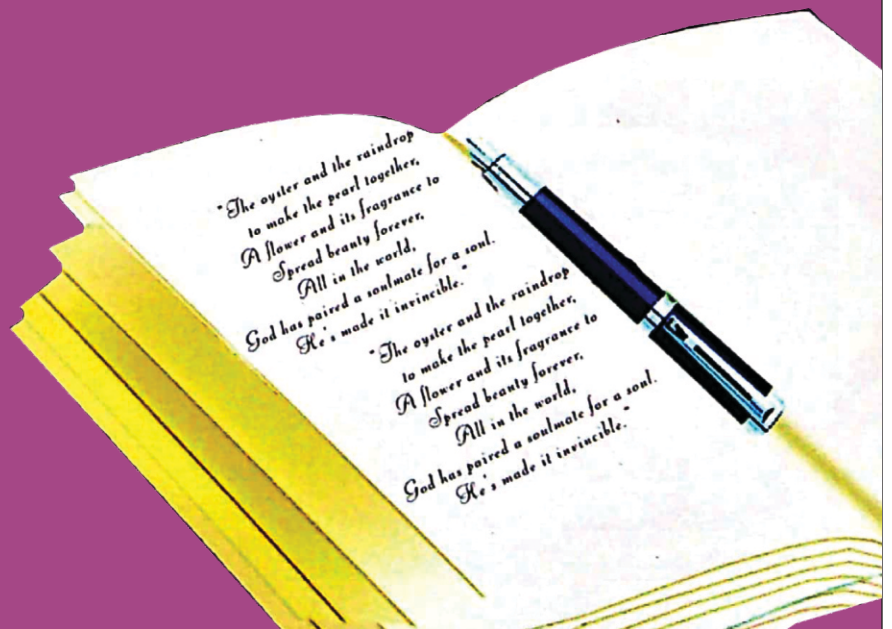


ISSN-2277-4491

VIBGYOR

Bi-annual Multi Disciplinary Research Journal
Special Issue : April 2018



VIBGYOR

Bi-annual Multidisciplinary Research Journal
SPECIAL ISSUE - APRIL 2018

The VIBGYOR, a plethora of gem studded writings by eminent scholars from across the globe would genuinely usher a new vigour among the intellectuals in the world. The National and International luminaries in the Editorial Board would synchronize the views penned by renowned scholars from far and wide for publication. The biannual Multi-disciplinary Research Journal extends its canvas to all qualitative writings.

Editor In Chief

DR. JOBI GEORGE

Principal

Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwapur

Editor

DR. SUNIL SHINDE

Associate. Prof. & Head

Dept. of Economics

Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya, Bhiwapur

Published By

Research Journal Publication Committee

Bhiwapur Mahavidyala, Bhiwapur

Accredited with Grade B (CGPA-2.54) by NAAC, Bengaluru

Dist. Nagpur - 441201(M.S.) India

Ph. : No. 07106-232349, 9423602502, 9422829240

E-mail : vibgyorbmv@yahoo.in

Website : www.bgm.ac.in

■ **VIBGYOR**

Bi-annual Multidisciplinary Research Journal
Special Issue - April 2018

- Published By
Research Journal Publication Committee
Bhiwapur Mahavidyala, Bhiwapur
Dist. Nagpur - 441201(M.S.) India
Ph. : No. 07106-232349, 9423602502, 9422829240
E-mail : vibgyorbmv@yahoo.in
Website : www.bgm.ac.in

- **UGC Approved List of Journals**
Journal No. 46447

- **ISSN-2277-4491**

- **Special Issue : April 2018**

- **© Author**

Copyright © All rights are reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior permission of the Editor.

The papers included in this publication have been directly reproduced, with minimum editorial intervention, from the files sent by the respective authors. Opinions expressed in the research papers are those of contributors and do not necessarily match the views of Research Journal Committee of the college. The Publisher or Editorial Board is not responsible for any information contained therein.

