

(b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise, as on 31st March, 2019;

(c) whether the revised National Education Policy (NEP) envisage ways to fill up the vacancies at the earliest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The total sanctioned strength and in-position strength of teachers posts in higher educational institutions, as per All India Survey of Higher Education (AISHE) portal 2017-18, are as under:-

Sanctioned Strength (SS)	In-Position (IP)	Vacant Posts (SS-IP)
1407373	1062659	344714

Institution-wise data of faculty vacancies is not Centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy (NEP) under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. According to the Draft NEP report, all institutions, including public institutions (and aided institutions), will have the autonomy to recruit faculty of their choice. Recruitment will be based on rigorous and transparent criteria and processes. The recruitment criteria for faculty should include diversity, disciplinary understanding, social perspectives, pedagogical ability, contribution to practice and research and the ability to work with diverse groups.

Draft National Education Policy

1481. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA:

SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kasturirangan Committee has submitted the draft report on National Education Policy (NEP) to Government;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when the NEP is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee for the Draft National Education

Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 has been uploaded on MHRD's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform to elicit suggestions/comments. The Committee had suggested various recommendations to improve the quality of education in the country. At this stage, the Draft Report is under consideration and suggestions/comments have been invited from various stakeholders including the public, Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Government will finalize the National Education Policy only after considering the inputs/suggestions and comments of all stakeholders.

Compulsory learning of mother tongue

1482. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to ensure compulsory learning of mother tongue in schools till secondary stage;

(b) whether there is a decline in the number of school children studying mother tongue as one of the language subjects till secondary stage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Ministry to ensure preservation and promotion of six classical languages; and

(d) whether the Ministry would consider setting up a Central Language University for each of the classical languages on the lines of Urdu Central University?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Section 29 (2) (f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 states that "medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue". The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 emphasizes the importance of imparting primary education in the mother tongue of the child.

Since education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, States have the liberty to decide the medium of instruction in schools. The NCF clearly states that the Three-Language Formula is an attempt to address the challenges and opportunities of the linguistic situation in India. As per the "Three Language Formula" the first language to be studied must be the mother tongue or the regional language.