# CIE - Unit 4 LANGUAGE POLICY IN EDUCATION



### Language Policy: Pre and Post Independent India Introduction

Diversity in the area of culture, religion, ethnic and language is the most characteristic trait if India. It is a home of varying cultures, ethnics and religions. There is a saying that languages in India changes in every 60 to 80 kilometers.



#### Reasons

India was ruled by Arabs, Persian, Turks and Aftans.

British ruled India for almost 200 years.

These historical developments have added to the diversity of India in all areas.

#### Census-1971

According to the 1971 Census, more than 1600 languages were spoken in India. But many of them were spoken by a small group of people.

Only 281 languages of the country are spoken by more than 5000 people each.



#### Status of Language

Range of Speakers

Number of languages

5,000 – 10,000

60

10,001 – 1,00,000

139

More than 1,00,000

82



#### Percentage

<ul> <li>Hindi</li> </ul>	38.04
The second secon	

- Oriya 33.62
- Bengali 8.17
- Telugu 8.17
- Marathi 7.62
- Tamil 6.88
- Urdu 5.22

Gujarati 4.72

#### Language in Pre Independent India

- Sanskrit Ancient India
- Pali Budhist Period
- Persian Medieval India

(Arabic and Urdu in educational Institutions)

English - British Period





# Macaulay's Minutes

- Minutes passed by Thomas Ba Macaulay in 1835
- Promotion of English Language and Literature in India

#### Wood's Despatch-1854

School level Vernacular Language

Higher level English





#### Indian Education Commission Hunter Commission-1882

Primary and School Level

Mother Tongue

Medium of Instruction



#### Wardha Scheme of Education

Medium of Instruction

**Mother Tongue** 



#### Post Independent Language Policy In India



#### **Indian Constitution**

Articles 343–351 of Part XVII and the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India deal with issues of the languages of the country.

The official language of the Union shall be Hindi.

English can be used for all official purposes as a language of vital opportunities and international contact.

#### Official Language

Official communication between States and Union should be in the Official language of the Union i.e. Hindi.

eg. For bills, procedures of court etc.



#### State Responsibility

State should provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education.

State should take necessary steps to promote and spread Hindi as a national link language.

#### Muthaliyar Commission-1952

Muthaliyar Commission, recommended Three Language Formula which stated that mother tongue should be taught at primary stage and English and Hindi should be introduced later.



#### Kothari Commission-1966

Kothari Commission put forth a revised or modified Three Language Formula which stated that along with Mother tongue English and Hindi should be taught at non-Hindi states while instead of Hindi, any other modern South Indian language should be taught at Hindi speaking states

#### Three Language Formula

The Congress Party the leader of National Movement in India drew attention to languages of the Indians as a sign of national identity. The leaders of National Movement were very sensitive about using an indigenous language.

Hindi as official language at the Union level and the state level and the state level states own languages.



English was going to be eliminated by replacing Hindi in fifteen year from 1950 but as we see, as a result of opposition to Hindi, English stayed as a de facto official language in India.

Three-language formula was suggested by the Central Advisory Board of Education in 1956 and approved by the Conference of Chief Ministers in 1961.



# LANGUAGE POLICY AS SPECIFIED IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION



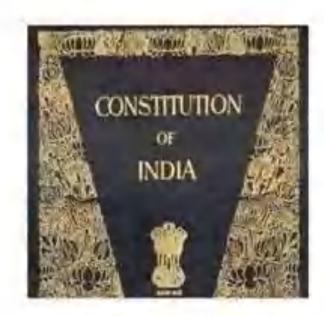
Any decision or principle of action adopted with regard to the usage of language or languages by an organization or individual is known as a language policy.



#### INDIAN CONSTITUTION

After independence in 1947, the most important task was to adminster the newly independent country.

❖The leaders wanted an India where the government passing a law in a language should be understood to all, anyone can easily communicate to others via a common language.



One of the motives behind this thought was the eradication of English language.

