

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस योजना को प्रारंभिक क्षेत्र तक आगे बढ़ाने पर विचार किया जा रहा है ? क्या गांव के लोगों का भी इस योजना में शिक्षित करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, we want to open as many junior technical schools as possible, and we want to do it in a big way so that students should be able to go to them after the middle school stage, both in urban and in rural areas.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तकनीकी शिक्षा का प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कुछ बजटों में भी बढ़ातरी की गयी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are giving scholarships for the junior technical schools, for the polytechnic schools and for the engineering colleges. There is a project which gives the scholarships.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बैरवा : क्या बजटों में कोई बढ़ातरी का गयी है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are increasing the number.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether any effort is being made to co-ordinate these facilities for technical education which are available even now in many of the Government-run institutions and also enterprises and military farms and also enterprises of ordinary parties and utilise all their equipment in order to maximise the facilities and the number of people to be trained and also maximise the utility of the equipment already available?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have got four regional committees in India, and each regional committee is in touch with technical and engineering institutions, and they find out what these institutions want, what the shortfall is, what further equipment they want and so on, and they report to the

Ministry, and the Ministry does its best to see that the maximum use is made of the facilities available.

Regional Languages in Universities

***639. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the universities which have switched over to regional language for medium of instruction; and

(b) the special assistance, if any, rendered by the Central Government or University Grants Commission to facilitate and encourage the switch over?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Under its scheme for preparation, translation and publication of standard works of University level in Hindi and other Indian languages, the Ministry of Education renders assistance—financial, technical and advisory—to State Governments, Universities and Publishers.

STATEMENT

The following universities have allowed the use of Hindi or other regional languages, in addition to English, as an alternative medium of instruction for certain courses:

1. Agra, 2. Allahabad, 3. Anna-malai, 4. Banaras, 5. Bhagalpur, 6. Bihar, 7. Burdwan, 8. Delhi, 9. Gorakhpur, 10. Gujarat, 11. Jabalpur, 12. Jadavpur, 13. Jodhpur, 14. Karnatak, 15. K. S. Darbhanga, 16. Lucknow, 14. Madras, 18. Magadh, 19. Mysore, 20. Nagpur, 21. North Bengal, 22. Osmania, 23. Panjab, 24. Panjabi, 25. Patna, 26. Poona, 27. Rabindra Bharati, 28. Rajasthan, 29. Ranchi, 30. Sardar Vallabhabhai Vidya-peeth, 31. Saugar, 32. Shivaji, 33. S.N.D.T. Women's 34. Vikram and 35. Visva Bharati.

Besides, the Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya has adopted Sanskrit in addition to Hindi as media of instruction and the Indira Kala Sangheet Vishwavidyalaya has adopted only Hindi as the medium of instruction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The General impression from the press reports is that the new Minister of Education has given a new slant to this burning question,—to go slow. May I know what his real attitude is and what the reaction of the Universities and the State Governments thereto is?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend is attributing something to me which is not correct. I have not given a new slant. I am only implementing the policy which has been laid down by the Chief Ministers' Conference, by the Education Ministers' Conferences and the National Intergration Conference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: With the regional languages coming in, may I know what steps the Ministry is taking to ensure that there would be free flow of the students as well as teachers, from one university to another and from one region to another?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is one of the problems of the medium of instruction. We must have mobility of students in our country. If a student cannot go from one university to another, I think that it is a very serious thing.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, you must have English as the medium.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Among the many implications of the language problem, the mobility of students is one.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the hon. Minister's attitude?

Shri M. C. Chagla: What we are doing is this. I hope that when English is replaced, Hindi will be there. We must have a common language in the universities so that one stu-

dent from a university can go to another. Now, in our technical and technological institutes, we have the mobility and there are all-India examinations, but the problem of universities is getting more difficult.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi: From the experience gained by the universities which have switched over to the regional languages, may I know whether the standard or quality of education has improved or deteriorated.

Shri M. C. Chagla: In some cases, it has deteriorated for the obvious reason that if you have English as the medium of instruction and if you lower the standard of English, students cannot follow the lectures. Teachers and professors have told me that when they lecture, the students find it difficult to follow because they cannot follow the language. That is why I have been emphasising the improvement of the standard of English not because I do not want to fully support Hindi but because I feel that the standards of higher education are falling.

Dr. Ranen Sen: According to the three-language formula, it was decided by Government to make one modern Indian language other than Hindi compulsory in Hindi-speaking areas. What is the progress in that regard?

Shri Ranga: Nothing.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Only the other day, the Chief Minister of Madras was telling me that although they had not made the study of Hindi compulsory in Madras schools, 85 per cent of the students in the Madras schools are learning Hindi . . .

