NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

“Two days- National conference on teaching of Indian languages and education of tribal children and the question of medium of instruction”

Patron
Prof. (Dr.) Hrushikesh Senapaty
Director, NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016

Chairperson
Prof. (Dr.) Sandhya Singh
Head of the Department
Department of Education in Languages
NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016

Contact
Prof. (Dr.) Sanjay Kumar Suman
Programme Coordinator
Department of Education in Languages
NCERT, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016
Ph- 011-26526336, Ext.-255 (O)
Mobile- 09871445139
Fax- 011-26562873
Email-aadivasieducation@gmail.com

Preparation and training of teacher’s of Indian mother tongues and tribal languages.

Challenges and solutions for Indian languages teaching and use of tribal languages mother tongue teaching.

Problems of teaching of Indian mother tongue and protection and development of tribal languages.

Invitation of papers
These topics are not complete, so paper’s on relevant topics related to this are welcome. So abstracts in 250-300 words and paper in 2500-3000 words can be presented in either Hindi or English. Presentation in other Indian languages is also possible if the translation of papers written in other Indian languages is already send to Hindi or English. Selected paper can also be edited and published as a conference report. The abstract may be sent till February 29, 2020 and full papers may be sent till March 09, 2020.

Presentation of the selected paper for the conference will be decided by a group of subject experts. The conference academic committee will have the right to designate the paper s to be presented anywhere in the plenary session or parallel session.

Process of paper presentation
Participants will be informed by the programme co-ordinator by the telephone/e-mail regarding the selection of their papers. Both soft and hard copies of the papers have to be sent to the programme co-ordinator till March 09, 2020. On not doing so, the committee shall have right to take appropriate decisions in respect of inclusions of any such paper in the conference. All the participants invited for the conference will have to register for the conference on 29 March 2020 at 9:30a.m. No registration fee will be charged for this.

The participants will be provided with fare travels assistance amount upto AC 3 tier by the shortest distance route. Reimbursement will be reimbursed through transfer of fund directly to the participants accounts as per rules of NCERT. Boarding facility is available on sharing basis in the guest house of NCERT.
और बढाने के क्रम में आश्म शवस्य की योजना, कोर्टीर और शिक्षा होता है और सामाशजक, राजनैशतक, आश्वक एवं क्षारीर शवकास में आयोगों के प्रसतावों पर आधाररत काय्वक्रमों से वृशद्ध तो इसे जा सकती है, मगर शिक्षा के क्षेत्रों में इनका शवकास अनुसूशचत जाशत समूहों के सतर रहने को शववि है और शवकास के मापिंरों से िूर आशवक रूप से कमजोर वािा िेि है, मगर आशिवासी समूहों तक शिक्षा की पहुँच संतोषप्रि नहीं है। यह आबािी समूह भौगोशिक और सामाशजक रूप से अिग-अिग आशिवाशसयों की आबािी 10.43 करोड़ हैं जो शकिेि का 8.6% आबािी वािा समूह है। तुभा्वग्य से यह आबािी आशवक रूप से अत्यंत कमजोर और आशिवासी समुिाय के बारे में भौगोधिक और सामाशजक रूप से अिग-अिग भाषाओं को भी बाधाएँ आती हैं। इससे समूचे आशिवासी समुिाय में मानव संसाधनों का समुध्य उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है।

According to the census of 2011, the population of tribal is 10.43 crore which is a group with many variations as well as linguistic variations. India is country of civic groups with many languages, and human skills, which also increases the ability to face new challenges in the group of educators. It is similar to a series of human, social, national and global activities that can quickly enrich human living standards and also promote the ability to raise and improve living standards of the future. Therefore, education of tribal children is the only means through which they can develop economic and potential political can be enhanced and the pace of development can be intensified.

In this situation, women empowerment is affected in tribal groups, there are also obstacles in Social, Political, Economic and Physical development. Due to this, human resources and national culture are open to all. Also, tribal, along with this, the source of traditional knowledge including language, culture is also constrained by dangers.

Many researchers show that the lack of teaching facilities in mother tongues is also a responsible factor for these conditions. Reasons for this is the lack of awareness from both the government and tribal people. Unfortunately, in the language education scheme, yet only some strong languages have exclusive rights in resolving national unity by considering linguistics variations or multilingualism as a national resource, while tribal languages are satisfied only with proper constitutional rights and their less useful, useless and the situation of being dead has to be faced. Good result can be seen in the control of the government role of promoting teaching in mother tongue at the initial level. With this, it is possible to promote all aspects of education including mother tongue teaching and along with the successful implementation of multilingual teaching scheme, it also support the way for the preservation and development of national culture, but is also considered an important factor in enhancing self-respect and human skills, which also increases the ability to face new challenges in the group of educators. It is similar to a series of human, social, national and global activities that can quickly enrich human living standards and also promote the ability to raise and improve living standards of the future. Therefore, education of tribal children is the only means through which they can develop economic and potential political can be enhanced and the pace of development can be intensified.

