

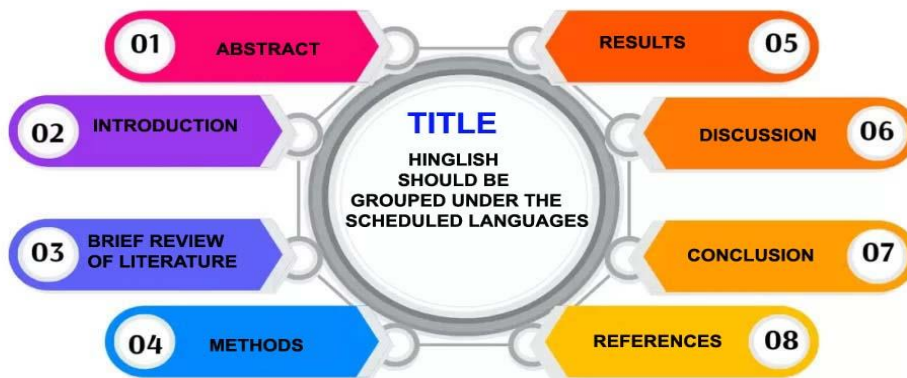
Hinglish Should Be Grouped Under The Scheduled Languages in India: A Survey

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Abstract

Nowadays Hinglish is the need of the hour. It is commonly used in social gatherings, families, in offices, in chat chats, in the titles of bollywood films, in songs, in the titles of T.V. shows. Data was collected that where and how much is the use of Hinglish done and it is important. One survey was done with the questions based on the use of Hinglish and its importance in communication. And the results were found in the favor that most of the time communication is not nicely possible without using Hinglish .With the observation of counting the English words in Hindi speech of Prime Minister, Mr. Narendra modi in Mann ki baat, program broadcasted from Akashwani, the increased use of Hinglish in his three tenures was found With this paper we wish that voice should reach to many and efforts should be made to make Hinglish a scheduled language.



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Introduction

According to the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, there are 121 languages in all, in India. There are two categories in which the 121 languages are presented: the languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution[2], which consists of 22 languages, and the languages not included in the Eighth Schedule, which consists of 99 languages plus the category "total of other languages," which includes all other languages and mother tongues that either did not have enough information to identify them based on the available linguistic data, or returned fewer than 10,000 speakers overall.

The mash-up of Hindi and English that is commonly spoken in India is called "Hinglish." Naturally, since the British Raj [11], English has been widely used in India and continues to be a highly common language there. English has remained the language of the business, education, and technology sectors in India, where the majority of educated Indians speak it fluently. Hindi is one of the official languages of the Republic of India. It makes sense that people would speak both Hindi and English in a country like India, where Hindi is the common tongue and English is a necessary skill for success. What's amazing, though, is that people in the area now speak a hybrid of the two languages known as Hinglish,[4] which is almost universal. The aim of this research paper is to prove that Hinglish has achieved a very good place and its roots are very deep so it should get the position of scheduled languages in India. [1,3,5,6,7,8,9,10]

Brief review of literature

Having a look on the entry of languages in constitution, so in 1950, 14 languages were included in the Constitution at the initial stage. They were Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. Then came the 21st Constitutional Amendment Act and in 1967 Sindhi was added with the 71st Constitutional Amendment Act in 1992 Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were also included and in 2003 with 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santali were added in the list of languages in constitution In 96th Constitutional Amendment Act The spelling Oriya was changed and it became Odia now 22 languages are in the list of scheduled languages They are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.

Individuals in Jaipur, Mumbai, and Chennai had a normal English level comparative to a few European nations like Finland or Luxembourg. On the other hand, cities like Varanasi, Agra, and Aligarh had capability scores lower than the Law based Republic of Congo; the lowest-ranking nation in the 2023 edition of the English Proficiency Index There's a gigantic contrast in English abilities over Indian cities. This distinction stands when comparing the cities by capability score as well as CEFR level. By and large, the individuals most likely to talk English in India are the youth, those with a higher instruction, those with a higher wage, and those living in urban zones. This partition in English aptitudes isn't astounding when considering the part and status of English in the nation. English remains a vital resource in both the Indian economy, as well as the worldwide economy. The English dialect is most common in formal settings, such as higher instructive teach, national media, and white-collar employments. But the issue is that English is not the mother tongue of numerous so they blend Hindustani words in it and feel comfortable in talking.

