23/3/52

Education (1950) Department

MS. SERIES.

(38)

G.O. No. 1466 Edn.

Dated the 10th May 1950.

Despatch Abstract

Schools - Elementary & Secondary - Medium of instruction - Decision reached at the Education Ministers' Conference - Implementation - Orders passed.

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EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

Place; Council of State Chamber. Date: 19th & 20th Aug. '49.
Subject:- Medium of Instruction in Schools:-

The importance of Medium of Instruction to a school child cannot be over emphasised. It is, indeed, an essential factor in the successful implementation of any educational system.

Ten years ago the attention of the Government of India was drawn to this problem. The first Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, appointed (1938) to consider the Wardha Education Scheme, recommended that both in the Junior and Senior Basic Stages the Medium of Instruction should be the Mother Tongue of the pupils. This recommendation was adopted by the Board at their meeting held in December, 1938. This was again confirmed by the Board in their Report on Post-War Educational Development in India, January, 1944.

In the same Report the Board have recommended that the Medium of Instruction in all High Schools should be the Mother Tongue of the pupils. This is also the view of the Inter-University Board.

Thus the views of the Central Government on the point were quite clear. There have, however, been controversies regarding the Medium of Instruction especially since the achievement of Independence. In August, 1948, the Government of India, therefore, issued a resolution strongly supporting the principle of using the child's Mother Tongue as the Medium of Instruction especially at the Primary Stage. Copies of this resolution were sent to Provincial and State Governments for their information and necessary action. After the issue of this resolution the Ministry of Education began to receive representations from individuals and bodies against the violation of the rights of the linguistic minorities by various educational authorities. This Ministry then collected the views of the Provincial Governments in the matter and again placed the whole question before the Central Advisory Board of Education

which/.......

which met in last January. The Board gave careful thought to the problem of Medium of Instruction at school stages and passed the following resolution:-

"The Medium of Instruction in the Junior Basic Stage must be the Mother Tongue of the child and where the Mother Tongue was different from the Regional or State Language, arrangements must be made for instruction in the Mother Tongue by appointing at least one teacher to teach all the classes, provided there are at least 40 such pupils in a School. The Regional or State Language, where it is different from the Mother Tongue, should be introduced not earlier than Class III, nor later than the end of the Junior Basic Stage. In order to facilitate the switching over to Regional Language as Medium in the Secondary Stage, children should be given the option of answering questions in their Mother-tongue for the first two years after the Junior Basic Stage. If, however, the number of pupils speaking a language other than the Regional or State Language is sufficient to justify a separate school in an area, the Medium of Instruction in such a school may be the language of the pupils. Such arrangement would in particular be necessary in metropolitan cities or places where large population speaking different languages live or areas with a floating population of different languages. Suitable provision should be made by the Provincial Authorities for the recognition of such schools imparting Education through the Medium other than the Regional or State Language".

class V

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It is needless to add that the Board are fully representative of the Provincial and States Governments and, therefore, their recommendations ought to be upheld by the various Governments. But even after the Board's last meeting this Ministry have been receiving representations to the effect that all educational authorities were not yet following the recommendations of the Central Government regarding the Medium of Instruction in schools.

P.T.O.

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A detailed statement of the representations is enclosed. It may be briefly stated that the representations have come from Bengalees in Assam, Bihar and U.P., Telugus in Orissa and Madras, Oriyas in Bihar, Muslims in Bombay and U.P., Marathis in Bombay and Urdu-speaking people in the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.

The Government of India have, therefore, felt that the question of Medium of Instruction in schools should again be examined and every effort should be made to put the decision into effective practice.

100-2/8/49-D.

STATEMENT SHOWING REPRESENTATIONS RECEIVED IN CONNECTION WITH MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

Province	Contents of Representations	Names of Representationists
Assam	1. Bengali is being replaced by Assamese in Primary Schools. 2. Assamese has been adopted as the only medium of instruction in Tejpur Girls' High School and Bengali has been abolished. 3. Bengali is being replaced by Assamese in schools at Tezpur, Hojai and Goalpara.	1. Secretary, Dhubri Citizens' Association. 2. Secretary, Bengali Sangh. 3. Bengalees in Bordubi, Goalpara, and Tezpur. 4. The Assam Citizens Association, Gauhati.
Bihar.	1. Maithili should be the medium of instruction in Primary Schools. 2. Bengali students in Purulia Zilla School have been forced to learn through the medium of Hindi. 3. Bengali students in Ranchi Zilla School have been forced to learn through the medium of Hindi. 4. The culture and language of the Oriyas in Seri Kella and Kharsawan are being uprooted. 5. Bengali speaking students of Dumka Sub-Division have been forced to learn through Hindi from Class V onwards. 6. Bengali speaking students are being deprived of their right to receive education through their mother-tongue at Secondary Stage.	1. Dr. Umesh Mishra, Allahabad University. 2. Editor, Sangathan, Purulia. 3. Purulia Bar Association. 4. Managing Committee, Purulia Zilla School. 5. President, District Students' Congress, Purulia Purulia. 6. Bhutnath Mondal, Dhanbad.. 7. Bengali Association, Manbhum. 8. Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Calcutta 9. Premier, West Bengal. 10. Shri Rakshit, Tatanagar. 11. Bengalees, Ranchi. 12. President, Serai Kella Congress Committee. 13. Bengali speaking residents of Dumka Sub-Division. 14. M/s. Atul Chandra Ghosh of Lok Sevak Sangha manbhum and B.C. Das Gupta of Purulia..

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Province.	Contents of Representations.	Names of Representationists.
Bombay.	1. Urdu is being abolished from the Urdu Primary Schools in the Panch Mahal District. 2. Urdu Schools in the Kaira District are being closed down. 3. Urdu Schools in the Bijapur District are compelled to teach through the Regional Language Kannada. 4. As the Bombay Government have not declared Urdu as Regional Language, Urdu Primary Schools will be closed and education will be imparted through Gujrati. 5. Bombay Government have decided to close down the Government Urdu Training College, Ahmedabad. 6. In North Kanara District, which is a bilingual District and also is inhabited by a majority of Marathi speaking population, Kannada has been declared as the Regional Language and is being forced on Marathi speaking children in Schools. 7. Marathi as a Regional Language is being forced in Gujarati Primary Schools by the Thana District School Board.	1. President, Panch Mahal Society. 2. Maulana Abul Aula, Godhra, District Panch Mahal. 3. Secretary, Jamait-Ulama, Tarapur. 4. Secretary, Anjuman-e-Ahbabe Islam Cambay. 5. Muslims of Kaira District. 6. Muslims of Bijapur District. 7. Editor, Azadi. 8. Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat. 9. Anjuman-e-Traqqi-e-Urdu, Ahmedabad. 10. City Muslim League, Ahmedabad. 11. BAITALMAL Committee, Ahmedabad. 12. Mansuri Ettehad Committee, Ahmedabad. 13. Marathi Speaking Population's Grievances Ventilating Committee, Karwar. 14. Brihat, Gujarati Education Society, Kalyan.
Himachal Pradesh.	Students who have been using Urdu, as medium of instruction upto Middle Class are now required to use Hindi.	1. Residents of Saket Sub-Division.
Madras.	1. There are false rumours that the Madras Govt. have sent secret circulars proposing to abolish all Urdu Schools very soon and advising parents not to send their children to Urdu Schools. The Government are requested to contradict such false rumours.	1. Mr. S.M.K. Biyabani, Member, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, Kurnool (South India)

