



NEP 2020 : A Case Study of a New Vision on Language Learning

Sushma Rani

Associate Professor, Department of Teacher Education, N.M.S.N. Dass (P.G) College,
Budaun, India

Abstract- Indian languages are among the most expressive and scientific in the world, and they offer students a wealth of information and culture. On July 29, 2020, the Indian government unveiled its New Education Policy 2020. In order to determine the "Effectiveness of New Education policy" and to understand what the students thought about topics like "Medium of Instruction, Three Language Formula, Learning of Languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Persian, and Prakrutha," the researcher conducted a survey. Students from a B.Ed. college were used as a sample for the study by the researcher. A questionnaire was employed to gather student opinions, and the responses were qualitatively analysed. According to this study, 93% of pupils demonstrated a favourable attitude about learning three languages at the secondary school level and continuing to study their home tongue through the fifth grade. A significant pool of future high-caliber language instructors will be developed through the four-year B.Ed. programme offered in bilingual mode. Universities will offer sufficient training programmes to huge new student cohorts so they can perform research on ancient language texts. To encourage language-related activities, India will construct the "National Institute for Language Studies" and the "Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation."

Keywords : "New Education policy 2020," "Medium of Instruction," "Classical Language," "Mother tongue," and "IITI." "CSTT".

Introduction:- The world's most creative and scientific languages are those spoken in India. These are genuinely useful languages, and millions of people around the world speak many of them. Unfortunately, 197 Indian languages have been listed as endangered by UNESCO. When members of our community who speak such tribal languages pass away, their languages will also disappear. There are currently few coordinated efforts being made to preserve or document these numerous languages. Therefore, the NEP-2020 focuses on maintaining all Indian languages & integrating them into the curriculum. In order to ascertain students' opinions on the revised Language formula, researchers polled B.Ed students. This study contributes to our understanding of students' attitudes and interests toward language acquisition.

Study goals include:

- Learning what students think of three language formulas.
- To evaluate the benefits of using one's mother tongue as a teaching language.
- To list the steps the government has made to preserve and mainstream Indian classical languages.

Case study: - On July 29, 2020, the Indian government unveiled its New Education Policy-2020. In order to determine the "Effectiveness of New Education policy" and learn what students thought of the "Medium of Instruction, Three Language Formula, Promoting Sanskrit, Pali, Persian and Prakrita Languages in Schools and Colleges as a Language," the researcher performed a study.

Sampling: - 40 students from a B.Ed. college in Bareilly, were selected as a sample for the study by the researcher using "Simple Random sampling" In that sample, there were 20 boys and 20 girls who were all between the ages of 23 and 25. All of the pupils come from rural backgrounds and are bilingual in Hindi and English.

Research Tools:- Questionnaires were employed as a research instrument by the researcher to get data from the pupils.

Method:- The researcher asked the pupils 11 questions, to gauge their opinions on the NEP-2020 language formula. He requested written responses from the students on the topic of "Medium of Instruction and Promotion of Indian Classical Languages," and qualitative analysis of the responses was done.

Hypothesis:

The researcher's study was based on the following hypothesis:

- Students will learn more quickly if their mother tongue is used as a "medium of instruction."
- Studying Sanskrit and Pali will help students gain access to the wealth of information found in ancient literature.
- Learning Hindi and other languages will help students get decent educations and careers in the modern world.

Questionnaire

Q.NO	QUESTIONS	YES	%	NO	%
1	Do you believe that up to the fifth grade, the mother tongue should be the primary medium of instruction?	37	92.5	3	7.5
2	Is the three-language formula still required in both primary and secondary education?	38	95	2	5
3	Do you believe that if mother tongue instruction is used up until the fifth grade, language proficiency does not improve?	13	34	26	66
4	Is it necessary to teach indigenous students in their native tongue in addition to the local tongue?	34	85	6	15
5	Is dual language instruction a requirement for the B.Ed. programme?	34	85	6	15
6	Do you believe that math and science should be taught in regional languages in schools?	28	70	12	30
7	Is Sanskrit language instruction required in schools?	23	59	16	41
8	Is it necessary to teach Persian, Pali, and Prakrit in Indian universities?	14	37	24	63
9	Is it vital to maintain minor Indian language literature, vocabulary, and arts through movies, websites, and	31.5	78	8	21

	dictionaries?				
10	Do you believe that translating Indian literature into other world languages is necessary?	35	90	4	10
11	Do you think it is wise to establish a "National institute" to carry out study on the Pali, Persian, and Prakrita languages?	30	75	10	25

