Adult language education, 232, 236
Afghanistan, boundary with Pakistan, 71
Afghanistan, Taliban, 72
Aga Khan, 77
Ali Bogra, 59
Andhra Pradesh, 25m.
Assam, India, 25m.
Assimilationism. See also Homoge-
nizing nationalism ideal
aggressive policies leading to ten-
sions, 430–431
“soft” vs. “hard” assimilationism,
435–436
Autonomy issues and movements,
4–5. See also Secessionist move-
ments
in India, 23–24
Pakhtun autonomy movement, 55t.2.4, 56t., 57
regional autonomy vs. federalism, 421
in Vietnam, 218–219, 226, 229
Awami League, 60, 62
Awami Party, National, 71–72, 73
Aymat, Ismail, 378–379
Ayers, Alyssa, 9–10, 51(chap. 2)
Ayub Khan, 61, 65, 75, 76, 79
Bahasa Indonesia language, 14
Bahasa Malaysia language, 13, 424
Bangladesh
central vs. regional policies in, 421,
444
Chittagong Hill Tracts in, 10,
422
failure of ethnolinguistic policies in,
425, 431, 434, 444–445
independence from Pakistan, 62
secession from Pakistan (See also
East Pakistan), 57, 62, 66
Bangladesh—language policies of, 10,
81, 420, 439
promotion of Bengali as the na-
tional language (See Bengali lan-
guage)
unilingual vision of, 419, 430, 432t.,
434, 440
Bengali language, Pakistan’s attempt
to Islamicize, 58–59, 61, 76
Bengali language movement
considered anti-Islamic by govern-
ment, 58, 61–62
ignored in West Pakistan, 59
in Pakistan, 10, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62,
425
Urdu vs. Bengali debate, 77
Bertrand, Jacques, 14, 263(chap. 9)
Bhawalpur Mutaheda Mahaz, 70
Bhawalpur Province, Pakistan, 69–70
Bhutan, 7
Bhutto, Benazir, 63, 74
Bhutto, Zulfiqar Ali, 66–67, 69, 71–72, 72n.53, 73, 76, 77
Bihar, Pakistan, 56
Bilingual education, 4, 439. See also English as a second language in Vietnam, 233–235, 236–237
Bilingualism
in China a stated policy, 354, 359, 375–376, 382
in India, 29–30
and the language hierarchy in Vietnam, 234–235
Bipolar ethnolinguistic settings, 419, 420, 440
Bizengo, Ghaus Baksh, 73
British colonial rule
and assimilationist policies in Burma, 11–12, 416
encouraging diversity in India, 29
in Laos, 12
partitioning Pakistan along Hindu-Muslim lines, 9, 52, 63
in Taiwan, 16
in Thailand, 12
Brown, Michael E., 413(chap. 14) and Šumit Ganguly, 1(intro.), 2n.2
Brunei, 7
Burma
assimilationist/unipolar language policies, 11–12, 416, 430
ethnic conflict in, 421, 430, 431
failure of ethnolinguistic policies in, 425–426, 435, 437
insider vs. outsider politics in, 11, 421
military junta, 11–12
renamed “Myanmar”, 12
Burmese language, 11
Callahan, Mary P., 11–12, 143(chap. 5)
Census data. See Ethnolinguistic data Centralization, 421, 437, 443. See also Repressive or coercive policies in China, 353, 364, 376, 378, 383, 421, 422
in Indonesia, 421, 444
unilingual visions associated with, 441–442
Cham ethnic group, 215t., 216–217, 224. See also Vietnam
China, People’s Republic of (PRC), 353, 356m.
anti-rightist movement, 363, 366
Central Institute of Nationalities, 360, 368, 374
centralized/top-down policies, 353, 364, 376, 383, 421, 422
Chinese Communist Party (CCP), 355, 367–368
conquering of Tibet (See also Tibet), 378
Cultural Revolution, 366–369
economic development policies (1978 and beyond), 372–374, 377, 383
Great Leap Forward period, 16, 363–365
Hundred Flowers campaign, 362
Kuomintang (KNT), 355, 357
1949 Common Program, 359
1975 constitution, 369–370
1978 constitution, 372
People’s Liberation Army (PLA), 367
as a unipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 419
China—ethnic groups and nationalities of, 16, 383–384
Dai, 377
eye tolerance of, 353, 355, 357
folk art forms performed during the Cultural Revolution, 368–369
Han majority (See Han of China)
Han-Kazak relations, 380–381
illiteracy rate in minority regions, 375–376, 382
instability in ethnic regions, 365, 377–378, 379, 430, 435
intolerance or repression of, 364, 377–379
Islamic minorities, 362, 377, 378, 379
Koreans (See Korean ethnic group in China)
minority identity and separatist 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), 354

