

Changing Trends And Issues Before Indian Politics: Language Conflicts Another Option To Discriminate.

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“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his own language that goes to his heart.” – Nelson Mandela.

Introduction:

According to the census of 2011, there is 122 major and 1599 other languages in India. 8th schedule of Indian constitution contains 22 official languages. Classical language status to 6 languages which are Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telgu, Malyalam and Odia. The constitution gave the states of official language to Hindi and associate official language status to English. The formation of most of the Indian states is based on dominating or majority speaking language of that region.

Policy makers were thinking that language conflict will resolve after creation of states on the basis of language. But we always hear something new about language conflict and violence. In June 2017 nation witnessed the conflict between Gorkhaland leaders and west Bengal government against the imposition and compulsion of Bengali language, the result are much violent, as big unrest and riots happened in that region for a long time. The currently going clashes between MNS and Hawkers of Mumbai's also somewhere the result of language pride. The other example from Karnataka especially in Bengaluru, which is the rapidly developing IT city of India and also the hub for new Start up's, where Non-Kannada face the ill treatment from local Kanadigas.

The importance of Study:

- This study will be helpful in the resolving language conflict.

- This study is important to identify problems between Center-State relations regarding language issues and will be helpful to resolve them.
- This study will helpful to tackle with issue such as Regionalism, violence based on language discrimination and internal disputes caused by them, which are not good for India as its moving towards becoming a global power.
- This study will helpful to initiate people spreading awareness towards language issues.
- The study will rectify the term of linguistic identity to national identity.
- Pakistan himself get divided on the basis of language discrimination. Such as treating Bengali speaking people as second class citizen of the state and imposition of Urdu on Bengali. This example can show us the importance to resolve the conflict between languages and this study.

Objectives:

- To evaluate and investigate the Linguism in India.
- To identify the causes behind language conflicts.
- To find the effect of violence caused by language conflicts.
- To check the references about language based conflicts at Global level.
- To realize the relation between language conflicts and politics.

Methodology:

- Historical method is used in this study and secondary data taken from different books, journals and Newspaper.

- In this study little bit primary method is also used such as Testimonials from migrated people at different parts of India.
- As well is in this study used the webliography.

Historical Background:

In 1920 congress supported the one language and one state policy and stated that after independence the formation of states will be done on the same policy. In 1937 congress government take the decision to make the compulsion of Hindi in schools of Madras province. It's create deep unrest which causes agitation and congress Government has to resigned. This is the 1st well known success of language based politics in India. Leaders from this movement got the good political gain in south Indian politics and later become the prominent figure in politics such as Periyar Swamy, and after 1967 movement M karunanidhi.

After the independence, Dhar commission, JVM committee initially refused the idea of creating the states on the sole basis of language. In 1952 PottiSitaramuludied due to hunger strikefor the demand of Telgu speaking Andhra Pradesh, after his death AndhraPradesh get formed. After that Congress appoint the Fazal Ali Commission for State reorganizationin 1956 who is interested to maintain status quo and does not come with the complete solution and neither support or oppose the Language based state policy. In the 1960, 106 people sacrificed their life for united Maharashtra. This all lead to force the congress to create the state on the basis of language. This policies letter gave us fruit of regionalism.

Present Scenario:

The separation demand from Catalonia in Spain, Pakistan's Pashtun and Baluchistan area somewhere have the background of language conflict. Same demand is reported in Iraq, Canada and Turkistan. Indian context is different on the ground that India have the rich heritage of thousands of languages. But the rise of new nationalism and Political leaders who interested in their narrow political benefits, language based conflict will be major threat for India. Every state of India is contain minimum 2 to 3 form of different well known languages, which must be in minority according to state census but because the bigger population of

India it'sused to speak by influential number of population in diverse area.

For example the language conflict situation inKarnataka is very dangerous, where language conflicts are going from ling time.The rivalry start between Tamil and Kannada speaking letter moved against Marathi, then Konkani, then Tulu and now against the Hindi. Real problem isthe Chief Minister of the state himself supporting the tensions between Hindi and Kannada speakers. The national parties such as BJP and Congress also supporting the only Kannada Campaign. Youth of the state taking initiative for this modern day discrimination on modern level like they running campaign on social media, hashtags andalso there is strong demand for all bank work should be in Kannada. The Hindi announcements in metro rail are get very minimized by thegovernment. The official statement from government of Karnataka is on this, Metro is project of state government and not funded by Centre, therefore the announcements should be in kannada. For non-kannada it's in English, Hindi is not necessary.We can find the Centre-State relation is also affected by the language conflicts.The problem is not about to give priority to Kannada but the discrimination and violence on the name of language is very harmful for union of India.