At the time when the Constitution was enacted, the list of languages was given. The Government of India should take measures for the development of these languages, only then they can grow in richness and they will become more useful means of communication in modern India. It is also seen that a candidate appearing in an examination use the language of his choice as the medium in which he or she feels comfortable. So the need is now new language i.e. Hinglish can be added through constitutional amendments. May be at the time of Making of Constitution, It was not easy to give the status of scheduled language to every language, because of so many tribal languages, many family languages, many caste languages etc. But now seeing the need one committee can be formed for putting Hinglish in the list of scheduled languages

It can be observed very easily that if the hindrance is put on Indians to speak only in Hindi and not to use any English word or vice versa, it is said to speak only in English without using any Hindustani word, it will not be an easy task. With the time, while using the language, the words of other language are mixed with that language and in this manner a new language is formed. In the same manner, we see that Hinglish is formed and it is becoming very popular.[28] The use of second language is very much important while teaching in the classrooms and in India, at many places, English is the second language so the words of English are also used.[27] The formal way of English learning in India can be with the help of learning grammar, but in implicit way people understand and learn language very easily and Hinglish plays great role in it.[29] It can be proved that nowadays in almost all the fields people are comfortable in speaking Hinglish. By these examples, it is clear that in different fields Hinglish has made its place.

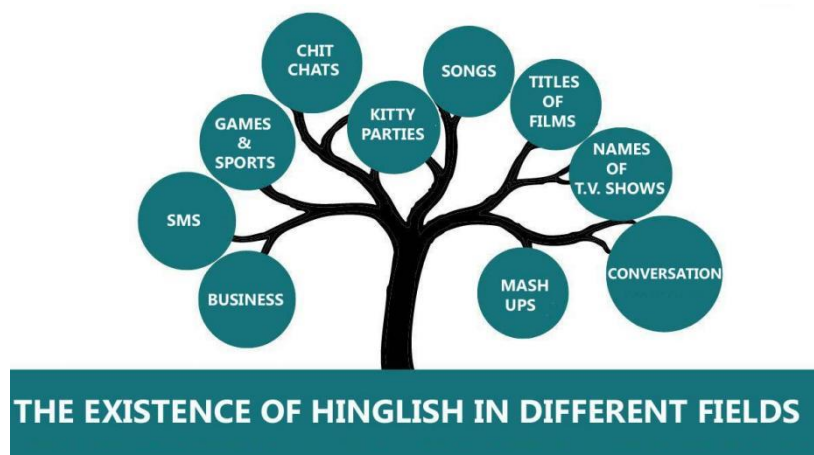


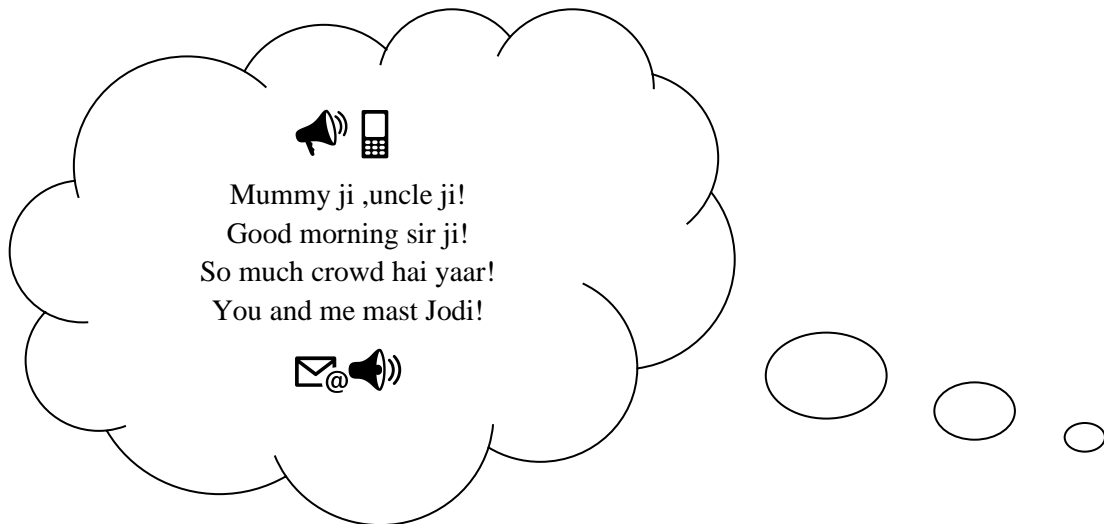
Figure 2

Hinglish is a common tongue found in casual discussions and **chatting** where a combination of Hindi and English expressions is utilized together in the same context, it is called code-mixing. There are numerous cases as 'Zara roko guys', 'shubhkamnaye to you', 'fikar not beta' or 'what is this gadbad' etc.. Code blending is very common in bilingual and multilingual social groups, particularly in India.[13,14,15,17,18]

In **business** field, [12] Hinglish is becoming very popular in India, particularly a large number of consumers believe on the internet for information of products, and companies prefer to Hinglish to attract audiences. Research has been made that the use of Hinglish has been increasing the percentage of users preferring Hinglish content has also grown. In advertisements Hinglish is common as[19]

Come on girls, waqt hai shine karne ka! -Sunsilk 📞
Life ho to aisi! – Coca Cola 🍷
Pal banaye magical!– Lays 🍷
Hum mein hai hero ! – Hero Motocorp 🏍️
What your bahana is ? – McDonalds. 🍴

