

EDUCATION 1950 DEPARTMENT

MS. SERIES.

closed

by
Supt

Gr. O. No. 1786 Edm

DATED. 14. 6. 50.

(15)

Sub Translation and interchange Indian
Literature from one Language to another. ref
from Pres. A. I. C. C. Andrews - papers - Recorded.

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C. No.

Department. Scott, II-74

List of records put up

| Number. | Date. | Department. | Signature of Clerk<br>putting up the paper. | Signature of Clerk<br>removing the paper. |
|---------|-------|-------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
|         |       |             |                                             | 2                                         |

(P.T.O.)



Same as the matter  
at pp 7-9 infra.

INDIAN REPUBLIC

# INTERCHANGE OF LITERATURE

## Representative Organization Needed

The birth of Free India demands that constructive efforts be put forth to produce national culture on uniform lines by bringing out a composite literature made up of the output in different languages.

It has long been the desire of the writer that there should be an organization for inter-provincial publication work, that is to say, the excellent books which are in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marati, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya and Assamese, must be made available to the people speaking different languages, so as to save considerable waste of effort and energy in evolving the same ideas by different authors at different times.

In other words, there should be an organisation composed of at

least ten representatives from each of these language areas whose business it is to evolve a scheme by which the best literature in each of the languages will be made available to the people speaking other languages.

To this end, each province must produce, say, 50 scholars, who amongst themselves cover all the other regional languages of India than their own and to whom the task of translating the literature in these other languages into their own, may be safely entrusted.

I would, therefore, deem it a favour if the public interested in the idea, could gather names of as many friends as possible who an-

**By. Dr. B. PATTABHI  
SITARAMAYYA**

swer this description in order that we may hold a conference of all such friends from different language areas at a central place and elaborate a scheme through which the aforesaid objects can be realised. The very first endeavour of such a body might appropriately be to pool all the literature of Gandhiji and prepare a composite publication in all the regional languages of India.

### Literature on Gandhi

The exhibition that has been organised by the Sarvodaya Samaj in connection with the first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is a magnificent one in that it has gathered amongst other things all available literature on Gandhi and Gandhism. The literature gathered here is mostly in Hindi, English and Gujarati languages. It is possible that there is equally, if not in such abundance, valuable literature in other languages. The Provincial Congress Committees or Publishing Houses may well gather information regarding such publications with full details relating to the publishers and the price of the books. Such a scheme will obviate for the time being and in a limited measure, the disadvantages arising from the fact that India has ten regional languages. It may be that one day the national language will become so widespread and so popular as to

serve as the common vehicle for the whole of India in respect of all national and regional needs. It is not, however, the object of this scheme to visualize such a consummation in the near future. The object is really to enrich the literature in the different regional languages of India on an even scale and minimize the labour of producing such literature by independent original effort. If this proposal is acceptable in general to the public, we can next think of bringing into existence a mechanism for pooling literature and talent and correlating the two by a central non-official agency.

### An Invitation

For this purpose, we may well convene a conference to consider practical measures in this behalf. We may advantageously hold the first conference on the morrow of the conclusion of the sittings of the next session of the All-India Congress Committee.

The writer would, therefore, extend this invitation to all those who are interested in the proposal, so that all necessary preparations may be made well in time for the ensuing sitting which may be held, say, in October 1949.

In putting forward such a proposal one should not be understood to intend or suggest that the sub-national or provincial cultures should one day be obliterated. The object rather is assimilation of such cultures and never their obliteration. Indeed the very idea of enriching these component streams cannot be to efface them. Of course, some may be thinking of the sheep that is fattened before it is slaughtered. But the analogy is so fantastic that it cannot apply. The motivating factor is to minimize labour and maximize results.

Whatever may be our enthusiasm and partiality for our mother-tongues, we cannot be so crass or conservative that we stop the pathways of progress, the channels of enrichment. It cannot be doubted, much less concealed, that the result of such a wide cummingling of literature might ultimately lead to the spread of a common ideology in terms and language which may tend to exhibit a like approximation of phrases, expressions and idioms—a consummation devoutly to be wished for. That day will indeed be a proud day for India when we can evolve a single common tongue rooted in and springing from that magnificent language, worthily considered sacred,—Sanskrit.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA (LEGISLATIVE)

Circular No. CLXVIII.

To

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY (AND  
ALL MINISTRIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
THE FEDERAL COURT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH).

Council House, New Delhi, the 8th December, 1948.

SUBJECT :—Allotment of question time during the Budget Session, 1949.

