

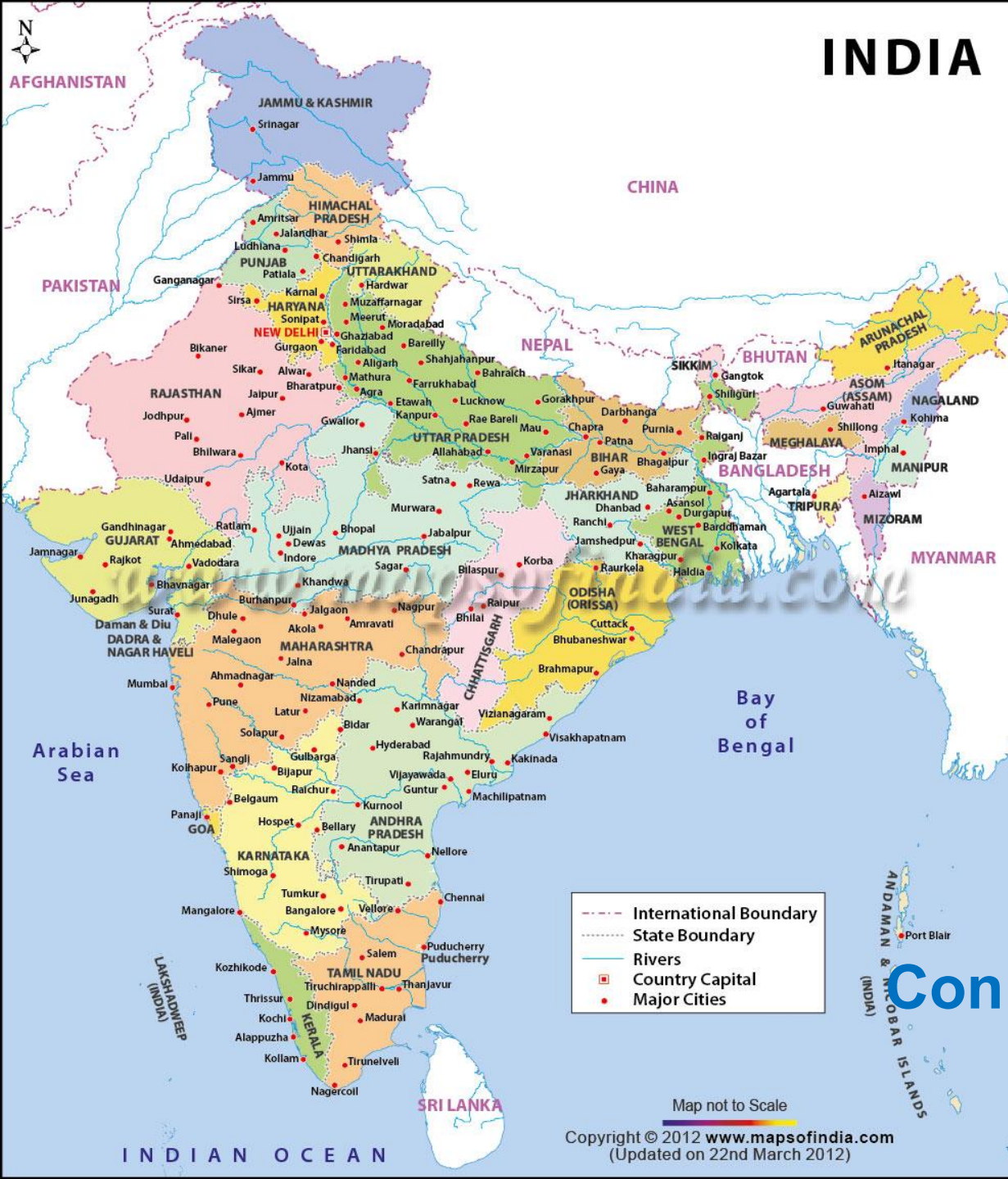
INDIA



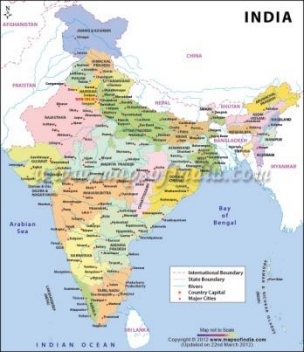
सत्यमेव जयते

English- INDIA

Connecting the Nation!



