CHAPTER - 3

Language Use by the Kashmiri Speech Community
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3.1. Introduction

Possession of language is a characteristic that demarcates human beings from other animals. Every individual is free to make use of language. There are thousands of languages spoken all over the world. A need has been felt by scholars to preserve the languages; therefore, a number of them have been reduced to writing. Thus we can say that a language has two main facets 1) Spoken, 2) Written.

It is evident that a language plays a pivotal role and is used in every walk of life of an individual, mainly through the above mentioned aspects. The phrase Language Use is in itself a very vast and exhaustive topic/area of study, which includes all its aspects. The present study is, therefore, limited in scope in that it takes into account only some domains of language use, like, family, office, entertainment, reading, writing, etc.

So far, the present study summarises the language use in this context, with the help of all language skills, how far a language or a number of languages of the context are used by the speakers of a particular community in a number of specific domains. However, Dua (1986:4) has used the term communication process instead. In its wider application the term includes almost all the aspects of language use such as External, Internal, Formal, Informal, Oral and Written. External communication is addressed to the public, the government and other organizations. The internal communication would flow from the top to the lowest level. The formal communication would be related to work situations of formal activities in which status differences defined in terms of rank and position are maintained and stressed. The non-formal communication may or may not be related to work situations and would involve relations defined in terms of intimacy
and reciprocity. The oral communication may include face-to-face interaction, group discussions and meetings and interaction through telephone (In the present study we have taken only face-to-face interaction, group discussions, and meetings). The written communication may focus on the form and content of reports, notices, memoranda, letters and circulars.

It has already been mentioned in the Introduction of the present study that the Kashmiri language speakers have a sound knowledge of other languages, thereby, forming a multilingual speech community. Thus the knowledge of more languages has given the speakers of this community an opportunity to use a code of his/her own choice.

In the present chapter we will focus on the most frequently used languages by the Kashmiri speech community along with their mother tongue, in seventeen different situations or domains. The Kashmiri speech community comprising both males and females belong to five different occupations, viz., business, labour, office-goers, housewife and student; three different educational classes: illiterate, literate and professional; three different age groups: group 1 (18-25 yrs.), group 2 (26-50 yrs.) and group 3 (51 yrs. and above). The seventeen different domains with respect to which the language use has been analysed are as follows:

1. Talking to people in a locality (context 1).
2. Talking to people in schools, colleges and university (context 2).
3. Talking to family members (context 3).
4. Talking to colleagues (context 4).
5. Talking to children (context 5).
6. Talking to Kashmiri speaking stranger (context 6).
7. While visiting offices, hospitals and market places (context 7).
8. For entertainment (context 8).
10. In watching TV programmes (context 10).
11. In listening to radio broadcast programes (Context 11).
12. In reading magazines, story books etc. (Context 12).
13. In reading newspaper (Context 13).
15. Writing to family members (Context 15).
16. In printing invitations (Context 16).
17. For creative writings (Context 17).

3.2. Language Use by Kashmir Speaking Males and Females in Seventeen Different Contexts/Situations.

3.2.1. Language Use by Males

As given in Table 3.1, 97.7% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 61.9% in school, college and university domain; 96.7% in family domain; 65.8% with colleagues; 86.4% with children; 92.9% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 86.8% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 92.4% for entertainment; 30.3% in teacher-student relationship; 80% in watching T.V; 81.9% in listening to radio broadcast; 12.9% in reading magazines, story books; 3.87% in writing to close friends; 3.87% in writing to family members; 16.7 in printing invitations; 7% in creative writings.

So far as Urdu is concerned, Table 3.1 shows that 30.9% males use Urdu in locality; 43.8% in school, college, university; 10.9% in family domain; 25.8% with colleagues; 38.7% with children; 14.1% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 37.6% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 29.8% for entertainment; 26% teacher-student relationship; 78.2% in watching TV; 86.4% in listening to radio broadcast; 62.5% in reading magazines, story books; 61.2% in reading newspaper; 75.4% in writing to close friends; 69.4% in writing to family members; 74.1% in printing invitations; 30.3% in creative writings.
6.12% males have been found using English in locality; 26.4% in school, college, university; 0.6% in family domain; 8.3% with colleagues; 32.2% with children; 3.2% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 23.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 12.4% for entertainment; 23.4% in teacher-student relationship; 38% in watching TV; 34.1% in listening to radio broadcast. 47% in reading magazines, story books; 54.1% in reading newspaper; 48.3% while writing to close friends; 31.4% while writing to family members; 52.2% in printing invitations; 34.8% for creative writings.

### 3.2.2. Language Use by Females

Table 3.1 shows that 98.2% females use Kashmiri in locality; 54.5% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 56.8% with colleagues; 70.4% with children; 95.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 65% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 87.5% for entertainment; 21.5% in teacher-student relationship; 78.4% in watching TV; 14.7% in reading magazines and story books; 2.2% in writing to close friends; 2.2% in writing to family members; 14.7% in printing invitations; 4.5% for creative writings.

Seen in Table, 20.4% use of Urdu has been found in locality; 43.1% in school, college, university; 11.3% in family; 27.8% with colleagues; 40.9% with children, 19.3% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 37.1% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 32.5% for entertainment; 3% in teacher-student relationship; 78.4% in watching TV; 50% in reading magazines, story books; 62.5% in reading newspaper; 48% in writing to close friends; 72.5% in writing to family members; 15.6% in printing invitations; 34% for creative writings.

A cursory look at Table 3.1 reveals that 4.5% females use English in locality; 17% in school, college, university; 2.2% in family domain; 6.2% with colleagues; 26.1% with children; 3.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 15.9% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 10.9% for entertainment; 9.8% in
teacher-student relationship; 36.3% in watching TV; 44.3% in reading magazines, story books; 47.7% in reading newspaper; 38.6 in writing to close friends; 28.6% in writing to family members; 10.4% in printing invitations; 30.6% for creative writings.

