

## National Education Policy (NEP)-2020: Local Languages.

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### INTRODUCTION:

Modern education is becoming a national concern with a new set of goals and objectives. Education has had an impact on human society since the beginning of civilization. The world we live in today is the Third World. From the very beginning of human civilization, the patterns of education have changed. In this context, traditional education systems have disappeared and innovative education policies are being developed today. This is the characteristics of any living society. It is well known that the countries of the third world have developed with the introduction of modern education policies, which is also necessary for a developing country like India. It is also included in the National Education Policy-2020 the relevance of some of the local languages and National Education Policy in this policy-framework is discussed.

Indigenous languages and new education policy: The vitality any society depends on the language spoken in that society, and if it does not use its language, both society and language will go extinct. Many linguists around the worlds have been presenting research on the study of language degradation. Today we have to be careful that such situation do

not develop in this regard, action plans for education policies play an important role. Their involvement in the thinking of languages is equally significant. When any policy is put into effect, contradictory positions will come to the forefront rather than prostances. It is not out of the vblue. The boldness of the national education policy “strives to transform our society into a sustainable, equitable and vibrant society by providing high quality education to all, with a centralized system of India”. The words “above all strive to transform a lively society” are very important. This is the hope of the entire education policy. This is why it has come to play a significant role in the development and development of the native language.

The issue has been debated over the past one year. The cry of ‘Indian education is on the path of degradation’ is being heard everywhere. But a through examination of the word seems far from the truth. It can only be found in the elements of national education policy. The realities of the multilingualism and linguistic education policy stand out in the debate here. “The language is usually the mother tongue or the language of the local community. However, the reality is that often in multilingual households, some of the households, some of the households can use their own unique home language. Next is the languages of the medium of education, then the mother tongue/ indigenous languages should be the regional language, and as much as possible the language should be read as a language, implemented in both government and private schools. If both language and the education medium of the child are different, there will be an attempt to fill the gap “(RA) In the indigenous language and culture where there is no social life, no policies can be be formed without it. That is the main

goal and objective of this education policy. It must follow the local principle. That is the principle here.

Education media is one of the most important dimensions. It should be the foundation of all education policy. It has been said by many scholars and academics. This is why Mahatma Gandhi put so much emphasis on basic education. He preached that the child's primary education should take place in the mother tongue. Pundit Nehru, India's Prime Minister on Education Media only then will we be able to connect with our people 44 contributing to all-round growth. The regional languages? were also influenced by word" [Udrutha Mysore University press, pg-346]." That is still relevant today.

The movement of any society rests on the wealth of the native, which is also the language. Many words demonstrate that it can not be developed without it. Fifty years ago, when Sir M Vishweswaraiah went to Japan, the faculty of the universities were reading English books and teaching in Japanese. Students were reading English books and learning the facts. English devotees should re-call how much Japan did in the new age. The words "(Udrutha University of Mysore University, p-347) speak of the importance of native languages and their role in development. The need to embrace it is vital today. It may be noted that the factors that complement the above issues are strategically represented in national education policy.

### **Supplementary factors that emphasize the local language:**

1. Focusing on the use of local wealth for the fulfillment of the Sustainable Growth Agenda-2030.
2. This education policy is based on the Indian heritage and value system.

3. Market learning more of the home language and mother tongue in the beginning classes.
4. As for the students who are different from the home language, mother tongue and education media, teachers are encouraged to follow bilingualism by using bilingual learning.
5. Multilingualism has a great deal of cognitive benefits for children of this age. So Knee exposes children to different languages.
6. The Central and State Governments will be making great efforts to appoint a high number of Language Teachers in all the Kshatriya languages? Throughout the country and all the languages? referred to in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
7. The application of the trilingual formula will be continued in order to facilitate the opportunities provided for in the Constitution, the aspirations of the people, the regions and the Centre, with regard to multilingualism and national unity.
8. To ensure greater openness to the trilingual formula, to ensure that no language is forced on any state.
9. Each of the three languages? that the child learns must be the native languages? That the child learns must be the native languages? of the children of the respective states, regions and beyond, but the language of choice for learning should be Indian languages.
10. No obstacle for many advanced countries of the world to be educated in the context of their language, culture and heritage. ‘As such, Indian languages? have found their place in the world’s richest, most scientific, most beautiful and most expressive languages.
11. Grade6-8 is a refreshing project called “Indian Languages” for every student under the concept “ One India- Great India” The talk of participating in activities