Satish Kumar



English-INDIA



BACKGROUND:

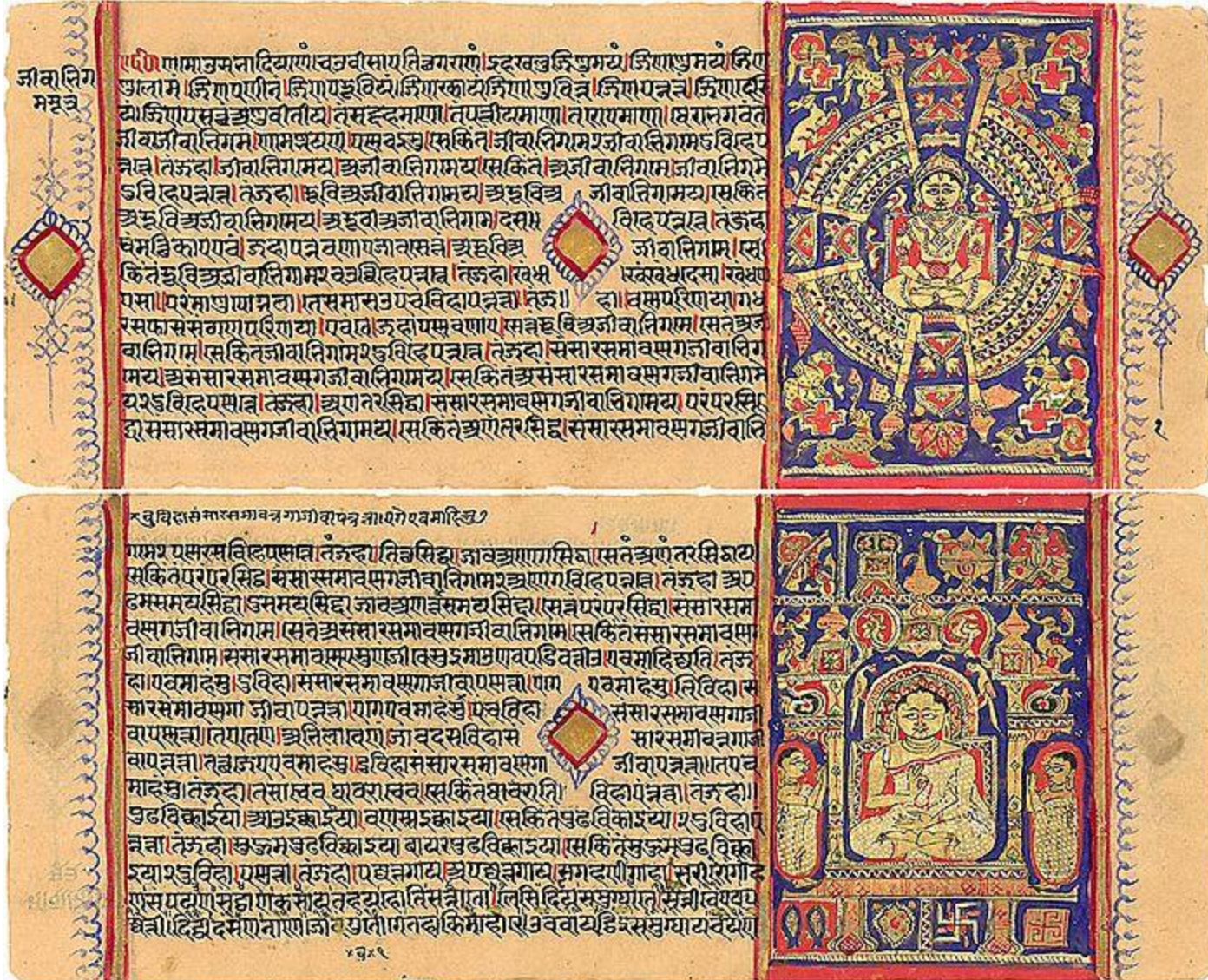
The Gurukul system of education was practiced in ancient India where the students lived with the teacher

The purpose of education was to attain spiritual enlightenment (moksha)

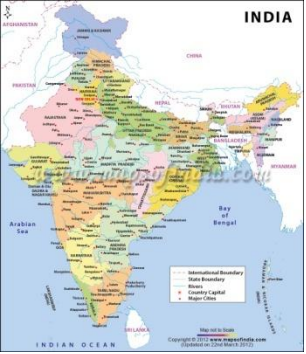
With the passage of time, education was based on caste system (based to duties performed). The brahmins learnt about scriptures and religion, the kshatriyas learnt about the art of warfare. The vaishyas learnt commerce and other vocational courses whereas the shudras (lowest caste were deprived of education.