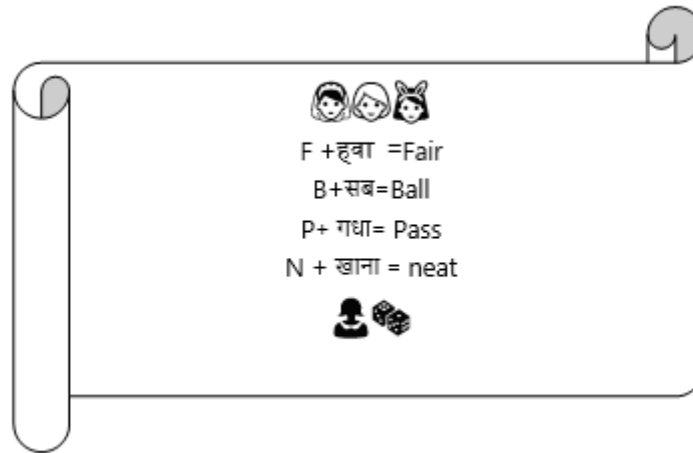
The language of SMS is no doubt is most of the time Hinglish



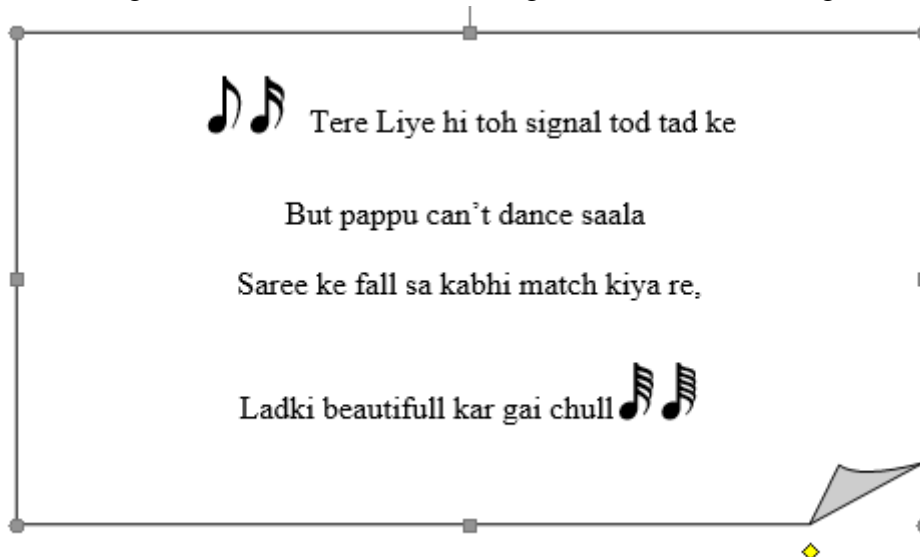
In India in **Sport grounds**invideogames, Hinglish can be heard very frequently. Some examples are

🏏 Achhi bat and ball hai!
Tera throw sahi nahi tha!
Aree!!! Fast kar dude
Teri service par try kar! 🏏

In kitty parties Hinglish is at the peak even Hinglish words games are played for example



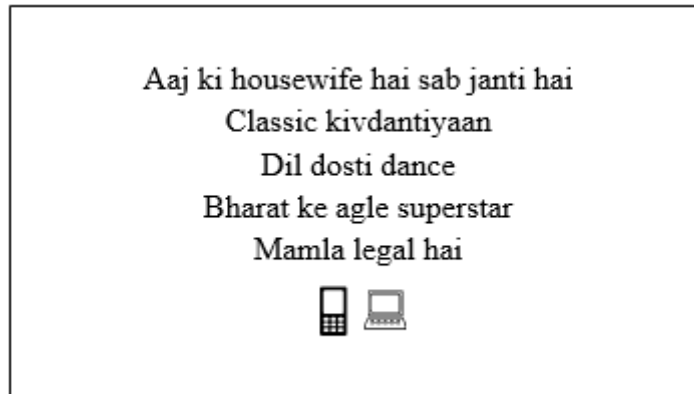
In bollywood songs the mixture of Hindi and English words is becoming a fashion[16]



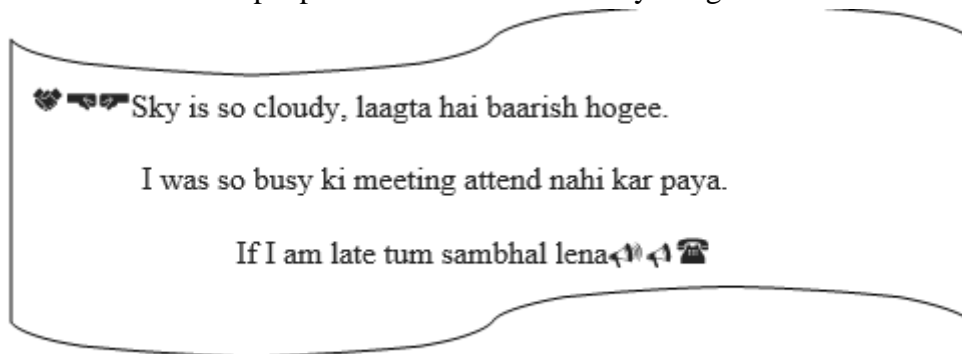
Hinglish is also very common at the time of giving titles to the bollywood movies [20]



Like Movies the names of T.V. shows are also in Hinglish



In conversation with the people of different fields many Hinglish sentences were found.



