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Impact Of Implementation Of English Language In India

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Abstract: The English language has played a significant role in shaping modern India, especially in the fields of education, communication, administration, and technology. This article aims to explore the origin and historical background of the English language in India, tracing its introduction during the British colonial rule. It highlights the reasons for the implementation of English over regional languages like Sanskrit, Urdu, and Persian. The article further discusses how English gradually became a medium of instruction and official communication in India, influencing the socio-cultural and educational landscape of the country. Even after India's independence, English continued to hold its importance as an official language due to globalization, the rise of international trade, and the increasing demand for English proficiency in professional sectors. The article also examines the impact of English on regional languages, the shift in cultural practices, and the changing mindset of people towards English as a symbol of progress and modernity. Finally, the article emphasizes the need for a balanced approach where both English and regional languages are preserved and promoted for holistic development.

Keywords: English Language, Implementation, Regional Languages, India, British Rule, Education System, Cultural Impact, Globalization, Official Language, Communication, Language Policy.

INTRODUCTION

Language, a powerful tool that shapes our understanding of the world, plays a crucial role in education. As we delve into the discussion on the impact of regional language on the English language, the focal point becomes evident: the quest for the best education system in the world. This article explores the intricate relationship between regional languages and the English language in education, shedding light on the nuances that contribute to a holistic and effective learning environment.

Once, English is a language of England, but now it may not only belong to England but also relates to the world, now a day's other countries people utilizing English more than the citizens of Britain. There are many reasons behind this question 'why English became the most popular language in the world'. Firstly as we all know that Britain occupies and make her colonies almost the entire world from so many years, after some time those colonies may get independence from Britain, but the impact of English language and their culture well seated at the same time. The Next thing is many countries don't leave the English language from their countries because of globalization those countries encouraged their people to master English to get better opportunities. people are showing keen interest to speak in English and to follow western culture, even China tried hard to stop English influence on their country, that is why their medium of studies is in Chinese only, now even that country waken up and open the doors for English, because they realized the importance of English and opportunities relates to that language.

THE ORIGIN OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA

The English language arrived in India early 1600s, where Britishers slowly started their trading in India from their places along with many Christian Missionaries whose intention to expand their Christian religion in India and then to all over the world, at the same time French has also existed in Chennai but slowly their mark is faded. The Portuguese power had no comparison to French and English. Ultimately in the conflict between the French and English, the latter became successful and planted the victorious banner of England in India in 1757 with the victory of Robert Clive. From 1765 The East India Company has started to control many parts of the Indian Subcontinent. T.B. Macaulay, in the Minutes of 1835, for the first time, formally introduced the teaching of English in the South Asian subcontinent, especially in India. In his Minutes he mentioned the importance and usefulness of the education that would be given to the natives through the medium of English. There were primarily two objectives of such education. The first was to create through this education a class of natives who, despite their blood and color, would be English in culture and be able to “interpret” between the rulers and the subjects: “a class who may be interpreters between us and the millions whom we govern – a class of persons, Indians in blood and colour, but English in taste, in opinion, in morals and in intellect”. Later he changed his policy to introduce clerical English for Indian workers those who were recruited as lower graded staff in British Raj offices. In the year of 1857 Britishers started Universities in Madras, Kolkata, and Mumbai and in 1920 they have established another one in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Some critics said that Macaulay intentionally imposed the English language as a medium of study instead of Sanskrit or Persian Language because to demoralize Indians from their ethical roots and from their oriental studies, which will make Indians later as uneducated people. But even our Indians make that language as a tool to learn many things and to observe many situations of other countries, Nationalism built; even English was used as a weapon in the Indian independence movement.

IMPACT OF BRITISH EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

Impact on governance: The British Education System in India encouraged the teaching of the English language in schools and colleges as they needed people to work in the administrative offices either as clerks or babus. It helped in creating a new class of people who later helped them in governance as well as in controlling many aspects of administration in India.

English as a link language: The use of English by Indians provided one language that cut across the entire country and became a common link for them.

Growth of national consciousness: English books and newspapers brought to Indians new ideas from the West, like freedom, democracy, equality and brotherhood.

Neglect of mass education: This was one of the major weaknesses of the British Education System in India. In 1911, 94% of Indians lacked literacy, which changed to 92% by 1921.

Neglect of female education: The almost complete disregard for girls’ education, for which there were no funds allocated, was a significant flaw in the early policy of the British Education System In India.

