

HOW DID ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARRIVE IN INDIA?



Vasco da Gama



A Portuguese explorer who came to India in 1498 & restored a link between Europe & the East.



FOLLOWED BY EUROPEAN TRADERS...

The Portuguese
The French &
The Dutch



"Land of spices
& marvels".

European Missionaries


⇒ Wanted to spread christianity.

Started schools like..

**VERNACULAR SCHOOL,
MISSIONARY SCHOOL +
GOVERNMENT PUBLIC SCHOOL.**

English was taught as one of the subjects.





1765-1813

**THE
EARLIEST
PERIOD**

1813-1834

**THE CHARTER
PERIOD**

1834-1853

**MACAULAY'S
PERIOD**

1854-1881

**PERIOD OF
WOODY'S
DESPATCH**

1881-1954

**PERIOD OF
COMMISSIONS**

After Independence

**POLICY OF
FREE INDIA.**



THE EARLIEST PERIOD (1765-1813)

- ⇒ British rulers were reluctant to teach English.
- ⇒ After battle of Plassey in 1757, traders became rulers.
- ⇒ Opened Educational institutions like 'Calcutta Madarassah' (1781) & 'Banaras Sanskrit College' (1719)



CHARTER PERIOD. (1813-1834)

- ↪ Increase in demand for English Education put forward by East India Company.
- ↪ Establishment of Hindu National College in 1817
- ↪ General Committee of Public Instruction was set up in 1823 which encouraged oriental education.

MACAULAY'S PERIOD (1834-1853)

Macaulay wrote his famous 'minutes' in 1835 when he was invited to general committee of public instructions.

He recommended that the spread of western learning could only be made possible through the medium of English education



PERIOD OF WOODS'S DESPATCH (1854-1881)

Magna Carta of English Education.

It confirmed what Macaulay had said

English was to be the medium of instruction in higher branches.

Number of schools and colleges began to increase in leaps and bounds.

Prominent position was given to English and the Vernacular began to be neglected.



PERIOD OF COMMISSIONS (1881-1954)

The Indian Education Commission (1882) expressed its dissatisfaction at the exclusive use of English as the medium of instruction.

The Indian University Commission (1902) raised its voice against the neglect of vernacular.

The Calcutta University commission (1919) tried to adjust the claims of English and Vernacular by assigning to them different spheres of activity.

The educational class in various provinces of India will wish to be bilingual, to use the mother tongue for those dear and intimate things which form a part of life, and use English as a means of inter communication necessary for maintenance of the unity of India and to keep in touch with other countries



National Policy

National language- Hindi

Language of high officials- English (1965)



MT - Medium of instructions

Hindi - National link lg./official lg

Eng- Library language