In mash-up songs English lines and Hindi lines of songs are being merged.



Method

In this paper An observation has been made on the use of Hinglish in the popular program of akashwani, Mann ki baat by honorable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi. In his 1st tenure in month October 2014 in the 1st program, he mixed 8 English words in Hindi. These were: 1 social media par, 2 Upload karenge, 3 Anek fabrics, 4 Anek companies, 5 Bhale handkerchief ko ya bedsheets, 6 Especially abled child, 7 Skill development, 8 Dustbin hona chahiye.

In December 2014, he mixed 20 words of English while speaking Hindi. He used: 1 Drugs Nasha, 2 Psycho sociomedical problem, 3 Handle karna padega, 4 Police department ko kaha, 5 Toll free helpline, 6 3D hai, 7 Drug Mafia, 8 Ek vacuum hai, 9 Cool style me, 10 No kahne reject karne, 11 Begining mein

hi, 12 Discipline hona chahie, 13 doctor ke prescription, 14 Cough syrup, 15 Modern life jite Hain, 16 Celebrities ko, 17 Drug free, 18 co sponsor, 19 Advance shubhkamnayen, 20 Regional language me.

In his 2nd tenure in the month of December 2019, 35 times, he mixed English words in his Hindi speech,. He spoke 1 millennium hai, 2 Gen zed kehte hain, 3 fit ho gai, 4 social generation, 5 system ko follow, 6 properly respond na Karen, 7 cinema theatre mein, 8 video viral ho jata hai, 9 my faith in modern generation, 10 energy se bhara hai, 11 decade yuvaon ka hai, 12 Rock par antar Dhyam, 13 tourist destination, 14 college mein University mein, 15 alumni meet, 16 purpose yeh hai, 17 sports kaksh health centre, 18 health awareness women health, 19 local kharidne ka aagrah, 20 skill development, 21 trade mein prashikshan, 22 training ke bad corporate house mein, 23 interesting comments, 24 astronomy ko yuvaon mein, 25 vishay ke experts, 26 solar eclipse, 27 philosophical aur mathematical, 28 calculation kaise kar sakte hain, 29 prachin navigation, 30 hamare initiatives, 31 telescope hai, 32 research karne ke liye motivate karte Hain, 33 calculus, 34 stargazing se badhava milta hai, and 35 Southern productive rahe.

In his 1st Mann ki baat of his 3rd tenure on 30 June 2024, he mixed 56 times English words in his Hindi address to public .He spoke: 1 Man ki baat ki spirit, 2 Positive asar, 3 Appeal ki hai, 4 Photo ke sath, 5 Social media per, 6 Plant for mother ke sath, 7 Kerala online bikri, 8 Society, 9 Entrepreneurship ki missal, 10 Bamboo handicraft, 11 Retail outlet, 12 Local ke liye vocal, 13 Athletes, 14 रू०० competition, 15 Shooting mein, 16 Men or women dono honge, 17 qualify, 18 Shooter bahne, 19 Category mein compete karenge, 20 Alag levels, 21 World 12 championship, 22 Chess, 23 Medals bhi jitenge, 24 Cheer 4 Bharat, 25 Momentum ko banaen, 26 Bharat ka magic, 27 Audio clip play kar raha hun, 28 National radio per karykram, 29 Filmen hamari, 30 Indian heritage, 31 Indian arrival day, 32 Naye records, 33 Common yoga protocol, 34 Instruct Kiya, 35 Photo competition, 36 Beaches per, 37 Marble statue, 38 Complex, 39 Yoga session, 40 Special camp, 41 Observation, 42 Local product ko global hote, 43 dekhte, 44 Aroma ke liye, 45 Awards mile, 46 Local product, 47 Snow peas, 48 Unique products, 49 My product my pride, 50 Is bulletin mein, 51 All India radio, 52 Vad vivad ke session, 53 Sanskrit weekend, 54 Is episode mein, 55 Positivity se Jude, 56 Share karte rahe.

By this observation it can clearly be proven that even our Prime Minister is not away from the use of Hinglish and with the data it can be stated that use of Hinglish is increasing in his speech with the time, so for a common man it is not easy to be away from the use of Hinglish.