Result:- According to the survey results, 93% of students supported using their mother tongue as the instructional medium, and 95% supported the use of the three-language system in primary and secondary education. However, 63% of students disapproved of the introduction of Persian, Pali, and Prakrit in Indian universities.

Findings:- This survey unequivocally established that 93% of pupils had good attitudes on learning three languages at the secondary school level and continuing to study their home tongue through the fifth grade. Students must be instructed on the value of knowing Pali, Persian, and Prakrutha languages, as well as Sanskrit.

Limitations:- The study was limited to middle-class students in rural areas; however, opinions from wealthy students in urban areas were not gathered.

Important aspects of language instruction in NEP-2020

- (Whenever possible), students will receive education in their home tongue, local language, or regional language up until Class 5.
- At the secondary school level, students can select a foreign language as their third language from a variety of options, including English, Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian.
- Three new language formulas are introduced.
- Students and the state government decide the three languages to teach in primary and secondary schools.
- Students must select at least two of their original languages to study when using the three-language approach.
- The "Sign Language of India" (SLI) will be standardised throughout the nation, and curricular materials will be created specifically for use by children who have hearing loss.
- To promote local music, art, and languages in schools, outstanding local artists will be hired as guest professors.
- The development of a wide pool of excellent language teachers will be aided by the four-year B.Ed. degree programme given in bilingual format.
- A multilingual "Language Training Program" will be offered to all Science and Mathematics instructors nationwide in order to improve their ability to teach in regional languages.
- The Indian government's "National Research Foundation" would give funding for top-notch studies in both tribal and classical Indian languages.
- NEP-2020 aims to create the Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI). The creation of IITI will aid in promoting translation efforts for all Indian languages.
- Sanskrit study will be promoted, and it will be taught by connecting it to other pertinent subjects like math, astronomy, philosophy, linguistics, drama, yoga, etc.
- Sanskrit teachers will be professionally standardised in large numbers across the nation through the provision of a 4-year integrated multidisciplinary B.Ed.

- The study centres for Indian Classical Languages including Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia will grow throughout the country. Numerous manuscripts and works written in classical languages will be collected, preserved, translated, and studied by universities.
- Indian language institutes and departments will receive major funding nationwide.
- Large fresh batches of students will have adequate instruction to perform manuscript research.
- Universities and classical language institutes will be combined.
- The National Institute for Language Study Pali, Persian, and Prakrutha will establish.
- In addition to teaching tribal students the local language, home language will also be employed.
- With the assistance of State Governments, the Central Government will construct "Academies" for the languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as well as some other widely spoken Indian languages.
- To preserve all of India's endangered languages and the rich local arts and cultures they are linked with, all of India's languages and its related art & culture will be documented using a web-based platform, movies, portals, and Wikipedia.
- A scholarship will be offered to promote language study and research.
- "Prizes will be established" to reward creative writing in all Indian languages, including poetry, novels, nonfiction books, textbooks, journalism, and other genres.
- Every three years, the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology will create "Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT)" for every discipline. The nomenclature produced by these Institutions should be used in all curricula, including those in schools and universities.

Conclusion:- The National Education Policy advises using mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction till Class 5 and has implemented a three-language formula for secondary school education. Along with promoting the study of other pertinent courses, NEP also hopes to promote Sanskrit in schools and institutions. Currently, policy is crucial in delivering special education. Students with hearing impairments must utilise "Sign language of India," according to MHRD. This study will aid in understanding how pupils approach language learning.

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