- emphasizes the vernacular.12. The importance, relevance and elegance of Indian classical or literary languages?and literature cannot be overlooked.
12. All language education will be made to deepen the experiential background of the new thinking. A simplified and up-to-date approach can be used.
  13. Indian Sign Language-ISL will be enhanced nationwide.
  14. The principle underpinning this policy is to encouraged multilingualism and linguistics in both teaching and learning.
  15. Respect all kinds of curriculum, teaching curriculum and policy in all its diversity and local contexts.
  16. As multi-faceted and high-quality requirements for teaching education, universities and colleges are researching, among other things, in collaboration with Indian languages?and literary disciplines, the principle of Indigenous languages? is that educational institutions need to be transformed into multi-disciplinary institutions.
  17. Establishment of a National Commission consisting of retired teachers, senior experts eager to provide short term/ long term guidance or professional support to college university faculty who are capable of teaching Indian languages.
  18. In order for the education and legal education of agriculture and agriculture to become globally competitive, “state-level institutions that educate prospective lawyers and judges should worry about adopting a bilingual policy to educate in English and the respective state language.” Emphasis on Indigenous Language.
  19. Adult Education and Lifelong Learning is the key to every citizen’s basic right to achieve basic education and livelihood.

20. Salutory language is important in literary works, tradition, and linguistic expressions.

In addition to the above, many factors have to find their way into the shadow of the local language. National Education Policy-2020 cannot be a success without it. Therefore, the main objectives of this education policy and the design of the project are to follow the local language in order to be adopted. However, this policy is not completely flawed. There are many things that need to be changed. All of this has to be changed frequently over time in the workflow. It is necessary to adopt some form of instructions as a supplement. They are as follows. The rules and implementations are as follows:

**Rules and Implementations that are required to be followed:**

1. Strict implementation of the National Education Policy Telescope. That is, the great objective of this national education policy is to embody an education system based on Bharathi's mission to transform Indian into a sustainable and egalitarian society and vibrant knowledge society.
2. Increasingly utilizing local needs to realize basic literacy and statistics knowledge.
3. Focus on students who are leaving the school mid-term and plan to address the problems.
4. Pay attention to the problems currently facing higher education in India at present.
5. To uncover the indigenous languages? And cultural insights hidden in their culture by researching them, thereby emphasizing the indigenous aspirations.
6. Establishment of corporate commissions to uphold local language and culture at the district level.

7. Action should be taken to make local languages? Compulsory in primary school learning.
8. Taking steps to bring out translation works in local languages? Related to engineering, technology, management, architecture, urban planning, pharmacy, hotel management, cooking technology etc. which play a vital role in the development of India. Thereby promoting local languages. The above factors are driving the society towards community and sustainable development while meeting local needs.

Taking steps to bring out translated works in local languages with regard to them. Thereby promoting local languages. These factors lead society towards holistic and sustainable development while meeting local needs. So all these factors are very important for any project to be implemented.

### **Conclusion:**

National Education Policy-2020 is actually the first Indian education policy of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, a major project that addresses the regional and global needs of India. In the context of the above analysis, there is no doubt that India is a prosperous nation if the current national education policy takes all these factors into account, while India is a cultural ambassador to the world, which has to blend many factors into its uniqueness and uniqueness.

### **Reference:**

1. National Education Policy 2020 (Kannada Translation)- Ministry of Education, Government of India.