

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW
MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 4 | Issue 3

2021

© 2021 *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.ijlmh.com/>

Under the aegis of VidhiAagaz – Inking Your Brain (<https://www.vidhiaagaz.com>)

This Article is brought to you for “free” and “open access” by the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities at VidhiAagaz. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Journal of Law Management & Humanities after due review.

In case of **any suggestion or complaint**, please contact Gyan@vidhiaagaz.com.

To submit your Manuscript for Publication at **International Journal of Law Management & Humanities**, kindly email your Manuscript at submission@ijlmh.com.

Historical Background of Multilingualism in India, and Language Policy

NAKUL RAJPUROHIT¹

ABSTRACT

The present research work focuses on appraising India's language policy, with a vision of breaking down the function of language strategy in the preservation and means of multilingualism in India. What is the scope and nature of multilingualism in India? Does the language policy of India support multilingualism or monolinguals? If the language policy aims to bolster multilingualism in India, then how does it acquire its goals? How is multilingualism maintained in India? The research work will look into the several facets of Indian multilingualism rising because of the enormous diversity of India's societies. This research's primary focus is to give detailed reasoning of Indian multilingualism and look into the nature of India's language outlining and policy. It doesn't make any precise Endeavor for giving a requesting record of intensity signal and legislative issues behind language plan and framework. Nor it makes a try towards explaining several language movements and language riots that arrived in Indian history. Research work also focuses on the Constituent Assembly Debates about India's language problems and the provisions related to the languages in the Indian Constitution with a primary concentration on India's language policy and the implications on teaching. The Constituent Assembly Debates uncover the expectation of different players. The current work is an examination to contemplate the idea of multilingualism in India. It additionally centers on evaluating India's language strategy, concerning investigate the function of language strategy in the support and resource of multilingualism in India. The investigation will investigate a few states of Indian multilingualism rising in view of the high variety of Indian social orders. This examination expects to give a denitive and investigative request of Indian multilingualism. Basically the language policies of India are established to maintain and advocate diversity and multilingualism. The issue is at the application level. Admitting language policy in general backing multilingualism, there are no strict rules for hanging those policies

¹ Author is a Student at University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, School of Law, Dehradun, India.

I. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, there are approximately 6,000 languages grouped into different language families and spoken in 200 countries. The existence of these languages together has led to multilingualism. Knowledge of two or more languages has become a necessity for communication between linguistic communities and individuals. Multilingualism is often defined as an occasion during which one speaker uses two or more languages, a community of speakers using two or more languages, or between speakers of two languages. Multilingualism arises essentially from the necessity to speak between linguistic communities. Thanks to globalization and wider cultural communication, multilingualism isn't uncommon, but a traditional requirement around the world. It's not even a recent phenomenon. It had been also widely utilized in antiquity. This need has also given rise to interlanguage, pidgin, and phenomena like code change. These are the products of multilingualism. Multilingualism has several advantages:

- a) Access to knowledge of other cultures;
- b) Communication between different linguistic and cultural groups is facilitated.
- c) More job opportunities;
- d) High cognitive development of a child;
- e) A broader view of the planet, etc.

Multilingualism also can be defined on the idea of maximum competence and minimum competence. The utmost definition implies that the speakers speak one language as fluently because the others, that is, 're equally good altogether languages. The minimal definition, on the opposite hand, is usage-based, which suggests it's successful enough to realize effective communication goals during a particular area. Consistent with Cook, multilingual speakers generally fall between the continuum of definitions of maximum and minimum, which he called multicompetent.² The criterion for outlining a multilingual speaker is therefore not a simple task. The definition of a multilingual speaker supported the proficiency level of monolingual speakers isn't justified. Consistent with Edward (1994), perfectly balanced bilingualism or multilingualism is an exception. The language repertoire of a multilingual person is far quite that of a monolingual person. Therefore, the multilingual speaker features a clearer division of functions and uses of the languages he knows. Monolingual cases are rare, which may be justified by studying people's communication model. The necessity to become