Therefore, there is an imperative need to pay proper attention to the education of these children as a resource for the prevention of difficulties of tribal children, to increase and to increase their opportunities for future construction. This will take them apart and educational inequalities can also be removed. Keeping this in mind, this two day national conference is being organized on the subject of “Teaching of Indian language and education of tribal children and the question of mechanism of instruction”.

Theme
The main topics/ issues that have been put-up for discussion in the conference are:
• Concept, practice and use of Indian languages and tribal languages as mother tongues.
• Indian languages and tribal languages teaching methods.
• Curriculum requirement of Indian mother tongues and tribal languages.
• Developmental and use materials related to teaching Indian mother tongues and tribal languages as mother tongue.

About the Conference
India is country of civic groups with many variations as well as linguistic variations. According to the census of 2011, the population of tribal is 10.43 crore which is a group with 8.6% population of the country. Unfortunately, this is an economic is weakly and marginalized group. India is country with the largest tribal population in the world; but access to education to tribal groups is not satisfactory. This population is vulnerable to both the culturally and geographically and socially isolated and is also economically weak from the parameters of developments. Although in order to further improve their economic, social and educational levels, growth can be seen from the programmes based on the plans of Ashram schools, Kothari and other education commissions proposals, but their development of education from the level of scheduled caste groups is also low. About a quarter of the tribal groups are forced to live a life of severe poverty.

समासन के बारे में
भारत के अनेक शवशवधताओं के साथ-साथ पापक शवशवधताओं कांटे-कांटे शवशवधताओं का शराबर है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार आशिवासी की आबािी 10.43 करोड़ है जो किेि का 8.6% आबािी है। अत: इसके लिए शवस्य के माध्यम द्वारा शववि होता है और आशिवासी समुिाय के बारे में भौगोधिक और सामाशजक रूप से अिग-अिग आशिवाशसयों की आबािी 10.43 करोड़ हैं जो शकिेि का 8.6% आबािी वािा समूह है।

According to the census of 2011, the population of tribal is 10.43 crore which is a group with many variations as well as linguistic variations. India is country of civic groups with many languages, and human skills, which also increases the ability to face new challenges in the group of educators. It is similar to a series of human, social, national and global activities that can quickly enrich human living standards and also promote the ability to raise and improve living standards of the future. Therefore, education of tribal children is the only means through which they can develop economic and potential political can be enhanced and the pace of development can be intensified.

In this situation, women empowerment is affected in tribal groups, there are also obstacles in Social, Political, Economic and Physical development. Due to this, human resources and national culture are open to all. Also, tribal, along with this, the source of traditional knowledge including language, culture is also constrained by dangers.

Many researchers show that the lack of teaching facilities in mother tongues is also a responsible factor for these conditions. Reasons for this is the lack of awareness from both the government and tribal people. Unfortunately, in the language education scheme, yet only some strong languages have exclusive rights in resolving national unity by considering linguistics variations or multilingualism as a national resource, while tribal languages are satisfied only with proper constitutional rights and their less useful, useless and the situation of being dead has to be faced. Good result can be seen in the control of the government role of promoting teaching in mother tongue at the initial level. With this, it is possible to promote all aspects of education including mother tongue teaching and along with the successful implementation of multilingual teaching scheme, it also support the way for the preservation and development of national culture, but is also considered an important factor in enhancing self-respect and human skills, which also increases the ability to face new challenges in the group of educators. It is similar to a series of human, social, national and global activities that can quickly enrich human living standards and also promote the ability to raise and improve living standards of the future. Therefore, education of tribal children is the only means through which they can develop economic and potential political can be enhanced and the pace of development can be intensified.

Therefore, there is an imperative need to pay proper attention to the education of these children as a resource for the prevention of difficulties of tribal children, to increase and to increase their opportunities for future construction. This will take them apart and educational inequalities can also be removed. Keeping this in mind, this two day national conference is being organized on the subject of “Teaching of Indian language and education of tribal children and the question of mechanism of instruction”.

Theme
The main topics/ issues that have been put-up for discussion in the conference are:
• Concept, practice and use of Indian languages and tribal languages as mother tongues.
• Indian languages and tribal languages teaching methods.
• Curriculum requirement of Indian mother tongues and tribal languages.
• Developmental and use materials related to teaching Indian mother tongues and tribal languages as mother tongue.