

point of view. My learned friends says that FLIs are deserting the market. That is not correct. FII investment in India has already crossed cumulatively \$ seven billion. This year alone.. FIIIs are net purchasers for \$ two billion. Please read the regression analysis in yesterday's *Economic Times*. If you see the graph which was published yesterday, with regard to gross purchases, gross sales and net purchases and the regression analysis with the stock index, you will come to the conclusion that the FIIIs have done nothing which can be said to be frightening the market. Read the first editorial in today's *Economic Times*. We can have different points of view and we can reach different conclusions.

We have done nothing in this Government which is anti-investor or anti-corporate sector. In fact, every step that we are taking is to restore confidence. I agree with you I must do more. I am willing to take suggestions from you. I am willing to listen to you. I am willing to talk to everybody. But we must do everything possible to restore confidence in the capital market. This Bill will help restore confidence of the investor. I humbly appeal to the hon. Members to kindly pass this Bill.

Thank you. I thank Shri Lodha and Shri Sanat Mehta for participating in the debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I would request that you expedite the decisions.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Yes.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA : Sir, this is my difficulty. I should have been given more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were given seven minutes.

The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 1, the enacting Formula and and the Long Title stand Part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.33 hrs.

MAHATMA GANDHI ANTARRASHTRIYA HINDI VISHWAVIDYALAY BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S.R. BOMMAI) : Sir, I beg to move. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH (Balia) (Bihar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I object to presentation of Hindi Vishwavidyalay Bill in English.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this should be presented in Hindi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order in that. Please do not disturb. Let the hon. Minister speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : This should be presented in Hindi language. Hon. Minister speak in Hindi, please.

MR. CHAIRMAN : While replying to debate on the Bill he will speak in Hindi.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Hon. Minister knows Hindi very well. He can speak in Hindi. Please understand my feelings. That's why I say that if you could table this Bill in Hindi then it would be far better.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Please, let me move the Bill. I assure you that I will reply to debate in Hindi.

Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching university for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to

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provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

Sir, there was a demand by the Vishwa Hindu Conference that Hindi should get the international place in the international Universities. We must also know that there are a number of countries outside India where Hindi is spoken, where Indians have gone and settled and developed those countries. The purpose of this University is that the scholars in Hindi come here and also people from abroad come here so that they do research and enrich Hindi language so that it becomes one of the international languages and it gets its due place in the world and also in our own country.

This Bill has been brought for this purpose. A Committee was appointed which has recommended this Bill. The Standing Committee has also approved the Bill. I move this Bill for consideration. I would like the hon. Members to express their views.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching university for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The time allotted for this Bill is two hours.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Sir, I beg your permission to leave the House. My colleague, the Minister of State in the Department of Education in the Ministry of Human Resource Development will be here to take down the notes. I will be returning after half-an-hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE (Wardha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my Parliamentary life and after having been elected to Lok Sabha it is the maiden opportunity that I am making a submission in the House. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity. I also thank Shri Bommai that despite belonging to a non Hindi speaking area he is fortunate enough to bring forward a Bill on International Hindi University in the House. I am very glad to know that the University will be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Wardha. Wardha is a place of International importance. It has been the work place of Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave. In 1936 Mahatma Gandhi saw a dream of United India. He viewed unity in various diversities of languages and dresses. He

had a dream of Knitting India an one country. He wanted that the country should have a language which could be called the national language. That is why he had an attraction for Hindi. Mahatma Gandhi came from a Gujarati speaking State. After coming to Wardha he felt the need of making Hindi the national language of India and unite the sentiment's of the teeming millions. This was his dream. That is why he set up the Rashtra-bhasha Prachar Samity at Wardha in 1936. The great patriots of the time Subhas Chandra Bose, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Kaka Kalelkar were the founding members of Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti. Gandhi was of the view that. Let the States have their different regional languages but at the national level there should be one national language to unite the country into one nation. In persuance of the above ideology, the institution deployed thousands of 'Pracharaks' throughout the nook and corner of the country. Today the Bill answers much importance which seeks to establish this university at Wardha. I am not going to dwell upon the points as to what has been the contribution of Hindi speaking people for Hindi, but the credit goes to my State which made a lot of contribution's for the promotion of Hindi despite being a Marathi speaking area. Many a saintly people of my area aroused national sentiments of people through Hindi. In the schools of Maharashtra one can find the writings "Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe azadi doonga. People in Maharashtra take pride in singing this song. Many saints in Maharashtra wrote in Hindi instead of Marathi. A great saint was awarded the title of Rashtra satguru by none other than the hon. President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasadji. The saint aroused the national feelings among people as that time and contributed a numbers of writings. His 'bhajans' are still sung in Maharashtra with devotion. There may a couple of people in the House who oppose lord Ram, but after the death of the above saint the people of Maharashtra still sing his 'bhajans' with great pride.

Schche Sevak banenge ham,

Ajadi ko payenge.

Ghar ghar me ajadi banakar

Ram raja banayenge.

The said Satguru Maharaj tried to arouse national feelings in the hearts of people through Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA) : On our State sant Ramdevji, despite being a Marathi wrote in Hindi. His sermans have been included in the Gurugranth Sahib.

SHRI VIJAY ANNAJI MUDE : I was about to made a reference to Sant Namdevji. Despite being a Marathi speaking person he wrote in Hindi. He had visited Punjab - a reference to which has been made in many books. He toured the entire Hindi belt and tried to boost the importance of Hindi. Not only that in a book of the

revered Satguru ji Maharaj 'Lahar ki Barakha' Patriotic feelings were aroused in the minds of youths for the country's freedom. Addressing the Britishers he said :

Ab Kaheko dhoom machate ho.
Sukhavakar Bharat sare.
Atehen naati hamare.

His 'bhajans' are still sung in Maharashtra with devotion. In a reference to Britishers he said :

Jhad jhud le. Shastra banange.
Hat Kar kar bam banenge.
Bhakta banegi sena.

The freedom struggle of 1942 was carried on this basis. Ten to eleven people from Ashti and Chimur sacrificed their lives for this struggle. The martyrs of Ashti and Chimur have become imported in the World History.

Hindi is a glorified language. I am very astonished and rather distressed that, people coming from Hindi speaking areas take pride into speaking English here. They consider it to be that self respect to send their wards to English medium schools. They are shy of speaking Hindi, the national language of the country. They consider it to be their greatness to speak in English.

An international Hindi Vidyapith is going to be set up in Wardha in Maharashtra. I congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for this. An International Hindi Conference was held in Nagpur in 1975 where lovers of Hindi not only from the country but also from other countries of the world participated. Even today when I see students from Japan, U.S.A. and Malaysia studying Hindi in Wardha. I feel proud. Mahatma Gandhi set the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti in 1936 in Wardha. He had a dream to unite the country through Hindi. An international conference on Hindi was held in 1975 at Wardha under the aegis of the Samiti. It was chaired by the hon. Prime Minister of Mauritius Sir Sibsagar Ramgoolam and the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi graced the occasion. At that time the conference passed a Resolution to set-up an International Hindi University at Wardha so that the country could be united and people from all over the world came over there to study Hindi.

The above Resolution is being implemented in the 1996 for which a Bill has been brought here. It took about 40 years to fulfil the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi. It is matter of great pride for Wardha.

Mr. Chairman, Sir. I hope that work of this University will be done in Hindi. When I came I met some of the persons of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti. Shriman Narayan and wife of late Jamnalal Bajaj Shrimati Mrinal call me and told me that this university should be set up at the earliest. This university which is the dream child of Mahatma Gandhi should be set up early. The Government should take due interest in the setting up

this university after the Bill is passed. With these words I conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I rise to support this Bill. A few days ago, we passed urdu University Bill. I know pretty well that there was no particular need to being forward this Bill but since an urdu University was being set up, just to please the opposite side, it was thought proper to set up one Hindi University as well.

I know very well that no hindrances, no difficulties are being experienced in the progress, development and research work of Hindi. When the Standing Committee considered the Urdu University Bill and submitted its report, the report revealed that some hon. Members expressed their resentment that the Government was thinking about the development of Urdu language, but no such thought was being given to Hindi. Hence, the Government has come forward today with this Bill regarding the Hindi University. This Bill is merely a balancing act, otherwise, there will no impediments in the development of Hindi. We heartily want Hindi to develop and flourish. I also want that every child of this country should be well conversant with Hindi because this language has been accepted as a national language. All paid and done, this has been done to maintain the balance. The request to this effect came to the Government and the Government has accepted this request. It shows that the Government agrees with this view and hence this Bill has been brought forward.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Urdu and Hindi both would develop and flourish together and I am sure both would achieve their prominent place and there would not be any impediments in their development. It is my wish that Hindi should prosper. With this wish, I support this Bill and I want that this Hindi University should be set-up as early as possible.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, today the Government has brought forward the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill. A few days back, Maulana Azad Urdu University Bill was passed in the House. While speaking on the Urdu University Bill, I had said that modern day Hindi was laden with Sanskrit words and the Urdu was full of Persian and Arabic words whereas both these languages had developed from 'Khari boli'. There is no need to go into their past history. The language which we normally use in 'Hindustani'. Even Bapu had spoken for the development of such a language and he had advocated the use of Hindi as the national language. Our constitution accepts Hindi as the national language. But Hindi which Bapu advocated is not modern day Hindi. You can go through the Bill to find out the aims and objects for which this Bill has been brought forward. It says - to establish and incorporate a teaching

University for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater functional efficiency as recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Take the word 'prakaryatmak prabhabeelta'. In English the word 'functional efficiency' has been used for it. Hindi is not being benefited with the use of this word. This type of Hindi has limited the scope of the people which had started adopting and accepting Hindi. The people who develop this type of Hindi and include such difficult words have done great disservice to Hindi. Today Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill has been brought forward. Anybody can react to what Shri Banatwalla has said just now. But it is a fact that since Urdu University was being set up, just to balance it, the Government thought it better to bring forward Hindi University Bill too. This is neither going to benefit Urdu nor Hindi. I do not know which sections of the society are being appeased through these Bills. Those who piloted these bills might have linked Urdu with Muslims and Hindi with Hindus. I cannot find any other explanation for it. Where is the initiative on the part of the Government to get international recognition for the national language. This will not be possible unless the Government officials chose to speak in Hindi at the international functions. The number of Hindi speaking people far exceeds the people speaking other international languages individually. Had the Government made efforts in this direction, Hindi would have received international recognition a long back. Did the Government take any diplomatic initiative for it? Hindi is spoken in Nepal and its terai region. Most of the Nepalese speak and understand Hindi well. Had we made some efforts there, Nepal would have supported our efforts for the promotion of Hindi. Similarly, we could have sought support from other neighboring countries. Had Hindi been developed as 'Hindustani' and had we gone to Pakistan and convinced them about the development of a Hindustani language which could serve both the countries, it would have been recognised as an international language. But those who speak Hindi here in our own country suffer from a sense of insult. We have seen it here in the House a number of times. An hon. Member speaking in Hindi cannot produce the impact which a Member speaking in English on the same subject can produce. Those who speak in English begin with introductory notes and drag the speech longer. It does havoc its impact. Some people are against their own language.

I am in agreement with one of the objects of this Bill which is that the work being done and the research being carried out in other Indian languages will be associated with Hindi and the proposed University would be open for such work. If such provision is being

made for Hindi International University, a close link of this University should also be established with the proposed Urdu University. A joint body for this purpose should be created. If the Government really wants Hindi to develop as an international language and its acceptability to increase, a joint body between the two must be created which should work for the development of Hindustani language meaning thereby that popular words of Urdu should be included in it. When we translate from English into Hindi, we tend to learn towards Sanskrit. There can be no two opinions that Sanskrit is a very rich language but Sanskrit is no more a language of the common. It can be the language of a selected few. In such a situation, the words which are often used in daily life should be incorporated in it. While speaking, we use many words from other languages. Why then we feel ashamed of it? So far as my knowledge goes, English language has assimilated 85 percent of its words from other languages and that is why that language is quite rich today. Therefore, if we want to make Hindi a rich language, words from other languages will have to be included in it. In official documents the translation is mechanical. In Lok Sabha, the words which we come across in translated version are from the official glossaries. But we do not find the use of such a language in Hindi newspapers. Similarly see the dialogues and language being used in Hindi films. Everybody can comprehend that language. But so far as the language used in the Bills is concerned, even a person like me has to do a lot of mental exercise to grasp its meaning. We are Hindi speaking people. We use Hindi language right from seeking votes to making speeches in the House. There are many people who seek votes in Hindi but when it comes to speaking in Parliament, they feel ashamed of speaking in Hindi. I am not saying so to criticise anybody. The constitution provides the use of both Hindi and English in official work. I am not saying this is a saucastic way. Shri Banatwalla may be an exception. He comes from Kerala and I do not know whether he speaks Malayalam or not... (Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I sought votes also in English in my constituency.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : I am saying this only that it is an exception. So far as I know, I have found out that Shri Banatwalla hails from Kerala. I understand that he does not know Malayalam. He is the only personality who contests election from Kerala. This is the influence of his party that he seeks vote in English and he succeeds. In my area it is not possible. They have deep roots in that area. Their organisation has a solid network or they get support in the name of social upliftment that he are able to get votes even by using English language. Their may be exceptions but after having gone through the debates one can see that nobody has been elected for this House by using English language while seeking

votes. I would like to appreciate George Fernandes who knows many languages.

17.00 hrs.

He is not at home in Hindi. He knows Kannada which is his mother tongue. He knows Marathi in which he launched labour agitation in Mumbai. He is well conversant in English. But he speaks in Hindi in the House. It is the effect of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia or the deep rooted feelings of nationality. We have accepted Hindi as our national language. Today if Shri Fernandes speaks in English, he would be quoted more in media but he generally speaks in Hindi. I remember once during a debate on an Impeachment Motion, when he stood to deliver speech he begged pardon and said that due to the legal nature of the matter he would have to speak in English. People welcomed his gesture and he delivered his speech in English. But today it has become fashion to speak in English. It is not a matter of hesitation to speak in Hindi.

It is a matter of adopting words. The other day Shri Kalpnath Rai was speaking on a Bill pertaining to Urdu language. words, which we have adopted, should be used in official documents. If those words are not used in the documents of Lok Sabha, they would not get recognition. Ministry of Law drafts Bills. It has to search words from different fields. We should try to find out simple words so that Hindi is accepted by more. If difficult words are used then non-Hindi speaking persons would not be able to follow. But if we use common words then even people of non-Hindi speaking areas are able to follow. They tell us in Lobby that they could follow my speech, it means we are able to propagate Hindi. Supporting this Bill, I would like to raise question as to what form of Hindi the Government intends to promote. Whether Govt. intends to promote Hindi which has got a literacy significance or which is being used in daily life. It is not necessary to search equivalents for the words which are used in day-to-day life. It is not very easy to get Hindi recognised as an international language. It requires diplomatic initiative. It can be get recognition as an international language. But not in the form which has been discussed today. We are not in favour of monopoly of Hindi. We want that all the languages of India should develop. In this House we all supported the Urdu Bill and that was passed unanimously. I would be happy if Universities are set up for the promotion and development of other languages of the country. Tamil is a very rich language. A university should be set up each for Tamil, Telugu, Bangla, Oriya, Assamia, Kannada, Marathi, Gujarati and all other languages. It is a matter of happiness if a university is set up for each language.

But the main thing is to keep this country united. We all discuss about the unity and integrity of the country.