China—language policies of bilingualism the official policy, 354, 359, 375–376, 382
commitment to preservation of minority languages, 373–374, 436
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
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 Uyghurs), 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, 228
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
Dalai Lama, 378, 381
Dasgupta, Jyotirindra, 8–9, 21(chap. 1)
Data. See Ethnolinguistic data
Democratic processes, 5, 447
Democratic Republic of Vietnam
(DRV), 211, 226
U.S. influence on ethnolinguistic
policies of, 227
Democratic Republic of Vietnam
(DRV). See also Vietnam
Deng Xiaoping, 354, 358t., 372
De Silva, Colvin, 123–124
DeVotta, Neil, 10–11, 105(chap. 4)
Dialects, 415, 436
Dictionaries, 230, 364, 371
French-Nung-Chinese Dictionary, 225
Han-Yi dictionary, 364
Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371
Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368
Diversity. See Ethnolinguistic diversity;
Multiethnic societies
Dreyer, June Tuefel, 15–17,
353(chap. 12), 385(chap. 13)
Durrand Line, 71
East Asia. See China; Taiwan
East Bengal. See East Pakistan
East Pakistan, 9, 52, 59–60, 62
Pakistan government Islamicization
programs in, 58–59
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, 59
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
taught as a second language, 15
widely usage in some Asian coun-
tries, 15, 426
Ershad, Hussain Mohammad, 99–100
“Ethnic flooding” programs, 422
Ethnic outbidding, 5, 11
Ethnic tensions. See also Autonomy is-
sues and movements; Pakistan
ethnic conflicts and political enti-
ties; Secessionist movements
and bipolar ethnolinguistic settings,
420, 440
in Burma, 421, 430, 431
in China ethnic, 365, 377–378, 379,
430, 435
coercive and unilingual policies as-
associated with, 430–431
and ethnolinguistic policies, 74,
425–426, 443–444
language not the sole divisive force
in, 418
in Laos, 424, 430
and linguistic identity, 9, 51, 67
in Malaysia, 105, 430
in Sri Lanka, 105, 430, 431
whether inevitable in ethnically
diverse settings, 416–419, 422–
423
Ethnicity
ethnic group defined, 6
language as a critical ethnic marker,
1–2, 3
Ethnolinguistic data, 414, 440–441
census data on Indian languages,
24, 25–26, 28, 271.
census data on Pakistan languages,
52, 54tt.
classification efforts in India, 27–28
classification efforts in Vietnam,
212n.1, 234–235, 237–238
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
in Malaysia, 105
in Sri Lanka, 105
Ethnolinguistic settings, 413, 414–416, 428, 439–440, 446
bipolar settings, 419, 420, 440
multipolar settings, 419, 420, 439, 440
unipolar settings, 419–420, 440
Ethnolinguistic strategies, 236, 423, 427, 429, 432r. See also Language policies; Multilingual visions; Unilingual visions hybrid visions, 427, 429
inducement more effective than coercion, 430–431, 435
national visions, 441–442
regional arrangements, 421, 437–438
Fazal Huq, 59
Filipino, goal of developing as a more inclusive national language in the Philippines, 15, 429
French colonial rule, 218–219
French-Nung-Chinese Dictionary, 225
Fu Mouju, 365–366
Gandhi, Mahatma, 28n.18
Gang of Four, 370
Ganguly, Sumit, 13–14, 239(chap. 8)
as co-author, 1(intro.), 2n.2
Global ethnolinguistic movements, 62
Government policy. See Language policies
