Index

Adult language education, 232, 236	Bangladesh
Afghanistan, boundary with Pakistan, 71	central vs. regional policies in, 421, 444
Afghanistan, Taliban, 72	Chittagong Hill Tracts in, 10,
Aga Khan, 77	422
Ali Bogra, 59	failure of ethnolinguistic policies in,
Andhra Pradesh, 25m.	425, 431, 434, 444–445
Assam, India, 25m.	independence from Pakistan, 62
Assimilationism. See also Homoge-	secession from Pakistan (See also
nizing nationalism ideal	East Pakistan), 57, 62, 66
aggressive policies leading to tensions, 430–431	Bangladesh—language policies of, 10, 81, 420, 439
"soft" vs. "hard" assimilationism,	promotion of Bengali as the na-
435–436	tional language (See Bengali lan-
Autonomy issues and movements,	guage)
4–5. See also Secessionist move-	unilingual vision of, 419, 430, 432t.,
ments	434, 440
in India, 23–24	Bengali language, Pakistan's attempt
Pakhtun autonomy movement,	to Islamicize, 58–59, 61, 76
55t.2.4, 56t., 57	Bengali language movement
regional autonomy vs. federalism, 421	considered anti-Islamic by govern- ment, 58, 61–62
in Vietnam, 218-219, 226, 229	ignored in West Pakistan, 59
Awami League, 60, 62	in Pakistan, 10, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62,
Awami Party, National, 71-72, 73	425
Aymat, Ismail, 378–379	Urdu vs. Bengali debate, 77
Ayres, Alyssa, 9–10, 51(chap. 2)	Bertrand, Jacques, 14, 263(chap. 9)
Ayub Khan, 61, 65, 75, 76, 79	Bhawalpur Mutaheda Mahaz, 70
	Bhawalpur Province, Pakistan, 69-70
Bahasa Indonesia language, 14	Bhutan, 7
Bahasa Malaysia language, 13, 424	Bhutto, Benazir, 63, 74

D1 F 10 11	
Bhutto, Zulfiqar Ali, 66–67, 69, 71–72,	Cham ethnic group, 215t., 216–217,
72n.53, 73, 76, 77	224. See also Vietnam
Bihar, Pakistan, 56	China, People's Republic of (PRC),
Bilingual education, 4, 439. See also	353, 356m.
English as a second language	anti-rightist movement, 363, 366
in Vietnam, 233–235, 236–237	Central Institute of Nationalities,
Bilingualism	360, 368, 374
in China a stated policy, 354, 359,	centralized/top-down policies, 353,
375–376, 382	364, 376, 378, 383, 421, 422
in India, 29–30	Chinese Communist Party (CCP),
and the language hierarchy in Viet-	355, 367–368
nam, 234–235	conquering of Tibet (See also Tibet),
Bipolar ethnolinguistic settings, 419,	378
420, 440	Cultural Revolution, 366–369
Bizengo, Ghaus Baksh, 73	economic development policies
British colonial rule	(1978 and beyond), 372–374, 377,
and assimilationist policies in	383
Burma, 11–12, 416	Great Leap Forward period, 16,
encouraging diversity in India, 29	363–365
in Laos, 12	Hundred Flowers campaign, 362
partitioning Pakistan along	Kuomintang (KNT), 355, 357
Hindu-Muslim lines, 9, 52, 63	1949 Common Program, 359
in Taiwan, 16	1975 constitution, 369–370
in Thailand, 12	1978 constitution, 372
Brown, Michael E., 413(chap. 14)	People's Liberation Army (PLA),
and Sumit Ganguly, 1(intro.),	367
2n.2	as a unipolar ethnolinguistic set-
Brunei, 7	ting, 419
Burma	China—ethnic groups and nationali-
assimilationist/unipolar language	ties of, 16, 383–384
policies, 11–12, 416, 430	Dai, 377
ethnic conflict in, 421, 430, 431	early tolerance of, 353, 355, 357
failure of ethnolinguistic policies in,	folk art forms performed during
425–426, 435, 437	the Cultural Revolution, 368–
insider vs. outsider politics in, 11,	369
421	Han majority (See Han of China)
military junta, 11–12	Han-Kazak relations, 380–381
renamed "Myanmar", 12	illiteracy rate in minority regions,
Burmese language, 11	375–376, 382
	instability in ethnic regions, 365,
Callahan, Mary P., 11–12, 143(chap. 5)	377–378, 379, 430, 435
Census data. See Ethnolinguistic data	intolerance or repression of, 364,
Centralization, 421, 437, 443. See also	377–379
Repressive or coercive policies	Islamic minorities, 362, 377, 378,
in China, 353, 364, 376, 378, 383,	379
421, 422	Koreans (See Korean ethnic group
in Indonesia, 421, 444	in China)
unilingual visions associated with,	minority identity and separatist
441–442	ideas, 353, 364, 378, 421

