

# **Influence of English Language on the Modern era of Indian society.**

**QUTBUDDIN SAIFY**

Research Scholar

**&**

**Dr K B PANDA**

Research Supervisor

## **ABSTRACT**

*Today's modern world we live in cosmopolitan culture. Where we speak Multilanguage to express our thoughts and for communication. According to the censuses 2001 in India 122 languages that are spoken by at least 10,000 people each. Then we have the 1,599 languages, most of them dialects, restricted to specific regions.*

*The constitution of India, 1950 recognizes English as Legislative and Judicial language as per Article 348. Subsequent developments have turned the current in favour of continuing English as the official language. No definite date was being fixed for elimination of English and replacement by Hindi.*

*Even the vast diversification in the modern Indian society English unifies all the four dimensions of Indian geography whether it is North, South, East or West. Last few years education system of English is emerging as a prevalent language of trade. Trade relation all across undeniably need common language which is compute by English language. one language whose existence no one can deny is English. Despite that everything has their own pros and cons. When we see other side of the equation. English play a very vital bridge in our modern society for communication.*

**Keywords: Multilingual, official language, regional dialects, linguistic diversity.**

### **Introduction:**

English has its unique importance in our country. It has played, a crucial role in building modern India.

At present, it is one of the major languages used for communication in the world. In our country we have people living in different states speaking different languages. But here English plays a vital role of a bridge. (1)It helps different natives of different regional dialects to communicate with each other. English is a language which links us with the outside world. We must make the best use of English to develop ourselves culturally and socially so that we can compete with the best in the world. English language is our shortcut window to the world.

The world is developing in the field of science and technology. All the scientific terms are in English language. We must keep up with the rest of the world. A person can make rapid strides in the success ladder if he can speak English.

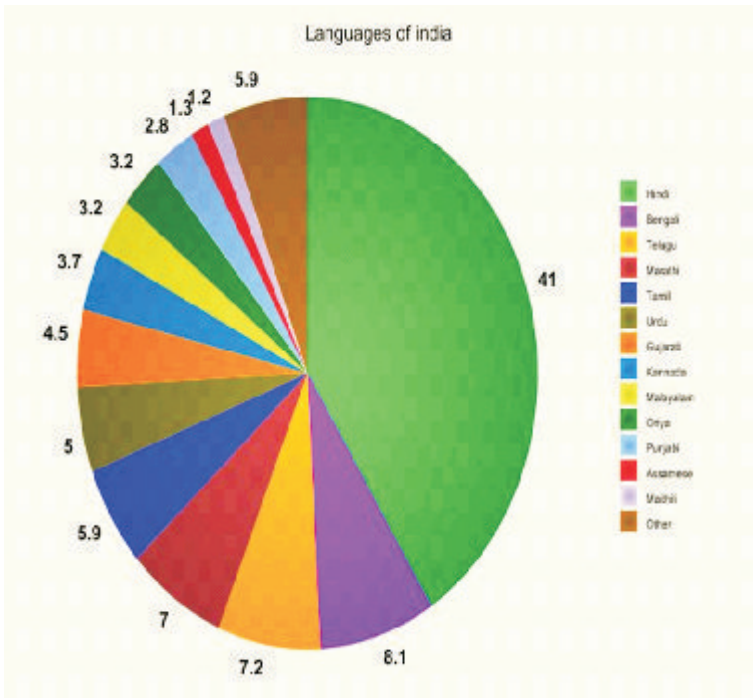
### **Multilingualism society**

There is a popular aphorism that depicts India's linguistic diversity rather well: "*Kos-kos par badlepaani, chaar kos par baani*" (The language spoken in India changes every few kilometres, just like the taste of the water).(2) The Census of 2001 provided only a partial demonstration of this multiplicity when it said that our country has 30 languages that are spoken by more than a million people each. These 30 languages by themselves only provide a linguistic window through which we can view the 122 languages that are spoken by at least 10,000 people each. Then we have the 1,599 languages, most of them dialects, restricted to specific regions, many of them on the verge of extinction. (3)

### **Status of English Language in our constitution:**

The constitution of India, in 1950, recognized Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of Union as per Article 343. The constitution also identifies the regional languages as the official languages of states(Article 345). Originally English was recognized as Legislative and Judicial language as per Article 348 of constitution. (5)

Influence of English Language on the Modern era....



Article 343 of constitution provides that for a period of 15 years from commencement of constitution (i.e. from 1950), The English language shall continue for official purposes of the Union. It was expected that after expiry of 15 years (i.e. from 1965) Hindi will replace English completely and will remain the only official language. (5)

Implementation of Hindi as the only official language caused much unrest and protest in the southern states where Hindi is not a mother tongue. As a result of this Official Languages Act was passed in 1963, which gave English the status of secondary official language and it was clear that English can also be used for official use along with Hindi. (6)

Subsequent developments have turned the current in favour of continuing English as the official language. No definite date was being fixed for elimination of English and replacement by Hindi.