Great Britain. See British colonial rule
Great Leap Forward, 16. See also China
Hamas, 378
Han of China
  cultural hegemony of, 374, 376–377
and “ethnic flooding” of areas like Tibet, 422
language of (See Putonghua language)
the majority population, 354
resistance to learning minority languages, 354, 380
study of other cultures and languages, 380
Han-Kazak relations, 380–381
Hanoi government. See Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Vietnam
Han-Yi dictionary, 364
Haq, Mohammad Ul (Zia), 67, 76, 77–78, 79
Hau, Caroline S., and Victoria L. Tinio, 15, 319(chap. 11)
Heterogeneity. See Ethnolinguistic diversity
Hezbollah, 378
Hindi language, 22, 26–27, 30–31. See also Bengali language movement anti-Hindi organizations, 30–31
Hindustani language, 27–28
Hmong ethnic group in Vietnam, 215t., 217, 226
writing system developed for, 229
Ho Chi Minh, 218, 226. See also Vietnam
Homogenizing nationalism ideal, 21, 29, 415–416, 431. See also Ethnolinguistic nationalism; National identity; National language; Unilingual visions homogeneity as a myth, 440
Pakistan language policies guided by, 9, 52, 57, 78
Hussain, Altaf, 67
Hybrid visions, 427, 429
Identity and language, 23, 28, 34–37, 437
language as a critical ethnic marker, 1–2, 3
Implementation. See under Language policy
India
  British colonial administration, 29
  Congress Party, 31, 32
  ethnolinguistic groups in, 8, 23–24, 26, 437
  language identity and political transitions in, 23, 34–37
  multicultural nationalist vision of, 21, 22, 30–31, 32, 34, 423, 428, 432t., 439
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
language development programs, 33–34
multiple national languages recognized, 33–34
success combined with diversity in, 8, 21, 423
India—languages of
ancient language families, 28
Bengali, 32
census data on, 24, 25–28, 27t.
English, 22, 29, 31
Hindi, 22, 26–27, 30–31
Hindustani, 27–28
indigenous languages, 24
Manipuri, 33
Marathi, 26
Sanskrit, 33
Tamil, 26, 437
Telugu, 26
Urdu, 27–28
Indian National Congress, 30, 31
Indigenous groups, 215t., 216, 219
Indigenous languages, 24
Indonesia
Bahasa Indonesia the national language of, 14
local language preservation efforts in, 14, 436
as a multipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 14, 420, 422, 429, 432t.
political centralization in, 421, 444
successful language policies in, 14, 423, 429, 436–437
Insider vs. outsider politics, 11, 421
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
Uyugur, 354, 358t., 360, 364, 366
writing scripts for, 359, 361, 369
Islamic nationalism, 58, 61–62
radical Islamic movements, 78–79, 278
the Taliban of Afghanistan, 72
Islamic schools in Pakistan (madrasas), 77–78, 79
Japan, few ethnic minorities in, 7
Japanese language, in Taiwan, 16–17
Jiang Qing, 370
Jinnah, Mohammed Ali, 57, 65, 70
Kadia-speaking indigenous groups in Vietnam, 216
Kalimantan, Indonesia, 422
Karachi, Pakistan, 53m., 64
migrations to, 63
Mohajirs a majority in, 65
Karen rebels in Burma, 421
Kashmir, India, 421
Kazak ethnic group, China, 380–381
Keyes, Charles F., 12, 177(chap. 6), 432, 433
Khan, Liaquat Ali, 65
Khan, Nur, 76, 77
Khmer ethnic group in Vietnam, 224
Khwaja Nazimuddin, Prime Minister of Pakistan, 59
KMT regime, 17, 424
Korean ethnic group in China, 355, 380
Kuomintang. See KMT regime
Laitin, David, 417

