

Sequeria, Shri
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar

Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Sivasankaran, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is: Ayes: 205; Noes: 41.

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को पेश करने का आज शर्मनाक काम कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया है उस की हम आलोचना करते हैं और उन को चेतावनी देते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जन भाषाओं को समाप्त करने का यह जो काम आप ने किया है उस का जबाब जनता द्वारा सरकार को मिलेगा, प्रधान मंत्री को भी मिलेगा और दूसरे मंत्रियों को मिलेगा।

(Shri Madhu Limaye and some other members then left the House).

श्री शिव चरण लाल : यह राजभाषा संशोधन विधेयक सरकार की हठधर्मी और बहुमत से किया गया है और यह लोकसभा में शासक दल द्वारा जनता की छाती पर मूंग दली गई है और उस के माथे पर क्लंक का टीका है।

(Shri Shiv Charan Lal then left the House).

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा आप से यह निवेदन है कि आज जो यह काला विधेयक पारित हुआ है यह जनतंत्र के माथे पर एक बहुत बड़ा क्लंक है। इसलिए मैं भी इस सदन का परित्याग करता हूँ।

(Shri Prakash Vir Shastri then left the House).

17.05 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: OFFICIAL LANGUAGES—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up the Resolution now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Jalore): Regarding the resolution, firstly, the amendments to the resolution were not separately discussed. Secondly, while replying to the debate, the hon. Home Minister did not account for the amendments which were moved on the resolution.

MR. SPEAKER: The amendments are coming now.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: They will be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall go one by one.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Therefore, they will be discussed and replied to

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): My submission is this. When the hon. Minister replied to the debate, he did not say anything about the resolution. We have not been able to send our amendments also. The speeches were all on the Bill, for 30 hours. Therefore, I would beg of you to give at least five minutes to each party to say something on the resolution. We have our amendments. We beg of you to allow some time to discuss them.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of allowing time. I was under the impression that we were discussing both the Bill and the resolution together that was the impression that I had.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchin-gode): I would like to point out to the hon. Speaker that according to the opinion expressed on behalf of so many Opposition parties here, we are not satisfied with the resolution and the content of it and all that. Especially for the last few days, the development is, even the Congress Members from the South are not satisfied with the resolution and the debate (*Interruption*) It may be that for the convenience of the party they may not

come out openly. I congratulate them for the sincerity of the party, but, at the same time, the opinion in this House as well as among the non-Hindi area is very strong against the resolution. Mr. Ramamurti, when he spoke here, had requested the hon. Home Minister as well as the Government, to reconsider the whole thing so as to satisfy the wishes of the non-Hindi speaking people. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider the suggestion given and give a fair resolution on Monday so that it can be discussed. (Interruption) It has not been given a fair consideration. If the resolution is going to be passed in this House, even the DMK cannot be a party to pass such a resolution here.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : I am sorry that the Home Minister was not present here when I made the suggestion while I was speaking on the third reading of the Bill. Unfortunately he was not present here.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : But I have heard his speech

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; I have also heard it. Of course, I was not here then.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : After all, we are not *ashtavadhanis*, to go outside the House and yet hear what is said here. He must be an *ashtavadhani*. Anyway, I am not going into that question. He may be a *dasavadhani*. After all, what I say is, in our anxiety, with a view to seeing that on this question emotions are not unnecessarily roused, some solution which is acceptable can be found. I appeal to them, and I would even now appeal to them not to rush it and at least give some time. Let them think over it for a few minutes and let them not take the position, "We are not prepared to do it either."

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, we are not against the resolution but we must have some time to speak about the amendments proposed to the resolution. We want you to give us some time, to discuss them.

The Government can take it up on Monday. It is a most important thing. It is a life and death question for our people in the South. It cannot be rushed like this.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : The resolution and the Bill were taken up together for discussion. Throughout the discussion, Members have been freely giving their opinion about the resolution as well as the Bill. Therefore, at this late stage, to say that the Bill should be passed but the resolution should not be passed is something which we cannot understand.

If the resolution is not taken up, many of us here have got very serious objection to that procedure.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I will certainly deal with some of the doubts raised here, within 5 or 7 minutes. Firstly, I am accepting three amendments Nos. 61, 62 and 63.

Amendment No. 61 is about what I have indicated in my first introductory speech itself. This amendment is to para 1 of the Hindi translation—*instead of "संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी होगी" substitute "संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी रहेगी"।*

Amendment No. 62 is that instead of an annual report, it should be an annual assessment report, so that the progress and advance in respect of Hindi can be given.

