

SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH: If the amount exceeds Rs. 3000 it is to be deposited in the Government Treasury.

[English]

### Three Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas

\*132. SHRI M. R. SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the languages being taught at different levels under three Language Formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas of different regions of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan;

(b) whether teaching of Sanskrit has been adversely affected due to the recent changes introduced in this regard by the Central Board of Secondary Education;

(c) if so, whether any representations have been received by Government, the Central Board of Secondary Education and/or Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan against these changes; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) to (d) A statement is given below.

#### Statement

All the Kendriya Vidyalayas teach Hindi and English from Class I onwards. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), to which all the Kendriya Vidyalayas are affiliated, has prescribed Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages for Secondary School Examination. Sanskrit will be taught alongwith Hindi as part of Hindi 'A' Course. In addition, the

students may offer one of the seven classical and European languages including Sanskrit as an additional subject. In order to conform to the Courses of study prescribed by the CBSE the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has reorganised teaching of languages at different levels in Kendriya Vidyalayas in different regions as under:

- (i) Hindi and English will continue to be taught as compulsory languages from Class I to X in all Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- (ii) In non-Hindi speaking States the regional language of the State has been introduced as third language in Class VII in all Kendriya Vidyalayas located in that state and will be continued upto Class X.
- (iii) In Hindi-speaking States about 2/3rd of the Vidyalayas of the Region are required to teach one of the South Indian languages and the remaining 1/3rd are required to teach one of the modern Indian languages viz. Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Assamese, Punjabi, Sindhi and Urdu.

After the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) announced its revised scheme of studies for languages at secondary level in September 1988 a number of people have written to voice their fear that this arrangement would dilute the teaching of Sanskrit in schools. In this connection it may be noted that earlier all Kendriya Vidyalayas were teaching Sanskrit as the third language in Classes V to IX. There is no intention whatsoever of reducing the importance of Sanskrit. The arrangements worked out by the CBSE and the KVS for teaching of languages conform to the three language formula incorporated into the National Policy on Education.

In the revised scheme of studies, Sanskrit as part of Hindi 'A' Course will be studied by a large majority of students appearing for the secondary examination

conducted by the CBSE. The study of Sanskrit as part of Hindi will now start in Class V in Kendriya Vidyalayas and continue upto Class X. The students will therefore be studying Sanskrit for 6 years and since it will be examinable in the Board Examination, it will be studied more seriously.

**SHRI M. R. SAIKIA:** The three language formula envisages teaching of Hindi, English and one of the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Sanskrit is one of the languages listed in the Schedule. Sanskrit has been removed by the CBSE from the List and clubbed with Hindi and these two languages are now treated as one. Now, in that case, it has become four language formula. If a student wants to study Sanskrit, he can do so as an additional subject. Then it would be five language formula and there will be no three language formula.

In this context, I would like to ask the question: Has the CBSE issued a Circular in September, 1988 regarding implementation of three language formula? If so, what changes were introduced?

**SHRI L. P. SHAHI:** As you know, the three language formula has been introduced by the Government some time back. It was not only in the new Education Policy but the earlier decision of Parliament was to the effect of implementing the three language formula. The question now being put by the hon. Member is limited inasmuch as how many languages we are going to teach the students compulsorily.

English and Hindi have to be taught from the beginning and now the regional language comes in and Hindi comes in non-Hindi speaking areas. One South Indian language has to be taught in the Hindi belt. So, altogether up to tenth class, there will be three languages. From class one to class ten, there will be two languages but at subsequent stage, the

third language comes in. The question arises: What will happen to Sanskrit. There a combined course has been envisaged with Hindi and Sanskrit. Besides that, Sanskrit can be taught. There has been a provision for other modern Indian languages and all European languages. Out of that, the students have a choice to select either Sanskrit or any other language as an additional subject. That additional subject will be marked. That will go up to Class-X. In the present circumstances, before adopting this formula, Sanskrit was being taught from V to IX standards. But no Board examination was being held for Sanskrit. Now the Board examination will be held for Sanskrit and instead of five years, it will be taught in all the six years as a composite course with this.

**SHRI M. R. SAIKIA:** Sir, certain regional languages are taught in the Kendriya Vidyalayas but not all the regional languages are taught in one region. Only two languages are taught, I think. Students can opt for one of the two regional languages in a region. But the point is that the children are supposed to be the children of central service employees. They are subject to be transferred from one region to another region, from one State to another State. In that case, if the students opt for only one of the two regional languages, if the children are transferred from one region to another region or from one State to another State, would it not be difficult to pickup the new languages in the new Station? In that event, the very purpose for which the regional languages have been introduced would be defeated. Therefore, my submission is that all the regional languages have to be taught in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas. If it is not so, then what is the existing position?