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	8. Every Elementary and Secondary School in Tamilnad should use Telugu as medium of instruction for for every Telugu boy and girl.	2. Dakshina Andhra Bhadrabivardhani Sabha, Tirunnelveli.
Orissa.	1. In Secondary Schools where Telugu children from majority, Telugu is not the medium of instruction. 2. Utkal University has withdrawn the option of answering non-language subjects in mother-tongue from 1950. 3. Telugu language has not been recognised and only Oriya has been declared the medium of instruction at Secondary Stage from July 1949 in Ganjam Koraput District. 4. Oriya has been introduced as compulsory subject in fourth and fifth classes and it has been made the medium of instruction from sixth Class onward. 5. Oriya has been made the sole medium of instruction in Schools from academic year 1949-50. 6. Telugu should also be declared as the medium of instruction in the Secondary Schools in the bilingual districts of Ganjam and Koraput.	1. President, Gunupur Divisional Andhra Congress Committee. 2. Secretary, Town Welfare Committee, Chhatarpur. 3. Mr. P.S. Raju, Gunupur. 4. Press note in Basumati (The note was sent by Premier, West Bengal). 5. Andhra Parents Association, Chhatarpur. 6. Shree S.V. Narasimha Rao of Waltair. 7. Parents and guardians of Andhra pupils of Gunupur High School (Koraput District) 8. Andhras of Koraput District. 9. Parents and guardians of Andhra pupils of Gunupur High School (Koraput District)
East Punjab.	1. In Badla Lower Middle School, East Punjab, the A.D.I. has enforced Punjabi in Gurmukhi script in place of Hindi in Devnagri scipt. 2. Urdu is being replaced by Hindi and Punjabi in schools. 3. Hindi should be the medium of instruction in schools.	1. Inhabitants of village Badla in Hoshiarpur District (East Punjab) 2. Mr. Dharminder Nath Sarmust of Nawan Shahr Doaba (East Punjab) 3. Kashmiri Lal, Patiala.
United Provinces.	1. The Provincial Government is ~~not~~ going its own way on the subject of medium of instruction, without paying sufficient heed to the larger interests of the linguistic minorities. 2. Hindi has been made medium of instruction and examination from 1951. Bengali should be an alternative medium of instruction.	1. Linguistic minorities (Muslims & Bengalees). 2. Prabashi Banga Sahitya Sammilan, New Delhi.

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No.D.3791/48-D.I.
Government of India.
Ministry of Education.
New Delhi 3, dated the   August 1948.

RESOLUTION.

Subject:- MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The principle that a child should be instructed, in the early stage of his education, through the medium of the mother tongue has been accepted by the Govt. All educationists agree that any departure from this principle is bound to be harmful to the child and therefore to the interests of society.

Unfortunately the application of this educationally sound principle in practice raises some difficulties. One question is what is to be considered as the mother tongue through which education has to be imparted. As is well known in every Region, Province and State in India a number of dialects are spoken. Children learn these dialects at home; are they to be all adopted as media of education? Unfortunately their number is large and most of them are without literature and therefore without necessary pabulum to nourish education. There are, however, about a dozen languages more or less developed which possess literatures and which seem to be marked out to become such media.

Here a second difficulty arises. Although in some Province one of these languages is predominent, in others speakers of two, three or four of them live together, and there is hardly a province in which besides a principal language there are not considerable number of inhabitants speaking other languages.

In the Madras Province four principal languages are used, viz. Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarose and in the city of Madras there are numerous speakers of both Telugu and Tamil. Similarly in the Bombay Province there are Marathi, Gujrati and Kanarose speaking people, and in the city of Bombay a mixed population of Marathi, Gujrati, Urdu and Hindi speakers. In Bihar and U.P. there are certain districts and cities where along with Hindi, Bengali is spoken by many. Calcutta again is a sort of a cosmoplitan town with a mixed population speaking a number of languages. In Orissa, Oriya is the main language but in some parts Telugu is used. The Central Provinces have large areas of Marathi and Hindi speaking inhabitants. Nagpur is a city of mixed speakers of Hindi and Marathi. East Punjab has two languages Hindi and Punjabi.

Conditions like these make it impossible for any State or Province to adopt any single language as the medium of instruction. An attempt to adopt one language in a Province where groups of people speaking different languages reside, and to impose it on all is bound to lead to discontent and bitterness. It will affect interprovincial relations and set up vicious circles of retaliation. Provincialism will grow and Indian nationalism will suffer.

The History of European countries is a warning. England sought to impose English on Ireland, Germany on Poles, Eastern European countries their particular languages on pockets of inhabitants speaking foreign languages. In every case the results have been disastrous.

In the case of India there does not exist any justification for adopting a policy which Europeans followed to their discomfiture. All Provincial languages are Indian languages and there is little reason why any Province in India should seek to deprive children inhabiting that Province of their fundamental right to receive education through the medium of the mother tongue.

It is obvious that if a Province has adopted any particular language as the language of administration, it will be to the interest of those whose mother tongue is different, to learn it in order to claim participation in the life and privileges of the people of the Province.

The principle of teaching through the mother tongue than is of general application, but practical consideration suggests two limitations.

In the first place the principle applies mainly to the first stage of education, i.e. the stage of compulsory primary education, or to the group of children at the junior basic stage from the ages of 6 to 11, for the reason that at the stage of compulsory education

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children should not be forced to study a language which is not their mother tongue. In the higher stages after the junior Basic it will be necessary for pupils to learn the language of the Province.

Secondly, employment of the mother tongue for the education of the children whose numbers are extremely small will create administrative and financial difficulties; hence it is desirable that a minimum number should be fixed for the use of their languages. The Provincial or State Government should not only refrain from forcing any particular language on such groups, but should place the same facilities of education at their disposal as it does for the other children.

The Govt. of India is of opinion that in the larger interests of the country it is desirable that the policy enunciated above should be followed by all Provincial and State Governments.

'SRG'
500-8/12/48-D.

Sd/- Tara Chand.
Secretary.

NO.3183/49-D.I.

New Delhi, dt. 9th Septr.1949.

Dear Mr. Menon,

I enclose herewith a copy of the Draft Proceedings of the Educational Conference held on the 19th and 20th of August, 1949 for your comments, if any. pp11-16 infra

(Sd) L.R. SETHI.

True copy of the letter addressed to the Hon'ble Minister for Education, Madras./

original sent to the Home Dept (certified schools)

Superintendent.

E&PH

Examine whether any action is necessary. Permission may be given to the C.I to serve on the Committee if any permission is necessary.

(Sd) K.M.
14/9/49.

Extract from the Draft Proceedings of the Educational Conference held at New Delhi on 19th and 20th August 1949.

A Conference of the Provincial Ministers for Education was convened by the Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Government of India on the 19th and 20th of August, 1949 at New Delhi to consider the problem of Juvenile Delinquency in the country and also to determine the policy regarding the medium of instruction at all school stages.

The following members were present:-

1. The Hon'ble Shri B.G.Kher,
   Premier and Minister of Education, Bombay.
2. The Hon'ble Sri Sampurananand,
   Minister for Education, United Provinces.
3. The Hon'ble Shri K. Madhava Menon,
   Minister for Education, Madras.
4. The Hon'ble Shri Badri Nath Verma,
   Minister for Education, Bihar.
5. The Hon'ble Shri Rai Harendra Nath Chowdhury,
   Minister for Education, West Bengal.
6. The Hon'ble Shri P.K. Deshmukh,
   Minister for Education, ~~East Punjab~~ C.P. and Berar.
7. The Hon'ble Shri Gopi Chand Bhargava,
   Minister for Education, East Punjab.
8. The Hon'ble Pandit Lingaraja Misra,
   Minister for Education, Orissa.

The Hon'ble Shri Gopinath Bordoloi, Premier and Minister for Education, Assam, was unable to attend the Conference. Shri Mahendra Mohan Chaudhury, Parliamentary Secretary, Assam represented the Premier at the Conference.

The following Cabinet Ministers were invited to the Conference:-

1. The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhabay Patel,
   Deputy Prime Minister, Government of India.
2. The Hon'ble Dr. B.R. Ambedkar,
   Minister for Law, Government of India,
3. The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur,
   Minister for Health, Government of India.
4. The Hon'ble Dr. S.P. Mookerjee,
   Minister for Industry and Supply, Govt. of India.
5. The Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram,
   Minister for Labour, Government of India.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and the Hon'ble Dr. S.P. Mookerjee attended the conference. The Deputy Prime Minister was unable to attend the conference owing to ill health but sent Shri Y.K. Ghoshal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs to represent the Minister of Home Affairs. The Hon'ble Dr. Ambedkar and the Hon'ble Shri Jagjivan Ram could not attend the conference.

The Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Constituent Assembly of India, was also invited to attend the Conference but he was unable to attend the conference on account of indifferent health. Dr.P.S. Deshmukh was invited to present to the conference his views on the problem of Juvenile Delinquency, and the following members of the Constitutent Assembly to represent their views on the question of medium of instruction:-

1. Shri G.S. Guha.
2. Mr. Mohamed Ismail.
3. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
4. Shri Kallur Subba Rao.
5. Shri Jaipal Singh.
6. Col. B.H. Zaidi.

Mr. Mohamed Ismail could not attend and requested ~~this~~ that his views should be represented by Mr. Z.H. Lari, also a member of the Constitutent Assembly. Shri Jaipal Singh and Col. B.H. Zaidi were unable to attend the conference, but Mr. Singh sent a memo embodying his views.