² Wikipedia: Multilingualism. Retrieved from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multilingualism> on 01.07.10

multilingual arises from several communication functions: communication within the group, communication outside the group, and specialized communication.³

People of an equivalent ethnos usually only communicate in one language, and therefore the fact is that no linguistic community lives in isolation. Voting groups or individuals have regular contact with other members of the group, which needs communication outside the group. When communicating outside the group, an individual switches from one language or variant to a different one. During this way, he demonstrates his skills/knowledge in two languages or variants. Specialized communication encompasses areas like religion, education, technology, etc., which sometimes cause the necessity to master a language aside from the maternal language. Other reasons for multilingualism can be:

- a) Labor migration or mobility.
- b) Cultural contact
- c) Annexation and colonialism
- d) Commercial
- e) Scientific
- f) Technological
- g) Coverage of the territory, etc.

There are different descriptions of various situations of multilingualism. The various sorts of multilingualism are often individual, institutional, or as social multilingualism, as diglossia or dialect, or as natural or artificial multilingualism. The terms bilingualism and multilingualism are often used synonymously. Haugen⁴ refers to multilingualism as „a kind of multiple bilingualism“.⁵ Look at bilingualism as “only possible form of multilingualism.”⁶ This is never an exception, regardless of the nature of multilingualism, since the majority of the world's population is multilingual. No single language will satisfy all of the participants' needs in a multilingual relationship. Monolingualism has no place in India, where linguistic diversity is self-evident and multilingualism is the standard.

³ Mansour, G. (1993). *Multilingualism and Nation Building*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters

⁴ Haugen, Einar. (1956). *Bilingualism in the Americas. A Bibliography and Research Guide*. Alabama: University of Alabama Press.

⁵ Jessner, U. (1997). *Towards a Dynamic View of Multilingualism*. In M. Pütz (ed.) *Language Choices? Conditions, Constraints and Consequences*. Amsterdam: Benjamins (pp. 17-30)

⁶ Dua, H. R. (2008). *Ecology of Multilingualism; Languages, Culture and Society*. Mysore: Yashoda Publication.

II. MULTILINGUALISM IN INDIA DURING DIFFERENT PERIODS

Multilingualism in India before Independence- Multilingualism in India is not a new phenomenon. It has a long and illustrious history. Pandit⁷ "Different people have come and made their home here for the last five thousand years," says the poet. "Bayer⁸ she goes even further, stating, "India is one of the world's oldest multilingual societies."⁹ Different races and ethnic groups do not seem to have forgiven India. India became a "Linguistic Area" as a result of several years of interaction and convergence, as M.B. Emeneau noted in his 1958 work "India as a Linguistic Area." India's cultural, linguistic, and ethnic patterns have undergone several transformations. Khubchandani¹⁰ Indian pluralism is defined as "organic pluralism," which is characterized by implicit etiquette and versatility within an overall communication unity. Multilingualism or pluralism in India can be divided into three stages: ancient, mediaeval, and modern.

Multilingualism in Ancient India- Foreign invasions have always done tons to form India a multilingual center. India has existed since the center of the 3rd millennium BC. in touch with the surface world. Moreover, from the Ashokan period to this, multilingualism has always been considered a crucial tool for socialization. Considered the primary source, the Ashokan Inscription is written in four different scripts. In his empire in Afghanistan, he used the Aramaic and Greek script for his edicts, within the region of Pakistan the Kharosthi and Brahmi script for the remainder of his empire, from Khalsi within the north to Mysore within the south.¹¹ In fact, the period from 998 AD is considered ancient. Between the fifth and seventh centuries AD, Aryan rule, Alexander's arrival, the Persian invasion, and the arrival of Chinese pilgrims in search of wisdom, books, and relics all fell into ancient times. The Aryans arrived in India in 1500 BC and brought "Sanskrit" with them. The Dravidians are said to have been forced out by the invading Aryans, by then had occupied all of habitable India, from the central parts of Afghanistan to the hills of Jharkhand- Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Arunachal, etc.¹² Later, others also explored India, mainly for its wealth, and brought their own culture and language with them. This makes India linguistically different. The primary was the Persians. King Cyrus arrived in 558 BC. Chr. To. In India. And he reigned there for about 150 years. Persian rule