A man from a village comes to a temple in the South. He does not have to face any language problem. If a South Indian goes to Puri or somewhere else, he can manage the things. He can express himself anyhow. How long we shall put off the issue of link language as a controversial issue. For the unity of the country, we should have language. We feel humiliated when a Head of a State, Prime Minister coming to India uses his own language... (Interruptions) I shall conclude. Our delegates visiting other countries do not use their languages. If a diplomat does not know Hindi, he should be allowed to speak in Kannada, if he knows. That can be translated in other languages. Why translation is done only in English. I have visited foreign countries several times as a member of the delegation of this House. I have also visited abroad as a member of youth delegation before coming to this House. I have seen that English does not get much respect in foreign countries. In France, people don't know English whereas if it is a neighboring country of England. But it has made tremendous progress. Countries like Japan, Russia and China have made progress without English. But our mortality is such that India can't progress without English. Today English is the main hurdle in the progress of India. A student of our country has to bear additional burden of English apart from other subjects. We always think if he is not taught English, he can acquire better knowledge of Mathematics and Science. When Shri Karpoori Thakur was the Chief Minister of Bihar, for the first time he made English as an optional subject instead of compulsory in the State. A great hue and cry was made over it and it was said that the student passing any class without English has got Karpoori division. Such comments were made at that time. But students of that time became Scientists, I.A.S. and I.P.S. officers later on. Students passing examinations through English medium became Scientists in Physics and earned a name in the field of atomic energy.

English language is a symbol of slavery, Britishers went out of India but left English. To day we are affected by that mortality. Therefore, if we want that Hindi gets recognition as an international level, the persons sitting in Delhi and formulating politics, will have to change their mentality. If you want Hindi can get recognition at international level within three months. Hindi will have to be made more liberal for becoming a link language which can be spoken by more and more sections of the society. The so called Scholars of Hindi are its enemies. They should give up their present attitude. A working Hindi should be developed to whom we know as the Hindustani language.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI SHATRUGHAN PRASAD SINGH (Balia)
(Bihar) : I am supporting Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, Bill 1996. Sir, we have seen that support

and welcome of this Hindi University Bill is being done as a measure to counter balance Maulana Azad Urdu University. Sir, the point on which Shri Nitish Kumar has drawn the attention is with regard to translation. I would like to say that this Bill itself is translated one. You can see that the word 'the' is written on its Hindi copy. This 'the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill, 1996' is printed in Devnagri script. When such words are translated in Hindi, the originality ceased to exist. A language which we learn in the lap of our mother is called mother tongue. Mother-tongue is our national language. We speak Hindi and it is our mother-tongue. We write in Hindi when a Bill with regard to Hindi is introduced in the House, it is also the translation of English version. Therefore, I doubt the integrity of the Government.

Now I would like to point out some anomalies in this Bill. It is written-establishment of a Teaching University. It is not known what is a teaching University and who will establish it? It has been written in its clauses that 'Karya Parishad and Sabha'. There is no mention that who will exercise this power and to whom these will be delegated? You see Page 8 of the Bill. It is written there-'Sabha' and in English Bill it is written-'Court'. We used to translate the meaning of Court as 'Adalat or Nayayalay'. I do not know who is the learned teacher in the Ministry of Law who has translated the word-'Court' as 'Sabha'. It is a wrong translation and I oppose it. It is written in it that the Constitution of the Court and the tenure of its members shall be prescribed by the Statutes. It has not been provided as to how many members will be there in the Court, their tenure and when will be meeting take place.

17.12 hrs.

(Shri Nitish Kumar in the Chair)

It has also been written in the Bill that Executive Council of the University shall function as the Chief Executive Body. Constitution of the Executive Council, tenure of its members and their powers and functions shall be prescribed by the Statutes. It has been written on Page 16- the Chancellor shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of not less than three persons recommended by the Executive Council from amongst persons of eminence in the academic or public life of the country. Its tenure shall be three-year and the tenure of the visitor shall be five years. I think there is anomaly in five years and three years. I would like that the hon. Minister will clarify that after three years the Chancellor will not be eligible and after five years he will become eligible—what an anomaly it is? These people will be the persons of eminence in the public life and what is the justification that the tenure of someone shall be three years and the tenure of other shall be five years. There is no justification of it.

Now you go through the functions of this Bill. There is a word 'panel' in this Bill and there is no mention of 'Neemika'. There is no list of names. It has been stated that the appointment shall be made out of the panel. It has also been stated that the recommendations for the appointment of the Chancellor and when a body will be constituted to make such recommendations and from where they will get the recommendations. Not only this, when the hon. member Shri Nitish Kumar was speaking, he mentioned about the difficulties of translation. There are 'tatsam', 'tadbhav', 'deshaj' and 'videshaj' words in Hindi. Tatsams words are used in Hindi. Then they use 'tadbhav', 'deshaj' and 'videshaj' words. They use such words as station, lantern, pencil and fountain pen. Then Urdu and Persian words just now hon. Banatwalla saheb was speaking, are used, in Hindi. English language has become rich by adopting the words of other languages of the world. Most rich language of the world is Hindi and it has the power to absorb the words of other languages. It is due to the cultural unity of our country. Shri Ramdhari Singh Dinkar has written in its book 'Sanskrit ke char Adhyay' that the culture of India is a mixed social culture. Hethai, Arya, Hoon, Dravid, Races established their empires. Indian culture adopted their good things and left which was not good. Our Hindi language is a rich language at a international level. But those who have no knowledge of originality, who are afraid of originality they resort to English language. I do agree with this fact that we ask the voters to give us vote in their mother-tongue. But our expression in this House is not that in which we ask for votes. That is why the visitors sitting in the visitors gallery leave the gallery during Question Hour, when they find us speaking in a language, which is not their language.

I think this Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University has not been named after Mahatma Gandhi because he was a world figure. Therefore this Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill 1996 has been introduced not with this mentality. This has been introduced as an appeasement measure because Urdu University Bill has been introduced. If someone has thought it is this manner then it is the insult of Hindi language, insult of national language, insult of the nation and the insult of national unity. Therefore I can not tolerate it. Therefore for the establishment of a healthy tradition I would like to request all the Hindi speaking hon. members that they should pass it today itself and in future shall use Hindi for speaking and writing. You may establish a University but if we do not use Hindi in our correspondence and in our daily use then we are daily killing Mahatma Gandhi who is immortal even after dying.

Sir, while replying the Hon'ble Minister shall clarify the anomalies and discrepancies in the clauses. With these words, I again welcome and support this Bill.

[English]

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I am very happy that a Bill has been introduced for establishing a University for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater functional efficiency.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Please speak in Hindi.

DR. T. SUBBARAMY REDDY : Let us not be fanatics.

I am extremely happy about it. But at the same time we should not forget that ours is a great country having a population of about 90 crores with various languages and cultures in different States. We must bear in mind the practicality of life. Let us not waste our precious time in unnecessary arguments and fights. Let us build this glorious nation in such a way that the whole world envies it. In that language plays the most important role.

Hindi is a great language. We do adore it and we do love it. We definitely support the idea that Hindi should be learnt and one day Hindi should become the national language and international language. I support it fully. A time should come when every Indian should know Hindi. But at the same time, let us bear in mind the practical situation.

In India there are a number of States where people do not know Hindi. When you go there English is the only link language. We have to communicate in English. Otherwise, we have to show signs, like I want water or I want food. We cannot communicate in any other way.

Sir, all over the world science and technology is developing through the medium of English. Some hon. Members said that Japan does not bother about English and that they have their own language etc. But we cannot compare ourselves with Japan. Our country is not a developed country. From the way things are moving, we can say that it would take a long time for us to achieve the status of Japan. We would only waste our time in flights and disputes. It would take more time.

So, under the present circumstances till we ourselves develop in the field of science and technology, we must take the help of developed countries. For that language is very important. Therefore, besides encouraging, liking and loving Hindi and promoting the usage of Hindi, we should encourage English also.

[Translation]

Everybody loves Hindi all over India there is not question that any one does not like it.

[English]

English and Hindi should develop simultaneously. Therefore, our policy should be while encouraging Hindi,

we must develop English also. Some friends said that everything should be written in Hindi. Then, it would look like Greek for us.

[Translation]

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : I would like to know how many percent of people know English. I had an opportunity to travel down south. They do not know English. They simply know their local language. You would not find even one percent of the people knowing English. Where ten percent of the total population of the country know Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : O.K. You please conclude.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : We respect other languages such as Tamil, Kannad and other regional languages. You speak Kannad, speak Malyalam but as far English is concerned please do not speak that...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Reddy, you address the Chair.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are losing your time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Our friends from the BJP side have got more energy than that of the Congress. Everyday they are getting more time. We have become more gentle. Sir, I request you to give me more time.

[Translation]

SHRI P.R. DASMUNSI (Howrah) : There is a move to divide even Hindi. Some say, poorvi Hindi, somebody says something else. But the language which is spoken in 22 countries of the world, is 'Bengali'...*(Interruptions)*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : Therefore, Sir, he speaks in Bengali, someone in our country speak in Telugu, and someone in Tamil.

[English]

Let us not be fanatics. Let us have Hindi and English. Let us develop them simultaneously. Let us build this nation on the basis of science and technology. If you go to some foreign countries, you have to speak in English. Who knows Hindi there? Of course, Hindi is a great language.

[Translation]

We want Hindi, English and mother tongue.

[English]

Three language formula is very important.

Till we come up to the level of Japan or till we come up to the level of the United States of America,

we should not waste time. I am telling you the practical point. I want all my brothers and friends here to support it in future also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You may conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : I want to express, in conclusion, that I fully support the Bill for the promotion and development of Hindi language. There is no doubt about that. But at the same time, in conclusion, what I would like to stress is that in our country, there are millions and millions of people who do not know Hindi language as well as English language. I fully agree with that. Therefore, we must cultivate a system. This is a very sensitive thing and you cannot force it on somebody. If you show me something in Hindi, I cannot understand. I can speak a few Hindi words, but I cannot read. We have our hon. Minister, Shri Venkataraman here who cannot read Hindi. We cannot force it on anybody. If you give me a Bill in Hindi, I cannot follow. You have to either read it for us or translate it. Is it practicable? It is not practicable.

Now our worry is more about how to remove the poverty of this country, how to build the economy of this country, how to solve the frustration of unemployment of this country, how to make the youth to come up in the country, how to make the world feel that India is a glorious country which is prosperous and progressive. That is very important.

This is not a mere Parliament House. This is a temple, a great sacred place. When we all sit here and do meditate, we will really see the God also. This is the power of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Okay, you may conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY : So, when we all sit here, let us put our hearts, minds and souls to build this great nation. In conclusion, I would say, let us have Hindi and English as parallel language to build this great nation. Thank you

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH (Vidisha) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The main objective of establishing the university is to bring Hindi on the international standard. The objective is sacred but whether this objective would be met or not, is matter of apprehension. Hindi will not progress the way it is being treated by various state Governments. The first World Hindi Conference was held in 1975. Today, in 1996 after a lapse of 21 years we are bringing about a Bill to adopt the resolution made at that conference. I would like to know how much time it will take to set up the university after the Bill is passed. The Government is aware of the treatment given by the State Governments. How many Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of India are spoken in Hindi at the UNO? In 1977 when

Atal ji was the Foreign Minister he spoke in Hindi and Chandra Shekhar ji has also spoken in Hindi there. Otherwise every feels proud to speak in English there.

We celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Constituent Assembly on the 9th of December. I remember that on this day 50 years back Acharya Kriplani spoke in Hindi in the Constituent Assembly. I am pained to say that on the 50th anniversary of this great day, Hindi was insulted and English had a field day. Not even one speaker spoke in Hindi. That is the plight of Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I got an opportunity to visit USA about two years back. I visited the Indian High Commission with the hope that at least the people there would speak in Hindi but to my utter dismay I found that not even one officer or staff member, even the High Commissioner did not speak in Hindi. I would like to submit that in the Embassies and High Commission of other countries the routine work is either done in the native language or in the language of the country where that particular Embassy is located. India is the only exception where the Embassies do not like to work in Hindi. Once I alongwith my colleagues who was a newly elected MP, went to a Secretary of a department to get a work done. I spoke in Hindi and the work was not done. My colleague said that as you have spoken in Hindi the Secretary was not impressed. Now I would speak in English and you will see how the work is done. He spoke in English and the officer was impressed. I was also suprised to see this. I feel that in the House also those who know Hindi, try to impress by speaking in English. The spread of education has destroyed Hindi and other foreign languages.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Lord Macaulay died long time back but he has left behind the English psyche. Even today English language is influencing our thoughts and ideas. With the spread of education, English language has been career-oriented. It has become job oriented and therefore, Hindi has been completely wiped out. Even in the villages if somebody knows a bit of English they feel proud. I would like to cite an example. A few days back the father of my friend passed away. When I met that friend, he said with a heavy heart 'Father dead ho gaye'. This is the plight of Hindi language.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the establishment of such a university is a good sign. But it would be even better if this university performs its routine work in Hindi language. I have given notice of an amendment in this regard. I know what would happen. Hindi University would be set up but its work would be done in English. Most of the work would be done as translation. This we find here also. Most of the Parliamentary papers are in English and then they are translated in Hindi and circulated to us. My submission is that we should do more and more work in Hindi in our High Commission's

and Embassies. The routine administrative work should also be done in Hindi. We have nothing against English nor do we have anything against the regional language as the work in the States is done in regional languages. We have no objection if the work is done in Telugu or Tamil, but some efforts should be made to do the work in Hindi also. This university should try and see how the routine administrative work can be done best in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a few days back the hon. Minister was saying that many people throughout the world want to learn Hindi. But the question is when we do not work in Hindi in our Embassies abroad, how will the people there come to learn Hindi? I would suggest that at least computers and typewriters in Hindi should be provided in the Embassies. This would not involve any additional expenditure. Besides, there are a number of organisations in the country as well as abroad which are promoting Hindi and have been in the service of Hindi for the last many years. Such organisations can be associated with this University. These organisations should be brought under one umbrella, given some autonomy and allowed to work for the promotion of Hindi. The Cabinet Minister of Human Resource Development is not present here. I would like to know the time by which this university would be set up. There should be a time bound programme for the setting up of this university. I would also submit that Hindi should be made simple so that people can understand it easily. If 'Station' is called 'Lohpath Gamini Sthal' it will not serve the purpose. Therefore this should be made simple so that the common people can also understand it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would conclude by saying that if my amendment in regard to the use of Hindi in this university in routine work is not accepted, we would not allow this Bill to pass. I support this Bill and with these words, I conclude.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to Support the Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill, 1996. I support this Bill on behalf of my party and would like to submit that the Government has been discussing the progressive use of Hindi for quite some time now. This matter was raised during the 10th Lok Sabha also. Lot has been said about the development of the national language - Hindi but little has been done and we often forget after the discussion are over. We are not really able to implement the progressive use of Hindi. Even though the name of this Bill is Hindi International University Bill but the Government present it in English and the Hindi translation thereof was circulated among the Members. Many hon. Members have raised this matter. I associate myself with all that they have said. At least this Bill should have been introduced in Hindi. We can well imagine the plight of Hindi today when such things are

done. I would like to ask how much time would it take to implement this Bill. Shri T. Subbarami Reddy was speaking in favour of English and it seems from his speech as if those in favour of Hindi are against English language. This is not true. We are not against those who are studying English but we want that after 50 years of Independence, when we are celebrating the Golden Jubilee Year of our Independence - Hindi should get its rightful place and the progressive use of Hindi should be implemented in letter and spirit.