The following advisers from the various provinces were also present:-

1. The Hon'ble Shri N. Dutt Mazumdar,
   Judicial Minister, Bengal.
2. Dr. Hem Chandra Baruah,
   Adviser of Juvenile Delinquency, Assam.
3. Dr. D.M. Sen, Education Secretary,
   West Bengal.
4. Shri J.C. Mathur, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar.
5. Mr.K.G. Sayidain, Education Adviser, Bombay.
6. Shri V.D. Kulkarni, Chief Inspr. of Certified Schools, Bombay.
7. Dr. V.S. Jha, Education Secretary,
   Central Provinces and Berar.
8. Sri K.C. Khann, Education Secretary, East Punjab.
9. Shri D. Sadasiva Reddi, Director of Public Instruction,
   Madras.

10. Shri Narayan Menon, Chief Inspector of Certified schools, Madras.
11. Shri Mahesh Chandra Pradhan,
    Director of Public Instruction, Orissa.
12. Mr. I.R. Khan, Deputy Secretary to the Government of
    United Provinces.

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Shri L.R. Sethi, Deputy Secretary, Ministery of Education acted as Secretary to the conference.

2. The Hon'ble Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Minister for Education, Govt. of India, welcomed the members of the conference:-

He said: (Speech attached). — not put-up ([illegible])

The Chairman then requested the Hon'ble Rajkumai Amrit Kaur to make a few observations on the items on the Agenda (Appendix I.) not put-up

The Hon'ble Minister for Health emphasised the necessity of enacting General Legislation for the care of Juvenile Delinquents. Regarding the medium of instruction at school stages, she was of the opinion that the medium of instruction of the child at the Primary stage should be its mother tongue. Efforts, however, should be made to teach it also the language of the Region as early as possible. It would entail no hardship on the part of the child because children, in general, are quick in picking up languages.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mookerjee who spoke next strongly supported the Chairman's observations on the question of Juvenile Delinquency. He hoped that as a result of deliberations in the conference, it would be possible to formulate certain basic issues. Provinces which had taken steps on the problem should be assisted to develop their programmes and wherever necessary, Central Legislation should be undertaken to deal with the problem. In his opinion, placing of the subject of Juvenile Delinquency in the concurrent list of Constitution would help the achievement of the desired objective. In connection with the language problem in the country, the Hon'ble Dr. Mookerjee felt that the question should be tackled in a generous spirit and from the point of view of the country as a whole. Dr. Mookerjee hoped that there was no one present at the Conference who would retard the natural growth and progress of any Indian language. He stated that the Culcutta University provided facilities for all languages in India. There was not one language beginning with Pushtu in the North and ending with Singhalese in in the South, or Burmese in the East ~~to~~ or Gujarati and Marathi in the West which did not find a place in the University curriculum. The Draft Constitution of India provided that every child should have the right to receive its education at least up to the Primary Stage in its mother tongue. Even in the secondary stage, instruction should be imparted through the mother tongue as far as possible. The Hon'ble Minister ended by saying that there was really nothing to quarrel about languages. They were all Indian languages and there was room for each of these languages so long as the essential unity of the country was maintained.

The Premier of Bombay stated that the Draft Consitution of India had provided liberal safe-guards for the linguistic minorities. The Bombay Government would follow the same policy about medium of instruction. All children of age-groups 6 to 11 would be taught through their respective mother tongue which was to be decided by the parents. Teaching of Regional Language, where it was different from the mother tongue of the child, was also provided for. On question of Juvenile Delinquency the Premier agreed with the Chairman that there was necessity for making arrangements in every Province and State to deal with the problem both from preventive and curative points of view.

Dr. Deshmukh then said a few words in support of his Bill . His Bill was more concerned with the care of uncared-for children than that of juvenile delinquents. The Hon'ble Member stressed the reasons for immediate action by the Centre regarding the displaced and destitute children.

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Item I. The Chairman then explained that as there was still a great controversy regarding the question of medium of instruction, he felt it would be advisable to have the views of some members of the Constituent Assembly who represented minority interests. He then called upon the Hon'ble Dr. S.P. Mookerjee to place his views before the members, as Pandit Lakshmikanta Maitra was not present. The Hon'ble Dr. Mookerjee said that the Education Minister from West Bengal was present and he would explain the whole situation.

Mr. Lari then stated that the Urdu-speaking population

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of the United Provinces was generally dissatisfied with the Provincial Government's policy regarding the medium of instruction. He pleaded that the Provincial Government may be requested to recognise Urdu also as a language of the Province.

Shri Guha then represented the case of the Bengalis in Assam. He stated that the Bengali children were not getting a fair ~~change~~ chance so far as their mother tongue was concerned.

Shri Kallur Subba Rao then stated that the Telugu should be the medium of instruction for the Telugu children in Orissa in both Primary and secondary stages.

After prolonged discussion in which all aspects of the question were considered, and the complaints received from linguistic minorities discussed, the Ministers of all the Provinces agreed that though there were at times practical difficulties on account of shortage of teachers and the consideration of cost, every effort should be made to provide instruction through the mother tongue at the Primary stage and wherever necessary at the secondary stage. The problem of Urdu received special treatment as it was not the Stage language of any province in the Union and the Hon'ble Shri Sampurnanand agreed that he would have the position clarified, both as regards text books and facilities for instruction so that there may remain no room for misunderstanding in the matter. The following resolution was then unanimously passed:-

"The medium of instruction and examination in the Junior Basic Stage must be the mother tongue of the child and where the mother tongue is different from the Regional or State language, arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother tongue by appointing at least one teacher, provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or ten such pupils in a Class. The mother tongue will be the language declared by the parent or guardian to be the mother tongue. The Regional or State language, where it is different from the mother tongue, should be introduced not earlier than Class III and not later than the end of the Junior Basic stage. In order to facilitate the switching over to the Regional Language as the medium in the secondary stage, children should be given the option of answering questions in their mother tongue, for the first two years after the Junior Basic stage.

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"In the Secondary stage, if the number of pupils, whose mother tongue is a language other than the Regional or State language, is sufficient to justify a separate school in an area, the medium of instruction in such a school may be the mother tongue of the pupils. Such schools if organised and established by private societies or agencies, will be entitled to recognition and grants-in-aid from Government according to the prescribed rules. The Government will also provide similar facilities in all Government, Municipal and District Board schools where one-third of the total number of pupils of the school request for instruction in their mother tongue. The Government will also require aided schools to arrange for such instruction, if desired by one-third of the pupils, provided that there are no adequate facilities for instruction in that particular language in the area. The Regional Language, will, however, be a compulsory subject throughout the secondary stage.

"The arrangements prescribed above will in particular be necessary in metropolitan cities or places where a large number of people speaking different languages live or areas with a floating population speaking different languages".

x x x

/True extract/

17/

12

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
(BI)

EDUCATION - Elementary and Secondary - Medium of instruction.

MEMO NO. 71129 - BI/49-2 Edn dt 19/10/49

4/24

Pp 11-16 c 19/10/49

An extract from the proceedings of the Conference of Education Ministers held at New Delhi on the 19th and 20th of ~~GAs~~ August last, on the above subject, is communicated to the Director of Public Instruction. He is requested to offer his remarks, at an early date, on the various points contained in the resolution of the conference.

To
The D.P.I. (with a
copy of pages 11-16
c.f.)

28/10

27/10/49

17/10/49

18/10/49

19/x

~~187~~ ~~18~~ 13 ~~12~~

O.F. 83.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

In reply, please quote number, date and short title.*

Received ____________ Registered ____________

From (Name)

(Designation) The Director of Public Instruction,

Post Box ______, (Station) Madras.,

Telegraphic Address ____________

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.
10 DEC 1949

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department.

R.C. No. 544 E1/48, dated 6-12-1949.

96443

Sir,

Subject: Education - Elementary and Secondary - Medium of instruction.

p17 ante

Reference: Govt. Memo.No.71129-B1/49-2 Edn., dated 19-10-49

Enclosures ______

Spare Copies ______

(Y) ~~93-94-49~~

I submit the following remarks:-

pp1-2 of Sec. notes

p2 ante

(Y) ~~93-4-49~~

In G.O.Ms.No.2125 Edn., dated 2-7-1949 the Government of Madras have fixed a minimum strength of ten pupils per class or thirty per school in Elementary Schools and Primary Department of Secondary Schools for instruction in the mother tongue of pupils. The resolution adopted by the Conference of Provincial Ministers for Education, however fixes the minimum strength for instruction in the mother tongue at not less than 40 pupils in the whole school. As the strength prescribed by the Government of Madras is more liberal than the strength given in the resolution, G.O.Ms.No.2125 Education dated 2-7-1949 may stand.

