

Chapter-1

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, BACKGROUND, MEMBERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Language is the only inseparable companion or friend of a person which goes along with him lifelong. The language of a person is an inseparable part of his dignity and the cultural aspect of an individual, community or country is expressed by its language only. Therefore, language is also known as the cultural link of a country. A country is recognized by its National Flag, National Anthem and National Language. In India, Hindi has been adopted as the National Language, Official Language and lingua-franca. During India's freedom struggle, love for National Language was synonymous with love for the country. India's various regional languages have their own ancient history and literature. In a democratic country while it is essential to respect the stature of these languages, it is also important to have a language to serve as a link language for inter-state communication. Sanskrit, in which most of our country's ancient culture is preserved, is the source of all Indian languages, and Hindi is closest to it. It is spoken, understood and written by Indians in most parts of the country. Therefore, Hindi best serves the purpose of a National Language being the language of the majority of the people.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

- 1.2** The Constituent Assembly accepted Hindi, written in the Devnagari Script as the Official Language of the Union of India based on the Munshi-Iyenger formula, on the 14th day of September, 1949. The International forms of Indian numerals were also accepted as numerals.
- 1.3** Under Article 120 (Part-5), Article 210 (Part-6), Article 343, 344 and from 348 to 351, the Official Language policy of the Union has been explained in detail. In Part-17 (Article 343 to 351) of the Constitution, the Official Language of the Union and States has been prescribed.
- 1.4** A provision was made that for a period of 15 years after the commencement of the Constitution gradual use of English shall be continued. The duration of 15 years for the change-over was fixed after prolonged discussion so that during the said interval arrangements and preparations necessary for the linguistic change-over could be made. Besides, the founders of the Constitution were also aware that a complete change-over by 1965 was not feasible. From this point of view, the Constituent Assembly was also aware that, the gradual use of the Hindi too along with English should be permitted during the period of 15 years, for a smooth change-over. Perhaps for this reason, the necessary action and decisions were left to the discretion of the Government. Keeping this objective in mind, the provision of Article 343(2) empowers the President to decide on the use of Hindi along with English for any of the official purposes of the Union during the above period and Article 343 (3) empowers Parliament to extend the period for continued use of English language for such purposes as mentioned by law after this last date of the year 1965.
- 1.5** Although, the Government was free to take necessary steps to complete the change-over from English to Hindi, the Constituent Assembly in its wisdom made a provision to constitute two Commissions on the Official Language and a Committee of Parliament on Official Language in this respect under Article 344.

- 1.6** Article 351 provides that it shall be the duty of the Union to promote Language, to develop it so that it may serve as medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other language of India specified in the Eighth schedule, and by drawing, whatever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily from Sanskrit and secondarily from other languages which also ensures its richness. The founders of the Constitution expected such an Indian form of this language which by taking help of other Indian languages could be broadly accepted by the people living in the non-Hindi speaking areas.
- 1.7** Article 120, which is related to the Language used in the Parliament, determines that Hindi or English language will be used in the Parliament. However, any member with the permission of Chairman or President of the House may address the House in his/her mother tongue. As per this Article the option to use English shall be discontinued at the end of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution i.e. on 26th January, 1965 or till the period Parliament makes a provision otherwise under any law. In this respect, vide Section-3 of the Official Language Act, 1963, passed by Parliament, provision has been made to use English alongwith Hindi, even after 1965.

CONSTITUTIONAL ORDERS (REGARDING USE OF HINDI LANGUAGE FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES) 1952 AND 1955

- 1.8** The Union Government was conscious for the need of gradual replacement of English by Hindi during the 15 years period from the commencement of the constitution and the Government fulfilled its constitutional obligations in this regard. By using the powers conferred under the provision of clause (3) of Article 343, a Presidential order in the form of notification was issued by the Department of Law on 27th May, 1952 and again a “Constitutional Order 1955” was issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 3rd December, 1955. It specifies the use of Hindi alongwith English for orders of appointment of the Governors to the States, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and correspondence with the people at large.