Mongolians (See Mongolians of China) preferring English as a second language, 382 regional socioeconomic inequalities, 372-373 religious repression, 378, 379 Tibetans (See Tibetan people and culture) Zhuang (See also Zhuang language), China—language policies of bilingualism the official policy, 354, 359, 375–376, 382 commitment to preservation of minority languages, 373-374, contemporary challenges, 383-384 creating scripts for minority languages, 354, 359, 360-362 dictionaries, 364, 371 education-system efforts, 373-374, 376-378 English or Japanese as a second language, 354 evolving liberalization of, 16, 353, 362, 365-366, 369-370, 372-374, 424, 428, 445 implementation of formal policies, 361, 374, 375–377 minority languages publications, 360, 366, 367–368, 371, 376, 377-378, 381 minority literary competitions, 373, 378-379 Mongol language repressed, 354, 367 Muslim scripts, 361–362, 364 political control, 378-379, 381-382 Putonghua language encouraged (See Putonghua language) repression of Tibetan language, 354, 378, 379, 381, 420 repressive policies, 16, 42, 353, 362-368, 370, 432t., 444 research of minority languages, 173, 360, 363, 364 standardization of minority languages, 363–364, 371–372

China—languages of. See also Putonghua English, 354, 358t. Hezhen, 375 Kazak (See under Islamic languages of China) Korean, 354, 358t., 360 Mongolian (See Mongol language) Naxi people's Dongba script, 373 Tibetan (See Tibetan language) Uygur (Islamic), 354, 358t., 360, 361-362, 364, 366, 421 Xibo, 360 Yi, 60, 354, 358t., 364, 371–372 Zhuang (See Zhuang language) China Pictorial, published in Han plus four minority languages, 366 China—regions of, 365m. See also Mongolians of China; Tibet ethnic region of China, 380, 421, 422 Xinjiang (See also Uygurs), 380, 422 Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 355, 367-368 Chinese minority in Vietnam, 211, 217, 219, 227 Chinese Nationalist government of Taiwan. See KMT regime; Taiwan Chittagong Hill Tracts, in Bangladesh, 10, 422 Churchill, Winston, 447 Classification of languages. See Ethnolinguistic data Coercion. See Repressive or coercive policies Co Lao ethnolinguistic group, 214, 216t., 236. See also Vietnam Colonialism. See British colonial rule; French colonial rule Confucian language influences, 222, Cross-border movements, 421 Cultural Revolution, 16, 366–368, 374. See also China folk art forms performed during, 368-369 the Gang of Four, 370-371 linguistic intolerance during, 369 Cyrillic script, 361–362

Dai ethnic group, 377. See also China taught as a second language, 15 Dalai Lama, 378, 381 widely usage in some Asian coun-Dasgupta, Jyotirindra, 8-9, 21(chap. 1) tries, 15, 426 Data. See Ethnolinguistic data Ershad, Hussain Mohammad, 99-100 Democratic processes, 5, 447 "Ethnic flooding" programs, 422 Democratic Republic of Vietnam Ethnic outbidding, 5, 11 (DRV), 211, 226 Ethnic tensions. See also Autonomy is-U.S. influence on ethnolinguistic sues and movements; Pakistan policies of, 227 ethnic conflicts and political enti-Democratic Republic of Vietnam ties; Secessionist movements and bipolar ethnolinguistic settings, (DRV). See also Vietnam Deng Xiaoping, 354, 358t., 372 420, 440 De Silva, Colvin, 123–124 in Burma, 421, 430, 431 DeVotta, Neil, 10-11, 105(chap. 4) in China ethnic, 365, 377–378, 379, Dialects, 415, 436 430, 435 Dictionaries, 230, 364, 371 coercive and unilingual policies as-French-Nung-Chinese Dictionary, 225 sociated with, 430-431 Han-Yi dictionary, 364 and ethnolinguistic policies, 74, Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371 425-426, 443-444 language not the sole divisive force Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368 Diversity. See Ethnolinguistic diverin, 418 sity; Multiethnic societies in Laos, 424, 430 and linguistic identity, 9, 51, 67 Dreyer, June Tuefel, 15–17, 353(chap. 12), 385(chap. 13) in Malaysia, 105, 430 Durrand Line, 71 in Sri Lanka, 105, 430, 431 whether inevitable in ethnically East Asia. See China; Taiwan diverse settings, 416-419, 422-East Bengal. See East Pakistan East Pakistan, 9, 52, 59–60, 62 Ethnicity Pakistan government Islamicization ethnic group defined, 6 programs in, 58-59 language as a critical ethnic marker,

secession from Pakistan (See also Bangladesh), 57, 62, 66 East Timor, 7 Education. See also Bilingual education; Multilingual education critical to implementing language policy, 438 Ekushe (Language Day) in Pakistan,