22510 P3/48 (LF II) pp41-29

pp1-2 of Sec. notes

(Y) ~~93-4-49~~

2. In my letter Rc.No.544 E1/48 dated 28-10-1949 I requested the Government to approve my proposal requiring all Elementary Schools and Primary Department of Secondary Schools where the medium of instruction is not the Regional language to provide for the teaching of it in Standards III to V of Elementary Schools and classes 3 to 5 of Secondary Schools. My proposal may kindly be approved and incorporated in the modified G.O. to be issued in place of G.O.No.2125 Education.

(Y) ~~93-4-49~~

p2 ante

3. Since according to G.O.No.2125 Education provision is to be made for the mother-tongue of the minority communities and also in view of the recommendation contained in para.2 of this letter which will meet other ~~classes~~ cases I consider that the provision in the resolution "In order to facilitate the switching over to the Regional language as the medium in the Secondary stage, children should be given the option of answering questions in their mother tongue for the first two years after the Junior Basic Stage" appears to be unnecessary.

(Y) ~~93-4-49~~

p5 of Sec. notes

4. As regards Secondary Schools, the terms of G.O.No. 2125 are more favourable. In practice it has already been done for several decades in this Province though in a different form and exclusively for Muslims in the running of Muslim Secondary Schools with even a smaller ratio of Urdu pupils than what is envisaged in the resolution.

Yours faithfully,

9.12.49

For Director of Public Instruction.

7.12.49

VS 7/12

7.12.49

-2- 20

to justify a separate school in an area, the medium of instruction in that school should be the mother tongue of the pupils, and

(ii) The study of the regional language should be compulsory for these students throughout the Secondary School Course.

11/12/49 12-12-49

11-12-49

NOTE:- The points referred to above are those examined in page 7 and 9 of the Sectional Notes below.

11/12/49 12-12-49

11.12.49

13/12

To

The ~~D.P.I.~~

10/12

21/ 15

No.F.15-16/49.D.1.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

NEW DELHI 3, THE DECEMBER, 1949

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
29 DEC 1949
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

From
The Secretary to the Government of India.

To
The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Department of Education & Public Health,
MADRAS.

Subject:- RESOLUTION REGARDING MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AT SCHOOL STAGES ADOPTED AT THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE HELD ON 19TH & 20TH AUGUST, 1949.

10/502

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of the above resolution passed at the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference held in August, 1949 and to request that necessary action may kindly be taken to implement the recommendations.

pp22-3

Yours faithfully,

B. Chatterjee

(B.Chatterjee)
for Secretary to the Govt. of India.

KRT.
C.30

22/

16

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Resolution passed at the Provincial Education Ministers' Conference held on 19th & 20th August, 1949.

The following is the text of the resolution passed at the Provincial Ministers' Conference regarding medium of instruction in schools:-

Primary Education

"The medium of instruction and examination in the Junior Basic Stage must be the mother tongue of the child and where the mother tongue is different from the Regional or State language, arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother tongue by appointing at least one teacher, provided there are not less than 40 pupils speaking the language in the whole school or ten such pupils in a class. The mother tongue will be the language declared by the parent or guardian to be the mother tongue. The Regional or State language, where it is different from the mother tongue, should be introduced not earlier than class III and not later than the end of the Junior Basic Stage. In order to facilitate the switching over to the Regional Language as medium in the Secondary Stage, children should be given the option of answering questions in their mother tongue, for the first two years after the Junior Basic Stage.

Same as on p/p. 15-16 ante

In the Secondary Stage, if the number of pupils, whose mother tongue is a language other than the Regional or State language, is sufficient to justify a separate school in an area, the medium of instruction in such a school may be the mother tongue of the pupils. Such schools, if organised and established by private societies or agencies, will be entitled to recognition and grants-in-aid from Government according to the prescribed rules. The Government will also provide similar facilities in all Government, Municipal and District Board schools where one-third of the total number of pupils of the school request for instruction in their mother tongue. The Government will also require aided schools to arrange for such

P.T.O.

23

instruction, if desired by one-third of the pupils provided that there are no adequate facilities for instruction in that particular language in the area. The Regional Language will, however, be a compulsory subject throughout the Secondary Stage.

"The arrangements prescribed above will in particular be necessary in metropolitan cities or places where a large number of people speaking different languages live or areas with a floating population speaking different languages."

'SRG'
150-24/12/49-D.

E & PH (Pol) Dept.

Please see the letter from the Govt. of India, Ministry of ~~Defence~~ Edn on pp 21-23 above. Action has already been taken on the resolution of the Confce on pp 22-3 above. May be filed.

30-12-49

29/12/49

29.12.49

24

17

Education Department

From
The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras

To
The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department

Rc 544 E1/48 dated 2.1.50

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
5 - JAN 1950
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

Sir,

Subject: Education - Elementary and Secondary - Medium of instruction - Resolution of the conference of Education Ministers

Reference:- Government Memo No. 71129-B1/49-3 Edn dated 13.12.49

pp 19-20 ante

(g)/93-4 of

115/9/49

In G.O. Ms No. 2125 Edn dated 2.7.49 Government prescribed a strength of 45 pupils for the three forms in Secondary schools viz Forms I to III and Forms IV to VI. Subject to the strength prescribed and subject to the availability of qualified teachers, it is open to private agencies to open such schools and they will be recognised and aided in the same way as other educational institutions. I also invite the attention of Government in this connection to their letter No 4311-B1/49-2 Edn dated 14.11.49. Point one is therefore acceptable.

(N)/8-9

(Cmo 22510 B1/49 - pp 1-2 of in 2 F II)

In para 3 of my letter Rc 544 E1/48 dated 28.10.49 it was suggested that in institutions where neither the first language nor the medium of instruction happens to be a regional language, the second language to be studied by the pupils should be the regional language throughout the Secondary school course. Subsequently the Expert Committee appointed by Government in G.O. Ms 3163 Edn dated 14.10.49 decided that Hindi be taught from Forms I to VI as a second language. Please see the copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Expert Committee held on 30.11.49 submitted with my letter Rc 2323 E1/49 dated 7.12.49.

(D)

p 19 in L.F. I

p 19 of L.F. I

In the same minutes the Committee resolved that the regional language in Forms II to VI should consist of two parts permitting the study of a classical or any other language under part (b) in Forms II and III and under part (a) in Forms IV to VI. I recommend that the resolution of the Expert Committee may be modified so as to include the study of the mother-tongue also where the mother-tongue is different from the regional language and that if the first language (mother-tongue) is not a regional language, it should be studied compulsorily under part (b) of Forms II and III and under part (a) of Forms IV to VI.

page 39 of L.F. I (Duplicate)

Yours faithfully,

4/1/50
for Director of Public Instruction.

Vk 3,1
3.1.50

14.1.50

p 19 in LF I pp 7 of in LF II

The receipt of the reply from the DPI to the memos in the L.F.s. are necessary to take further action in this file. This file may lie over till the Dir's replies are recd.

6/1/50
6.1.50

7-1-50

25/ 18

Copy of letter Rc.No.544-E1/48 dated 28-10-1949 from the Director of Public Instfuction, to the Secretary to Government, Education and Public Health Department.

Sub: Schools - Elementary and Secondary - Medium of instruction - Study of languages under the Reorganised scheme- Policy to be defined - Requesting.

(y) 93-49

The policy of the Government of India is that the medium of instruction both at the Elementary and Secondary school stages should be the mother tongue of the pupils. This has been accepted by the Government of Madras. But according to G.O.No.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949 two conditions have to be fulfilled before the opening of schools solely intended for linguistic minorities including Muslims and adopting the mother tongue of the pupils as the medium of instruction, namely, (1) that the requirements regarding the minimum strength prescribed in the G.O. are satisfied and (2) the necessary permission is granted by the Director of Public Instruction. In view of the policy of the Government of India, the second condition is not necessary. There is therefore no need for the procedure to include the exercise of the discretion allowed in the G.O. I request that the above G.O. may be kindly modified to the extent specified above.

(True copy)

26

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (B) 19

EDUCATION - Secondary - Regional language as medium of instruction - Option to answer question papers in examinations in the mother tongue for first two years.