- **Type Setting**
Scan Dot Computer,
Mahal, Nagpur Mobile : 9822565782
E-Mail : aakar100@gmail.com

अनुक्रमणिका

१. THE STATUS OF ENGLISH AS A LINK LANGUAGE IN INDIA TODAY: A REVIEW	Dr. Jobi George 7
2. Identity and Multiculturalism in Zadie Smith's, 'White Teeth'	Dr. Vinita S Virgandham 12
3. Identity, Displacement, and Resilience: Amitav Ghosh's Portrayal of the Colonial Experience	Dr. Raheel Quraishi 18
4. A study on Patent awareness among faculties of Engineering Colleges	Rajasree O.P., Mangala A. Hirwade, 22 Sunilkumar U.T.
5. An Overview of Indian Government Policies in the Agricultural Sector and Farmers' Suicides	Dr. Mangesh Kadu 29
6. Physical Fitness: The need of the Era	Asst. Prof. Aditya Sarwe 35
७. द्रारिद्र्य निमुर्लन आणि सरकारच्या कल्याणकारी योजना : एक दृष्टीक्षेप	प्रा. डॉ. सुनिल शिंदे ३७
८. महाराष्ट्रातील तमाशा : एक लोकनाट्य	प्रा. डॉ. मधुकर वि. नंदनवार ४१
९. मानवाधिकार और बुद्ध तत्वज्ञान	प्रा. डॉ. मोतीराज चव्हाण ४६
१०. नागपुर शहरातील औद्योगिक विकासासाठी कामगारांचे अध्ययन : एक अभ्यास	प्रा. डॉ. राजेश बहुरूपी ५०
११. आधुनिक काळात मूल्यशिक्षण व्यवसायाची खरी गरज	प्रा. डॉ. अनिता महावादीवार ५३
१२. धम्मपालनाची मानवी दृष्टिकोनातून वर्तमान उपयोगिता	सहा. प्रा. सोमेश्वर विनोदराव वासेकर, सहा. प्रा. भिमादेवी महादेव डांगे ५७

THE STATUS OF ENGLISH AS A LINK LANGUAGE IN INDIA TODAY: A REVIEW

□ Dr. Jobi George

Principal, Bhiwapur Mahavidyalaya,
Bhiwapur Post, Nagpur District,
Maharashtra State, India.

Pin: 441201

ABSTRACT :

From times immemorial, whether verbal or non-verbal, language has been playing a significant role in the evolution of a civilized human society. English language has got international status as it is articulated and grasped by millions of people across the globe. Though India has witnessed countless upheavals for and against the genuineness of retaining English as the link language of the country, English never failed to establish its dominance in the sub-continent. The charm of this language is not lost even after the retreat of the British people from the Indian soil. English is a window through which one can study the diverse cultures of the whole universe. English language enables us to unlock the treasure house of knowledge. For centuries, Indians were deprived of this knowledge as most of the treasures were confined in English language. Any attempt to disassociate ourselves from the study of English language would lead to utter isolation from the rest of the world both educationally and culturally. Language is the byproduct of situations. Situations demand communications and communications both verbal and non-verbal lead to the formation of various languages. Post-Independence period witnessed hectic deliberations by prominent educationists to frame a National Educational Policy which was acceptable to one and all.

KEYWORDS :

Monotonous, pictograms, inter-personal, lingua-franca, dispense, influx, amalgamation, inroads, self-reliant, suppositions, disharmony, amplification, predisposition.

From times immemorial, whether verbal or non-verbal, language has been playing a significant role in the evolution of a civilized human

society. Sans language, life on earth ceases to exist. Rather, without language, life on earth becomes monotonous. It is none other than language that shapes the thought process of human beings and thus channelizes their complete actions. In other words, language functions as a carrier of cultural heritage. It is a scheme of traditional spoken or written pictograms by means of which people, as parts of a social group, partake in its activities. It is a matter of fact that all languages identify its symbols in order to develop meaningful words. Similarly, sounds are organized in methodical forms to develop meaningful words. Further, words are organized systematically to develop meaningful sentences. Language is subjective. If language was not subjective, the world would not have seen more than one language today. It is through language that a baby comprehends the past, understands the present and moves towards the future. Precisely, language plays a vital role in the intellectual, emotional and social growth of an individual.

English language has got international status as it is articulated and grasped by millions of people all over the world. The relevance of this language is so vast that it is the only language in the world, which is used so massively by millions of people in so many countries-on every continent; in the space; in reflection, in communication and writing; in print or paper and screen; in sound on tape and film; network and multimedia. When it comes to travel, it has become so difficult to move anywhere in the world without noticing English in everyday use. In so many countries like United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, English language is used as the mother tongue today. Similarly, English is used

as the second language in many countries like India, Pakistan, Africa, France and the Soviet Union. English is the lingua-franca of all spheres of public life ranging from household affairs to corporate life. It has made its stride in almost all industries in the world. In disciplines like science, medicine, technology and academic publication, English language dominates the scene. In industries like computer hardware, software, networking and e-mail, English language is used as the medium of communication. Nothing could stop this language from making inroads in to all walks of life.

