



The Issue Of Official Language In Center, State Legal And Political System In India

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ABSTRACT

Language is nothing but medium for communication and medium of instructions. Constitution of India recognises other 21 languages. That's the reason India doesn't have a national language. Master Macaulay suggested that English ought to be made the fundamental language to study. Most of languages spoken in India are Hindi and English. This makes an issue in three fields for example verifiable, political, and authoritative and they frequently cross over one another. The Linguistic reorganisation of India was brought up in the Constituent get together itself. Various commissions and committees were formed to solve the issue of language. Linguistic minorities are measured as a group or collectives of people residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language or script of their own. The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution makes reference to the scheduled languages of India. Official language & Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union. In Indian culture, a fantasy exists that Hindi is the public language of India. Be that as it may, this isn't accurate. We previously comprehended that India just has official languages. National Educational Policy 2020 of Ministry of human research development by Government of India. The purpose of the three-language formula was defeated to promote inter-state communications. A non-Hindi-speaking state like Tamil Nadu adopted a two-language policy and did not implement the three-language formula. And since then, in Tamil Nadu two-language policy is working. Public reconciliation in a multilingual nation doesn't need the inconvenience of one official language on the country, particularly when the language chose for the intention is one of its numerous regional languages.

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1. INTRODUCTION:-

Language is nothing but medium for communication and medium of instructions. Unless any other country India has people who speak many languages and people who follow different culture and different tradition. Every community in India has their own language. If you need total India is home to a total of 121 languages and 270 mother tongues. Hindi as an official language of India.. But the most spoken language in India is Non other than Hindi. It can be spoken in most of the north and central India. 366 Million People on earth speaking Hindi. Hindi is the origin of Indo Aryan Language. Hindi speaking states and society in India are Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bhojpuri, Odia, Maithili, Sindhi, Nepali, Assamese, Chhattisgarhi, Sinhala and Romani. Constitution of India recognises other 21 languages. That's the reason India doesn't have a national language. These are the other 21 languages recognise by the constitution. Bengali, Maithili, Nepalese, Sanskrit, Tamil, Urdu, Assamese, Dogri, Kannada, Gujarati, Bodo, Manipur, Oriya, Marathi, Santali, Telugu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Malayalam, Konkani, Kashmiri. In Deep South of India Dravidan languages are spoken by around 220 million people. Those people are from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. As we can see India is the country of unity in diversity, not only in landscape, religion, society, community and also in language. English is one of the most integral Part of India. It is the official language of India at the time of British empire. After independence English stayed with us as a language of communication. India is the world's Second largest English-Speaking country in the world. In fact after independence Constitution says that "English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement". This article talks about the fundamental issue of language in the focal and state, legitimate and political frameworks in India. Different perspectives that rotate around the issue of dialects in India will be talked about in this article exhaustively. The discussion around the public language and the contention between the different authorities on dialects are basic to comprehension. Correspondence between two individuals happen using language. Subsequently, it becomes significant to utilize such a language that the other party gets it. The significance of language can't be denied. We will determine the job of language in advancing equity and removing equity from the country through this article. We will likewise find out with regards to the chronicled foundation of dialects and the issues made in Indian governmental issues. Under this heading, different commission reports and their perceptions will likewise be talked about.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF LANGUAGE:-

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said,

“One language can unite people. Two languages are sure to divide people. This is an inexorable law. Culture is conserved by language. Since Indians wish to unite and develop a common culture, it is the bounden duty of all Indians to own up Hindi as their official language.”

Language has stayed the most far from being obviously true issue in the pre as well as post-independent period. On the off chance that we talk about before the Indians acquired Independence, the issue of language has been happening since the British period. Master Macaulay suggested that English ought to be made the fundamental language to study. The suggestion was made in 1835. Along these lines, whosoever around then applied for taxpayer supported organization was expected to learn English.

