



Role of an Indian and Foreign language in NEP: 2020

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Abstract

The education policy emphasizes the growth of the creative potential of every individual in India. Its foundation is laid on a principle emphasizing that education must develop cognitive capabilities like vital thinking and problem-solving and social, ethical, and emotional abilities and qualities. But how it will fulfil? If the person has wide range of understanding languages of varied. Then, The national education policy of 1968 introduced the three-language formula, meaning that apart from Hindi and English, there should be a third language which is a part of modern India and must be used for education in Hindi-speaking states. What is the NEP policy on language? Therefore the National Education Policy of 1968, under the Indira Gandhi government, launched the three-language formula. Furthermore, the policy stated the following: The use of a third language apart from Hindi and English will be a crucial component of modern India for educational purposes in Hindi-speaking states. Learning multiple languages has cognitive benefits, especially at the foundational stage. NEP 2020 promotes multilingualism, wherein it will be the choice of the state and the students as to which language is to be learned, as long as two of the three languages are native to India. What is the NEP policy on language learning? First of all we would like to know The main difference between Indian languages and foreign languages. like that Indian languages are spoken by the majority of people in India, while foreign languages are not native to the country or the speaker: India has not had a national language since its independence in 1947. However, Rule 1976 (As Amended, 1987) of the Constitution of India, mandates English as the "Official Languages" required "for Official Purpose of the Union." Business in the Indian parliament is transacted in either Hindi or in English. English is allowed for official purposes such as parliamentary proceedings, judiciary,



communications between the Central Government and a State Government. NEP envisages the promotion of Indian languages through regular use, preparation of pedagogical materials, training of teachers, adoption of mother tongues as medium of instruction, innovative methods, judicious use of technology and development of positive attitude towards all languages and their remarkable unity that is why it is very much important to know the role of language in NEP 2020 accordingly Indian Language V/S foreign one.

Keywords: NEP-2020, Language, Foreign Language, Three Language Formula

Introduction

Many people might think of the informative use of language when considering the impact of writing in general. Informative language serves to communicate ideas and information to an audience. Generally, this information must be true or false, not speculative or opinion-based. Something like "leopards have spots" is informative, whereas "trains move fast" is more subjective, even though it is not necessarily incorrect. When teachers tell their students about life in ancient Greece, they likely use primarily informative language to explain what happened in ancient times. A summary of a novel would likely also stick to primarily informative language, giving readers the facts of what happened in the story without much extraneous emotion or detail. Science textbooks and newspapers are other writing examples that strongly focus on informative language.

Sometimes, informative language can be phrased in the form of a question. This question often brings attention to a piece of information that the reader is already familiar with to frame the information that will follow. An article about how birds' wings evolved might start by asking, "Don't eagles look graceful as they fly?" Readers are not necessarily expected to answer this question. Still, it helps set up the intention of the article. Informative questions can also be used for emphasis. For example, if someone were to say, "Let's go to the beach and go swimming!" their friend might say, "Isn't it Wednesday? Don't you have work?" Both of these questions remind listeners of information they already know, emphasizing its importance. What is the benefit of knowing multiple languages?

Learning multiple foreign languages exposes individuals to different cultures, traditions, and worldviews. It allows for a deeper appreciation of global diversity and fosters cultural sensitivity. Multilingualism encourages open-mindedness and respect for cultural differences. Learning a new



language expands your mind and worldview. It opens you up to new cultures and to the fruits of diversity. Speaking a second or third language will boost confidence and increase self-esteem. In a globalizing world, knowing a second or third language gives you an advantage career-wise. As per the NEP 2020, the three lingos to be focused on are: NEP 2020 extends to the three native languages mentioned as follows:

1. First Language or Nearby Language: The method of teaching a language is to make it a language or the language of the state mandatorily in the locality or universe up to Grade 5 thereafter, if possible, up to Grade 8 or beyond. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, the mother tongue to be studied would be Tamil.
2. Hindi: Hindi will be taught in schools using a logical sequence right from the beginner level (Grade 3). Hindi may alternate as an option along with Sanskrit.
3. English: English should be taught as a language at schools where children will get this language from Grade 6 or, optionally, even from Grade 3.
4. Foreign Language: As for the NEP, it suggests at least the instruction of one foreign or classical language, for example, Mandarin, French, Korean, Tamil, Telugu, and Japanese, in high school. But this is not required.

