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Preservation of culture through promotion of linguistic Cinema in India: A critical analysis

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Abstract

In India, cinema is very near to the lives of people or we can say that it is in the heart of the people. The large screen provides an alternative, an escape from the realities of day-to-day life. People cry, laugh, sing, dance and enjoy emotions through cinema. The Cinema of India comprises of films made from corner to corner in India. Film has huge acclaim in the nation. Upwards of 1800 motion pictures in various languages are framed in consistently. The quantity of movies made and the quantity of tickets are selling. Indian film is the biggest film industry on the planet in 2011 over 3.5 billion tickets were sold over the world. Indian movies have an expansive all through Southern Asia and are realistic in standard films crosswise over different pieces of Asia, Europe, the Greater Middle East, North America, Eastern Africa, and somewhere else. Indian film is viewed as the world's biggest film industry with profound respect to the quantity of movies it produce and the quantity of individuals working inside the film government. Indian film and Western film work as indicated by extremely different spending plan.

The word Bollywood is misconstrued with Indian film as a whole alludes just to the Hindi-language industry in the city of Mumbai. There are a few diverse provincial film ventures all through the nation each in an alternate language. The most celebrated ones are Tamil–Kollywood, Telugu–Tollywood, and motion pictures in other provincial dialects like Kannada, Bengali, Marathi, Punjabi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Bhojpuri and some more.

Indian Cinema appreciated in the mid twentieth century during the globe. Unlike theatre performance, cinema has historically been, and continues to be, reasonably priced for the common man. Cinema permitted for films to relate social struggles and portray daily life in the city for broad audience. India's independence the new state had many stories to tell, and the newfound voice to do it. The cinema was the form of inexpensive entertainment, and the industry respond to this need by produce films that catered to popular culture. India continues to be the largest producer of films in the world. Numerous movies keep the spectator with overall topics, engaging tunes, and fun move numbers. The twenty million countries go to the film every day, and can be seen as India's religion with the huge after and solid association with Indian culture, languages and character here.

Keywords: linguistic Cinema, Bay of Bengal, Telugu and Bengali film industry

Introduction

Linguistics cinema in India

India is the seventh largest country by area which bounded by the Indian Ocean on the south, the Arabian Sea on the southwest and Bay of Bengal on the southeast. India has 28 States and 9 Union Territories, who have own different cultures and languages. According to Census of India, India has 122 major languages and 1599 other languages in form of dialects. India has own big cinema industry which is famous and good reputation in the world. India cinema is the oldest and the largest industry in the world. Indian cinema is made in 20+ different languages which are related to different cultures and states.

According to culture and languages peoples have different emotions and feelings. The Indian film industry is different just like Indian culture. So Indian cinema made in different languages on the basis of regional languages. The Indian Cinema are made in Hindi, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Assamese, Gujarati, Marathi, Kashmiri, Dogri, Punjabi, Konkani, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani, Garhwali and many more different languages used in Indian cinema. Because the Indian peoples they understand mostly own regional language. In India, every regional and linguistics cinema have own different name or film industries nicknames like Hindi linguistics cinema also known as “Bollywood”, “Pollywood” is the Punjabi Cinema industry, “Mollywood” is the Malayalam cinema industry, “Tollywood” is the Telugu and Bengali film industry.

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Like that "Hollywood" film industry is for the English linguistic films which is the part of abroad. Indian film industry is influenced by Hollywood. But now the "Bollywood" is very famous and spread out all over the world. Bollywood film industry is the largest and most powerful branch in Indian film industry. Because Hindi language is the most common language in India which is understood by every corner in India.

The Indian cinema is very broad multi-cultural and languages based medium. Culture means have different wearing sense, different eating sense, different sheltering sense, different languages, emotions, feelings and believes. In view of this multi-cultural and languages features Indian cinema are made in different languages and regional culture. The concept of linguistic cinema is to spread and sustain the language of particular culture, we must understand that the media is the part of a culture because without media culture can't be promote and preserve so that in view of this collation media became the part of culture. Cinema cultivates values and culture among the generations through Music, Dances, Acting, Painting and with the help of other forms of art. In view of this statement we can say that cinema is the combination of art. But when we talk about the language based cinema in India, it's become a big phenomenon in India, because in India almost every language has their own Film Industry with a big numbers of viewers and followers. The concept of linguistic cinema is to transfer the culture, rites, civilization from one generation to next generation. Due to this powerful medium the next generation can learn about their culture, rites and civilization. In India, the linguistic cinema is the main cinema industry, because it is full of human emotion and Indian art and less in dialogues.