At the hour of the creation of the Indian Constitution, Mahatma Gandhi was of the view to make Hindi as a mechanism of language. He was on the side of embracing one language just as the mechanism of guidance. Be that as it may, pioneers like Ram Manohar Lohiya went against this thought and were supportive of embracing a different arrangement of languages among individuals of India. This is a direct result of the variety of language that exists in India. Most of languages spoken in India are Hindi and English. This makes an issue in three fields for example verifiable, political, and authoritative and they frequently cross over one another.

In any case, when the Constituent Assembly was given the undertaking to contemplate appointing India a official language, they comprehended that it was anything but a simple assignment. This was a direct result of different reasons recorded underneath: The vast majority of individuals of India needed to proceed with English as the National language of India. The territories accepted that their language was extremely rich that it very well may be embraced as the public language of India.

At the hour of making of the Indian Constitution, the matter emerged in the personalities of Constitution producers with regards to what will be the authority language in India. There were two issues in taking on Hindi as the authority language of India as a result of two reasons: Dialect of Hindi and other existing languages in India. Hindi is spoken in 13 distinct vernaculars. Along these lines, the issue currently was which vernacular should be given inclination. At long last, the Delhi-Agra district with Sanskrit jargon was taken on as the Hindi-vernacular.

Parcel of contentions occurred on the consideration and avoidance of Hindi as the public language. A portion of the individuals were of the view that territorial languages should likewise be given acknowledgment at a state level and the language picked will not be made restrictive. While the others were in favor, they requested that Hindi should be the restrictive language the nation over with practically no special cases. As indicated by them, it would help in advancing public trustworthiness.

The Constituent Assembly was partitioned into gatherings: one that upheld the creation of Hindi language as an authority language and the second one who didn't uphold the creation of Hindi as an authority language. Be that as it may, making different languages as true languages didn't appear to be attainable³.

3. LINGUISTIC STATE - REORGANISATION:-

3.1 Formation of linguistic states:-

The Linguistic reorganisation of India was brought up in the Constituent get together itself. Various commissions and committees were formed to solve the issue of language.

Dhar Commission:-

It designated in 1948 the Linguistic Provinces commission also known as Dhar commission on June 17, 1948, headed by Justice S.K.Dhar, to enquire into the attractiveness of Linguistic territory. The Dar Commission exhorted against the progression at the ideal opportunity for it may compromise public solidarity and furthermore be authoritatively badly arranged. The commission submitted the report formation of linguistic states not feasible. The commission acknowledged four factors in Formation of linguistic states.

- i) Financial self reliance
- ii) Administrative viability
- iii) Geographical continuity
- iv) Potential for development⁴

JVP committee:-

The Congress designated a board of trustees (JVP) and the committee was formed at the jaipur session in December 1948 comprising of Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Congress to investigate the Linguistic inquiry once more. The board of trustees instructed against the creation with respect to Linguistic states until further notice, underscoring on solidarity, public safety, and financial improvement as the need of great importance. The JVP report was trailed by well known developments for states rearrangement all around the country, which persevered with fluctuating levels of power till 1960. The principal interest for an Linguistic territory was raised by the Telugu talking individuals of Andhra. On 16 August 1951, Swami Sitaram a Gandhian pioneer, began a quick unto passing

³ Mother tongues spoken in India <https://indianexpress.com/article/india/more-than-19500-mother-tongues-spoken-in-india-census-5241056/> (Last visited Feb 3, 2022)

⁴ . Asha Sarangi, , Interrogating Reorganization of States, Culture, Identity and Politics in India.

on the side of the interest for a different Andhra express, the development was re established on 15 December 1952 by Potti Sriramulu, eventually lost his life in the wake of fasting for 56 days.

