

CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PROBLEM OF LANGUAGE AND NATION- STATES THROUGH A HISTORICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS.

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ABSTRACT

Language and nationalism are two important driving forces of historical change in modern India and South Asia. Language was historically an essential component of empire-building during Europe's colonial expansion: Standardizing language structures that could be replicated and predicted helped control large areas and millions of people more easily. The identification of national languages became ingrained as an essential component of identity construction with the subsequent mobilization of the nation-state as a means of political and social organization over geographic territories. Numerous contemporary practices, such as dominant discourses whose aim is to consolidate identity and ethnic "cohesion" under the banner of official languages, bring national languages into existence; by utilizing languages that are sanctioned and legitimized; and usages of language over others; through the guideline of phonetic practices through friendly establishments (schooling, law, media); as well as by creating and distributing national literature.

KEYWORDS: *Language, Nationalism, Nation-state, National Literature, Linguistic regionalism, Reorganization, Particularism, Demiurge, Homogeneous, Multilingualism.*

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