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p189 p249

From the Director of Public InstructionR.C.No.544-E1/48 dated 6.12.49, ~~the 9th December 1949~~, & 2.1.50.

MEMO NO. 71129-B/49-4 Edn 4/3/50.

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6/3

4/3/50

p39 [illegible] Sec. notes.

In order to facilitate the switching over to the regional language as the medium of instruction in the secondary school stage, the Conference of the Education Ministers has resolved that children should be given the option to answer question papers in the examinations in their mother tongue for the first two years after the Junior Basic stage. The Director of Public Instruction

P.T.O.

-2-
27

is requested to report whether there will be any extra cost to Government if the above facility is afforded to the students and if so, to furnish an estimate of cost at an early date.

3/3/50

4/3/50

3.3.50

Approved by Secy in the note

To

The D.P.I.

7/3

B

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

AS II

20

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
13 APL 1950
2029
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

From

The Director of Public Instruction,
Madras.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education ~~and Public H ealth~~ Department, Madras.

Sir,

Rc.No. 544 E1/48 dated 10.4.'50

Sub: Education - Secondary - Regional language as medium of instruction - Option to answer question papers in examinations in the mother tongue for first two years.

Ref: Govt. Memo. No. 71129 B /49-4 Edn., dated 4.3.'50.

pp 26-27 ante

The option to answer question papers in the examinations in the mother tongue will arise mainly in the case of schools where Urdu is the medium of instruction. If the Muslim pupils who received instruction through the medium of Urdu in the Elementary Schools join a school where the medium of instruction is in the Regional language and if they are permitted to answer the question papers in Urdu, their answer scripts will have to be valued by Muslim Secondary Grade teachers. If a Muslim Secondary Grade teacher is available in the school the difficulty can be over come. If such a teacher is not available in the school, other arrangements will have to be made by the schools.

2. Where a teacher knowing the mother - tongue of the minority of pupils is on the staff, the suggestion can be given effect to without any cost, but in other schools it may not be quite practicable as external examiners may not be easily available and even if available, they may not be aware of the standards to maintain uniformity with those of other pupils. Therefore, what is actually being now done in bilingual Elementary and Secondary Schools with a staff of bilingual teachers and unilingual teachers in both languages (eg. Tamil and Telugu in Chittoor district) may continue to be done.

12/4

for Director of Public Instruction.

grd.
11.4.

11/4
11.4.

~~Two drafts~~

29

Education Department(B)

21

Schools - Elementary and Secondary - Medium of instruction - Decisions reached at the Education Ministers' Conference-Implementation-Orders passed.

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41-42
10/5

pp10-16 g

From the Deputy Secretary, Govt.of India, Ministry of Education, No.3183/49/D1 d/ 9-9-1949.

p18 g

From the D.P.I. Rc.No.544-E1/48 dated the 6th ~~Decemberxx~~ December 1949.

pp21-23 g

From the Secretary to the Govt.of India, Ministry of Education, No.F.15-16/49-D1 dated December 1949

p24 g

From the Director of Public Instruction, Rc.No.544-E1/48 dated 2-1-1950.

p28 g

Do Do dated 10-4-1950.

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ORDER MS NO. 1466 EDUCATION, dated 10-5-1950

A 10/5

At the Conference of the Education Ministers held in August 1949, certain decisions were reached in regard to the medium of instruction in elementary and secondary schools. The Government have considered them and they pass the following orders:-

p21 g

(i) In elementary schools the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue of the pupils. Facilities for such instruction should be afforded to minority students speaking a language different from the regional language provided there is a strength of 10 pupils per class or forty for the whole school and such students should be taught the regional language not earlier than III standard:

pp1-2 of Sec. notes

The regional language which is generally the mother tongue of the pupils in the areas concerned, is already the medium of instruction in elementary schools in this State, ~~In respect of students belonging to linguistic monorities~~, The Government have already fixed a minimum strength of 10 pupils per class or thirty per school, for the provision of facilities for giving instruction in a language other than the regional language to students belonging to linguistic minorities. ~~No further action is therefore necessary.~~

(y)
402125 Edn
2/7/45

Orders will be issued separately in regard to the study of the regional language by the monority students.

(ii) Students should be given option to answer question papers in their mother tongue for the first two years in secondary schools, to facilitate the switching over to the regional language as medium of instruction:-

pp 3 to 4(a) of the Sec. notes.

This question will arise only in respect of students from elementary schools where a language different from the regional language is the medium of instruction. This option to answer quest in papers in their mother tongue can be allowed in general secondary schools, where the medium of instruction is the regional language, only if a Muslim teacher is available in it and if not other arrangements will have to be made. The present practice of employing bi-lingual and ~~un~~ uni lingual teachers in such schools will be continued.

pp 4 to 4(a) of the Sec. notes

(iii) In secondary schools, provision to receive instruction through mother tongue should be made provided one-third of the total number of pupils require such instruction and local bodies and private managements providing such instruction should be allowed the usual grant. If the number of pupils in an area is sufficient to justify the opening of a separate school, the instruction in that school should be through the mother-tongue of the pupils:-

pp 5-8 of Sec notes

The minimum strength prescribed by Government for the provision of instruction through a language other than ~~thex~~ the regional language is 45 pupils for the three forms(forms I to III and Forms IV to VI) and this will be adhered to. It is open to local bodies and private managements to establish separate schools providing instruction in a language other than the regional language or to provide such instruction in existing schools. They will be recognised and aided as other institutions.

(iv) The study of regional language should compulsory throughout the secondary school stage for students receiving instruction through a language other than the regional language.

pp 9-10(b) of the Sec notes

The Government have decided that from 1950-51 onwards, instead of the regional language any Indian language or a classical language or any other language ~~should be studied~~ may be studied as the first language for six periods a week; the medium of instruction being ~~in~~ the regional language irrespective of the first language, except where it is specially provided for, for the minorities under conditions prescribed by them.

Students receiving instruction through the medium of a language other than the regional language will be few and if the regional language is to be taught to them, they will have to study four languages. The Govt.do not consider that it would be possible to make such a provision in the School curriculam ~~. It may be left to those~~ and that it may be left ~~them~~ to such students ~~will have to~~ to study the regional language privately, if they so desire ~~desire to familiarise themselves with the regional language.~~

To
The D.P.I.
The Secy.to the G.of I.
Ministry of Edn.
New Delhi.
The Regr.of Universities.
Three S.cs.

12/5

24/4/50

24.4.50

27.4.50

27.4.50

PTO

II 32

Education Deptt.(B)

EDUCATION - Elementary and Secondary -Medium of Instruction- Amendment to G.O.No.2125 Edn. dated the 2nd July 1949 - Issued.

***

Read: G.O.No.2125 Education, dated the 2nd July 1949

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C.No.544-E1/48 dated the 28th Octr.'49

MEMO NO. 71129-B/49-6 Edn dt 10/5/50

(The discretion allowed to the DPI in the previous order has been removed)

The following will be substituted for paragraph 1 of G.O.No.2125 Education, dated the 2nd July 1949:-

" In view of the hardships reported to have arisen from the enforcement of the regional language as a medium of instruction, the Governmen have decided that the linguistic minorities including Muslims, whose mother tongue is different from the regional language should be allowed to receive instruction through the medium of thei mother tongue, or any other language other than the regional langu provided there is a minimum streng of ten pupils per class or thirty per school in elementary schools and 45 pupils for the three forms in secondary schoo viz., Forms I to III and Forms IV to VI."

To
The D.P.I.
The Registrars of
Universities
(three copies)

12/5

3 spare copies

24/4/50

24.4.50

27.4.50.

33

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C

No. F.15-16/49-D.I.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

New Delhi 3, the 2nd June, 1950.

From

The Secretary to the Government of India.

To

The Secretary to the Government of Madras,
Education Department,
MADRAS.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
JUN 1950
14215
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Subject:- Medium of Instruction in elementary and Secondary Schools.

(F) 29-31G

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the copy of the G.O. Ms. No. 1466/Edn., dated 10th May, 1950, endorsed to this Ministry. The sub-para of clause (ii) may kindly be clarified.

(F) 30G

Yours faithfully,

for Secretary.

"RLR"

84

Education Deptt.(B) 85

Letter Ref.No. 14215 B/50-1 Edn d 12.6.50

13/6.

12/6/50

14/6

To
The Secretary to the Govt.of India,
Ministry of Education, Govt.of India, New Delhi.