This caused a political furore and vicious conflicts broke out in a few spots. The JVP acknowledged that a solid case for the development of Andhra out of the Madras Presidency existed, especially as the administration of Tamil Nadu was pleasant to it. The Andhra pioneers were reluctant to surrender Madras despite the fact that on Linguistic and furthermore geographic grounds it had a place with Tamil Nadu. The government surrendered the interest for a different territory of Andhra, which at long last appeared on first October 1953. Close by Tamil Nadu was made as a Tamil-talking state. Be that as it may, notwithstanding Linguistic solidarity, Andhra was not really a homogenous district, as there were critical financial, geographic and social contrasts between the beach front regions known as the Circars and the southern regions known as Rayalaseema. Anyway the pressures inside stay unsettled. The accomplishment of the Andhra battle urged other Linguistic gatherings to unsettle for their own state or for correction of their limits on a Linguistic premise.

Fazl Ali Commission or State Reorganization Commission (SRC):-

To satisfy the need just as to postpone the issues, Nehru designated in August 1953, the State Reorganization Commission (SRC) with Justice Fazl Ali, K.M.Pannikar and Hridaynath Kunzru as individuals, to look at completely the whole inquiry of the rearrangement of the conditions of the association. Different Linguistic gatherings conflicted with one another verbally also as some of the time genuinely. The SRC presented its report in October 1955. While setting out that due contemplations should be given to authoritative and financial variables, it perceived for most piece of the Linguistic guideline and suggested redrawing of state limits on that premise. It went against anyway the parting of Bombay and Punjab. Notwithstanding reactions, for certain adjustments, the SRC suggestions were acknowledged. The commission submitted the report in submitted in September 1955. The commission acknowledged four factors in Formation of linguistic states.

- i) Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
- ii) Fiscal, economic and administrative consideration.
- iii) Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well in the nation.
- iv) Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.⁵

The commission also suggested the reorganization of 27 states on a linguistic basis into 16 states and 3 union territories.

⁵ Bipin Chandra, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee, India after Independence, 1947-2000.

3.2 The State Reorganization Act 1956:-

The Government of India accepted all the recommendations. The State Reorganization Act was passed by Parliament in November 1956. It accommodated fourteen states and six union territories. The Telangana area of Hyderabad state was moved to Andhra. Kerala was made by consolidating the Malabar region of the old Madras Presidency with Travancore-Cochin. Certain Kannada-speaking region of the territories of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg were added to the Mysore state. Bombay state was amplified by consolidating the territories of Kutch and Saurashtra and the Marathi speaking areas of Hyderabad with it.

The most grounded response against the SRC's report and the States Reorganization Act came from Maharashtra where far reaching revolting broke out and eighty individuals were killed in Bombay city in police firings in January 1956. Under tension the public official chose in June 1956 to partition the Bombay state into two Linguistic territories of Maharashtra and Gujarat with Bombay city framing a different, halfway controlled state. This move was unequivocally gone against by the Maharashtrians. Taking into account the conflict over Bombay city, the public official adhered to its choice and passed the States Reorganization Act in November 1956. As Congress President Indira Gandhi returned the inquiry and was upheld by the President, S.Radhakrishnan. The public official at long last concurred in May 1960 to bifurcate the territory of Bombay into Maharashtra and Gujarat, with Bombay city being remembered for Maharashtra and Ahmedabad being made the capital of Gujarat.

In Punjab additionally a special case was made to the Linguistic guideline. In 1956, the territories of PEPSU, had been converged with Punjab, which anyway stayed a trilingual state having three language speakers.- Punjab, Hindi and Pahari-inside its boundaries. The SRC had additionally wouldn't acknowledge the interest for a different Punjabi-speaking state on the ground that would not address either the language or the collective issue of Punjab. At long last in 1966, Indira Gandhi consented to the division of Punjab and Hindi speaking territories of Punjab and Haryana, with the Pahari speaking region of Kangra and a piece of the Hosiarpur locale being converged with Himachal Pradesh. Chandigarh the recently constructed city and capital of joined Punjab was made a Union region and was to fill in as the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana.