3.2.3. Findings

1. Kashmiri is used by a very large percent of respondents for oral communication. A significant change that we noticed was that a considerable number of these speakers also use Kashmiri for written communication like writing letters, poetry, stories etc. It can also be pointed out that Kashmiri speakers have a greater reading capacity of Kashmiri script than writing.

2. Urdu on the other hand has been found to play a very good role for writing purposes.

3. English has been found to be used mainly for reading magazines and newspapers.

4. Females in general do not listen to radio broadcast programmes at all.
The Kashmiri language speakers in 17 different contexts, percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of different domains.

TABLE 3.1
3.3. Language Use by Males and Females of Occupation Business

3.3.1. Language Use by Males

A thorough look at Table 3.2 shows that 97.7% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 68.1% in School, college and university domain; 95.4% in family domain; 70.4% with colleagues; 90.9% with children; 100% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 98.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 98.4% for entertainment; 19.6% in teacher-student relationship; 68.1% in watching T.V; 72.7% in listening to radio broadcast; 9% in reading magazines story books; 9% in printing invitations;

Regarding Urdu Table 3.2 shows that 29.5% males use it in locality; 36.3% in school, college, university; 18.1% in family domain; 29.5% with colleagues; 31.8% with children; 13.6% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 36.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 28.7% for entertainment; 22.7% teacher-student relationship; 77.2% in watching TV; 86.3% in listening to radio broadcast; 81.8% in reading magazines, story books; 77.2% in reading newspaper; 77.2% in writing to close friends; 81.8% in writing to family members; 77.2% in printing invitations; 27.2% in creative writings.

9% males of this speech community have been found using English in locality; 22.7% in school, college, university; 2.2% with colleagues; 22.7% with children; 9% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 13.6% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 4.5% for entertainment; 13.6% in teacher-student relationship; 40.9% in watching TV; 40.9% in listening to radio broadcast. 50% in reading magazines, story books; 50% in reading newspaper; 45.4% while writing to close friends; 24.5% while writing to family members; 50% in printing invitations; 31.8% for creative writings.
3.3.2. **Language Use by Females**

**Note:** Females of the Kashmiri speech community are not involved in business.

3.3.3. **Findings**

1. Women of the Kashmiri speech community are not involved in business.
2. The business class males do not seem to possess the writing skill of the Kashmiri script but can read the script.
3. More than 70 percent business class males can understand, read and write Urdu.
4. A minimum difference in the use of Urdu and English for creative writings has been found.

Besides using Kashmiri for oral communication, this class also makes use of Urdu and English in different domains.
TABLE 3.2

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of occupation business

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36
3.4. Language Use by Males and Females of Occupation Labour

3.4.1. Language Use by Males

Table 3.3 shows that 98% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 28.8% in school, college and university domain; 90% in family domain; 69.2% with colleagues; 98% with children; 98% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 95.5% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 97.4% for entertainment; 15.3% in teacher-student relationship; 73% in watching T.V; 88.4% in listening to radio broadcast; 7.6% in reading magazines, story books; 9.6% in printing invitations; 1.9% in creative writings.

It is revealed from Table 3.3 that 15.3% males use Urdu in locality; 11.5% in school, college, university; 3.8% in family domain; 3.8% with colleagues; 5.7% with children; 1.9% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 14.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 5.1% for entertainment; 7% teacher-student relationship; 75% in watching TV; 88.4% in listening to radio broadcast; 34.6% in reading magazines, story books; 30% in reading newspaper; 92.3% in writing to close friends; 80% in writing to family members; 88.4% in printing invitations; 13.4% in creative writings.

1.9% use English in family domain; 1.92% with children; 1.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 1.2% in teacher-student relationship; 11.5% in watching TV; 7.6% in listening to radio broadcast. 7.9% in reading magazines, story books; 30.7% in reading newspaper; 7.6% while writing to close friends; 1.1% while writing to family members; 28.8% in printing invitations; 3.8% for creative writings.
3.4.2. Language Use by Females

Table 3.1 shows that 94.7% females use Kashmiri in locality; 15.7% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 52.6% with colleagues; 94.7% with children; 94.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 89.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 89.4% for entertainment; 1.7% in teacher-student relationship; 84.2% in watching TV; 5.2% in reading magazines and story books; 5.2% in printing invitations;

As seen in Table 3.3, 2.63% respondents use Urdu in locality; 2.5% in school, college, university; 15.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 1.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 3.5% for entertainment; 3.5% in teacher-student relationship; 52.6% in watching TV; 15.7% in reading magazines, story books; 15.7% in reading newspaper; 100% in writing to close friends; 84.2% in writing to family members; 84.2% in printing invitations and 5.2% for creative writings.

For the English language females of occupation labour have responded only to two contexts i.e. watching TV (15.7%) and printing invitation (31.5%). Actually labour class respondents were mostly illiterate so did not know English language.

3.4.3. Findings

1. A very small percentage of labour class males can read and write all three considered languages.
2. Nearly 4 percent males of this occupation use English to express their thoughts by writing poetry etc.
3. Urdu is also used by a very small percentage of males in all domains.
4. English is also used by a very small percentage in a few domains for oral communication.
5. A small percentage of females of this class have responded to a few domains where they make use of Urdu.

6. With regard to English females have responded in the affirmative to printing invitations and watching TV. This indicates that in both the cases, there was no need to know the script, as the respondents of this class were mostly illiterate.