Language
as a critical ethnic marker, 1–2, 3, 437
defining as opposed to a dialect, 415, 436
integrative role of, 34

Language data. See Ethnolinguistic data

Language Day (Ekushe), Pakistan, 59

Language diversity. See Ethnolinguistic diversity

Language hierarchy
existence of in multiethnic societies, 4
in the Philippines, 15
in Vietnam, 13, 211, 234–235

Language movements. See also Bengali language movement
regional language movements in Pakistan, 54, 57, 69–70
Sindhi language movement, 56, 62, 63–68, 444–445
Siraiki Lok Sanjh language movement, 70

Language policies, 2, 5–6, 7–8, 432t., 445–447. See also Ethnolinguistic data; National language; Religion and language policy; Repressive or coercive policies; and by nation affecting outcomes, 2, 3–6, 421–422, 426
criteria of success, 6, 6n.10
education critical to, 438
ethnic relations and, 1, 2n.2, 3, 211, 319, 413, 422–423
failures of, 425
forging a national identity, 420
learning from failures, 444–445
managing regional frictions, 420–421, 422
marginalization of ethnic populations through, 10, 13, 105, 424, 434, 437
and national development, 21
nonpolicies, 15, 423, 426–427
and politics, 81, 177, 445–447
regional autonomy vs. federalism, 421
regional policies, 421, 437–438
timing issues, 442–443
violent conflicts spurred by, 74, 425–426

Language policies—implementation of
China, 361, 374, 375–377
crash programs, 435
importance of committing resources to, 433, 443–444
Lao language, 12, 424
Laos
colonial rule in, 12
efforts to establish a national language, 12, 424, 432t.
etnic tensions in, 424, 430
Larina, Narayan Manobendra, 98
Lin Biao, 369, 370–371
Linguistic favoritism, 374, 384
Linguistic hierarchy. See Language hierarchy
Linguistic identity, role in Pakistan ethnic conflicts, 9, 51, 67
“Link” language, Hindi as (unrealized goal), 33–34

Malay language
Bahasa Malaysia, 13, 424
as the national language of Singapore, 13–14

Malaysia
Chinese community in, 13, 424
English language associated with national development in, 13
ethnic tensions in, 105, 430
Indian community in, 13, 424
political centralization in, 421
unilingual goal and coercive strategies in, 13, 424, 432

Manchu dynastic language. See also Mongolia
preservation dynastic Manchu, 373
societies of, 374
Mandarin language, 354n.1, 424
Mao Zedong, 362, 367, 368
Mao Zedong (continued)
multiple translations of Selected Works, 372
Marathi language in India, 26
Marginalization as an effect of language policy, 10, 13, 105, 424, 434, 437, 445
May, R.J., 14–15, 291(chap. 10)
Mhuhro, M.A., 64
Minority languages, 4, 419, 435. See also by nation
efforts to support in Indonesia, 14, 436
efforts to support in Taiwan, 17, 425, 428–429, 667
pledges to support in the Philippines, 15, 436
preservation efforts in China, 373–374, 436
preservation efforts in Vietnam, 13, 211, 227, 229–232, 237–238, 429
Mohajirs
associating the Urdu language with Pakistan nationalism, 64–65
as the dominant group in Pakistan, 9, 52, 54, 55tt., 56
Mohajir Qaumi Movement, 62, 67–68
resistance to recognition of Sindhi language, 66, 67
Mohsin, Amena, 10, 81(chap. 3)
Mongol language, 354, 358t., 367. See also Manchu dynastic language
broadcasts in, 368
Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371
publications in, 360, 366, 371
repressed in China, 354, 356, 367, 379
sponsored society for, 374
Mongolian-Han dictionary, 371
Mongolian People’s Republic, 378
Mongolians of China. See also China; Ulanfu
cultural identity threatened by Chinese policies, 7, 354, 357, 378, 379
culture of, 356, 361, 367, 379
repression of, 354, 367, 379
Mon-Khmer ethnic group in Vietnam, 216, 217
language family, 224, 233
Multiculturalism, 8, 30
Multiethnic societies, 3n.4, 4, 447. See also Ethnolinguistic diversity
Multilingual education, 4, 439
Multilingual visions, 427, 428–429, 441
guiding India’s policies, 21, 22, 30–31, 32, 34, 423, 428, 432t.
Muong, indigenous ethnic group in Vietnam, 215t., 219
Musharraf, Gen. Pervez, 79
Muslim League, Pakistan, 55–56, 60, 70–71
“Myanmar”, 12. See also Burma
National Congress Party, having sympathies with India, 71
National development
English usage associated with, 13 and language policy, 21
National identity. See also Homogenizing nationalism ideal
difficulty of establishing in multipolar ethnic settings, 420
ethnolinguistic settings and, 420, 434, 440
issues in Taiwan, 17, 385
Thailand language policy and, 12, 423–424
National language. See also Unilingual visions; and by nation
developing and implementing, 4, 12, 431–432, 433–434
ethnic neutrality as a factor in establishing, 14, 434
as the language of instruction, 75–76, 224, 226, 233–234, 355, 359, 363, 383, 438–439
whether to establish and which one(s), 427, 432–433, 434, 436
National People’s Congress (China), 369, 372, 382
Ne Win, Thakin Shu Maung, 151
New Delhi. See India
Nguyen Ai Quoc. See Ho Chi Minh
North Korea, few ethnic minorities in,
North Vietnam. See Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Nu, U, 155

