

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE  
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL AFFAIRS**

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**RAJYA SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2032  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THURSDAY, THE 05<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2021**

**Use of Hindi and local language**

2032 # SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any plan has been prepared by Government to impart education to students in legal system in official language Hindi and all Indian mother tongues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any action plan has been prepared by Government to carry out the proceedings of legal systems i.e. of the Supreme Court/High Courts and Higher judicial authorities in official language Hindi and other regional languages; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE**

**(SHRI KIREN RIJJU)**

(a) and (b): The Department of Higher Education has informed that the National Education Policy, 2020 in its para 20.4 states that “Legal education needs to be competitive globally, adopting best practices and embracing new technologies for wider access to and timely delivery of justice. At the same time, it must be informed and illuminated with Constitutional values of Justice – Social, Economic, and Political and directed towards national reconstruction through instrumentation of democracy, rule of law, and human rights. The curricula for legal studies must reflect socio-cultural contexts along with, in an evidence-based manner, the history of legal thinking, principles of justice, the practice of jurisprudence, and other related content appropriately and adequately. State institutions offering law education must consider offering bilingual education for future lawyers and judges in English and in the language of the State in which the Institution is situated”.

(c) and (d): The Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that enabling Constitutional and Legal provisions in this regard are already in place. As per Article 348 of the Constitution and Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 there are provisions of optional use of Hindi and other languages (Languages included in the 8<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Indian Constitution) in the proceedings and judgments etc. of the courts. Under the aforementioned provisions, optional use of Hindi in the proceedings of High Courts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar was authorized in the year 1950, 1969, 1971 and 1972 respectively.

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