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION, 1955

- 1.9** The President, by using the powers conferred under the Article 344 (I) of the Constitution, appointed a Commission on 7th June, 1955 under the Chairmanship of Shri Bal Gangadhar Kher for making recommendations.

KHER COMMISSION

- 1.10** The commission, which was known as Kher Commission, submitted its report to the President on 31st July, 1956. The main recommendations of the commission were as follows:-
- (1) Keeping in view the democratic system in India, it is not possible to accept English as a collective medium at all India level. Possibilities should be explored to impart elementary education through the medium of Indian Languages. It is not desirable to use a foreign language in the public activities and day to day work of the administration.
 - (2) Hindi, spoken and understood by the majority, is a clear linguistic medium for the country.

- (3) Every student should be given knowledge of Hindi till 14 years of age.
- (4) Teaching of Hindi should be made necessary upto middle level in the whole of the country. The Commission does not approve that knowledge of any other South Indian Language should be made compulsory for the students from Hindi speaking areas.
- (5) All the universities should make proper arrangements for those students who wish to appear through Hindi medium in the examinations.
- (6) If all the students belong to a single linguistic category in scientific and technical educational institutes, then instruction should be imparted in their language only and if they are from different linguistic regions then Hindi should be adopted as a general medium of instruction.
- (7) Rules should be enforced for acquiring knowledge of Hindi by the administrative staff within a specified time schedule and penalties should be imposed on such employees who fail to do so.
- (8) Hindi should be used in internal affairs of such departments and organizations which are directly linked with the public at large and regional language should be used at the time of interaction with the public.
- (9) Knowledge of Hindi upto a certain level should be made compulsory for the officers of the State and Union Government and for this purpose they should be motivated by offering more rewards.
- (10) Authenticated Government laws should be in Hindi but for the convenience of the public, translation thereof should be published in regional languages.
- (11) Justice, in the country, should be delivered in the language of the country. It is necessary that a translation in the regional language as appropriate, of all proceedings and records, decisions and orders of the Supreme Court and High court, should be annexed.
- (12) The qualification of Hindi should be made compulsory for employees of All India and Central services. A compulsory Hindi paper should be introduced in these examinations but for the convenience of the non Hindi students the standard of the paper should be very simple.

COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, 1957

1.11 Thereafter under Article, 344 (4) of the Constitution, a Committee of Parliament on Official Language was constituted with 30 members (20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha) in September, 1957 and on 16th November, 1957 its first meeting was convened. The then Union Home Minister Shri Govind Vallabh Pant presented its report to the President on 8th Feb., 1959 after detailed discussion in its 26 meetings. The Commission and the Committee both were of the view that use of English, after 26th January, 1965 be continued as co-official Language. The Committee suggested that medium of English in the examinations for the recruitment to the All India Services and Higher Central Services should be continued and later on Hindi may be introduced as an optional medium. A discussion was carried out on the Report in the Lok Sabha from 2nd to 4th September, 1959 and in the Rajya Sabha from 8th to 9th September, 1959. The Prime Minister gave a statement in the Lok Sabha on 4th September, 1959. While clarifying broadly the Government's stand on the Official Language, he repeatedly said that English be made as associate or additional language and it can be used in correspondence by any state with Government of India or with other states. Further he clarified that till such time the non Hindi speaking states agree to stop using English, no time limit would be laid down in this regard.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER, 1960

1.12 Keeping in view the recommendations made by the Pant Committee, the President issued an order in this regard for the preliminary measures for substituting Hindi for Official work in the offices of the Central Government on 27th April, 1960 by using powers conferred under Article 344 (6) of the Constitution. This order provided inter-alia the evolution of terminology, translation into Hindi of Central Acts and Rules and training of Central Government employees in Hindi.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 1963

