

LANGUAGE POLICY IN EDUCATION

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INTRODUCTION

- Language policy in education refers to the official rules and guidelines that govern the use of language(s) in the education system. These policies vary from country to country, and sometimes even within a country, depending on factors such as the language(s) spoken by the population, historical and cultural factors, and political considerations.

SIGNIFICANCE

- Language policy in education refers to the official rules and guidelines that govern the use of language(s) in the education system.
- These policies vary from country to country and within a country based on factors such as language(s) spoken by the population, historical and cultural factors, and political considerations.
- India is a multilingual country with diverse linguistic backgrounds, and language policy in education has been a significant issue in the country.

EDUCATION COMMISSION (1964-66)

- Education Commission (1964-66) recommended the following language Policy:
 1. Recommended that education in the mother tongue or regional language should be the medium of instruction until at least the eighth grade.
 2. After that, English could be introduced as a subject or as a medium of instruction alongside the mother tongue or regional language.
 3. The commission recognized the importance of regional languages in preserving cultural heritage and promoting national unity.

NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION (1968)

- National Policy on Education (1968) recommended the following language Policy:
 1. Recommended that the medium of instruction in schools should be the mother tongue or regional language until at least the fifth grade.
 2. After that, English could be introduced as a subject or as a medium of instruction alongside the mother tongue or regional language.
 3. The policy aimed to promote multilingualism and encourage the use of regional languages in education.

THREE-LANGUAGE FORMULA

- Introduced in 1968, the three-language formula recommended the study of three languages in schools: the mother tongue or regional language, Hindi, and English.
- The formula aimed to promote national integration and linguistic diversity.
- The formula has been controversial in some regions of India, where the imposition of Hindi has been seen as a threat to regional languages and cultural identity.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (2005)

- National Curriculum Framework (2005) recommended the following language Policy:
 1. Recommended that the medium of instruction in schools should be the mother tongue or regional language until at least the fifth grade.
 2. After that, English could be introduced as a subject or as a medium of instruction alongside the mother tongue or regional language.
 3. The framework emphasized the need to provide quality education in regional languages to promote multilingualism and preserve cultural diversity.

NEW EDUCATION POLICY (2020)

- New Education Policy (2020) recommended the following language Policy:
 1. The New Education Policy (2020) recommends that the medium of instruction in schools should be the mother tongue or regional language up to at least the fifth grade and preferably up to the eighth grade.
 2. The policy emphasizes the importance of multilingualism and aims to promote the learning of three languages.
 3. The policy also recommends the development of a national language translation mission to make knowledge available in different languages.

IMPORTANT OF LANGUAGE POLICY

- Language policy in education is of utmost importance for several reasons. Here are some of the key reasons why language policy in education is critical:

1.Equity and Access: Language policy in education can help ensure that all students, regardless of their linguistic background, have access to education. A clear language policy can help to remove language-based barriers to education and ensure that students are not excluded from education due to linguistic differences.

IMPORTANT OF LANGUAGE POLICY

2. Improved Learning Outcomes: Research suggests that when students are taught in their mother tongue or a language that they are fluent in, they tend to perform better academically. A well-designed language policy can improve learning outcomes by providing students with access to high-quality education in a language that they understand.

3. Promoting Multilingualism: A strong language policy in education can promote multilingualism and help students develop language proficiency in more than one language. This is important in a globalized world where multilingualism is increasingly becoming a valued skill.

IMPORTANT OF LANGUAGE POLICY

4. Preserving Culture: Language policy in education can help to preserve and promote cultural diversity. When students are taught in their mother tongue, they have access to the cultural and linguistic traditions of their community, which helps to maintain and promote cultural identity.

5. Improved Social Cohesion: Language policy in education can help to improve social cohesion by promoting a shared sense of identity and belonging. When students are taught in a language that they understand, they are more likely to feel included in the education system and in society at large.

THANK YOU