While until 1970s Linguistic interest kept on being the core value for the production of new states, later, ethnic personality and authoritative and monetary reasonability came to be considered as the new standards for state arrangement, The issue of ethnic character turned out to be especially critical in north east India,, where the Nagas drove the charge first by not casting a ballot in the principal general decisions, then, at that point, by betraying the Prime clergyman during his visit in 1953, lastly by beginning an insurrection, constraining the Government of India to surrender to the interest for a different territory of Nagaland in 1960, which was with more cases actually staying unsettled, introduced in 1963. Different states in the north east followed progressively with more cases staying unsettled. In 1972, Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura, were concurred statehood, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh being made association domains, later conceded statehood.

3.3 Telangana and Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation:-

Along these lines after over decade of persistent difficulty and well known battles Linguistic rearrangement of India was to a great extent finished. Linguistic rearrangement of the states has in no way antagonistically impacted the government construction of the Union or debilitated or incapacitated the Centre as many had dreaded. States rearrangement didn't obviously resolve every one of the issues connecting with Linguistic contentions. Disagreements regarding limits between various states, Linguistic minorities and financial issues like sharing of waters, and power and surplus food actually persevere. Linguistic inner self additionally tracks down intermittent articulation, however the rearrangement has eliminated a main consideration influencing attachment of the country. Telangana state was framed in 2014 through The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014. At present there are 28 states and 8 association domains. In August 2019, the Parliament of India passed the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization act 2019, which contains arrangements to rearrange the territory of Jammu and Kashmir into two association domains, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh compelling from 31 October 2019.

A significant part of the language issue has been the situation with minority languages. To take care of this issue specific essential privileges were given to the Linguistic minorities in the constitution. Article 30 expresses that 'all minorities whether in light of religion or language, will reserve the privilege to lay out and regulate instructive establishments of their decision and state will not make any segregation in conceding help to them. Among the minority languages Urdu is the biggest minority tongue in India. It is recorded in the eighth schedule of the Constitution.⁶

4. INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND LINGUISTIC MINORITIES:-

Constitution of India have not been defined the term linguistic minorities. Linguistic minorities are measured as a group or collectives of people residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language or script of their own. The language that belongs to the minority people doesn't need to be one of the 22 languages mentioned in the eighth schedule of the constitution. In state level any group of people whose mother tongues are different from the main language of the state and at district and taluk different from the main language of the district needs to be considered as language of minority.

4.1 Constitutional provisions for linguistic minorities:-

Article 29

Protection of interests of minorities.

Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.⁷ Article 29(1) held that the citizens who are considered as

⁶ Problem created by language in Indian politics, <https://cbpbu.ac.in/> (Last visited Feb 3, 2022)

⁷ INDIA CONST. art. 29

linguistic minorities have the right to safeguard their language, script and culture of its own. Article 29(2) held that no linguistic minority individual people shall be denied admission into any educational institution of state government institutions or state government aided institutions.

Article 30

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions,

All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. In making any law providing for the compulsory acquisition of any property of an educational institution established and administered by a minority, referred to in clause (1), the State shall ensure that the amount fixed by or determined under such law for the acquisition of such property is such as would not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed under that clause. The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language⁸.

S.P Mittal v. Union of India⁹

The Supreme Court has stated : " In order to claim the benefit of Article 30(1), the community must show:(a) that it is religious/linguistic minority,(b) that the institution was established by it. Without satisfying these two conditions it cannot claim the guaranteed rights to administer it."

Andhra Pradesh Christian Medical Association v. Government of Andhra Pradesh¹⁰

It was held by the court that the institution in question was not a minority institution. The court classified that the protection of Article 30(1) is not available if the institution is a mere cloak or pretension and the real motive is business adventure.

State of Kerala v. Mother Provincial¹¹

A society consisting of minority members, or even a single member of a minority community, may establish an institution. The position has been clarified by the Supreme court stated that : "It matters not if a single philanthropic individual with his own mean, founds the institution or the community at large contributes the funds. The position in law is the same and the intension in either case must be to found an institution for the benefit of a minority community by a member of that community."