Electoral incentives for ethnic outbidding, 5, 11

English as a second language, China minorities' preference for, 382 English language

associated with national development, 13, 75

knowledge of as a sign of status, 75-76

census data on Pakistan languages, 52, 54tt. classification efforts in India, 27-28 classification efforts in Vietnam, 212n.1, 234-235, 237-238

Ethnolinguistic data, 414, 440-441

24, 25–26, 28, 27t.

census data on Indian languages,

1-2, 3

need for ongoing ethnolinguistic data, 414, 440-441

Ethnolinguistic diversity, 1n.1, 3n.4 being ignored by governments, 415, 439, 440

multiethnic societies, 3n.4, 4, 447 tolerance of, 427

whether ethnic conflict inevitably arises from, 416-419, 422-423

Ethnolinguistic nationalism study of other cultures and lanin Malaysia, 105 guages, 380 in Sri Lanka, 105 Han-Kazak relations, 380-381 Ethnolinguistic settings, 413, 414–416, Hanoi government. See Socialist Re-428, 439-440, 446 public of Vietnam; Vietnam bipolar settings, 419, 420, 440 Han-Yi dictionary, 364 Haq, Mohammad Ul (Zia), 67, 76, multipolar settings, 419, 420, 439, 440 77–78, 79 unipolar settings, 419-420, 440 Hau, Caroline S., and Victoria L. Ethnolinguistic strategies, 236, 423, Tinio, 15, 319(chap. 11) 427, 429, 432t. See also Language Heterogeneity. See Ethnolinguistic dipolicies; Multilingual visions; versity Unilingual visions Hezbollah, 378 hybrid visions, 427, 429 Hindi language, 22, 26–27, 30–31. See inducement more effective than coalso Bengali language movement ercion, 430-431, 435 anti-Hindi organizations, 30-31 national visions, 441-442 Hindustani language, 27–28 regional arrangements, 421, 437-438 Hmong ethnic group in Vietnam, 215t., 217, 226 Fazal Huq, 59 writing system developed for, 229 Filipino, goal of developing as a more Ho Chi Minh, 218, 226. See also Vietinclusive national language in the Homogenizing nationalism ideal, 21, Philippines, 15, 429 French colonial rule, 218-219 29, 415-416, 431. See also French-Nung-Chinese Dictionary, 225 Ethnolinguistic nationalism; Na-Fu Mouju, 365-366 tional identity; National language; Unilingual visions Gandhi, Mahatma, 28n.18 homogeneity as a myth, 440 Gang of Four, 370 Pakistan language policies guided Ganguly, Sumit, 13–14, 239(chap. 8) by, 9, 52, 57, 78 as co-author, 1(intro.), 2n.2 Hussain, Altaf, 67 Global ethnolinguistic movements, Hybrid visions, 427, 429 Government policy. See Language pol-Identity and language, 23, 28, 34-37, icies Great Britain. See British colonial rule language as a critical ethnic marker, Great Leap Forward, 16. See also 1-2, 3China Implementation. See under Language policy Hamas, 378 India British colonial administration, 29 Han of China cultural hegemony of, 374, 376-377 Congress Party, 31, 32 and "ethnic flooding" of areas like ethnolinguistic groups in, 8, 23-24, Tibet, 422 26, 437 language of (See Putonghua lanlanguage identity and political tranguage) sitions in, 23, 34–37 the majority population, 354 multicultural nationalist vision of, resistance to learning minority lan-21, 22, 30-31, 32, 34, 423, 428,