SIR,

I am directed to inform Honourable Members that in order to enable them to give notices of their questions in time for the ensuing Budget Session of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), which commences on Tuesday, the 1st February, 1949, the allotment of the time available for answering questions by the Honourable Ministers on different days in rotation is set out in the Statement appended to this letter.

Allotment of  
question time.

2. Notice of a question should be addressed to the Secretary and should specify—

Notice of  
questions and  
period of notice.

(a) the official designation of the Minister to whom the question is addressed (*vide* Statement attached); and

(b) the date upon which the answer to the question is desired (*vide* Statement attached). Under Rule 21 of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) Rules of Procedure "not less than ten clear days" notice of a question must be given. In calculating this period of notice both the date on which the notice is received and the date on which the answer is desired have to be excluded.

3. In case a question is wrongly addressed to a Minister not responsible for the subject matter of the question, it will be transferred for answer by the appropriate Minister at the instance of the Ministry concerned.

Questions ad-  
dressed to wrong  
Ministers.

4. A further communication giving detailed information regarding the procedure relating to questions and the subjects for which Honourable Ministers are responsible will issue shortly.

Yours faithfully,

M. N. KAUL,

Secretary.

Copy 2

E. R. #

This idea is excellent  
and may  
be examined  
very carefully.  
I want this for  
consideration  
as part of the  
work. So  
kindly  
expedite  
examination

RM  
14/9

71062  
(M. King)  
Chairman  
other 1/2  
and 1/2

19, Canning Lane,  
New Delhi.

September 8, 1949.

14 SEP 1949

14 SEP 1949

Dear Sir,

I am sending herewith a memorandum on the question of promoting inter-provincial translation of literature that is growing vast in the different language areas of India. You are probably aware that very recently, a Conference was held in Delhi at which it was resolved to promote a cultural association for bringing nearer together the cultures of the Middle-East and South-East Asia and harmonizing them with the Indian culture. Indian culture itself is the result of the confluence of the various tributaries, not less than ten or twelve in number, whose waters have enriched the stream of nationalism both in volume and content.

While the people in the South are little aware of the progress of literature and its vast out-put in other languages like, Gujrati, Marati, Bengali, they do not even keep themselves in close touch with the literature that is growing fast in the four Dravidian languages, - Telugu, Tamil, Canarese and Malayalam. Altogether we have ten languages with a culture and literature of their own. It will be agreed that each province must make arrangements to bring within the ambit of availability for its cultured population the literatures of the remaining nine provinces. To this end, it is necessary to train at least ten people knowing the ten languages of the country in each province. It is not easy to secure such a band of young men devoted to a cause through mere love of ideals and therefore suitable encouragement would have to be given to them. If ten friends are encouraged to study each of the ten languages of the country who are already well up in their own mother tongue, so as to be able to translate into it the literature of those languages, there will be vast output of literature as well as enrichment thereof without involving expenditure of energy in original thought.

Each of the ten scholars may be awarded an honorarium of Rs.1,000 each at the end of their training and this would mean Rs.10,000 a year for ten students. If ten such students are to be trained in each language from each province, each province will have to spend Rs.1 lakh a year. When this scheme is carried on for ten years, it will involve an expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs over a decade and by that time and much earlier indeed, it will be possible to secure the inter-currency of the literature of India and an experiment of this character is likely to lead to vast unknown potentialities including possibly the development of one script. But we need not complicate the single pointed issue on hand.

It is my earnest prayer that you may be good enough to inaugurate the scheme in your province and when this is done, it will be time to hold a conference of the Education Ministers and the Universities and select a suitable Board of Examiners from each of the ten language areas in order to test the capacity of those who have responded to this call.

I shall be obliged if you can possibly send a reply and acquaint me with the progress in your province in this line of thought from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

B. Pattabhi Sitaranayya

(B. Pattabhi Sitaranayya)  
President,  
Indian National Congress.

Shri K. Madhava Menon,  
Education Minister,  
Government of Madras,  
Madras.

INTERCHANGE OF LITERATURE.

BY

DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.



The birth of Free India demands that constructive efforts be put forth to produce national culture on uniform lines by bringing out a composite literature made up of the output in different languages.