Ahemdabad St. Stephens College v. Government of Gujarat¹²

It was observed by the court that: "Every educational institution irrespective of community to which it belongs is a 'melting pot' in our national life" and that it is essential that there should be a "proper mix of students of different communities in all educational institutions." This means that a minority institution cannot refuse admission to students of other minority and majority communities.

⁸ INDIA CONST. art. 30

⁹ S.P Mittal v. Union of India AIR 1983 SC 1.

¹⁰ Andhra Pradesh Christian Medical Association v. Government of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1986 SC 1490

¹¹ State of Kerala v. Mother Provincial AIR 1970 SC 2079

¹² Ahemdabad St. Stephens College v. Government of Gujarat AIR 1974 SC 1389

4.2 Special officer for linguistic minorities:-

Before 7th constitutional amendment there is provision regarding special officer for linguistic minorities. After the recommendation of state reorganisation commission 1953-1955, Article 350 B adopted in Part XVII of the Constitution of India.

Article 350B

Special Officer for linguistic minorities.

The term "Special Officer" in association with the Linguistic Minorities came into the picture in 1957. It was from then that the Special Officer was designated as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. With the Commissioner having his headquarter at Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh, each of the three regional offices functioning under the headquarters located at Belgaum (Karnataka), Chennai (Tamil Nadu), and Kolkata (West Bengal) are headed by an Assistant Commissioner. At the headquarters, the Special Officer is assisted by the Assistant Commissioner, and a Deputy Commissioner. In order to keep positive relations with the states, and the Union Territories, the Special Officer appoints nodal officers who carry out and facilitate the functions of the Commissioner, as it is technically not possible for the Commissioner himself to carry out every function in association with the 29 states and 7 Union Territories¹³.

5. OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EIGHTH SCHEDULE:-

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution makes reference to the scheduled languages of India. The established arrangements connected with the Eighth Schedule are Article 344 and Article 351. At first, the Indian Constitution concurred the official status to just 14 languages. Later on, eight more were given official status through Amendments making the complete languages 22.

As of now, India perceives 22 languages as its scheduled languages. These are Manipuri, Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Sindhi, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri. The language Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act, 1967. Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act, 1992 and Bodo, Dogri, Santhali, and Maithili were added by the 92nd Amendment Act, 2003.¹⁴

It is appropriate to take note of that India doesn't perceive any language as its national language according to the Indian Constitution. Hindi and English are viewed as the official languages of India. Article 343 of the Indian Constitution says that Hindi in the Devanagari content will be the official language of the Union of India.

5.1 Part XVII Constitution of India:-

Article 343:-

Official language of the Union.

The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script. The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals. Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

¹³ Minority rights, <http://blog-ipleaders-in.cdn.ampproject.org> (last visited Feb 3, 2022)

¹⁴ Eighth Schedule https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/EighthSchedule_19052017.pdf (last visited Feb 3, 2022)

- (a) the English language, or
- (b) the Devanagari form of numerals, for such purposes as may be specified in the law.¹⁵

Article 344:-

Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.

The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

6. REGIONAL LANGUAGES & CONSTITUTION:-

Article 345

Official language or languages of a State.

Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State: Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.¹⁶

Article 346

Official language for communication between one State and another or between a State and the Union.

The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union: Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.¹⁷

Article 347

Special provision relating to language spoken by a section of the population of a State.

On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.¹⁸

7. THE DIVISIVE FACTOR ON NATIONAL LANGUAGE:-

In Indian culture, a fantasy exists that Hindi is the public language of India. Be that as it may, this isn't accurate. We previously comprehended that India just has official languages. It can't be rejected that Hindi fills in as the connection the nation over. In any case, this doesn't suggest that Hindi is a public language. From the Constituent Assembly till today, there as of now has been a great deal of discussions on this.