The mixing of language is not a new thing and the mixing of Hindi and English words is popular from the time of British Raj [26] In case of bilingual and multilingual speakers and many more places. Speakers of Hindi unreservedly blend English words and sentences with Hindi, making the dialect basically an oblivious code-switching endeavor. The lion's share of Hinglish speakers just utilizes the most viable words and expressions from each dialect to express their thoughts; they are ignorant that they are flipping back and forward. People can express their emotions well and they feel more comfortable while speaking mixed language [25] As the dialect picks up footing, it is anticipated that local speakers of Hinglish will before long outperform English speakers in India. In reality, in arrange for British negotiators to carry out their obligations in the country effectively, they have as of late gotten official informational to learn Hinglish. Hinglish, in differentiate to other English-language mashups (like the Japanese wonder known as English), is a totally modern tongue that is simple to get it once the source dialects is found. It is not an illustration of a terrible interpretation creating entertaining comes about. It picks up more and more social cash as it spreads, and at this point, it appears improbable that

any endeavor to halt it or restrain its development would be compelling. It is also true that Hindi does not lose its beauty even many English words are added to it [22]

It is also true that in the past, a very high propagation of Hinglish language had been with such ease and could not have been avoided too within a society in India where Likes or Dislikes and Comments were the only mode of communication in social media. This is more clearly seen, heard, and prevalent in practically every aspect of popular culture, including movies, sales and marketing, politics, education, and government. The Hinglish language is currently a vital tool in all of the aforementioned fields across the Indian subcontinent.

More than just a self-mother tongue, Hinglish has demonstrated itself to be more widely used and pertinent when it comes to self-protection and self-safeguarding within the more sophisticated current generation. It is also an obvious way to be mixed with an internationally acclaimed language like English.

This is unquestionably a modern method of thinking that has been developed in minds with evolving attitudes toward a long life within the current generation's society. The widespread use of Hinglish will pose a "Great Challenge" to the survival of the current standard Hindi language across the Indian subcontinent in the near future given this actual background.

A list of issues [or challenges] that arise from the regular use of Hinglish in various Hindi-speaking communities could be made.

1) With the combination of new technological advancements and globalization, "Hinglish" may prove to be the most enticing language. Because of this, the current generation becomes less proficient in the study of the authentic, standard Hindi language, which is consequently restricted to works of literature and books from earlier publications. When interacting with Hinglish speakers, monolingual Hindi speakers who want to demonstrate their affiliation with the identity, background, and outlook associated with Hinglish—that is, higher status, more modern will synchronistically shift towards Hinglish. There isn't much difference between Monolingual English and Hinglish in terms of prestige, but given limited English access, this is their only shift-based option with limited English insertions. Due to limited access to English, Hindi monolinguals' interactions with either of the other two classes will, in the long run, result in Hinglish conversion rather than bilingual conversion.

Hinglish speakers, because they lack full proficiency in Monolingual Hindi and English, will synchronically demonstrate no shift-based convergence to Monolingual practices with interlocutors using Monolingual Hindi or English, and because of relative prestige (fitness), they will not diachronically convert to Monolingual Hindi status.[23]

Hindi/English Bilinguals, when interacting with Hindi Monolinguals, may synchronically shift to Monolingual Hindi but will not diachronically convert to the Hindi Monolingual class given the prestige and tangible job advantages their English competence offers. If only one language is used, it becomes tough for many to understand so they understand with the help of translation. Many useful datasets are also made for the help of translation.[24] The use of words of both the language Hindi and English makes the language easy to be understood by the person knowing any of the two language.

We, also prepared 10 questions based on the use of Hinglish in India and took the opinion of more than 50 people from different places of India. The questions were asked on the platform of Google Forms.