No language is to be imposed. An imposition of this three-language formula in no way refers to imposing a language contrary to people's wishes. States may use any language as per the people's demands. First of all we would like to know The main difference between Indian languages and foreign languages. Like that Indian languages are spoken by the majority of people in India, while foreign languages are not native to the country or the speaker: India has not had a national language since its independence in 1947. However, Rule 1976 (As Amended, 1987) of the Constitution of India, mandates English as the "Official Languages" required "for Official Purpose of the Union." Business in the Indian parliament is transacted in either Hindi or in English. English is allowed for official purposes such as parliamentary proceedings, judiciary, communications between the Central Government and a State Government.

States within India have the liberty and powers to select their own official language(s) through legislation. In addition to the two Official Languages, the constitution recognizes 22 regional languages, named in a specific list as "Scheduled Languages". (Hindi is but English is not.) India's



Constitution includes provisions detailing the languages used for the official purposes of the union, the languages used for the official purposes of each state and union territory and the languages used for communication between the union and the states. While Hindi is the most widely spoken language, mostly prevalent in the northern parts of India. The Indian census takes the widest possible definition of "Hindi" as a broad variety of the "Hindi Belt".^[3] According to 2001 Census, 53.6% of the Indian population declared that they speak Hindi as either their first or second language, in which 41% of them have declared it as their native language.^{[4][5][6]} 12% of Indians declared that they can speak English as a second language.^[7] The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 promotes the role of Indian languages and foreign languages in India's education system by Promoting Indian languages. The NEP 2020 aims to promote Indian languages through: Using them regularly Creating teaching materials ,Training teachers ,Using mother tongues as the medium of instruction ,Using technology, Developing a positive attitude towards all languages.

Role of Indian languages in NEP-2020

First of all we would understand the role of languages in NEP 2020?: NEP envisages the promotion of Indian languages through regular use, preparation of pedagogical materials, training of teachers, adoption of mother tongues as medium of instruction, innovative methods, judicious use of technology and development of positive attitude towards all languages and their remarkable unity. The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 plays a significant role in promoting Indian languages and multilingualism in India's education system: Medium of instruction: The NEP 2020 recommends that the mother tongue or local language be the primary medium of instruction up to at least grade 5, and preferably up to grade 8 or beyond. Three-language formula: The NEP 2020 continues the three-language formula, but with more flexibility. Students choose three languages to be taught to them, as long as at least two of the languages are indigenous to India.

Preservation of cultural heritage: Learning in the mother tongue helps students understand and appreciate their culture, which can promote national unity and social cohesion.

Promotion of multilingualism: The NEP 2020 aims to promote multilingualism through English and local languages. positive attitude towards all languages and their remarkable unity.



After all 1) The most spoken Indian languages include Hindi-Urdu, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, and Gujarati. Other Indian languages include Assamese, Bodo, Dogri, Kashmiri, Kannada, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Nepali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Santali, Sindhi, and Urdu. 2) English is a prominent Indo-European language spoken in India, and is used as a lingua franca. The Union government uses English in addition to Hindi for official purposes, and is required to prepare a program to increase the use of Hindi. 3) English is a prominent Indo-European language spoken in India, and is used as a lingua franca. The Union government uses English in addition to Hindi for official purposes, and is required to prepare a program to increase the use of Hindi. Languages of India 4) Indo-Aryan language family This language family predominates, accounting for 1035 million speakers, or over 76.5 of the people