India is one of the largest film industries in the world. In India many languages are spoken according to regions, states and culture. India has many states from top to bottom which have different culture and languages. So movies are produced in different languages in India. Every year thousands of movies are produced in India. Indian movies are made in different regions such as Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Telangana etc. Indian Cinema is produced in more than 20 languages. But the major languages are Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Bengali and Hindi. Here we are discussing some of them.

Kashmiri: Jammu & Kashmir is the top most state in the country map, Kashmir is also known as the Vale of Kashmir. It is covered from Himalayan Mountains. In Jammu & Kashmir mainly Kashmiri and Dogri languages are spoken and the cinema also produced in both languages. The first feature film was "Mainz Raat" released in 1964 directed by Jagji ram Pal. "Shayar-e-Kashmir Mahjoor" was released in 1972, a biography of Kashmiri poet Mahjoor. And the first Kashmiri digital film in 2006 was "Akh Daleel Loolech" (Love Story) directed by Aarshad Mushtaq. Many Television films (Rasool Mir, Habba Khatoon) and Documentaries have been produced in Kashmir. Kashmir is the shooting destination and adorable place for Bollywood films.

Punjabi: Punjab's Cinema began in 1928 with silent feature film. The first silent film was "Daughters of Today"

produced by G.K. Mehta and directed by Shankradev Arya. In 1932, first sound movie "Heer Ranjha" was released. Since then with the starting of Punjabi Cinema, the Punjabi industry produced and directed many films every decades. In 1930s "Pind ki Kudi", "Heer Sial", in 1940s "Lachhi", "Mundri", "Pheray", many such films have been produced in every decade.

Marathi: The Marathi Film Industry is the oldest in India, which co-existing with powerful Bollywood in Mumbai. The first Marathi film was released in 1912 "Shree Pundalik". This film industry was claiming among its filmography Raja Harishchandra, the country's first feature film. Now continually producing acclaimed films and the Marathi Film Industry has chosen an important space in the cinema, the Marathi film industry become most influential regional industry.

Bhojpuri: The Bhojpuri Cinema's history was started in 1963 with film "Ganga Maiyya Tohe Piyari Chadhaibo" which was produced by Biswanath Prasad Shahabadi and directed by Kundan Kumar. After that in the upcoming decades many films were produced such as "Bidesiya" (Foreigner) directed by S.N. Tripathi in 1963, "Ganga" in 1965, "Mai" (Mom) directed by Rajkumar Sharma in 1989, "Hamar Bhauji" (My Brother's Wife) in 1983, many films were produced in Bhojpuri Language. And many major stars of Bollywood cinema like Amitabh Bachchan, Mithun Chakrabarty have worked in Bhojpuri Cinema. Many Bhojpuri film directors works for Bhojpuri cinema such as Satish Jain, Santosh Mishra, Rajkumar R. Pandey, Rajnish Mishra, and actors and actresses work worked with Bhojpuri Cinema such as Vinay Anand, Biraj Bhatta, Manoj Bhawuk, KK Goswami, Rani Charterjee, Rashami Desai, Amrapali Dubey, Rinku Ghosh and many more personalities contribute his life in Bhojpuri cinema.

Assamese: The Assamese cinema industry was established in 1935. The first movie in Assamese Language was "Joymoti" produced and directed by Jyoti Prasad Agarwala. Assamese linguistic cinema is seen mainly in Assam. Assamese cinema has successes artist and long history but even Assamese Cinema could not take place in National Awards. In 1930s the film "Joymoti" was financially lossed but even the next film "Indramalati" was released in 1939. The Assamese cinema industry were produced many films in every upcoming decade. But in 2000s, many popular films such as "Hiya Diya Niya", "Nayak", "Daag" made by Director Munin Barua Actor Jatin Bora and Musician Zubeen Garg. Further in 2010s many blockbuster films were released like "Raam dhenu", "Mission China". And in 2018 Assamese cinema released "Village Rockstars" produced and directed by Rima Das, won the Best Feature Film 'Swarna kamal' Award at the 65th National Film Awards in Delhi. After that Assamese cinema, industry get new way in the successful industry.

