

FORM 'A'

MEMORANDUM FOR EXPENDITURE FINANCE COMMITTEE FOR PROPOSALS INVOLVING EXPENDITURE IN NEW SERVICE OR NEW INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE IN TERMS OF INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED BY BUDGET DIVISION OR EXPANSION OF EXISTING SERVICE COSTING OVER Rs.25 LAKHS (NON-RECURRING) OR Rs.5 LAKHS PER ANNUM (RECURRING).

No.F.8-7/69-IL-II
Government of India
Ministry of Education & Youth Services
(Languages Division)

New Delhi, the 15th April 1969

MEMORANDUM

Subject: - Setting up of Bhartiya Bhasha Sansthan (National Institute of Indian Languages).

1. Statement of proposal:

- (a) Reasons and justification for proposal indicating historical background circumstances in which the need has arisen, whether other alternatives have been considered and what detailed studies have been made in regard to the proposal for establishing its need, its economics and other relevant aspects.

The proposal to establish the Bhartiya Bhasha Sansthan was first formulated by a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Dr.A.C.Joshi in 1967. The initiative for this had come from Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao, who was then the Member of the Planning Commission (Education). This proposal was later reviewed by the Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti in their 2nd meeting held in March 1968, which resolved that urgent steps may be taken to set up the Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan. A meeting of linguists to consider and examine all related matters concerning the establishment of the proposed Sansthan was also held on the 16th and 17th December, 1968. The linguists were unanimous in their view that, considering the responsibilities of the Central and

State Governments for the development of Indian languages, the establishment of such an institution was a Must. The main objective of the proposed Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan should be to assist in and coordinate the development of Indian languages, to bring about the essential unity of Indian languages through scientific study and inter-linguistic research and to promote the mutual enrichment of the languages and thus contribute towards emotional integration of the people of this country.

Functions of the Sansthan

After a careful examination of the functions as given in the Report of the Joshi Group, the meeting suggested that the functions of the Sansthan should be:

- (i) To coordinate the work of State Languages Institutes; Tribal Research Institutes and Bureaus; University Departments of Languages and Linguistics; Central Institute of English, Hyderabad; Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra; the Anthropological Survey of India; Language Division of the Registrar-General's Office and other academic bodies or organizations.
- (ii) To serve as a clearing house of information on all matters relating to the development of Indian languages in this country and abroad.
- (iii) To promote the development of languages of Scheduled Tribes.
- (iv) To promote the development of Sindhi and Urdu.
- (v) Formulation and execution of important Cooperative Projects in the area of inter-linguistic research and development.
- (vi) Development of suitable inter-disciplinary courses for giving linguistic orientation to social scientists and social science orientation to linguists.
- (vii) Development of methods, materials and aids for teaching Indian languages and conduct of language courses.

- (viii) Development of suitable translation techniques and conduct of courses for translators.
- (ix) Holding of seminars, workshops, summer institutes and short-term courses for special groups like language teachers, telephonists, radio announcers, etc.
- (x) Application of language technology to Indian languages with a view to promoting their effective use in modern media of recording and communication.
- (xi) To collaborate with other organizations and institutions working for the development of Indian languages.
- (xii) To undertake such other activities as are found necessary for achieving the objectives of the Sansthan.

The most immediate task which the Sansthan could be called upon to undertake is to formulate a scheme for undertaking research and to provide a script in Devanagari Alphabet (Parivardhit) to the tribal dialects all along the northern frontiers of India as well as in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh etc. An organization of foreign linguists known as the Summer Institute of Linguistics are at present attempting to provide Roman script to tribal dialects. It is necessary to step in to provide the script in Devanagari and produce as much folk literature as possible. In this process the initial hostility to Rashtra Bhasha in areas like Nagaland and others will gradually decline and Hindi will find acceptance.

(b) Has the proposal been included in the Plan and what is the provision? Is any modification proposed?

Yes, the proposal has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan with a Plan provision of Rs.35 lakhs. A sum of Rs.5 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1969-70 for this purpose.

(c) What is the estimated yield from the project and what are the economic implications?

This does not apply to the Scheme of the type of the Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan. However, publications of the

Sansthan and other reports of the research and investigations conducted by the Sansthan may bring in some income by way of sale proceeds. No estimates in this regard can be made.

(d) Have other concerned Ministries and Planning Commission been consulted and if so, with what results?