¹⁵ INDIA CONST. art. 343

¹⁶ INDIA CONST. art. 345

¹⁷ INDIA CONST. art. 346

¹⁸ INDIA CONST. art. 347

Language has become simply a policy centered issue where each ideological group makes language its arrangement to impact the personalities of the overall population.

In 2019, on Hindi day, the Home Minister of India Amit Shah, in his location, requested the call for one language in the country. He said that having various suppositions on language is regular, however he contended that Hindi should be the 'raj bhasha,' for example public language. Indeed, even the principal architects of the Indian Constitution had consistently consented to have Hindi as our public language. This assertion of making Hindi as raj bhasha had started fights all around the country.

As indicated by the 2011 registration on languages, 43.63% of the Indian populace communicate in Hindi as their primary language. Hindi is quite possibly the most communicated in Indian language. Somewhere in the range of 2001 and 2011, the pace of Hindi talking individuals developed by 25%, expanding 100 million new Hindi speakers.

From antiquated times, these discussions have been happening with no substantial arrangement by any stretch of the imagination. Each segment of individuals need to advance their language. The South Indians scarcely advance the way of life of talking and showing Hindi in their educational program. They have for the most part focussed either on their tongues or English for their schooling.

We as a whole realize that India actually follows the provincial framework. However we acquired Independence in 1947, India, being an Independent country, hasn't recuperated from provincial rule. We are adhering to the old regulations, the authoritative and political framework that have been followed since British times. We have been in contact with old and out of date regulations like dissidence, unlawful get together, same-sex relationships, a social untouchable, and a lot more guidelines. These regulations have been canceled quite a while in the past in the U.K., yet at the same time, we follow them.

The equivalent is the situation with the language. English was the language of Britishers. Be that as it may, the Constituent Assembly chosen to scrap English following 15 years. Be that as it may, the incorporation of another arrangement expressing it very well might be proceeded in the wake of bringing a regulation has prompted not Hindi being the authority language. Additionally, the utilization of Hindi has become exceptionally insignificant. This is on the grounds that currently every work you see rotates around English. You really want to know English for your investigations, work and so forth.

8. THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019:-

In 2019, Shri Vaiko, MP of Rajya Sabha, presented a private part bill named the Constitution (Amendment) Bill 2019. The fundamental target and motivation to acquaint the Bill was with give every one of the 22 languages of India the situation with the official language of India. By and by, just the English and Hindi languages have the situation with official language. The explanation given was that India is a country of variety, and solidarity was of its one of a kind component notwithstanding the variety India addresses.

The Constitution has provided for the development of all the regional languages in addition to Hindi. In many countries across the world, there are many languages which are recognized as the official national languages. Zimbabwe in South Africa has 11 official national languages. India with a population of more than 130 crores has 454 living languages. India is one of the multi-lingual country and has got rich regional

culture and traditions. As the nation is known for unity in diversity, it is all the more necessary that all the regional languages recognized in the Eighth Schedule should be encouraged, developed and used as the official language of the Union.¹⁹

9. NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL POLICY 2020 & THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA:-

National Educational Policy 2020 of Ministry of human research development by Government of India. In the part III of the policy in Promotion of Indian languages and Arts and Culture, page 53 and index no 22.8 held the below statement on implementing three language formula in schools of states.

A number of initiatives to foster languages, arts, and culture in school children have been discussed in Chapter 4, which include a greater emphasis on music, arts, and crafts throughout all levels of school; early implementation of the three-language formula to promote multilingualism; teaching in the home/local language wherever possible; conducting more experiential language learning; the hiring of outstanding local artists, writers, crafts persons, and other experts as master instructors in various subjects of local expertise; accurate inclusion of traditional Indian knowledge including tribal and other local knowledge throughout into the curriculum, across humanities, sciences, arts, crafts, and sports, whenever relevant; and a much greater flexibility in the curriculum, especially in secondary schools and in higher education, so that students can choose the ideal balance among courses for themselves to develop their own creative, artistic, cultural, and academic paths²⁰.

