

SHRI H. V. TRIPATHI: On the basis of the material received so far, has the Government been able to make up its mind and arrive at any conclusion?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH No, Sir, On half data, the Government does not make up its mind

MR CHAIRMAN They always make up their mind whenever they have full information before them

DR R B GOUR. May I ask the hon. Minister, whether, in view of the fact that the administrative waste and the capital structure of some of these mines go a long way to increase the cost of production, the Committee has been authorised to go into that part also?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH No, Sir That is a separate question altogether

DR. R B GOUR. Then the cost of coal will be higher because the capital structure is defective or the administrative cost is very high. Without going into that, how are you going to fix the cost of production?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: I would request the hon Member to wait for the report of the Committee, before he starts to criticise

DR R B GOUR: Will the report be prepared without going into all these?

MR CHAIRMAN The members of the Committee may take all relevant considerations into account

DR SHRIMATI SEETA PARNAND: Is the Government aware of the fact that the colliery owners are showing fictitious cost of production by making purchase of necessary things like explosives through their own firms or importing them from abroad to send profits to their own allied companies, and thus, are giving the Government a false idea of the

cost of production? Has the Government taken that into consideration?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH. If the hon lady Member has got any particular complaint in regard to any particular mine owner, she might pass that on to me and I will pass it on to the Committee who will take note of it

***383** [*The questioner (Shri Kishori Ram) was absent For answer, vide col 2201 infra*]

THREE-LANGUAGE FORMULA

***384 SHRI N. R. MALKANI:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have not so far accepted the three-language formula in Secondary Education as recommended by the Conference of State Education Ministers last year;

(b) the names of States which have accepted the formula but with alterations, and

(c) what is the nature of those alterations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (DR K L. SHRIMALI): (a) The States of Punjab, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Mysore and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands, are still examining the matter

(b) Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir

(c) A statement giving in detail the nature of alterations is laid on the Table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

Alterations in the Three Language Formula

ANDHRA PRADESH

The existing scheme of language studies in the Andhra area of this State is as follows:—

First Language:

PART I: Regional language or mother tongue;

PART II: Intensive study of the first language or a classical or any other language;

Second Language: English;

Third Language: Hindi is being taught as a compulsory subject of study as a third language from 1st to VI Form.

As regards the Telengana area, the position is as follows:—

First Language: Mother tongue (i.e. Telugu, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Hindi and Urdu);

Second Language: Hindi or one of the regional languages (Telugu, Marathi, and Kannada) for those whose mother tongue is Hindi or Urdu;

English: English is taught as compulsory subject of study from V Class to X Class in all Secondary Schools.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The State Government is faced with peculiar language problems of its own. It has decided to continue English as a compulsory subject at the Secondary stage. The medium of instruction at the Secondary stage will be simple Urdu in both Persian and Devanagiri scripts. This will enable their students to be familiar with both Hindi and Urdu, the official language of the Union and State respectively. Furthermore students have been given the option of taking up Hindi, Urdu or Punjabi as elective subjects at the Secondary stage. As regards the third language the mother tongues such as Kashmiri and Dogri have been made compulsory subjects upto class 5th. This is likely to be extended to the Secondary stage also in due course. The upshot of the policy is to adopt the three language formula to the practical situation in the State.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Sir, is it not a fact that the conference of Education Ministers last year fixed no point at which English should be introduced in the Secondary Course, and therefore, each state is having its own view about its introduction?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: This question does not arise out of the question which the hon. Member has asked.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: It does arise, because, I am asking how the three language formula has been adopted or implemented.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: It is the recommendation of the Central Advisory Board.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it not a fact that, according to the second formula which was accepted, there was English or a modern European language, but that under pressure a modern European language was also dropped and English retained as a compulsory subject?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: There was no question of pressure. There was mutual consultation in the Central Advisory Board and it is the result of this consultation that this formula was arrived at.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it not also a fact, that the conference suggested that, according to this formula, Hindi could be made a compulsory subject for non-Hindi speaking areas? There are several States today which have not introduced it as a compulsory subject, but only as an optional subject.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: In this matter, no compulsion can be there. The Central Government cannot dictate to the State Government. It is for the State Government to decide this matter.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: May I ask whether this question which was decided by the Education Ministers last year was considered by the Conference this year?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: To which question is the hon. Member referring?

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: About the three language formula.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: This question was considered, as I have already said, by the conference last year and a decision was taken. Now, it is a question of implementing this recommendation and several States have already implemented this recommendation.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Only two, according to your statement, and they are Jammu and Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh. The rest are thinking about it.

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Let me finish this. The position with regard to the three-language formula is, that the States of Assam, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal and the Union Territories of Tripura, Delhi and the L.M.A. Islands have accepted the formula. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have accepted it with certain alterations which I have already indicated in the Statement. The States of Bombay, Punjab, Madras and Bihar are still considering the matter and they have not yet taken any decision. The States of U.P., M.P., Rajasthan and Mysore and the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have sent no replies so far, in spite of reminders and we are pursuing the matter further. In this matter, I would like to make it very clear that in the matter of language, it is entirely a State subject and the Centre can only give advice. We cannot dictate to the State Governments.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Is it not a fact that the Union Minister said in the conference this year, that in recent years, certain important decisions taken by the Central Advisory Board of Education had not yet been given effect to by the State Government?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: Yes, Sir. That is so. He made a reference to it in his speech.

SHRI N. R. MALKANI: Do you give full freedom to all the States to do whatever they wish about it?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: It is not a question of freedom. My hon. friend should know that the Constitution does give, so far as education is concerned, perfect autonomy to the states.

*385 and *386. [The questioner (Shri P. S. Rajagopal Naidu) was absent. For answers, vide cols. 2201-2202 infra.]

PROGRAMME OF THE NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

*387. SHRI V. S. SARWATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Book Trust has finalised and presented its programme of publications to Government either of long or short range; and

(b) if so, what are the details of that programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (DR. K. L. SHRIMALI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: When is it likely that the programme would be coming to the Government?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: The Trust has had several meetings and they have drawn up certain tentative programmes. They have also gone into the preliminary details with regard to the publication and preparation of these books. But they have not yet finalised the scheme.

SHRI V. S. SARWATE: Are the publications to be in several languages or in Hindi only?

DR. K. L. SHRIMALI: I would refer my hon. friend to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the