It has long been the desire of the writer that there should be an organisation for inter-provincial publication work, that is to say, the excellent books which are in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marati, Kanarese, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya and Assamese, must be made available to the people speaking different languages so as to ~~save~~ considerable waste of effort and energy in evolving the same ideas by different authors at different times. In other words, there should be an organisation composed of at least ten representatives from each of these language areas whose business it is to evolve a scheme by which the best literature in each of the languages will be made available to the people speaking other languages. To this end, each province must produce ~~say~~ 50 scholars who amongst themselves cover all the other regional languages of India than their own and to whom the task of translating the literature in these other languages into their own may be safely entrusted. I would, therefore, deem it a favour if the public interested in the idea, could gather names of as many friends as possible who answer this description in order that we may hold a conference of all such friends from different language areas at a central place and elaborate a scheme through which the aforesaid objects can be realised. The very first endeavour of such a body might appropriately be to pool all the literature of Gandhiji and prepare a composite publication in all the regional languages of India.

The exhibition that has been organised by the Sarvodaya Samaj in connection with the first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is a magnificent one in that it has gathered amongst other things all available literature on Gandhi and

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Gandhism. The literature gathered here is mostly in Hindi, English and Gujarati languages. It is possible that there is equally, if not in such abundance, valuable literature in other languages. The Provincial Congress Committees or Publishing Houses may well gather information regarding such publications with full details relating to the publishers and the price of the books. Such a scheme will obviate for the time being and in a limited measure, - the disadvantages arising from the fact that India has ten regional languages. It may be that one day the national language will become so widespread and so popular as to serve as the common vehicle for the whole of India in respect of all national and regional needs. It is not however the object of this scheme to visualise such a consummation in the near future. The object is really to enrich the literature in the different regional languages of India on an even scale and minimise the labour of producing such literature by independent original effort. If this proposal is agreeable in general to the public, we can next think of bringing into existence a mechanism for pooling literature and talent and correlating the two by a central non-official agency.

For this purpose, we may well convene a conference to concert practical measures in this behalf. We may advantageously hold the first conference on the morrow of the conclusion of the sittings of the next session of the All India Congress Committee. The writer would, therefore, extend this invitation to all those who are interested in the proposal so that all necessary preparations may be made well in time for the ensuing sitting which may be held say in October 1949. In putting forward such a proposal one should not be understood to intend or suggest that the sub-national or Provincial cultures should one day be obliterated. The object <sup>rather</sup> is assimilation of such cultures and never their obliteration. Indeed the very idea of enriching these component streams cannot be to efface them. Of course, some may be thinking of the sheep that is fattened

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C.O. 64654/49.

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KH  
68  
15/9/49

7  
E. & P.H. (G2).  
Memo. No. 64654-22/49-1 Edn. dated 16-9-49.

Interchange of literature.

A copy of a letter dated 8th September 1949 from Sri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Indian National Congress, containing suggestions for the production of inter-Provincial language and literature is forwarded to the D.P.I., with ~~enclosure~~ <sup>a copy of a</sup> memorandum on the subject for very early remarks.

2. The Director is requested to treat the matter as urgent and send an early reply to it as the Govt.

In

To

The D.P.I. (with encls.)

copy of p.5 c.f. and  
pp.7-9 c.f. in original  
to be returned with reply.

15/9/49  
15/9/49

would like to reach an early decision on the subject

15.9.49. 16/9/49  
8 16/9

12

*Handwritten notes in Tamil script, including "செய்து" and "பெற்று".*

R.C.No.2736 L4/49

Office of the  
Director of Public Instruction  
Madras, dated, 17th Oct. 1949.

From The Director of Public Instruction  
Madras.

To The Secretary to Government,  
Education and Public Health Department  
Fort St. George, Madras.



Sir,

Subject:- INTERCHANGE OF LITERATURES.

8/11/42

Reference:- Govt. Memo. No.64654-G2/49-1 Edn.,  
dated 16-9-49.

With reference to the Government Memorandum cited  
above, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of the  
remarks of the Principal, Government Arts College, Madras.  
I agree with his remarks.

2. The enclosures are resubmitted.

Yours faithfully

*Handwritten signature*

For Director of Public Instruction,

SJ/17/10.

*Handwritten notes: 17/10, 18-10-49.*

P.T.O.



Copy of the letter No. 9190/46484-U, dated the 10th Dec. 1949, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Education Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, New Delhi.

SUBJECT:- INDIAN LITERATURE.  
TRANSLATION OF-INTO OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGES.

I am directed to forward for information a copy of the minutes of the conference of Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in this Province and of scholars, convened by the Honourable the Premier on the 1st November 1949, to discuss proposals made by Dr. B.Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Indian National Congress, for translation of literature in Indian languages into other Indian languages with a view to promote the development of a national culture on uniform lines. I am also to enquire whether the Government of India are contemplating any action in this matter and whether they have any information regarding arrangements made in other Provinces in this respect particularly regarding selection of books of merit in languages prevalent in these Provinces which they consider to be of such merit as to justify their translation into other Indian languages.

