

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1297
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06.12.2021**

Promotion of Indian Languages

† **1297. SHRI PARBATBHAI SAVABHAI PATEL:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA :**

Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of efforts being made by the Government to promote Indian languages for comprehensive educational development;
- (b) whether the protection and promotion of Indian languages are important for the unity and integrity of the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and
- (d) the efforts being made by the Government in order to ensure that the students of Gujarat may study in their own languages and acquire higher education as well, under this system?

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR EDUCATION
(DR. SUBHAS SARKAR)**

(a) : The policy of the Government of India is to promote all Indian Languages and several steps are being taken in this regard :

1. There are separate organisations for development and promotion of Hindi, Urdu, Sindhi and Sanskrit languages. Sanskrit Language is promoted through three Central Universities viz, Central Sanskrit University, New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri National Sanskrit University, New Delhi and National Sanskrit University, Tirupati. Hindi is promoted by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (KHS) Agra, Central Hindi Directorate (CHD), New Delhi and Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT), New Delhi. Sindhi is promoted through National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi and Urdu is promoted through National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi.
2. Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore works for the promotion of all Indian languages including Scheduled/Non-Scheduled and Classical languages namely Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia.

Development and promotion of Classical Tamil is done by Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai.

3. CIIL runs various schemes like National Translation Mission, Linguistic Data Consortium of Indian Languages, Bharatvani, etc for development and promotion of languages. Under NTM text books of higher education are made available in 22 Scheduled languages including Gujarati.

(b)& (c) : Yes Sir.

1. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 provides, wherever possible, for medium of instruction to be in the home language/ mother tongue/ local language upto at least class 5 and preferably upto class 8. The policy also provides for making available high quality text books in home language/ mother tongue and encouraging teachers to use bilingual approach while teaching. In addition to this, it provides for more Higher Educational Institutions (HEI) and more programmes in Higher Education to use the mother tongue/local language as a medium of instruction and/or offer programmes bilingually.
2. All India Council for Technical education (AICTE) has issued guidelines permitting technical education institutions to offer their courses in local languages also. So far 19 institutions from 10 states have started offering such courses.
3. AICTE has developed a tool called AICTE Automation Artificial Intelligence Tool to translate English language online courses into 11 Indian languages including Gujarati
4. Translation of reference material for Engineering courses are made available in Regional languages on SWAYAM MOOCS portal
5. Course material including text books and teaching resources for Grades 1-12 are available on DIKSHA portal of the Government in 33 Indian languages including Gujarati and Indian Sign language.
6. JEE and NEET exams are conducted in 13 Indian languages including in Gujarati

(d) To promote and acquire education in Gujarati language Government has provided opportunities to all students from class I to PG level by providing text books and reference material for the same.