So far as writing in Urdu is concerned, all the respondents (100%) have responded in the affirmative. It does not mean that all the respondents were able to write in Urdu, but these respondents take help from other literates for writing letters etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Context</th>
<th>Domain 1</th>
<th>Domain 2</th>
<th>Domain 3</th>
<th>Domain 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Male</td>
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<td>0.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percentile wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu, and English by males/females of occupation labour**

**Table 3.3**
3.5. Language Use by Males and Females of Occupation
Office-goers

3.5.1. Language Use by Males

As given in Table 3.4, 96.9% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 81.8% in school, college and university domain; 95.4% in family domain; 84% with colleagues; 89.3% with children; 93.9% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 88.8% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 93.4% for entertainment; 43.4% in teacher-student relationship; 80.3% in watching TV; 87.8% in listening to radio broadcast; 19.6% in reading magazines, story books; 7.5% in writing to close friends; 9% in writing to family members; 22.7% in printing invitations; 15.1% in creative writings.

Table 3.4 shows that 38.6% males have reported the use of Urdu in locality; 56% in school, college, university; 12.1% in family domain; 43.9% with colleagues; 56% with children; 18.1% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 55.5% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 44.9% for entertainment; 33.8% teacher-student relationship; 86.3% in watching TV; 87.8% in listening to radio broadcast; 80.3% in reading magazines, story books; 89.3% in reading newspaper; 75.7% in writing to close friends; 73.3% in writing to family members; 90.3% in printing invitations; 48.4% in creative writings.

The same Table 3.4 shows that 9% males use English in locality; 40.9% in school, college, university; 1.51% in family domain; 1.1% with colleagues; 63.6% with children; 4.5% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 40.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 19.1% for entertainment; 35.8% in teacher-student relationship; 56% in watching TV; 51.5% in listening to radio broadcast; 81.8% in reading magazines, story books; 87.8% in reading newspaper; 77.2% while writing to close friends; 54.2% while writing to family members; 90.3% in printing invitations; 51.5% for creative writings.
3.5.2. Language Use by Females

The results revealed through Table 3.4 shows that 34.6% females use Kashmiri in locality; 74.3% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 57.6% with colleagues; 87.1% with children; 100% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 88% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 88% for entertainment; 31.6% in teacher-student relationship; 79.4% in watching TV; 23% in reading magazines and story books; 5.1% in writing to close friends; 4.1% in writing to family members; 23% in printing invitations; 7.6% for creative writings.

A look at Table shows that 29.4% females use Urdu in locality; 71.7% in School, college, university; 31.5% in family; 56.4% with colleagues; 79.4% with children, 28.2% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 72.6% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 51.2% for entertainment; 42.7% in teacher-student relationship; 92.3% in watching TV; 84.6% in reading magazines, story books; 92.3% in reading newspaper; 87.1% in writing to close friends; 76.9% in writing to family members; 84.6% in printing invitations and 46.1% for creative writings.

A cursory look at Table 3.4 reveals that 7.6% females use English in locality; 30.7% in school, college, university; 5.2% in family domain; 14.1% with colleagues; 53.8% with children; 2.5% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 24.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 16.2% for entertainment; 27.3% in teacher-student relationship; 56.4% in watching TV; 71.7% in reading magazines, story books; 79.4% in reading newspaper; 69.2% in writing to close friends; 52.3% in writing to family members; 66.6% in printing invitations; 41% for creative writings.
3.5.3. **Findings**

1. Male office-goers besides using Kashmiri exclusively in all considered domains also make use of Urdu and English with a substantial percentage in all situations.

2. The maximum use of Urdu and English has been found for reading and writing purposes.

3. The working women make almost equal use of Kashmiri and Urdu in all those situations where oral communication takes place.

4. Less than 50 percent females use Kashmiri in locality which forms just less than half to the male population.

5. Only 5 percent females of this class use English for oral communication, but on the other hand the use of English has been found very high (more than 60%) for writing purposes.

The equal use of Kashmiri and Urdu by working females shows a strong influence of literacy upon the speakers which can be an alarming signal for the survival of Kashmiri as a mother tongue.
TABLE 3.4

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of occupation office-goers

| CONTEXT / DOMAIN / s | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  |
|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| **K M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 96.9| 81.8| 95.4| 84  | 89.3| 93.9| 88.8| 93.4| 43.4| 80.3| 87.8| 19.6| -   | 7.5 | 9   | 22.7| 15.1|
| **U M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 38.6| 56  | 12.1| 43.9| 56  | 18.1| 55.5| 44.9| 33.8| 86.3| 87.8| 80.3| 89.3| 75.7| 73.3| 90.3| 48.4|
| **E M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 9   | 40.9| 1.51| 18.1| 63.6| 4.54| 40.4| 19.1| 35.8| 56  | 1.5 | 81.8| 87.8| 77.2| 54.2| 90.3| 51.5|
| **K F E M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 34.6| 74.3| 100 | 57.6| 87.1| 100 | 88.03| 88.03| 31.6| 79.4| -   | 23  | -   | 5.12| 4   | 23  | 7.6 |
| **U F E M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 29.4| 71.7| 31.5| 56.4| 79.4| 28.2| 72.6| 51.2| 42.7| 92.3| -   | 84.6| 92.3| 87.1| 76.9| 84.6| 46.1|
| **E F E M A L E  L A N G U A G E / s** | 7.6 | 30.7| 5.2 | 14.1| 53.8| 2.5 | 24.7| 16.2| 27.3| 56.4| -   | 71.7| 79.4| 69.2| 52.3| 66.6| 41  |
3.6. Language Use by Females of Occupation Housewife

It is seen from Table 3.5 that 97.6% females of this occupation use Kashmiri in locality; 42.8% in school, college, university; 100% in family domain; 78.5% with colleagues; 42.8% with children; 95.2% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 90.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 92% for entertainment; 12.6% in teacher-student relationship; 85.7% in watching TV; 14.2% in reading magazines and story books; 1.9% in writing to family members; 19% in printing invitations; 4.7% for creative writings.