The third amendment needs some explanation. The original resolution was that compulsory knowledge of Hindi shall not be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services. The whole argument was that Hindi should not be imposed on candidates appearing for the UPSC examination and if it is made compulsory, it is going to be a sort of handicap for them. So, this was indicated in the resolution. Naturally, there was a feeling in the north—is it the intention to impose English on them? Let us try to understand it. If the people in the south want that they need some assurance, it is also our duty to give some assurance to the north also.

SHRI RAJARAM (Salem) : Not assurance; you are obeying the north.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Mr. Nehru never wanted to give an assurance to the north; he wanted to give an assurance only to the non-Hindi people and he gave that assurance.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : If an assurance is given to the north without detracting from the assurance given to the south, why should there be any objection to that? The basic thing we have accepted is bi-lingualism for the Union official work. When a candidate wants to join the Union services, is it not reasonable to expect that he should know one of the two languages? He should know.

I will come to the point made by Mr. Ramamurti. The point he made is that it is going to be a sort of unequal burden on the candidates. For that matter, the resolution also says that the medium of examinations would be the regional languages. To that extent, the burden of appearing for the examination is substantially reduced. You say that English will have to continue. But if knowledge of English is compulsory, you are against it. I do not understand how you can have the cake and eat it too. I understand that there should be less burden on those people whose mother-tongue is not Hindi. Therefore, we have accepted that for the UPSC examinations, all the languages would be the medium.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) :
कब से होगा जल्दी करिये ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Really speaking, the Resolution says that we will consult the UPSC. But we have given them instructions that these examinations will be held in the regional languages and they will have to make the preparations. Preparations have been undertaken, but it is a very long and complex process. It is a question of securing the necessary examiners, moderators, etc. I can say with certainty that this process will

begin from October, 1968 onwards. My effort is, it should begin as early as possible. In March, it is not possible. I have had long discussions with those who are in charge of it. We can certainly begin the process in 1968. I am sure in 1969 we will probably cover all the languages.

It is not a very long period. The basic question before this country is not a question of this resolution or the Bill. The question is, are we going to have a link language in this country or not? If we are going to have a link language, is that link language going to be the official language of the Union Administration. That is the basic question. Whatever our other difficulties may be, we have to face this question and face it rather courageously. I have no doubt in the matter. Therefore, even though there will be some handicaps—I also come from a non-Hindi-speaking State and as they are careful about their own candidates, their children and all that, so am I and I have also to go back and face my people about this problem—I think the compulsions of unity of this country are so great that these small handicaps would not really speaking matter seriously.

Shri Ramamurti has raised some doubts about the three-language formula. I can understand that. I agree it is a sort of a moral challenge. Those whose mother-tongue is Hindi will also have to sincerely and honestly implement the three-language formula. I have no doubt about it. That also will have to be done and they will have to do that.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is an eye-wash.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In practice if we see that the three-language formula is not implemented, then all of us will have to sit and think about it. At this stage I have no doubt that the present resolution is the only answer that can be given to the present situation and I commend that it should be accepted and unanimously passed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Can't you think about it for one day and take it up on Monday?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, after this amendment was accepted by Government some doubts arose as to the exact position of the non-Hindi-speaking States. What are the handicaps that are faced by them if this resolution is adopted? In the first instance, I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this is not a Bill or an Act of this legislature but this is only a resolution in which direction is given to the Central Government and the Home Ministry to implement the wishes of this House as expressed in this resolution. In the beginning it was said that Hindi knowledge was not required. In the amendment it is said that compulsory knowledge of Hindi or English is required for our boys to enter Public Service Commission examination. I thought for a moment whether it was not better to have a positive way of putting it instead in a negative way. All the while we have been agitating that English should not be taken away as a medium of examination for entering the central services. The whole of the southern States have got a stake in this because they have been following English as the medium of instruction in all the universities. Our local languages have not yet completely taken the position of replacing English. Therefore, after further consideration and discussion with a number of my friends who had a genuine misgiving or fear that the local languages would be given a go-by and perpetually our boys will have to depend on English and Hindi for entering central services I have come to this conclusion that because there was not sufficient clarification or a complete and full understanding of the problem by those hon. friends and even by some of the hon. Ministers who are running this department the fears expressed were genuine. Therefore, there was second thought about these things. But, when I had a dis-

ussion with these people concerned, I was given to understand that in the Public Service Commission examination, for about 9 subjects out of the 12 or 13 subjects, each candidate can write in his own local language, be it Tamil, Telugu or Marathi. They can pass the examination, they can attain a certain status and qualification in that examination which will qualify them to enter the Central Services. But, once you have accepted Hindi as the link language for this country, as the official language for the country in the Constitution, a time must come when Hindi will have to occupy its accepted place or intended place in the scheme of things in the running of the administration of the whole country. . . (interruptions). You may not accept it. But those who have accepted the Constitution have to accept it because the Constitution is binding.