432t., 439

guages, 354, 380

India (continued) as a multipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 420, 430 Muslim groups in, 28, 421 nationalist movement, 34 provinces of, 25m., 421, 437 India—language policies of bilingualism (English and mother tongue) advocated, 29–30 creation of linguistic states, 8–9, 22–23, 30, 32–33, 428, 437 Hindi adopted as the administrative language, 31 Hindi-English controversy, 22	International ethnolinguistic movements, 62 International Mother Language Day, 59n.13 Iqra Centres, 77–78 Islamic dissidents, 378 Islamic fundamentalism, 378 Islamic languages of China broadcasts in, 368 Kazak, 354, 358t., 360, 364 publications in, 360, 366 repression of, 379 scripts created in Cyrillic, 361–362, 364
language development programs, 33–34	Uygur, 354, 358t., 360, 364, 366 writing scripts for, 359, 361, 369
multiple national languages recognized, 33–34 success combined with diversity in,	Islamic nationalism, 58, 61–62 radical Islamic movements, 78–79, 278
8, 21, 423	the Taliban of Afghanistan, 72
India—languages of ancient language families, 28	Islamic schools in Pakistan (madrassas), 77–78, 79
Bengali, 32	(11111111111111111111111111111111111111
census data on, 24, 25–28, 27t.	Japan, few ethnic minorities in, 7
English, 22, 29, 31	Japanese language, in Taiwan, 16–17
Hindi, 22, 26–27, 30–31	Jiang Qing, 370
Hindustani, 27–28	Jinnah, Mohammed Ali, 57, 65, 70
indigenous languages, 24	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Manipuri, 33	Kadia-speaking indigenous groups in
Marathi, 26	Vietnam, 216
Sanskrit, 33	Kalimantan, Indonesia, 422
Tamil, 26, 437	Karachi, Pakistan, 53m., 64
Teluga, 26	migrations to, 63
Urdu, 27–28	Mohajirs a majority in, 65
Indian National Congress, 30, 31	Karen rebels in Burma, 421
Indigenous groups, 215t., 216, 219	Kashmir, India, 421
Indigenous languages, 24	Kazak ethnic group, China, 380-381
Indonesia	Keyes, Charles F., 12, 177(chap. 6),
Bahasa Indonesia the national lan-	432, 433
guage of, 14	Khan, Liaquat Ali, 65
local language preservation efforts	Khan, Nur, 76, 77
in, 14, 436	Khmer ethnic group in Vietnam,
as a multipolar ethnolinguistic set-	224
ting, 14, 420, 422, 429, 432t.	Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister
political centralization in, 421,	of Pakistan, 59
444	KMT regime, 17, 424
successful language policies in, 14,	Korean ethnic group in China, 355,
423, 429, 436–437	380
Insider vs. outsider politics, 11, 421	Kuomintang. See KMT regime

Laitin, David, 417	regional autonomy vs. federalism,
Language	421
as a critical ethnic marker, 1–2, 3,	regional policies, 421, 437-438
437	timing issues, 442–443
defining as opposed to a dialect,	violent conflicts spurred by, 74, 425–426
415, 436	
integrative role of, 34	Language policies—implementation of
Language data. See Ethnolinguistic data	
	China, 361, 374, 375–377
Language Day (Ekushe), Pakistan, 59	crash programs, 435 importance of committing resources
Language diversity. See	to, 433, 443–444
Ethnolinguistic diversity	Vietnam, 13, 237–238, 429–430, 432t.
Language hierarchy	Lao language, 12, 424
existence of in multiethnic societies,	Laos
4	colonial rule in, 12
in the Philippines, 15	efforts to establish a national lan-
in Vietnam, 13, 211, 234–235	guage, 12, 424, 432t.
Language movements. See also Ben-	ethnic tensions in, 424, 430
gali language movement	Larma, Narayan Manobendra, 98
regional language movements in	Lin Biao, 369, 370–371
Pakistan, 54, 57, 69–70	Linguistic favoritism, 374, 384
Sindhi language movement, 56, 62, 63–68, 444–445	Linguistic hierarchy. See Language hierarchy
Siraiki Lok Sanjh language move-	Linguistic identity, role in Pakistan
ment, 70	ethnic conflicts, 9, 51, 67
Language policies, 2, 5–6, 7–8, 432t.,	"Link" language, Hindi as (unrealized
445–447. See also Ethnolinguistic	goal), 33–34
data; Ethnolinguistic strategies;	
National language; Religion and	Malay language
language policy; Repressive or	Bahasa Malaysia, 13, 424
coercive policies; and by nation	as the national language of Singa-
affecting outcomes, 2, 3-6, 421-422,	pore, 13–14
426	Malaysia
criteria of success, 6, 6n.10	Chinese community in, 13, 424
education critical to, 438	English language associated with
ethnic relations and, 1, 2n.2, 3, 211,	national development in, 13
319, 413, 422–423	ethnic tensions in, 105, 430
failures of, 425	Indian community in, 13, 424
forging a national identity, 420	political centralization in, 421
learning from failures, 444-445	unilingual goal and coercive strate-
managing regional frictions,	gies in, 13, 424, 432
420–421, 422	Manchu dynastic language. See also
marginalization of ethnic popula-	Mongolia
tions through, 10, 13, 105, 424,	preservation dynastic Manchu,
434, 437	373
and national development, 21	societies of, 374
nonpolicies, 15, 423, 426–427	Mandarin language, 354n.1, 424
and politics, 81, 177, 445–447	Mao Zedong, 362, 367, 368

