1. Why do you suppose English/English Studies was introduced in post independent India?

**Ans:** English has certain definite roles to play in the post-independent India. Some of them would be like link language, library language, language of science, technology, trade, medicine, law etc., a useful medium of instruction at all levels, associate official language of the nation, official language of some states and union territories etc. There has been a demand from South Indian states such as Tamil Nadu for the continued use of English for the purposes mentioned above and the two language formula pursued by Tamil Nadu or the three language formula proposed by the central government has been rejected by either of them. For continuity in the field of education at school, college and university, English was recognized as the Lingua Franca of India and English studies have been promoted since then and for reasons outlined above.

For most of Indian rule under the Brits for about 200 years. The administration was in English from length and breadth of India. It was during this time line there was industrial revolution Advancements in science and technology was during 19th and 20th centuries took place. All specifications codes and process were in English. English has been a common language. We are not China, Japan or other countries where Brita could not gain entry. Because of these reasons quoted, unquoted English has become working language and for persons who mattered, most are comfortable. Therefore English was continued post 1947.

Now efforts are being made to develop regional and Hindi as working languages. Success rate is encouraging.

2. Would you agree that Raja Ram Mohan Roy contributed effectively to the promotion of Indian English Writers? Comment

**Ans:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a social reformer who advocated for improved education as a means of self-improvement for the nation of India. Roy learned English himself at the age of twenty-two in order to maximize his opportunities while under the employ of the East India Company.

A lifelong learner, he read as many English texts as possible, leading to his realization that the English language provided superior opportunities for science and and mathematical education.

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A lifelong learner, he read as many English texts as possible, leading to his realization that the English language provided superior opportunities for science and and mathematical education. He petitioned for the introduction of English Education in Indian schools and heavily advocated its use in science and mathematical fields of study such as physics and chemistry.

Together with David Hare, Raja Ram Mohan Roy established Hindu College in 1817. Roy also established the Anglo-Hindu School (also known as the Anglo-Vedic School) in 1822 and Vedanta College in 1826. All three institutions concentrated on Western curriculum, as Roy argued it would do more promote progress in India than more traditional instruction. He also translated many traditional Indian texts, such as the Vedas, into English as well.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a great champion of the freedom of the Press. His efforts to liberate the Press were made with the aim of education Indians about the affairs of the nation in their true perspective. He himself published newspapers in English, Bengali and Persian for the purpose of creating mass consciousness as a veritable check against the British authoritarianism.

Besides being a great social reformer Ram Mohan also made a valuable contribution to Bengali literature and he is regarded as the father of Bengali prose. He was the first to realize the value of the newspapers as an instrument for diffusing intellectual light. Everywhere there reined despair and dejection. He believed that any progress of his country could be possible only when it was freed from its superstitious and all forms of ignorance. Evidently, the rise of Raja Rammohan Roy may be regarded as a historic break with the past of India. He has been one of those persons at the time who fully understood the importance of the modern age. His advent has been in a period when the social and political conditions in the country were feudal, both in kind and spirit. It is extremely difficult to evaluate the multifarious activities of a great man like Raja Rammohan Roy. Hence, a humble attempt is made to evaluate the contribution made by Raja Rammohan Roy in the domain of modernizing India through changes in its educational system. It is devoted to trace the role played by ram Mohan in literature and journalism in Bengal.

3. ‘Despite being a multilingual country, English has a very secure future in India’. Would you agree? Give a well argued answer.

**Ans:** English is one of the most widely spoken languages across the world. In India, it was first introduced by Lord Bentinck. It was supported by many eminent personalities and social reformers. English has made an invaluable contribution towards the unification of the country.

It has become an integral part in every section of society, be it government, media or education. It is taught in public as well as government schools. English is must for the Indians aspiring for higher education or seeking better job opportunities. It is very much a part of communication in urban society. Some people of Hindi speaking areas in India are against the usage of English. English is considered as a passport for a secure future.

English is one of the most widely spoken languages. It is probably the only language which is spoken in all the continents of the world. Most educated Indians are well versed in the language. It is extensively used in Government offices, by Media both electronic and print, in educational institutions of higher learning and the legal world. It is also used for social interaction and in the business spheres.

In India, English was first introduced by Lord Bentinck in 19th century. It was supported by many eminent personalities and social reformers like Raja Rammohan Roy, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru etc. In pre-independence era, Indian leaders used English for spreading the message of national struggle. With the help of English, they could speak about the Indian struggle for freedom to the International audience.