

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2129**  
**ANSWERED ON 19.03.2025**

**Three-Language Policy in Schools**

**2129 Smt. Priyanka Chaturvedi:**

Will the Minister of *Education* be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps being taken to ensure multiple language options, including languages from different States that are available in schools under the Three-Language Policy;
- (b) the measures to ensure adequate availability of trained teachers for all language options in schools; and
- (c) whether any additional teacher training initiatives are being undertaken to increase the number of teachers for Indian languages, and if so, the details thereof, with the budgetary allocation?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**  
**(SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY)**

(a) The National Education Policy (NEP), 2020, inter-alia, at para 4.13, provides that the three-language formula will continue to be implemented while keeping in mind the Constitutional provisions, aspirations of the people, regions, and the Union, and the need to promote multilingualism as well as promote national unity. However, there will be a greater flexibility in the three-language formula, and no language will be imposed on any State. The three languages learned by children will be the choices of States, regions, and of course the students themselves, so long as at least two of the three languages are native to India. In particular, students who wish to change one or more of the three languages they are studying may do so in Grade 6 or 7, as long as they are able to demonstrate basic proficiency in three languages (including one language of India at the literature level) by the end of secondary school.

(b) The Ministry of Education, Government of India ensures that school systems under it viz Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and other national level school systems for appointment and deployment of trained teachers in all subjects including Indian languages. However, Education is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and an overwhelming majority of schools are under the administrative control of respective State and Union Territory Governments. The onus of recruitment of teachers lies on the respective State Government/Union Territory administration.

(c) Ministry of Education, Government of India through National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and its Regional Institutes of Education (RIE) located at five locations across the country trains all subject teachers including language teachers through regular and special programmes under the budget allocated to the institutions. NCERT conducts a special training programme for teachers from national level school systems and teachers in the states known as NISHTHA (National Initiative for School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) and this programme covers teachers from states also. Special training programmes for teachers at the Foundational Stage have also been conducted as a follow up to NEP 2020 and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF-SE) 2023. Special training for Foundational Stage is also imparted by NCERT through the SCERTs, School systems and other stakeholder of school education. Orientation programmes are also conducted on NEP, NCF-SE 2023 and on the new textbook developed as a follow up NEP for teachers and school administrator in the states and at the national level.

The following budgetary provision made for Teacher Training under Samagra Shiksha in the last two years:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budgetary Allocation</b>
1.	2024-25	Rs. 1091.07 crores
2.	2023-24	Rs. 700.12 crores

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