No other Ministry is concerned with this proposal. However, the proposal was discussed at two meetings of the Working Group jointly sponsored by the Ministry and the Planning Commission. As a result of these deliberations, the scheme of establishment of the proposed Sansthan was finalized. The Working Group at its last meeting held on the 3rd November 1967, felt that immediate steps should be taken to complete the preliminaries in regard to the setting up of the Sansthan.

(e) Has the proposal or its variant been gone into by any committee, Departmental or Parliamentary and if so, with what result and what decisions have been taken?

As stated in sub-para (d) above, the proposal was discussed by a Working Group in its two meetings, which approved the setting up of the Sansthan. The proposal was also considered in the meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee held on January 9, 1968 and it was decided that the functions of the proposed National Institute of Indian Languages should be further elucidated. The proposal was, therefore, further discussed in a meeting of languages experts both in the fields of modern Indian languages as well as tribal languages, held on 16th and 17th December, 1968. The Linguists were unanimous in their decision that considering the present responsibilities of the Central and State Governments for the development of Indian languages, the establishment of such an institution was essential.

At this meeting, it was suggested that the development of the Institute should be phased over two stages. The concentration in the first phase or stage of development may be on the following functions: -

(i) Attention to problems of languages of Scheduled Tribes.

This will include inter-alia development of a suitable script or scripts, teaching of regional languages and Hindi to tribal children, production of textbook materials for the primary classes, preparation of suitable reading materials for adults for promoting national integration, psycho-social studies of classroom situations, etc.

- (ii) Development of methods, materials and aids for teaching Indian languages; and conduct of language-teaching courses.
- (iii) Development of Urdu and Sindhi (non-State) languages.

Mainly the functions of the Sansthan in regard to these two languages will be similar to those of the State Language Institutes vis-a-vis their respective State Languages.

- (iv) Coordination of the work of State Language Institutes, Tribal Research Institutes, University Departments of Linguistics, Bureaus and other academic bodies or organisations and clearing house functions.

The emphasis here will be on collection, systematisation and dissemination of information and on holding of conferences and meetings of representatives of Language Institutes and other academic institutions/organisations.

- (v) Formulation and execution of important cooperative research projects.

The Sansthan will perform certain amount of research which will result from the performance of the above four functions. In addition, it is visualised that the Sansthan will have to take responsibility for developing important research projects requiring collaboration between the Sansthan and a number of other research organisations.

In the second phase, the Sansthan may take over the following additional functions: -

- (i) Development of suitable translation techniques and conduct of courses for translators.

- (ii) Seminars, workshops, summer institutes and short-term orientation courses for special groups like research workers, telephonists, radio-announcers etc.
- (iii) Language technology and its application to Indian languages with a view to facilitating their effective use in modern media of recording and communication.

2. Programme Schedule

(a) Has the Project/Scheme been worked out and scrutinized in all the details?

Yes.

(b) What is the schedule for construction, indicating the position separately relating to plant and machinery and civil works, raw materials, man-power etc. together with year-wise phasing.

In so far as this scheme is concerned, it is proposed to take up the construction of the building in the 4th year of the Plan. In the meantime a building for the Sansthan will be taken on rent.

(c) What is the target date for completion and when will be expected benefits commence: This does not apply to this scheme.

(d) What are the physical tasks to be fulfilled? State any tests/standard that can be laid down in judging the performance of the programme ?

These have been defined under item 1 (a) and 1 (e)

3. Expenditure involved

(a) What is the total expenditure (non-recurring and recurring): indicate the position year-wise and also whether any budget provision has been made and if not, how it is proposed to be arranged? Has any expenditure been incurred?

Statement is enclosed (Annexure I). A budget provision of Rs.5 lakhs has been made during 1969-70. No expenditure has so far been incurred.

- (b) What is the foreign exchange component (separately for non-recurring and recurring expenditure)? What are the items of expenditure involving foreign exchange and expenditure on foreign experts? Has clearance of EAD been obtained and has availability of credit facilities been exchanged and if so, with what result?

Nil.

Add Statement showing.

- (i) the number of posts required and the pay scales, together with the basis adopted for staffing, both in current year and future years.

Statements are attached (Annexures II (A) and II (B)).

- (ii) expenditure on buildings and other works and its basis and phasing and

The Working Group which considered the scheme expressed itself against large-scale construction progress for the Sansthan, but in view of the varied activities of research and training which require close contact between the trainees and the staff, the Group, however, felt that the campus of the Sansthan should have buildings and other staff quarters. Therefore, a provision of Rs.5 lakhs is being made at present for the construction of the buildings for the Sansthan.