Rajasthani: The Rajasthani Cinema was introduced in 1942 with film "Nijarano". The first blockbuster Rajasthani movie was "Baba sa Ri Ladli" by B.K. Adarsh in 1961 which is first Rajasthani movie with songs filmed in colour. Before 1995 the number of films was produced but after this year the production of Rajasthani films has been low, due to lack of promotion and poor production quality. Many film

producers and directors worked with Rajasthani cinema such as B.K. Adarsh, Ram Raj Nahta, Bharat Nahta, Bhanu Prakash Rathi, Nawal Mathur, Mohan Singh Rathore, Mohan Kataria, Ajit Singh, Jatin Kumar Agarwal.

Garhwali: Uttarakhand is the Garhwali and Kumaoni culture based state. In Uttarakhand, Garhwali and Kumaoni both the languages are speaking by the peoples. After year of struggle, Uttarakhand began the film industries in 1980s. The first feature film “Jagwal” (Wait) produced by Parashar Gaur released on 4th May 1983 at Mavalankar Hall in Delhi. After produced the film “Jagwal”, Not only created a history but also gave a new identity to Garhwali culture. In 1980s, the number of films were directed and produced such as “Kavi Sukh Kavi Dukh in 1984”, “Ghar Jawain in 1986”, “MeghaAa in 1987”, “Raibaar in 1990”. After such struggle many films were produced in 1990s and 2000s such as “Bantwara in 1992”, “Beti Bwari in 1996”, “Teri Saun in 2003”, “Aunsi ki Raat in 2004”, “Meri Ganga Holite Memu Aali in 2006”, “Cheli in 2006”. The “Teri Saun” Garhwali movie reminded of the era of Uttarakhand movement. The film presented the colour of love and violence in front of audience.

Haryanvi: Haryanvi Cinema introduced in 1973 in black and white form. The first Haryanvi film was “Beera Shera” released in 1973. And next film as well as coloured film was “Har phool Jaat Julani Aala” released in 1974, but at that time the lack of publicity of films, the films were unsuccessful and the production stopped for many years in Haryana. In 1979, director Shyam Benegal came back and shoots his short film “Karishi Pandit” and “Chamatkar”. After that in 1983 the Haryanvi Film production released his third film “Bahurani” by J.P. Kaushik, and the Haryanvi Film Production took a new direction and became popular. In 1984, a financially successful film was “Chandrawal” by Jayant Prabhakar which is most popular in many states. In 2000, film “Laado” directed by Ashwini Chaudhary, won the Indira Gandhi Award for Best Debut film of a Director at National Film Award. Before this in 1990s many film were produced and released. In 2016 a film “Satrangi” won the 63th National Film Award for the best Haryanvi film. Haryanvi Actors and Directors Jagat Jakhar, Neeraj, Gurdaas Maan, Satyajeet, Raja Bundela, Ashutosh Rana, Arun Bali, Uttam Kumar, Rajeev Bhatia, Sundeep Sharma contributed his life in Haryanvi Cinema.

Konkani: Konkani language is one of the languages of India, which is spoken in mainly in Goa, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala. Konkani cinema is made in Konkani language. The first film of Konkani cinema was “Sukhi konn” by GMB Rodrigues in 1949 but this film was not released. After that in 1950 the film “Mogacho Anvddo” was released, which is produced and directed by Al Jerry Braganza. In Konkani cinema industry Al Jerry Braganza is also called ‘The Father of Konkani Cinema’. Some Konkani films are “Sukhachem Sopon, Amchem Noxib, Nirmonn, Jivit Amchem Oxem, Mog ani Moipas, Suzanne and Padri”. A total of 145 feature films in Konkani language were released.

Malayalam: Basically the Malayalam language spoken in Kerala, the Malayalam cinema started from Kerala. The Malayalam cinema started in 1928 but the first permanent

theatre in Kerala was established in 1913. The production of first Malayalam language’s film “Vigathakumaran” started in 1928, which is directed and produced by J.C. Daniel, who is also known as the Father of Malayalam cinema. The second film “Marthanda Varma” produced by R. Sundar Raj in 1933. Malayalam cinema became popular day by day and the Malayalam film industry produced number of films in every decade. In 1950s, “Jeevitha Nouka (1951)”, “Newspaper Boy (1955)”, In 1960s, “Neelakkuyil”, “Odayil Ninnu”, “Bhargavi Nilayam”, “Chemmeen” and “Murappennu”. In 1961 the first colour film in Malayalam cinema was “Kandam Bacha Coat”. And the upcoming period of Malayalam cinema became changed which have introduced several new trends to the Malayalam industry. Malayalam cinema becomes also popular in Sri Lanka. Because the Malayalam, cinema shared his culture and showed similarities.