Because of LPG and faster transport services there is large no of population in India is constantly moving towards new places, this new working class come with their culture and languages. Testimonials from some of the IT Engineer from Bengaluru stated that it's more safe for them to drop the bus at unknown place rather than asking the correct address in Hindi. The response of police force are depend on the language of victim even in the emergencies.

It's easy for the political leaders to call and appeal people on the name of language. Shivsena the most powerful regional party in Maharashtra formed on the basis to oppose Non-Marathi in 1960 but later they take the religion based approach. Now the time it's easy for the party like MNS in Maharashtra to do language conflict based politics because its political Infulence is limited, but this not possible for other parties because of politically good organized communities of non-Marathi people and influence of their leader. In the south India most of the major regional parties are formed on the language basis, it's

not easy for other parties to create the political base over there and national parties also know that to stay in race its necessary for them to change language policies according to that particular region.

It's started as rivalry between imposition of another language now the dimensions are changed, the conflict now turn towards dialect of same language and another form of same language. For example in Maharashtra's Marathi language, where Pune area Marathi called as pure Marathi and khandeshi, Vaidharbi, Kolhapuri, Marathwada Marathi treated as second class or impure form of Marathi. Also the Ahirani and another regional form of Marathi often get discriminated. It's also faced by the so many different languages speak by the tribal communities in small district like Nandurbar in Maharashtra as well same thing is in North-east of India, many of languages from them are very different from each other. People thinks their language is the only tool who communicate them with their ancestors therefore they are deeply attached with their languages. Right now there is not such a big movement in this area against this discrimination but the dissatisfaction and anger about this behavior of dominating language speakers is definitely there.

The state of Andhra Pradesh which get formed on the basis of Telgu language after long struggle, get divided few years before. The difference in Telgu dialect of Telangana and discrimination on that is also one of the reason behind that. Rivalry between this two states are very tense. The main leader of Telangana movement is currently Chief Minister of Telangana.

Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra and other South Indian states are famous for the discrimination and violence on the name of languages but the reality is the only language conflict is not responsible for this, somewhere socio-economic conditions, political base, culture and looking language imposition as cultural attack are also there. Therefore it's become easy for regional parties to take the benefits of language based politics.

This violence is not limited only to the south Indian states, the north Indian states also have this tendencies. The north Indian people thinks that south Indian languages are low class languages and should be eradicated, especially Marathi, as well they have

the same feeling for many of their different local languages.

If the government and people themselves will not take the concrete step to prevent the language conflict and violence, it will become like cancer for union of India.

Conclusion:

Language conflict is not new for India which called itself a country with "Diversifying in culture and unitary in nature", it's not a 100% true. There is always a tension between languages somewhere in India.

- In this study, found language turning into another tool of discrimination.
- The language conflicts are the best way for political figures to create political base.
- Political leaders use language as emotion based politics to gain political benefits. Also they use this to hide our attention from the basic issues.
- The 1st target of any conflict is working class, they are soft targets for any kind of violence.
- The fundamental rights from constitution of India gave freedom the right to preserve language and culture. Many institutions are also there but this right is not adequate. Because many of the languages are speak by the small proportion from the majority and they are only linguistic minorities.
- The stand of national political parties on language politics is depend on political culture of that state.

If we do not tackle this problem right now in future the regionalism and language conflict will take the bigger and worst face than Casteism in Indian politics which is not at all good for the Union of India and its integrity and unity.

Remedies:

- If India want to become a superpower and also to preserve the unity and integrity of Union of India, they have to run the program for increase tolerance about languages.
- There are several tribal and other languages which don't even have their script we have to find the comprehensive and inclusive policy framework for this.

- It's not easy to find the perfect way and take all languages in mainstream at one instance but we can find the golden midway like include them in Devanagari or other suitable script (for the languages who don't have the script) and the programs like introduce that languages as 3rd option of language one by one.
- We can run the program like spreading awareness, Cultural programmes, literature festivals for this languages.
- India have to make strong provisions in Indian constitution and Indian federation to preserve this languages like the discrimination on the basis of language should be the punishable offence. Because, the formation of federation is to preserve the distinct culture and differences, on equality.

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