Neglect of scientific and technical education: The Company’s administration also neglected scientific and technical education. By 1857, the country had only three medical colleges at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras and only one engineering college in Roorkee.

Minimal financial support: The issue of finance was at the heart of many of the drawbacks of the education policies during British India.

The indigenous system of education was replaced by the new British Education System in India. There were many Englishmen who tried to promote oriental learning, but the Anglicists prevailed over such Orient lists. New schools and colleges were established to promote learning. New social, political and economic ideas came

through the channel of Western education. But the British Education System in India ignored scientific and technical education. Moreover, the beneficiary of this education was mainly the upper crust of society. So the transformation that came with English education was very limited in nature.

Understanding the Significance of Regional Language in Education: In the vast tapestry of education, regional languages weave a unique thread, contributing to the rich diversity of learning experiences. Countries that prioritize their native languages in education often witness a profound connection between students and their cultural heritage. For instance, Scandinavian countries incorporate local languages seamlessly into their curriculum, fostering a deep sense of identity among learners. However, this approach is not without its challenges.

Challenges Faced by Regional Languages in Education: While regional languages offer a window into cultural richness, they also pose challenges, particularly in the context of English language proficiency. Students, whose primary medium of instruction is a regional language, may face hurdles when transitioning to English-centric higher education or international communication platforms. This creates a perplexing dilemma: how to maintain the cultural significance of regional languages without compromising on English proficiency.

The Global Perspective: Best Education Systems Worldwide: Several countries have successfully navigated this delicate balance, earning accolades for possessing the best education systems globally. Finland, for instance, is renowned for its education system that prioritizes individualized learning and multilingualism. The emphasis on both regional languages and English equips Finnish students with a versatile skill set, preparing them for a globalized world.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

In the diverse landscape of India, the education system reflects a harmonious blend of regional languages and English. With a multitude of languages spoken across the country, India faces the challenge of creating an inclusive education system. The curriculum accommodates regional languages, allowing students to connect with their cultural roots while ensuring proficiency in English—a language crucial for international communication.

Benefits of Multilingual Education: A multilingual education system offers a myriad of benefits. Beyond fostering a connection to cultural heritage, it enhances cognitive abilities. Research indicates that individuals proficient in multiple languages exhibit improved problem-solving skills and cognitive flexibility. Therefore, the integration of regional languages into the curriculum is not merely a matter of cultural preservation but a strategic approach to nurturing well-rounded individuals.

Impact on Cognitive Development: Studies consistently highlight the positive correlation between multilingualism and cognitive development. The exposure to different linguistic structures sharpens analytical skills and enhances memory. As regional languages find their place in education, students reap the cognitive rewards, contributing to a more comprehensive and effective learning experience.

Incorporating Regional Languages in the English Curriculum: The challenge lies in integrating regional languages without compromising on English language proficiency. Educators and policymakers need to develop strategies that strike a delicate balance; ensuring students are fluent in English while retaining their connection to regional languages. This requires innovative teaching methods and curriculum designs that recognize the importance of both linguistic elements.

Cultural Implications of Language in Education: Language is not just a tool for communication; it is a carrier of culture. In the context of education, language shapes the way students perceive the world around them. Regional languages, deeply rooted in cultural nuances, contribute to a more holistic understanding of various subjects. Students, equipped with an understanding of their cultural heritage, navigate the world with a broader perspective.

Comparative Analysis: Education Systems across Continents: A comparative analysis of education systems reveals the diverse approaches countries take in balancing regional languages and English. While some nations prioritize linguistic diversity, others lean more towards an English-centric model. The success of education systems across continents serves as a valuable resource for understanding the varying impacts of regional languages on English language proficiency.

Navigating Linguistic Challenges in a Globalized World: In an interconnected world, linguistic diversity can pose challenges. However, it also offers opportunities for cross-cultural exchange and collaboration. Navigating linguistic challenges requires a nuanced understanding of the role language plays in global communication. By fostering an environment that values and respects linguistic differences, educators can prepare students for effective communication in a diverse and globalized society.

The Role of Technology in Language Education: Technology emerges as a powerful ally in bridging language gaps in education. Language learning apps, virtual classrooms, and online resources provide students with tools to enhance their proficiency in both regional languages and English. Integrating technology into language education ensures that students have access to interactive and engaging resources, making the learning process more dynamic and effective.