1.13 As the deadline fixed as 26th January, 1965 under the Constitution of India for linguistic change-over drew nearer, there was unrest and some apprehensions in the minds of some of the non Hindi speaking people, even though, the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had announced earlier in the Lok Sabha on 7th August, 1963 that there would be no imposition of Hindi on the non Hindi speaking sections of public. The Prime Minister was of course of the firm opinion that English was to be definitely, though gradually, replaced. In order to synthesize the future of the Official Language and the aspirations of non-Hindi speaking people, the Official Language Act. 1963 was introduced on 10th May, 1963 to overcome these difficulties. This Act provided a legal framework to the future policy of the Government on the subject of Official Language. Section 3 of the Act provides that even after the expiry of the period of 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution, the English language may, as from the appointed day, continue to be used, in addition to Hindi for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before that day and for the transaction of the business of Parliament. It also made provisions regarding the language to be used for communication between Union and the States, One State and other States and among various Ministries/Departments and Offices of the Central Government. It also ensured that both Hindi and English languages shall be used for certain documents. It has also been provided that the provision of Section 3 of the Act shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English languages for the purposes mentioned therein have been passed by the Legislature of all the states which have not adopted Hindi as their official language and until after considering the resolutions aforesaid, a resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.

1.14 Section 4 of the aforesaid Act provides that after the expiry of 10 years from 26th January, 1965, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language shall be constituted as is mentioned further in para 1.20 of this chapter.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE RESOLUTION

1.15 In 1967, after one year of amendment of the Official Language Act, both the Houses of Parliament passed a resolution, popularly known as Official Language Resolution. In this resolution direction has been given that a more intensive and comprehensive programme should be prepared and implemented by the Government of India for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for the various official purposes of the Union. In this connection an annual assessment report, giving details of the measures taken and the progress being made, should be laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament and sent to all the state Governments.

1.16 This resolution also mentions that a programme shall be prepared and implemented by the Government of India, in collaboration with the State Governments, for the coordinated

development of other languages described in Eighth Schedule, alongwith Hindi, so that they may rapidly enrich themselves and become effective means of communication for modern knowledge. The Resolution emphasizes that steps should be taken for effective implementation of the three language formula prepared by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, and says that while giving preference to any one of the modern Indian languages (any one language from south Indian languages) in addition to Hindi and English in the Hindi speaking areas, arrangements should be made as per the above formulas for studying Hindi alongwith the regional languages and English in the non Hindi speaking areas. Finally, according to this resolution, it is necessary to ensure that the just claims and interest of people belonging to different parts of the country in regard to the public services of the Union are fully protected and that compulsory knowledge of either Hindi or English shall be required at the stage of selection of candidates for recruitment to the Union services or posts except in respect of any special services or posts for which a high standard of knowledge of English alone or Hindi alone, or both as the case may be, is considered essential for the satisfactory performance of the duties of any such service or post. In addition to this, all the languages included in the Eighth schedule of the Constitution and English shall be permitted as alternative medium for the all India and higher Central Services examinations after ascertaining the views of the Union Public Service Commission with regard to procedure, time and future scheme of the examinations.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (USE FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES OF THE UNION) RULES 1976

- 1.17** After promulgation of the Official Language Act, 1963 as amended and the Official Language Resolution 1968 among the other important measures taken for the implementation of the Official Language policy, the Official Language Rules 1976, were framed. These Rules were framed as provided under section 8 of the Official Language Act and these were published in the Gazette of India on 28th June, 1976.
- 1.18** As has been mentioned earlier, the beginning of a long-term bilingual usage was introduced in the work of the Central Government by the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963 (as amended in 1976). The use of Hindi as well as English has been made compulsory for the purposes of the Official Work specified under section 3(3) of the Official Languages Act.
- 1.19** It has been mention in the annual programme issued every year by the Department of Official Language that according to the policy of the Government, the use of Hindi is to be promoted by persuasion and encouragement. The Constitution directs the Union Govt. to take steps for the propagation of the Official Language of the Union.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