The results drawn in Table 3.5 shows that 14.2% housewives use Urdu in school, college university; 4.7% in family; 26.1% with colleagues; 4.7% with children, 9.5% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 20% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 15.8% for entertainment; 14.2% in teacher-student relationship; 85.7% in watching TV; 38% in reading magazines, story books; 57.1% in reading newspaper; 85.7% in writing to close friends; 84.7% in writing to family members; 76.1% in printing invitations and 23.8% for creative writings.

A cursory look at the Table reveals that 4.7% females use English while visiting office, hospital and market places; 1.5% for entertainment; 3.1% in teacher-student relationship; 14.2% in watching TV; 33.3% in reading magazines, story books; 28.5% in reading newspaper; 23.8% in writing to close friends; 18% in writing to family members; 42.8% in printing invitations; 19% for creative writings.

3.6.1. Findings

1. Housewives use Urdu along with Kashmiri in all considered domains except in the locality where they exclusively use Kashmiri.
2. English is used only for writing, reading and listening.
3. Only 4-14 percent females of this class use Urdu for oral communication.
4. A very small percentage of these females use English only in teacher-student relationship and visiting offices etc.
TABLE 3.5

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by females of occupation housewife

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<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALE</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEMALE</strong></td>
<td>K</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>78.5</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>95.2</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>92</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>84.7</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>23.8</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>4.76</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.17</td>
<td>14.2</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7. Language Use by Males and Females of Occupation

Student

3.7.1. Language Use by Males

As shown in Table 3.6, 93.3% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 86.6% in school, college and university domain; 100% in family domain; 6.66% with colleagues; 20% with children; 66.6% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 64.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 84.4% for entertainment; 55.5% in teacher-student relationship; 46.6% in watching T.V; 53.3% in listening to radio broadcast; 13.3% in reading magazines, story books; 2.6% in writing to family members; 26.6% in printing invitations.

With respect to Urdu 43.3% males have been noticed using it in locality; 73.3% in school, college, university; 13.3% in family domain; 33.3% with colleagues; 26.6% with children; 33.3% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 35.5% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 55.5% for entertainment; 75.5% teacher-student relationship; 80% in watching TV; 86.6% in listening to radio broadcast; 60% in reading magazines, story books; 33.3% in reading newspaper; 26.6% in writing to close friends; 22.6% in writing to family members; 53.3% in printing invitations; 20% in creative writings.

Table 3.6 reveals that 10% males of this occupation use English in locality; 66.6% in school, college, university; 26.6% with children; 6.66% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 40% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 31.1% for entertainment; 77.7% in teacher-student relationship; 73.3% in watching TV; 73.3% in listening to radio broadcast. 86.6% in reading magazines, story books; 100% in reading newspaper; 100% while writing to close friends; 62.6% while writing to family members; 80% in printing invitations; 93.3% for creative writings.
3.7.2. **Language Use by Females**

A look at Table 3.6 shows that 100% female students use Kashmiri in locality; 66.6% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 27.7% with colleagues; 11.1% with children; 66.6% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 74% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 81.4% for entertainment; 33.3% in teacher-student relationship; 88.8% in watching TV; 22.2% in printing invitations.

As seen in Table 3.6, 38.8% of Urdu has been found used in locality; 55.5% in school, college university; 33.3% in family; 11.1% with colleagues; 11.1% with children, 44.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 44.4% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 51.8% for entertainment; 47.07% in teacher-student relationship; 77.7% in watching TV; 33.3% in reading magazines, story books; 66.6% in reading newspaper; 55.5% in writing to close friends; 42.2% in writing to family members. 88.8% in printing invitations and 33.3% for creative writings.

A thorough look at Table reveals that 16.6% females use English in locality; 33.3% in school, college, university; 11.1% in family domain; 11.1% with children; 22.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 29.6% for entertainment; 29.6% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 44.4% in teacher-student relationship; 66.6% in watching TV; 88.8% in reading magazines, story books; 100% in reading newspaper; 77.7% in writing to close friends; 48.8% in writing to family members; 88.8% in printing invitations; 88.8% for creative writings.

3.7.3. **Findings**

1. A very small percentage (2.6%) of male students use Kashmiri for writing purposes.
2. Along with Kashmiri, Urdu is also used by a substantial percentage of male and female students in all domains.
3. Except in a few domains, English is used by both females and males for oral communication with a very high percentage (66.6%) in school, college, university domains by male students.

4. Female students neither read nor write in Kashmiri. They use Kashmiri only for oral purposes.

5. Although Urdu and English find their use in all domains with varying percentages but English has taken leading role by both males and females in writing and reading aspects.

6. The use of Kashmiri in printing invitations by the student class gives an indication of language loyalty by this class.
**TABLE 3.6**

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of occupation student

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT / DOMAIN / s</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MALE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>K</strong></td>
<td>93.3</td>
<td>86.6</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>64.4</td>
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<td><strong>U</strong></td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>55.5</td>
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<td>86.6</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
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<td>53.3</td>
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<td><strong>E</strong></td>
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<td>66.6</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>73.3</td>
<td>86.6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>93.3</td>
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<td><strong>FEMALE</strong></td>
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<td><strong>K</strong></td>
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<td>66.6</td>
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<td>27.7</td>
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<td>66.6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>81.4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>U</strong></td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>77.7</td>
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<td>33.3</td>
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<td>55.5</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>33.3</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
<td>16.6</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>29.6</td>
<td>44.4</td>
<td>66.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>88.8</td>
<td>88.8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
3.8. **Language Use by Males and Females of Age Group 1 (18-25 yrs.)**

3.8.1 **Language Use by Males**

It can be seen from Table 3.7 that 98.6% males from the age group 1 use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 62.1% in school, college and university domain; 94.5% in family domain; 29.7% with colleagues; 72.9% with children; 89.1% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 79.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 92.7% for entertainment; 31.5% in teacher-student relationship; 70.5% in watching T.V; 59.4% in listening to radio broadcast; 5.4% in reading magazines, story books; 2.7% in writing to family members; 43.2% in printing invitations; 2.7% in creative writings.