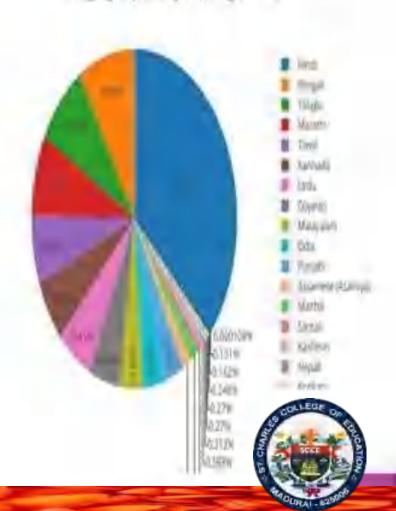


- Thus on Sept. 14 th, 1949, the Constituent Assembly passed the Constitutional provision regarding the Official Languages.
   Hindi was made an official language instead of national language.
- The provisions of the official language of India may be divided into nine parts:
- Official language of the Union.
- 2. Official languages of the State
- Language of inter-communication.
- 4. Language of the Supreme Court.
- 5. Formation of a language commission.
- Language to be used in Union Parliament and State legislatures.
- Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities.
- Miscellaneous provisions for the promotion, development and use of Hindi language.
- Specification of some important languages as the national languages.

#### The Eighth Scheduled:

- India has 114 languages in its Census records.
- Out of those only 22 languages have got place in the Eighth Schedule.
- The Eighth Schedule was originally Schedule VII-A in the draft Constitution.
- In India there are five language families and out of :
- >22 Schedule languages,
- >14 are of Indo-Aryan,
- > 4 of Dravidian,
- > 2 are of Tibeto-Burman and
- ➤1 of Austro-Asiatic group.

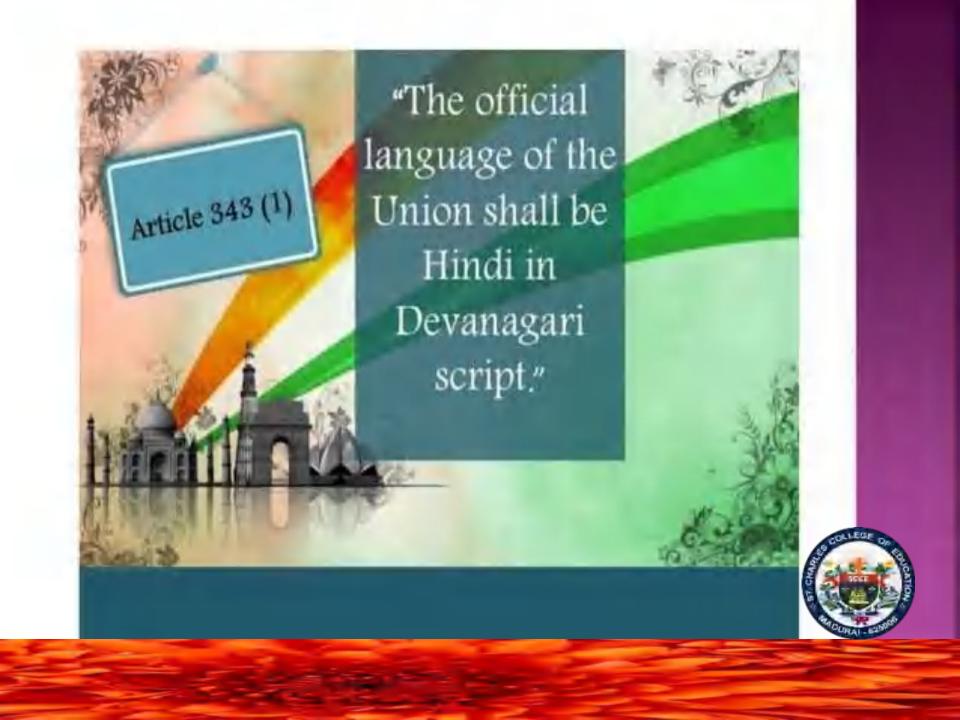
Languages Spoken By Percentage in India



•To manage multilingualism, the whole part of XVII of the constitution is devoted to language

