

## CORPORATE OFFICE

### Delhi Office

706 Ground Floor Dr. Mukherjee  
Nagar Near Batra Cinema Delhi -  
110009

### Noida Office

Basement C-32 Noida Sector-2  
Uttar Pradesh 201301



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## HINDI DIWAS

*This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and the topic details "Hindi Diwas". This topic has relevance in the "Polity and Governance" section of the UPSC CSE exam.*

### **For Prelims:**

*When is Hindi Diwas celebrated?*

*What is the Munshi Ayyangar Formula?*

### **For Mains:**

*GS2: Polity and Governance*

### **Why in the news?**

On Thursday, September 14, 2023, the Prime Minister extended his greetings on 'Hindi Diwas,' an annual observance promoting the Hindi language.

### **Hindi Diwas**

- Each year on September 14, India observes Hindi Diwas, a day that marks the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the country.
- On this day in 1949, the **Constituent Assembly of India recognised and adopted Hindi**—an Indo-Aryan language written in the Devanagari script—as the official language.
- The celebration of Hindi Diwas aims to promote and create awareness about the importance of the Hindi language in India's cultural identity. It serves as a reminder of the linguistic diversity and cultural richness of the country.
- Hindi is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and plays a significant role as the Official language.

### **Hindi – the Official Language of India**

- The Constituent Assembly of India, post-independence, chose Hindi as the country's official language after extensive discussion spanning three days.
- The choice was influenced by several considerations, including script and numeral choice. The languages considered for official status included Hindustani (with Urdu elements) and Sanskrit.

### **The Munshi-Ayyangar Formula**

- To find a middle ground, the Munshi-Ayyangar formula, named after members of the Drafting Committee, K M Munshi and N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, was embraced as a compromise solution.

- As per **Article 343** of the Constitution, based on this formula, the **official language of India would be Hindi in Devanagari script**, while the **numerals used would follow an international form of Indian numerals**.

### Continuation of English and the Official Languages Act

- Despite the above clause, the **Constitution allowed the use of English for all official union purposes for 15 years post-adoption**.
- After that, protests erupted due to fears of Hindi imposition. In light of this reaction, the Centre maintained English as an official language alongside Hindi under the Official Languages Act, of 1963.

### Debates in the Constituent Assembly

Speaker	Language Proposal	Key Points
RV Dhulekar	Hindi as a National Language	Advocated for Hindi as national and official language.
		Disagreed with the 15-year transition delay.
		Urged supporters to face opposition from English and Hindustani advocates.
Frank Anthony	Retain English	Argued against Hindi as the sole official language.
		Called for resistance against British influence on the English language.
Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra	Sanskrit as National Language	Proposed Sanskrit as the national and official language due to its cultural and historical significance.
Qazi Syed Karimuddin	Promotion of Hindustani	Advocated for Hindustani as it was accessible to both Hindi and Urdu speakers.
TA Ramalingam Chettiar	Hindi Can't be National Language	Highlighted that Hindi's selection was based on its population, not superiority.
		Stressed that India's regions have their own native languages, challenging Hindi's national status.

### Committee of Parliament on Official Language

The Rajbhasha Committee, also known as the Committee of Parliament on Official Languages, was created under the Official Languages Act of 1963 to assess how Hindi is used for official purposes.

<b>Responsibilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review progress in Hindi used for official Union purposes.</li> <li>Make recommendations to enhance Hindi usage in official communications</li> <li>Submit reports to the President, who presents them to Parliament and State Governments.</li> </ul>
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<b>Establishment</b>	• 1976
<b>Chairperson</b>	• Union Home Minister
<b>Total Members</b>	• 30 (20 Lok Sabha MPs, 10 Rajya Sabha MPs)

The Constituent Assembly's decision on the official language was a vital turning point in India's linguistic journey, representing diverse viewpoints. Despite the initial choice of Hindi and subsequent adjustments to include English, the debate continues on India's official and national languages, reflecting the rich diversity of the country.

**Sources:**  
PM Modi greets people on Hindi Diwas – The Hindu

**Q1. Examine the statements and answer the questions according to the instructions given below:**

**Statement 1:** Hindi Diwas is celebrated on September 18.

**Statement 2:** On Hindi Diwas Day in 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India recognized and adopted Hindi as the official language.

