

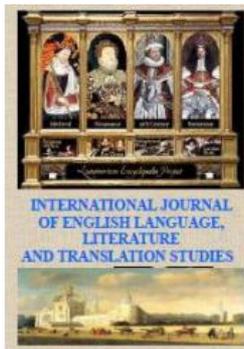


## THE LANGUAGE PROBLEM - THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA

Dr.V.BALI REDDY

Reader in Telugu

S.V. Arts & Science College



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### ABSTRACT

India is called a secular country having many castes, religions and conventions. Thus India is called a "subcontinent" with its different geographical areas. Because of this varied regions and religions, many traditional and conventional languages are being spoken by the citizen. Hence, the people in the respective regions and areas claim that there is flexible and easily spoken language. So that there arose a confusion among the people, students, administration, maintenance of Law and Order, Defence and in Education System. The student will be in confusion that which language belonging to which area and which language is the best in India to get job opportunities and helpful in the National and International level. There are also certain problems even in the administrative side such as the language that would help to reign and administer in all the states and local areas and also Central administration especially in Defence that which language is to follow Officers and Soldiers who are from various regions with various languages in India. Consequently in order to avoid the inconvenience and hierarchal hegemony, so many Philosophers, Educationists and Politicians discussed well and have invented a language formula which is called Three Language Formula. Even though so many problems and challenges are arising, it is being implemented in India.

In spite being a secular country having many religions, castes cultures and varied languages India is preserving the National Integrity by facing all the language problems since the beginning till now. It is mainly interlinked with three languages problems like Official language, Teaching language and International language considering the case of student, how many languages does the student learn and which are the pivotal problems from which the student can overcome these problems. The problems are as follows.

### 1. The problem in the Official Language

As per the opinion of the language Scholars, there are nearly above to 800 languages in all over India. Till there, the constitution of India has recognised only 22 languages, among these 22 languages, it has become a problem that the Government has not recognised any language as an Official language/ National language as to be learnt by the student. Perhaps when all the 22 languages are identified as the official languages, it becomes a inconvenience the administrative system. Moreover the student has to learn all the 22 languages, that is too impossible because the language is for the education not the education for the language, to the student. Hence it is difficult to learn all the languages. Because of this, the goal of the education will not be fulfilled. Moreover leaving all 22 languages aside it has come to thought to make Sanskrit as an Official language National language till recent past which has not treated as the king's language and Official National language. However, it is not found any right solution. Because, Sanskrit is found any where in India as a regional

language. Besides this, the Sanskrit seems to be a dead one in the interaction of a common man. Therefore just as Russia, the Indian Government has also made Hindi one among the 22 languages as an Official and National language which is spoken by many civilians and politicians by making English, a language of co-ordination with Hindi, with this a though the student has relieved off (learning) studying many languages another new problem came into force. Therefore, the student who belongs to different region in India has to learn Hindi for Indian Nationality and the Mother Tongue for all the Governmental transactions and for the traditions and connections. Thereby the non-Hindi student has to necessary learn his Mother Tongue besides the National language Hindi also. But it is enough to the student of Hindi religion to learn only Hindi language so that the new language problem encounters with the non-Hindi students.

## 2. Language Teaching - its problem

The language teaching co-ordinates the teaching and learning. When India was under the British reign in 1835, the English Government has burdened English language on the head of the students. Although there are many languages in India, English has been established as the Official and Teaching language only in order to spread English all over India. Moreover have to learn English as they offered jobs to those who learnt English. Therefore, the students have to learn English as they offered job to those who learnt English, therefore the student has to bear the burden of learning English language after the Independence all the Mother Tongues occupied the Teaching language places only became of the struggle of the Philosophers, Educational Societies, Psychologists and other Scholars. With this the student has to definitely learn his Mother Tongue. The English language has improved its importance, although the Mother Tongue has occupied the place of teaching language.

## 3. Problem of Language as International Co-ordination

Although Hindi is recognised as an official language in India yet many Indians are not learnt Hindi, the Indian Government fixed English as a substitute "Official Co-ordinating Language, till Hindi is learnt by all the Indians. Since the commencement of the constitution from 1950 to 1965 for fifteen years, the Indian Government (Ordered) fixed in the constitution that the English would act as a co-ordinating official language. In 1965, an anti-English Language movement started, but it has got no importance either the reason for it is the influence of English. In the words of the then Prime Minister Nehru, English language is very Good so also our languages good. "I believe that the influence of English will remain much time in India." At present he says, English plays a Vital role in India. Therefore, no one predicts when does 'Hindi' occupy the place of English. This will happen gradually. By this, the influence of English language is drastically seen in India. Since then English is established as a Co-ordinating Language and thus solving the problem of Official language. Moreover, English is an International Language today and settled as an "International Language." For this reason also the student has to study English.