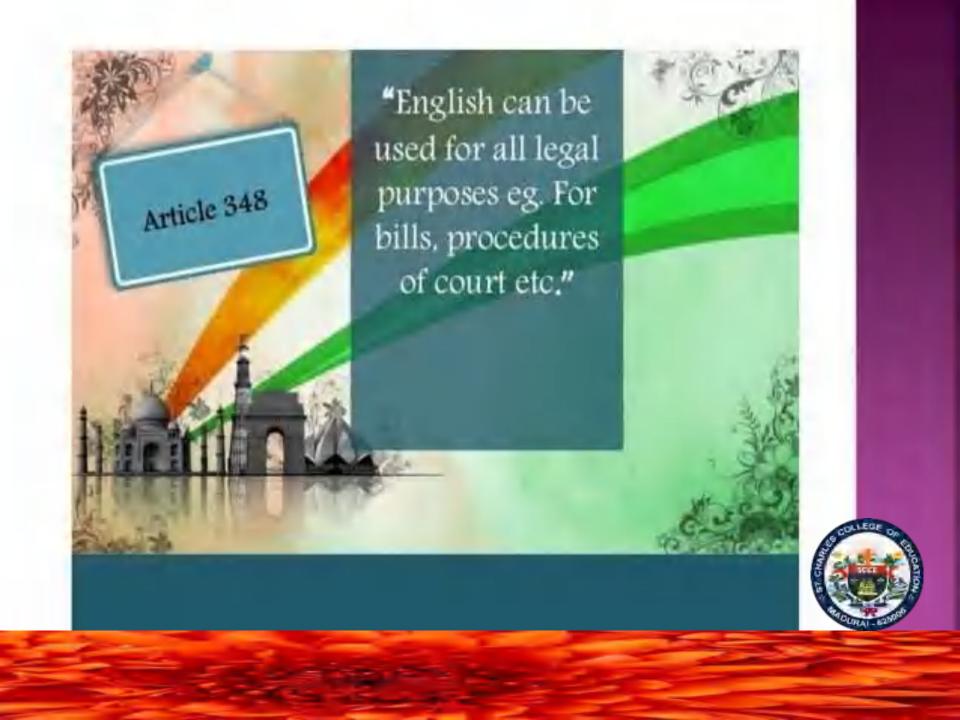


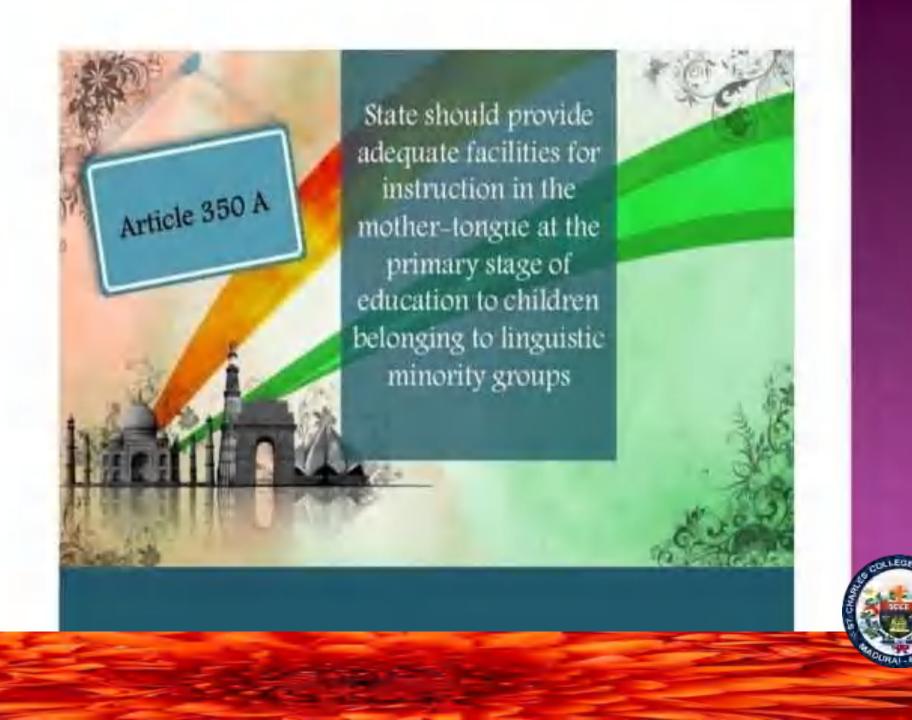














#### ARTICLE 29:

It enunciates the fundamental rights of any section of citizens residing anywhere in India to conserve it's distinct language, Script or culture.