Mao Zedong (continued) Multiculturalism, 8, 30 multiple translations of Selected Multiethnic societies, 3n.4, 4, 447. See Works, 372 also Ethnolinguistic diversity Marathi language in India, 26 Multilingual education, 4, 439 Multilingual visions, 427, 428-429, 441 Marginalization as an effect of language policy, 10, 13, 105, 424, guiding India's policies, 21, 22, 434, 437, 445 30-31, 32, 34, 423, 428, 432t. May, R.J., 14-15, 291(chap. 10) multilingual "nonpolicy" of Papua Mhuhro, M.A., 64 New Guinea, 15, 420, 423, Minority languages, 4, 419, 435. See 426-427, 428, 432t. also by nation Muong, indigenous ethnic group in efforts to support in Indonesia, 14, Vietnam, 215t., 219 436 Musharraf, Gen. Pervez, 79 efforts to support in Taiwan, 17, Muslim League, Pakistan, 55–56, 60, 425, 428-429, 667 70 - 71pledges to support in the Philip-"Myanmar", 12. See also Burma pines, 15, 436 preservation efforts in China, National Congress Party, having sym-373–374, 436 pathies with India, 71 preservation efforts in Vietnam, 13, National development 211, 227, 229–232, 237–238, 429 English usage associated with, 13 and language policy, 21 National identity. See also Homogeassociating the Urdu language with Pakistan nationalism, 64-65 nizing nationalism ideal as the dominant group in Pakistan, difficulty of establishing in multipolar ethnic settings, 420 9, 52, 54, 55tt., 56 Mohajir Qaumi Movement, 62, ethnolinguistic settings and, 420, 67 - 68434, 440 resistance to recognition of Sindhi issues in Taiwan, 17, 385 language, 66, 67 Thailand language policy and, 12, Mohsin, Amena, 10, 81(chap. 3) 423-424 National language. See also Unilingual Mongol language, 354, 358t., 367. See also Manchu dynastic language visions; and by nation broadcasts in, 368 developing and implementing, 4, 12, 431-432, 433-434 Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371 publications in, 360, 366, 371 ethnic neutrality as a factor in esrepressed in China, 354, 367, 379 tablishing, 14, 434 sponsored society for, 374 as the language of instruction, Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371 75–76, 224, 226, 233–234, 355, 359, Mongolian People's Republic, 378 363, 383, 438–439 Mongolians of China. See also China; whether to establish and which Ulanfu one(s), 427, 432-433, 434, 436 cultural identity threatened by Chi-National People's Congress (China), nese policies, 7, 354, 357, 378, 379 369, 372, 382 culture of, 356, 361, 367, 379 Ne Win, Thakin Shu Maung, 151 repression of, 354, 367, 379 New Delhi. See India Mon-Khmer ethnic group in Vietnam, Nguyen Ai Quoc. See Ho Chi Minh 216, 217 North Korea, few ethnic minorities in, language family, 224, 233

North Vietnam. See Socialist Republic Pakistan People's Party, 66, 67, 69, of Vietnam 72, 72n.53 Nu, U, 155 Pathan-Baluch conflicts, 73 Nung writing system, Vietnam, 224, role of language identity in, 9, 51, Nur Khan, 76, 77 Sindhi nationalist-secessionist NWFP assembly, 70, 71, 72. See also movement, 62, 66, 67, 67-68 Pakistan Sindhis vs. Mohajirs, 62–68 Sindhi-Urdu ethnolinguistic "Pakhistunistan", support for estabconflict, 64-65, 77 lishment of, 70-71 Pakistan ethnic groups Pakhtun autonomy movement, Baluchi, 73, 74 55t.2.4, 56t., 57 Bengalis, 9 Pakistan Mohajirs (See Mohajirs) British colonial partitioning of, 9, Pakhtun, 55t.2.4, 56t., 57 52, 63 Pathans, 70-72 Committee/Commission on Na-Punjabi, 9, 52, 54, 55tt., 57 tional Education, 61, 77 Sindhi Adabi Sangat coalition, 65 constitutions and constitutional Sindhis (See Sindhis) drafts, 59, 60-61 tribal interests, 74 early independent state, 63-67 Pakistan geographic regions, 53m., 56, economic and political policies of, 57, 63, 71 Baluchistan, 53m., 55t.2.2, 72-74 62, 69–70 failure of ethnolinguistic policies in, Islamabad, 53m., 55t.2.2 425, 428 Karachi, 53m., 63, 64, 65 Inter-Services Intelligence Agency, northern areas, 53m., 55t.2.2 67 - 68Northwest Frontier Province, 53m., as a multipolar ethnolinguistic set-55t.2.2 ting, 420 Punjab, 9, 53m., 55tt., 75 NWFP assembly, 70, 71, 72 Sind, 53m., 57 political centralization in, 421 tribal areas, 53m., 55t.2.2, 74 secession of East Pakistan from (See Pakistan Islamic groups also East Pakistan), 57, 66 Aligarh movement, 55–56 structural-institutional problems in, Islamabad region, 53m., 55t.2.2 Islamic schools (madrassas), 77–78, Pakistan ethnic conflicts and political entities, 9-10, 43, 57, 72, 79-80, Islamicizing the nation the goal of, 431 9, 52, 57, 58–59, 61, 76, 78 Muslim League, 55-56, 60, 70-71 Baluchistan problems, 71–74 Bhawalpur movement, 68–70 Pakistan language policies, 9–10, 79-80, 432t., 437 increased violence in Quetta, 74 Muslim League, 55-56, 60, 70-71 Advisory Board of Education, 75 National Awami Party, 60, 62, alienating non-Urdu speakers, 57, 71–72, 73 64 National Congress Party, 71 Arabic language promoted, 76–77, "Pakhistunistan" movement, 70-71, 78-79 attempt to Islamicize the Bengali Pakhtun autonomy movement, language (See also Bengali lan-55t.2.4, 56t., 57 guage movement), 58-59, 61, 76