⁷ Pandit, P. B. (1977) *Language in Plural Society*, Delhi: Dev Raj Chanana Memorial Committee

⁸ Bayer, Jennifer M. (2007). *A Review of Imagining Multilingual Schools: Languages in Education and Globalization*. In M. S. Thirumalai, (ed.) (et.al), *Language in India*, Vol-7

⁹ Beg, M. K. (1996). *Sociolinguistic Perspective of Hindi and Urdu in India*. New Delhi: Bahri Publications

¹⁰ Khubchandani, L. M. (1983). *Plural Languages, Plural Cultures: Communication, Identity and Socio-political Change in Contemporary India*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press

¹¹ Sharma, R. S (2004). *Ancient India: A History Text Book for Class XI*. New Delhi: NCERT.

¹² Chaudhary, S. (2009). *Foreigners and Foreign Languages in India: A Sociolinguistic History*. New Delhi: Foundation Books. (Cambridge University Press).

lasted here around 330 BC. Then the Greeks passed under the leadership of Alexander (356-323 BC), but his stay didn't last long. He arrived in India via the Khyber Pass and dismantled the Persia. From Europe they were the primary to return to India as traders and military adventurers. Before Islam reached India, China's contact with India was at its peak. a gaggle of 157 Chinese Buddhist monks arrived in India in 966 AD. And returned that very same year with Buddhist relics and scriptures. It's also facilitated the copying and translation industry for Indian languages, including Chinese and Mongolian. Three great Chinese pilgrims, Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang and I-Tsang, also visited India between AD 5 and seven. They translated a series of texts and put together a Sanskrit-Chinese dictionary. The post-harsha period is additionally very relevant because it was the ultimate phase of Prakrit i.e. H. Apabhramsa, which was considered important as modern languages like Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, emerged from it.

Multilingualism in Medieval India- The Middle Ages started with the influence of Islam. the primary Arab to return to India in 715 was Mohammad Bin Qasim. After the Turks of Sabuktigin invaded India in 1192 AD, the rule of the Turks didn't last long (1192-1206). the consequences of the Turkish language are still visible in Indian languages. Several Turkish words became so confused in our language that it's difficult to mention that it's not a word from our language. a replacement language has also been introduced; H. Persian. In 1001 Mahmud came from Ghazni, Sabuktigin's eldest son. He came to spread Islam, until then nobody paid any attention to the spread of Islam. then, many Sufis came to evangelize the gospel of affection, faith, and devotion to the one God. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the primary ruler to aim to translate Hindu religious works from Sanskrit to Persian. Although Arabic is that the main language of literature among Muslims, much has been wiped out in the sector of Sanskrit-Persian translations. Many great works like Kok Shastra, Mahabharata, Rajatarangini, Tuti Nama, etc. are translated. Sanskrit and Persian were the connecting languages for politics, religion, and philosophy. The Mughals also invaded India and their stay there's important within the history of India. Baber (1484-1530 AD) was the founding father of the Mughal Dynasty in India. Mughal rulers allowed all languages and races to flourish.

Today "URDU", a planned language, is that the result of the contact between their languages and therefore the local spoken languages. Regional languages also developed during Akbar's reign and lots of beautiful lyrics in regional languages were produced. Great epics like the Ramayana and therefore the Mahabharata are translated into regional languages. People like Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana have created a mix of Bhakti poems and Persian ideas. Also within the verses of Tulsidas, we discover the utilization of a Hindi dialect spoken within the eastern

parts of Uttar Pradesh. The utilization of the vernacular by the holy Bhakti made the national language more popular. Within the Middle Ages, Malayalam had the status of its language, Marathi reached the very best level through Eknath and Tukaram, and Punjabi had a replacement direction through the writings of the Sikh gurus. In many regional kingdoms within the pre-Turkish period, regional languages like Tamil, Kannada, Marathi, etc. were used for administrative purposes additionally to Sanskrit.¹³ Local or regional languages began to develop because of the support of local leaders. The center Ages were therefore crucial introduces the event of regional languages. There have been also Portuguese, Dutch, French, and English who came to India and stayed there for a couple of centuries, bringing many things together within the Indian potpourri. Whether the edicts of the Asoka, the Namas, the Mughal chronicles like Babernama and Akbaranama, or classical literature, traces of multilingualism are visible everywhere. all of them tell us how people used different languages at different times, in several fields, and several situations. Together they're all liable for making India a language giant.