**SHRI L. P. SHAHI:** I can quite appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Member. But there is a limit to which teachers can be kept for teaching all the regional languages in each of the schools. What

we have provided is that in the Hindi-speaking States two-thirds of the schools will take up any of the South Indian languages and one-third of the schools in the Kendriya Vidyalayas will take up one modern Indian language other than the South Indian language. Now this question has arisen. If a guardian is transferred from one region to another region, then we have made provision that even if there are 10 students in the whole school offering a particular language, we will provide a teacher for that. To that extent, we have made provision. If there are only one or two students, then we have given instructions to all the principals to find out if from among the staff someone knows that language and he should help even a solitary student. To that extent we have made provision. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the House be in order? I want silence. If you want to talk, you go outside and talk.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated just now that as per provisions, a student can study Sanskrit if he wants to do so but it is not a compulsory subject. Sir, the New Education Policy aims at doing away with Sanskrit. Accordingly, there will not be a single person knowing this language in our country after 10 or 15 years. Sanskrit is our ancient language but it has been accorded low priority under the New Education Policy. It has been shown to be a subject in which no one has any interest and its study does not guarantee employment. I want to know whether any provision will be made for the continuance of the study of Sanskrit. If this policy continues then there will be no trace of this language left after 15 or 20 years. Today the people want the protection and continuance of the Sanskrit language and many Members of Parliament have also submitted joint petitions

to the Hon. Prime Minister in this regard. I want to know whether this language will be kept alive.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening. Whatever he is saying is right. Something has to be done to protect Sanskrit and Government should think about it. The hon. Member is right. A meeting will be called for this purpose.

[*English*]

We must have to do something.

[*Translation*]

It is not the question merely of a language but it is that of culture. Some incentives must be provided for its study and *preference* should be given to the candidates opting Sanskrit as a subject in competitions. The teachers teaching this language should not be dismissed even if it means more expenditure. After all it is a matter of culture.

[*English*]

We have got to do something about it. I don't think that we can do away with our culture and heritage. I tell you this. I have got representation from you. We have got to do something about that. I have got representation from lot of members. I also want to talk to you. You must have a meeting with them. I think, you are also seized of the matter.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. P. SHAHI: The hon. Member has paid attention to only that part of my statement in which I stated that Sanskrit will be taught as an additional subject. Before that I had stated that Sanskrit will be taught as a composite course with Hindi from class V to class X. Earlier, no Board examination was held for this sub-

ject but now it will be held with the result that it will be studied more seriously.

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is resentment in the country on account of neglect of the Sanskrit language. There is a conspiracy to remove Sanskrit from the syllabus of the Secondary level and it is not being given its rightful position in the three language formula. My suggestion is that there should be a 100 marks paper in Sanskrit along with other regional languages under the three language formula and it should be offered as an alternative subject from the beginning to the end of the Secondary level in Kendriya and the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Will the hon. Minister Pay attention to this suggestion?

**SHRI L. P. SHAHI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, both Navodaya and Kendriya Vidyalayas are under Central Board of Secondary Education and therefore, the same syllabus is followed in the both institutions.

[English]

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:** Will the Government consider to make Sanskrit and Hindi compulsory and put the English language as an additional language other than the European language?

**SHRI L. P. SHAHI:** The three-language formula has been adopted by the House... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** We will take it up. (Interruptions).

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** Has it come to the notice of the Government that hitherto in the Southern States, those institutions which are following the Central Board of Secondary Education curriculum, according to that, Hindi is to be taught only for four years from First standard to Eighth standard? Now we are told that it is to be continued up to the Tenth standard. That way, students have to go to

higher education institutions to secure high marks. Students are very much agitated over it and they want to restrict it only up to Eighth class. Has it come to your notice? If so, will you make any amendments so that these students from the Southern States can take maximum marks in the Tenth class?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI:** Sanskrit as a subject always fetches good marks—whether it is read as an additional subject or a compulsory subject. Therefore once a student gets good marks, if he has to prefer Sanskrit to some other language, a student prefers Sanskrit in order to get good marks.

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:** I was asking about Hindi. Upto 8th standard it is all right. We will learn Hindi. But now you have extended it up to 10th standard. (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** The Question Hour is over.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Import of Seeds

\*121. **SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are allowing import of seeds; and

(b) if so, the names and quality of the seeds which are to be imported, the names of the companies to whom import licences have been given and the details thereof, quantity-wise and value-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BHAJAN LAL)** (a): Yes, Sir. The existing policy is contained in para 104 of Import and Export Policy 1988—91 read with Public Notice Number 60-ITC(PN)/88—91 dated the 6th October, 1988.