Sir,

Sub: Education-Secondary - Medium of instruction-Option to answer question papers in mother tongue for the first two years.

Ref: Your letter No.F.15-16/49-DI dated 2-6-1950.

p/cf

The question of allowing students to answer question papers in the examinations in their mother tongue during the first two years(Forms I and II) in secondary schools will arise only in the case of those coming from elementary schools ~~, where instruction would have been imparted~~ which impart instruction through the medium of a language other than the regional language, especially if such schools happen to be schools mainly intended for Muslims, ~~where~~ with Urdu as the medium of instruction. ~~was Urdu.~~ If the Muslim pupils from such elementary schools are allowed the option to answer their question papers in Urdu instead of in the regional language, after they are admitted into secondary schools where the medium of instruction is the regional language their answer papers will have to be valued by ~~Muslim~~ Muslim Secondary Grade Teachers ~~who know~~ with proficiency in Urdu, and this will be possible only if such a teacher is available on the staff of the

(F) 28 + 30 cf

35/~~7~~

schools. In schools, where such teachers are not available it may not be quite practicable to secure the services of external examiners to have the papers valued as they will be unsuitable for the purpose. ~~Therefore~~, In the circumstances, what is actually being done in bilingual Elementary and Secondary schools (e.g. schools where Tamil + Telugu are the media) ~~with~~ which have a staff of bilingual teachers ~~and~~ or unilingual teachers ~~for~~ for both languages will ~~continue to~~ be done in the case of those schools also —

Yours faithfully

F/[illegible]

Long p 28 of in F

G.R.S.
6-6-50
K.S.K.
6-6-50

10.6.50

12/6.

Note

The draft is based upon the D.P.I.'s reply on p 28 of in E.O.M. 1466 Edn dated 10.5.50 - Please also see the pages 4 - 4(a) of sectional notes in that e.o.

10.6.50.

2/6.

F

Spl

Secy. E. & P.H:

26

It has been decided by the Ministry of Education, India, that the proposed Conference of the Provincial Education Ministers be held at Delhi on the 19th and 20th August 1949. The Agenda for the Conference will be:

(1) To determine the policy in regard to the Medium of Instruction at all School stages and how to enforce it; and

(2) To consider the problem of Juvenile Delinquency in the country.

I intend flying to Delhi on the 18th. The D.P.I. or somebody whom he might depute, may be asked to come with me as I have little time to equip myself with all particulars. He may be permitted to perform the journeys to and fro by air. The place and time of the meetings will be intimated later on.

KM
7/8

60622

SECRETARY, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
9 AUG 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

Inform D.P.I. at once

9/8

A draft memo to the D.P.I. is submitted below for approval. A copy of the minutes of H.M. (Edn) above may be sent to the Home Dept. no. so that they may furnish the connected file or other papers relating to the problem of Juvenile Delinquency for use at the proposed conference

USK
9/8/49

9-8-49

With reference to the instructions of the Secretary, a draft telegram and a no. note to the Home Dept are submitted below for approval

USK
9-8-49

9-8-49

9/8

a copy of the minutes of notes thereon to Home Dept

at once
9/8/49

9/8

E. to 1140 a.m.
60622 B1/49-2 Edn
9/8/49

C.S.R.
E.A.

(Telegram to Humayun Kabir, Jt. Edl. Adviser, Govt. of India, dated the 10th Aug. '49). p3g

U.O. to Home Department, No.60622-BI/49-3 Edn. dated 10-8-1949. p4g

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From the Director of Public Instruction, C.No.2315-E1/49 p5g

dated 10--8--1949.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT 52517 CSR 11 JUL 1949

Please see the letter from the Director of Public Instruction on page 5 c.f. A draft memo permitting the DPI to accompany H.M.(E & L) to the conference is submitted below for approval. The file may be sent to Finance U.O. for acceptance of the memo before issue. ~~After issue, the file may be circulated to H.M. with reference to the minutes on page 1 ante.~~

A 11/8/49

11-8-49

11/8/49

S/ Fin (CSR) 11/8

Fin U.O. No 60622 BI/49-1 Edn 11/8/49

The draft memo may be accepted.

11/8/49

12/8/49

E. & H. (BI)

DS Edn

Finance U.O. 52517-CSR-1 12/8/49.

12/8

[Memo. no. 60622-BI/49-5 Edn d/ 12/8/49] p6g

ASST. SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 61654 12 AUG 1949 EDUCATION DEPT.

Please see the note received from the Govt of India in regard to the medium of instruction in schools vide CF, one of the subjects to be discussed in the Education Conference to be held on the 19th & 20th August 1949.

2. The resolution of the Govt of India d/ August 1948 was placed before the Cabinet on 12.2.49 and it was decided that the resolution should be accepted. The implications of the Cabinet decision were examined

page 47-9

pages 29-37

G.O. No 2125 Edn 2-7-49

27

and the matter was again placed before the Cabinet for clarification of certain points especially in connection with the provision to be made for linguistic minorities to receive instruction through the medium of a language other than the regional language. Attention is solicited to the note for the Cabinet & orders thereon on pp 29-37 cf and 84-92 cf in G.O. No 2125 Edn d/ 2-7-49. Under this order in respect of linguistic minorities including Muslims whose mother tongue is different from the regional language, the DPI has discretion to permit instruction being given through the medium of their mother tongue or any language other than the regional language provided there is a minimum strength of 10 pupils per class or thirty per school in Elementary schools & primary departments of Secondary schools and 45 for three forms viz Forms I to III and Forms IV to VI. The minimum strength fixed by this Govt for Elementary schools is more liberal than the strength of 40 pupils referred to on page 2 cf.

(Y)

copy at ~~p 92 cf~~ (Y)

3. The arrangement contemplated for providing instruction through the medium of a language other than the regional language is the opening of parallel sections in the existing schools for such pupils. In order to encourage non-Govt agencies to open & maintain such parallel sections in bilingual & multilingual areas, it has been suggested that teaching grants should be made on a liberal basis, i.e. in excess of the usual half & two thirds of the approved net cost in the case of secondary schools under local bodies & private managements respectively if a case is made out by the management concerned for such differential treatment. The matter is under

4.

linked file - DPI asked.

separate consideration. In regard to the establishment of separate schools for linguistic minorities referred to at X on page 2 cf, it is submitted that the Govt have in the past opened a few schools for Muslims only in areas where there is a predominant Muslim population. It was ~~decided~~ declared in G.O. No 266 Edn d 7.2.48, that while Govt are against the starting and maintenance of separate schools as a policy, the present separate schools may be continued for five years but without any commitment to continue them after that period. This has not been modified yet. If linguistic minorities are prepared to make special arrangements at their own cost the Govt will have no objection to recognition being granted to such schools. If the schools are to be aided, the minimum strength will be insisted on. In connection with the question of grant of special aid referred to above, H.M. (Edn) has minuted as follows:-

"My view is that if a linguistic minority does not want to learn in the Regional language but wants the privilege of learning in its own mother tongue they must pay for it themselves and we need not deviate from the ordinary scale".

p 5 ref in linked file

4 With reference to the two representations referred to on pp 4 + 5 cf. it is submitted that no such secret circulars have been issued in respect of Muslim schools where Urdu is the medium of instruction and that the suggestion that every Elementary + Secy school in Tamilnad should use Telugu as medium of instruction for every Telugu boy or girl is impracticable. ~~The~~ suggestion has already been considered + recorded — vide Go 1569 Edn 16/5/49. As already noted above ~~[illegible]~~ special arrangements can be made where there are a sufficient number of pupils for whom instruction has to be provided through the medium of a language other than the regional language and if qualified teachers to give instruction ~~[illegible]~~ through the medium of the language required are available.

(Z)

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5. The file may be circulated to H.M. (Edn + L) for use at the conference.

[H.M. (E & L) has programmed to leave Madras on 16-8-49.]

BSK
13.8.49

13-8-49

S 15/8

H.M. (E & L)

KM
25/8

~~It is presumed that no further action is necessary in this file. If so,~~ ~~The~~ papers may be filed with G.O. 2125 Edn dt 2.7.49.

26/8

(Y)

25/8/49

BSK
25.8.49

26/8/49

Please see the the copy of the proceedings of the conference of the Educational Ministers held on the 19th and 20th of August on pages 11-16 cf and the minutes of H.M.(E & L) extracted on pages 10-~~16~~ C.F. The decisions arrived at the conference have been examined in the sectional notes below.