- (iii) expenditure and store and equipment
A statement is attached (Annexure III).

- (1) Supplementary information, if any;

As already pointed out under item 1, there is an imperative need for the establishment of the Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan. The development of Indian languages is a priority program so that they can adequately take their place as media of education and also as media of administration in the various States. At the

national level there is no Institute to conduct inter-linguistic research, comparative study of Indian languages and to coordinate similar type of work being done by the State Governments, Universities and other associations and organisations. Research in the methodology of teaching and a comparative study of Indian Languages which the Sansthan envisages are important programmes in the development of languages. The need for training or orientating teachers and interpreters will also be considerably great.

The Scientific study of Indian languages will be helpful in removing the apparent disparity between them and thus would go a long way in creating an atmosphere of mutual appreciation and promote national integration in the country.

5. Points on which decisions/sanctions are required.

Sanction is solicited for the establishment of the Bharatiya Bhasha Sansthan, on the basis of the clarifications given above.

Education Secretary has seen and approved.

(KANTI CHAUDHURI)
JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Education and Youth Services

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No.F.4-1/69-IL-II

Government of India

Ministry of Education & Youth Services

(Languages Division)

New Delhi, the 17th September, 1969.

MEMORANDUM

Subject : Setting up of Regional Institutes of Languages for teaching of Indian Languages to teachers.

1. Statement of proposal:

- (a) Reasons and justification for proposal, indicating historical background, circumstances in which the need has arisen, whether other alternatives have been considered and what detailed studies have been made in regard to the proposal for establishing its need, its economics and other relevant aspects.
- (i) The parliamentary Resolution of 18th January 1968 makes it obligatory to take effective steps for implementing fully in all States the Three Language Formula evolved by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments. The Resolution also envisages that arrangements should be made in accordance with the formula for the study of a Modern Indian Language, preferably one of the South Indian Languages apart from Hindi and English in Hindi-speaking areas and of Hindi along with regional language in the non-Hindi-speaking areas. The National policy Resolution on Education also urged that Government should vigorously implement the Three Language Formula.

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(ii) The paucity of men and material in the area of language teaching has long stood in the way of effective implementation of the Three Language Formula.

(iii) Recognising the important fact that the multilingual character of Indian life can only be ignored at the cost of creative education and participatory democracy, the Ministry of Education & Youth Services, with the concurrence of the planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, set apart a sum of Rs.one crore in the 4th plan and Rs.10 lakhs for 1969-70 for the development of a programme to obviate the existing paucity of men and material in the area of language teaching.

(iv) A meeting under the Chairmanship of former Education Minister, Dr.Triguna Sen was held on the 9th January, 1969 to consider measures for implementing the Three Language Formula. An important point made at this meeting was that whereas the Centre was giving assistance for the teaching of Hindi in South India, no assistance was being given to Hindi States to provide for the teaching of modern Indian Language. It was, therefore, decided that in order to provide an incentive to all Indian States on an even basis for the implementation of the Three Language Formula, assistance should be offered to Hindi States on the same basis as was being offered to non-Hindi areas. In pursuance of the above decision, a Study Group consisting of officers of this Ministry, State Governments and planning Commission was appointed to go into the question and suggest suitable measures. The Study Group held two meetings, on 3rd April and 10th May, 1969. According to the Group, the most important difficulty to be overcome is to create adequate motivation among the students to study a modern Indian language, other than Hindi in the Hindi areas. Next in order of importance is the difficulty of securing teachers. The Group has accordingly suggested that the only practicable way to tackle this problem is to develop the programme in a phased manner and recommended that every Hindi-speaking State should draw up a concrete programme spread over a few years for the introduction of modern Indian languages, preferably from the South, as a part of its Three Language Formula and begin its implementation in selected schools. As regards the training of teachers to teach modern Indian languages other than Hindi for the Hindi areas, the Group has suggested that four Regional Centres for the preparation of language teachers may be organised, each Centre taking up teaching of a group of Modern Indian Languages. Each Centre will be called the Regional Institute of Indian Languages. The Report of the Group has been accepted by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services. This is the first attempt to make the country multi-lingual.