For the above reasons, the student has to learn the three languages-viz; Mother Tongue (Language), National and International languages compulsorily. But 80% of the students in India are facing it as a problem. The non-Hindi students have to learn all the three languages whereas the Hindi Mother Tongue student is enough to learn only Hindi and English. Because they have the privacy in Hindi Language, their Mother Tongue and National Language. So that we should not let this problem go. Because the non-Hindi Students are facing three problems by studying these three languages. They are 1) Qurrelsomeness 2) Increasing the mental stress 3) Loosing the grip on non-Language issues: But the Hindi Students are being benefited very much rather than facing these problems. With this the Three Languages problem has increased. The solution way has been identified by the Educational Societies, Scholars of the Education and the Govt. which is nothing but the "Three Languages Formula." The aims and goals of this is as follows.

### The "Three Languages Formula"

The Scholars of the Education, and the Educational Societies have strived for establishing a new National Language system so as to solve the problem of Three languages all over India irrespective of Hindi and non-Hindi states; and also to preserve the National Integration and Sovereignty of India. As a result of this struggle, a "Central Advisory Board of Education" was formed the 'Three Languages Formula' in 1956. But it has become blended with the Three Languages Formula and emerged into being in 1964 in the "Chief Ministers Meeting". As per this the students have to learnt these three languages even in the school level.

1. Mother Tongue or Regional Language
2. English or any other European Language
3. Non-Hindis, Hindi and Hindis are any modern Indian Language should be learnt.

The over all meaning of Three languages formula is the non-Hindi Mother Tongues should have their Mother Tongue as their first language, English as the second language and the modern Indian Language mainly Hindi as third language and those who have Hindi as their Mother Tongue, Hindi as their first language, English as the second language and any modern South Indian language as their third language has to be learnt. The above formula has been made mandatory in 1978 by 'NCERT' and has been emphasised by "Eswar Bai Patel Committee in 1986" and made it compulsory.

#### **The Impediments in Implementation of Three Languages Formula**

The Three Languages formula which has been brought into force as to keeping the National Integrity in the mind and to bring forth varied religions and regions into one; and to enlighten them to have the brightness of National and International Understanding of the Language, yet the Three languages formula is facing the following impediments, such as 1) The Indian Government showed partiality in implementation of the formula.

1. The Indian Government showed partiality in implementation of the formula.
2. The State Governments also lost the insight and showed no heartfelt interest in the implementation of it.
3. The 'Hindi' Mother Tongue states having failed to understand the modern Indian Language as their Third Language.
4. The North Indian States kept the formula nominally putting it on paper only.
5. The North Indians looked inferior of the South Indians.
6. The North Indians having respect on Hindi, wanted to apply forcibly on South Indians.
7. The South Indians have developed favour towards their languages and thereby they protested an Anti-Hindi Movement.
8. Having good opinion on English as it works as co-ordinating between of national and international language and this has been strongly rooted in the State Governments.
9. The deteriorating interest and desire in almost all the States which have economically weak to learn the Three Languages.

Because of the above all reasons and the great interest on Hindi, the North Indians brought forth a movement called "Angregy Hatavo". In the same way the South Indians having prejudice on Hindi had brought serious movement known as "Hindi Hatavo". This movement has reached in Tamilnadu State to the pinnacle by implementing and following the dual languages such as English and Tamil.

#### **The Remedial Ways**

- 1) To Stop applying Hindi forcibly on South Indians by North Indians.
- 2) All the States should show respect in Three Languages Formula just as they show respect in their Mother Tongue.
- 3) Minimizing the importance to the co-ordinating English Language.
- 4) The North Indians must learn any South Indian Language not based on the relaxation of Three Languages formula.
- 5) Minimizing the prejudice on Hindi, the South Indians should also treat Hindi as the National Language.
- 6) Irrespective of their economical conditions, all the states should respect the Three Languages Formula and follow it.
- 7) Recognising where Three Languages formula is not followed, the Indian Government should take bold steps to implement without any partiality.
- 8) The Indian Government should announce rewards and encourage the states where the Three Languages formula is implemented.
- 9) Creating utmost respect in the people on other Indian Languages besides Hindi.

Thus the Three Languages Formula undoubtedly gives good results and keeps up the National Integrity provided the formula takes into consideration. There are a very few states implementing the Three

Language formula without any partiality. This is mainly being adopted in Andhra Pradesh. and Haryana States but Telugu is placed as Third Language in Haryana.

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