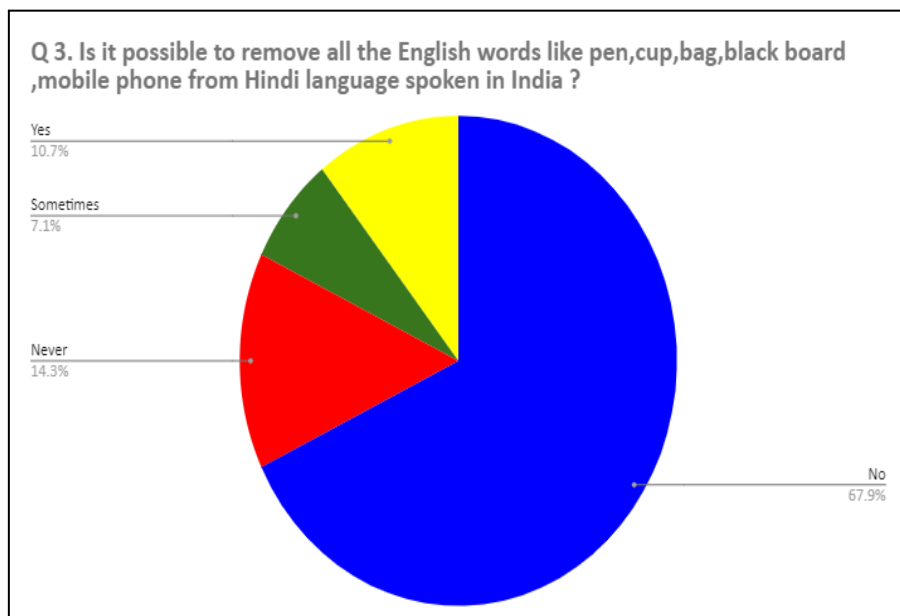
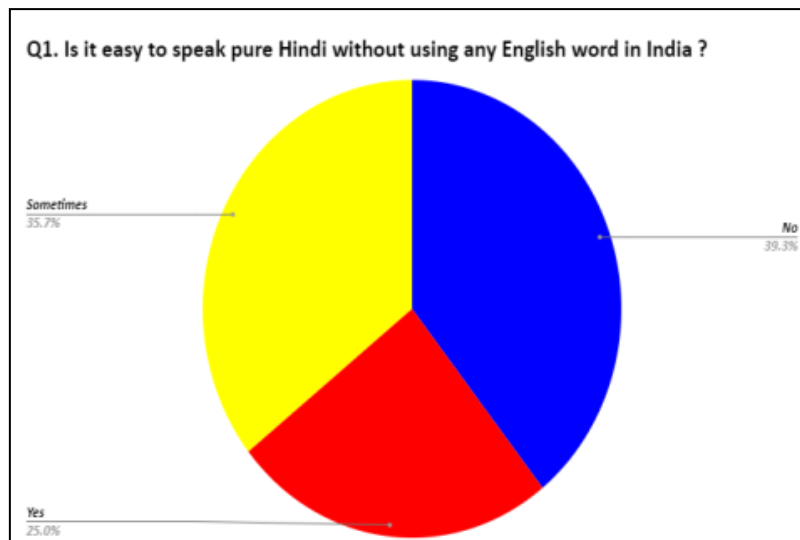
The questions were as follows:

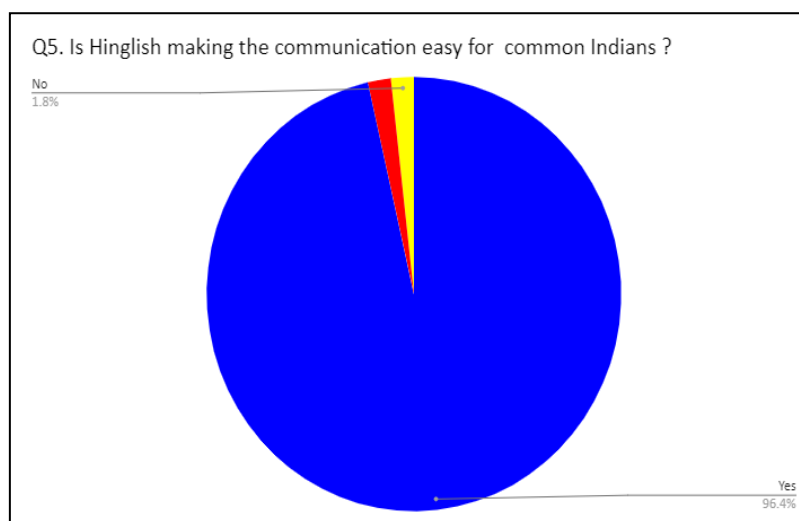
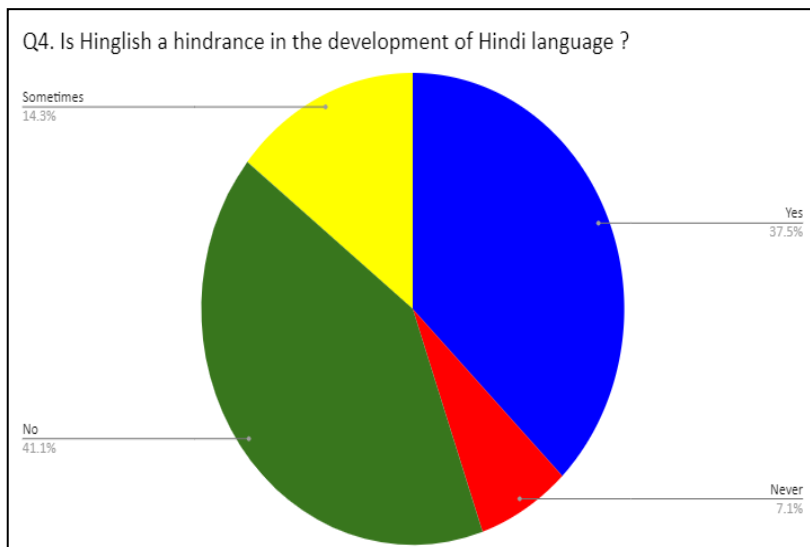
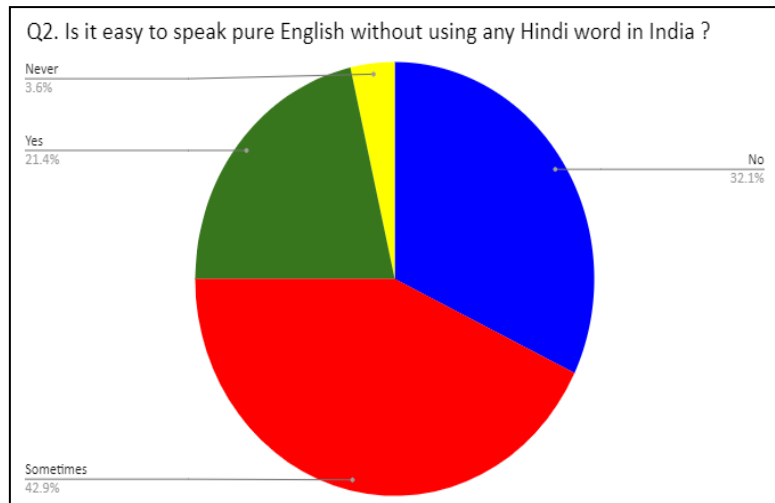
Q1 Is it easy to speak pure Hindi without using any English word in India?