So far as Urdu is concerned, Table 3.7 shows that 29.7% males use it in locality; 37.8% in school, college, university; 16.2% in family domain; 4% with colleagues; 27.6% with children; 16.2% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 34.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 27% for entertainment; 37.8% teacher-student relationship; 78.3% in watching TV; 86.4% in listening to radio broadcast; 51.3% in reading magazines, story books; 51.3% in reading newspaper; 67.5% in writing to close friends; 50.2% in writing to family members; 70.2% in printing invitations; 16.2% in creative writings.

8.10% make use of English has been found as in locality; 35.1% in school, college, university; 21.6% with children; 8.10% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 19.8% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 9.9% for entertainment; 31.5% in teacher-student relationship; 37.8% in watching TV; 29.7% in listening to radio broadcast. 40.5% in reading magazines, story books; 48.6% in reading newspaper; 43.2% while writing to close friends; 25.4% while writing to family members; 56.7% in printing invitations; 40.2% for creative writings.
3.8.2. Language Use by Females

Table 3.7 reveals that 100% females use Kashmiri in locality; 41.1% in school, college, university; 82.3% in family; 26.4% with colleagues; 76.4% with children; 94.1% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 94.1% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 90.1% for entertainment; 19.6% in teacher-student relationship; 82.3% in watching TV; 5.8% in reading magazines and story books; 1.1% in writing to family members; 5.8% in printing invitations.

The same table 3.7 reveals that 17.6% use Urdu in locality; 41.1% in school, college university; 23.5% in family; 14.7% with colleagues; 17.6% with children, 11.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 35.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 25.4% for entertainment; 29.4% in teacher-student relationship; 76.4% in watching TV; 35.2% in reading magazines, story books; 52.9% in reading newspaper; 82.3% in writing to close friends; 57.6% in writing to family members. 76.4% in printing invitations and 23.5% for creative writings.

English is used 2.94% in locality; 11.7% in school, college, university; 5.88% in family domain; 5.8% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 9.8% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 7.8% for entertainment; 15.6% in teacher-student relationship; 52.9% in watching TV; 29.4% in reading magazines, story books; 29.4% in reading newspaper; 35.2% in writing to close friends; 15.6% in writing to family members; 52.9% in printing invitations; 29.4% for creative writings.

3.8.3. Findings

1. Age group 1 male respondents besides using Kashmiri for oral communication can also read and write Kashmiri, though only a very small percentage know the script.
2. Urdu is used with higher percentage than English by respondents of age group I in all domains except for creative writings, where English leads Urdu.

3. Hardly 1 percent females of this age group write in Kashmiri.

4. Males make equal use of all three languages that were taken under consideration in teacher-student relationship.

5. All most 60 percentage females of this age group seems to be literate. making use of all the three considered languages, Urdu playing the leading role.
### TABLE 3.7

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of age group 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTEXT / DOMAIN</th>
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<th>9</th>
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<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>K/MALE</strong></td>
<td>98.6</td>
<td>62.1</td>
<td>94.5</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>92.7</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>70.5</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U/MALE</strong></td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>37.8</td>
<td>78.3</td>
<td>86.4</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>51.3</td>
<td>67.5</td>
<td>50.2</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>16.2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E/MALE</strong></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td>8.1</td>
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<td>43.2</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>40.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>K/FEMALE</strong></td>
<td>100</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>94.1</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>U/FEMALE</strong></td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>11.7</td>
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<td>35.2</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>82.3</td>
<td>57.6</td>
<td>76.4</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E/FEMALE</strong></td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>35.2</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>52.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.9. Language Use by Males and Females of Age Group 2 (26-50 yrs.)

3.9.1. Language Use by Males

As shown in Table 3.8, 96.3% males of this age group use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 63.8% in school, college and university domain; 97.5% in family domain; 70.4% with colleagues; 89.1% with children; 92.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 85.5% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 91.9% for entertainment; 29.3% in teacher-student relationship; 85.5% in watching T.V; 85.5% in listening to radio broadcast; 16.8% in reading magazines, story books; 3.6% in writing to close friends; 4.3% in writing to family members; 19.2% in printing invitations; 8.4% in creative writings.

Table 3.8 shows that 35.5% males use Urdu in locality; 39.7% in school, college, university; 10.8% in family domain; 37.3% with colleagues; 46.9% with children; 12% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 41.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 35.3% for entertainment; 24.4% teacher-student relationship; 66.2% in watching TV; 86.7% in listening to radio broadcast; 67.4% in reading magazines, story books; 66.2% in reading newspaper; 73.4% in writing to close friends; 70.6% in writing to family members; 72.2% in printing invitations; 3.6% in creative writings.