The functions of these Institutes will be:-

- (a) to offer both short and intensive as also full time courses in various languages. Special emphasis will be given to speaking and comprehension:
- (b) these courses will be offered for training of existing graduate language teachers in languages other than their own and the teaching will be through language laboratory method. It has been found from experience that knowledge of the language can be imparted successfully with an intensive course lasting from 300 to 400 hours carried on over a period of 8 to 12 weeks; and
- (c) the training will be confined in the first instance to the training of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi languages of their choice, but provision will also be made for non-Hindi language teachers to learn non-Hindi languages other than their mother-tongue.
- (v) It is proposed to establish the 4 Regional Institutes of Languages as below:-
 - (i) One Regional Institute for Gujarati, Marathi and Sindhi at Poona.
 - (ii) One Institute for Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada at Mysore.
 - (iii) One Institute for Assamese, Bengali and Oriya at Bhubaneswar; and
 - (iv) One Institute for Punjabi, Urdu and Kashmiri at Patiala.
- (vi) Out of the above four Regional Institutes, three will be operated directly by the Ministry of Education & Youth Services but the Institute at Poona will be operated as a cooperative project by the Deccan College, Poona. This arrangement has been made because this is a new scheme for which expertise will have to be developed in many directions. The Ministry of Education & Youth Services have been assured of free accommodation at each State for locating these Institutes.

- (b) Has the proposal been included in the plan and what is the provision? Is any modification proposed?

Yes, the proposal has been included in the Fourth Five year plan with a plan provision of Rs. One crore. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided in the budget for the year 1969-70 for this purpose.

- (c) What is the estimated yield from the project and what are the economic implications?

This does not apply to a scheme of this type.

- (d) Have other concerned Ministries and Planning Commission been consulted and if so, with what results?

No other Ministry is concerned with this proposal. The proposal was, however, referred to the Planning Commission, who have approved of the same.

- (e) Has the proposal or its variant been gone into by any Committee, Departmental or Parliamentary and if so, with what result and what decisions have been taken?

As stated in sub-para 1(a), the proposal was discussed by a Study Group its two meetings held on 3rd April and 10th May, 1969.

2. Programme Schedule:

- (a) Has the project/Scheme been worked out and scrutinised in all the details?

Yes.

- (b) What is the schedule for construction, indicating the position separately relating to plant and machinery and civil works, raw materials, man-power etc. together with year-wise phasing?

No construction programme is envisaged for the present. The land and building requirements are being made available free by the State Governments and Deccan College, Poona.

- (c) What is the target date for completion and when will the expected benefits commence?

This does not apply to this scheme.

- (d) What are the physical tasks to be fulfilled? State any tests/standard that can be laid down in judging the performance of the programme.

These have been defined under item 1 (a).

3. Expenditure involved:

- (a) What is the total expenditure (non-recurring and recurring) indicate the position year-wise and also whether any budget provision has been made and if not, how it is proposed to be arranged? Has any expenditure been incurred?

A statement is enclosed (Annexure I). A budget provision of Rs.10 lakhs has been made during 1969-70. No expenditure has so far been incurred.

- (b) What is the foreign exchange component (Separately for non-recurring and recurring expenditure)? What are the items of expenditure involving foreign exchange and expenditure on foreign experts? Has clearance of E.A.D. been obtained and has availability of credit facilities been explored and if so, with what results?

The expenditure on foreign exchange if any, will be required for setting up Language laboratories which are expected to be gifted by the Ford Foundation.

Add statement showing:

- (i) the number of posts required and the pay scales, together with the basis adopted for staffing, both in current year and future years.

A statement is attached (Annexure II).

- (ii) Expenditure on buildings and other works and its basis and phasing; and

No construction work is envisaged for the present.

(iii) Expenditure on stores and equipment

A statement is attached (Annexure III).

4. Supplementary information, if any:

In addition to what has been stated in para 1(a) (iv) these Regional Institutes would also concern themselves with the task of formulation of techniques for simplifying the teaching of languages and reducing the time element in learning of different languages through language laboratory method.

These Regional Institutes, concerning themselves with the teaching of a group of Indian Languages, have been established on a scientific basis on the advice of linguists. The Centres will keep in view three classes of language learners secondary school teachers with whom they will be immediately concerned, College and University students and adults at a later stage.

The recurring cost will be Rs.13.90 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure that will be incurred will be of the order of Rs.14.10 lakhs. Thus the total expenditure will be of the order of approximately Rs.28 lakhs. This, however, does not take into account the expenditure that will be incurred on the salary of teachers deputed for training, in addition to payment of stipends and also reimbursement to the State Governments of the expenditure on account of two advance increments given to such teachers by the State Governments for a period of 5 years. It is estimated that when the scheme gets into full swing, 1040 teachers will be trained during the plan period. Working on the basis that salary of teachers including T.A. will be Rs.400/-per month, the total expenditure will be of the order of Rs.4,000/-. It is proposed to pay a stipend of Rs.75/- per month for 10 months at the time of training. The total expenditure will be Rs.750/-. This will account for an expenditure of nearly 50 lakhs. The balance of Rs.22 lakhs will be utilised for reimbursing the State Governments for grant of two increments to the teachers on completion of training as an incentive towards learning of languages.