Multilingualism in Colonial India- The modern age began after the 18th century. Interest in Indian languages within the British world itself may be a different story. This interest arose when many scholars like Herodotus, Ptolemy, John Holwell, etc., wrote about the greatness of the past and therefore the philosophy of India, the logic of the origin of the universe, humanity, etc. Among these people of Christian faith, he began to stress about the biblical creation story. To find out more and secure the idea of their beliefs, they learned Sanskrit and other Indian languages. People like Sir William Jones, Friedrich Max Müller, and lots of others have translated and interpreted Indian religious texts into English. Their first interest in learning Indian languages was to stay their faith, and that they later used that knowledge for economic exploitation. When the Malay Archipelago Company took control of Indian Territory, there have been many princely kingdoms and states with different languages of the state. And thus it had been impossible for them to rule the entire country in one language. They felt the necessity to find out the local speech, thus promoting Indian languages. Although English, British Raj went an extended way towards developing the Indian languages. Therefore, British Raj wanted to preserve the linguistic diversity of India. British needed languages to bridge the gap between them and their subjects. To speak with the residents and ensure good governance, they tried to speak with them in their language. They recognized the importance of national languages and made learning these languages compulsory for civil servants. The British wanted to find out Indian languages. "Some of them argued that we should always redouble our efforts

¹³ Chandra, Satish. (2001). *Medieval India: A History text book for class XI*. New Delhi: NCERT

to put in slang within the courts and government offices."¹⁴

Soon more were curious about learning English to hitch the administration. Thus demands from the Indian side were made in favor of teaching and learning English. This hampered the event of their languages. Even the Indian National Congress too didn't recognize the importance of the vernaculars in its first two consecutive meetings. But afterward, they too recognized the importance of Indian languages. Afterward, they could have felt that without considering the local mass they can't achieve their goal of „Swaraj“. So within the third Congress held at Madras in December 1887 thirteen thousand copies of „Congress- Question & Answer“ in the Tamil language were sold. Thus language has always been a tool of political consensus. Again the priority regarding languages came within the mainstream and thus multilingualism was again favored.

Multilingualism in post independent India- In 1947 British India was divided into India and Pakistan. At the time, there have been nine provinces and about 460 princely states in India. Subsequently, many Indian leaders were involved in the formation of language states. The thought of the language state was already present within the minds of the many leaders before independence. In 1928, the report of the Nehru Committee (composed of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Subhas Chandra Bose, etc., chaired by Motilal Nehru) stated that the present multilingual state and provinces would create political problems while allowing states language will promote greater political cohesion, simpler governance, and better economic development. But others were against it, fearing it might break the unity of the country. People like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were against this restructuring of states.

When the Constitution was drafted in January 1950, the Indian States were divided into three parts: Part A, Part B, Part C. The States of Part A was the previous governing provinces of British India; the States of Party B were former princely states. O the Part C princely groups, states, and states include both the provinces of the previous chief commissioners and therefore the princely states. However, with the establishment of the State Reorganization Commission, the excellence between Part A, Part B, and Part C was abolished and steps were taken to reorganize state borders linguistically. Some saw this reorganization as a process of homogenization, and for others, it had been an effort to develop regional languages by empowering them and thus removing the roots of English. However, this language restructuring of the states did not create homogeneous regions, because in each state there have

¹⁴ Thirumalai, M. S. (2004). Language Policy in the Formative Years of Indian National Congress. In M. S. Thirumalai, (eds.) Language in India, Vol 4.

been speakers of other languages, who were the minority. And for this reason, there's no official language in any state. All states also recognize a couple of other languages to acknowledge heterogeneity and multilingualism.