Success Stories: Countries Excelling in Multilingual Education: Several countries have successfully navigated the complexities of multilingual education. Singapore, for example, has embraced a multilingual approach in its education system, where English, Mandarin, Malay, and Tamil coexist harmoniously. The success of such countries lies in their commitment to providing students with a comprehensive education that values linguistic diversity.

Future Trends in Language-Inclusive Education: The future of education holds promising trends in language inclusion. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, the demand for individuals proficient in multiple languages will rise. Education systems are likely to evolve, placing greater emphasis on equipping students with the linguistic skills needed to thrive in a globalized society. Language-inclusive education is not just a choice; it's a necessity for preparing the next generation for success.

IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN INDIA

One of the most commonly used languages in the world is English. India's diverse population of 1.3 billion is united by their shared use of the English language. As it is, the country has a rich and diverse linguistic legacy, with the Indian Constitution recognizing over 22 languages. However, English continues to be deemed the "essential skill" of modern life and has always been an important part of the Indian education system. Due to its reputation as a language of opportunity and growth, English has considerably impacted Indian culture, employment, and education. The following pointers are the reasons why English hold importance in India:

Education: In metropolitan areas where English is often used as a medium of instruction in schools and institutions, students are frequently educated in English from a young age. As a result, kids have a greater opportunity to pick up the language and grow in proficiency. While English proficiency is a need for those who want to pursue higher education, most universities and colleges in India require students to have a solid command of the language. The use of English in school has also resulted in a sizable number of English-speaking professionals from India, who are now in high demand in the global job market. Many Indian students who study overseas or work for multinational organizations succeed in these fields because they speak English fluently.

Career Possibilities: English is the dominant language in international trade and business. The expansion of globalization and the opening up of the Indian economy has significantly increased the demand for English-speaking expertise. Strong language skills can open up many career opportunities, notably in industries like IT, BPO, KPO, and others. English language proficiency is essential for many high-paying jobs in these areas. Speaking English fluently is necessary for communicating with employees and clients from other nations because many international organizations have operations in India.

Global Connections: The most common language for global travel and communication is English, which is the most widely spoken worldwide. Learning English ensures that Indians can interact and connect with individuals worldwide. This has aided in eradicating cultural boundaries and promoting intercultural communication. Because they speak English well, many Indians who travel abroad for work, study, or leisure find it easier to navigate the challenges of living abroad. Indian professionals today find it simpler to work in multinational organizations and collaborate with colleagues from different nations because of English.

Gathering Knowledge: English is the most widely used language on the internet since it makes up the lion's share of content there. So, communicating in English gives them access to various information and resources they would not otherwise have. This is especially important today because knowledge access is necessary for professional and personal progress. It is impossible to overstate the importance of English in this setting. The

way we work, communicate, and learn has changed as a result of the internet. Anybody who wants to succeed in the modern digital world needs to be able to read, write, and speak English.

The portrayal of Indian culture: Indian literature, film, and other cultural industries employ English as a figurative language. Therefore, a strong command of the language is crucial for both people and the nation as a whole. In conclusion, it is impossible to overestimate the value of English in India. It is a language that provides a wealth of opportunities, links individuals from around the world, and aids in promoting Indian culture on a global scale. Due to the importance of communication and connectivity for success in a variety of sectors, people must give priority to learning and honing their English language abilities. Kids in India who take live online English-speaking classes can start learning the language at an early age and set themselves up for success in the future.

FINDINGS

1. It has been a major contributor in growth of nationalism since it gave a common base for lingual diverse people to communicate.
2. Its knowledge has given Indians an edge over others in the job market in the era of globalization.
3. However, sometimes it is linked to social prestige and status which makes its impact derogatory because people who know the language are preferred upon people who don't. It leads to prejudices and partiality. English continues to be a mark of privilege, not knowing English creates a problem for people in search of jobs.

CONCLUSION

The English language has played a pivotal role in shaping modern India, serving as a powerful tool for communication, education, and global connectivity. While it was initially introduced during colonial rule, English has evolved into a bridge language that unites people across the country's vast linguistic diversity. Its importance in higher education, government, business, and technology underscores its continued relevance in contemporary Indian society. However, this influence must be balanced with the preservation and promotion of regional languages and cultural identities. Embracing English as a complementary asset rather than a cultural replacement ensures inclusive development and helps India maintain its rich multilingual heritage while actively participating in global discourse.

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