**(4) Linguistic Issues**

(Not for prelims this is important for mains.)

Language issue:

1. National Language.
2. Linguistic Reorganization of state.

National Language:

1. Language is important not only in our day to day lives in communication, but it is also one of most important components of an industrial identity. It is linked that connects people to their culture.
2. Language is also the medium through with communities communicate with their past not only through literature but also through oral tradition, legends, pebbles phrases and EDMs.
3. Language is also a critical medium of exercising through. Since through is root of actions, and rich vocabulary command over the grammar is essential for change.

Evolution of Language issue during the freedom struggle.

1. During the course of freedom struggle, leaders such as Tilak, Patel, Molana Azad, Shree Rajagopalachari, Nehru, etc. favor the use of Hindustani, with either Devangi or Persian script as the national language of India.
2. It was considering the importance of having the national language. To bring about greater national cohesion and strengthen the bond of nationalism.
3. Mahatma Gandhi opposes the use of English as India national language due to following factors:
   1. It was a foreign language and according to Gandhi a person best expresses genius in their mother tongue. it was associated with colonials’ subjection of India. The vast majority of Indian did not know how to speak it.
   2. Hindustani on the other hands was spoken widely across India. And had witnessed the vast literary movement over the several centuries.
   3. While emphasizing upon the need for national language the congress continuously advocated the protection and promotion of regional language.
      1. During the home rule movement Tilak supported the cause of vernacular education.
      2. Since the Swadeshi movement the congress had been advocated for linguistic organizations of states.
      3. In 1925 the congress constitution was amended making the use of regional language for provincial congress committee.
   4. Thus, during the freedom struggle the demand of national language continued to grow parallel to the regional language movement without much friction.
   5. How ever, due to Pakistan movement the issue of language become the communal.
   6. Urdu with the Persian language become the official demand for the Pakistan movement. Therefore, the Hindi was deliberately Sanskriti by removing the Arab and Persian words. Making it difficult for non-Hindi speakers to understand.

The deadline set by the constitute assembly for introducing Hindi as national language and oppositional to it.

1. Once it was decided that Hindi is would be India’s national language debate emerge with continental assembly regarding the time frame of its introduction. Hindi speaker wanted the immediate action while non-Hindi speakers wanted the gradual introduction.
2. The constitute assembly set the 15-year deadline. This period would be used by the non-Hindi speaker to learn it.
3. At the same time the parliament would have the power continued use of English for official business for special cases.
4. language commission was set up in 1956 and after analyzing the status of Hindi concluded that central government should began promoting use of Hindi in the southern state gradually. To prepare complete removal of English by 1965.
5. The joint parliamentary committee set up and studied the report in 1960.
   1. It was setup in response laud opposition from the Tamil belt to diffuse the situation the Nehru as English should continued to be used as associated official language alongside Hindi even after 1965.
   2. The Joint parliamentary committee approved this compromise proposing that Hindi would become the principle official language. While English would become asocial official languages.
   3. This was large acceptable people of Tamil belt.
   4. However, they became superficial when central government began steps to promote the Hindi. By the
      1. Setting up the Hindi directorate
      2. Publication and translation of standard works in Hindi.
      3. Compulsory Hindi training for central government employees.
      4. Translation of major legal works in Hindi.
      5. While simultaneously promoting the use of Hindi in the courts.
6. In 1963, to resolve the tensions, the government passed the official language acts in order to remove the 15-year deadline for the permanent replacement of English with Hindi.
7. However, the tension arose due to confusion over the use of term ‘may’ instead of ‘shall’.
8. Following the Nehru death in 1964, in the non-Hindi speaker become even more apprehensive. In 1965 Lal Bahadur shastri government introduced the Hindi paper for all UPSC exam.
9. This led to a huge uproar. Riots broke out and two Tamil speaking cabinet minister resign, while some student’s self-emulations.
10. Indra Gandi INB (information and Broadcast minister) was sent to madras and reassure the people the Hindi would not impose.

Solutions to the national language issue.

