

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION & LITERACY**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2416  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09<sup>th</sup> May, 2016**

**Primary Education in Regional Language**

**2416. SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA:  
SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN:**

Will the **Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is considering to encourage use of mother tongue/regional language in imparting education at primary level and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that the students who are taught in their mother tongues perform better at primary level and if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)**

(a): National Policy of Education, 1986 (as amended in 1992), recognises that regional languages are already in use as medium of education at the primary and secondary stages. The policy also underlines the need to develop curricula and devise instructional materials in tribal languages at the initial stages, with arrangements for switching over to the regional language. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child. As per Section 29 (2)(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in the child's mother tongue. Many States have developed material in the mother tongue, mostly tribal languages, of children where the mother tongue is different from the medium of instruction at the school. The State-wise detail on material developed by States in the mother tongue is at Annexure.

(b): No survey for specific comparison of performance of the students based on teaching-learning in the mother tongue has been undertaken by the Central Government. The National Council of Educational Research and Training periodically conducts the National Achievement Surveys (NAS) of learning achievement of the children in classes – III, V, VIII, and X, but this does not compare student learning based on teaching-learning in the mother tongue. However, international studies have shown positive impact of instruction in the mother tongue.

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**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2416 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.05.2016 ASKED BY SHRI VINOD LAKHAMASHI CHAVDA and SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN REGARDING “PRIMARY EDUCATION IN REGIONAL LANGUAGE”.**

**State-wise list wherein the textbooks have been provided in Different languages.**

S. N.	State	Languages - Textbooks are Published	Medium of Instruction	MLE programme
1.	A. & N Island	Hindi and English.	Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali	No.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Telugu, Urdu, English, Hindi and Oriya	Telugu, Urdu English	Yes
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	English, Hindi and third language	English	Yes
4.	Assam	Deuri, Tiwa, Rabha, Mising, Tai , Karbi, Arabic, Diniyat, Assamee, English, Sanskrit	English - Hindi	Yes
5.	Bihar	Hindi, Urdu, Bangla, English, Sanskrit	Hindi, Urdu, Bangla	No
6.	Chandigarh	English and Hindi	English, Hindi, Punjabi	No
7.	Chhattisgarh	Hindi, English	Hindi	Yes
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi & English	Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi & English	No
9.	Daman & Diu	Gujarati, English, Hindi	Gujarati and English.	No
10.	Delhi	Hindi, English & Urdu	Hindi, English & Urdu	No
11.	Goa	Marathi, konkani, Hindi, Urdu, English, Marathi	Marathi, Konkani, Urdu, English, Urdu	No
12.	Gujarat	Gujarati, Hindi, English, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu	Gujarati, Hindi, Marathi, Sindhi, Tamil, Urdu	No
13.	Haryana	Hindi, English, Punjabi, Sanskrit	Hindi	No
14.	Himachal Pradesh	Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Kashmiri, Dogri, Pahadi	Hindi	No
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	English Kashmiri and Pahari, Hindi, Urdu	English	Yes
16.	Jharkhand	Hindi / English	Hindi	Yes
17.	Karnataka	Kannada, English, Hindi, Urdu, Hindi, Tamil, Telagu, Sanskrit, Konkani (Devnagari) (Kan), Marathi	Kannada, English, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.	No
18.	Kerala	Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, English, Hindi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Arabic	Malayalam,	Yes
19.	Lakshadweep	Malyalam and English	Malayalam and English medium.	No
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindi, English, Urdu, Sanskrit and Marathi	Hindi, English, Urdu and Marathi	Yes
21.	Maharashtra	Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Gujarati, Kannad, Telgu and Sindhi.	Marathi, Hindi, English, Urdu, Gujrati, Kannad, Telgu and Sindhi Tamil	No
22.	Manipur	English, Hindi and Manipuri.	Manipur and English.	Yes
23.	Meghalaya	Khasi, Garo. English and Hindi	Mother tongue and English	Yes
24.	Mizoram	Mizo, English and Hindi	Mizo etc.	Yes
25.	Nagaland	English, Hindi	English	Yes
26.	Odisha	English, Bengali, Telugu and Urdu and Mother Tongue, Hindi, Sanskrit and Odia	Odia.	Yes
27.	Puducherry	Tamil, English, French, Malayalam, English, and Telugu	Tamil, English, French, Malayalam, English, and Telugu	No
28.	Punjab	Punjabi, Hindi & English	Punjabi	No
29.	Rajasthan	Hindi, English, Sanskrit	Hindi	No
30.	Sikkim	Hindi, English	English.	Yes
31.	Tamil Nadu	Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Malayalam and Kannada	Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Urdu and Telugu	
32.	Tripura	Bengali, English, Manipuri and Kokborak, a major tribal language.	Bengali, English and Kokborak, a major tribal language of Tripura.	Yes
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Hindi, English, Sanskrit and Urdu	Hindi.	No
34.	Uttarakhand	Hindi English, Sanskrit, Urdu	Hindi.	No
35.	West Bengal	Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Nepali, Santali in Olchiki Scripts, Arabic, Oriya and Telegu medium.	In their respective 1 <sup>st</sup> language.	No