It is not possible merely by establishing this University. Shri Reddy ji and many other hon. Members have said during the discussion that we have to eradicate poverty and to take the country on the path of economic development. Sir, through you I would like to say that it is not possible without the development of our local languages. I do not say to impose Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people. They should be persuaded to learn Hindi. Hindi knowing Members and other people should invariably use Hindi. We are not opposed to regional languages. Non-Hindi speaking Members should speak their own language like Telugu, Malayalam or Kannad. We have been giving slogan that - Dr. Lohia Ki abhilasha, chale desh main deshi bhasha (It was desired by Dr. Lohia that Indian languages should be used in the country) when we want to eradicate poverty, make economic development or uplift the people living below poverty line, we have to develop a link language and we have to prepare our Budget in our own language. So long as we do not do our work in our own language, economic development of our country is not possible. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would like to say that development of Hindi and other regional languages is not possible merely by bringing this Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill or merely by establishing an International University. So long as local languages are not developed. The development of our country is not possible. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to appeal to the Members that with a view to develop the regional language, they should speak only in Indian languages. For this purpose we do not need a policy alone but our intention should also be clear to do that. So long as we all do not firmly determined to make use of our own languages, no policy would be affective to develop our Indian languages. Therefore, I whole heartedly support this Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University Bill 1996 and would like to say that besides the policy formulation, we all should resolve to develop our Indian languages. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Bill brought here for setting up a Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University, I would like to submit two-three points only. I do not want to repeat the points already raised by other hon. Members but would like to bring 2-3 points

in the notice of the Government. Firstly, the Government is going to establish two new Universities, so I would like to know whether the Government is prepared to allocate more funds to UGC for this purpose or not? If not, the budget of State Universities is already in deficit and that deficit would further increase. Therefore, the Central Government should make more allocations to U.G.C.

Secondly the Government is going to establish Universities for Hindi and Urdu languages, so I would like to know whether such new Universities would also be set up for other regional languages or not and if not how these languages would be developed. There are many regional languages and different cultures in our country and State Universities are there for their development but I would like to know whether the Central Government would like to establish Central Universities for the development of these regional languages or not? Sir, Hindi University and Urdu University are there in our country but why there is no school of Linguistic. The School of Linguistic should be set up for the development of every language. I would like to bring these points in the notice of our Government. I do not want to repeat the points already raised by the earlier speakers. With these two points I would like to support this Bill.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South-Centre) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is going to set up an International University for Hindi but I would like to know whether Hindi has become our national language? Hindi has not yet become our national language and yet we are going to make it an International language. At first we should make it national language. Our former President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, while speaking on the occasion of adopting our constitution, said that it was a matter of regret that we were adopting our constitution in English. Today, after lapse of so many years, this Bill has been brought here in English which is a matter of regret.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It has also been submitted in Hindi.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : But you have presented it in English. Dr. Rajendra Prasad had expressed his regret over the adoption of our Constitution in English. Sir we have national bird, national animal, national song and national flag but it is a matter of regret that till now we do not have national language. It is an unfortunate situation for the country. I would like to ask the Education Minister as to why it was not presented in Hindi? After independence, the Congress party has been ruling the country...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : All the languages included in the constitution, are national languages.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : If Hindi ~~was~~ national language then all other languages can also be national languages but under Article 343 of our constitution we have accepted Hindi as our official language. Our first President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and our third President Dr. Zakir Hussain have also said the same thing that since we have accepted Hindi as official language, therefore Hindi should be our national language. Unfortunately, Hindi has not yet become our national language...(Interruptions) Today, Hindi is not our national language.. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Pudukkottai) : There is no National language...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur) : Shri Mohan Rawale is also saying the same thing what you are saying. It seems that you are not following his point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can express your views at your turn. You will also get a chance to speak. Please don't disturb him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : It is not Shri H.M. Seervai alone but many other speakers including Shri Nawal Kishore Rai have said it that Hindi is spoken by a large number of people in our country. Therefore, Shri Seervai has rightly said about Hindi that Hindi is not national language...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You were given two minutes only but you have already taken three minutes, so now please conclude.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Sir, as you have also said that Hindi is not an easy language. I agree with it. I think Hindi Bill should be brought before the House in simple Hindi, so that every could understand it easily. This Bill in the present form can not be understood easily. Therefore, simple Hindi should be used so that a common man may understand that easily. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have also said that we read Hindi Newspaper easily but the Hindi Bills brought by the Minister are not understandable. Sir this is only reason that Hindi language is not developing. If we would use difficult words in Hindi then how it can be developed. It is most unfortunate thing for us. I do not understand as to why the people of South India oppose Hindi. When Hindi films can be viewed there why Hindi cannot be spoken there...(Interruptions)

In the end I would like to say that the Government is going to make Hindi as a language of International level for which this Bill has been brought but before that it should be made national language only then it can become an International language. With these words I thank you, Sir for giving me time to speak.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am Member of this House from a non-Hindi speaking province but I will try to speak in Hindi in front of you.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : You hail from a Hindi speaking province while the hon. Member hails from non-Hindi speaking province, you should welcome him with claps.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I want to welcome and congratulate the hon. Member for this effort of his.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : I want to say that the mentality witnessed here is most unfortunate. The people who have ruled over this country for the last 50 years, have failed to understand that the inhabitants of this country are Hindus, the language of this part of the world is Hindi and therefore, we are Hindustani. No body has tried to understand this nor has anybody come to grips with it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, now he has linked Hindu with Hindi - what is happening here...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all I would like to say to the hon. Member is that he can never understand this howsoever deep he may delve into it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : I am not a Hindu, but being a Hindustani, I am Hindi...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Hindi and Hindu is one and the same thing, this should be understood properly...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dhananjayji, Hindu and Hindi may be one and the same thing in your view but what you are supposed to do here is to give your opinion about the Hindi University Bill which has been introduced here. The House has welcomed you. You should speak on Hindi only...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, without being particular about the Hindi language, his sentiments should be honoured and nothing should be taken otherwise...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : By linking Hindi with Hindu, he is doing a disservice to Hindi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. Turn your face to this side while speaking...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR : Mr. Chairman, Sir, he at least admits this fact that we are inhabitants of Hindustan and are Hindustani. At least this should be recognised on all hands.

It was here in Wardha that Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi treating Hindi as the national language, had constituted a committee for propagation

of the national language. Unfortunately, those who ruled here made efforts to change this also. Only recently the name of National Language Propagation Committee has been changed to Hindi Propagation Committee. That is to say, they have not developed a mentality to treat Hindi as the national language. One of our friends who was just speaking here was wondering what kind of people we are? Our Constitution is separate, our identity is distinct we have a national bird, a national flag, we have all the paraphernalia independently except of course, a national language of our own. Even our constitution mentions 'official languages' instead of a national language. Under this, we should try to express our feelings in the country by not only using Hindi but combining all the various languages of the different States throughout the country and that effort is being made.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to go into the controversy as to what have been the consequences of the efforts made by some people to implement the three language formula in this country, however I welcome the effort made by Mr. Bommai to secure an international status for Hindi by setting up an international Hindi university after the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I have trust that alongwith this the shortcomings, if any, left in this Bill will be made up and Hindi will get its due status as the national language at the earliest and we will be able to say with pride that we are Hindus and Hindi is our national language and we are the inhabitants of Hindustan.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : There is a great duality in your mind about 'Hindi' and 'Hindu.' I would like to cite an Urdu couplet -

"Majhab nahin sikhata apas mein bair karna
Hindi hein ham, vatan hai Hindustan Hamara"

When will this sentiment come to permeate your mental horizon. Please do understand these sentiments...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : That is right. Hindi hain Ham Vatan hain Hindustan hamara...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Hon. Member hails from a non-Hindi speaking province and he is delivering his speech here in Hindi, this should be understood ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : We live in Hind and Hindustani is our mother language...*(Interruptions)*

17.54 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You please sit down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : He should rise narrow sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Satya Deo Singh, you may please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALPNATH RAI (Ghosi) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to congratulate the Minister for HRD for having introduced a Bill for the setting up of Mahatma Gandhi Hindi International University. God and nature shaped this Hindustan, its history, its geography and its Oceans in such a way as to make for a single country i.e. India with a language of its own

When Mahatma Gandhi launched the struggle for India's Independence, he started the movement for national language at the same time. Mahatma Gandhi had also motivated people like Shri K. T. Prakashan of Andhra, Shri Rajgopalachari of South India and many other persons from Assam to Gujarat to participate in the freedom struggle and learn Hindi. The National language of our country will be Hindi. If the reins of powers come into my hands when the country becomes free I will make Hindi the language of India with one stroke of pen, this is what Gandhiji had said. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose launched the struggle for freedom with the song 'Kadam Kadam Badaye ja. Khushi ke geet gaye ja.' What can be more unfortunate than the fact that this country has been unable to have a language of its own till today.

If you go and visit Supreme Court, you will find that not a single person there speaks in the national language. Only today our friends was saying that Hindi should attain the status of an international language. We have not been able to make Hindi the national language till today. In this House I salute Mr. George Fernandes, I want to felicitate him because he speaks in the national language in Parliament, even though he is a Kannada, an English-knowing person, he knows as many as ten languages but the finest he speaks in is Hindi language. The whole nation enjoys the speeches of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee when he speaks in his mother language.

All our colleagues should remember the first sentence of what Lord Macaulay spoke when he introduced English in the Indian system of education.

[English]

"We must do our best to form a class which may be an interpreter between us and the millions, whom we govern, a class of persons — Indian in blood and colour but English in test and intellect."

[Translation]

If Indians are enslaved mentally, India will remain slave for centuries to come. When I find colleagues who talk of the proletariat speaking in only English...*(Interruptions)* Neither I have mentioned the name any party nor of any person. How is it possible to have Government of common people.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he does not speak in Bengali language but he asks for votes from Bengali community.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : 'Aamar Sonar Bangla Aami Tumh Bolo bacchi.' Bengali language is a very nice language. It is another form of Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Tamil and Kannad etc. all languages are sister languages. One is like an elder sister, while the other is younger. If a Bengali person speaks in Bangla or a Gujrati person speaks in Gujrati, Maharashtrian speaks in Marathi then it becomes a National language. We all know each other. There is a word in Tamil language 'Vanakkum' which means to bow. Mr. Kamraj used to say 'Parklam' means 'let us see'. Our Prime Minister says 'Mataradu'. For water he says 'Neeru'. Our national language is a great language Hon. Bommai is an old person...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is wrong.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we have an objection. We pray a long life for Shri Bommai. Why should we say that he is entering the last phase of his life...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : I pray to God that he may live for hundred years.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not expunging these words but these are objectionable.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please do not take it otherwise. I respect him, I would like to say that one or two percent people, who are supporters of English language want to solve the problems of this country by force.

18.00 hrs.

The Common people may be ruled in English. The problems of the country, like that of industrial unemployment or population can not be solved until the language problem is sorted out. Now viewer's Box is totally vacant. If the discussions were held in national languages, it would have been full of visitors. People would like to know the information regarding the topics being discussed about them. They would have the curiosity to find out what is happening in the country's Parliament on the issues relating to starvation, country's independence or nationality, who had violated the constitution? We take the oath in the name of God that the constitution of India will be fully respected and the

integrity of the country will be kept intact. In the constitution there are section 344, 345 and 346 which say that within fifteen years Hindi would become the official language. Are we not violating the constitution?

All the Bills are presented in English and in Supreme Court all work is done in English language which is the language of service class. I do not want to make any remarks in this regard. All routine work in the office of Cabinet Secretary and Deputy Secretary is performed in English. Secretary's orders are final and implemented. The entire country should think over this situation. People like George Fernandes are Members of this House. Shri Vajpayee always speaks in Hindi... *(Interruptions)* What is the state of affairs in the country? Why people do not study in Hindi? In U.P. and Bihar people agitated against the use of Hindi. But the people who do not study in English can not compete for I.A.S. or I.P.S. examinations, cannot join Military services, cannot become doctor's or engineers. The situation is before us that if someone wants to earn his livelihood it is compulsory for him to study English. Even the person who do not know English also try to speaks in English. I watch this situation.

[English]

I want to say, but Speaker Sir,

[Translation]

etc. are spoken in English. People do not know how to speak English. Yet they waste their time in showing that they can speak in English. It is not a bad to learn English. One can learn any language, be it English or Tamil... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : If he again will become Minister, he would not render his answer in such good English language.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : If a question is asked in Hindi, I will reply in Hindi and vice versa. No one should think that I do not know English. I can speak fluently in English for hours together but since I have become M.P. I have always chosen to speak in Hindi. All the languages of our country are sister languages. The Administration of this country should be run in the people's language. Judiciary should adopt the language of the people. The bureaucracy should work in the language of the people. Viewer's box should always be packed to their full capacity showing people's interest in the politics of the country.

It remains a question when this target would be attained.

While stating my last point in the discussion on the Bill, I would like to speak the objectives of the independence war... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude. Ten hon. Members are in the list to express their views.

SHRI KALPNATH RAI : We hope that the people of this country and Members of Parliament would make their utmost efforts to encourage the language for which leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Dr. Rajgopalachari, Shri T. Prakasham and Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee had fought, keeping in view the objectives of the independence. At least through this University, Hon. Minister of Human Resource Development would spread the use of Hindi from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. We pray for their long life and hope that Hindi would be spread far and wide through this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Still Ten Members are to speak and still ten more members want to speak on this Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : It is 6 o'clock at this juncture.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If we have to complete it today, one should speak for only 2-3 minutes. Please speak only your points.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, the time may be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We would extend the time by one hour, but please make all efforts to complete it in half an hour.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : I would like to know whether any more item could be taken after it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, there is no other item.

SHRI K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tiruchengode), Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill that seeks to establish Mahatma Gandhi International Hindi University.

We are being watched by the world. Entire International community is keenly watching us. Whatever we do here in the House of the people of this great democratic country is being carefully watched. Even small things that happen here draw the attention of the world. All of us have a duty to preserve the unity and integrity of this country. Its sovereignty should be safeguarded. India is not a small country with just one language. India is sub-continent—like with many languages.

Some of us say that there is only one National language. But we have seventeen Indian National languages. Some of us even say that there is one India, one people and one language. Ours is not a small country with one language. Indians living in several parts of this country have got various languages as their mother tongue.

Translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

The aim of this Bill is to spread this language to many parts of the world and to acquire a status for the Hindi language in the international arena. As it is confined to this popularising move I have no hesitation in welcoming this Bill. We are not opposed to it.

If it is to be considered that Hindi alone qualifies to be taken to international arena, I may have a reservation. I will differ there. Maulana Azad University Bill was passed in this House. It was passed in the other House too. Now we are considering the Bill to establish an international Hindi University. We will be passing the Bill.

As a complement to this, an international Tamil University should be set up. I hope it may not be out of place to refer to other ancient and classic Indian languages. Following this Bill there should be Universities set up for Malyalam. If there is such a move, we may not have any reservation to welcome this Bill.

After passing this Bill and after establishing this Hindi University, it should not stop with that. Other Indian languages should also be promoted. There should not be a situation created wherein other Indian languages are considered less important than Hindi. The prime importance should be given to all the languages and not to any one language. That is one reason why I carefully extend my support to this Bill.

Other members who participated in this discussion, particularly my Hindi bretheren, that is, those who come from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, welcomed this Bill and spoke in their languages.