There is a natural fear in the south that if the three-language formula is not implemented with any enthusiasm in the Hindi areas the people in the south will be having a handicap. But, I am told, there are three more examinations for the public service commission in which English and Hindi will be the medium of examination. If a boy secures the highest mark in these examinations, that will decide his fate for admission to the Central services. It is pointed out that English should remain for some more time until the whole country can take to Hindi. This is the position, as explained to me. Therefore, sooner or later, while using the local language for the entrance examination of the public service commission, any boy, whether from the Hindi area or non-Hindi area, has to appear for papers in Hindi as time goes on, or in English for some time to come, as long as it is guaranteed. It is the entrance examination which qualifies him. It is the three papers that will decide his final fate. This is the point which has influenced me in accepting this amendment.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN (Tiruchengode): I have a genuine doubt

[Shri Anbazhagan]

which I feel that the hon. Home Minister is bound to explain. He said that the difference of burden between the Hindi student and the non-Hindi student is made more or less the same. I wish to submit that the non-Hindi students are studying in their own regional languages up to SSLC or even in the colleges. They have to write a paper in English to compete for the examination, while it is not the same for the Hindi students, who can answer all the subjects, as well as the language paper, in Hindi. They need not learn, or answer question in, a language which is not their own. They need not study a second language at all. Therefore, the burden is different. So, I want a clarification from the hon. Home Minister. Which is the second language that they are going to study to appear in the examination? Will they learn, in addition to Hindi, one of the other national languages of this country? Will they attempt to write one paper in the examination in such a language? Is the government prepared to come forward and state that the students from the north should learn one of the South Indian languages? If the North Indian friends are not willing to accept any South Indian language for that purpose, are they going to take up any other language? If the hon. Minister is not in a position to give us an assurance that the students in the north will learn an additional language it will be a discrimination against the people of South India. If necessary, let the hon. Home Minister take some time to consider this proposal. But, if he is not willing to consider this, the DMK will not be a party to pass this Resolution. So, as a protest against this Resolution, we are walking out of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has not yet replied. Why should he walk out before that?

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: I know that the Minister is not willing to give that assurance. Is he willing to say that now?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: If the hon. Member has carefully listened to my speech, the inequality of burden was tried to be equalised by introducing the element of study of the three languages. If we see ultimately that the three-language formula is not implemented, we will have to sit and think very seriously about it. Therefore, at that stage, we will have to think of introducing a compulsory paper on another subject, if it comes to that. But I do not want to start with suspicion in these matters. We will have to give some trial to these matters. Then we will see what should be done.

SHRI ANBAZHAGAN: Then, to the passing of this Resolution the DMK will not be a party and we are walking out.

Shri Anbazhagan and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): He has not clarified the point that has been made by the DMK Member at all. The DMK Member has said that a person from the south taking an examination would be required to pass the examination in his own mother tongue plus qualify in either English or Hindi, whereas a person from the Hindi-speaking areas would pass the examination in Hindi and as a second language will only have to qualify in Hindi. This is the inequality.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: May I tell Shri Mody that he will have to study what is India. Even for most of the North Indians the mother tongue is not Hindi. There is Bhojpuri, Maithili and so many other languages. They learn their own mother tongue and also learn Hindi. Therefore do not go by the impression that Hindi is the mother tongue of the people of the north.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is he now admitting that Hindi is not the mother tongue of all the people who claim it as their language? And then when I quote statistics, everybody gets excited about it!

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : After all, I did not want the Resolution to be held up for ever; I only made an appeal. Let them think about it a bit. Only within a few hours the heavens are not going to fall. But unfortunately I find that he is not prepared to listen to any argument. He has closed his mind. Under the circumstances I do not feel that any useful purpose is going to be served by arguing with people who have closed their mind. Therefore let them pass it as they like.

Shri P. Ramamurti and some other hon. Members then left the House.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Spoke a few words in Kannada.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the question today. Your question is: What happens to those people who do not know Hindi and English? That we will discuss separately.

SHRI J. H. PATEL : Spoke a few words in Kannada.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say anything now, whether it will be done or not done. From the Chair I cannot give any assurance. I am not a technical man nor do I have the capacity. Therefore nothing can be said.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रस्ताव में श्री मधु लिमये और मेरे दल की ओर से संशोधन रखे गए हैं, जिनका उद्देश्य यह है कि एक वर्ष के अन्दर केन्द्रीय सविस्जिज की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को बना दिया जाये। हमारा संशोधन इस प्रकार है :

"that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution shall become the media for the All India and Higher Central Services examinations within a year from the adoption of this Resolution."