- 1.20** It has been provided under section 4 of the Official Language Act, 1963 that after the expiry of ten years from the date on which section 3 of the Act comes into force (26th January, 1965), a Committee of Parliament on Official Language shall be constituted, on passing of a resolution to that effect being moved in either of the Houses of Parliament with previous sanction of the President and passed by both the Houses. This section also provides that the Committee shall consist of 30 members of whom 20 shall be from the Lok Sabha and 10 from the Rajya Sabha to be elected respectively by the members of the Lok Sabha and the members of Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. A notice of the statutory resolution for constituting this committee was moved by the

Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs in the Rajya Sabha on 24th July, 1975 and adopted in the Lok Sabha on 29th July, 1975 and passed. Accordingly, the Committee of Parliament on Official Language was constituted in January, 1976. On dissolution of Lok Sabha in the 1977, 20 members of the committee who had been elected by the Lok Sabha ceased to be its members. New members had to be elected to fill these vacancies in the Committee after the constitution of the new Lok Sabha. This process had to be repeated after the general elections to the Lok Sabha in the years 1980, 1984, 1989, 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999 and 2004. Apart from this, vacancies occurred intermittently due to the retirement of members from the Rajya Sabha or death or resignation of the members from the membership of the committee. These vacancies were filled by the concerned House, as and when necessary, as per the prescribed procedure, from time to time and accordingly the membership of the Committee has undergone changes from time to time. The composition of the committee reflects the strength of different political parties in the two Houses of Parliament from time to time.

WORK ASSIGNED TO THE COMMITTEE

1.21 In accordance with section 4 (3) of the Official Language Act, 1963, it is the duty of the Committee to review the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purpose of the Union and to submit a report to the president making recommendations thereon.

WORKING OF THE COMMITTEE, ITS CHAIRMAN (HOME MINISTER) AND OTHER MEMBERS

1.22 On the constitution of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language in the year 1976, Shri Om Mehta, Minister of State for Home Affairs was nominated jointly by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha as the first Chairman of the Committee. In fact, the Chairman of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, constituted in 1957 in accordance with Article 344 (4) of the Constitution was also the then Home Minister Shri Govind Ballabh Pant. The committee in its meeting held on 04.03.1976 adopted its working and conduct.

1.23 The Union Minister of Home Affairs from time to time (Shri Charan Singh, Shri H. M. Patel, Shri Zail Singh, Shri P.C. Sethi, Shri Buta Singh, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, Shri S.B.Chavan, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Lal Krishna Advani and Shri Shivraj Patil in succession) have by convention, been elected as the Chairmen of the Committee by its members. In continuation of this tradition, Hon'ble Home Minister Shri P. Chidambaram was elected as the Chairman of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language on 26th August, 2009. During the period between the resignation of Shri Shivraj V. Patil and the election of Shri P. Chidambaram as Chairman Hon'ble Dy. Chairman, Shri Jai Prakash held the charge of Draft and Evidence Sub-committee as Chairman.

1.24 Further, as provided in the Committees rules of procedure, Chairman of the Committee has nominated, a Deputy Chairman from time to time namely Shri Om Mehta, Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma, Shri Shrikant Verma, Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, Mrs. Veena Verma, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Prof. Ram Deo Bhandari, Sh. Venu Gopalachari, Dr. Y. Laxmi Prasad, Dr. Laxmi Narayana Pandey, Smt. Sarla Maheswari and Shri Jai Prakash. At present Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi is the Deputy Chairman of the Committee. The incumbency of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Committee from its constitution till date is as follows:-