- (a) Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true; statement 2 is the correct explanation for statement 1.  
 (b) Statement 1 is true, statement 2 is true; statement 2 is NOT the correct explanation for statement 1.  
 (c) Statement 1 is true, and statement 2 is false.  
 (d) Statement 1 is false, and Statement 2 is true.

**Answer: (d)**

**Q2. Consider the following:**

- As per Article 343 of the Constitution, based on the Rao- Manmohan formula.
- The constitution allowed the use of English for all official union purposes for 99 years post-adoption.
- Centre maintained English as an official language alongside Hindi under the Constitution of India.

**How many of the abovementioned statements are correct?**

- (a) Only one  
 (b) Only two  
 (c) All three  
 (d) None

**Answer: (d)**

**Q3. Discuss the historical significance of Hindi Diwas in India, highlighting the process and factors that led to the adopting of Hindi as the official language.**

**Gaurav Nikumbh**

# GLOBAL TRENDS IN CHILD MONETARY POVERTY

*This article covers "Daily Current Affairs" and the Topic details "GLOBAL TRENDS IN CHILD MONETARY POVERTY". This Topic has relevance in the Social Justice section of the UPSC CSE exam.*

## **For Prelims:**

*About the report?*

## **For Mains:**

*GS 2: Social Justice*

*Solutions?*

## **Why in the news:**

According to a recent evaluation titled "Global Trends in Child Monetary Poverty," carried out in collaboration between the World Bank Group and UNICEF, a shocking percentage of the global extreme poverty population consists of children.

## **About the report:**

### **Child Poverty Worldwide**

- In 2022, an alarming 52.5 per cent of the global extreme poor population were children, highlighting that every other person in extreme poverty is a child.

### **Increasing Child Share in Poverty**

- The proportion of children among the extremely poor rose from 47.3 per cent in 2013 to 52.5 per cent in 2022.

### **Continuous Assessment**

- This is the third joint assessment by the World Bank Group and UNICEF, with a new global poverty line of \$2.15 introduced in mid-September 2022, using updated data from the World Bank's Poverty and Inequality Platform.

### **Child Poverty Disparities**

- Child poverty exhibits a stark disparity, with 9 per cent of children in extreme poverty compared to 6.6 per cent of adults. Children comprise over half of the extreme poor, constituting 31 per cent of the total population.

### **Child Poverty in India**

- India struggles with child poverty, with **11.5 per cent of children living in impoverished households, translating to a staggering 52 million Indian children.**

### **Age-Related Poverty Disparities**

- Among children, those aged 0-5 have the highest poverty rate, with 18.3 per cent (99 million children) living in extreme poverty. Child poverty is more severe compared to adults.

### Regional Concentration

- Child poverty is concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, accounting for 90 per cent of the world's impoverished children. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest child poverty rate globally at 40 per cent.

### Pandemic Impact

- Child poverty decreased globally until the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted progress, causing a notable increase in 2020. Reductions resumed in 2021 but did not match pre-pandemic rates.

### Challenge:

- Persistent child poverty challenges the global commitment to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals).

### Solutions:

- **Education:** Investing in quality education and vocational training to equip children with skills for better economic opportunities.
- **Nutrition and Healthcare:** Ensuring access to nutritious food, healthcare, and clean water to improve child well-being.
- **Social Protection:** Implementing social safety nets and financial assistance programs for vulnerable families.
- **Regional Development:** Focusing on economic development and infrastructure in regions with high child poverty rates.
- **Global Collaboration:** Encouraging international cooperation and funding to combat child poverty on a global scale.

Child poverty is a pressing global issue that requires immediate attention and collective action. The assessment underscores the importance of developing and implementing strategies to lift children out of poverty, contributing to the broader goal of eradicating extreme poverty worldwide.

### SOURCE:

<https://www.unicef.org/documents/child-poverty-trends>

### Q.1 Global Trends in Child Monetary Poverty assessment is published by:

- (a) IMF
- (b) WEF
- (c) UNDP
- (d) UNICEF

ANSWER: D

### Q.2 Consider the following statements

1. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia account for 90 per cent of the world's impoverished children.
2. Extreme poverty is more prevalent in children than in adults

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

**ANSWER: C**

**Q.3 Discuss the impact of child poverty on achieving global sustainable development goals and outline potential strategies that can be employed to alleviate child poverty on a global scale.**

**Rishabh**



**Yojna IAS**  
योजना है तो सफलता है