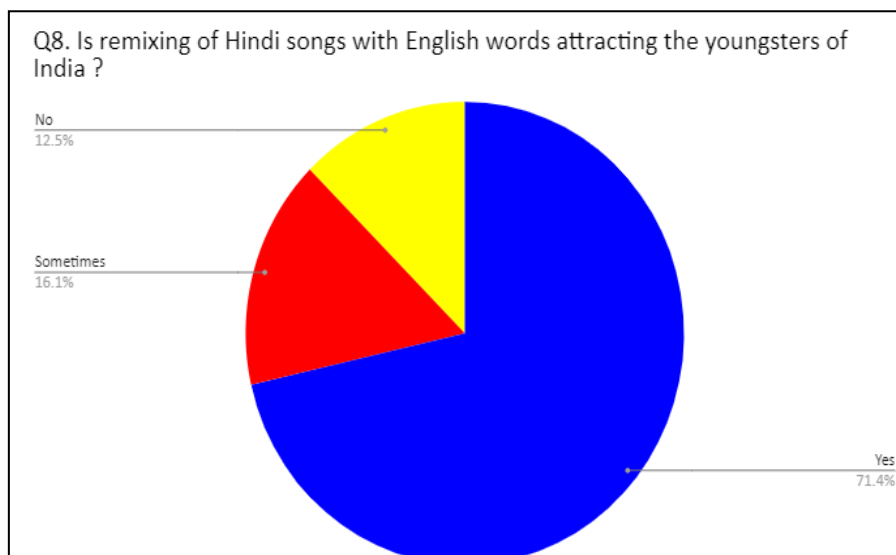
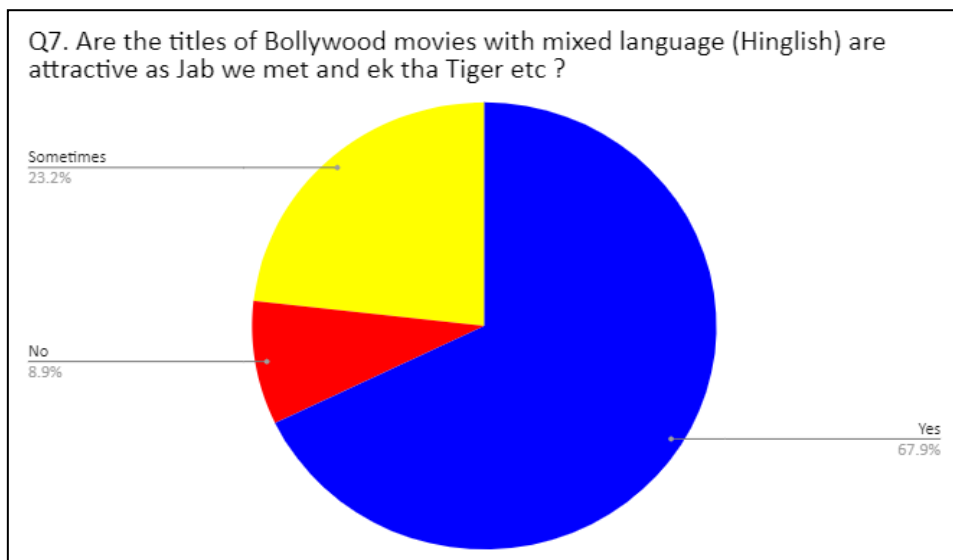
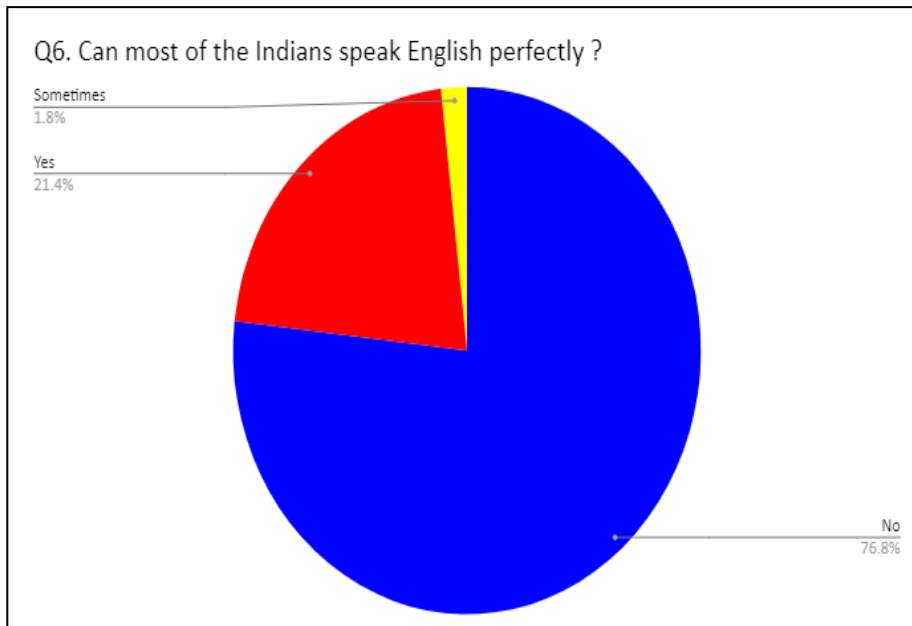
Q2 Is it easy to speak pure English without using any Hindi word in India?