The Ministry of Education & Youth Services consider this to be vital scheme as it will provide the necessary foundation for a movement for the learning of Indian Languages in the country. Language plays a decisive role in our national integration programme, and setting up such Centres for the training of teachers is the first step towards this goal.

5. Points on which decisions/sanctions are required _____ sanction is solicited for the following:-

- (a) Approval for the establishment of four regional language teaching centres and approval to the creation of the necessary posts as detailed in Annexure-II
- (b) Approval for meeting the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the four centres which comes to Rs.28 lakhs for the plan period as detailed in Annexure-I.
- (c) Approval for incurring an expenditure of approximately Rs.50 lakhs for the payment of salaries of teachers to be trained at four regional centres for their T.A. and for payment of Rs.75/- per month for 10 months.
- (d) Approval for reimbursement of the amount to be paid by the State Governments granting two advance increments to teachers on completion of the training as an incentive towards learning of language as explained above.
- (e) Approval to the running of one such centre at poona as a cooperative project with Deccan College, Poona.

Education Secretary has seen and approved.

(Kanti Chaudhuri)
Joint Secretary

ANNEXURE -I

The year-wise estimates, both recurring and non-recurring are indicated below:-

	1969- 70	1970- 71	1971- 72	1972- 73	1973- 74	Total
	(Rs. in lakhs)					
RECURRING						
1. Salary of <i>Academic and other Staff. *</i>		1.24	2.11	2.16	2.21	2.25
9.97						
2. General expendi- ture on Building rent, telephone, water, stationery, printing etc.	0.64	0.72	0.80	0.88	0.88	3.92
						----- 13.89
NON-RECURRING						
1. Furniture & equipment						0.70
2. Library Books and Journals						1.30
3. Language Laboratories(3)						5.80
4. Other Miscella- neous items						1.30
5. Publications						5.00
						----- 27.99+
						0.29 for one additional teacher in one of the Centres.
						*
						----- 28.28
						say Rs.28 lakhs

* Details in Appendix.

Cost of setting up of one Language Centre during the Fourth Plan

<u>Academic Staff</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>Total</u>
a) Principal/ Director-1 in the scale of Rs.700- 1250.	988.10x6	1037.50x12	1084.50x12	1132.70x12	1180.90x12	59155.80
b) Lecturers-4 * in the scale of Rs.400-950.	519.60x6 =3117.60x1 =12470.40	519.60x12 =6235.20x4 =24940.80	531.10x12 =6373.20x4 =25492.80	538.10.x12 =6457.20x4 =25828.80	544.90x12 =6538.80x4 =26155.20	114888.00
<u>Administrative Staff</u>						
c) Office Supdt.-1 in the scale of Rs.210-530.	370x6 =2220.00	380x12 =4560.00	390x12 =4680.00	400x12 =4800.00	410x12 =4920.00	21180.00
d) LDC-cum-Typist/ Librarian-2 in the scale of Rs.110-180.	283.40x6x2 =3400.80	286.40x12x2 =6873.60	289.40x12x2 =6945.60	292.40x12x2 =7017.60	295.40x12x2 =7089.60	31327.20
e) Class Four Servants-2 in the scale of Rs.70-85	160x6x2 =1920.00 ----- 25939.80 -----	161x12x2 =3864.00 ----- 52688.40 -----	162x12x2 =3888.00 ----- 54020.40 -----	163x12x2 =3912.00 ----- 55150.80 -----	164x12x2 =3936.00 ----- 56271.60 -----	17520.00 ----- 244071.00 -----

*For one of the Centres the number of lecturers will be 5-so that there is one lecturer for each language. This will amount to an addition of Rs.28722 to the Total under this heading for that centre (and consequentially to the grand total).

ANNEXURE-III

EXPENDITURE ON STORES & EQUIPMENT

	(Rs.in lakhs)
1. Furniture & Equipment	0.70
2. Library Books & Journals	1.30
3. Language Laboratories (3)	5.80
4.. Other Miscellaneous items	1.30
5. Publications	5.00

	14.10