When I stood up to speak they welcomed me. They wanted me to speak in Hindi. I appreciate their expectations. I am happy to note their happy feelings. Such of my bretheren who hail from those States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, if they could make us feel happy by way of learning and speaking in Tamil, I would be immensely happy. If they speak in Telugu making our bretheren from Andhra Pradesh feel happy, if they speak in Malyalam making our brothers from Kerala to feel happy and if they speak in Punjabi, Oriya making those language people to feel happy, then I would come forward to learn their language and speak in their tongue. I would be happy to do it.

I am happy to be in the company of members from these States both in this House and in various Committees and I evince interest to learn and converse in Hindi. I wish this approach is reciprocated. I want them to come forward to learn other languages. National language is not one. There are seventeen National languages. All the National language including Tamil should become the link languages of India. Language like Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya, Punjabi, Gujarati, etc., are all having quality and efficiency to be used as administrative languages. So all these languages should

be simultaneously promoted. All these languages fully qualify to become link languages of this country.

Particularly I would like to point out a historic fact about Tamil here. Our eminent leader from the South late Quaide Millat mooted a point to make Tamil as a link language in the Constituent Assembly. He explained the greatness of this rich language in detail.

Even before India could have independence, Tamil language was accorded official status in countries like Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka. Tamil was also a broadcast language there. Tamil Radio Stations were there. Now-a-days Tamil TV programmes, are also there.

Tamil is there in several Universities of the world more than 20 in number. It is an academic language for Research Studies. Tamil language is spoken in several parts of the world because Tamils are spread all over the world.

Hence I would request you all to open an International Tamil University on the pattern of this proposed Hindi University.

We hold in high esteem the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi. We also respect the great leader of the Dravidian Movement Periyar E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker. He spread the message of scientific temper and social liberation through literacy. It would be appropriate to set up Thanthai Periyar International Tamil University. I hope you will all support and we will all pass a similar Bill to establish an International Tamil University in the near future. With this fervent hope I extend my support to the present move of the government through this Bill. With this, I conclude. Thank you. Vanakkam.

[Translation]

JUSTICE GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) : Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, our respected Minister has come with a resolution to constitute University of Hindi of International standard. I welcome him and appreciate him. Bharatendu Harish Chandra had said :

'Nij Bhasha Unnati, Sab Unnati Ka Mul'

In the same manner another poet has said :

'Jis ko Na Nij Bhasha Tatha Na Desh Ka Samman Hai

Voh Nar Nahin, Pashu Nira Aur Mritak Saman hai'

In our constitution, when we proposed Hindi as our language, mother tongue, National language, official language, that we will abolish completely the English language within 15 year and implement National language Hindi all over the country. But, it is a sad thing that today 50 years have passed but, how the slavery of English has trapped us, just now many earlier speakers have presented a very good exam:

Maithalisharan Gupta said in these words :

"Keval Videsi Vastu hi, Ab Swadeshi Kahan
Yeh Vesh-Bhasha Aur Bhasha Sab Videshi
Yahan.
Gun Matra videshiyon ke Yahan, Ham Unhin
Mein Sama Gaye.
Kaisi Nakal ki Hay, Ham Nakkal pure Ban
Gaye".

Sir, we have not yet established Hindi at the language standard. It is unfortunate. We will progress undoubtedly with International University, but as per the provision made in the constitution, we have to modify, amend it. We have killed ourselves in Section 348 of the constitution. While formulating this section we have provided that Supreme Court, High Court, Parliament and the Legislatures situated in other States, every bill formulated there will be in English. I remember, Rajnarayanji and Hidayatulla ji as Chief Justice of Supreme Court, a matter has come up and then Rajnarayanji said that I will personally discuss it in Hindi and he gave him permission. Second day when the question to constitute the bench had come up, Hidayatullaji was told by same other hon. Justices that as has been provided in section 348, we are bound for English. We can not bear the discussion in Hindi and can not deliver an judgement in Hindi. When Rajnarayanji stood up then Hidayatulla ji said that-

[English]

"I am sorry. My brothers have pointed out that Article 348, we are bound to follow English and we have got no option to do anything in Hindi."

[Translation]

This is a pity scene of Supreme Court. At that time Rajnarayanji said - You Justice, you didn't know that this law was there in the constitution. If you would have told us before then we would have revised it. Ram Manohar Lohiaji and Rajnarayanji always supported the cause of Hindi. Pandit Deen Dayal Udadhaya Ji supported the cause of Hindi. From the beginning leaders of Congress adopted Hindi. Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Govind Das and Rajrishi Tandon, these persons devoted their whole life for this but it is a matter of grave concern that the few followers of Lohiaji, who are present here, have not made any efforts to amend section 240 of the constitution. They have not made any effort to modify the section 120 of the Constitution. As per sections 210, 343, 345, 346 and 348 of constitution these are the sections by which we can not make Hindi popular in this country. I would like to call your attention, when the discussion of constituent Assembly were being held, then the speech given by Seth Govind Dasji at that time in the Constituent Assembly,

I would like to quote. He delivered his speech in Hindi, here I am quoting the English translation of that speech. He had said that :

[English]

"I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the resolution passed by the Congress Working Committee in this respect. The Working Committee wants that every attempt should be made completely to replace English by Hindi.

Thereafter, a National Language Convention was held in Delhi. Though the Convention was held under the auspices of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, learned persons from almost every region of the country were invited to it. I will content myself by saying that it was the first Convention of its type in the country. Bengal was represented by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee and Shri Sajni Kant Das, Secretary of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad. Karnataka was represented by Shri L. Krishan Sharma, Secretary, Kannad Sahitya Parishad. From Malayalam, attended the great poet Vallathol who occupies the same exalted position in Malayalam literature as was occupied by the late Rabindra Nath Tagore in Bengali literature. Kunhan Raja of Malayalam also attended the Convention. From Maharashtra, Mahamahopadhyaya Shri Kane was to come but being unable to undertake the journey he kindly sent a message for the Convention. Shri Ale Ballabh from Orissa attended it. Shri Nilkant Shastri, Dr. Raghwan Viswanatha Satyanarayana, outstanding figures of Telugu had attended it.

It decided that Hindi should take the place of English within ten years."

[Translation]

This is a fact of that time when the constituent Assembly was constituted. In May, 1931 Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had sent a letter to Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. I would like to quote two sentences of it, which were :

[English]

"I am sorry for not being able to come to Madhura on this occasion. I wish I could come there and render some service which I possibly can, to my Tamil Nadu friends. Particularly I wish I could take part in the deliberations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. Hindi has now completely assumed the role of national language and most of the work of

the Congress is being done in Hindi. It is gratifying to learn that Hindi is increasingly spreading in Tamil Nadu. I would have come and gladly offered my cooperation in this pious task, but I am sorry that on account of compelling reasons I am unable to come there. I hope the session of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be a success and will pave the way for the spread of Hindi in Tamil Nadu."

[Translation]

I quoted this Letter of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru to make it clear because several times many people give this logic that Nehruji was not in favour of it. It was made clear in the constitutional Assembly that Sanskrit language is the Mother of Hindi and words of Sanskrit language are found in other languages everywhere. Dr. Nizammuddin Ahmed said while he was speaking in a debate of constitution, I would like to quote some of his sentences which are printed on page 1333. He said :

[English]

"Yes, Sir, I will only give a few quotations. Prof. Max Müller says Sanskrit is the 'greatest language in the world, the most wonderful and the most perfect.' Sir, William Jones said that 'Sanskrit is of a wonderful structure, more perfect than Greek, more copious than Latin, more exquisitely refined than either. Whenever we direct our attention to the Sanskrit literature, the notion of infinity presents itself. Surely the longest life would not suffice for a single perusal of works that rise and swell, protuberant like the Himalayas, above the bulkiest compositions of every land beyond the confines of India'. Then, Sir W. Hunter says that the 'Grammar of panini stands supreme among the Grammer of the world. It stands forth as one of the most splendid achievements of human invention and industry..."

[Translation]

While concluding, he said -

[English]

"The Hindus have made a language and a literature and a religion of rare stateliness".

"Bhasha, Bhash aur Bhagan hai Jisko Apna Pyara, Us per Kabhi Nahin Chalne Ko hai Auron ka chara"

I would like to submit that we must modify and amend the Sections 348 and 120 of our Constitution

because the period of 15 years has already passed and now 50 years have elapsed but, the clause of English, affecting in making Hindi National language. We have to pass a legislation to abolish it. Only by doing so some good thing will happen with Hindi in real terms. The resolution brought forward by you to constitute this University for that I congratulate you. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SURESH PRABHU (Rajapur) : Sir, I would, certainly, appreciate the Government for introducing Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill in the House. Perhaps the Government waited for 50 years because this bill was to be introduced in the house after 50 years of independence. Therefore, I think that for this thing it has to wait far 50 years. The bill which is introduced before the house I can understand it's importance but not it's relevance. In clause four it is mentioned that this bill is introduced for the improvement and development of Hindi language and literature and to provide facilities of teaching and Research, in knowledge based branches for that purpose. Today the situation in our country is that a student gets education for a degree and earning a livelihood. The objectives given in it to pass this are if somebody comes to the university to take education after completion of that where he would get the job. I think that the Government must have thought about it.

Because the aim of this bill is like this. Today Hindi Language is one of the well known languages of the world. This bill is introduced for its improvement and development. This bill is introduced with the purpose that the people of world must learn this language and also for its development. Some degrees will be given in the University, some courses will be taught but this should also be answered that this may not become a University for providing Degrees. People must not feel that the projects included in it are not going to fulfilled. This must not happen.

In our country this is a fashion that if same project is to be constituted then a great leader's name is added to it and after that the responsibility is over. The greatness of the name of that leader is so vast that even though the institution does not work at all then also the institution is known by the name of the leader. There is Pannar Ashram where this University is likely to be constituted. Vinoba Bhave made a lot of efforts to make Hindi world language.

Just now some Hon. Members have said about the Sanskrit language that now Sanskrit is a dead language now and this is true also. But who are responsible for it? Are we not responsible for it? A language which was in use before two-three thousand back the language we destroyed it. But the person who worked for the popularisation of this language is Vinoba Bhave. After Mahatma Gandhi he worked to promote this cause. If

you want to include the names of great persons then give his name to any faculty of this University.

I would like to put two-three more points before you. I don't know that discussion must be held on this fact that Hindi must exist or must not exist there. We are discussing to pass this bill. It is mentioned in it that this University will be a residential University. Lodging arrangements will be made in it for the students and this will be at Wardha and efforts are being made to constitute it at Wardha. How many people will come to live in Wardha - this is the point which must be taken in to consideration. In this bill, it has been provided that in those states, where Hindi is not spoken, regional centres should be established for promoting it's expansion. Maharashtra, where Hindi is spoken, people understand it there also, regional centres must be opened as early as possible. It is very necessary that this language should be promoted in Maharashtra and Tamilnadu. Just before now some of my friends told about reservation in those states. To do away with this, and to popularise it in those states, will be a great thing.

Government have formulated this bill very Comprehensively. I would like to ask the Government that what arrangements are made for its feeding. This arrangement will be made by University itself or it has to go before University grants Commission or Government will provide it out of it's Consolidated fund. In this bill nothing is mentioned in this regard. Rashtrapatiji will be the visitor of this University who will become chancellor afterwards. If there is some provision in this regard, then there is need to provide information in it.

Just now, our hon. colleagues have repeated the name of Ram Manohar Lohia. Dr. Ram Manohar said one thing that Hindi is such language which is a language of Common man, it can be understood by common man. Hindi is the only medium by which the Government can reach to the people. Therefore, it must be made popular and expanded. This must not remain just only for quotation.

Most of the leaders of United Front draw their inspiration from Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. With his inspiration they joined politics. So, I think this work will be completed during their regime.

It has been said about the appointment of Chancellor that he shall be appointed by the Visitor from a panel of three persons recommended by the Executive Council. Today, if we look into the shortcomings of any University we would find that political appointments, made in the University, are the only reasons for them. It is political people who decides as to who is an eminent person. The management and schooling of this University should be on the pattern of Gurukul. Hostel and study arrangements should be made on the pattern of old Gurukul system.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Human Resource Development Minister, Shri S.R. Bommai. Hindi language is spoken as national language in our country. I have gone through the Bill and found that the officers and employee of this University would be Hindi speaking people. Most of our friends have expressed their views here in Hindi and I associate myself with the views expressed by them.

Sir, every department of the Government of India writes letters in Hindi and English but sometimes letters are sent to the villagers in English only. The Government should pay its attention towards such things. A large number of people of our country speak Hindi. Other regional languages are also spoken in different States but now a days more and more use of Hindi language is being made in most of the States and it is a good thing. Sir, the posts of Finance officer, Registrar and other officers would be filled up in this Mahatma Gandhi International University, so I wish that the Chancellor and other officers would work in Hindi invariably. It appears from the Bill also that they will work in Hindi.

There is a provision of providing hostel facility to the students in this University. I think they will get degree in Hindi and I hope that after getting degrees they would get Government jobs.

Just now one of our friends was saying that when he went to a foreign country our High Commission talked with him in English. I also have an opportunity to go to South Africa and we regret to see that Our High Commissioner talks to us in English. After some time we met some Indian there with whom we could talk in Hindi. If a foreign leader visits our country and speaks in his own language why we cannot speak in Hindi in foreign countries. If we speak Hindi in our own country then we can speak Hindi in foreign countries also. As I have already said that this University would be set up at the earliest and all works will be done there in Hindi. I hope that admission would be granted there on the basis of merit. There is also a provision of student hotel in this University and I hope that would be constructed at suitable place. During student life, we also used to live in hostels but that was British period and now our country is an independent country, therefore, the Government should take care of all these things.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell, therefore, while concluding I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Human Resource Development for bringing this Bill.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. I would like to say one or two things. The public elects us with responsibility but it is regretful that few of us here are aware of their responsibility. People all over the country

are watching and hearing on T.V. what we are doing here. The University Bill has been introduced in this House but the debate has started from Hindi. As far as I know all the languages listed in the constitution are national languages. Stress has been laid on Hindi because it is a link language. Hindi is needed to link one province to another. According to the Official Languages Act India has been divided into three parts. Part 'A' consists of Hindi speaking States. Part 'B' consists of State like Maharashtra where miscellaneous languages are spoken, four States of South India North-East Provinces which function through their respective regional languages have been categorized under Part 'C'. Every State has its regional language as the official language. Many hon. Members here have been attacking English. I do not approve of it the reason being that they do not know about those words the tiny States of the North-East have English as their official language. If we raise such type of questions here, it will hurt the feelings of people residing in those parts. We have to integrate the country, not disintegrate it. I rise to say only this much that we have to strengthen the country. Perhaps we do not know how sensitive is the language issue. The country got divided on the basis of religion. The country broke into two in the year 1947.

SHRI RAM NAIK : Who did that?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSIAN : Whoever might have done that, I am not going into that point. If the Chair gives me that much time, I am ready to speak. What I am saying is that Pakistan was formed in 1947 and when it tried to impose Urdu on East Bengal region in the year 1948, from the date started a language movement there which resulted in the birth of a new country in 1971. This new country came into being on the basis of language. Culture is above religion, language is above religion. No history can tell us the number of times people all over the world converted to another religion, but nowhere have people ever abandoned their culture and language. The language undergoes change, the language has a dynamism of its own. From Sanskrit emanated Hindi, from Hebrew emanated Arabic and from Latin emanated English, but all the three i.e. Sanskrit, Hebrew and Latin are dead languages today while the languages derived from them have been flowering.