MS in Jain prakrit on paper, Western India, ca. 1500, 105 ff. (complete), 13x31 cm, single column, (10x26 cm), 15 lines in Devanagari book script, 2 miniatures in gold, red and lapiz lazuli . The Suryaprajnaptisutra, an astronomical work dating to the 3rd or 4th c. BC, constitutes one of the classics of the Jain Svetambara sect and gives information on the sun, moon and planets and their motions



MS 5297
Suryaprajnapti Sutra; astronomy. India, ca. 1500



English-INDIA



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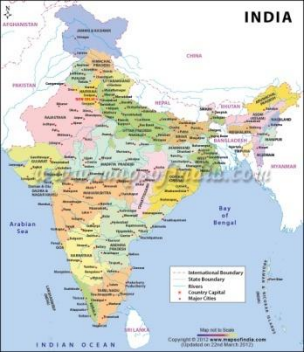
Invasion by Turks and Mughals during the 12th C disrupted the educational system

During the middle ages, Islamic scriptures and science were taught at schools. The education system under Akbar, the Mughal emperor was further liberalized. Sanskrit, Persian languages and Greek mathematics and sciences were taught.



1757-1947





English-INDIA



COLONIAL RULE:

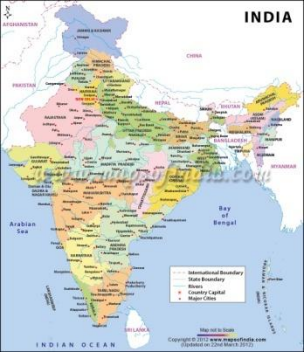
English education flourished with the establishment of missionary schools in 1820 by the British

Thomas Maculay believed that education must be in English and introduced English education in 1835. He created a class of anglicised Indians who would serve as a cultural link between the British and the Indians.

Persian was replaced by English as the official language of India

Education helped integrate the diverse elements of the Indian society.





English-INDIA



EDUCATION UNDER THE BRITISH

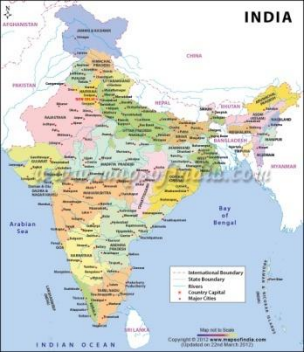
The University of Madras was established in 1857 to impart British education.

By 1947, there were 21 universities, 476 colleges. The universities then conducted only examinations and offered degrees.

The Madras Medical College was opened in 1835.

The East India College (now Haileybury & Imperial Services College) was set up by the British in England in 1806 to train Indian writers.





English-INDIA



THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS SET UP BY THE BRITISH:
Cooper's Hill College (Royal Indian Engineering College) set up in 1870.

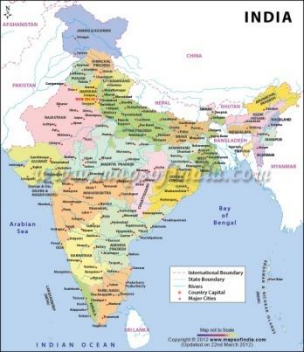
Thomason College (now Indian Institute of Technology – Roorkee) set up in 1847.

Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta.

University of Bombay and University of Calcutta were set up in 1899.

Modern technical training institutes were set up during 1939 under War Technical Training Scheme.





English-INDIA



THE WORLD'S 2ND LARGEST ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRY

Over 100 million English speakers in India

Over 350 million English users in India

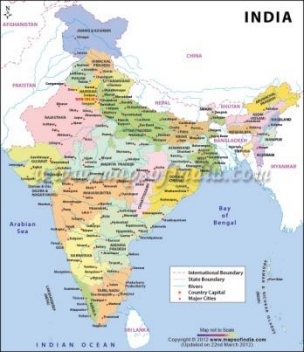
India – land of diversity

Each state of India is of the size of a European country

An Indian travelling from one state to another is like travelling in a foreign country (language)!

Defacto English is the common language of an educated Indian.





English-INDIA



ENGLISH IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY:

ENGLISH: Language of Government, Education & Business

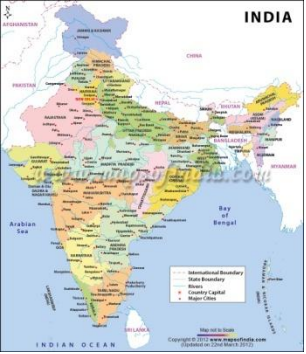
University education all across India is in English.

All emailing within India is in English.

In major cities in India, the cable television has at least 25 Indian English channels.

‘The Times of India’ is the English daily newspaper with largest circulation (3.24 million) in the world.