India is known for its cultural diversity. Here, people use different regional languages for their local use. However, in the broad national scenario, English is the language which links them all. For majority of the political leaders in India, English functions as the main terminology in their communications with one another.

Though India has witnessed countless upheavals for and against the genuineness of retaining English as the link language of the country, English never failed to establish its dominance in the sub-continent. The charm of this language is not lost even after the retreat of the British people from the Indian soil. A great number of people in India today depend upon English for their inter-personal interactions. It is a common phenomenon that in every day conversations in the vernacular languages, English words creep in. Its influence is so dominant that nothing could disperse English language from the Indian sub-continent.

The role that English language plays in the industrial and commercial life of the country is so significant. Whether it is national or international business, all transactions take place in English language. The success of any national or international transaction is linked with the competency of the businessman to converse in English. English is a window through which one can study the diverse cultures of the whole universe. It is through English language that we can strengthen our political, cultural, intellectual and

economic associations with the entire world.

India is a land of diverse cultures. The Westerners envy India's rich and age old cultural heritage. It is English language which unites the people of different cultures together. Similarly, English language also supports us to enhance our inter-cultural understanding of different cultures prevalent in the society. In fact, English has also played a significant role in the modernization process of Indian society. The study of English culture and heritage has helped us to chase away superstitions from the inner psyche of Indians. English language has contributed huge amount of knowledge and experience to India. It would be insensible to restrict the influx of Western philosophy to children.

The role of English language in the social fabric of Indian social life is noteworthy. A large number of literate people in India use English language today for regular communications. English is the medium through which most of the intellectual interactions among educated people in the society take place. It has become a routine practice to print invitation cards in English for all kinds of social and cultural events. We could not desist ourselves from using English words in our daily interactions. People of all age groups are to be trained to communicate in English.

Ever since the invasion of India by the British imperialists, English language has been conferred with the status of official language of the country. Even though the British people left India, English language enjoys the same status in almost all offices of the country. In between, the authorities in many Southern States have made all out efforts to replace English with their own regional languages. However, their efforts did not bear satisfactory results. In the whole administrative set up of the country ranging from District administration to various Courts, English language is used as the prime mode of communication. Doubtless to say that English language reigns supreme at all levels of Government administration in the country.

Another noticeable benefit of English lan-

guage is that the speaker enjoys a privileged status in the society. Those who speak English enjoy added advantage in the selection process of any office whether it is in India or abroad. Hence, it is imperative to say that English language offers us a lot of career prospects. As such, it enables us to exchange our cultural heritage with other parts of the universe. In the words of A.L.Kohli, English is the language of international politics, trade, commerce and industry. We must read English if we want to have our say in the world. One, out of 10 persons in the world knows English.¹ In addition to this, millions of people in Europe, Africa, China, India, Japan and South America use English as their second language.

English language enables us to unlock the treasure house of knowledge. For centuries, Indians were deprived of this knowledge as most of the treasures were confined in English language. Hence, as a library language, English language plays a significant role in India. The curriculum of various courses in Science, law, medicine, engineering or agriculture in Indian Universities and its affiliated Colleges are taught in English. Hence, the Kothari Education Commission wrote that: The Kothari Education Commission has rightly stressed that English would play a vital role in higher education as an important library language.² In his view, innovative ideas and wonderful literature are condensed in English language. Our children should have as much knowledge as is essential to comprehend books remaining idle in most of the Indian libraries. Sans the study of books on literature and science written in English language, the whole process of acquiring knowledge would prove to be futile. It is only through the study of these books, the reader could gauge the amount of progress that has occurred so far in the world. Further, it is only through the study of these books, our scholars and academicians could open up new vistas of knowledge.

In the pre-independence era of India too, English language played a significant role in the

amplification of the educational system. Whether it was in school or College, the medium of instruction was English then. Advanced studies in science and technology could only be done in English as most of the books written on these subjects are available only in English. None of the Indian languages have advanced to such a state to analyze the difficult terms and phrases in these subjects. Any attempt to disassociate ourselves from the study of English language would lead to utter isolation from the rest of the world both educationally and culturally. The methodology that we adopted for teaching English language at different levels of learning must be re-structured. It should be realistic and language oriented. Primarily, students must be taught English as a language of comprehension. Hence, The objectives of teaching English at the school stage may be summed up:

- a. To understand English with ease when spoken at normal conversational speed.
- b. To speak English fluently and correctly.
- c. To read English with comprehension and at a reasonable speed so as to use it as a library language for gathering information and for the pleasures of reading.
- d. To appreciate poetry.
- e. To acquire knowledge of the elements of English for practical command of the language.
- f. To translate common English words, phrases and sentences into their functional equivalents in mother tongue and vice versa.
- g. To expose the learners to real life situations.³