#### ARTICLE 30:

It seeks to protect the rights of all minorities based on religion or language to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

#### ARTICLE 120:

\*It lays down the official language of parliament.

\* It says business in Parliament may be transacted in English or in Hindi.

\*Member of the Parliament can address in his/her Mother tongue under special circumstances.

#### ARTICLE 210:

It lays down the corresponding language provision for State Legislature.

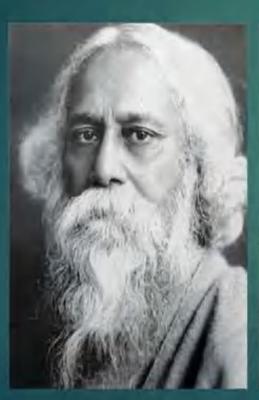


At the Union level various Commissions and boards have been formed to look after the Language development programs.

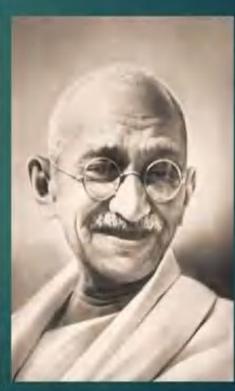
- >Parliamentary Committee.
- The Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology.
- Central Institute of Indian Languages.
- National Council for the promotion of Urudu Language.
- Central Institute of Hindi or Kendriya.
- > National Council for the promotion of Sindhi Language.
- ➤ Central Translation Bureau.
- National Council of Educational Research and Training.
- Sahitya Akademi.



#### Views of great thinkers on medium of instruction





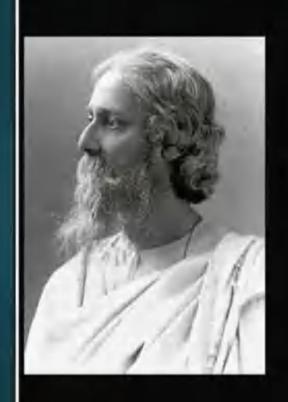


## Views of some great thinkers on medium of instruction

- Mohandas karamchand gandhi
- Swami Vivekananda
- Rabindranath tagore



#### Rabindranath tagore



The highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence.

(Rabindranath Tagore)

izquotes.com



#### Early life

- Tagore was born on 6<sup>th</sup> may 1861 in Bengal in a prosperous family.
- At primary level his father provided him education in sanskrit language, Indian philosophy and Astronomy.
- For higher education he was sent to Bengal Academy where he developed an aversion to the prevalent dull rigid and dull education.
- He was sent to England where in he left it and further studied on his own. He gradually started writing in magazines etc.
- He turned into a poet, dramatist, philosopher and painter. He was then awarded the title "Gurudev".
- He got Nobel prize as he translated Gitanjali in English.
- The Indian government awarded him with the degree of doctorate in 1915 which he evetually gave away after Jallianwala bagh incident.
- He established Vishwa bharti on 22<sup>nd</sup> september, 1921 whose aim was to create synthesis of east and west.
- He died in 1941.



# His philosophy

- As a vedantist: He had a firm belief in the philosophy of veda.
  - He believed in " lam Brahma"
  - There is a spiritual relation between man and man.
- As an Individualist: He believed in giving right type of freedom to individual
  - Every individual is unique.
- As an Idealist: He believed that man should live for the ultimate truth which liberates us from cycle of birth and death.
  - Had faith in absolute values.



#### Cont...

- As a spiritualist: He believed that every individual should try to attain spiritual perfection.
- As a naturalist: He considered nature as a great teacher.
  - God revealed himself through various forms, colors, and rythm of nature.
- ▶ Tagore's internationalism: He was an ardent prophet of world unity.
  - -He believed in world brotherhood.



# Tagore's concept of education

According to Tagore

"God reveals himself through nature more effectively than through man made institutions. Hence the education of the child should be under natural surroundings do that he develops love for all things around him"

"Education is highest which not only imparts information and knowledge to us, but also promotes love and follow feeling between us and the living beings of the world"



Phsical development



To include activities like swimming, diving, climbing trees, pllucking flowers etc.