Telugu: The Telugu language spoken in Telangana. The Telugu cinema was firstly originated with silent films in 1912. And the film “Anusha Adusumalli” released in 1921 by Raghupathi Venkaiah Naidu. And Talkie movies production started in 1931 and released in 1932. The first Talkie film was “Bhakta Prahlada” by H.M. Reddy, who also directed the first south Indian film.

Tamil: The Tamil Film Industry is the second largest film industry in India in terms of revenue and distribution. The head quarter is located in Chennai. The Tamil film Industry hasn’t famous in the state of Tamil Nadu and across the South India, but also in the southeast Asia, Europe, Africa and North America.

Bengali: Bengali cinema refers to Bengali language film industry. Bengali cinema is based in Kolkata. The first film produced by Bengali cinema was 1919, a silent movie named “Billwamangal” was released.

Hollywood V/S Bollywood V/S Linguistic Cinema

India, when anybody hears the name of this country, the very first thing strikes in our mind is richness of its culture, the bound of togetherness after having heterogeneity in cast and religion. Cinema plays a key role in acknowledging the mass about the contrast of culture, cast, religion and other social issues. It is the most influential armour to express, to spread and to apotheosis something in the form of entertainment. Bollywood Films like Rang De Basanti gave voice to youth against the nation’s corrupt politics and politicians, Gulaal exposed political and social controversies and the accidental prime minister shows the political ups and downs of a politician. The film Delhi-6 shows the love and togetherness of different castes and religions but in present scenario day by day, most of the commercial Bollywood films are just wanted to be in the race of earning maximum profits in the box office and for this they are sacrificing to showcase the Indian art and culture world-widely. So, as a result nowadays Indianness is missing in Indian Bollywood cinema’s which leads to Hollywoodization of Indian Cinema and nobody is bother about to neglect the languages in India which is land of the Languages.

We have to keep in mind that Languages are the key thing to communicate and to express feelings in an easy way. India is very rich in culture, art and literature. India is

having around 780 languages spoken in different states. The culture of India is losing its original tone by the western cultural trends influenced by the films which are inspired from the Hollywood and language is also not untouched by this Hollywoodization. Cinema is the most affected way to spread or to convey any information to the mass number of people. Bollywood cinema is so much influenced from western culture in present that the young generations is observing it and changed their way of talking and their gestures and postures are also affected by this. As for example young generation prefer to say "Hi", "Hello" by moving their hands in the air instead of saying "Pranam" or "Namaste" which is traditional form of greeting someone. As if it is not being cured then the hybridization of the culture and languages of India can surely omit the traditional, original essence and existence of Indian languages and culture.

Commencement of Bollywood

Dadasaheb Phalke was the unconfined first historically speaking full-length highlight film 'Raja Harishchandra' in 1913. The silent film was a great achievement. Dadasaheb was the maker as well as the executive, essayist, cameraman, proof reader, make-up craftsman and workmanship chief. Raja Harishchandra was the principal ever Indian film which was screened in London in 1914. Despite the fact that Indian Cinema's first big shot, Dadasaheb Phalke oversees and deals with the creation of twenty three movies from 1913 to 1918, the underlying development of the Indian Film Industry was not as quick as that of Hollywood. The new production companies emerge in the early 1920s. Films based on legendary and chronological truth and episode from Mahabharata and Ramayana conquered the 20s but Indian audiences also welcomed Hollywood movies, particularly the action films.

Birth of a new era

The quantity of movies being created saw a short decay during the World War II. Basically the birth of modern Indian Film industry took place around 1947. The stage witnessed an unprecedented and extraordinary change in the film industry. The well known film makers like Satyajit Ray and Bimal Roy made motion pictures which alarm on the endurance and every day torments of the lower class. The past and astonishing subject took a secondary lounge and the movies with social messages started to stand out. These movies depended on subjects, for example, prostitution, share, polygamy and other malpractices which were common issues in our society.