Bapuji said that Hindi and Urdu will continue to go together and words of Urdu will gradually get assimilated in Hindi. The script will continue to be Devnagri, but the words will be of Urdu. This new language will be known as Hindustani. This process is going on. Urdu, as burdened with the words of Arabic and Persian and Hindi as burdened with the Sanskrit words can never become the mother-tongue of the general people.

This is the Hindi University Bill but it have had to speak on this point because some members have

uttered such things here which hurt the feelings of people living in other areas. I will not name anybody, but an hon. Member, while making a forceful speech about Hindi, remembered Shakespere when he found himself in trouble. All of you are aware of this and newspapers have also reported about it, they fight their legal battles in Court in English. Therefore it is not proper to say such things. We have to see to it that the proposed Hindi University is set up on firm foundations. One Member on behalf of my party has struck the right note when he said that every provincial language should have such a University. May every language blossom. May we continue to work in our own language, as this will help bridge the gap between one language and another and the language which will take birth as a result of this process will be Hindustani. I hope that Hindustani will become the language of our country but we will have to allow the language to proceed at its own pace. If we indulge in hair splitting even before that, it will not help solve the problem but rather confound it even further. With this I conclude. I thank you for having given me time to speak.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : I have to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may make a submission prior to yours. I have the names of 15 hon. Members with me. If all these hon. Members speak for two minutes each, it will take half an hour. Hon. Minister has to reply and the Bill has to be passed. Either I must curtail the list on Members may speak for one to one-and-a-half minutes each.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not fair to do so with the fair name of Mahatama Gandhi. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT (Hamirpur) (U.P.) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are giving so little time for Mahatama Gandhi Hindi University. You should not do so with the Father of the Nation. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Tomorrow there will be Private Member's Business, so we cannot postpone the discussion for tomorrow.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : I may submit that it is not a question of Urdu and Hindi. A unique experiment is going to be made in the form of Hindi University.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What are your suggestions?

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Sir, kindly fix two minutes' time for each speaker. All the Hon. Members are requested to have their say within the prescribed time limit.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Okay, those who have to give their suggestions may please do so.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. I thank Government for bringing forward this resolution of Vishwa Hindi Sammelan after 20 years and for this I also congratulate the hon. Minister. But I have some reservation in this regard. I would like to know as to what is your intention in associating the name of Mahatma Gandhi with Hindi International University and the name of Maulana Azad with Urdu University. Whether Urdu is the language of Muslims only and Hindi is the language of Hindus that you have attached Hindu and Muslim names with both these Universities. By associating the name of Mahatma Gandhi, you have not given any importance to his name. What to talk of India Mahatma Gandhi's name is taken with respect all over the world. If it was at all necessary to associate the name, then you could have linked the name of Hindi and Urdu laureates with these universities. Munshi Prem Chand is called the father of small stories in Urdu. Then why his name is not associated with this university. Raghupati Rai, Firaq and there are dozens of such names which can be associated with Urdu University and in the same way the Hindi laureate Munshi Prem Chand's name could have been linked. For establishing a Hindi university in Wardha it was not necessary that it should be named after Mahatma Gandhi.

My second objection is why the names of politicians be linked with universities? Why not the names of laureates of languages be associated? There are many names such as Jai Shankar Prasad, Bharatendu Harish Chand and many more. These names should be associated with the universities. Now I will discuss this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Ok, you have come to the point after two minutes.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, it will be an injustice if only two minutes time is given to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ring the bell after two minutes.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : People have taken half an hour time. But when my turn came, you are giving me only two minutes time. Sir, in the objectives and reasons of the bill it has been stated.

[English]

"Facilities of teaching and dissemination of the standard form of Hindi shall meet such aspirations of the Indian and other communities. Though Hindi is taught and studied in most of the Indian Universities and in nearly 150 Universities abroad, there is no centralised institution or a Centre of studies which coordinates, develops or directs programmes to meet such expectations."

[Translation]

But there is no mention of this fact in the Bill... (Interruptions)

Sir, when this Bill has come before us, while congratulating the HRD Minister I would like to ask if the name of any present politician was to be associated with this University, then why the name of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was not associated, who has worked for popularising Hindi. Some time before it was said that for the promotion and dissemination of Hindi the Constitution should be amended. I would like to ask if there any copy of the Constitution in Hindi - the Constitution is in English then what will you amend.

Here he are talking about bridging North and South. The question of language is very sensitive one. Here I would like to remind one thing. Sometime back, when there was dispute over language, it was decided that three languages be taught in all schools, colleges and universities. Why do not we follow that formula. If education will be imparted in every school, college and University through three languages, the people in the north shall south Indian languages and the people in South shall learn North Indian languages. It will help in uniting the country. With these words, I support the bill and congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for bringing this Bill.

PROF. OM PAL SINGH 'NIDAR' (Jalesar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wanted to speak on this Bill in detail because there are technical lacunae in it. But because you have imposed a time limit, I cannot speak in detail. I would say that this Bill introduced in the House is a very good effort and I support it. But giving international status a language which has not been given the status of an official language even after 50 years seems to be an eye wash. May our HRD Minister, this whole word is wrong in itself. Our Minister is good person but his adjective is not good succeed and our language reach at international heights.

I would like to say one or two things in nut-shell. These days the translation of Hindi is so difficult and mechanical that the words have lost their meaning. If such type of Hindi is going to be taught in this University, this will not help in the development and dissemination of Hindi.

The other suggestion which I want to make is that it has been said that we shall propagate on Doordarshan and Akashwani. But the language which is spoken, these, we have to search Hindi words in it. Therefore, if would be better, if you set up a new Doordarshan centre and appoint Language expert otherwise it would be better that our existing Doordarshan remain far off and does not come closer to the masses.

One more suggestion which I want to make is that we should impose some restrictions on the powers of

Executive Council and we should frame rules to file case against them in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

One suggestion which I want to make, is that if we are serious about promoting this Language, we shall have make it the Language of Court, the Language of U.P.S.C. I am also of the opinion that we should also accord importance to our regional language.

When the people will come to know that not only Hindi but all the regional Languages are also being developed, they will get inspiration and support us.

You are talking about suggestion, therefore, I will take one more minute and would like that the Hon'ble Minister can note down these suggestion. If Hindi is actually to be accorded the status of an international Language, is to be promoted, scientific and technical training is to be imparted in Hindi, then first of all we shall have to accord it the status of official language of India. The other Languages of the country shall have to be given equal importance. But prior to doing all this we should have to call a Round Table Conference of all political parties, representatives of languages and regions and a final decision be taken after considering this language problem seriously. Because the question of language is linked with the unity, integrity and education system of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also want to give two small suggestions which need special attention. Historical facts and figures have proved that Hindi can develop into a link language but it can do so with the help of other languages. Therefore, Hindi speaking people should realise the difficulties of non-Hindi speaking people and both the parties should avoid the linguistic confrontation. Sufficient attention should be paid for the development of regional Languages. Hindi should be made simple and popular. Inexpensive and simple books in Hindi be printed and distributed in non-Hindi speaking areas. Where there Hindi speaking people are in small number, Hindi speaking people should go there and where Malyalam, Tamil or Bangla speaking people are in small number, the people, speaking language should go there. This will bridge the gap between people speaking different languages. We should not hesitate to adopt the useful words of every language.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, lastly I will conclude with a piece of suggestion. If we really want that Hindi should prosper and develop, the language should not be made the mean of political interest. Till we draw political mileage out of the language issue, this will be a disputed issue and a bone of contention for the people. We will not arrive at any concrete solution to the problem.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to say that proper arrangements should be made for the propagation of other Indian languages in the Hindi

Speaking areas also and the three language formula should be implemented effectively. This University should make arrangements for the research study of all the languages mentioned here so that these languages become more rich.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am pained to point out that during the Independence days students from Africa and South and East Asian countries used to come to India for education and they used to learn Hindi also but today the students of these countries prefer to learn English instead of Hindi. Therefore, we should make such arrangements so that this University may provide education in Hindi to all the students. With these words I conclude.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Bommai for establishing a Hindi University after 50 years of Independence of this country. Many hon. Members have said a lot about the language issue and this University. I support this Bill and would say that it is a good beginning and a step in the right direction. Many hon. Members have said English is link language in India but I would like to remind them that it has never been so whether the Kings and Emperors ruled here or it was a rule of the Britishers. English was the language of the Rulers and that is why even Mahatma Gandhi said that the knowledge of this language was essential because the English men did not know Hindi language. But the language of the poor and common masses was Hindi and that was the strength of the country. That is why the Britishers had to Quit India. The Hindi language contributed a lot to the

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freedom struggle of the country. Today, when the poor is getting poorer and the rich is becoming richer it is only this Hindi language which has a deep impact on all of them. The three-language formula is being implemented throughout the country. Many States have opened Navodaya Schools. Even in States like Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and other areas students are studying Telugu and Kannada. But Navodaya schools have not been opened in many States. I would like to urge upon Shri Bommai that if we want to strengthen this country, if we want to strengthen the democracy, language is the only means through which this can be done. There are countries like Japan and America where many languages are spoken and English language is the language of the Rulers along. In Japan, France and Russia nobody speaks in English. Even if they know English, they speak in their own native language. They never speak in English.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is already 7 O'Clock. Kindly tell by how much time do you want the House to be extended.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : By one hour, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Alright the House is extended by one hour.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : You have given me two minutes to speak I will speak only for two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 12 members are yet to speak.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : I was saying, It is the language...*(Interruptions)* Just now one of our colleague was saying that there should be no political use of language. If some sort of ban is imposed on political parties that these shall not use religion and Language then no one has any problem with this language. We have no problem. The dispute is as to how voter are to be lured. Our political parties should include national issues in their party manifestoes. Whatever may be the language or religions, they should include the problem of unemployment in their agenda. Only then our country can make progress rapidly. The common man who is not yet partner in the progress, can make progress through that Language. A villager, either he may be from Tamilnadu, or Andhra, Maharashtra or from Gujarat, he does not understand that language. He wants his own language. He can make progress in his own Language. With these words I thank the Hon'ble Minister. He has taken a very good step. This is a world famous University after the name of Mahatma Gandhi. I support this bill and thank the hon'ble Minister, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I also thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI JAGDAMBI PRASAD YADAV (Gonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support this bill but I have to raise issues before Human Resource Development minister. This bill is a translation itself. This translation has raised an issue that till today Hindi is the language of translation in the country. Due to the fact that official work is not done in Hindi, it still remains the language of translation. For the first time on 9.10.96, all the four people on top post spoke in English in the Central Hall and they even rejected Hindi from the field of translation. All the four spoke in English. In the past if one person would speak in English in the Central Hall, the other would speak in Hindi. This bill reflects that the country is not accepting Hindi even as a language of translation.

This bill shows that perhaps the Government of India can make Hindi as the Language of translation at International level. You want to develop Hindi. What will be the medium of teaching in Research for the development of Language and literature. If the teaching and research will be done in English, then I would ask the next question that in that case will the soul of Mahatma Gandhi will be there. Mahatma Gandhi used to say that if he had the power of a dictator, he would have dispatched English. He also used to say that

English is not a language, but a culture in the shape of British which tarnishes the Indian culture deeply. This bill does not have the Govt. of Mahatma Gandhi in it. If we feel that this Hindi University has sanctity of Antarrastriya Hindi Vishwa Sammelan, Wardha, whether that sanctity is there in its soul? If not, then I feel this Bill will be soulless.

I would like to say one thing about Hindi. You accept it or not, the world has recognised Hindi as a national Language. Just now our President or the former Prime Minister have gone out. Adivasis sang a song in Hindi before them. The representatives were honoured in Hindi. But our representatives replied in English. If it is the situation, whereas I know if there is any language which is second to Chinese Language, then it is Hindi. Today it is being taught and researched in 150 Universities. Your every embassy has a cultural Department. But whether the Deptt. of Culture has any connection whatsoever with those schools where study and research of Hindi is conducted.

I would like to say one thing more, this international University has a number of Hindi institutions which have always been trying and are trying even today. Whether the scholars, propagators of such institutions will be associated with this so that they can associate it with the whole country.

As hon. Member had asked as to whether another branch thereof will be set up elsewhere, abroad. After all how is it proposed to be set up at the international level.

Regarding the budget it says that if money is found short in the budget, this University perhaps will not be able to pull on. Therefore, it cannot function unless the budget the budget is provided for. That is why I want them to act as guide in the fields of research, education and technique to be conducted through this University and some remedy to the problem of having to impart education in English in the institutions of education, engineering etc. may be found.

Talk of replacing English holds no longer today. English has today become the passport for getting job, promotion and respect in and no good is possible without it. As a result of this English is ruling the roost here although we are going to celebrate the golden jubilee of the departure of Englishmen from here. It is dominating not only over Hindi but over all the languages of India. Whether this University will be chalking out a programme of its own to do something about the pre-eminent position that which the English language has come to occupy as the surest medium for getting jobs and promotions. Hindi language will not make progress unless we support the idea of reducing the pre-eminent position of English and enhance the status of Hindi. Today English medium schools are mushrooming in

every village unchecked. Nobody would like to see the future of his child in dark. Can we chalk out a scheme to improve the bleak future prospects of such child through this University, take a resolve to this effect? Unless we do so, our present Bill will perhaps remain incomplete.

My speech would perhaps be incomplete without adding one thing. All languages today depend to a large extent on modern instruments whether it is computer or telex and this University can save the language only if it proceeds to make use of a dozen such modern equipments in the matter of language, otherwise results will be nil in the same way as our bureaucrats have hampered/impeded the progress of Hindi by installing equipments of Roman script in all their offices. If somebody says today interpreters will be provided, then I would put one question to him also that even after becoming interpreter who is going to use Devnagri, why, where, how and what for? Because all the files of the Government of India are written exclusively in the Roman script in English. This question confronts us. Is our University being set up in the name of Mahatma Gandhi's entity for the sake of the country's unity, integrity, culture, dignity and identity. (Interruptions) I am concluding. If such an experiment is made in order to keep alive the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi, save the Vishwa Hindi Sammelan and to fulfill their wishes, then this University is likely to make success, otherwise it will prove to be just another University like the other 223 Universities.

I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify on this so that people may have trust.

SHRI RAMBHADUR SINGH (Maharajganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill and also congratulate the Hon. Minister.