As a medium of instruction: Wherever possible, the medium of instruction until at least Grade 5, but preferably till Grade 8 and beyond it will be the home language/mother-tongue/local language/regional language.

i) The three-language formula will continue to be implemented to promote multilingualism as well as promote national unity.

ii) NEP states that there will be greater flexibility in the three-language formula. But no language will be imposed on any State.

iii) To learn three languages will be the choice of States, regions, and students themselves, as long as at least two of the three languages are native to India.

According to the HRD Ministry of Education, the three-language formula will continue to be implemented in schools "with greater flexibility" but "no language will be imposed on any state."²¹

9.1 Tamil Nadu and Three-language formula:-

Education is the state subject and so the implementation of the formula also lay with the states. Only a few states adopted the formula in principle. In several Hindi-speaking states, Sanskrit became the third language instead of any modern language mainly in the south Indian language. Therefore, the purpose of the three-language formula was defeated to promote inter-state communications. Also, a non-Hindi-speaking state like Tamil Nadu adopted a two-language policy and did not implement the three-language formula. And since then, in Tamil Nadu two-language policy is working. In two languages one is English and the other in Tamil.

¹⁹ The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019, Bill No. XXXVIII of 2019

²⁰ National Educational Policy 2020, <https://www.education.gov.in/> (Last visited, Feb 3, 2022)

²¹ National Educational Policy 2020, <https://www.education.gov.in/> (Last visited, Feb 3, 2022)

The first reason is that language is a vehicle to protect the culture of that particular place and is protected by the civil society and politicians of the State. If any attempt is taken at diluting the importance of the Tamil language can be viewed as an attempt at homogenisation of culture. Also, one of the reasons for opposing the Hindi Language is that many in Tamil Nadu see it as a fight to retain English. There, the English language is a well-known language of empowerment and knowledge.

Certain sections of the society impose the Hindi language because they felt that it will lead to the elimination of English which is a global link language. However, voluntary learning of the Hindi language has never been restricted in the State. The only compulsion is met with resistance²².

9.2 Expert opinion on Three-language formula:-

This adaptation has gotten very some commendation. According to Sridhar Rajagopalan, Co-Founder and Chief Learning Officer, Educational Initiatives, This approach have a great deal of advantages. Instructive examination has laid out past much uncertainty that youngsters learn best assuming they learn in their primary language or neighborhood language in the essential classes." He additionally added that "This doesn't imply that youngsters ought not learn English, it just implies that English ought not be the mechanism of guidance in the essential years. The mechanism of guidance should be the language that is most predominant in the youngster's environmental elements." "In a few European colleges, Sanskrit is being investigated as a pinned for scholastic discipline."

As indicated by IIT Kharagpur Director VK Tewari, "The accentuation on essential instruction in territorial dialects and the presentation of Sanskrit, following the three-language equation, will end up being an extraordinary shelter to individuals of the country particularly in the provincial regions."

According to IFIM Business School Chairman Sanjay Padode, "While everybody is very captivated with regards to the liberal structure, I am exceptionally intrigued with the suggestion of directing the establishment years in the primary language." He additionally added that "this will unquestionably assist our understudies with learning the fundamental ideas rapidly without managing an outsider language."

As indicated by Aekta Nandwana Chanda, Technical Specialist Education, Child Fund India, "Advancement of primary language in schooling framework till class 5 as a mechanism of guidance is an exceptionally welcome advance however instructing learning material is really accessible in scarcely any standard dialects just, so speculations would be expected on more substance in the vast majority of the dialects including the ancestral dialects."

10. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TWO LANGUAGE POLICY OF TAMIL NADU WITH SINGAPORE:-

In Singapore, it was the mission of Lee Kuan Yew, the architect of modern Singapore. It provides equal status to English and mother tongue as a prerequisite not only to work closely with the international community.