~~pages 93-94 cf~~ (Y)

2. Attention is solicited to the last para of the proceedings on page ~~10~~ 16 C.F. The latest orders in G.O. No 2125 Edn dated 2-7-49 relates to the medium of instruction for the linguistic minorities whose mother tongue is different from the regional language, but no clear orders have been issued by Govt as to what should be the medium of instruction in Elementary and Secondary schools although the regional language is adopted as the medium of instruction. It seems therefore necessary to consult the D.P.I. first and ask him to report what

A

modifications are necessary to the existing practice. Perhaps his opinion may be obtained as to whether this may be referred to the Committee proposed to be constituted.

The file may be cirrculated to H.M.(Edn) for orders with reference to the minutes extracted at page 10 C-F.

KSK
1.10.49

8-10-49

A.S II
10/10/49

S

H.M.(Edn)

Except for clarification no orders are required in respect of A on prepage, because we have declared that the regional language will be the medium of instruction, and are acting accordingly. The exception made in favour of linguistic minorities has been clarified in G.O of 2-7-49.

No further action on the resolutions of the Delhi conference appears necessary, except to the extent indicated in the sectional notes

(Y)

H.M (E & L)

13/4

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14/2

Refer to D.P.I. ~~in~~ all matters in sec notes
KM
10/10

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
17 OCT 1949
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

The draft memo below is for approval.

17/10/49
KSK
17/10/49

18/10/49

A.S II
18/10/49

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19/7

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p17g (Memo No. 71129--BI/49-2 Edn. dated the 19th Oct. 1949).
p18g From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 544-E1/48 dated 6--12--1949.
pp19-20g (Memo No. 71129--BI/49-3 Edn. dated the 13th Dec. 1949)
p24g From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 544-E1/48 dated 2 -1--1950.

Please see the letter from the Director of Public Instruction on pages 18 and 24 c.f. The further notes in the sectional notes are for approval.

2. Attention is, in this connection invited to the letter from the Director extracts on page 25 c.f. In the circumstances stated therein, the words "Exercise his discretion" occurring in G.O.No.2125 Edn.dated 2-7-1949 may be omitted.

May agree
KM
1/3

(Y) ~~92-49~~

This involves an amendment of item (1) of the cabinet's decision at page 92 of of (Y).
14-2-50

3. The file may be circulated to H.M.(E & L) for orders on the point in para 2 above and also on those examined in the sectional notes below.

7/2/50
KSK
12.2.50

14-2-50

S

16/2

SECRETARIAT, EDN. AND P.H. DEPT.
2 MAR 1950
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

H.M.(E.& L.)

See Sec. notes
KM
1/3

The further notes on pp 4, 10 to 10(a) of the Sectional notes below are for approval.

~~27~~/2

3/3/50.
KSK
3/3/50

4-3-50

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4/3

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pp26-7g [Memo. no. 71129. B/49. 4 Edn. dated 4.3.50]

p28g From the D.P.I., RC. no. 544-E1/48 d 10.4.50.

Please see the letter from the D.P.I. on page 28 g. The further notes on pages 4 to 4(a)

B

71129 B/49.

and pages 10(a) to 10(b) of the sectional notes below are for approval.

2. The file may be circulated to H.M (E&L) for orders on the points noted in those pages.

18-4-50

17-4-50.

19-4-50.

H.M. (E.L.).

Have already approved with the notes

KM

The drafts below are for approval. Finance may see before issue.

23/4/50.

27-4-50

24/4/50

27/4/50

Fin.

Finance (Edn)

This file deals with the implementation of the decisions reached at the Education Ministers' Conference held in August 1949. The decisions arrived at the Conference have been examined by the Edn dept in the sectional notes below. They do not seem to call for any special remarks in this dept.

The draft order below, which is self-explanatory, may be perused and the case returned to Edn dept.

5/5/50

Edn.

1/5/50

Edn U.O. No. 71129 B/49-8 Edn

27/4/50

~~[illegible]~~

Fin U.O. 30560 Edn-I

6/5/50

SECRETARY
21 APL 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
2? APL 1950
30560
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
10384
8 MAY 1950
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

9

Edn Department (B).

30

Please see the note of the Finance Dept. on p. 8 ante. The draft order & draft letter below may now be issued.

8/5/50.

8/5/50

10/5/50

[illegible]

31

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE.

In the Junior Basic Stage (Elementary Schools), the medium of instruction and examination should be the mother tongue of the pupils. In respect of the minorities speaking a language other than the regional language provision should be made for the instruction through the medium of mother tongue, provided there is a strength of 10 pupils per class or 40 in the whole school. These students should be taught the regional language from not earlier than the III Std.

Page 159

OFFICE NOTE.

The regional language which is generally the mother tongue of the pupils in the particular areas concerned, is the medium of instruction and examination in elementary schools. The minimum strength prescribed by this Government for the provision of facilities, for linguistic minority students, for receiving instruction through the medium of mother tongue or any language other than the regional language is 10 pupils per class or thirty per school, and subject to this strength, the Director of Public Instruction has been authorised to permit schools to give such instruction. This strength is more liberal than that prescribed by the Conference.

(y) | ~~93-49~~
G.O. 2125 Edn
2/7/49

In respect of the study of the regional language as an additional language, the Government have, so far as the Muslim Elementary Schools are concerned, already ordered that the regional language should be taught to the students from III standard or earlier. This order will have to be modified that ~~the study of the~~ regional language should be taught from III standard, as according to the ~~decison~~ decision of the conference, its study should not be begun earlier than the III Std. Similarly, minority students having as their mother tongue, a language other than the regional language or Urdu should be taught the regional language from the III Standard. It is not clear whether this will necessitate the appointment of a separate teacher. ~~and~~ If ~~so~~, a

(S)
G.O. 266 Edn para (3)
7/2/48

PTO

separate teacher is employed additional expenditure will have to be incurred ~~whether it will involve in any expenditure~~ from Provincial funds. ~~For orders whether~~ The D.P.I. may be consulted.

19/9/49
29.9.49

7-10-49

A.S II
18/10/49

S

Additional staff will probably be necessary - consult DPI

(Government Memorandum No.71129-BI/49-2 Edn. dated 19-10-1949.) p.17g

From the D.P.I., R.C.No.544-E1/48 dated the 6th December 1949. p.18g

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Remarks of the D.P.I.

(Y) ~~93-4g~~

In G.O.No.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949, the Govt. of Madras have fixed a minimum strength of ten pupils per class or thirty per school in elementary schools and primary department of secondary schools for instruction in the mother tongue of pupils. The resolution adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Edn. however fixed the minimum strength for instruction in the mother tongue at not less than 40 pupils in the whole school. As the strength prescribed by the Government of Madras is more liberal than the strength given in the resolution, G.O.Ms.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949 may stand.

(Y)

L.F. (Dis [illegible])

2. In my letter R.C.No.544-E1/48 dated 28-10-1949 I requested the Govt. to approve my proposal requiring all elementary schools and primary department of secondary schools where the medium of instruction is not the regional language to provide for the teaching of it in standards III to V of elementary schools and classes 3 to 5 of secondary schools. My proposal may kindly be approved and incorporated in the modified G.O. to be issued in place of G.O.No.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949.

OFFICE NOTE.

Please see the remarks of the D.P.I. extracted above. In the circumstances stated in para 1 above, the minimum strength already prescribed for the provision of facilities for teaching thro' the medium of a language other than the regional language in elementary schools may stand. The question of providing for the teaching of the regional language in standards 3 to 5 or classes 3 to 5 of such schools is being considered separately and no action is necessary in this file on this point.

12/2/50

16/2

1/3

32

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE.

pages 15-16g

In order to facilitate the switching over to the regional language as the medium of instruction in the secondary stage, children should be given the option to answer questions in the examinations in their mother tongue for the first two years after the Junior Basic stage.

OFFICE NOTE.

The intention seems to be that the minority students who received instruction in their mother tongue (or any language other than the regional language) in the elementary schools should be given the option to answer question papers in the examinations in their mother tongue in Forms I and II in secondary schools. There seems to be no objection to allow this. The Director may be consulted.

19/9/49
29.9.49

7-10-49

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p17g

(Government Memo No.71129-BI/49-2 Edn. dated 19--10--1949)

p18g

From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 544--EI/48 dated the 9th December 1949.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

(Y) 93-4g

Since according to GO.No.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949, provision is to be made for the mother tongue of the minority communities and also in view of the recommendation contained in para 2 of this letter which will meet other cases, I consider that the provision in the resolution "In order to facilitate the switching over to the regional language as the medium of instruction in the secondary stage, children should be given the option of answerring questions in their mother tongue for the first two years after the Junior Basic Stage" appears to be unnecessary.

p18g - dealt with on p2 ante

OFFICE NOTE.