During the 1960s new executives like Ritwik Ghatak, Mrinal Sen, and others alert on the genuine shades of malice of the normal man. They directed some exceptional motion pictures which empower the Indian film industry to cut a specialty in the International film scenario. The 1950s and 1960s are consider to be the brilliant age throughout the entire existence of the Indian film and saw the ascent of some splendid entertainers like Guru Dutt, Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar, Meena Kumari, Madhubala, Nargis, Nutan, Dev Anand, Waheeda Rehman, among others.

About the Bollywood

The 1970s saw the commencement of Bollywood films. The crowd was captivated and hypnotized by the nature of on-screen characters like Rajesh Khanna, Dharmendra, Sanjeev

Kumar, Hema Malini, and numerous others. The most notable and fruitful chief, Manmohan Desai was consider by certain individuals as the dad of Masala motion pictures. The motion picture Sholay is the imaginative movie coordinated by Ramesh Sippy, got global honor as well as made Amitabh Bachchan a Superstar.

A few ladies chiefs like Meera Nair, Aparna Sen and others displayed their gifts during the 1980s. The 1990s saw a totally different cluster of entertainers like Shah Rukh Khan, Salman Khan, Madhuri Dixit, Aamir Khan, Juhi Chawla, Chiranjivi, and some more. This new sort of entertainers utilized imaginative method to improve their exhibitions which advance the Indian Film Industry. In 2008 was a noticeable year for the Indian film industry as A.R. Rahman got two foundation grants for best soundtrack for Slumdog Millionaire. The job of the out of the nation showcase in Bollywood film industry gathering is genuinely stunning. The around 30 film making organizations were arranged in National Stock Exchange of India in 2013. The multiplexes too have blast in India because of duty motivator. Indian film has turned into a vital part of our day by day life whether it is a local or a Bollywood motion picture. It has a significant task to carry out in our general public. Despite the fact that diversion is the catchphrase of Indian film it has unmistakably greater duty as it impacts the psyche of the spectators.

The Regional Linguistic Film Industry

The Regional film industry likewise made its own scratch. The first Bengali full length feature film 'Nal Damyanti' in 1917 was produced by J.F. Madan with Italian actor in the main leading roles. It was filmed by Jyotish Sarkar. The first silent South Indian full length feature film named 'Keechaka Vadham'. The motion picture was made by R. Nataraja Mudaliar of Madras. Dadasaheb Phalke's little girl Manadakini was the main female kid star who acted as the youngster Krishna in Phalke's 'Kaliya Mardan' in 1919. The first ever talkie film in Bengali was a 'Jamai Shashthi', which was screened in 1931 and produced by Madan Theaters Ltd. 'Kalidass' was the underlying Tamil talkie which was out in Madras on 31 October 1931 and directed by H.M. Reddy. Aside from Bengali and South Indian dialects local movies were additionally made in other language, for example, Assamese, Oriya, Punjabi, Marathi, and some more.

'Ayodhecha Raja' was the first Marathi movie which was directed by V. Shantaram in 1932. This film was made in twofold form. 'Ayodhya ka Raja' in Hindi and 'Ayodhecha Raja' in Marathi was the primary ever Indian talkie delivered by Prabhat Film Company in 1932.

The regional film industry is also having history of more than 100 years of film making like Bollywood but somewhere the region of Himachal Pradesh is still untouched by the filmmakers, for many years. The Himachal Pradesh is not having any specific place in the history of 100 years of regional film industry. The reason is still unknown but somewhere may be because the people of Himachal Pradesh do not wanted to compromise their tradition and cultural values. In 100 years of history of Indian Cinema the first film of Himachal Pradesh released world widely in 2017 named "Saanjh". The film was released in two languages which was Hindi and Pahaadi. The film was released in all states in the country. "Riston Ki Saanjh" was the name of the film which was released in

Hindi. The film was produced & directed by Mr. Ajay Saklani under the banner of the silent hills studio in collaboration with PCU films and Shaurya entertainment. The film Saanjh was based on the story of migration and loneliness of people they do left back on their homes. The story revolves around the development of relationship of a grandmother and her granddaughter which was left behind by her parents. The films also shows the loneliness of old aged people left behind by their children's, who migrated to other cities and states in search of jobs and for the fulfillment of daily needs. The film shows the daily life of local residents and the director also shows the tradition and culture of Himachal Pradesh.