### **English Language as a threat to our Indian culture**

We forgot the value of our own languages. The languages which are gradually becoming the lost language, cared by only a handful while the rest of us tries to become the learned intelligentsia by only learning English.

But in India English has become a tool to measure people's worth. It is often seen that if one can speak English but have questionable intellect, people will not question twice, whereas a scholar in the vernacular language doesn't get the same amount of respect, just because he/she is not fluent in a foreign language.

I am not putting blame on any language. Every language has its own beauty. It is, the people who have different outlook and put things on high and low pedestals. Worst effect is that we are forgetting our worth. We are becoming so much immersed in the way to achieve the societal standards of sophistication that we are forgetting our roots.

We need English for expanding our knowledge, but we need to keep a hold on our roots too. It has given us access to the vast western knowledge of science, literature,

history, philosophies and much more. Not to mention English was the language that unified the diverse groups of India before independence to help in that struggle.

Knowing English language was good but neglecting our languages and our literature made a mindset in India that our past was a dark age with no scientific knowledge and no rationality worth the name. This was something ridiculous.

Our national heroes of past were thrown in dustbin of history authored by Englishmen. Knowledge of English made a person a scholar but knowledge of Sanskrit or Tamil or any Indian language was not considered enough for recognition. Knowledge of English was considered a must for any good employment with the government because this language was linked with employment. This system made Indian languages to play a second fiddle. Whole system of education got changed to the detriment of Indian languages and values.

This created a new class in society which was loyal to the English people and their culture and thus served the cause of English people

We, thus, became politically, mentally and psychologically slave to them because we started considering them as our true well-wishers and political masters. They tightened their grip on our necks through their cunningly crafted legal system which we still follow. This made administration of justice a costly and time-consuming process which most Indian can ill afford

**English Language as a medium of communication:** Communication is very key aspect of our daily life. It is first skill we learn since we born in life. This is a language comprehend and speaking by more than 40% people on the planet. Even the vast diversification in the modern Indian society English unifies all the four dimensions of Indian geography whether it is North, South, East or West. (7) Last few years education system of India adapted English as a medium of instruction. This language become the voice of global business and trade in Indian and around the world. From our expansion of trade to the relationship with the world this is a pivotal bridge to our modern India.

**Influence of Language on the Businesses:**Global e-commerce selecting English a common language. English emerging as a prevalent language of trade. Employees of native English speaking are on verge of benefit. (8)

Trade relation all across undeniably need common language which is compute by English language. Grasp of English are needed to build a successful carrier in International platform. SLEPT (Social, Legal, Economic, Political, Technological) work carried out by businesses in English at global level. (8)

English is unifying medium in all of these areas and soon becoming the language of commerce, shipping and travel. Specialized businesses like law, medicine, computing, science and technology requires a in depth knowledge of English.

**Conclusion:** In our multilingual Indian society diversifying array of languages are used as a mode on communication. Different states and area uses different language for official use. But one language whose existence no one can deny is English. Some people of society takes English as a threat to our traditional culture. Everyone running marathon to gain competitive advantage by improving English Language skills. We are forgetting our main culture where we belong to.

Despite that everything has their own pros and cons. When we see other side of the equation. English play a very vital bridge in our modern society for communication where our society use thousands of languages. English is the language which fills dexterously communication gap. In the various sectors including Business, Science and Technology, Medical, Engineering etc. all uses one major language English as a mode of communication. English is becoming hearth and soul of present era.

### **Bibliography:**

- 1) R.K. Narayan, (2017) *Saadat Hassan Manto Other-languagein Stories* Vol. 20 Issue 1, p1-9. 9p.
- 2) Manu Joseph (2015) *Indian English is launched 5/7/2015, Issue 192, p20-20. 1/9p*

- 3) David D., Delta Pi Epsilon (2007) A comparative analysis of the English accent from around the world Rosewarne, *Journal. Fall 2007*, Vol. 49 Issue 3, p6-18. 13p
- 4) Census Data on Language (2001)
- 5) Scott, James (2014) Perceptions about Representative English-Language Accents from *Prospective and Practicing Winter 2014*, Vol. 46 Issue 1, p30-49. 20p
- 6) Andrews, Robyn (2006) English in India: Reflections Based on Fieldwork, Jul/Oct 2006, Vol. 5 Issue 3/4, p499-518. 20p
- 7) Geoffrey Leech (2006) English, August: *An Indian Story 2/20/2006*, Vol. 253 Issue 8, p133-133. 1/5p
- 8) Sudeep Verma (2017) Languages of India, *The Hindu*, August 2017

\*\*\*\*\*