It has been found 7.83% males use English in locality; 27.7% in school, college, university; 1.2% in family domain; 12% with colleagues; 79.4% with children; 2.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 25.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 14.8% for entertainment; 39.3% in teacher-student relationship; 43.3% in watching TV; 36.1% in listening to radio broadcast. 54.2% in reading magazines, story books; 60.2% in reading newspaper; 54.2% while writing to close friends; 49.6% while writing to family members; 49.3% in printing invitations; 38.5% in creative writings.
3.9.2. **Language Use by Females**

A cursory look at Table 3.8 reveals that 92.4% females of age group 2 use Kashmiri in locality; 64.15% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 54.7% with colleagues; 67.9% with children; 94.3% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 84.9% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 84.2% for entertainment; 24.5% in teacher-student relationship; 71.6% in watching TV; 18.8% in reading magazines and story books; 3.7% in writing to close friends; 3% in writing to family members; 18.8% in printing invitations; 5.6% for creative writings.

In Table 3.8 26% has been found using Urdu in locality; 47% in school, college university; 75.4% in family; 37.7% with colleagues; 49% with children, 18.8% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 40.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 40.2% for entertainment; 35.2% in teacher-student relationship; 79.2% in watching TV; 58.4% in reading magazines, story books; 47.1% in reading newspaper; 81.1% in writing to close friends; 70.9% in writing to family members; 75.4 in printing invitations and 37.7% for creative writings.

The same table shows that 7.5% females use English in locality; 16.9% in school, college, university; 16.9% in family domain; 8.4% with colleagues; 32% with children; 3.77% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 8.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 12.5% for entertainment; 18.2% in teacher-student relationship; 32% in watching TV; 47.1% in reading magazines, story books; 54.7% in reading newspaper; 41.5% in writing to close friends; 32.8% in writing to family members; 52.8% in printing invitations; 33.9% for creative writings.
3.9.3.  *Findings*

1. More than 70 percent male respondents of this age group use English while talking to children.
2. About 20 percent age group 2 speakers can read Kashmiri and they also write in Kashmiri.
3. Females of this age group make equal use of Urdu and English for creative purposes.
4. Quite a good number (16.9%) of females use English in family domain while contrary results are found in the males of the same age group (1.2%).
**TABLE 3.6**

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of age group 2

| CONTEXT / DOMAIN / s | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| **LANGUAGE MALE**    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| K                    | 96.3 | 63.8 | 97.5 | 70.4 | 89.1 | 92.7 | 85.5 | 91.9 | 29.3 | 85.5 | 85.5 | 16.8 | - | 3.61 | 4.3 | 19.2 | 8.4 |
| U                    | 35.5 | 39.7 | 10.8 | 37.3 | 46.9 | 12 | 41.3 | 35.3 | 24.4 | 66.2 | 86.7 | 67.4 | 66.2 | 73.4 | 70.6 | 72.2 | 3.6 |
| E                    | 7.8 | 27.7 | 1.2 | 12 | 79.4 | 2.40 | 25.7 | 14.8 | 39.3 | 43.3 | 36.1 | 54.2 | 60.2 | 54.2 | 49.6 | 49.3 | 38.5 |
| **LANGUAGE FEMALE**  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| K                    | 92.4 | 64.1 | 100 | 54.7 | 67.9 | 94.3 | 84.9 | 84.2 | 24.5 | 71.6 | - | 18.8 | - | 3.7 | 3 | 18.8 | 5.6 |
| U                    | 26.4 | 47.1 | 75.4 | 37.7 | 49 | 18.8 | 40.2 | 40.2 | 35.2 | 79.2 | - | 58.4 | 47.1 | 81.1 | 70.9 | 75.4 | 37.7 |
| E                    | 7.5 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 8.4 | 32 | 3.7 | 18.2 | 12.5 | 18.2 | 32 | - | 47.1 | 54.7 | 41.5 | 32.8 | 52.8 | 33.9 |
3.10. **Language Use by Males and Females of Age Group 3 (51 yrs. and above)**

3.10.1. **Language Use by Males**

A cursory look at Table 3.9 shows that 100% males of age group 3 use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 57.1% in school, college and university domain; 97.1% in family domain; 94.2% with colleagues; 82.8% with children; 97.1% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 98% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 94.2% for entertainment; 31.4% in teacher-student relationship; 82.8% in watching T.V; 97.1% in listening to radio broadcast; 11.4% in reading magazines, story books; 8.5% in writing to close friends; 6.8% in writing to family members; 22.8% in printing invitations; 8.5% in creative writings.

Table 3.9 shows that 21.4% make use of Urdu in locality; 25.7% in school, college, university; 2.85% in family domain; 21.4% with colleagues; 31.4% with children; 14.2% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 32.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 20.9% for entertainment; 17.1% teacher-student relationship; 80% in watching TV; 85.7% in listening to radio broadcast; 62.8% in reading magazines, story books; 60% in reading newspaper; 88.5% in writing to close friends; 66.8% in writing to family members; 82.8% in printing invitations; 28.5% in creative writings.

14.2% of male respondents has been found using English in school, college, university; 8.5% with colleagues; 31.4% with children; 20.9% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 4.76% for entertainment; 15.2% in teacher-student relationship; 25.7% in watching TV; 34.2% in listening to radio broadcast. 37.1% in reading magazines, story books; 45.7% in reading newspaper; 40% while writing to close friends; 41.1% while writing to family members; 54.2% in printing invitations; 20% for creative writings.
3.10.2. Language Use by Females

Table 3.9 shows that 100% females of age group 3 use Kashmiri in locality; 38.8% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 91.6% with colleagues; 72.2% with children; 100% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 96.2% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 94.4% for entertainment; 14.8% in teacher-student relationship; 94.4% in watching TV; 11.1% in reading magazines and story books; 1.1% in writing to family members; 11.1% in printing invitations; 5.5% for creative writings.

The same Table 3.9 shows 16.6% females of this age group as use Urdu in locality; 33.3% in School, college university; 5.5% in family; 41.6% with colleagues; 38.8% with children, 27.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 37% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 25.9% for entertainment; 16.6% in teacher-student relationship; 77.7% in watching TV; 38.8% in reading magazines, story books; 61.1% in reading newspaper; 94.4% in writing to close friends; 95.5% in writing to family members; 88.8% in printing invitations and 33.3% for creative writings.