But while congratulating him I also want to strike a note of caution that his intentions are unlikely to be fulfilled unless Hindi is established at the national level, unless it is made well known at the national level and for that he will have to first do away with the current prevalence of English in the country's public sector courts, schools, colleges and Indian Embassies. Secondly, the persons at the helm of power in the country should, while visiting other countries of the world, according to their capacity either make their public speeches in the language of the host country or in the language of their own country. Thirdly, whenever I talk of this, the English-knowing people say no, it is not possible, Hindi is a very poor language, first make it rich, then apply it to the public field. It is foolish to say so, it has never happened anywhere in the world nor is it likely to happen this way. Unless we use Hindi in practice, it will not blossom, it will not develop, it will not bloom, therefore I would like to repeat again and again that do away with English in public field and

instead put Hindi or Hindustani in use. Even if for a moment I may suppose that Hindi is a poor language that can we forget that a child is deeply influenced by the language of the mother of whom he is born, lives, sleeps, dines, plays and speaks with her. Whether a child or any person can have knowledge of a subject-matter more more effectively in his own mother language or in English? 70 to 80 percent children here are equal in intellect but they have their mits out in acquiring proficiency in English which they must at the cost of gaining knowledge of other subjects like History, geography, arithmetic, science etc. in which they generally draw a blank. Whenever some one says that this language is poor in words, it is not rich but a poor language, then I have to advance another argument, no language in the world is absolutely independent in all respects. Language is subject to exchange. Only that language tends to survive in which most people can exchange their feelings. This is a task which is a performed mostly by rural people and not by the erudite persons. The words coined by learned persons are usually tough. For example, Martand for Surya and Bhanu for Martand. In the same way, Vashpiyaskad Vyamalaya for station. But the rural people coin words by twisting them according to their pronunciation and then taking them to their tongues. For example, singal for signal and paletfaram for platform. The words are therefrom truly coined not by learned persons but by rural folk and the latter tend to become the language of the people as a whole. A scholarly language belongs to persons and not the people as a whole. The language of education should be Hindustani and in a democracy official work should be carried out in the language of the people. But putting aside all these arguments, the English knowing persons do not accept them and do what they will. It has just been mentioned in the House that we want to impose Hindi. I would like to say with all integrity that I never even dream of imposing Hindi, but wish to do away with English. It is because I know that unless English is bid goodby, Hindi is never likely to attain national, nor international, status at any cost. When Hindi attains international status, other languages of the country will also prosper, acquire frame and will get chance to bloom. Experienced people know very well that by keeping English one cannot perform the feat of taking Hindi to the national or international level in spite of his wish to do so. Unless the languages of the country get their due place, Hindi cannot find out one. That is why I have never differentiated in my mind between Hindi and other native languages. I would like to reiterate that all we want is to bid goodby to English and in no way want to impose Hindi.

All the languages of the country are sisters among themselves, one may be younger sister, another elder one. I do not want any language to be either scorned

at or preferred to another. One who looks to them wary, is an enemy of the native languages, the country, Hindi and democracy. It can never be helpful in elevating Hindi to the national and international level.

Mr. Minister, a number of Committees have already been set up, a number of Universities too would be opened but as long as the Government does not work for securing national status for Hindi, you cannot succeed in elevating it to the international level.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI CHAMAL LAL GUPTA (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. But at the same time, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the difficulties that may come in the way. I do not find any financial memorandum in the Bill. May be that it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha before it came to this House and, hence, the financial memorandum is not there. The Bill regarding the setting up of Urdu University carried the provision for Rs. six crores.

SHRI S.R. BOMMALI : Yes, it is there, a provision of Rs. 30 crore is there in the financial memorandum.

SHRI CHAMAN LAL GUPTA : Thank you. In my view, no University can be set up without funds, it cannot even be imagined.

The aims and objects of the Bill are saved. These aims are to promote and develop Hindi and its literature and; for that purpose, to provide for instructional and research facilities in the relevant branches of learning; to provide for active pursuit of comparative studies research in Hindi and other Indian languages; to create facilities for development and dissemination of relevant information in the country and abroad. Further, the Bill goes on to explain the powers of the University. But there is no mention in it as to how this language is going to be promoted abroad. This is all right to say that we want to make Hindi as an international language. But, as has been said by the previous speakers how can aspire to achieve this objective when we have not been able to declare Hindi as our national language during the last 50 years.

Sir, I come from Jammu and Kashmir State. As I said earlier, the official language of the State is Urdu but the language used in the official work in English. Hindi has no place in that set up. We have seen that Hindi can be a major medium in the unity and integrity of the country, but in the absence of any steps being taken for its promotion in the State, the conditions that have been created these are exactly the reverse. The Bill says that the jurisdiction of the University shall extend to the whole of India. Therefore, I would submit that this University should be associated with the colleges in Kashmir also. Or otherwise, the Government should make other arrangement for its promotion in the

State. Not even a single Hindi typewriter or computer is available in the entire State administration. As long as the Central Government does not make proper arrangements for the promotion and development of the national language within the State, the question mark will continue to be there on the unity and integrity of the country.

I want to say one more thing. Shri Banatwalla who is not present right now, had raised an issue. This Bill provides that if the State Government wants to open a college or an institute, permission to this effect will have to be sought from the Central Government. In a way, the scope is being limited. No such work can be done until the Central Government okays it. Thus, there is a question mark on the very name of the University and its autonomy. I want these points to be clarified by the hon. Minister when he replies to the debate.

In the end, I would like the hon. Minister to allay our apprehensions. I fully support this Bill.

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SINGH (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the World Hindi Conference in 1975 recommended the setting up of an International Hindi University. The Government has brought forward this Bill to achieve that objective and I express my gratitude for that. At the same time, I associate myself with the views expressed by the hon. Members in this regard.

This House is the supreme body of this country. The way the hon. Members chose to express their views in Hindi on the International Hindi University, I hope will inspire the hon. Members and the Chair to work in Hindi. There was a time when Nalanda University to Bihar had a name in the world and the people across the world used to come to Nalanda. The proposed University should be developed on those lines so that the people may come to this University for learning and studying Hindi.

Sir, one more point I have to make regarding translation. Those who do the translation work are supposed to be the scholars of Hindi, but in fact they are scholars of English language. They do not use simple language in translation. Instead they use too much difficult language that we find it difficult to comprehend it. With this hope, I support this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill was introduced in the House on 16th August, 1995. It was mentioned in the objects and Reasons of the Bill that the resolution for establishing an International Hindi University was adopted in the first World Hindi Conference held in Nagpur in January, 1975. It further says that the University shall be established by the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Its headquarters shall be at Wardha, the city with which

Mahatma Gandhi was closely associated. This International Hindi University is being dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi. In his speech, the hon. Minister said that it was Mahatma Gandhi who linked Hindi with the freedom struggle and hence we are naming this University after Mahatma Gandhi. Its reasons are of utmost importance. This is not confined to the language and its development. This question is linked with the national movement and the Unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, if we view Hindi in the limited context of a University, I think, we will be going against the spirit of the Bill

Sir, further on, it has been said that this language played a prominent role in the freedom struggle. I am one of those fournates who were members in both 10th as well as 11th Lok Sabha. But in the 11th Lok Sabha, we accomplished big tasks, first of them being the celebration of 25th anniversary of Bangladesh liberation as 'Victory Day'. Bangladesh was created by the blood and sacrifices of our brave soldiers. The other occasion came when in this very historical Central Hall, where the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly took place, we celebrated the golden jubilee of that meeting. It gave the Members of the 11th Lok Sabha an opportunity to go through the pages of history. The fact that none of the speakers who spoke on the occasion of the golden jubilee of the constituent Assembly including the Hon. Speaker, Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Vice President of India and Hon. President of India, used Hindi as the medium of his speech despite the fact that many of them knew Hindi and could have spoken in Hindi, became a matter of discussion in the country. I had raised it then and it pains me even today. They could have spoken in layman's Hindi, but that would have added to the nation's glory. The step to bring forward this Bill in the House is also a historical one. I consider it historical because during the last 50 years at least Hindi has been recognised and this is yet another attempt by the Government to revive Hindi.

I bow my head with reverence to late Shri Ram Manohar Lohia and Shri Raj Narayan who topped those ceaselessly struggled for the cause of Hindi. They continuously worked against casteism and for Hindi both in and outside this House. We cannot forget Rajrishi Tandon who sacrificed everything for Hindi. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay was also a pearl in that chain. Mahatma Gandhi belonged to Gujarat which was not a Hindi speaking state and I compliment the hon. Minister for naming this University after Mahatma Gandhi and welcome it.

Another Gujarati great man who worked tirelessly for Hindi was Swami Dayanad Saraswati. He wrote 'Satyarth Prakash' in Hindi. The hon. Minister has stated in his speech that the proposed University will have four faculties - Faculty of Languages; Faculty of Literature, Faculty of Sanskrit and Faculty of Translation.

I would request the hon. Minister that one of these faculties should be named after a great man so that besides Mahatma Gandhi we could associate the name of that great son of this country and Swami who was born on the soil of Gujarat.

My friend who is sitting on the rear bench said that Sanskrit, Latin and Hibroo languages have become extinct. Sanskrit is the language of the Gods and hence it cannot become extinct. It is the mother of all Indian languages and is everflowing. People from all over the world went to Israel and all of them spoke different languages. But Israeele took Hibroo language out of the scripts and developed it and today we find that Hibroo enjoys the status of both official and national language of that country. So powerful is the language. Language is a medium of expression. If the people are not able to communicate among themselves, they can neither become good neighbours nor can they make a good nation. Therefore, for the ideological integrity of the nation, there should be one language of the country.

Sir, you might have heard the name of a famous social reformer Shri Keshav Chand Sen. Much before the independence he wrote in Sulabh Samachar in Bangla in 1874 that India must have a common language. What could be that language and how to solve that problem? He wrote the Hindi language had the words of all indian language and it represented the sentiments of all Indian languages, therefore Hindi could be our national language and official language. Till now we have accepted it as our official language only but not as our national language.

We talk about an international University. A large number of non-resident Indian are living in every corner of the world and they are great intellectual and talented people and we want to associate them with the economic development of our country. This International University can contribute lot in this regard. They can contribute a lot for the propagation and promotion of Hindi not on is Maritius, Britain and French Guyana but also in the most developed countries like U.S.A. and Canada. The Government should associate them with this University. The hon. Minister should pay attention towards this point also.

Sir, I would like to submit two points more. I would like to quote here what Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had said about English. I have to quote from English. While speaking about English in the Constituent Assembly, he said that English language and its mentality are not only taking us towards economic slavery but till now we could not get rid of mental slavery. The English people have left the country but education of Lord Macaulay is still here. He said it in the Constituent Assembly while speaking about language and... (Interruptions) Sir, I am concluding. You will get a chance. It is a question of Hindi language. We, both come from Hindi belt. You are

just like our elder-brother and friend. Therefore, I would request you to give some more time to me so that I may make my submission...*(Interruptions)* You are elder because you are from Bihar and Bihar has always helped Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

"However good, however important English may be, we cannot tolerate that there should be an English knowing elite and large mass of people not knowing English. Therefore, we must have our own language."

[Translation]

It was said by Nehruji. He was a member of Constituent Assembly and our Prime Minister. We always remember him. He at least said about one common language. The Opposition leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not present at this time in the House. He was our Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1977 and at that time he delivered his speech in UNO in Hindi for the first time. But you have never done it. Why you have not done it till today? Foreign dignitaries come to our country and they speak in their own language. Chinese speak in Chinese language and French people speak in their French language. Why you cannot speak in Hindi and convey them through interpreters? Why you feel ashamed in speaking Hindi. You speak English in foreign countries and whenever any of our foreign friend comes to India you talk with him in English...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (Patna) : Sir, I went to Iran and you will be glad to know that I talked with Iranian leaders in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a good thing.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH : I am grateful to you that you have spoken in your mother tongue in Iran. For that I congratulate you but our attitude should be to feel pride on our country, language, culture, civilization and inventions. These are the things to be proud of. I, on behalf of my self and on behalf of our party support the establishment of this University. I associate myself with the feeling of the House that such a big step is being taken by the Government I pray god that he may bless you with success. The shortcomings in the Bill can be removed later on but your intention should be clear. This International University named after Mahatma Gandhi would become an instrument for converting this Hindi language from official language to National language. I support this Bill and Congratulate you for taking this historical decision.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga) : Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Education Minister...*(Interruptions)* I am supporting Hindi in Urdu. At first the hon. Education Minister brought a

Bill for Urdu University and now he has brought this Bill for the establishment of a Hindi University. I was listening very carefully to speeches of other hon. Members. I had an opportunity to stay outside India for seven years, so I can say that every country has its own language. Multi-linguistic states have also adopted are largely spoken language as their national language and they are trying to make them as their national language. Education should be imparted in all languages.

One of our colleagues said that since education of Engineering, medicine and science is imparted in English so it cannot be removed. English language has become a sign of our slavery. This language is a gift of our 200 years of slavery and that is why English language is there in our different Universities and institutions. Therefore, I would like to say that in our country we should try not only to teach Hindi literature but should try to impart Engineering, medicines and Science education in Hindi language. So long as you do not do that we would continue to bear the stigma of slavery. You can go to China or Japan and can see that they are imparting education in their own languages. The need of the hour is that we should develop a language which can be understood by common Hindustani. I came from Urdu background but I read Engineering in English. And now when I try to read it is Hindi. I cannot understand Hindi terminology. As one of our colleagues was saying that a time will come when Hindi and Urdu will become one. I am also of the same opinion that there is no much difference between Hindi and Urdu. If we adopt a common approach in speaking and writing, we can easily develop a common and easy language. The words of other regional languages should also be included in it. I have visited Morocco, Saudi Arab and Bahrin. There also Custom officials, excise officials or migration officials ask us in Urdu as to what they can do for us. Therefore under this International University, you may open colleges in India or abroad but efforts should be made to develop it as a Common language. I would like to read a couplet from which you can understand the difference between Hindi and Urdu language.

Panghat pe jao ho to mukh dekhe hai pani.

Anchal jo sarak jae to shamsheer chale re.

What I mean to say is that there is no difference between Hindi and Urdu. In this couplet three Hindi words- 'Panghat', 'Anchal' and 'Pani' have been used and 'Shamsheer' is an Urdu word but this is a Urdu couplet. If we adopt the words of other languages in Hindi, it will become an easy language. Sir, I will conclude within one minute. The language used in film is a Hindustani language and it is understood by a Common Hindustani. Film songs of our country are very famous and they are understood by the people outside India who know Arbi and Persian. What I mean to say

is that we have our own weaknesses. I would like to know that even after 50 years of independence, why we have not made any effort to impart Engineering and medical education in Hindi. No such effort was made. Where in Medical College, Hyderabad, education can be imparted in Urdu why it cannot be done in Hindi. Since, I have studied Engineering so I can say that if we make a sincere effort this education can be imparted in Hindi I still remember the principle of Archimedes which I had read in Urdu - that the loss in weight of an article, when dipped in water, is equivalent to the water displaced by it.

When one thing can be taught in Urdu why it cannot be in Hindi? The Government should make a definite attempt towards this thing because so long as we do not link the language with common man, its development is not possible. But we lack confidence. Many of us speak Hindi or Urdu. Many other languages are also there in our country like Telegu, Tamil, Kannad, Marathi etc. and we respect those languages because they are all Indian languages. But besides all these languages, we need a common language and Hindi can be that common language in our country I congratulate the hon. Minister from the very core of my heart for establishing this university. I hope that a day will come when this blot of slavery in the name of English would be removed from India. We would be able to study, write and to pursue education in the language of our own country. Hindi is the only language which can be the national language of this country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For the information of MPs I would like to say one thing that late Dr. Rajendra Prasad had to feel sorry for two things. First was that in spite of efforts we could not fix any qualification for the MPs and the MLAs and the second was that we should not write Indian Constitution in Hindi. Of course, its Hindi version was prepared later on.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hindi has a unique place amongst the Indian languages.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, no member on the panel of Chairman is available at present. If the House agrees, may I request Shri Syed Masudal Hossain to take the Chair?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

19.48 hrs.

(Shri Syed Masudal Hossain in the Chair)

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Hon. Chairman, Sir, I really congratulate the hon. Minister of HRD from the

core of my heart for bringing Mahatma Gandhi Antarrastriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya bill and I welcome this bill as has been said in Sanskrit

“Akarant Mand Karanan Shrey

i.e. something is better than nothing. I feel that it would prove to be a mile stone in achieving Hindi an international status and in this very spirit, I welcome this Bill.

As I have said earlier that Hindi has a unique place amongst the Indian languages. Today we are an independent and self respecting citizens of an independent nation. Therefore, it is the need of the hour that we should work in our own language to preserve our national pride. Hindi and other Indian languages are our own languages. It is, of course, correct that English might have been helpful otherwise but it can never occupy that unique place though it may have a secondary place. Secondary language can never occupy that pride place of the mother Language. It is also essential for a self respecting nation that its own language should take the place of its official language.