5) Indian languages They include, besides Sanskrit, the following 21 modern Indian languages: Assamese, Bangla, Bodo, Dogra, Gujarati, Hindi, Kashmiri. Fastest growing languages of India — Hindi (first), Kashmiri (second), Gujarati & Meitei/Manipuri (third), Bengali (fourth) — based on 2011 census of India. Hindi is the fastest growing language of India, followed by Kashmiri in the second place, with Meitei (officially called Manipuri) as well as Gujarati, in the third place, and Bengali in the fourth place, according to the 2011 census of India. Thirteen languages account for more than 1% of Indian population each, and between themselves for over 95%; all of them are "scheduled languages of the constitution". Scheduled languages spoken by fewer than 1% of Indians are Santali (0.63%), Kashmiri (0.54%), Nepali (0.28%), Sindhi (0.25%), Konkani (0.24%), Dogri (0.22%), Meitei (0.14%), Bodo (0.13%) and Sanskrit (In the 2001 census of India, 14,135 people reported Sanskrit as their native language). The largest language that is not "scheduled" is Bhili (0.95%), followed by Gondi (0.27%), Khandeshi (0.21%), Tulu (0.17%) and Kurukh (0.10%). As per 2011 census, 26% of Indians are bilingual and 7% are trilingual India has a Greenberg's diversity index of 0.914—i.e. two people selected at random from the country will have different native languages in 91.4% of cases. As per the 2011 Census of India, languages by highest number of speakers are as follows: Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil, Gujarati, Urdu, Kannada, Odia, Malayalam.



Foreign Language:

Objectives of Learning foreign languages

1) Learning a foreign language can improve communication skills, build relationships, and increase knowledge of other cultures.

2) Foreigners and Foreign Languages in Indian Book description. India's natural wealth, knowledge, arts and crafts have attracted foreigners throughout its long history. It has

What are the foreign languages in NEP? Foreign Language: As for the NEP, it suggests at least the instruction of one foreign or classical language, for example, Mandarin, French, Korean, Tamil, Telugu, and Japanese, in high school. It recommends A language formula in schools and recommends that at least two of the three languages should be native to India. NEP aims to bridge the gap between the language spoken by the children and the medium of instruction. It emphasizes the fact that children pick up languages quickly between the ages of 2 and 8. The slogan of NEP-2020 is the Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world. Any language that is not official nor is it the native language of Moroccans. In the context of this article a typical foreign language is Spanish, French, Italian, German, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, and Russian. These languages are the most commonly taught ones in U.S. higher The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 promotes the study of foreign languages as a way to enhance global knowledge and mobility, and to learn about the cultures of other countries. The policy also aims to promote multilingualism and national integration Foreign languages. The primary aim of the Three Language Formula is to promote multilingualism in India and enable students to communicate effectively across the country. It also aims to strengthen national integration by exposing students to different cultures and languages and fostering respect for linguistic diversity.: What is the 3 language formula in NEP 2020? A foreign language is a language that is not commonly spoken in the country of the speaker or is not native to the speaker or the country. Examples of foreign languages include English, Arabic, Spanish, French, Mandarin, and German. 1) A foreign language can be defined as a language that is not officially spoken by the people born and raised in a particular country. Thus, non-native speakers must actively or consciously learn that language. Indian languages, languages spoken in the state of India, generally



classified as belonging to the following families: Indo-European (the Indo-Iranian branch in particular), Dravidian, Austroasiatic (Munda in particular), and Sino-Tibetan (Tibeto-Burman in particular). Learning a foreign language can have many benefits, including improving brain and memory functions, boosting creativity and self-esteem, and helping in career opportunities. Indian languages include modern languages like Assamese, Bangla, Hindi, and more, as well as Sanskrit. A foreign language is a language that is not native to a particular region or person. Some examples of foreign languages include Spanish, French, German, and Arabic. Here are some things to know about Indian and foreign languages: English is a prominent Indo-European language spoken in India, and is used as a lingua franca. The Union government uses English in addition to Hindi for official purposes, and is required to prepare a program to increase the use of Hindi. These are examples of foreign languages?