Pakistan language policies (continued)	Peramuna, Eksath Bikkhu, 120, 123,
Baluchistan Mother Tongue Use	126 Philippings 210 420 421 4224
Bill, 74	Philippines, 319, 420, 421, 432t.
contributing to divisions, 79–80	as a unipolar ethnolinguistic set-
efforts to co-recognize Sindhi lan-	ting, 419, 437
guage, 59, 65, 66, 67	English widely used in, 15
Ekushe (Language Day), 59	national language project in, 15,
ideal of a homogenous nation, 9,	423, 429
52, 57, 78, 440	pledging to support minority lan-
mass literacy program, 77–78 Official Language Committee, 75	guages, 15, 436, 439
Pashto use discouraged, 70	"semilingualism" in, 15
	Pilipino, 15, 429. <i>See also</i> Filipino; Tagalog
Urdu designated the national lan-	
guage, 52, 55, 57, 59, 76, 79, 425	Planning horizons, 442–443
Urdu vs. Bengali debate, 77 Pakistan—languages of. <i>See also</i> Ben-	Policy. See Ethnolinguistic strategies;
	Language policies Political autonomy. <i>See</i> Autonomy
gali language movement; Sindhi language; Urdu language in Paki-	issues and movements
stan	Political centralization. See Centraliza-
Arabic (See Arabic language)	tion
Baluchi, 72–74	Political disintegration, 420
census data on, 52, 54tt.	Politics
English used officially despite	ethnic outbidding, 5, 11
stated policies, 75–76	ethnolinguistic policy and, 81, 177,
national language (See Urdu lan-	445–447
guage)	of insiders vs. outsiders, 11,
Pashto, 70–72	421
Punjabi, 68–69	PRC (People's Republic of China).
regional language movements, 54,	See China
57, 69–70	Punjab, India, 25m., 437
role of linguistic identity in ethnic	Punjabi
conflicts, 9, 51, 67	dominant group in Pakistan, 9, 52,
Siraiki, 68, 69–70	54, 55tt., 57
Papua New Guinea, 54, 291, 430	language having a common gram-
English widely used in, 15, 426	mar and literature with Urdu,
ethnolinguistic diversity in, 14,	68–69
291	Punjab region, 9, 53m., 55tt., 75
multilingual "nonpolicy" successful	Putonghua language
in, 15, 420, 423, 426–427, 428,	designated in China as the common
432t., 439	language, 354, 355, 362, 367–368,
no national language adopted in,	382, 383–384
14–15, 423, 426	dictionaries for, 364, 368
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awame organizations, 74	mother tongue of the Han majority, 354
Pathan ethnic group, 70–72. See also	not learned by many ethnic minori-
Pakistan; Taliban	ties, 367, 382
People's Republic of China (PRC). See	resistance to the influence of,
China	365–366, 384