Sir, we feel proud in calling our country as the biggest democracy of the world but today the language of its people and language of its administrative-machinery are different. The language of the people is Hindi but the language of administrative machinery is English.

Gyan door kuch driya bhinn hai,
ichha kyon poori ho man ki.
Ik doosre se na mil sake.
Yeh vidambana hai jeevan ki.

I think that the biggest hurdle in the development of our nation is that it thinks in one language and its official machinery works in another language.

Sir, national poet late Shri Maithili Sharan Gupta had once said :

Kisi desh mai nijta pad pati hai,
Parvat ka kya
Bin ek vyapak vani ke
Rashtra ki satta kya.

No foreign language can find its pride place in a country English is an allied language. English is spread to the extent as one of my friends was discussing that acquiring of international knowledge through English is not necessary when Japan can work through Japanese, China can work through chinese, France through French and Germany through German languages then why our scientists go to Russia to get higher a education there where they waste first six months in learning the Russian language and then they get education through the Russian language. We had universities like Takshila and Nalanda where scholars from the far off countries used to come to study through the language of this

country. So, I would request that we should give Hindi the status of the official languages and all other Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution should be encouraged and propagated.

Apni Ek Bhasha Apna desh.
Deta hai Gaurav ke sandesh.

while welcoming this Vishwavidyalaya Bill I would like to give 2-3 suggestions here. Hindi scholars should be given appropriate representation in the Academic Council and Executive Council of this Vishwavidyalaya. I would like to request the hon. Minister of HRD that proper representation should be given to the students, lecturers and the employees in this very council so that the Academic Council may not have any difficulty in solving its internal problems. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the International Hindi Conference was held in 1975 and after several years something very good is going to be done of course, belatedly. Wherever the people of Indian origin have settled like Mauritius, Trinidad, Fiji, Guyana, South Africa, England or America, they would be benefitted by setting up centres of this university and these people would be asked to acquire knowledge of Hindi through correspondence. This would promote, develop and propagate Hindi and its research and this would, I feel, would also improve the quality of study in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am just concluding by saying a few more words. Sir, I would need your protection and I would like to say that it is often said that it is not possible to study technology, engineering and medical science through Hindi medium. I would like to say that study of higher courses like technology, engineering and medical sciences must also be started in this university established in the name of Mahatma Gandhi in this country and text books can be produced there itself.

It must be ensured that the books published here should be meant for the students pursuing graduate and post graduate courses. This university must have one more thing, that whatever authentic and standard books are published on any subject in Hindi in India or abroad that must be made easily available. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you had just said as an honorable member that Hindi should not lose its originality. I would like to share your concern that originality of Hindi should be preserved. This would be one of its duties. Hindi should not only remain a language of translation or a language of scholars but it should have a natural flow. When Bengali has 80 percent words of Sanskrit, Marathi has 80 percent words and Kannad and Malyalam has 76 per cent of Sanskrit words so why cannot Hindi be vocabulary of Sanskrit words. We have to standardize Hindi and its literature has to be developed. I would like to Uttar following two lines :

Jo Bhara nahi hai bhavo mein,
Bahti Jisme Rasdhar nahin

Vaha Hriday nahin hain pathar hai
Jisme Swadesh mein pyar nahin.

We fought our war of Independence through Hindi. So Hindi should be national language of the country. Respected Babu Mahatma Gandhi has said this when a BBC correspondent approached him for interview while the country was being declared as an independent nation. Gandhiji told that correspondent that the whole world should be told that Gandhi does not know Hindi.

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI (Raigarh) Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya bill brought in the House by hon. HRD Minister and I would try to conclude within a short time because you have fixed the time limit. So many things have been said here and some good points have been made but I would like to submit before you something different.

Why do we want to install Hindi at the international level? Why do we want that Hindi should be read throughout the world? Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat has rightly mentioned that Takshila and Nalanda were two universities in India where people from the entire world used to come to learn 'Brahma vidhya'.

I would not go into the details of as to what is the meaning of 'Brahma Vidya', due to the paucity of time. Manu is often abused but he has said in Manu Smriti- "you the learned people born on the banks of river Ganga and Yamuna should spread throughout the world and spread the message of brotherhood, mutual trust, love and affection throughout the world. Go in different countries and tell them about the character of these people. Manu has said -

Ett desheprasutasya sakas

Agrajanmana/swayam swayam charitra shiksh-
prathyiyamsarvamanava.

I think these things would be there in the Hindi World University which you are going to establish at the international level. What is being happened around the world? Everywhere people are fighting amongst themselves in the name of language and religion. So what is needed today is that we have to again spread throughout the world. I would like to wish through you, that the world university which is going to be established should be beneficial to the entire world in the times to come.

It was just mentioned here that an attempt is being made to divide the country in the name of language and to create a North South divide. India is a unique country where there is unity in disparity. It has many kinds of languages and dialects but it is still one. It is like a garden whose beauty is enhanced by blossoming of different types of flowers. Similar is our country where various kinds of languages are spoken which add to its beauty. I would like to say that language changes after every four 'kos'.

'Kos-kos badle pani aur char kos mein vani.'

You should not be afraid of it. It has rightly been said that Sanskrit is the mother of all languages. Therefore, you will not face any difficulty in any matter. For example, there is a word in English 'ultimatum'. Attempts have been made by a number of linguistics to coin its equivalent in Hindi or in Sanskrit. We should not have any difficulty in using a word 'antimatum' as its equivalent in Hindi. This is the need of the hour. Hindi is the focus of all the languages. Some people are of the opinion that if Hindi is adopted a problem would be created in the North India but no language of our country like Kannad, Malayalam, Gujarati, Marathi etc. has opposed Hindi. Hindi speaking people have affection for the languages spoken in north, east and the west. Thus the apprehension about the problems that would be created with the use of Hindi in any part of the country is not justified.

I would like to urge upon the Minister to consider all these aspects while setting up a University.

20.00 hrs.

If Hindi is accepted in the country, which is a very rich language, it can be accepted at the international level. English came to India with the Britishers. This language has lacunae whereas Hindi and Sanskrit are free from such lacunae. My name is "Nand Kumar Sai". I write SAI. In Hindi we read as we write. But in English the situation is different.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have noticed that under the Rajiv Gandhi Siksha Mission Hindi letter "ri" (which is used for Hindi word rishi) has been deleted. The basic nature of the language is being distorted. Therefore, I would like to submit that each and every subject can be studied through Hindi medium. I shall conclude my speech with the couplet of Dr. Som Thakur :

Vandan apni bhasha ka, abhinandan apni
bhasha ka.

Jahan Tulsī ke unchai aur soor, sindhu ke
gahrai.

Tankar Chandra Vardai ka Jai Dev ke purwai
ka.

Jahan Jai Shankar ka jaikara aur Nirala ka
apritam bhoj.

Vandan apni bhasha ka, abhinandan apni
bhasha ka.

You establish the Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House was extended upto 8 O'clock. If you want to continue the discussion the time would have to be extended. If the House so desires then please tell how much time is to be extended?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Sir, extend the House for half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Five hon. members are on the list of speakers and I am receiving more names. Two hours time was allotted for this discussion and the discussion has already been held for five hours and four minute.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important Bill. You should allow some more time for the discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright. If it is a very important Bill, names of the speakers should have reached me in advance. Now how much time is to be extended?

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : Mr. Chairman, House may be extended for half an hour.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman, please extend the House for one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Allright. One hour time is allowed. Half an hour has been allowed for discussion and in the remaining half an hour the Minister will reply

SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV (Khagaria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996. I also urge that the entire work of the University should be done in Hindi. I would also like to request that Hindi knowing persons should be appointed in the University. Such Officers and employees should not be appointed in the University who are unable to work in Hindi.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that whenever we Members of Parliament visit the office of the Minister, his Private Secretary and other Officers speak in English. When we request them in Hindi to provide certain information, it shows that they do not know Hindi. I, therefore, would like to request that he should post Hindi knowing Officers and Private Secretary in his Office.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to request that a dharna is being staged before the Office of the Union Public Service Commission because Bills are passed for the promotion of Hindi but Officers are reluctant to work in Hindi. That is why a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to Hindi.

DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA (Ujjain) : Mr. Speaker, Sir,

vishwa mein ho Hindi ka udai.

Isliye laya gaya hai yg. Mahatma Gandhi

Antharashtriya Hindi Vishwavidhyalaya Vidheyak.

Azadi ke beet rahein hain pachas bars.

Phir bhi hun sawbhasha Hindi ke liye gaya hai taras.

Desh ko vastvik azadi kab ayegi.
 Yeh nahi hai kise ko pata?
 Maloom nahi hum se hui hai kaun se khata.
 Sanvidhan mein "India our Bharat hai
 Kintu Bharat ko Bharat hona chahiye.
 Sanvidhan mein yaha bhi anshodhan hona chahiye.
 Pachas baras pehle desh gulam tha
 Aur azadi ke pachas baras bad bhi
 desh angrezi se mukt hani to hum kahan azad
 hain?

Angrezi aur angreziyat ke hukumat hai.
 Is hukumat se home kaun mukt kar ga?
 Aur desh ko niz bhasha ka swabhiman dilayega.
 Mahatma Gandhi ne desh ki rajnatik azadi ki
 aguwai ki thi.

Aur mere desh Hindustan azad ho gaya.
 Aur ab phir Mahatma Gandhi ka naam aaya hai.
 Antharrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya ka vidheyak
 Sansad mein parit hone ke liye aaya hai.
 Hindi ka Antharrashtriya Vishwavidyalaya sthapit
 kiya jayega.

Aur Hindi ke "sanskritik dhwa" bankar vish we
 gagan mein leharayega.

Rajneet ki bhasha hum nahin jante. itna jaroor jante
 hain. Rajneet logo ko banti hai.

Aur bhasha desh ko jorti hai.

Isliye bhasha per rajneet nahi hona chahiye

Desh ko apni swabhasha chahiye.

Hum Hindustan ko sahi mane mein azad dekhana
 chahte hain

Aur isliye hindustani "Hindi" ko

Swantatra desh ke abhivayktika

sshakta madhyam banana chahte hain

Hindi swanktachar hai-

Himjalaye ka pratham akchar "he"

Aur sindhu ka "ndu"

Himalaya se sindhu prayant banta hai

jo sthan wah hai mera desh

Hindustan jan jan ki vani kalayani Hindi hai

Aao hum Hindi se Hindustan samjhe aur samjhae

Hindi ko vishwa bhasha banaey

To aone "Hindi" ko

Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya ke madhyam
 se

vishwa mein le jaon.

Isme nahi hein koi vad vivad.

Sabhapati ji. is avsar par mera apko aur sadan ko
 dhanyawad.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Mr. Chairman Sir. I
 would like to congratulate the hon. Minister at the outset
 for bringing about a Bill for setting up the Urdu
 University. Similarly, lot has been said about establishing
 the Mahatma Gandhi International University. 50 years
 back we achieved independence but I feel that the
 development of Hindi has not been done to the desired
 extent. I would not like to go into the details. Many hon.
 Members have expressed their opinion in this regard.
 It is a matter of concern that Hindi has not been given
 the status of national language...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central) :
 Mr. Chairman. Sir. I would like to ask whether Hindi is
 national language or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will get the reply when the
 hon. Minister replies to the debate on this
 issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I do not think there is
 any language which is as easy as Hindi. We have not
 been able to give Hindi the status of national language
 inspite of that. I feel that the main objective behind
 establishing the Hindi University is to promote and
 develop the language so that more and more people
 can acquire the language and know its finer niceties.
 This University would promote the research work on
 international level in this field. It is sad that Hindi
 language is not used in the competitive examinations
 which are held on the All India basis. The students are
 agitating for this. Hindi is not being used in the
 examinations being held by UPSC or the State PCS
 and other competitive examinations. Many hon.
 Members have pointed out that unless Hindi is made
 career-oriented it will be promoted. The students who
 select Hindi as the medium of examination often meet
 disappointment in the competitive examinations.
 Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister that Hindi
 should be used as a medium of examination in all the
 competitive examinations so that the students who
 choose this language could also benefit. This would
 encourage them and help in promoting Hindi.

It is good that an International University for Hindi
 is being established. Many hon. Members have pointed
 out that the routine work in the departments and
 Ministries of Government of India is not being done in
 Hindi. The Hindi Week is celebrated only for namesake.
 The Hindi implementation work should be done strictly
 in all the offices of Government of India whether it is
 Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or any other office so that
 Hindi is promoted and developed.

I know that there is paucity of time and that is why
 there is difficulty in a lengthy debate on this issue. I am
 sure that as this Bill has been brought with great
 determination and there is a sense of commitment in
 promoting Hindi, this Bill would be passed here. I hope
 that the suggestions given by hon. Members, would be

borne in mind and concrete steps would be taken to make Hindi the national language and encourage the people who are speaking Hindi.

With these words, I would like to thank the United Front Government and the hon. Minister for taking this well thought of decision of setting up Hindi University. No amount of appreciation of this step would suffice. I conclude by supporting this Bill.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for setting up an University of International Standard through this Bill. Sir, I hail from Kerala. I try to give my speech as far as possible in Hindi and I have done it many times. Today, there is a need to promote and encourage Hindi. This language has been in the service of nation for a long time. The Father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi contributed a lot towards the promotion of Hindi through his books. There is need to preserve this language for the unity and integrity of the country. Whenever we visit a foreign country the Prime Minister and President of those countries always speak in their native language. Even if they know English they feel proud to speak in their own language. But it is surprising that the President and Prime Minister of India never speak in Hindi whenever they go on a foreign visit. They are obsessed with the English language. That is main reason why Hindi is not being promoted. Therefore the need of the hour is to make all out efforts to promote Hindi. This Bill is an important step in that direction. There have been many disputes in our country for Hindi language. When I used to study in school there was a lot of agitation in regard to propagation of Hindi in Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out that if a proper balance is maintained and a right approach is adopted there would be no difficulty in promoting Hindi language and there will be no agitation about language issue. During my school days, the person who taught us Hindi, had a very mild approach towards the implementation of Hindi and that was one of the reasons why I joined the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha. The Pracharak of this Sabha taught the persons in the non-Hindi speaking areas and contributed a lot towards promotion of Hindi. It is a matter of regret that neither the State Government nor the Central Government paid any attention to their contribution. These Pracharaks are working almost in every village throughout the South India but even then the Government does not pay any attention to their plight. The Chairman of Dakshin Bharat Prachar Sabha is the Prime Minister himself but even then there is difficulty in getting the necessary funds for the promotion of Hindi.

It is good that today we have thought of in the direction of promoting Hindi on the international standard but it is a matter of regret that the organisation which has been set up for the promotion of Hindi in the

South India does not get proper attention and adequate assistance. Therefore, it is my earnest request to the hon. Minister that besides promoting Hindi on the international level there is need to encourage the voluntary organisations which are contributing to the promotion of Hindi. Steps should be taken in this direction... (Interruptions) I would conclude within two minutes. It is essential to provide financial assistance to the Pracharak in South India.

I would submit that there are many organisations in the South India besides the Dakshin Bharat Prachar Sabha which are promoting and propagating Hindi. Such organisations should be given protection, patronage and encouragement so that more and more people come forward to serve the cause of Hindi. I would place a few suggestions before the hon. Minister. It has been provided in the Bill that the Chancellor of this University would be the President of India. But is it necessary to provide him with wide powers. The Chancellor would appoint two or three officers who would look after all the affairs of this University. Why such powers have been given to the Chancellor? Will every thing move smoothly if this is done?

