

(o) if the answer to part (a) above be in the negative, what steps the Central Government have taken or propose to take to implement the three-language formula in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b) The States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have accepted the three-language formula but in implementation there have been some deviations. Teaching through the medium of Urdu to those students whose mother tongue is Urdu in these States is governed by provision of Article 350(A) of the Constitution according to which adequate facility should be provided for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

In Madhya Pradesh facility for teaching of Urdu is being provided to students whose mother tongue is Urdu wherever demanded. In Uttar Pradesh teaching of Urdu is permissible as third language. Also in Uttar Pradesh facility has been provided to learn Urdu language from classes I to V, if minimum 10 students want to learn Urdu in a class of 40 students in a school. In classes VI to VIII facility has been provided to learn Urdu, if 5 or more students want to learn Urdu in a class. In 1984-85 the number of Urdu students and teachers in primary schools was 3,72,580 and 9312 respectively. Information

for Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, is not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

Guidelines to States on Family Welfare Programmes

1042. SHRI R. SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

a) whether Government have recently issued guidelines to States with regard to the implementation of family welfare programmes; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b) For effective implementation of the Family Welfare Programme, States have been asked to ensure fullest commitment and constant attention at all levels, inter-sectoral coordination among different departments, adequacy and accessibility of existing infrastructural facilities, improved management of the programme including quality services, involvement of district collectors and the developmental machinery, organisation of motivational and educational campaigns and effective involvement of voluntary organisations and opinion leaders upto the grass-root level. States have also been asked to prepare quarterly* Action Plans for achieving their respective goals under the programme.