Sindhi nationalist movement in supported or imposed as the common language of instruction, 355, Pakistan, 62, 66, 67, 67-68 359, 363, 383 of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, 11, 421 use of has eroded, 354-355, 373-Sharif, Nawaz, 74, 78 Sind region of Pakistan, 57 Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368 Sindhi language, 58, 67n.38 bill to co-recognize in Pakistan, Qaiyum Khan, 71 66 - 67Quoc ngu, Viet language writing Pakistan efforts to co-recognize, 59, system, 211, 222, 225, 227-229 65, 66, 67 Quoc ngu. See also Viet language Sindhi language movement, 56, 62, (Vietnamese) 63-68, 444-445 Sindhis Rabindranath Tagore, 61 nationalist-secessionist movement Rahman, Sheikh Mujibur, 60, 62 of, 66, 67, 67–68 Rajasthan, India, 25m. of Pakistan, 9, 55t.2.2, 62 Rangoon. See Burma World Sindhi Congress, 62 Regional policies, 421, 437-438, 440 Singapore Religion and language policy integration of ethnolinguistic Islamic fundamentalism or nationgroups in, 420-421 alism, 58, 61–62, 378 language policies, 14, 424, 432t. the partitioning of Pakistan along Malay language in, 13 Hindu-Muslim lines, 9, 52, 63 Sinhala language, 10-11, 425. See also Religious and language policy, 222, Sri Lanka 228, 230 Sinhala-Only Act, 11 Renmin Ribao, Chinese Communist Sinhalese nationalist movement in Sri Party publication, 367–368 Lanka, 10-11, 422 Repressive or coercive policies, 11–12, Sino-Vietnamese war, 227 419-420, 427-428, 430-431, 432t. Siraiki language, 68, 69-70 Siraiki Lok Sanjh language move-See also Centralization Burma's assimilationist language ment, 70 Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 211, policies, 11-12, 416, 430 of China toward Tibet, 378, 379, 227. See also Vietnam; Cultural 381, 422, 424 Thesis of 1943; Decision 53-CP "ethnic flooding" programs, 422 South Asia. See Bangladesh; India; inducement more effective than, Pakistan; Sri Lanka South Korea, 7, 380 430, 435, 443-444 Rounaq Jahan, 59 South Vietnam. See Democratic Roy, Ram Mohun, 29 Republic of Vietnam (DRV) Southeast Asia. See Burma; Indonesia; Sanskrit, 33, 56 Laos; Malaysia; Singapore; Thai-Secessionist movements, 420, 438. See land: Vietnam also Autonomy issues and move-Soviet Union, 362 ments; Ethnic tensions as a model for China's policies, 355, Bengali language movement, 10, 57, 58, 60, 62, 425 Sri Lanka. See also Sinhala language in India, 23, 421 as a bipolar ethnolinguistic setting,

420, 432t.

Karen rebels in Burma, 421

Sri Lanka (continued)	national language of Thailand, 12,
ethnic conflict in, 105, 430, 431	423–424
former unilingual goal of, 10-11,	Thailand, 177, 444
422, 425, 432t.	language policies intended to pro-
language policies evolving in, 432t., 434, 445	mote national unity, 12, 423–424, 432t., 439
Tamil secessionist movement in, 11,	as a unipolar ethnolinguistic set-
421, 422, 434	ting, 419
Standardization, 230, 438	Thakin Saw Lwin, 171–172
of minority languages in China,	Thanh Nien (Youth), Viet language
363–364, 371–372	publication, 223
	Tibet, 356m. See also China
Tagalog, ethnic language in the Phil-	Han presence in, 422
ippines, 15, 429	Lhasa, 378
Taiwan	Tibetan language, 354, 358t.
democratic liberalization of,	publication of books and magazines
425–429, 436	in, 360, 366, 368
ethnolinguistic diversity currently	Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368
favored in, 17, 425, 428-429, 667	repressive policy of China toward,
evolution of language policies in,	354, 378, 379, 381
353, 432t., 439, 445	sponsored society for, 374
Mandarin language enforced ini- tially, 17, 424	Tibetan people and culture, 377–378, 381
as a multipolar ethnolinguistic set-	exile publications, 381
ting, 420, 432t.	repressive policies toward, 378, 379,
national identity issues in, 17, 385	381
post–World War II period, 16–17	Tinio, Victoria L. See Hau, Caroline S.
repression during Kuomintang re-	and Victoria L. Tinio
gime, 17, 424, 428, 432t., 435	Tran Trong Kim, 224
Taliban, 72	Transnational movements. See
Tamil Nadu, India, 26, 437	Cross-border movements
Tamils	Tu Luc Van Doan, Vietnamese writ-
marginalization of in Sri Lanka, 10, 424, 445	ers' group, 223
secessionist movement in Sri Lanka,	Ulanfu, 361, 365. See also China; Mon-
11, 421, 422, 425, 434	golians of China
Tay, Vietnamese, ethnic group, 212,	purging of, 366–367
213m., 214, 215t., 216, 217	reinstatement, 371, 373, 374
Tay-Nung languages, Vietnam, 229,	Unilingual visions, 427, 430, 432t.,
230, 255–256	436, 441. See also Homogenizing
Teluga language in India, 26	nationalism ideal
Thai ethnic group in Vietnam, 212,	associated with centralization,
213m., 214, 215t., 216, 219	441–442
autonomous zone granted for, 226, 229	combined with coercion as problematic, 11–12, 416, 430, 430–431
Sanskrit-based script and reform of, 224, 229–230	United Kingdom. See British colonial rule
Thai language	Urdu language in Bangladesh, 10
contributing to Viet language, 219	Urdu language in India, 27–28