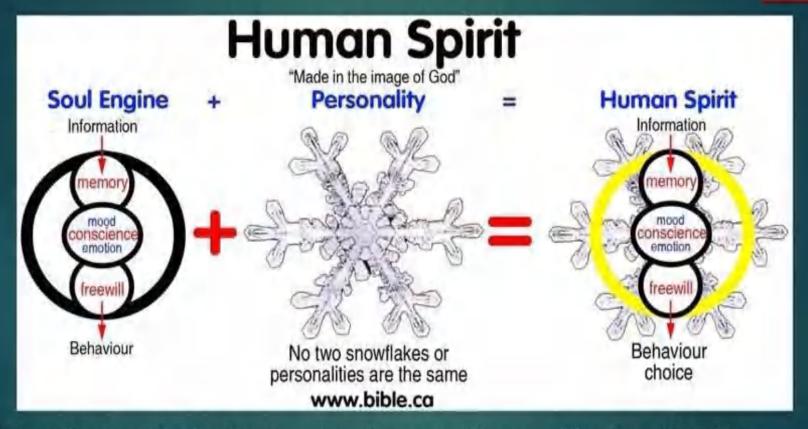


# Mental development



According to tagore "in comparison with bookish learning, knowing the real living directly is true education. It not only promotes the acquiring of some knowledge but develop the curiosity and faculty of learning and knowing so powerfully that no classroom teaching can match it.

# Moral and spiritual development



 Education should strive for a number of moral spiritual qualities like self discipline, tolerance, courtesy and inner freedom.



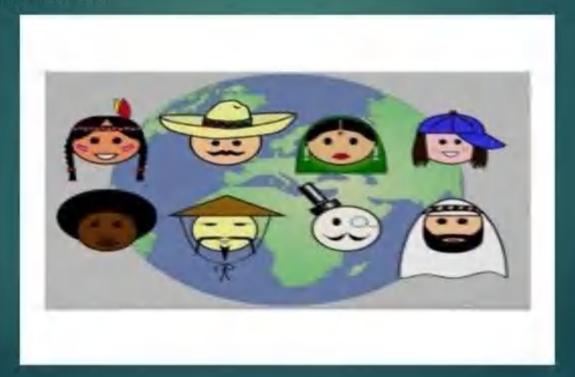
# Development of all faculties

- Chief aim of education should be drawing out of the latent faculties of the child.
- To him a child is more important than himself hence he opposed the chrushing of the child's individuality. Hence he should be given full freedom.



#### Universal brotherhood

Though Tagore was an individualist yet he believed in socialism, internalism. Accordingto him individual should develop to the fullest extent and then he should contribute his best to the promotion of international welfare.



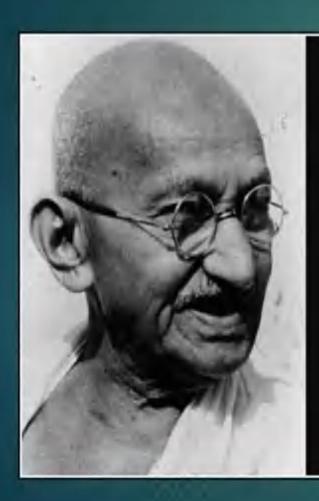


#### Medium of instruction

- Tagore emphasised on mother tongue as medium of instruction. Language is the true vehicle of expression.
- Tagore wanted to reform indian education by combining the progressive views of the west and the spirituality of the east.
- As he was an artist turned educationist, he gave a new dimension to education-emotional fulfillment through self expression, creative, work and communioin with nature.



#### Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi



By education, I mean an all-round drawing of the best in child and man in body, mind and spirit.

— Mahatma Gandhi —

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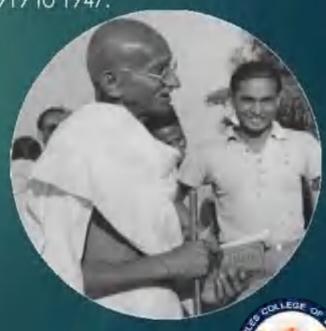


# Early life

- Born on 2<sup>nd</sup> october 1869 in Porbandar, Gujrat.
- A great socio-political reformer.
- Apostle of peace and non-violence.
- Champion of the freedom movement

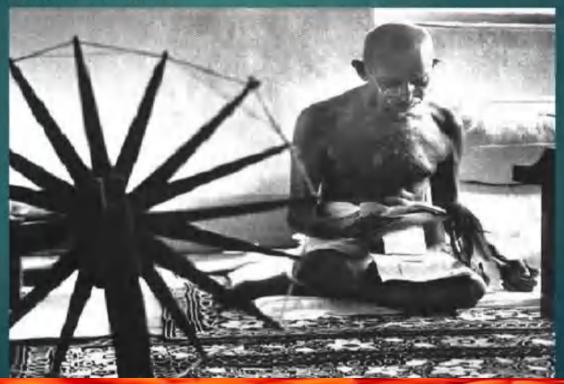
Organized Satyagraha and various other moments from 1919 to 1947.