English-INDIA



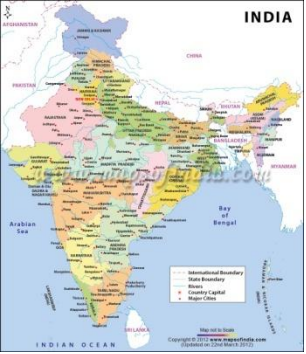
ENGLISH IN THE INDIAN SOCIETY:

People in urban areas speak English whereas a few in rural areas .

Very high English literacy rates amongst the young Indians.
54% of Indians <25 years of age (550 million).

English fluency is a prerequisite for an upper class Indian.





English-INDIA

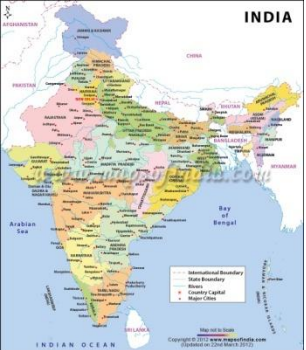


ENGLISH SKILLS OF THE INDIANS:

English is taught to the Indian kids at nursery level (age 3).

Indians have excellent English skills. Indians have near native English communication skills due to the spill-over-effect.





English-INDIA



सत्यमेव जयते

LIST OF COUNTRIES BY ENGLISH SPEAKING POPULATION:

Country	% English speakers	Population	Total English speakers	English as first language	English as additional language
USA	91.36	316,823,000	289,444,149	255,505,953	42,938,196
India	10.35	1,210,000,000	125,225,449	226,449	125,000,000
Pakistan	49	181,000,000	88,690,000	-	88,690,000
Nigeria	53.34	148,093,000	79,000,000	4,000,000	75,000,000
Philippines	78.53	97,000,000	76,177,000	3,427,000	72,750,000
Britain	97.74	60,975,000	59,600,000	58,100,000	1,500,000
Germany	56	82,191,000	46,272,504	272,504	46,000,000
Bangladesh	18	163,323,100	29,398,158	-	29,398,158
Egypt	35	80,289,500	28,101,325	-	28,101,325
Canada	85.63	33,121,175	28,360,240	19,424,090	8,936,150



International New York Times

Wednesday, November 6, 2013 - Last Update: 1:19 PM ET (18:19 GMT)

India's New 'English Only' Generation

Sudhir Nagaraj and his wife, Bidisha, live in the mini-India that is Bangalore. She, a Bengali speaker from a family hailing from India's east, heads marketing for a social networking start-up. He, fluent in the native Kannada tongue of Bangalore, runs a subsidiary of a multinational telecommunications company. Between them, they speak and understand half a dozen Indian languages.

Quite ironic then that ***their daughter, Ahana, six-and-a-half***, growing up in a country with a profusion of tongues, ***speaks only one language: impeccable English***. And ***English is the common tongue that binds*** the Nagarajs as a family.

In Bangalore and elsewhere in Big City India, factors like great mobility, a demanding school system and mixed marriages are churning up a startling consequence: a generation of urban children is growing up largely ***monolingual — speaking, thinking and dreaming only in English***.

This is a country with ***20 official languages including English***, some three dozen languages spoken by over a million native speakers each, and a few hundred “live” languages.

Indiaspeak: English is our 2nd language

TNN Mar 14, 2010, 12.20am IST

More Indians speak English than any other language, with the sole exception of Hindi. What's more, English speakers in [India](#) More Indians speak English than any other language, with the sole exception of Hindi. What's more, English speakers in India outnumber those in all of western Europe, not counting the [United Kingdom](#). And Indian English-speakers are more than twice the UK's population. These facts emerge from recently released census 2001 data on bilingualism and trilingualism in India. Indians' linguistic prowess stood revealed with as many as 255 million speaking at least two languages and 87.5 million speaking three or more. In other words, about a quarter of the population speaks more than one language.



27 November 2012

English or Hinglish – which will India choose?

Today's aspirational Indians want their children to go to a school where lessons are taught in English. But often the pupils leave speaking a language that would not be recognised in London or New York. Could this Hinglish be the language of India's future?

Why, half a century after Indian independence, does English remain the language of higher education, national media, the upper judiciary and bureaucracy and corporate business?

The answer is that India, unlike its rival Asian giant China, has no truly national language of its own. Hindi, the official language of central government, is an artificial and largely unspoken 20th Century construct.

Even the colloquial Hindustani of Bollywood films is spoken by only 40% of the population, concentrated in the "cow belt" of northern India.

The rest of the subcontinent speaks hundreds of regional vernaculars.

