

Regarding need to take steps for extensive study and research work on Assamese language by Central Universities and Academic Research Institutions-Laid

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (KAZIRANGA): Assamese is one of India's 22 officially recognized languages and the official language of Assam. With over 15 million native speakers, it's a vital part of the region's culture and identity. The Assamese language has its roots in Old Indo-Aryan dialects, specifically the Magadhi Prakrit and Kamarupi dialects, with influences from Austroasiatic languages. Its script, derived from the Bengali-Assamese alphabet, has been in use since the 2nd century AD. The language has undergone significant development, with notable contributions from scholars like Srimanta Sankardev, who used the Bajrabali language in his works. Assamese has also been enriched by languages like Bodo, Dimas, and Karbi. Recently, the Government of India recognized Assamese as a classical language, alongside Marathi, Pali, Prakrit, and Bengali. This recognition acknowledges Assamese's rich literary and cultural heritage. Assamese has several dialects, including Kamrupi, Goalpariya, and Eastern Assamese. Additionally, there are creole languages Nagamese and Sadri, also Mundari, Santhali, Bengali is now parts of Assam influenced by Assamese Language in Assam, which have emerged as lingua francas in certain regions. Overall, Assamese is a vibrant language with a rich history and cultural significance. Though Assamese Language is a major language, studied by many universities, lots of reasearch done, I like to request ministry of Education to allow extensive study, research work on Assamese language in the Central Universities and Academic Research Institutions.