In Tamil Nadu, it was the decision of C.N Annadurai. He realised that beyond Tamil and English, no other language would be taught in the schools of Tamil Nadu whether as a language or medium of

²² Three Language Formula, <https://www.jagranjosh.com/> (Last visited, Feb 3, 2022)

instruction. Mainly of the success of two language formula, Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore attributed the international acclaim. He believed that the lingua franca of the country should be equidistant to all cultural groups. Therefore, it creates fair competition and opportunities. According to Annadurai, all the national languages should be made official languages and English should be the common link language. He focused that the official language should be equidistant to all the members of a multilingual society.

The observation of Annadurai as a language policy for 'the Dravidian land' is not implemented in India but was actually implemented in Singapore by Lee Kuan Yew. At present or even today, the population of Hindi-speaking people has not crossed 50% in India. In Singapore, 74.2% of the population of Chinese and 13.3% Malays, and 9.2% Indians. In terms of development, the world celebrates Lee Kuan Yew's decision. It was taken after considering the possibilities, limitations, and challenges that were faced by a third-world country. They praise them for the two-language policy as it prepared them in advance for globalisation.

On the other hand, CN Annadurai's contribution is seldom praised. It is one of the developed States in India despite not possessing a trade and a big capital like Gujarat or Maharashtra. It also lacks water resources and land fertility like Punjab and also lacks the political bargaining power like Uttar Pradesh. Here to be noted is that comparison is provided with Singapore for far-sightedness in terms of language but Tamil Nadu's education standards are not comparable with that of Singapore in terms of outcomes. If we see internationally then the majority of the countries follow one language formula invariably mother tongue for teaching children in the primary classes. When they reach middle school they are given a chance to learn one more language, mostly English but there is no imposition through schools and voluntary learning is promoted.²³

11. CONCLUSION & OPINION:-

Different arrangements on language have been outlined both by the focal and state legislatures that have been named as types of linguistic closed-mindedness. These incorporate making Tamil obligatory in school of Tamil Nadu and a Contribute of making Marathi mandatory all schools in Maharashtra. Another questionable arrangement was the three-language policy in the South.

Papia Sengupta features this when she says:

Such arrangements compromise the variety and federalism of India. The states' feeling of dread toward the focal government's philosophy of cornering confidence, instruction, and language will antagonistically influence the Indian political framework, which depends on pluralism and convenience. The arrangements of the middle as well as states ought to be seen with precautionary measure as they further development the governmental issues of major. Hany Babul MT makes it a stride further. He says unilingual arrangements of state run administrations prompted the production of a "chaturvarna framework" of dialects that has wrongly partitioned dialects into a various level framework.

The Indian language strategy is educated by a draw towards unilingual personality, propelled by the European model of country express that is predicated on the homogeneity of its kin. Language authority works at two levels in India-at the state and the middle. The Constitution neglects to offer more than empty

²³ Three Language Formula, <https://www.jagranjosh.com/> (Last visited, Feb 3, 2022)

talk to the etymological majority and multilingual ethos of the people groups of India and has made a chaturvarna (four-level request) of dialects, with Sanskrit, Hindi, planned, and the non-booked dialects possessing different rungs of the stepping stool.

S Srinivasa Rao accepts that the "patriots" today are keen on advancing etymological patriotism that sees other Indian dialects to be second rate compared to Hindi.

On the off chance that Macaulay and his replacements have rubbished the various native and minority dialects for the sake of incivility and absence of extravagance of writing and, along these lines, are not appropriate for the elitist raj, the patriot heroes uncovered their comparative expectations in the counterfeit development of "nationhood" through language.

Public reconciliation in a multilingual nation doesn't need the inconvenience of one official language on the country, particularly when the language chose for the intention is one of its numerous regional language regardless of whether it turns out that of the biggest linguistic group in the country. Simultaneously, the accommodation, truth be told the need, of having at least one language as the official not national, as all languages verbally expressed in a nation can profess to be national language or dialects for focus state and between state correspondence for political, financial, legitimate and surprisingly friendly reasons can't be questioned.