Statement of decisions arrived at the Conference mentioned in the letter.

- (1) It was necessary to take special steps to promote translations of good literature from one Indian language into other Indian languages with a view to foster the development of a common culture.
- (2) It was not necessary to make special arrangements to train scholars for the purpose of making translations.
- (3) Consideration of the steps to be taken to ensure the publication of translations at reasonable prices and the agency which should undertake such work was postponed.

No.D.156/50.A.I.(Arts)  
Government of India.  
Ministry of Education.

New Delhi 3, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1950

To  
The Secretary,  
Education Department,  
Madras Govt.  
Madras.



Subject:- Translation of Indian literature  
from one language to another.

Sir,

I am directed to invite reference to this Ministry letter of even number of dated the 9th February 1950, on the subject noted above, and to request the favour of an early reply

Yours faithfully

For Dy. Secretary.

Edu (C)

264654/15/49

The main file on this subject has been submitted separately. The interim reply to the Govt of India below is for approval. After some time the papers will be added to the main file.

6/5/50  
15/5/50

15/5/50

18



8955/F/50.

Let. Ref. No. 8955/1=50-1

Edu.d. 8/5/50.

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

6/5/50  
9/5

Sir,

Translation of Indian Literature from  
one language to another.

12

ref

Your Letter. No. P. 156/50 A. 1 (Csts) d. 25/4/50.

I am to state that the matter is  
~~under the consideration of the~~ <sup>being examined</sup> and that reply will  
be sent as ~~soon~~ <sup>early</sup> as possible.

6/5/50

Lib  
8.550

Y. S.

Letter Ref.No. 64654/F/49-3 dated 6.6.50.

To

The President,  
Indian National Congress,  
19, Canning Road, New Delhi.

Sir,

Sub:- Translation of Indian Literature from one language to another.

With reference to your letters dated 20-8-49 and 8-9-49 on the subject cited above, I am directed to state that the Government of Madras accept the need for making the literary achievements in each Indian language available to people speaking other Indian languages. Translations of publications of outstanding merit, e.g. from Bengali to Tamil, etc. even now exist in this State. These publications have been sponsored by private agencies.

2. While the Government of Madras agree that the literary masterpieces in each of the Indian Languages should be made available to areas where other languages are spoken and that this should be done on an organised basis, they do not agree that the <sup>State</sup> Government should sponsor a special organisation for the purpose of the work of this publication on the lines proposed by you. The Government consider that the purpose you have in view will be best achieved (i) by entrusting non-official bodies like the P.E.N. or an All India Sahitya Sammelan with the task of encouraging and rewarding inter-provincial translations, (ii) by enabling such body to give recognition and/or monetary rewards to those showing high proficiency in an Indian language other than their mother-tongue and (iii) by founding in Universities and Colleges endowments for the study of Indian Languages other than the Regional Language. Further, persons with high proficiency in two or more Indian languages and who can do the work of translating publications are even now available. This Government are of opinion that the selection of such capable translators, the framing of schemes for organising, judging and rewarding of translations should be in the hands of the unofficial bodies adverted to or semi-official bodies like the Universities who may perhaps be paid grants in aid in respect of such schemes.

Para 1 on  
p14 y

2nd para  
on p14 y

2.

3. It has been suggested in this connection that a good critical review in English and Hindi dealing with the literature in all the Indian languages will be useful, so as to bring to the notice of all the would-be translators <sup>(the best works in each Indian language)</sup> This Govt. would commend this suggestion to you and, if you accept it, the Government of India may be persuaded to undertake such a publication.

Yours faithfully,

lws  
5.6.50

5/6/50

32 Jan  
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[Signature]

Education Dept. (F) 13

Letter Ref.No. 64654/F/49-4 dated 6.6.50.

To

The Deputy Secretary,  
Govt. of India, Ministry of Education,  
New Delhi (with enclosure).

Sir,

Sub:- Translation of Indian Literature from one language to another.

With reference to your letter No. D.156/50-A.I(Arts) dated 9th February 1950 on the above subject, I am directed to forward two copies of a letter which Government of Madras have addressed to the President of the Indian National Congress.

Yours faithfully,

lws  
5.6.50

5/6

Dr W E  
K M  
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p1-2 aut

C.No. 64654/49.

From Sri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President, Indian National Congress, dated 8-9-1949.

Extract of remarks of H.M.(E.& L.) on the D.O. letter at p.5 c.f., reg. Inter-provincial translation of literature.