- Akan (Linguistics)
 - American Sign Language (Speech and Hearing Sciences)
 - Arabic (Near Eastern Languages and Cultures)
 - Azerbaijani (Central Eurasian Studies)
 - Bamana (Linguistics)
 - Bengali (India Studies)
 - Chinese—Mandarin (East Asian Languages and Cultures)
- If it has to do with other countries or their people, it is foreign, like a French movie receiving a British award for Best Foreign Film. The adjective foreign is based on the Latin word *foris*, meaning “outside.” A foreign exchange student goes outside of his or her country to study. Countries considered India's closest include the United Arab Emirates, Russian Federation, Israel, Afghanistan, France, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and the United States. Russia is the largest supplier of military equipment to India, followed by Israel and France.

Summary and Implementing the Three Language Formula

The NEP 2020's Three Language Formula aims to help people become linguistically competent in three languages: their mother tongue, Hindi, and English. The formula promotes multilingualism and national unity. States are not forced to use a specific language, but at least two



of the three languages must be indigenous to India. Students choose the three languages they will learn. The three-language formula is one of the vital approaches under NEP 2020 that necessitates all Indian students to learn at least three languages. It states that they will learn two native Indian languages, including one regional language. They will also learn English as the third and essential language.

Introducing local languages in early learning

The NEP 2020 aims to introduce local languages at the primary and foundation school levels. The policy believes that a language can be learned well without being used as a medium of instruction.

NEP 2020 - promotion of Indian languages

NEP envisages the promotion of Indian languages through regular use, preparation of pedagogical materials, training of teachers, a...

Ministry of Education, Government of India

Three Language Formula in NEP 2020 Explained

NEP 2020 Views on the Three Language Formula: The home language, mother tongue, local language, or regional language will, Three Language Formula In NEP 2020 The changes of the New Education Policy 2020 have also been introduced in the Indian education system. The National Education Policy 2020 advocates that "wherever possible, the medium of education will be the mother tongue/local language/regional language until at least Grade 5, but preferably until Grade 8 and beyond," both in public and private schools. Foreign Language: As for the NEP, it suggests at least the instruction of one foreign or classical language, for example, Mandarin, French, Korean, Tamil, Telugu, and Japanese, in high school.

What is the role of NEP in English language teaching? It recommends A language formula in schools and recommends that at least two of the three languages should be native to India. NEP aims to bridge the gap between the language spoken by the children and the medium of instruction. It emphasizes the fact that children pick up languages quickly between the ages of 2 and 8

What is the slogan on NEP 2020 in English?

Universal high-quality education is the best way forward for developing and maximizing our country's rich talents and resources for the good of the individual, the society, the country, and the world.



What are the three languages in the NEP?

The National Education Policy of 1968 defined the three-language formula as the usage of a third language (in addition to Hindi and English) that should be a component of modern India for educational purposes in Hindi-speaking states.

What is the role of language in education?

Language enables children to learn – with and from others – about the world around them and beyond. Oral language is key for caregivers and educators of young children to impart: knowledge and information, instructions and direction.

Why is mother tongue important in new education policy?

Early education in the mother tongue could serve as a crucial factor in learning new languages, fostering understanding, confidence and a love for learning. It enables a deeper grasp of concepts, encourages critical thinking and strengthens cultural

What is the language policy of India?

India has a liberal language policy that allows all cultures and languages to grow and be respected equally. In India, there is no national language. The government has made certain that all regions, languages, and cultures are acknowledged and respected. 24 Mar 2023

Who is the father of NEP 2020?

Framework. The NEP 2020 replaces the National Policy on Education of 1986. In January 2015, a committee under former Cabinet Secretary T. S. R. Subramanian started the consultation process for the New Education Policy.

Academic performance

Learning a second language can improve academic performance across a range of subjects, including math and science.

Cognitive abilities

Learning a second language can improve cognitive abilities, such as memory, multitasking, and problem-solving.

Communication skills Learning a second language can improve communication skills, which can be helpful in academic settings.



Literacy

Learning a second language can boost literacy, which can be an advantage in core school subjects

Conclusion :

As per NEP 2020, all children should be encouraged to respect each other's native language to create a culture of multilingualism as this policy proposes that children should be taught in home/local languages Learning a second language can be important for education because it can improve academic performance, cognitive abilities, and communication skills:

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