List of countries where English is an official language

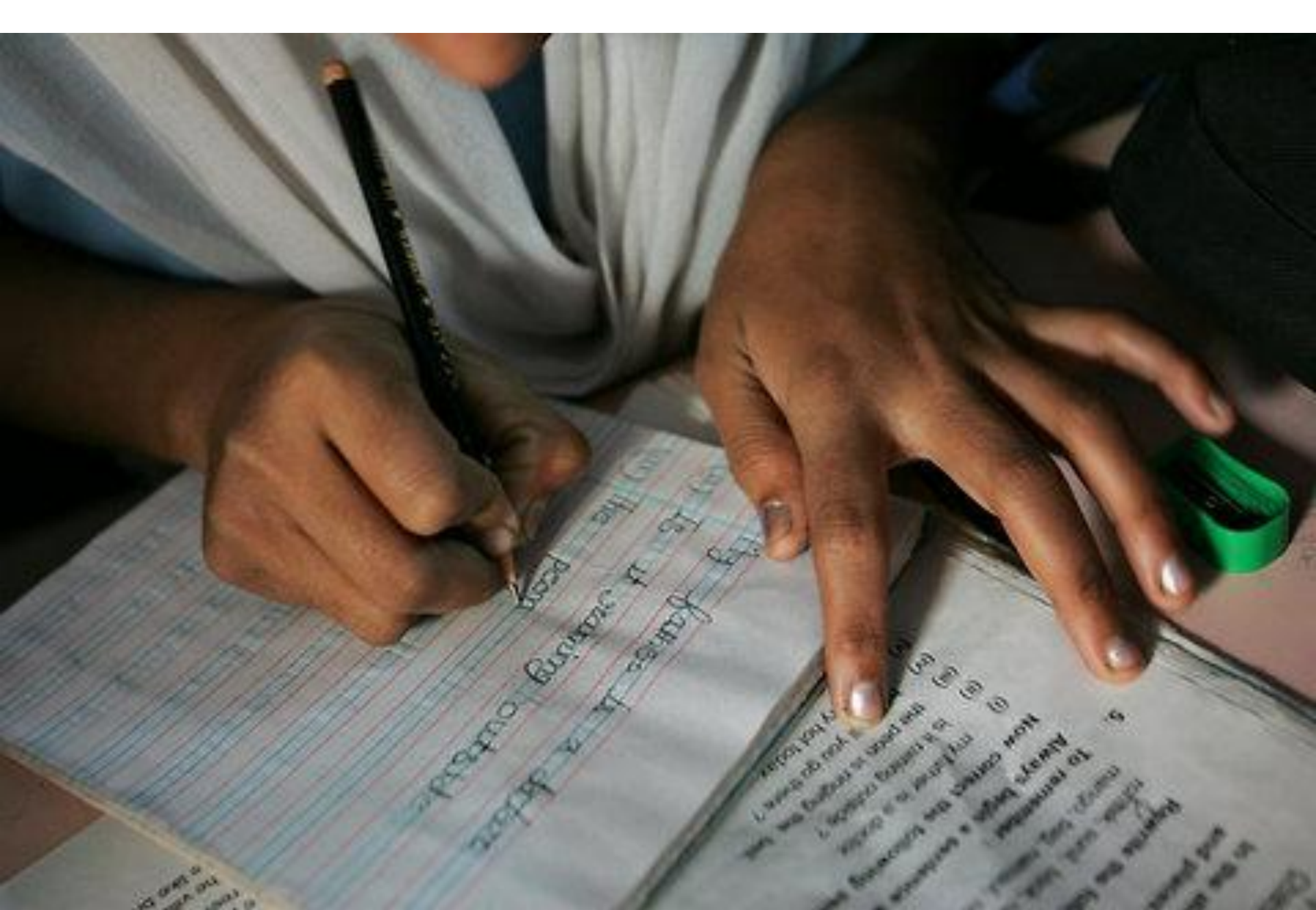
Map of nations using English as an official language or as the predominant language



INDIA

India's linguistic picture is complex. According to the [Constitution of India](#) India's linguistic picture is complex. According to the Constitution of India, "[Hindi](#) India's linguistic picture is complex. According to the Constitution of India, "Hindi in the [Devanagari](#) script" is the official language of the union;^[1] and English the 'subsidiary official language';^[2] however, English is mandated for the authoritative texts of all federal laws and Supreme Court decisions and (along with Hindi) is one of the two languages of the [Indian Parliament](#). English is used almost exclusively for higher education, Courses in majority of the schools are taught exclusively in English

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