Chairman

Sl.No.	Name	Period	
		From	To
1.	Shri Om Mehta	19.02.1976	03.09.1977
2.	Shri Charan Singh	03.09.1977	23.02.1979
3.	Shri H. M. Patel	20.04.1979	22.08.1979
4.	Shri Zail Singh	07.04.1980	22.07.1982
5.	Shri P.C. Sethi	21.12.1982	21.07.1984
6.	Shri S.B.Chavan	05.06.1985	12.03.1986
7.	Shri Buta Singh	29.05.1986	27.11.1989
8.	Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	26.04.1990	12.12.1990
9.	Shri S.B.Chavan	20.08.1992	02.04.1996
10.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	30.08.1996	28.11.1997
11.	Shri Lal Krishna Advani	28.04.2000	06.02.2004
12.	Shri Shivraj Patil	13.08.2004	30.11.2008
13.	Shri Jai Prakash.	16.12.2008	17.05.2009
14.	Shri P. Chidambaram	26.08.2009	Till date

Deputy Chairman

Sl.No.	Name	Period	
		From	To
1.	Shri Om Mehta	06.12.1977	02.04.1982
2.	Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma	04.05.1983	31.12.1984
3.	Shri Shrikant Verma	05.06.1985	25.05.1986
4.	Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh	29.08.1986	28.06.1992
5.	Mrs. Veena Verma	02.07.1992	02.04.1994
6.	Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	07.06.1994	26.11.1995
7.	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha	02.01.1996	02.04.1996
8.	Prof. Ram Deo Bhandari	30.08.1996	07.07.1998
9.	Dr. S. Venu Gopalachari	30.09.1998	26.04.1999
10.	Dr. Y. Laxmi Prasad	28.04.2000	09.04.2002
11.	Dr. Laxmi Narayana Pandey	11.04.2002	06.02.2004
12.	Smt. Sarla Maheswari	23.08.2004	18.08.2005
13.	Prof. Ram Deo Bhandari	19.08.2005	09.04.2008
14.	Shri Jai Prakash	23.04.2008	17.05.2009
15.	Shri Satyavrat Chaturvedi	18.09.2009	Till date

1.25 Besides these, some special personalities and dignitaries have also been associated with this Committee as its Hon'ble Members. Foremost among them is the name of former Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee who has been associated with the Committee as Member during the period from 28.04.1988 to 19.06.1991. During this period he actively participated in the various activities of the Committee. The former Governor of Uttar Pradesh Hon'ble Late Dr. Vishnu Kant Shastri and gnanpeeth awardee Dr. C. Narayan Reddy and the Padmabhushana and Padmashree late Shri Vidya Niwas Mishra have also been members of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. The present State Minister for Information and Broadcasting Dr. S. Jagathrakshakan and present State Minister for Home Affairs and State

Minister for Information and Technology Shri Gurudas Kamat have been the members of this Committee in the past.

1.26 The Committee of Parliament on Official Language has been divided into three Sub Committees to carry out the inspection programmes smoothly which review the progressive use of Hindi in various Ministries/Depts./Subordinate Offices and Public Sector Undertakings. Convenors of all the three sub-Committees are nominated by the Honourable Chairman.

1.27 Apart from the above, a Drafting & Evidence sub-Committee has also been constituted. The Deputy Chairman of the Committee is the ex-officio Chairman of this sub-Committee and this committee includes the Convenors of all the three sub-Committees. Additionally, the Chairman of the Committee nominates one member each from all the three sub-Committees, to the Drafting & Evidence sub-Committee. This sub-Committee is the policy formulating sub-committee of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. This sub-committee decides on the Oral Evidence programmes to be conducted of the Committee, holds discussion programme with the Town Official Language Implementation Committees and prepares the draft of the Committees Report to the President.