III. LANGUAGE POLICY

Language may be a means of communication. Such an easy definition couldn't be justified on its part. Language is often better understood in terms of its functions and role in society. The vocal functions are often studied under two headings: micro and macro. The macro functions of language work on a private level, and therefore the macro covers the entire society. a number of the important functions of language are physiological function (release of physical and nervous energy), fatigue function (for socializing), identification function, pleasure functions, reasoning function (thinking tool), communication function, etc. Language is that the most vital link between a private and therefore the society. Currently, around 6,000 languages are spoken around the world, many of which are in peril of extinction. Many factors influence the expansion and decline of languages. And language policies can exacerbate or weaken the expansion or existence of a language. Each language works consistently with certain guidelines. So we cannot say that society or the community doesn't have a language policy. Some quiet language policy still works in every society. in some places, it's written or underlined by the constitution, and in others, it's only practical. Language policy plays a lively role in areas like housing, school, religion, work, and supranational groups. Before you delve into the intricacies of a language policy, you ought to know what a language policy is.

IV. TYPES OF LANGUAGE PLANNING

Corpus planning: Corpus planning takes under consideration the event, modernization, and standardization of languages during which new terms are created, new scripts are adopted, etc. they need a written form and a few haven't any literary tradition, etc. Functional areas, therefore, got to be developed in terms of vocabulary, style, etc., modernization, and standardization

With graphitization, languages with oral tradition are led to adopt or create a replacement spelling system or a replacement character. so that it is often utilized informal education, literacy programs, and therefore the development of literary traditions. Furniture designers use an existing orthography or create a replacement one.

Modernization, on the opposite hand, is that the expansion of a language's resources, e.g. B. his vocabulary, his style, etc. The modernization of a language usually occurs when the status

of a language changes or it is often said to be the opposite way around. New inventions and ideas are added a day, so these changes require a gradation of languages.

Standardization may be a process during which the range or dialect of 1 language is preferred to a different. Furthermore, it is often qualified as a standard language acceptable to residents of a neighborhood as compared to other dialect variants. Choosing a language as a typical language is usually performance-oriented. By making a language the quality language, we deprive others of their placement in several areas (e.g. education). Only this part of society has privileges and tranquility is private.

The choice of a language for different functional domains within a community is referred to as status preparation. It includes agreeing on a language for official purposes, education, the media, or general communication. It assigns a degree of significance to the selected language.¹⁵ Governmental policy decisions on which language should be delegated or recognized for which reason within a country or territory, as well as the different compliance measures taken to endorse the policy that has been implemented, come under the scope of status preparation. The distinction between dialect and language is a question of social class.

V. LANGUAGE POLICY OF INDIA

India's linguistic, cultural, ethnic, and no secular diversity is extremely strong and widespread. Heterogeneity and multilingualism aren't replacement products. It goes back to the time when the Aryans came to India with Sanskrit and afterward many came and invaded India and settled there and their languages were with them. Since then, India has tackled its diversity and multilingualism in a very beautiful and passionate way. At that point, multilingualism in India was never a drag for the right functioning of the govt. Different languages got different roles in several areas, but no conflict situation arose. Even during British rule, the British promoted the spoken languages Indian and English. it's not that language policy in India was conceived after independence, but it had been there long before that. This policy has existed since the time of the Mughal empires. Language policy concerns the selection of language or the utilization of languages in several fields. Previously, the British government wasn't very curious about funding

The English language was seen as a tool of state in their hands. On March 7, 1835, governor Bentinck issued an order in Macaulay's favor, agreeing to spend tuition fees solely for the teaching of English, with the guarantee that no college or school are going to be required to

¹⁵ Rubin, J. (1977). *Language Planning Processes*. The Hague: Mouton Publishers

show the language kindergarten would be abolished. On the opposite hand, Orient lists want to market indigenous languages and are against the teaching of English. The conflict between Anglican and Orientals led to the "polarization" of language policy. Indian language policy took a turn when the Indian National Congress began to support and promote the Hindi language written in Devanagiri. The nationalists wanted to compete with the British in their language. But Gandhi didn't support this view because he knew that if Hindi were chosen with Sanskrit words, Muslims in Urdu would be marginalized. This may create an enormous rift between them and threaten the unity of the country. So he decided to introduce "Hindustani" as a standard language throughout India.