Please see the remarks of the DPI extracted above. The Director's views contained therein may be concurred in.

9/2/50
12/2/50

14-2-50

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D.P.I's reply does not comprehend stray students who may have attended elementary schools teaching

P.T.O

in their mother, and are compelled to attend Secondary schools, where their number does not justify their mother tongue. The facility proposed may therefore be allowed

16/2

Is there any additional expense in allowing this facility

KM
1/3

The D.P.I. may be consulted. The draft memo below is for approval.

3/3/50

3.3.50

(Approved by Secy on p17 of the main notefile)

[Memo. no. 7129-B/49-4 Edn dated 4.3.1950] pp 26-7 G

From the D.P.I., RC. no. 544-E1/48 dated 10.4.50. p 28 G

The D.P.I. reports that the question of allowing option to the students to answer question papers (in the mother tongue) for a period of two years after the elementary school stage, will arise mainly in the case of schools where Urdu is the medium of instruction. This option can be allowed in a general school (where the medium of instruction is the regional language) if a Muslim Secondary Grade teacher is available in it and if not, other arrangements will have to be made. The Director, therefore, suggests that the employment of a staff of bi-lingual and uni-lingual teachers in such schools (which is already being done in schools in bi-lingual & multi-lingual areas) may be continued. As this arrangement is already in

p. 28 G

P.T.O.

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existence, ~~apparently~~, ~~there will be no~~ there may not be much extra cost to Government in accepting the Director's suggestion. The Director's suggestion may, therefore, be accepted.

17/4/50

17.4.50.

18/4/50

19.4.50

KM
20/4

P.T

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE.

In secondary schools provision for the study through the mother tongue which is different from the regional language should be made, if one third of the total number of pupils of the schools require such instruction, provided there are no such facilities in the area. Schools under local bodies and private managements providing such facilities should be allowed grant according to the usual rates.

page 16g

OFFICE NOTE.

(9)|~~93-94g~~

According to G.O.No.2125 Education, dated the 2nd July 1949, ~~the~~ students belonging to the linguistic minority communities are eligible to receive instruction through their mother tongue or any language ~~of ther~~ other than the regional language, provided there is a strength of 45 pupils for the three Forms (Forms I to III and Forms IV to VI) requiring instruction in that language. Schools providing such instruction are eligible for the usual teaching grant. The question of giving grants for such schools (which open parallel sections with the medium of instruction in a language other than ~~the~~ regional language) at full net cost is under consideration separately. For orders whether the strength decided on at the conference, namely, one third of the total number of pupils in the whole school should be accepted and the usual grant given to the schools. The DPI may be consulted

Vide the memo on pp 6-7 g of the linked file.
(printed

The D.P.I.'s views may be obtained.
7-10-49

19/9/49

29.9.49

7-10-49

S 13
x

p 17 g
p 18 g

(Government Memo No. 71129-BI/49-2 Edn. dated 19-10-1949)

From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 544--EI/48 dated 9--12--1949.

Remarks of the D.P.I.

(9)|~~93-44g~~

As regards secondary schools, the terms of G.O.No.2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949 are more favourable. In practice, it has already been done for several decades in this Province though in a different form and exclusively for Muslims in the running of Muslim secondary schools with even a smaller ratio of Urdu pupils than what is envisaged in the resolution.

OFFICE NOTE.

Please see the remarks of the DPI extracted

P.T.O.

b/

on page 5 ante. In the circumstances stated therein, the minimum of strength of 45 pupils for the three forms (Forms I to III & Forms IV to VI) prescribed for the provision of facilities for the teaching through the medium of a language other than the regional language in secondary schools need not be altered.

5/2/50

12.2.50

14-2-50

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16/2

1/3

P.T.O

DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE.

Page 16 g

If the number of pupils whose mother tongue is a language other than the regional language is sufficient to justify a separate school in an area, the medium of instruction in that school should be the mother tongue of the pupils.

OFFICE NOTE.

Ⓢ

G.O. 266 Edn
7/2/48

The Government are, as a policy, against the opening and maintenance of denominational schools and they have ordered that the existing separate schools for Muslims will be continued for a period of five years from the school year 1948-49 without any commitment to continue them after that period. If the decision ~~of the~~ arrived at the conference is accepted, the existing separate schools for Muslims will have to be continued permanently and in supersession of the orders issued in G.O.No.266 Education, dated the 7th February 1948, these schools will have to be allowed to have Urdu as the medium of instruction. For orders whether the decision should be accepted and if so, the existing Muslim secondary schools may be ordered to be continued permanently. Such Separate Schools will have to be allowed in the case of other linguistic minorities such as Gujarathi, Marathi etc

Ⓢ

7-10-49

19/9/49

29.9.49

7-10-49

S

This follows from recognising the mother tongue, where the strength is adequate.

13/x

Consult DPI

p17 g (Government Memo No. 71129-BI/49-2 Edn. dated 19-10-1949)

p18 g From the D.P.I., R.C.No.544--EI/48 dated 9--12--1949.

pp.19-20 g Government Memo No. 71129--BI/49--3 Edn. dated 13-12-1949.

p24 g From the D.P.I., R.C.No. 544--E1/48 dated 2nd Jan. 1950.

Remarks of the DPI.

y/ ~~23-4-g~~

In G.O.No.Ms. 2125 Edn. dated 2-7-1949 Government prescribed a strength of 45 pupils for the three forms in

PTO

10/

the study of the mother tongue also where the mother tongue is different from the regional language and that if the first language (mother tongue) is not a regional language it should be studied compulsorily under part (b) of Forms II and III and under part (a) of Forms IV to VI.

Office Note.

Please see the remarks of the DPI extracted above. The recommendations of the Expert Committee in regard to the study of languages in secondary schools are ~~del~~ dealt with separately. No action is therefore necessary in this file.

Linked file I (Distributed)

11.2.50.

14-2-50

S

I have not supported the Recommendation of the Committee [illegible] Hindi should be compulsory. In the circumstances, it is for consideration whether the regional language should be compulsory in respect of those who study the mother-tongue which is not the regional language. If regional language is to be made compulsory, this will mean that the option in respect of Sanskrit and other languages which are allowed in the bracket of 'Second Language' will not continue. This does not seem to be desirable and we may leave the existing position alone.

16/2

H.M (E & L)

I think we ~~[illegible]~~ dealing with this separately with the Expert Com. report

KM

4/3

Subd. that the recommendations of the Expert Committee are dealt with separately. The DPI has been asked to place the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the study of languages in the secondary schools before an urgent meeting of the Provincial Advisory Board of Education in this month.

3/3/50

3/3/50

4-3-50

4/3

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10(a)

The question of study of languages under the reorganised scheme of secondary education was considered by the Provincial Advisory Board of Education at its meeting held on 29-3-50. The Board has made the following recommendations:-

p27 (K)

(1) Any Indian language whether it is the mother tongue or the regional language or a classical language or any other language may be the first language; the medi[illegible]truction will be in the regional language irrespective of the first language, except where it is specially provided for for the minorities under conditions prescribed by Govt.

(2) Hindi may be studied as the second language.

(3) English may be studied as the third language as at present.

It is proposed to place the above recommendations before the Cabinet for orders. If the recommendations are accepted, the students studying a language other than the regional language as the first language ~~will~~ may have no opportunity to study the regional language. At the Conference of the Education Ministers held in August last, it was resolved that the study of the regional language should be compulsory throughout the secondary school stage, even in the case of those receiving instruction ~~the~~ through their mother tongue which is different from the regional language. So far as this State is concerned, instruction through the medium of a language other than the regional language will have to be provided in the case of those taking Hindi , Guzarati, Urdu, etc., and they will have no opportunity to study the regional language. The number of such students will be small and provision for the study of the ~~regional language~~ referred to above will be made only ~~only~~ in a few selected

Vide note at (K)

p16f

P.T.O.

22.10.52

schools. It seems, therefore, that the decision arrived at, at the Conference of the Education Ministers in regard to the study of the regional language by the students having a language other than the regional language as the medium of instruction cannot be given effect to.

G.R.S.
17.4.50

18-4-50

19.4.50.

19.4.50.

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23/3/53
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V.R.S. 10/11/51