Secondly, wide powers have been given to the Executive Council under this Bill. I would suggest that student representatives of the University should also be included in the Executive Council. This should be done so that when the university functions on the international standard, the students are also able to express their views alongwith their teachers about the courses and the syllabi of the university. Executive Council has vast powers, hence all these people should be given opportunity to express their opinion. So far as appointment of the Vice-Chancellor is concerned, it has been stated that a panel of four persons will be constituted and the Chancellor will take a decision in a Committee of three persons. I wish that this number should be increased to five so that the University can function in a better way' cause of the coming of good people. The Minister must pay attention towards it.

Lastly, I want to say one more thing. The representation of some Members of Parliament in this body like Aligarh Muslim University where two-three MPs are represented may also be considered.

with these words I once again thank you and conclude my speech.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank the hon'ble Shri Bommai ji who has introduced a Bill in the name of father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi to set up a Hindi International University. Infact we were forgetting Mahatma Gandhi. There are Universities in the country in the name of almost all our greatmen but not in the name of Mahatma Gandhi, so far. The Minister in fact

paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi by intending to establish this University and deserves congratulation.

Today I feel sorry to state that when our Prime Minister had taken oath of the office he had stated that I will learn Hindi within three months and will address in Hindi from the rampart of Red Fort on 15th of August. He has somewhat managed to deliver speech in Hindi but afterwards never spoke in Hindi. I will request the Human Resource Development Minister to arrange a good Hindi teacher for the Prime Minister to teach him Hindi. If he is unable to arrange the teacher then there are so many MPs who can teach him Hindi free of cost. Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat is the professor of Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Perhaps you are aware that he is the professor of Sanskrit.

SHRI GANGA CHARAN RAJPUT : Today, there is unity and similarity somewhere among the Hindi, Hindu and Hindustan. Hindi is not the language of any particular caste, religion or sect. When we talk of Hindi, people start fighting. The people belonging to the South and North-East regions start fighting by saying that Hindi is being imposed on them. Hindi is not a language in itself but a conglomeration of many languages which comprise Urdu, Persian, English, Sanskrit etc. Hindi is the mixture of all these languages which is also called as common language viz. known as Hindustani also. So far, the matter of Hindu religion is concerned, then it is the religion of many cultures which comprise Akali, Sikh, Saivas, Vaishnavites, idol worshipers and atheists. Therefore, the religion originated from many cultures, many religions is known as Hindu religion. Same is the case with Hindustan. The country, having many seasons, various cultures, is known as Hindustan. There is similarity among Hindi-Hindu-Hindustan. I can say that Hindi is the language of secular. Hindu religion is secular in itself and Hindustan is a secular country in itself. So, whenever anybody talk about Hindi-Hindu-Hindustan then it must not be related with any religion, caste or sect for this country is made up with Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Parsi. In a family also it has its own language, has blood relations and attached with one religion, still lot of difficulties arises in the family and it does not run smoothly. It is therefore, necessary to bring uniformity somewhere to run the country. One religion cannot be accepted by all the people of a country and there cannot be uniform culture in the entire country. It is, therefore, necessary to have one common language which make us one. We will have to unite our countrymen somewhere so that we can say that we are Hindustani and it is our language. It is difficult to run the country if we are not united. I feel that there is hardly anybody in Hindustan who do not understand Hindi. When our friend from Kerala Shri Chennithala, who was also the president of Youth Congress, can speak Hindi when people belonging to Tamil Nadu can speak Hindi and our presiding officer can speak Hindi then I

say that Hindi is not such a language which the people cannot learn. Hindi is not a difficult language. Hindi is a simple language. No other dictionary contains that much of words which contains a Hindi dictionary. Recently hon. President had released a Hindi dictionary which contains two lakhs words. It is true that the North Indians know Hindi well but I would request the Minister that propagation and publicity of Hindi is needed in South India and North-East. It is, therefore, necessary that an organisation is constituted for the propagation and dissemination of Hindi on the line of 'Pracharni Samiti' set up by Mahatma Gandhi. The branches of this University should be set up in South India as well as North-Eastern regions, and also in each districts so that propagation and dissemination of Hindi can take place. If it is done then the entire country can learn Hindi.

I would like to know one more thing from the Minister. Not even a single 'granth' is available in Hindi in Hindu religion. The first 'granth' in Hindi is writing by Goswami Tulsidasji. I am also a citizen of this area. "Chitrakoot ke ghat par, Hui Santan ki Bhid, Tulsi Das chandan Ghinse, Tilak lage Raghuvir." I have been elected from this Bundelkhand region Hamirpur Mahua. I would like to submit to the Minister that a faculty of this University be named after Tulsi Das ji as well as one other the name of Maithili Saran Guptaji, the national Poet. Apart from this, Hindi be made a scientific language in this scientific age otherwise it cannot become an international language.

With these words I conclude my speech and congratulate the Minister for introducing this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI ISWAR PRASANNA HAZARIKA (Tejpur) : Mr. Chairman, I am the last speaker who has stood to support this bill.

India is a wonderful country and enjoys a distinct position. This is a multilingual country. In a song Atul Chandra describes our cultural unity on following words : 'Nana Bhash, Nana mat, Nana Paridhan, Vividher Manjhe Dekhi Milan Mahan.'

We have unity in diversity which is our unique characteristic, it is the pride of our country. But we should not forget this fact that in a multilingual country if more importance is given to a language then the people who speak other languages, feel they are being treated as secondary to them. The persons whose mother tongue is Hindi get a priority. However, this is our national language, official language therefore it is necessary to propagate it. Therefore the Hindi speaking people, must have tolerance and patience up to some extent and if this task is accomplished early, then it is a thing to feel happy. Therefore we must have tolerance and patience. I would like to Congratulate the Minister specially because the name of this University is related to Mahatma Gandhi. When I was child, there used to be

Rastrabhasa Prachar Samiti in Assam at the time of freedom struggle, there were teachers to propagate Hindi, and we were used to go there with enthusiasm to learn this language. This type of practice do not exist now, hence we have forgotten it. But at that time people used to learn with enthusiasm. There was no any compulsion. In those days also people at large scale used to go for learning Hindi. There is a need to propagate Hindi among the non Hindi speaking people in the similar manner. If any type of compulsion is added to it then resentment will breed among the people and ultimately it affects the Hindi language.

Secondly, Sanskrit, which is called the language of the gods forms the basis of all Indian Languages. If we use pure Hindi, then it can be easily understood by the people of every State from Assam to Gujarat and Kashmir to Kanyakumari. But the words of urdu in Hindi language are not understood by the people generally. Therefore while taking this policy decision we will have to see that as far as possible pure Hindi is used in Antarrashtriya Viswavidyalaya. We will propagate the Hindi spoken in Bihar and U.P. There is enough provision to Consider this policy. I think for unity of India. We must give more encouragement to pure Hindi, which has originated from Sanskrit. Some earlier speakers have said that many words of pure Hindi are not understandable and therefore some difficulty arises. There are difficulties in it but as it has originated from Sanskrit which forms very basis of our unity. I think that Hindi should be written in Sanskrit script. I would like to request the Minister that scholars of Hindi must be given priority while making appointments this university specially the Research etc.

It is very necessary to give them encouragement. Then a message will go to the non Hindi speaking people that if they learn Hindi, if they achieve proficiency in Hindi, then they will also get promotion in their profession. When we used to go to foreign countries, to participate in commercial activities, the people of South also used to go with us and they used to oppose the Hindi. But when they wanted know the price of any thing or did consultation about the price, they used to speak in Hindi. At that time they did not use to talk in English so that the shop owner might not know as to what we were talking. This was an advantage of using Hindi. But if a majority of foreigners learn Hindi from this University then we will lose this advantage.

While Supporting this bill I would like to thank the Hon. Minister for having brought this bill and I hope that this bill will be passed. I hope that this University will work for promoting Hindi and for the propagation of Hindi in the country and outside.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Hon. Mr. Chairman, all members have supported this bill and also given some suggestions. Some members have made speeches with

regard to naming of this University. The name of Mahatma Gandhi is added to the name of this University because when we were struggling for freedom, struggle at that time Mahatma Gandhi had associated Hindi with Self Government, Self reliance and use of Swadeshi items. Hindi Prachar Sabha in the South India and Hindi school in every Village was started due to his efforts, where students come to learn Hindi. There was no compulsion on them but there was a feeling that knowing and Learning Hindi is the necessity of the country. After independence the manner of propagating Hindi has changed and the people South India, and particularly the people of Tamilnadu felt that Hindi is being imposed on them. There the people had such type of feelings. But such type of feeling does not exist now. All members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from South India delivered their speeches in Hindi. Members of D.M.K, M.D.M.K. and Telugu Desham also delivered their speeches in Hindi. They did not ask you whether Hindi is National Language or not. I would like to invite your attention to the fact that

[English]

According to Article 351 of the Constitution :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

[Translation]

It is mentioned in the Constitution that what efforts should be made to make it a Composite language. There is no need to speak more on this topic.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : My simple question is that Hindi is not official language but whether it is the national language or not?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : My personal view is that it is National Language. Article 351 will give answer from the Government's side.

[English]

I cannot go beyond the Constitution.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : There is a Parliamentary official language committee which

comprise 20 members from Lok Sabha and 10 members from Rajya Sabha. Hindi is official language. All Indian languages are National Languages.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : The objective of International University is clear. To make Hindi a language of International Standard efforts would have to be made for conducting comparative study of Hindi and other languages propagation of Hindi by imparting distance education. This is Central University. Delhi University, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Jamia Milia University, Banaras University these are Central Universities. Therefore it has been brought in basic bill. Other details will appear in Ordinance and statutes. An hon. member have given his amendment on this.

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE : Rajendra Prasad ji and Jakir Hussain Sahab also said that Hindi must become the National Language. If it was national language then why they said like this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Rawale Ji, you please do not interrupt every now and then. He has given clear answer to your question...*(Interruptions)* This is not good. He has given his personal view and also mentioned what has been enshrined in the Constitution. Then is it necessary for you to interrupt every now and then.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : This is happening everywhere and there should be a change. He must take everybody in confidence. In our Constitution National Language standard is provided to every language whether it is Tamil, Kannada, Telugu. I have no objection to it. I am sorry my Hindi is not good.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : No. No. your Hindi is good. and you are speaking a very good Hindi.

[Translation]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I would like to tell you that all those who join this University will be learned people and will doing research and translation work. You are aware that the medium of teaching in the Universities of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh is Hindi, and even the degree is printed in Hindi. But text books regarding Medical, Engineering and technical subjects in Hindi are not available. However, this University can do the job since is to be an international University, intellectuals from within the country and from abroad would come I do agree with you that the general tendency here is to speak as well as work in English so much so that speeches are also delivered in English. Why is it so? We should think over it. We do have vocabulary, we can make certain changes in it so that it can serve the purpose of University. Thereafter, the Government must ensure that the entire work in this University is done in Hindi thus the University would lead. We would bring a statutory ordinance for this Amendment motions have

also been received here suggesting that the entire work should be done in Hindi. Then what would be there will be no need for translation. The entire administrative work would be done in Hindi. An amendment motion was moved in Rajya Sabha, with regard to which I assured that the entire official and administrative work would be done in Hindi. At the same time translation as well as research work would also be done. Scholars conversation with coming from abroad would be made in Hindi, French and also Russian. No doubt interpretation would be required.

I would not like to prolong my speech. However, the matter regarding financial aid for the purpose has been raised here. Initially amount of Rs. 30 crores would be allocated, afterwards the allocation would be made as per the requirements. With this, I would like to submit that this University is likely to be set up very soon. It would not take much time because next year is the 50th anniversary I would like this University to be set by the end of 1997. I would make efforts in this regard. I do not need to speak much in this regard.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : In this Bill, extensive powers have been given to the Chancellor who happens to be the President. The Vice Chancellor is also there. I do not understand as to why Chancellor has been given extensive powers. Vice Chancellor should have more powers because he is the authority to run the international University.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Chennithala, have you given any amendment?

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Sir, I just want to ask a question on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am asking if you have given any amendment.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : No, Sir, I have not given any amendment.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I will clarify.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : After the statute is enacted, one will find that the Executive Council has been vested with more powers. Would the Government appoint some Members of Parliament in it to make the students and other sections of people proficient?

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I had submitted to the hon. Minister that Hindi is not being used appropriately in the UPSC examinations.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not related to the Bill.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : But how will Hindi be promoted...*(Interruptions)* I would only like to know the

views of the hon. Minister in this regard? Hindi is not been used in official work.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have actively participated in the debate. Please ask something regarding the Bill.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : I am not asking any question. I am just making a submission. I have expressed my views. It would be better if the hon. Minister gives the reply.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I would like to submit that it would be a Central University just like Jawahar Lal Nehru University, Banaras Hind University, Jamia Milia University etc. There is nothing special in it. So far as the matter regarding the appointment of elected representatives is concerned, we would try to do so.

The hon. Member Shri Yadav has asked whether the answers in UPSC examinations can be written in Hindi. So far as IAS, -IPS examination are concerned, the answers can be written in Hindi.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT : The hon. Member is right when he says that the movement with regard to use of languages has been going on for the last eight years. The Parliament unanimously passed a Resolution but in spite of that due recognition ought to be given to Indian languages, particularly Hindi as a medium alongwith English in the UPSC examinations has not been given the hon. Member has drawn the attention to that aspect.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : Concern in this regard is genuine. We will try to bring improvement in this regard.

PROF. I.G. SANADI (Dharwad-South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is India where you live. The water you drink is that of Ganga. Wherever and however you live, you live like a true Indian living in such a good environment and despite belonging to a non-Hindi speaking state, you have brought an commendable Bill. I welcome the Bill and you too.

At the same line I would like to ask a question...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No clarification please.

PROF. I.G. SANADI : I am just asking for one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How could I accept it? The Minister has already given the reply.

[Translation]

PROF. I.G. SANADI : I would like to know whether the Government propose to give any special scholarship to those who come from non-Hindi speaking states to study here.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : It is something about details. It will be considered afterwards.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The questions is :

"That the Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching university for the promotion and development of Hindi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Hindi to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Establishment of the University

[Translation]

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2, line 31

add at the and

"whose entire work shall generally be done in Hindi."(1)

My suggestion is that or page, ?? "line" ?? after the word 'University', the words "of which the entire work would be done in Hindi generally" may please be adopted.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I have given the assurance that the administrative language will be Hindi. I urge upon you to withdraw it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : You do not want me even to express my views Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you please allow me to speak, I would only submit that no doubt that International Hindi University would be set up. However but, the administrative work in that University will not be done in Hindi.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already said this during the debate. You have only to submit whether you want to press it or withdraw it.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : Sir, you are not allowing me to speak. My submission is that the official work which can be done in Hindi, should be done in Hindi.

But since it is a Hindi university other languages would be used wherever required and we do not oppose. However, the administrative work which can be done in Hindi should be done in Hindi. Would you please give us an assurance in this regard?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I have given the assurance.

SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH : I withdraw my amendment.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Shivraj Singh be withdrawn?

The amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clauses 4 to 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 to 44 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Schedule Stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause, 1, The Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI : I beg to move :

'That the Bill be passed.'

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

'That the Bill be passed.'

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House stands adjourned to meet again on Friday, December 20, 1996.

21.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, December 20, 1996/Agrahayana 29, 1918 (Saka).