Then, in 1947, India became independent and thus formulated the constitution. It had been a crucial turning point within the history of this country. The essence of independence made each heart grow with its desire. The most tasks at the time was the administration of the newly independent country. Law and order, education, etc. They were important permanently governance. The language was needed to convey ideas to people. But India, an enormous form of government with many differences, has raised an excellent demand for the country's rulers. The rulers wanted an India where the govt, passing laws in one language, would be understood by all. Anyone can easily communicate with others in a common language. One among the explanations behind this thought was the eradication of the English language. The introduction of a standard language was nothing quite a determination to eradicate all memories of the colonial rule so that India could have its voice. But the stamp of colonial history was so deep that the Indian government was unable to expel English.

Many at the time had no idea of the issues. It had been necessary to develop a language policy for India. For efficient administration, a language committee was established to satisfy the necessity for a language policy. The committee was established to conduct an in-depth study of the language policies of multilingual countries around the world. After reviewing all reports and policies in various policy areas, the commissioners concluded that they might adopt the "Soviet model" of language policy. A report on the adoption of the "Soviet model" was presented by Commission Secretary S. G. Barve (1957), who warned against borrowing a model without modifying it.

VI. HINDI- FROM NATIONAL TO OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Hindi is our National Language, this is often what most of the Indians know, and actually quite half India's population is under an equivalent impression. They're unaware of the very fact that Hindi is merely our official language and there's nobody national language in India. So it's vital

to understand what are a national language, what's the difference between a national language and a politician language. A language that serves the entire country may be a national language or a language that is spoken by the majorities or a language that binds the society with effective communication. Consistent with V. V. Vinogradov national language, is that the presence of one standardized literary language, formed on a well-liked basis, common for the entire nation and covering all the spheres of communication.¹⁶

This concept can be used efficiently in monolingual countries, but in a multilingual country like India, it is a bit abstract since it is difficult to communicate effectively across the country in one language, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from Gujarat to the Far East. The term "national language" refers to a language that brings a nation's people together and serves the purpose of nationalism a national language and „when employed to achieve the end of nationalism is designated as official language“.¹⁷

At the time of independence, everyone's main focus was on replacing English with one tongue, which would become India's national language. Prior to India's independence, Hindustani was suggested as the country's official language. Gandhi, Nehru, and others believed that having a neutral language as the national language is necessary to reflect a multi-ethnic nation like India so that the controversy of Hindi-Urdu can be avoided.

According to Gandhi¹⁸ the criteria of a language for becoming the national language were:

1. It should be simple for government officials to understand.
2. It should be able to represent all realms, including religion, politics, and so on.
3. It should be the language of the majority.
4. It should be simple enough for everyone to understand.
5. When using this language, no transient or passing interest should be taken into consideration.

VII. THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 1993

After facing many resentment and controversies on the difficulty of creating Hindi because of the national language, the Constitution dropped this term national and adopted official which was acceptable to all or any. The forthcoming crisis was of creating Hindi the only official language of India. The non-Hindi people wanted English also together as the associate official language. They weren't able to accept Hindi because of the sole official language. So a special

¹⁶ Kluyev, B. I. (1981). *India: National and Language Problem*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

¹⁷ Srivastava, R. N. (1984). *Linguistic Minorities and National Language*. In F. Coulmas (ed.) *Linguistic Minorities and Literacy*. The Hague: Mouton.

