

Three-Language Formula

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Three-Language Formula : A Federal Challenge in Indian Education

Context: Tamil Nadu's Opposition to the Three-Language Formula

Tamil Nadu has consistently opposed the **three-language formula**, adhering to a **two-language policy** (Tamil and English). This opposition is based on:

- Linguistic identity: Tamil Nadu sees Tamil as a classical language with a strong heritage.
- Political history: Anti-Hindi agitations since the 1930s strengthened resistance.
- Federalism concerns: The state views language imposition as a threat to autonomy.

The **three-language policy** has had **mixed implementation** across India, with variations in different states.

The Language Debate in India

- Post-independence, language policies have remained contentious.
- The Constituent Assembly debated the national language issue.
- Hindi was adopted as the official language, but English remained dominant.

The Three-Language Formula

- Introduced in 1968 under the National Policy on Education (NPE).
- Mandates learning three languages:
 - Mother tongue (regional language)
 - Hindi
 - English
- NEP 2020 retained this policy but did not impose any language.

Implementation Challenges

- Hindi-speaking states rarely adopt a South Indian language.
- Private schools in North India neglect regional languages.
- Political resistance makes uniform implementation difficult.

The Real Issue: Declining Language Standards

- Focus on science and math coaching sidelines language education.
- English-medium expansion lacks quality teaching, affecting learning.
- Regional languages suffer from declining reading habits.

Conclusion

Tamil Nadu's opposition reflects **broader concerns over linguistic identity and federalism**. The real challenge is **not policy formulas but improving language education quality**. Strengthening **language teaching methods** is crucial for **better learning outcomes** and **national integration**.