Nung writing system, Vietnam, 224, 225

Nur Khan, 76, 77

NWFP assembly, 70, 71, 72. See also Pakistan

“Pakhistunistan”, support for establishment of, 70–71

Pakhtun autonomy movement, 55t.2.4, 56t., 57

Pakistan

British colonial partitioning of, 9, 52, 63
Committee/Commission on National Education, 61, 77
constitutions and constitutional drafts, 59, 60–61
early independent state, 63–67
economic and political policies of, 62, 69–70
failure of ethnolinguistic policies in, 425, 428
Inter-Services Intelligence Agency, 67–68
as a multipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 420
NWFP assembly, 70, 71, 72
political centralization in, 421
secession of East Pakistan from (See also East Pakistan), 57, 66
structural-institutional problems in, 51

Pakistan ethnic conflicts and political entities, 9–10, 43, 57, 72, 79–80, 431
Baluchistan problems, 71–74
Bhawalpur movement, 68–70
increased violence in Quetta, 74
Muslim League, 55–56, 60, 70–71
National Awami Party, 60, 62, 71–72, 73
National Congress Party, 71
“Pakhistunistan” movement, 70–71, 79–80
Pakhtun autonomy movement, 55t.2.4, 56t., 57

Pakistan People’s Party, 66, 67, 69, 72, 72n.53
Pathan-Baluch conflicts, 73
role of language identity in, 9, 51, 57
Sindhi nationalist-secessionist movement, 62, 66, 67, 67–68
Sindhis vs. Mohajirs, 62–68
Sindhi-Urdu ethnolinguistic conflict, 64–65, 77

Pakistan ethnic groups

Baluchi, 73, 74
Bengalis, 9
Mohajirs (See Mohajirs)
Pakhtun, 55t.2.4, 56t., 57
Pathans, 70–72
Punjabi, 9, 52, 54, 55t., 57
Sindhi Adabi Sangat coalition, 65
Sindhis (See Sindhis)
tribal interests, 74

Pakistan geographic regions, 53m., 56, 57, 63, 71
Baluchistan, 53m., 55t.2.2, 72–74
Islamabad, 53m., 55t.2.2
Karachi, 53m., 63, 64, 65
northern areas, 53m., 55t.2.2
Northwest Frontier Province, 53m., 55t.2.2
Punjab, 9, 53m., 55t., 75
Sind, 53m., 57
tribal areas, 53m., 55t.2.2, 74

Pakistan Islamic groups

Aligarh movement, 55–56
Islamabad region, 53m., 55t.2.2
Islamic schools (madrassas), 77–78, 79
Islamicizing the nation the goal of, 9, 52, 57, 58–59, 61, 76, 78
Muslim League, 55–56, 60, 70–71