¹⁸ Gandhi, M. K. (1956). *Thoughts on National Language*. Ahmadabad: Navajivan Publishing House.

committee was formed to bring out a compromising position. The committee consisted of members like Ayyangar, Krishnamachari, Munshi, Ayyar, Ambedkar, Sadulla, Rao, Azad, Tandon, Pant, Sharma, Mookherjee, and Santhanam. The committee suggested English would be the only official language for ten years and five more if Parliament agreed by a two-thirds majority. Somehow the formula didn't have acceptance. Then a replacement formula was suggested by Munshi-Ayyanagar which got popularized because of the "Munshi- Ayyanagar formula", which got the most important support. The Munshi- Ayyanagar formula was considered because of the building blocks of the language provisions of the constitution. Further with some modification, this formula got its place within part XVII of the Constitution.¹⁹

VIII. THE LINGUISTIC STATE REORGANIZATION

The division of India on the basis of languages started under the British rule which dates back to 1858. The movements for reorganization were for the unification of territories having one language, thus making the regional languages strong. India during the British rule was divided into three presidencies, i.e. Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Later for ease in administration there were more provinces made. In 1836 the North-Western Provinces were made and in the 1861 the Central Provinces were created. Bengal presidency went through numerous changes. In 1905 Lord Curzon divided Bengal into two parts. One province consisted of Western part of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the other province consisted of East Bengal and Assam. But in 1912 Bengal was reunified under pressure of the national movement of the Bengalis. Later on in 1935, Sindh was made a separate province and Bihar and Orissa were divided into two. Then in 1986, Mahesh Narayan of Bihar began a movement for the removal of Hindi speaking regions from Bengal. With the separation of Bengal by Lord Curzon in 1905 the leaders of the nationalist movement began to give importance to the organization of states on language basis. The linguistic reorganization gave a base for the development of languages individually. Gandhi, Nehru, Tilak and other Congress men supported this reorganization of the country's administrative division on a linguistic basis. It started before independence and was carried up to then. They were unaware of the complications that can come due to the reorganization of the states in India. After Independence a Commission (1948) was set to enquire about the establishment of linguistic provinces. It was being presided by S. K. Dar so was named Dar Commission. According to the Dar" Commission "the formation of provinces on exclusively or even mainly linguistic considerations is not in the large interests of the Indian nation and

¹⁹ Chaklader, S. (1990). *Sociolinguistics: A Guide to Language Problems in India*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications

should not be taken in hand.”

The Government intended to postpone the Reorganization. But the Linguistic Reorganization got mass support and thus the All India Congress Committee at Jaipur supervised by Nehru, Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramaiah started a fresh move to enquire about the conditions of reorganization. After the death of Potti Sreeramulu and the subsequent riots in Andhra Pradesh, the congress government was forced to create Andhra Pradesh in 1953. So in 1953 the Government was forced to appoint a new committee to provide recommendations on reorganization. Based on the report of the Committee, the Government of India passed the Act on the Reorganization of States on the Linguistic Basis.

IX. CONCLUSION

The language policies of India are made to take care of and promote diversity and multilingualism. The matter is at the implementation level. Although language policy generally supports multilingualism, there are not any strict rules of execution of these policies. Safeguards provided: It safeguards to guard linguistic minorities from the prohibition of their languages and some discrimination. Governments grant for minority language speakers. (Article 30) Amendments are often wiped out of the Constitution consistent with need. Three language formula, Various Linguistic Rights. Some views regarding the matter in implementation of language policy are: Intentionally wrong reporting of the languages within the census, grouping of dialects in one language albeit they're very distinct, it's impossible to render all the Mother tongues of India due to economic limitations. The failure of a policy isn't always thanks to the government's the wrong move. Members of the society are sometimes equally liable for non-implementation of policy. As stated within the Wood's dispatch, "as a government, we will do no quite direct the trouble of the people and aid them whenever they seem to need the most assistance. The result depends more upon them than upon us." Conceded that managing diversity isn't a simple task, hence what's required is to seem at as drag and not as a problem. As a problem, it is often addressed by adopting various principles and methods. There should be a planned framework for promoting multilingualism, during which various activities for promoting learning and linguistic diversity should be discussed with an elaborate.
