

Philosophy of Language and Journey of Hindi as Official language

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Language, law and nation are born and developed together. Without language, a human being is incomplete; the nation is dumb and deaf. Language is the best medium for a clear expression of man. Language connects various human beings, societies, nations and epochs. Language makes man educated and cultured. Language is not only associated with human existence, not only with the cultural existence of man, it is also connected with his cultural existence. Language is the design of mankind, author, and civilization. Language is not without ideas. Language only develops and protects ideas. Language is available to humans in pre-paid form only. Language only provides family, social relations and the views of Sad-Asad (Existence and Non existence).

Language itself gives shape and type to the thoughts and feelings of man. In this way Hindi got the status of official language with some democratic terms. When it came to the question of making the official language of India, it was all agreed that only the Government of India was eligible to be the language of work. Hence, Hindi will be introduced as the official language instead of English. There were differences of opinion about the time when Hindi was made the official language in place of Urdu. Some people were of the opinion that Hindi should be implemented immediately as a language of governance, while some people were in favour of implementing it after some time. There was also a very sharp tip on it.

Dr. Ambedkar used to say, "One language brings unity among people, two languages divide people, this is the eternal rule. Language is the preserve of culture. If Indians want, they should see Hindi as the official language. I should say you. This offer is not accepted, it has no right to be Indian ". There were some citrus against it, which included K K Santhanam, TT Krishnamachari, L K Maitreya and NG Iyengar. He was of the view that such a language should not be imposed, which could not express itself as the only national language. He was of the opinion that society should be kept as the official language in the Hindi speaking states and in the courts as before. Thus the forum was divided into two parts and the situation became even more dangerous when one group did not adopt Hindi, the other called anti-national and the other called anti-democracy and on this basis talked about the fragmentation of the country. On this, Nehru said that "You cannot impose language on anyone who resists anyone or group. You know that foreign conquerors can do this on the strength of the sword, but history is witnessing that . Failure. Surely it is impossible in the context of Indian democracy. You have to win with goodwill, who are the people of India and their mother tongue is not Hindi "This is how Nehru took the custom stand, between the two Of Asked to take the path. A committee was formed under the membership of N.C. Iyengar, T.T. Krishnamachari, A.R. Ayyer, K.M. Munshi, Dr Ambedkar and others to consider the matter.

This committee was entrusted with the task of presenting a proper policy about the official language at the center, assigning the committee to the script mathematical system in the court legislature and recommending the development of linguistic minorities and their language. This committee debated for three days and then prepared a political formula in its 180-page report. It is called the Munshi Iyengar formula. It was adopted by the Constituent Assembly with one vote of opposition. Under this scheme of the Constitution, Hindi got the status of official language with some democratic conditions.

This scheme of the Constitution is in its entirety, not separate. It is an alternative to the history of the country, which is for communicating among the public the facts related to the public about the subject matter related to politics, business and culture of the country, whose language can be understood by the common people, although it is half-hearted. This was an agreement made, but the national leaders believed that 95 / problems were resolved. This agreement was effective in maintaining the national fraternity till date. In this formula, linguistic policy has been divided into four parts. Language of the Union, regional languages, court language and special instructions. This formula is placed in the provisions of Article 373 to Article 351 of the 14th part of the Constitution. The President of the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that this formula of language has saved the country from great difficulties by accepting the use of many languages in India and stopping the isolationism of the provinces, because some people pressurized a particular language I refused to accept. He said that the Constituent Assembly has introduced the highest wisdom by accepting the current formulas of the language. 95 percent of language problems have been overcome with this formula.

Instead of expressing gratitude to the members of the Constituent Assembly, what can be more than a matter of favor, greater than condemning, subjugating political selfishness by alleged national devotees and so-called wise people?

Finding such examples from world history that soon after the arrival of foreign power in such and such country, the country started to rule in its own language except foreign language, whereas the leaders of India did not do that and so those leaders Mindless, unconcerned, weak intentions, unworthy, deceit with power in the power of the country, etc. whatever they believe, keep saying as per their convenience, it is either unwise or not sure about the state of India. , Is the result of their narrow or intrigue of selfish attitude dominated by politics.