Pakistan language policies, 9–10, 79–80, 432t., 437
Advisory Board of Education, 75
alienating non-Urdu speakers, 57, 64
Arabic language promoted, 76–77, 78–79
attempt to Islamicize the Bengali language (See also Bengali language movement), 58–59, 61, 76
Pakistan language policies (continued)
Baluchistan Mother Tongue Use
Bill, 74
contributing to divisions, 79–80
efforts to co-recognize Sindhi language, 59, 65, 66, 67
Ekushe (Language Day), 59
ideal of a homogenous nation, 9, 52, 57, 78, 440
mass literacy program, 77–78
Official Language Committee, 75
Pashto use discouraged, 70
Urdu designated the national language, 52, 55, 57, 59, 76, 79, 425
Urdu vs. Bengali debate, 77
Pakistan—languages of. See also Bengali language movement; Sindhi language; Urdu language in Pakistan
Arabic (See Arabic language)
Baluchi, 72–74
census data on, 52, 54tt.
English used officially despite stated policies, 75–76
national language (See Urdu language)
Pashto, 70–72
Punjabi, 68–69
regional language movements, 54, 57, 69–70
role of linguistic identity in ethnic conflicts, 9, 51, 67
Siraiki, 68, 69–70
Papua New Guinea, 54, 291, 430
English widely used in, 15, 426
ethnolinguistic diversity in, 14, 291
multilingual “nonpolicy” successful in, 15, 420, 423, 426–427, 428, 432t., 439
no national language adopted in, 14–15, 423, 426
Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami organizations, 74
Pathan ethnic group, 70–72. See also Pakistan; Taliban
People’s Republic of China (PRC). See China
Peramuna, Eksath Bikkhu, 120, 123, 126
Philippines, 319, 420, 421, 432t.
as a unipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 419, 437
English widely used in, 15
national language project in, 15, 423, 429
pledging to support minority languages, 15, 436, 439
“semilingualism” in, 15
Pilipino, 15, 429. See also Filipino; Tagalog
Planning horizons, 442–443
Policy. See Ethnolinguistic strategies; Language policies
Political autonomy. See Autonomy issues and movements
Political centralization. See Centralization
Political disintegration, 420
Politics
ethnic outbidding, 5, 11
ethnolinguistic policy and, 81, 177, 445–447
of insiders vs. outsiders, 11, 421
PRC (People’s Republic of China).
See China
Punjab, India, 25m., 437
Punjabi
dominant group in Pakistan, 9, 52, 54, 55tt., 57
language having a common grammar and literature with Urdu, 68–69
Punjab region, 9, 53m., 55tt., 75
Putonghua language
designated in China as the common language, 354, 355, 362, 367–368, 382, 383–384
dictionaries for, 364, 368
mother tongue of the Han majority, 354
not learned by many ethnic minorities, 367, 382
resistance to the influence of, 365–366, 384
supported or imposed as the common language of instruction, 355, 359, 363, 383
use of has eroded, 354–355, 373–374
Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368
Qaiyum Khan, 71
Quoc ngu, Viet language writing system, 211, 222, 225, 227–229
Quoc ngu. See also Viet language (Vietnamese)
Rabindranath Tagore, 61
Rahman, Sheikh Mujibur, 60, 62
Rajasthan, India, 25m.
Rangoon. See Burma
Regional policies, 421, 437–438, 440
Religion and language policy
Islamic fundamentalism or nationalism, 58, 61–62, 378
the partitioning of Pakistan along Hindu-Muslim lines, 9, 52, 63
Religious and language policy, 222, 228, 230
Renmin Ribao, Chinese Communist Party publication, 367–368
Repressive or coercive policies, 11–12, 419–420, 427–428, 430–431, 432t.
See also Centralization
Burma’s assimilationist language policies, 11–12, 416, 430
of China toward Tibet, 378, 379, 381, 422, 424
“ethnic flooding” programs, 422
inducement more effective than, 430, 435, 443–444
Rounaq Jahan, 59
Roy, Ram Mohun, 29
Sanskrit, 33, 56
Secessionist movements, 420, 438. See also Autonomy issues and movements; Ethnic tensions
Bengali language movement, 10, 57, 58, 60, 62, 425
in India, 23, 421
Karen rebels in Burma, 421
Sindhi nationalist movement in Pakistan, 62, 66, 67, 67–68
of the Tamils in Sri Lanka, 11, 421
Sharif, Nawaz, 74, 78