" This idea is excellent and may be examined very urgently. I want this for consideration as Part II for next year. So expedite examination."

K.M.,  
14-9-49.  
H.M.(E.& L.)

With reference to the remarks of H.M.(E.& L.) above, a copy of the letter from Sri B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya with enclosure cited above may be forwarded to the D.P.I. for remarks. The draft memo. below is for approval.

15/9/49.

16-9-49

15-9-49.

14 5 / 16  
12 9

The case relates to the proposal of the President of the Indian National Congress for the setting up of an organization for inter-provincial publications work, that is to say for making available to the people speaking different languages the excellent work, in Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Oriya and Assamese. To this end he has proposed that ten persons should be trained to study each of the ten languages, in each province, that each be paid Rs. 1000 a year, as honorarium for the work. The cost of the scheme is to be borne by the Provl. Govt. and for 10 students it

is Rs. 10,000 a year and for ten years Rs. 1 lakh. When this scheme is carried on for ten years, the cost will be Rs. 10 lakhs.

The views of the Principal, Govt. Arts College, Madras on the proposal will be found on p. 14 cf. He accepts

(PTO)

the need for work of this kind but suggests that Govt. need not take it up, but it may be left to non-official bodies like the P.E.N. or semi-official bodies like the Universities. The view that it is not necessary to train scholars specially for the purpose is also expressed by the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Universities in Bombay. The Principal's view may be concurred in. The D.P.I. agrees with the Principal.

3. So far as the literature in the regional languages is concerned, the Govt. have been giving special encouragement to them from 1948 by the award of prizes for six best books <sup>(in those languages)</sup> (Rs. 500 each for Tamil and Telugu books and Rs. 250 each for Kannada and Malayalam). The subjects <sup>of the books</sup> include literature, Novel and Drama; and translations of publications in languages other than our own Regional languages, ~~which~~ will also be eligible for the prizes. In this way also the literature in other languages will become available <sup>to people</sup> of this Province -

4. In view of the remarks of the Principal, Govt. Arts College which are supported by the D.P.I. it does not appear ~~me~~ to be necessary to sponsor a scheme on the lines of the letter of the President of the Congress, for the achievement of the purposes mentioned by him. It is for consideration whether a suitable reply on the lines of the Principal's remarks may be given to the President of the Congress.

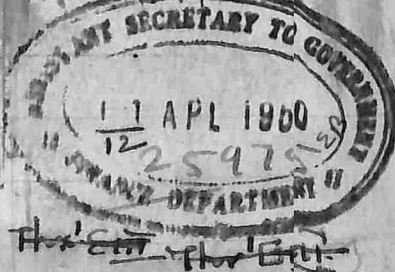
5. Finance may see the case before circulation.

104/50  
104/50  
Finance

The notes of Edn from XX on p1 ante may be perused. Fin may concur in the views of the Principal, Govt Arts College, Madras stated at 'A' above which have been agreed to by the DPJ.

19/4/50

Edn.  
F



Fin. 25975 EB/50



This Dept's note <sup>above</sup> on p1 ante sets out the case ~~clearly~~. The view of the Principal, Govt. Arts College supported <sup>by the</sup> D.P.I. is that the proposal of the President, Indian National Congress for setting up of an organisation for inter-provincial ~~organisatin~~ publications of

P.T.O.

excellent works in 10 languages of India, need not be taken up by the Govt. but that it may be left to non-official bodies like P.E.N. or semi-official bodies like Universities. <sup>Our finances may not permit ex-</sup>penditure on Scheme of this type has above Finance have agreed with the view. The case may be circulated to H.M. (E & L) for orders whether a suitable reply on the lines of the Principal's remarks may be given to the President, Indian National Congress. A copy of the reply may also be sent to the Govt. of India, with ref. to their letter on p. 15 c.f.



H.M. (E & L)

Lt. de Dept (F)

A draft letter is submitted

for approval.

5/6/50  
5.6.50

Please type  
Draft as  
revised &  
Resubmit

(Issued in Let. Ref. 64654/F/49-3 d 6.6.50) and  
(Issued in Let. Ref. 64654/F/49-4 Edn d 6.6.50)

Subject: Books and Education. The papers may be recorded for future reference. and interchange of Indian Literature from one language to another - ref from Pres. A.I.C.C. Answered - papers recorded

Order 1786  
Ms.

Recorded.

d 14-6-50

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P. 2.2.6

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2. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function  $\phi(x)$  defined by the equation

A half letter is written to you

low 4/28/81

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No further action deemed called

the papers may be returned.

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