मैं गृह मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के बारे में उनकी क्या राय है। इस संशोधन को स्वीकार करने में

उन्हें क्या कठिनाई है? जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, बजाये इसके कि उत्तर भारत और दक्षिण भारत में झगड़े खड़े किये जायें, यह व्यवस्था कर दी जाये कि एक वर्ष के भीतर अखिल-भारतीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं का माध्यम संविधान में दी गई सब भाषायें बना दी जायें।

MR. SPEAKER : The Home Minister has already explained that from March next year he wanted to do it but it is not possible and that from October he is going to attempt it; if not, in 1969 definitely he is going to do it. But if you want him to repeat it, I have no objection. **Shri Madhu Limaye**.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें तो खत्म कर लेने दीजिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कठिनाइयाँ हैं जैसे स्वयं गृह मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारे सामने बाधाएँ हैं। मगर इन बाधाओं को देखते हुए देश में एक भाषा बनेगी जो अपने देश की है। तो यह तैयारी इस तरह से हो सकती है कि क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में लोगों की पढ़ाई हो और यह कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की नीति भी है। हमने अपने प्रस्ताव में भी कहा है। तो एक ऐसा संशोधन स्वीकार करने में आपको आपत्ति क्या है? जितने संशोधन प्राये हैं। उनमें यह सब से अच्छा संशोधन है। मैं माननीय मंत्री से अपील करूँगा कि इस बात को आप स्वीकार कर लें और देश में जो गड़बड़ी हो रही है उसका कारण यह है कि आज तक आपने देश में एक राष्ट्रभाषा बनाने में मदद नहीं की और जो हिन्दी बनी उसे अपना कर देश के लिए उसे चालू नहीं किया। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि इस संशोधन का आप स्वीकार करें।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक सवाल का जवाब और स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी प्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के भाई ने कहा कि पांच राज्यों की प्रादेशिक भाषा और केन्द्र की भाषा एक है बाकी

[श्री मधु लिमये]

राज्यों की प्रादेशिक भाषा अलग है और उनके लिए संपर्क भाषा या केन्द्र भाषा अलग रहेगी। तो इसलिये कुछ असमानता तो जरूर है। उसको कबल करना चाहिए। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या तीन सुधार वह अपने प्रस्ताव में करेंगे जिससे बहुत कुछ हद तक यह शिकायत दूर हो जायगी? एक मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जब उम्मीदवार परीक्षा देंगे तो उस वक्त न हिन्दी का ज्ञान अनिवार्य रखिए न अंग्रेजी का रखिए। परीक्षा के समय इन दोनों भाषाओं में से किसी का भी ज्ञान अनिवार्य न किया जाय। दूसरी बात—जहाँ परीक्षाएं आठवें परिगिष्ट में जो भाषाएं हैं उनमें करने जा रहे हैं तो फिर इसमें अंग्रेजी आपने क्यों रखी? और फिर तीसरी बात—अगर नौकरियों के बारे में संदेह है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोटा के बारे में भी सोच सकते हैं राज्यवार.... (व्यवधान).... आज यह होंगे। लेकिन देखिये, मैं आपको ताकत के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप हंसी उड़ा रहे हैं मगर अंततोगत्वा लोगों के संदेहों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ समय के लिए आपको ऐसा करना पड़ेगा। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस तरह के तीन सुधार इस प्रस्ताव में करने के लिये तैयार हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (वलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब यह प्रस्ताव मूल रूप में पेश किया गया था तो इसमें कहा गया था कि हिन्दी की जानकारी अनिवार्य नहीं होगी। अब इसमें संशोधन लाया गया है और जिसे गृह मंत्री मानने के लिये तैयार हैं कि हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी की जानकारी अनिवार्य नहीं होगी। दोनों में से अगर एक भी भाषा की जानकारी हुई तो काम चलेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाया जा रहा है तो क्या हमारे लिए यह व्यवस्था करना संभव नहीं है कि परीक्षार्थी अपनी मातृ भाषा में परीक्षा दे और चुनाव के बाद और नौकरी में नियुक्त होने के पहले

उन्हें हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी जानना जरूरी किया जाय? (व्यवधान) हल्ला क्यों मचाते हो? चुपचाप रहो, जरा सुनो... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी बात कहूँ या न कहूँ? आप कहें तो मैं बैठ जाऊँ? अगर वह नहीं सुनना चाहते तो मैं बैठ जाऊँ।