Died on 30<sup>th</sup> january 1948.



# Gandhi's meaning of education

- By education he meabt " all round drawing out of the best in the child and man, body, mind and spirit.
- "literacy in itself is not education".





# Aims of education

- Self supporting aim
- Cultural development
- Character building
- ▶ All around development
- Cultivation of higher values of life
- Social uplift and welfare.





#### Basic education scheme

- Free and compulsory education for all from 7-14 years.
- Craft as the centre of education.
- Self-supporting education.
- Mother tongue as the medium
- Ideals of citizenship
- Co-operative living
- Emphasis on non-violence
- No religious education.



# What he thought about western education

- He said that it focused on reading and writing than oral language; valued text books than lived experience and practical knowledge.
- He argued that education ought to develop a person's mind and soul.
- He said literature can not be counted as education.
- People had to learn a craft, work with hands and know how different things are operated. This would develop their mind and capacity to understand.



#### Medium of instruction

- "According to gandhiji, the foreign medium has caused brain fag, put an undue strain upon nerves of our children, made them crammers and imitators, unfitted them for original work and thought and disabled them for filtrating their learning to the family or masses. The foreign medium has made our children practically foreigners in their own land. It is the greatest tragedy of existing system. The foreign medium has prevented tge growth of our vernaculars. If i had powers of a despot, I would today stop the tuition of our bouys and girls through a foreign medium".
- Gandhiji firmly believed that vernaculars or native languages of india should be the medium of instruction.

#### Swami Vivekananda



We want the education by which character is formed, strength of mind is increased, the intellect is expanded, and by which one can stand on one's own feet.

— Swami Vivekananda —

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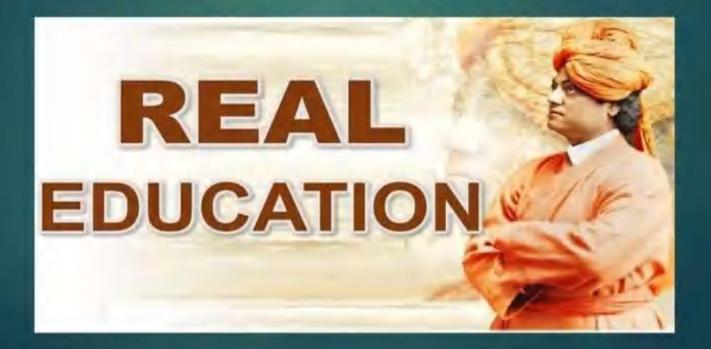
# Early life

- Born in 1863 in calcutta as Narendra Dutta.
- He found his guru in Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa.
- Shot to fame at Chicago's parliment of religions in 1893.
- Died in 1902 at such a young age and left a treasure of writings.
- Revolted againts the imposition of the British system of education in India.
- He had a great passion for the indan people.



# Educational philosophy

- "education is the manifestation of divine perfection already in man".
- All knowledge is within the individual, it requires only an awakening.





#### Aims of education

- Education for self development.
- Character formation.
- Should build self reliance and confidence.
- Service to mankind.
- Promotion of universal brotherhood.



# Methods of teaching

- ► Lectures, discussions, self-experience
- Developing the mind by concentration and meditation and yoga.
- Individual guidance by teacher.



#### Role of teacher

- To motivate, demonstrate and presuade individuals to discover their own potential, intellect and to prooerly understand their mind, body and spirit.
- Love, affection and empathy.
- Dedication, commitment, understanding of the scriptures and value based life.



### Views on medium of instruction

- Mother tongue as medium of instruction.
- Common language to keep thr ciuntry united,
- Sanskrit; it is the source of all languages and a respository of all inherited language.



# Thank You