1. In 1967 Indra Ghandi government amended the official language act of 1963 providing the solution to the issue of national language issue.
   1. English would continue as asocial official language indefinitely.
   2. 3 language solutions were proposed for education.
      1. In the Hindi belt the students would be taught int eh English and regional language preferably in the southern language.
      2. In the non-Hindi belt, they would teach their vernacular, and Hindi and English.
      3. Public exam would be conducted in the English, Hindi, all major regional languages.
      4. However, candidate would have to proficient eighter English or Hindi.
      5. A new schedule (VIII) was inserted consisting of 14 major regional languages. Later 8 other languages added in the continental amendments.
      6. 1966 act defuse the situations tension between the hindi and Non-Hindi speaker continued. Languages has become an important electoral issue. Thus, linguistic tension becomes permanent.
      7. One reason for this is that spirits 1966 compromise has not been followed sincerely specially in the Hindi belt.
      8. 3 language formula was never pursued sincerely in the north India causing resentment in the south ultimately resulting in growing opposition against Hindi.

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Description automatically generated

Linguistic Reorganization of states:

1. During the freedom struggle the theme of fulfilling the linguistic aspiration of India was quite popular. The demand for linguistic province raised repeatedly ex. Swadeshi movement home rule movement, civil disobedient movement.
2. The congress in 1920 also adopted the principle of linguistic provinces by the setting up separate provincial congress committee for every linguistic region.

Constitute Assembly debate for linguistic organizations of state:

1. The demand for linguistic reorganization was the strongest among Telugu speakers. Of the madras province.
2. The Constitute assembly appointed the Dhar committee under the Justic SK Dhar. To study the matter.
3. This committee recommended that the time was not right for establishing the linguistic state. As the nations face other facing issue.
4. IN 1949 as people become restless JVP committee consisting of Jawahar Lal Nehru, sardar Vallabha Patel, and Pantai Sitaramayya. Was setup.
5. It repeated Dhar committee recommendations.
6. Following this Andhra movement began witnessing growing radicalism.
7. Formation of Andhra state and state reorganization commission.
8. During the early 1950s the demand for separate Andra become stronger. The Telugu speaker wanted the separate state along with madras state. Since the government was not ready, P Sriramulu Gandhian went fast on the death.
9. His passing away 58 days of his past sparked massive violence across the madras province.
10. Nehru was force accept their demand the new state of Andhra was setup in 1953 as the Telugu homeland.
11. However, madras city was not given to Andra. Instead Tirupati was given.
12. The government established the state reorganization commission in the august 1953. Shared by the justice Fazal Ali, H N Kundru, and K M Panikkar.
13. It was shocking to see the passion of people towards the language question need to come up with the workable solution.
14. It submitted it recommendation in the oct. 1956. Based on them the states reorganization act was enacted in 1956.
15. It provided for
    1. Creation of 14 new states and 6 union territories. On a linguistic basis.
    2. Each major language other than Hindi has at least one state.
    3. Instead of creating separated Panjab, PEPSU (Punjab and east Punjab undertaking) was created due to the sensitivity of Khalistan issue.
    4. Gujarat, Maharashtra was not created since no workable solution was found for the Bombay solutions.
    5. Jharkhand was not created because the language was similar to in the north Bihar.

Creation of Maharashtra Gujarat and Panjab.

1. Following the refusal of the Fazal Ali commission to partitions Bombay province into Gujarat and Maharashtra demands for separate Marathi and Gujrati began growing.
2. Both Gujari and Marathi speaker wanted Bombay city as their headquarters.
3. A third group emerged consisting of business and industrial, they wanted Bombay to become the union territory.
4. Finally, the decision was taken to bifurcate the Bombay provinces into Gujar as Ahmedabad as capital. And Maharashtra with Bombay as the capital.

Panjab:

1. Nehru was reluctant to alter internal borders of Punjab due to its military importance and communal sensitivity. This was done by the 1966 by the Indra Gandi who divided the PEPSU. Into three parts namely Haryana Punjab and Himachal Pradesh.
2. Shimla became the capital of Himachal Pradesh while Chandi gad was declared the union tertiary and made the common capital of both Punjab and Haryana.
3. In the recent decade linguistic reorganization has become the norm in the India politics.
4. It has proven to be effective for the process of better national integration.
5. However, India is linguistically diverse country India must balance the demand for linguist state with other Interest such as
   1. National integrity
   2. Administrative efficiency
   3. Economic organization.
   4. Political stability
6. This pillars along with language have emerged as new basis state reorganization In India.
7. In the long term the decision has proven beneficial.
8. Had it not been implemented the frustrated linguist aspiration may have contributed to emergence of separatism could have potentially lead to dismemberment of India.

Q. Discuss the linguistic issue faced by India post-independence. How this issue overcome. 200 words.

Intro linguistic issue become important issue for nation building and national integrity

1. National language.
2. State reorganization basis of linguistic basis.