The Table also reveals that 2.77% of English has been found used in locality; 22.2% in school, college, university; 5.55% with colleagues; 33.3% with children; 14.8% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 9.2% for entertainment; 11.1% in teacher-student relationship; 33.3% in watching TV; 50% in reading magazines, story books; 44.4% in reading newspaper; 33.3% in writing to close friends; 30% in writing to family members; 50% in printing invitations; 22.2% for creative writings.
3.10.3. Findings

1. Age groups 3 respondents besides using Kashmiri for all purposes also use Urdu in all domains. English has also been used in a few domains for oral communication. Though, both English and Urdu are used with high percentage for writing purpose.

2. The low response towards all the three considered languages in teacher-student relationship means that all the respondents were not literate.

3. The respondents do not use English with family members and Kashmiri speaking stranger.

4. Though Kashmiri is not taught formally in schools, still a considerable percentage (8.5%) of males write in Kashmiri and females too make use of Kashmiri for creative writings.
**TABLE 3.9**

Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of age group 3

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<th>CONTEXT / DOMAIN / s</th>
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63
3.11. Language Use by Males and Females of Educational Class 1 (Illiterate)

3.11.1. Language Use by Males

As given in Table 3.10 100% males use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 100% in family domain; 92% with colleagues; 100% with children; 100% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 96% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 97.3% for entertainment; 88% in watching T.V; 92% in listening to radio broadcast; 4% in reading magazines, story books; 8% in printing invitations.

So far as the written use of Urdu language is concerned, 89%-100% males and females have reported its use for writing purposes, the reason for it is that these people need help of interpreters and translators as they are able to understand Urdu language, they instruct translators to use the same.

2% illiterate males have reported use of Urdu in locality; 2% with colleagues; 40% in watching TV; 80% in listening to radio broadcast; 4% in reading magazines, story books; 4% in reading newspaper; 96% in writing to close friends; 88% in writing to family members; 92% in printing invitations;

Males with respect to English have responded only to watching TV (4%) listening to radio broadcast (4%) and printing invitations (20%).

3.11.2. Language Use by Females

The results from table 3.10 show that 97.3% females use Kashmiri in locality; 100% in family; 48.2% with colleagues; 78.9% with children; 100% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 100% while visiting office, hospital and market
places; 100% for entertainment; 84.2% in watching TV; 5.2% in printing invitations;

For Urdu only four situations, i.e., watching TV, writing to close friends and family members and printing invitations have been responded to. And the English language has been confined only to printing invitations.

3.11.3. Findings

1. It can be understood from the responses to questions like reading newspaper, magazines, listening to radio broadcast and watching TV that males of educational class 1 (illiterate) can understand and read Urdu.
2. A very small percentage (2%) of males also speak Urdu.
3. Females of this educational class understand Urdu as well.
4. 4 percent males listen to radio broadcast and watch TV in English. And these respondents use English only for printing invitations.
| CONTEXT / DOMAIN / s | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| **MALE**             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| K                    | 100| 100| 92 | 100| 100| 96 | 97.3| 88 | 92 | 4  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 8  | -  | -  |
| U                    | 2  | -  | -  | 2  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 40 | 80 | 4  | 4  | 96 | 88.8| 92 | -  |
| E                    | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 4  | 4  | -  | -  | -  | 20 |
| **FEMALE**           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| K                    | 97.3| 100| 48.2| 78.9| 100| 100| -  | 84.2| -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 5.2| -  |
| U                    | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 57.8| -  | 100| 83.1| 84.2|
| E                    | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | -  | 10.5| -  |
3.12. Language Use by Males and Females of Educational Class 2 (Literate)

3.12.1. Language Use by Males

A thorough examination of Table 3.11 reveals that 96.6% males from educational class 2 use Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 73.3% in school, college and university domain; 97.1% in family domain; 60.9% with colleagues; 85.7% with children; 90.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 84.1% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 85.3% for entertainment; 36.5% in teacher-student relationship; 79% in watching T.V; 80% in listening to radio broadcast; 15.2% in reading magazines, story books; 3.8% in writing to close friends; 4.7% in writing to family members; 15.2% in printing invitations; 7.6% in creative writings.

37.1% males of this class have been found using Urdu in locality; 45.7% in school, college, university; 13.3% in family domain; 26.6% with colleagues; 42.8% with children; 19% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 30.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 34.6% for entertainment; 29.2% teacher-student relationship; 0.8% in watching TV; 86.6% in listening to radio broadcast; 77.1% in reading magazines, story books; 71.4% in reading newspaper; 74.2% in writing to close friends; 62.6% in writing to family members; 72.3% in printing invitations; 33.3% in creative writings.

Table 3.11 shows that 6.19% literate males use English in locality; 27.6% in school, college, university; 0.9% in family domain; 10.4% with colleagues; 31.4% with children; 4.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 23.1% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 11.1% for entertainment; 25.7% in teacher-student relationship; 42.8% in watching TV; 37.1% in listening to radio broadcast. 47.1% in reading magazines, story books; 59% in reading newspaper; 52.3% while writing to close friends; 37.1% while writing to family
members; 31.8% in writing to family members; 55.2% in printing invitations; 35.2% for creative writings.

3.12.2. Language Use by Females

The results from Table 3.11 can be put as, 98.1% females use Kashmiri in locality; 67.2% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 52.7% with colleagues; 67.2% with children; 94.5% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 78.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 84.2% for entertainment; 26.6% in teacher-student relationship; 78.1% in watching TV; 21.8% in reading magazines and story books; 3.6% in writing to close friends; 3.6% in writing to family members; 18.1% in printing invitations; 7.2% for creative writings.