Dr. Ranen Sen: That was not my question. I asked about the Hindi-speaking areas.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have made an appeal to the Hindi-speaking areas that they must loyally carry out this policy. If the South is prepared to

learn Hindi, the Hindi-speaking areas must study South Indian languages.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This matter of the production of books for university use in Indian languages, either by original writing or by translation, has been hanging fire for a long time. Has something been done about it?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have prepared a list of 300 books which have been translated in Hindi. That number has been increased to 453. A certain number has been published. Work is going on on others.

With regard to other Indian languages, we are giving assistance to universities and States. Gujarat has undertaken to produce 36 original books in Gujarati on medicine and other subjects; we are giving 50 per cent assistance. Nagpur University is translating 14 books into Marathi; there also we are giving aid. Visva-Bharati has been requested to translate into Oriya, Sarkar's books and inscriptions bearing on Indian history and civilisation. So we are giving all the assistance we possibly can.

Shri Ranga: What about other languages?

डा० गोविन्द बास : जहां तक इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति का प्रश्न है यह कई बार स्पष्ट की जा चुकी है और क्या माननीय मंत्री इस बात को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो प्रगति हो रही है उसकी बहुत धीमी गति है ? उसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारे यहां साहित्य तैयार नहीं है तो उपयुक्त साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए क्या केन्द्र में कोई इस तरह की व्यवस्था होने वाली है जिस से कुछ लोगों का विश्वविद्यालयों से उधार लिया जाय और उन से यह साहित्य यहां पर तैयार करवाया जाय ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : बड़ी मुश्किल यह है कि साहित्य तैयार नहीं है और उपयुक्त साहित्य तैयार करने के लिए और आवश्यक

ट्रान्सलेशन करने के लिए जितना बने उतना यह मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Has the hon. Minister considered the viewpoint of the Vice-Chancellor of the South Indian Universities at Madras regarding the introduction of the regional languages in universities?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes. I had a conference with the Vice-Chancellors of all the South Indian universities when I went to Madras last week. I know their viewpoint.

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister said just now something about the link language, Hindi, when Dr. Ranen Sen asked a question about the propagation of non-Hindi Indian languages in the Hindi-speaking areas. I want to know what precise steps are being taken with a view to encourage inter-language commerce—that is, inter-communication between languages—simultaneously with this switchover to Hindi?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, it should either be English or Hindi. In our Centrally-sponsored schools...

Mr. Speaker: He is not talking of link language, but of intercourse—commerce as he calls it—between the other languages, between themselves, between Indian languages including Hindi.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are translating Indian language books into English. We are translating them into Hindi and we are trying to see that one section of our people understand and appreciate the literature of the other sections.

Shri Kapur Singh: I did not refer to commerce as such.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई ऐसा भी विश्वविद्यालय है कि जिसका माध्यम मातृभाषा से अंग्रेजी में बदला गया हो ?

श्री मु० क० चागला : नहीं ऐसा कोई नहीं है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हैदराबाद विश्व-विद्यालय है, श्रीमन् ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप को मालूम है जोकि मिनिस्टर को मालूम नहीं है तो फिर आप उन से पूछ क्या रहे हैं ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : पूछते इसलिए हैं कि इस तरह से हिन्दी और दूसरी भाषाओं का जगड़ा जानबूझ कर खड़ा किया जाता है .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Here, the Ministers are not in the dock to be cross-examined as in a criminal court, faults being found. He asked for information. The information is given. And he begins to argue that this is not correct. That he can raise on a different occasion.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It appears from the statement laid on the Table of the House that excepting the Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa-vidyalaya, which has adopted only Hindi as the medium of instruction, no other university has completely switched over to Hindi or to the regional languages. The regional language or Hindi is only an alternative medium of instruction for certain subjects. May I know what is meant by this alternative medium of instruction? Are those subjects which are taught in the regional language or Hindi also taught in English?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The alternative medium of instruction means what it says. A student is entitled to write a paper either in English or in the regional language. I am not sure whether in the subjects in which he is given the choice, the lectures are also delivered in the regional languages, in most cases not. As far as I know, lectures are still delivered in English, but the student is given the choice of answering his paper either in the regional language or in English.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: While the Education Ministry and the Education Minister are of the view that mobility among the students is very good, I would like to know whether he is aware that universities are still very allergic to this mobility, and if so . . .

Mr. Speaker: One question might be answered.

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are trying very fast to remove this allergy.

Privy Purses

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*640.	}	Shri D. C. Sharma:
		Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
		Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
		Shri A. K. Gopalan:
		Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
		Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:
		Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered the advisability of abolition of privy purses and special privileges of ex-rulers and princes; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The payment of privy purses to Rulers and the continuance of their existing personal privileges are provided for in the Constitution. There is no proposal at present to undertake a constitutional amendment to abolish them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if Government has been receiving any communication from democratic bodies all over India that these privy purses and special privileges granted to ex-rulers and princes are more feudal than modern, and therefore they should be abolished?

Shri Hathi: It is not a question of Government getting representations from democratic bodies or others. Even the Government itself feels that