PRESENT MEMBERSHIP

1.28 There have been changes in the membership of the Committee due to resignation, completion of tenure as a member and other reasons. The present membership of the Committee is as under:-

COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE LIST OF MEMBERS

S. No.	Name of the Members	Party	State	House
1.	Sh. Satyavrat Chaturvedi, Deputy Chairman	INC	Uttarakhand	Rajya Sabha

FIRST SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Sh. Rajendra Agarwal	BJP	U.P.	Lok Sabha
2.	Sh. Shivanand Tiwari	JD (U)	Bihar	Rajya Sabha
3.	Sh. Pradeep Tamta	INC	Uttarakhand	Lok Sabha
4.	Sh Dinesh Chandra Yadav	JD (U)	Bihar	Lok Sabha
5.	Sh. Nining Ering	INC	Arunachal Pradesh	Lok Sabha
6.	Sh. Ashok Argal	BJP	M.P.	Lok Sabha
7.	Sh. Gajanan D. Babar	Shiv Sena	Maharashtra	Rajya Sabha
8.	Sh. Sreegopal Vyas	BJP	Chatisgarh	Rajya Sabha
9.	Sh. Mahabal Mishra	INC	Delhi	Lok Sabha
10.	Sh. Dara Singh Chauhan	BSP	U.P.	Rajya Sabha

SECOND SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Dr. Prasanna Kr. Patasani	BJD	Orissa	Lok Sabha
2.	Dr. Nirmal Khatri	INC	U.P.	Lok Sabha
3.	Sh. Kishanbhai V. Patel	Congress	Gujarat	Lok Sabha
4.	Sh. Ramesh Bais	BJP	Chatisgarh	Lok Sabha
5.	Sh. Y.P. Trivedi	R.C.P.	Maharashtra	Rajya Sabha
6.	Sh. Brijesh Pathak	BSP	U.P.	Rajya Sabha
7.	Smt Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi	INC	Andhra Pradesh	Lok Sabha
8.	Sh. Dharmendra Yadav	SP	U.P.	Lok Sabha
9.	Sh. Suresh K. Tware	INC	Maharashtra	Lok Sabha

THIRD SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Prof. Alka B. Kshatriya	INC	Gujarat	Rajya Sabha
2.	Sh. Hukamdeo N. Yadav	BJP	Bihar	Lok Sabha
3.	Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav	SP	U.P.	Rajya Sabha
4.	Dr. Raghuvansh P. Singh	RJD	Bihar	Lok Sabha
5.	Sh. Prabhat Jha	BJP	M.P.	Rajya Sabha
6.	Sh. J. M. Aaron Rashid	INC	Tamilnadu	Lok Sabha
7.	Sh. Madan Lal Sharma	INC	J & K	Lok Sabha
8.	Sh. Mohd. Ameen	CPI (M)	West Bengal	Rajya Sabha
9.	Dr. Ram Prakash	INC	Haryana	Rajya Sabha

DRAFTING AND EVIDENCE SUB-COMMITTEE

1.	Sh. Satyavrat Chaturvedi	Chairman
2.	Sh. Rajendra Agrawal, Convener, First sub-Committee	Member
3.	Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patsani, Convener, Second sub-Committee	Member
4.	Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya, Convener, Third sub-Committee	Member
5.	Sh. Shivanand Tiwari	Member
6.	Dr. (Smt.) Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi	Member
7.	Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	Member

REPORT

1.29 The Committee reviews the progressive use of Hindi in the offices of the Central Government in the light of Constitutional Provisions, the Official Language Act, 1963 and the Rules framed there under; and the Presidential Orders issued on its recommendations contained in the eight parts of its Report. In addition to this, the Committee not only keeps a watch on corresponding circulars/instruction etc., issued by the Government from time to time; but given the vast scope of the subjects under the consideration of the Committee, it has therefore, also been reviewing other related matters like medium of instruction in Colleges/Degree Colleges/Universities, procedure of recruitment in the Central Government Services, in-services training for the

Central Government employees and medium of departmental exams, etc. Considering the various aspects of Official Language Policy, the Committee, in the meetings held in June, 1985 and August, 1986 decided that in view of the complex nature of work and vastness of the subject instead of presenting a single complete report of its work in a given time frame, the report be presented in gradual parts of the President. The Committee has so far submitted eight parts of its report to the President.