गृह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि अगर तीन भाषाओं का फारमूला ठीक तरह से नहीं चला तो उन्हें इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि हिन्दी भाषी परीक्षार्थियों के लिए वह एक अन्य भारतीय भाषा का ज्ञान अनिवार्य करें। इस संबंध में मैं उन्हें याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जब पालियामेंट्री कमेटी बिठाई गई थी और राजषि टंडन और सेठ गोविंद दाम उस के सदस्य थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर बोल बराबर करना है तो हिन्दी प्रदेश के जो परीक्षार्थी आते हैं उन के लिए एक अन्य भारतीय भाषा का परचा अनिवार्य किया जा सकता है, हम इस प्रकार का किसी व्यवस्था का विरोध नहीं करेंगे। हम दक्षिण के मित्रों की तुलना में कोई अधिक सुविधा नहीं चाहते। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि गृह मंत्री विचार करें कि जब परीक्षा का माध्यम भारतीय भाषाएं होने जा रही हैं तब क्या अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी का ज्ञान पहले करना जरूरी है? क्या सेलेक्शन के बाद और नियुक्ति के पहले वह चाहे तो हिन्दी सीखें चाहे अंग्रेजी इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकती?

श्री प्रकाश बीरू शास्त्री (हापुड़) : श्रीमन्, आप के द्वारा मैं गृह मंत्री जी से एक जानकारी चाहता हूँ और साथ-साथ उन को, इस प्रस्ताव के संबंध में एक सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर वह उपयुक्त समझे प्रस्ताव के शब्दों में न सही अपने भाषण में उसको स्वीकार कर सकते हैं। इस प्रस्ताव में एक स्थान पर यह शब्द आये हैं त्रिभाषा फारमले का जहाँ जिक्र है :

“हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त एक आधुनिक भारतीय भाषा के

दक्षिण भारत की भाषाओं में से किसी एक को तरजीह देते हुए”

मेरा कहना यह है कि आप भारत को दो भागों में मत बाँटिए । अहिन्दी-भाषी चाहे वह असमिया हों, चाहे बंगाली हों, चाहे मराठी हों, गुजराती हों, कोई भी हों उनको आप एक रूप में रखिए कि हिन्दी के अतिरिक्त वह एक भाषा सीखें । दूसरी बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, शायद गृह मंत्री उसको स्वीकार करें । इसी सदन में पहले प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने सभी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाने के बाद यह घोषणा की थी कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के लिए सामान्य वैकल्पिक लिपि के रूप में देवनागरी लिपि को स्वीकार किया जाय । हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की परीक्षाओं में आवश्यक है कोई दूसरी भारतीय भाषा लेना लिपि की मुविधा से वह मराठी लेते हैं । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . यहां पर स्थिति यह है कि यहां के बच्चे इमलिये दूसरी भाषा नहीं सीख सकते कि उनको लिपि की कठिनाई होती है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि गृह मंत्री शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस प्रकार का भी निर्देश दें कि देवनागरी लिपि के माध्यम से दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के साहित्य तैयार किए जायेंगे जिस से दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं को सीखने में नये बच्चों को कठिनाई न हो ।

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : I moved an amendment, No. 36, suggesting

MR. SPEAKER : It will come now.
Dr. Maitreyee Basu.

DR. MAITREYEE BASU (Darjeeling) : Spoke a few words in Bengali.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request her to resume her seat?

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Spoke a few words in Bengali. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Now this is just for my clarification. Unfortunately the Speaker is nowhere in the picture; he cannot express his opinions; but there was one clarification which they asked, and Mr. Mody also emphasized again, and on that they walked out.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to emphasize it again.

MR. SPEAKER : You have done it so effectively. That is : whether the Hindi people will have all these subjects in Hindi and the non-Hindi people will have it in Hindi and some other language and English, the three language formula whether you want it or not, will be enforced because if they want to enter the service, they must learn their mother tongue. Hindi and English. (Interruptions) But, as you say the link language can only be Hindi. There is absolutely no doubt. On this question, I am sure, all of you agree. Therefore, that point will be there which DMK asked before they went out which Mr. Mody again emphasized. May I hear the Home Minister on this point because I have some doubts in my mind.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Would you not allow the Speaker? 26 hours I have allowed you. Would you not allow me even one minute?