Sind region of Pakistan, 57
Sindhi language, 58, 67n.38
bill to co-recognize in Pakistan, 66–67
Pakistan efforts to co-recognize, 59, 65, 66, 67
Sindhi language movement, 56, 62, 63–68, 444–445
Sindhis
nationalist-secessionist movement of, 66, 67, 67–68
of Pakistan, 9, 55t.2.2, 62
World Sindhi Congress, 62
Singapore
integration of ethnolinguistic groups in, 420–421
language policies, 14, 424, 432t.
Malay language in, 13
Sinhala language, 10–11, 425. See also Sri Lanka
Sinhala-Only Act, 11
Sinhalese nationalist movement in Sri Lanka, 10–11, 422
Sino-Vietnamese war, 227
Siraiki language, 68, 69–70
Siraiki Lok Sanjh language movement, 70
Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 211, 227. See also Vietnam; Cultural Thesis of 1943; Decision 53–CP
South Asia. See Bangladesh; India; Pakistan; Sri Lanka
South Korea, 7, 380
South Vietnam. See Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)
Southeast Asia. See Burma; Indonesia; Laos; Malaysia; Singapore; Thailand; Vietnam
Soviet Union, 362
as a model for China’s policies, 355, 357
Sri Lanka. See also Sinhala language
as a bipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 420, 432t.
Sri Lanka (continued)
ethnic conflict in, 105, 430, 431
former unilingual goal of, 10–11, 422, 425, 432t.
language policies evolving in, 432t., 434, 445
Tamil secessionist movement in, 11, 421, 422, 434
Standardization, 230, 438
of minority languages in China, 363–364, 371–372
Tagalog, ethnic language in the Philippines, 15, 429
Taiwan
democratic liberalization of, 425–429, 436
ethnolinguistic diversity currently favored in, 17, 425, 428–429, 667
evolution of language policies in, 353, 432t., 439, 445
Mandarin language enforced initially, 17, 424
as a multipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 420, 432t.
national identity issues in, 17, 385
post–World War II period, 16–17
repression during Kuomintang regime, 17, 424, 428, 432t., 435
Taliban, 72
Tamil Nadu, India, 26, 437
Tamils
marginalization of in Sri Lanka, 10, 424, 445
secessionist movement in Sri Lanka, 11, 421, 422, 425, 434
Tay, Vietnamese, ethnic group, 212, 213m., 214, 215t., 216, 217
Tay-Nung languages, Vietnam, 229, 230, 255–256
Telugu language in India, 26
Thai ethnic group in Vietnam, 212, 213m., 214, 215t., 216, 219
autonomous zone granted for, 226, 229
Sanskrit-based script and reform of, 224, 229–230
Thai language
contributing to Viet language, 219
national language of Thailand, 12, 423–424
Thailand, 177, 444
language policies intended to promote national unity, 12, 423–424, 432t., 439
as a unipolar ethnolinguistic setting, 419
Thakin Saw Lwin, 171–172
Thanh Nien (Youth), Viet language publication, 223
Tibet, 356m. See also China
Han presence in, 422
Lhasa, 378
Tibetan language, 354, 358t.
publication of books and magazines in, 360, 366, 368
Putonghua-Tibetan dictionary, 368
repressive policy of China toward, 354, 378, 379, 381
sponsored society for, 374
Tibetan people and culture, 377–378, 381
exile publications, 381
repressive policies toward, 378, 379, 381
Tinio, Victoria L. See Hau, Caroline S., and Victoria L. Tinio
Tran Trong Kim, 224
Transnational movements. See Cross-border movements
Tu Luc Van Doan, Vietnamese writers’ group, 223
Ulanfu, 361, 365. See also China; Mongolians of China
purging of, 366–367
reinstatement, 371, 373, 374
Unilingual visions, 427, 430, 432t., 436, 441. See also Homogenizing nationalism ideal
associated with centralization, 441–442
combined with coercion as problematic, 11–12, 416, 430, 430–431
United Kingdom. See British colonial rule
Urdu language in Bangladesh, 10
Urdu language in India, 27–28
Urdu language in Pakistan
associated with Muslim identity, 56, 57
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, 424
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 (continued)
policy 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 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, 422
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