachers are being trained in non-Hindi-speaking areas. Similarly, a large number of non-Hindi teachers would be made available in Hindi-speaking

areas. So, the bottleneck is not really the non-availability of teachers but that of finance, which we are trying to get over.

विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिये शिविर

*१३२८. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी विद्यार्थियों के लिये इस वर्ष चार शिविर

लगाए जायेंगे ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिन स्थानों पर ये शिविर लगाये जायेंगे उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

(ग) इन शिविरों में कितने विद्यार्थी आ लेंगे ; और

(घ) इन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) काश्मीर में दो शिविरों का आयोजन किया जायेगा । एक शिविर का आयोजन ऊी में होगा, जिसमें भाग लेने वाले विद्यार्थी बंगलौर और मसूर भी जायेंगे और चौथा शिविर मसूरी में होगा ।

(ग) विचार है कि प्रत्येक शिविर में लगभग ६० विद्यार्थियों के रहने की व्यवस्था हो सकेगी ।

(घ) इन शिविरों पर, परिषद् की ओर से उपदान के रूप में ४६,००० रुपया खर्च होने का अनुमान है ।

[(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two camps will be organised in Kashmir, one in Ooty whose participants will also visit Bangalore and Mysore and a fourth in Mussoorie.

(c) It is proposed to accommodate upto 60 students in each Camp.

(d) A sum of about Rs. 46,000 is likely to be spent on these Camps by way to subsidy from the Council.]

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बोर्ड ने इन शिविरों के बारे में तय किया था उस बोर्ड के कौन कौन से विश्वविद्यालय सदस्य हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह जो कंप संगठित किये जा रहे हैं वे किसी बोर्ड द्वारा नहीं किये जा रहे हैं । हमारे देश में एक आंटोनोमस अर्थात् स्वशासन प्राप्त संस्था है जिसे का नाम है इंडियन कौंसिल आफ कलचरर्स अफेअर्स, उसके द्वारा इन का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस बोर्ड ने इन शिविरों के अन्दर कौन कौन से खेल बढ़ाये हैं और ट्राफी प्रदान करने का अधिकार किन को दिया है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह कंप खेलों के लिये नहीं हो रहे हैं बल्कि गम्भीर विचार विनिमय करने के लिये हो रहे हैं ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इसके अन्दर चार खेल और मिलाये गये हैं और राजा कर्ण सिंह को अधिकार दिया है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि बोर्ड है ही नहीं ।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : बोर्ड ने चार शिविर विये । पहले दो लगते थे, अब चार शिविर तय किये गये हैं और बोर्ड के सदस्य चार विश्वविद्यालय हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह न बोर्ड कहते हैं और न खेल कहते हैं । वह कहते हैं कि यह गम्भीर विचार के लिये है । यह सवाल ही ठीक नहीं है । न खेल है और न बोर्ड हैं ।