As seen in Table that 24.5% females use Urdu in locality; 3.6% in school, college, university; 109% in family; 44.5% with colleagues; 43.6% with children, 21.8% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 46.6% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 35.7% for entertainment; 34.5% in teacher-student relationship; 85.4% in watching TV; 63.6% in reading magazines, story books; 81.8% in reading newspaper; 65.4% in writing to close friends; 71.6% in writing to family members. 70.9% in printing invitations and 45.4% for creative writings.

A cursory look at Table 3.11 reveals that 4.54% females use English in locality; 14.5% in school, college, university; 3.6% in family domain; 8.1% with colleagues; 23.6% with children; 5.4% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 12.7% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 9% for entertainment; 15.1% in teacher-student relationship; 45.4% in watching TV; 49% in reading magazines, story books; 52.7% in reading newspaper; 41.8% in writing to close friends; 29.4% in writing to family members; 54.5% in printing invitations; 29% for creative writings.
3.12.3. *Findings*

1. A negligible percentage of males use English with family members.
2. Males of educational class 2 do not watch Urdu programmes but females of the same educational class watch Urdu programmes with a very high percentage (85.4%).
3. All three considered languages were used by the respondents in teacher-student relationship with varying percentages, Urdu leading in case of females and Kashmiri in males.
4. A considerable percentage of respondents can read and write the Kashmiri language.
5. For reading and writing purposes, Urdu is used more frequently than English.
### TABLE 3.11

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Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of educational class 2 (Literate)
3.13. Language Use by Males and Females of Educational Class 3 (Professional)

3.13.1. Language Use by Males

All the males of this educational class have been found using Kashmiri while talking to people in locality; 76% in school, college and university domain; 92% in family domain; 60% with colleagues; 76% with children; 69% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 89.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 92% for entertainment; 37.3% in teacher-student relationship; 76% in watching T.V; 80% in listening to radio broadcast; 12% in reading magazines, story books; 8% in writing to close friends; 7.2% in writing to family members; 32% in printing invitations; 12% in creative writings.

So far as Urdu is concerned, Table shows that 34% males from professional class use Urdu in locality; 48% in school, college, university; 12% in family domain; 46% with colleagues; 60% with children; 8% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 46.6% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 40% for entertainment; 37.3% teacher-student relationship; 80% in watching TV; 92% in listening to radio broadcast; 60% in reading magazines, story books; 76% in reading newspaper; 60% in writing to close friends; 59.2% in writing to family members; 64% in printing invitations; 48% in creative writing.

12% males were found making use of English in locality; 48% in school, college, university; 8% with colleagues; 68% with children; 37.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 24% for entertainment; 37.3% in teacher-student relationship; 52% in watching TV; 52% in listening to radio broadcast. 92% in reading magazines, story books; 88% in reading newspaper; 80% while writing to close friends; 61.6% while writing to family members; 72% in printing invitations; 68% for creative writings.
3.13.2. Language Use by Females

Table 3.12 shows that 100% females of professional class use Kashmiri in locality; 78.5% in school, college, university; 100% in family; 42.8% with colleagues; 71.4% with children; 92.8% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 78.5% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 83.3% for entertainment; 30.9% in teacher-student relationship; 71.4% in watching TV; 7.1% in reading magazines and story books; 14.2% in printing invitations;

As seen in Table 32.1% of professional class females use Urdu in locality; 40% in school, college university; 28.5% in family; 39.2% with colleagues; 85.7% with children, 35.7% with Kashmiri speaking stranger; 50% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 50% for entertainment; 57.1% in teacher-student relationship; 78.5% in watching TV; 64.2% in reading magazines, story books; 71.4% in reading newspaper; 64.2% in writing to close friends; 54.2% in writing to family members; 48% in printing invitations and 35.7% for creative writings.

The same table 3.12 shows that 10.7% females have been noticed to use English in locality; 50% in school, college, university; 7.14 with colleagues; 7.1 with children; 33.3% while visiting office, hospital and market places; 33.3% for entertainment; 42.8% in teacher-student relationship; 64.2% in watching TV; 85.7% in reading magazines, story books; 92.8% in reading newspaper; 78.5% in writing to close friends; 58.5% in writing to family members; 78.5% in printing invitations; 78.5% for creative writings.

3.13.3. Findings

1. Professional class respondents do not use English with family members and with a Kashmiri speaking stranger.
2. A major respondents’ population make use of English while talking to children (68% males & 71% females).

3. English also takes lead in reading and writing situations.

4. Creative works are carried out mostly in English.

5. Males read as well as write in Kashmiri.

6. Females can only read Kashmiri.

7. Both males as well as females use Kashmiri for printing invitations.
### TABLE 3.12
Percentage wise distribution of the use of Kashmiri, Urdu and English by males/females of educational class 3 (Professionals)

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Urdu and English languages are taught formally throughout the state. Thus, it is obvious that these two languages must be playing a good role in formal settings and in communication through writing. The major development that we have noticed is that the Kashmiri language, which is neither taught in schools nor used officially, still has found its role in communication through writing by the respondents belonging to the occupations: office goers, housewives and students. Along with the age groups 1 and 2, age group 3 has shown a significant increase in writing aspect. A small percentage of professional and literate class respondents make use of Kashmiri for writing, but at the same time, we have noticed that females of professional class do not use Kashmiri at all.

One more striking feature that we have come across after the analysis of the present chapter was that females of all classes do not listen to radio broadcast programmes in any considered language. The single reason behind this result may be the maximum use of TV sets.
Figure 3.1

Figure 3.2