- Urdu language in Pakistan associated with Muslim identity, 56, designated the national language, 52, 55, 57, 59, 76, 79, 425, 444 instructional medium at secondary and university levels, 75–76 scientific and legal vocabularies developed for, 75 spoken by a minority, 52, 54tt., 55, 59, 63 U.S.-Vietnam War. See Vietnam War Uttar Pradesh, India, 25m. Uttar Pradesh, Pakistan, 56, 63 Uygur Autonomous Region, 379 Uygurs Islamic language of, 354, 358t., 360, 361-362, 364, 366, 421 of Xinjiang (China), 421
- Vasavakul, Thaveeporn, 12-13, 211(chap. 7) Viet language anticolonialist/revolutionary support for, 223-226 development of a priority, 13, 211,

227-230

- as the language of instruction, 224, 226, 233-234
- mandated as the common national language, 233-234, 237
- romanized writing system developed for (quoc ngu), 211, 222, 225, 227-229
- Vietnam, 211, 213m. See also Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV); Socialist Republic of Vietnam archaic and early history, 222, 223t. colonial period, 218-219, 222, 223t., 225, 226
 - Decision 53-CP (Vietnam), 233, 234, 235, 236
 - dynastic period, 218, 222 economic zones developed in, 232-233
 - Japanese occupation, 224, 226 mixed policies regarding regional autonomy, 218-219, 227, 424 postcolonial period, 226, 227-230

- regional demography of, 213m., 216-218, 226-227, 234-235 reunification and postreunification, 229, 232-234
- Sino-Vietnamese war, 227 as a unipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 419
- U.S.-Vietnam War, 12, 227, 228–229 Vietnam—ethnic composition and minority groups of, 212, 213m., 215-216t.
 - autonomous zones and shifting policies toward, 218-219, 226, 229,
 - Chinese minority in and emigration of, 211, 217, 219, 227
 - immigration and internal migration of, 216-217, 232-234
 - indigenous groups, 216
 - intermingling of and assimilation of foreign elements, 218-219, 224-225, 233, 236
 - local groups (nhom dia phuong), 214, 215t., 216
 - political importance of ethnic minorities, 226-227
- Vietnam—language policies of. See also Cultural Thesis of 1943; Decision 53-CP
 - abolition of Chinese-based and ancient foreign characters, 219, 228 anti-illiteracy campaign, 227, 231 bilingualism endorsed, 233-235, 236-237
 - Chinese given status of a foreign language, 211, 227
 - development of the Viet language and quoc ngu writing system (See Viet language)
 - ethnolinguistic classification projects, 212n.1, 234-235, 237-238
 - French as the major foreign language, 211, 226
 - French colonial promotion of Vietnamese languages, 222, 225, 226
 - minority language education, 231-232, 235-236
 - minority language preservation, 13, 211, 227, 229-232, 237-238, 429

Vietnam—language policies of (continpolicy implementation, 13, 237-238, 429-430, 432t., 436 reform of ancient scripts, 230-231 romanized writing systems, 211, 222, 225, 227-229, 235-236, 237 standardization questions, 230 under revolutionary socialism, 227–232, 444

Vietnam—languages and writing systems of. See also Viet language bilingualism and multilingualism initially common, 225 Chinese influence on, 222, 224 dialects, 230-231 ethnic Thai writing system, 224 hierarchy of languages, 13, 211, 234-235 language families, 219, 220-221t., 224-225, 236 minority and endangered languages, 224-225, 229-231, 234-235, 237-238 minority writing systems, 226, 227

Vietnam War, 12, 227, 228-229

Wajid, Sheik Hasina, 99, 100 Wardhaugh, Ronald, 416 West Bengal, India, 25m. West Pakistan, 9, 58 anti-One Unit Front, 69 ethnolinguistic diversity in, 52 One-Unit policy, 59-60, 65, 71 West Pakistan. See also Pakistan World Sindhi Congress, 62

Xinjiang, ethnic region of China, 380,

Yaha Khan, 66 Youth movements, Sindhis, 66 Yunnan province, China, 374

Zhu De, 362 Zhuang language, 354, 358t. publications in, 366 sponsored society for, 374 writing script created for, 354, 360-361 Zia (Mohammad Ul Haq), 67, 76, 77–78, 79