The film 'Saanjh' won 2 International awards of Best Film and Award of Merits in film festivals held in California.

Another short film based on Himachal Pradesh was 'Pashi' made by Siddhart Chauhan. The film has been selected in many International and national film festival. The film 'Pashi' means a trap in the regional Pahari dialect spoken in Rohru (Nawar valley) especially around villages: Tikkar, Pujarli, Dhanoti and Khalawan. Pashi was an ancient concept used by villagers and children for hunting birds and other animals. Siddharth's childhood memories in his village Dhanoti (in Rohru) inspired him to make this film. The story of the film revolves around a young boy Chetan who learns about a technique of trapping birds from his old grandmother Savitri Ji and begins to practice it. His friend John, encourages him to go for the trapping birds while his mother is worried about his future.

Like Himachal Pradesh there are many states which have lots of literature and stories which can be showed as a film to highlight the culture and tradition of the states but its nightmare that film makers are not taking interest to showcase the art and culture of many hidden regions which was still to be unboxed.

Cinema to Preserve the Culture

Culture is the strong part of the people's lifestyle. Cinema affects their values, hopes, views, ideas, thinking and their loyalties. So it is necessary to preserving and understanding the cinema for changing the lifestyle or stable the living standard of their lives. Cinema is that particular medium whereby the Director or Producer shares the rituals, cultures and heritage of the society to one generation to another generation. Preservation of culture through cinema is very much essential in the society because it provides a sense of identity, living lifestyle, communication sense, dressing sense and changing the perception of future generation in positive sense. Therefore, the heritage and rituals need an important tool to protect them, which is possible by the linguistic cinema. The main purpose of Cinema is to reach the social cause, rituals, cultures heritage from one generation to another generation with the real sense of entertainment. Entertainment should be the method not objective.

Culture is the legacy of art, rituals and intangible characteristics of a communicator group or society, which have come from past generation and to maintain it in the present generation and for the future generation and it can preserve through the visual mediums speedily. Mr. Paul Damasane (Principal Director in the Rural Development, Preservation of culture and heritage ministry of Zimbabwe) has said that "films are important mediums that help in the promotion and preservation of culture and heritage. Cinema

is an essential medium that preserves culture and heritage and in the same way that preserve the country's history as well as preserve the country's rituals and culture heritage" His statement proves that if we want the preserve and protect our culture we have regulate the adultery cinema and have to support linguistic cinema in the country.

Conclusion

India is multi-cultural and multi linguistic country with different religions, different beliefs, art forms, festivals and rituals. India has legacy of rich heritage and art form and its modern mediums of communication get inspired by its history. In these mediums of communication Indian cinema is most effective and highest reached medium. Everyday more than four movies are produced and released. Though in this figure linguistic cinema is not included that is another big and powerful tool of communication for regions. Even this linguistic cinema is powerful instrument to preserve the culture, languages, believes, heritage, rituals, and rites of different regions and its mass.

It also transfers the culture and languages from one generation to another. This medium can be wisely used to communicate and deliver effective messages to the society. Through this research paper we came to know about the power and effectiveness of linguistic cinema in India.

We even came to know about the positive and negative effects of linguistic cinema in India and its culture. It is important to talk about the historical importance of cinema whereas commercial cinema's main aim is to entertain and earn profit but the main objective of cinema should be to transform the culture, rituals, art and heritage to next generation by imparting moral values and traditional customs.

The conclusion is that linguistic cinema has to work for the future by preserving its culture. There is even finding through this question, how do you see the importance of cinema in your state? Then respondents replied that local lack recourses and knowledge but if get directions then local cinema can do wonders. It can increase employment, preserve culture, language and rituals. In conclusion it can be said that linguistic cinema play an important role in India but it need to developed and flourish with the help of government and other technical support.

Suggestion

We have to thinks about the following points to grow up the linguistics cinema in India:

- Government should give permission and promotion for the linguistics cinema.
- Should give Technical and Financial support for grown up the industries.
- Should promote to stop the migration there.
- Should give additional incentives for Models, Actors, Film makers etc.
- Need to open advanced training centre.
- For promoting the linguistic cinema there need to help from government, like tax free cinema etc.
- Linguistic Film festivals should be organized on big level.
- Linguistic cinema award category must be introduced.

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