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक क्लारिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ । जैसे यहां पर तीन भाषा फार्मूले के लिये कहा गया कि यह इम्प्लीमेन्ट नहीं हुआ था यह स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रस्ताव के पास होने के बाद आप कुछ ऐसा करने वाले हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कहें कि यह तीन भाषा-फार्मूला इम्प्लीमेन्ट हो ।

MR. SPEAKER : That does not come under the Resolution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am glad you have given me another opportunity to explain. I can only explain, I cannot convince everybody.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

Three or four people have raised four points. Sir, I would like to reply to Mr. Madhu Limaye. He raised three points. He says 'Why do you make it compulsory the knowledge of either Hindi or English'. So his proposition is that if anybody knows his own regional language, it should be enough for him to come and join the Central Services. Sir, it is not merely a question of passing a Resolution or passing an Act. It is a question of running the administration.

AN HON. MEMBER: Nobody is interested in that.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Nobody is interested in that? But ultimately the result will be that.

Shri Vajpayee incidentally made a suggestion about that: 'You can make that compulsion after the selection, but not before the appointment'. I really do not know what exactly it means. Can anybody be expected to know both the link languages after the selection but before the appointment which is a period of one month or two months.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): This is exactly what you have provided in the Resolution.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Quite right. During the probation period he is supposed to know the other language. I must make that clear. Suppose, somebody who does not have knowledge of Hindi appears for the examination and gets into the Service, in the probation period he will learn Hindi to have working knowledge, that is very clear.

Then the other point that he raised was about quota. Sir, I will give my personal opinion and, to that extent, some discussions had taken place in the Government also and in the Congress Party also. I have got grave misgivings about this idea of quota. Once you start the quota distribution on the basis of language, it will ultimately go to caste and community. There will be then quotas for this community, that minority and this minority. That

would be beginning, I may say personally. I am very clear about it in my mind.

The third question which you also, Sir, raised, and which coincides with that of Mr. Madhu Limaye, this is really a question to which you have to apply your mind. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Now the others have gone out, let us hear him and try to understand the problem.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As you rightly raised the question that a Hindi-speaking person or candidate will appear with the knowledge of his own mother tongue while the other person coming from other regions will have to learn more than one language, to that extent there is certainly inequality of burden. It is a fact, but, Sir, by introducing other policies we are trying to reduce that burden. Once we accept the position that one of the Indian languages has to be the link language, this is an inherent difficulty. It is not merely showing any favour to Hindi group or non-Hindi group. Suppose tomorrow we decide not to have Hindi but have some other language as link language, those people will have the advantage. Therefore, we are trying to reduce that disadvantage. We are trying to reduce that burden by introducing the policy of learning three languages and also making it possible for other people to appear for the examination in their own languages. You have to approach this question in a practical sense. It is no use merely taking some sort of a dogmatic position about it.

This is a fact. Whether it convinces anybody or not is a different matter. As I said, after this three-language formula is accepted, the suggestion that is made or the question that is asked is whether it should be made compulsory for a Hindi-speaking man to know the other languages as a compulsory subjects.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: One of the 15 languages.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: That certainly will have to be considered. I am not keeping in out.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : The onus of bringing about integration should be as much on the Hindi-speaking people as on the others.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : This is one of the things that the Hindi area will have to think about very seriously. Shri A. B. Vajpayee has himself said that he will support such a move. Therefore, I would like him to do that if he can.

Then, I was asked 'What is the sanctity of this resolution'. Naturally, it is a resolution of Parliament, and a resolution of Parliament is binding on the Central Government. It is not in that sense, strictly speaking, legally binding on the State legislatures, but certainly as far as the Government of India are concerned, it is binding on the Government of India. It lays down the approaches towards this problem of language, official languages and examinations by the UPSC etc. Thereby, we are undertaking three or four things. Firstly, we are undertaking the responsibility of developing the Hindi language. Secondly, we are undertaking the responsibility of helping the development of all other languages. Then, we are accepting the principle of the introduction of the three-language formula in the educational system. Fourthly, we are allowing the people to appear for examinations in their own languages, as far as the UPSC examinations are concerned.

These are the approaches that we are accepting, and the acceptance of this resolution means the acceptance by the Government of India of these approaches for their own purposes.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, I shall put the amendments to vote. I shall put them to vote in the regular order.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : जैसे आप कहते हैं वैसे ही चलेगा ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am doing exactly what I did in the morning. How can

the Members know which amendments Government are accepting and which they are not accepting. In between also they may change their mind and accept something else, as Shri A. B. Vajpayee has said, because it may appear reasonable.

Let us try to understand what was done in the morning. Shri Prem Chand Verma was here in the morning and voted also. Therefore, he should not have passed that kind of unfortunate remark. Let him remember what we did in the morning. He should not expect me to do something which may be convenient to the Congress Party just now. How can I do something different from what I did in the morning? Therefore, such type of uncharitable remark should be avoided. The Opposition and the Congress may throw stones at each other, but at least as far as the Chair is concerned, such a thing should not be done.