The school curriculum plays a decisive role in the overall development of any child. In the long run, it helps him to transform his inner self into a self-reliant individual. Hence, the school curriculum should be an amalgamation of all the cultures in the world. This amalgamation of all the cultures in the world is possible only through the study of English language at the primary and secondary levels of studies. Today, in compari-

son to any other language, more teaching hours in the classrooms are devoted to the teaching of English language in the world. It speaks volumes about the role that English language plays in the enrichment of an individual in the broader perspective. Though the Governments in various states pumping more grants to the setting up of schools with mother tongue as the medium of instruction, people are more interested in sending their wards to English medium schools. In this context the Report of the Indian Education Commission is pertinent to note. In the report it is stated that;

The English language is to be the medium of instruction in the higher branches, and the vernacular in the lower. English is to be taught where there is demand for it, but it is not to be substituted for the vernacular languages of the country. The system of grants-in-aid is to be based on the principle of perfect religious neutrality⁴

Language is the byproduct of situations. Situations demand communications and communications both verbal and non-verbal lead to the formation of various languages. Hence, the paramount objective of any language is to communicate the feelings in the most acceptable form. As the canvas of an individual becomes broad, the need to assimilate another language, possibly a second language, becomes so imperative. The scope of this communicative urge depends upon the character of the society in which the individual lives. As F.G.French reacts, By accidents of history and by the rapid speed of industrial development, science, technology, international trade, and by something like an explosion in the speed and ease of travel and by all the factors which have broken down frontiers and forced nations into closer interdependence, English has become a world language. It is the means of international communication; there is no other.⁵

Since we have so many regional languages in force in India due to cultural suppositions and geographical diversities, there is always a predisposition to study another language. It is noth-

ing but a necessary extension of their communicative urge in order to meet life's requirements. When it comes to many states in North India, though there is hardly any specific purpose within the learners' society with regards to English, the locals use it mainly for interacting with people from outside. Therefore, they are least bothered about the communicative demand of English. For them, regional languages fulfill their communicative urges. Even the children studying in schools and colleges do not bother about assimilating the fundamentals of English language. This may be partly because regional languages serve their communicative demands and partly because they have nothing to do with the outsiders who speak English. These local students feel the communicative value of English only when they cross the boundaries of their states either for seeking jobs or for pursuing higher studies. They hardly migrate to other states as they lack the culture of mobility. In spite of all these prejudices, they are compelled to acquire mastery over this language only when they move out of their own territories.

Post-Independence period witnessed hectic deliberations by prominent educationists to frame a National Educational Policy which was acceptable to one and all. There were all-out efforts to finish off English language from the Indian subcontinent. Some academicians wanted to downgrade it to a very inferior position. On account of the disharmony among the educationists, there was for quite some time no unanimity about to which rank English language should be elevated. In due course of time there was a shift in the earlier stand adopted by the authorities in some states. They demanded retention of English as link language or the official language. However, the authorities in some states made futile attempts to devalue the significance of English to appease their own vested interests. The contention of some educationists was that knowledge could better prosper through mother tongues and any effort to study an alien language would overtax the children. Further, they argued that any effort

to overburden the children with the additional assignment of learning a foreign language would hamper the inborn instincts in children. However, as the Report of the Secondary Education Commission goes;

Many eminent educationists and scientists have, therefore, expressed the opinion that under no circumstances should we sacrifice the many advantages that we have gained by the study of English. They hold that in matters pertaining to education sentiment should not be the ruling factor and that what was most urgently needed was that our youth acquire knowledge from all sources and contribute their share to its expansion and development. In the attainment of this objective, the study of English was bound to play an important part.⁶

English language facilitates the overall transformation of a society. To quote F.G.French further, Anyone who can read English can keep in touch with the whole world without leaving his

own home.⁷ It is the doorway to establish the academic, artistic, economic, commercial and political associations with the rest of the world.

REFERENCES

1. Kohli A.L., Techniques of Teaching English, Dhanpat Rai Publishing Company, New Delhi, p.5.
2. Ibid p.7.
3. Salim.B., A Companion to Teaching of English; B.Salim; Atlantic Publishers & Distributors (p) LTD., New Delhi, 2007, p.31.
4. Report of Indian Education Commission, 1883, pp.22-23.
5. French F.G., Teaching English as an International Language, p.1.
6. Report of the Secondary Education Commission (Government of India, 1952), Chap.v, p.64.
7. French, F.G., Teaching English an International Language, p.1.

☆☆☆