India, in which about 1852 languages are spoken, was to go ahead on its development journey, keeping the democratic system, the existence and unity of the nation, completely ignoring this whole perspective, subjugated by political selfishness, The members of the Constituent Assembly, especially the Congress, and in that, while calling every solution as a problem, hold Nehru responsible for it, ignoring the facts, misleading the common people, not criticizing Nehru against the national interest, condemning , Have been causing harm to the country and wonder that fearing Nehru, these people are still doing the same. Perhaps, not sure, they are doing this thinking that if the facts of history are revealed, it will not be easy to confuse the people and this will cause political harm to the people of these radical narrow thinking.

With the consent of everyone in the Constitution in the national interest, it has been mentioned under Article 373 that the official language of the Union will be Hindi and Devanagari, but English language was used for all the official purposes of the Union for a period of 15 years from the beginning of the Constitution. For whom it was used immediately before such commencement, but by order of the President in the said period, for any of the official purposes of the Union, the English language along with the Hindi language and the international form of the Indian numerals form the Devanagari form. Authorize the use of tax. In this article it was written that after 15 years, Parliament can provide the use of English language or Devanagari form of numerals for such purposes, as mentioned in such method.

Article 37 provided that the President shall constitute a commission by order after 5 years of the Constitution and at the end of 10 years thereafter, which shall consist of such persons representing the languages mentioned in the VIII List, whom the President shall appoint. . The President will also define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

The Commission will recommend to the President to progressively increase Hindi in various state areas. Shall take due care of the industrial cultural and scientific progress and the just claims and interests of the people of non-Hindi speaking areas about public services. A committee consisting of 30 members will be set up to examine the recommendations of the Commission, out of which 20 will be members of Lok Sabha and 10 will be members of Rajya Sabha which are single transferable by the members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha respectively in a compliant manner.

It is clear that whatever was the most beneficial, most democratic, most practical solution possible in the entire circumstances of the country, the leadership of India found the same solution, but instead of thanking the members of the Constituent Assembly, by the alleged nationalists and the so-called wise people. Subject to political selfishness, what can be more than gratitude, due to their condemnation?

Under the politics of hate, condemning the language provisions of the Constitution is lamentable, slanderous, not at all patriotic or patriotic, never.

Gandhi ji continuously said that "Hindi should be used as Hindustani. In it, by increasing the vocabulary by taking words from Sanskrit, Urdu and other local languages, it will be enriched, which will enrich it and express every kind of emotion and make it the level of the common man." But it will also be understood. This type of Hindi was also understood by all Indians in the freedom struggle. Hindi was expressed as the understanding and unity of the country in the freedom struggle ". All other leaders also wanted to build a bridge of mutual understanding in all Indian languages according to their own understanding. VKRV Rao advised that "All Indians should accept the use of a common script, without sacrificing their script. He said that facilitating conscience among the people of India is the greatest step for India's unity and nationality." is" .

Everyone knew that the independence of India has been achieved in true sense by the struggle of the people of the country in unison against the British with mutual brotherhood. Therefore, instead of putting mutual brotherhood on the basis of language, Munshi Iyengar The plan had found a formula to further strengthen the brotherhood of the country on the basis of language, which was in line with the spirit in which the freedom movement was organized, in which the democratic spirit, mutual brotherhood, unity of the country And integrity was taken care of.

Regarding language, the policy of the constitution, in line with the same Munshi-Ayengar formula, equal linguistic rights, minimum discrimination on the basis of language, raising the national ideal of tolerance, boycotting the imposition of one language on another language, proper of local languages It was to give constitutional rights to guarantee development, obtain primary education in their native language, set the states as their official language, give all persons the constitutional right to report to the government in their own language and the vernacular of vernacular languages recognized under the Constitution Constitutional provisions were put in place to increase the vocabulary of Hindi by adopting the words of, so that all languages can develop their own separate and jointly with each other. Apart from this, all the minorities should establish their own educational institutions, manage them, and all the civic communities living in India, whether they are minorities or majority, educational institutions to protect their own language, lip culture. Constitutional rights were granted, but due to technical problems, English was applied as before in the works of High Courts and Legislatures and in other administrative matters, English was applied in the past for 15 years. Constitutional provisions of stay were put in place, which were the principles of absolute democratic, fostering mutual brotherhood, developing the unity, integrity of the country, which was the proof of the supreme collective understanding of the members of the Constituent Assembly. This step of the then great leaders of India and the members of the Constituent Assembly was laudable and laudable, but also analyzed the

conditions of the country at that time, only on the basis of narrow sentiments, this language related scheme by those who promoted the politics of hatred or It is condemnable to condemn these provisions related to the language of the Indian Constitution, it is lamentable, absolutely no patriotism or patriotism, never.

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