Now, I shall put amendment No. 1 standing in the name of Shri Mrityunjaya Prasad to vote.

SHRI MRITYUNJAYA PRASAD (Maharajganj) : I beg leave of the House to withdraw it.

Amendment No. 1 was by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 2. The question is :

'That in the resolution, for first part of para 2, substitute :

"2. WHEREAS the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution specifies to date only 15 of the languages in use in India, and this House is of the opinion that all remaining languages should be placed on this Schedule, and that concerted measures should be taken for the full development of all these languages' ". (2)

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 20]

[17.54 hrs.

*Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
*Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
*Misra, Shri Srinibas

Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam. Shri J.
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Sequeria, Shri

NOES

Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Shashibhushan
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahma, Shri Rupnath
Bramhanandji, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggiwan Ram, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Malimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Manikya Bahadur, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.

*Wrongly voted for "AYES".

- Menon, Shri Govinda
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mondal, Shri J. K.
 Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Pandey, Shri K. N.
 Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Parmar, Shri D. R.
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri
 Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri P. Antony
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sapre, Shrimati Tara
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
 Sen, Shri P. G.
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
 Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Sheth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result of the division is Ayes 10; Noes* 185.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 3-4 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 3 and 4 were put and negatived.

SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 5.

Amendment No. 5 was, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I also seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 6.

Amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 7 to 42 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7 to 42 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 43 and 44. The question is:

That in the resolution,—
for para 3, substitute—

“WHEREAS it is necessary for promoting a climate of tolerance and unity and also mutual understanding between people in different parts of the country;

“This House resolves that neither English nor Hindi shall be a compulsory subject of study nor a compulsory medium of instruction or examination throughout the country and that the State Governments and the students in the non-Hindi-speaking States shall have the freedom to choose between Hindi and English as an additional language;”(43).

That in the resolution,—

for parts (a) and (b) of para 4 substitute—

(a) that compulsory knowledge of Hindi or English shall not be required from the candidates for the Union Services or posts excepting the post of translators and interpreters for which a high standard of Hindi and English knowledge may be considered essential from the non-Hindi-speaking and Hindi-speaking States respectively; and

(b) that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution shall be the media for all the All India and Higher Central Services examinations within a year from the passing of this resolution.”(44).

The Lok Sabha divided:

AYES

Division No. 21]

[18.02 hrs.

Fernades, Shri George
Kameshwar Singh, Shri
Kushwah, Shri Y. S.
Limaye, Shri Madhu

Molahu Prasad, Shri
Nihal Singh, Shri
Patel, Shri J. H.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

*NOES: The following Members also voted for 'NOES':

Sarvashri Vidya Dhar Bajpai, Srinibas Misra, G. C. Dixit, D. Ering, Awadesh Chandra Singh, M. R. Sharma, J. K. Choudhury, Kamalnayan Bajaj, K. Suryanarayana, Randhir Singh and Shrimati Laxmi Bai.

NOES

- Achal Singh, Shri
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Amersey, Shri M.
Ankineedu, Shri
Arumugam, Shri R. S.
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhanu Prakash Singh, Shri
Bhargava, Shri B. N.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhola Nath, Shri
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Brahma, Shri Rupnath
Buta Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shri Avil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Choudhury, Shri J. K.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Dass, Shri C.
Deoghare, Shri N. R.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dimesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indra
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Kamala Kumari, Kumari
Karan Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmi Kanthamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Malimariyappa, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Manikya Bahadur, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mondal, Shri J. K.
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Naik, Shri R. V.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri

Patil, Shri A. V.
 Patil, Shri Deorao
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Poonacha, Shri C. M.
 Pramanik, Shri J. N.
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Radhabai, Shrimati B.
 Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
 Raj Deo Singh, Shri
 Rajani Gandha, Kumari
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Dhani Das, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sewak, Shri
 Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rana, Shri M. B.
 Rane, Shri
 Rao, Shri Jaganath
 Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
 Rao, Shri Thirumala
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri Ganga
 Reddy, Shri R. D.
 Reddy, Shri Surendar
 Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
 Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Roy, Shrimati Uma
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Saha, Dr. S. K.
 Saleem, Shri M. Y.
 Sanghi, Shri N. K.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sen, Shri A. K.
 Sen, Shri Dwaipayana
 Sen, Shri P. G.

Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Sethuramae, Shri N.
 Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
 Shah, Shri Manabendra
 Shah, Shri Shantilal
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri
 Sharma, Shri D. C.
 Sharma, Shri M. R.
 Shastri, Shri B. N.
 Shastri, Shri Ramanand
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Shri
 Seth, Shri T. M.
 Shinde, Shri Annasahib
 Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
 Shukla, Shri S. N.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Siddeshwar Prasad, Shri
 Singh, Shri D. V.
 Sinha, Shri Mudrika
 Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
 Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
 Sonavane, Shri
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.
 Tula Ram, Shri
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Prem Chand
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the division is as follows:

Ayes 8; Noes 189.

The amendment was negatived.

18 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 45 to.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I would like you to put my amendment No. 51 separately to the vote. It is by Shri Vasudevan Nair and myself.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I shall now put amendments Nos. 45 to 50 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 45 to 50 were put and negatived.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Amendment No. 51—especially part (b)—which is in respect of all the languages may at least be put to voice vote separately.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I shall now put amendment No. 51 to the vote of the House.

The following members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Shri Zulfiqar Ali Khan.

Noes: Sarvashri K. Suryanarayana, Randhir Singh and Piloo Mody.

Amendment No. 51 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos. 52 to 60 to the vote.

Amendments Nos. 52 to 60 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we come to the amendments of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha and Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani—amendments Nos. 61, 62 and 63 respectively. Amendment No. 64 is by Dr. Sushila Nayar.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): I beg leave of the House to withdraw amendment No. 64.

Amendment No. 64 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are amendments Nos. 61, 62 and 63. These are the amendments,—I am told—that are accepted by the Government. I shall now put them to the vote of the House. The question is:

कि संकल्प में—

पैरा 1 के पहले भाग में—

“संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी होगी”

के स्थान पर

“संघ की राजभाषा हिन्दी रहेगी”

रखा जाये। (61)

That in the resolution, in part 2 of para 1,—

for “an annual report” substitute—

“an annual assessment report”. (62).

That in the resolution,—

in para 4,—

for “And, whereas it is necessary to ensure that the just claims and interests of persons belonging to non-Hindi-speaking areas in regard to the public services of the Union are fully safeguarded; This House resolves—

- (a) that compulsory knowledge of Hindi shall not be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts excepting any

special services/posts for which a high standard of Hindi knowledge may be considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of the service or post.”

substitute “And, whereas it is necessary to ensure that the just claims and interests of people belonging to different parts of the country in regard to the public services of the union are fully safeguarded;

This House resolves—

- (a) that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both, as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post”. (63)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I will put the Resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

“WHEREAS under article 343 of the Constitution Hindi shall be the official language of the Union, and under article 351 thereof it is the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India;

This House resolves that a more intensive and comprehensive programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi, and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union, and an annual assessment report giving details of the measures taken and the progress achieved shall

[Mr. Speaker]

be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, and sent to all State Governments;

2. WHEREAS the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution specifies 14 major languages of India besides Hindi, and it is necessary in the interest of the educational and cultural advancement of the country that concerted measures should be taken for the full development of these languages;

This House resolves that a programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments for the coordinated development of all these languages, alongside Hindi so that they grow rapidly in richness and become effective means of communicating modern knowledge;

3. WHEREAS it is necessary for promoting the sense of unity and facilitating communication between people in different parts of the country that effective steps should be taken for implementing fully in all States the three-language formula evolved by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments;

This House resolves that arrangements should be made in accordance with that formula for the study of a modern Indian language, preferably one of the Southern languages, apart from Hindi and English in the Hindi-speaking areas, and of Hindi alongwith the regional languages and English in the non-Hindi-speaking areas;

4. AND, WHEREAS it is necessary to ensure that the just claims and interests of people belonging to different parts of the country in regard to the public services of the Union are fully safeguarded;

This House resolves—

- (a) that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or

both, as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post; and

- (b) that all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative media for the All India and higher Central Services examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission on the future scheme of the examinations, the procedural aspects and the timing."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The Resolution, as amended, has been adopted.

18.03 hrs.

RELEASE OF MEMBER

(Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale)

MR. SPEAKER: I have an announcement to make. This is a letter dated 16-12-1967 addressed to me by Magistrate I Class, New Delhi. It reads as follows:

"I have the honour to inform you that Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale, hon. Member of the Lok Sabha, was convicted today by me under section 188 IPC for having contravened the prohibitory order on 14-12-1967 at about 11.05 a.m. in front of Sansad House outside Parliament House, New Delhi, which prohibitory order was issued under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by District Magistrate, Delhi, on 12-12-1967. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale, Hon. Member of the Lok Sabha, was sentenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court. He was released today after the expiry of the sentence."

The House now stands adjourned and will meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday.

18.04 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 18, 1967/Agrahayana 27, 1888 Saka)