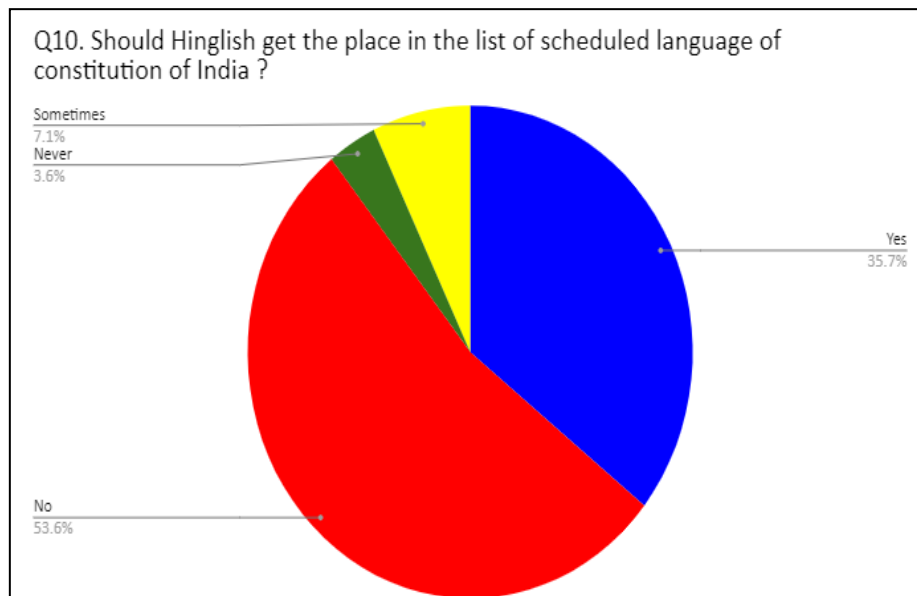
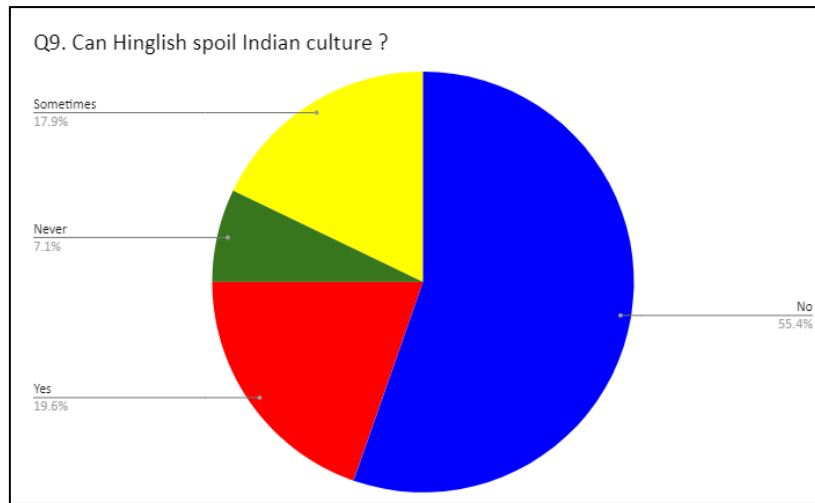
- Q3 Is it possible to remove all the English words like pen,cup,bag,black board ,mobile phone from Hindi language spoken in India?
- Q 4 Is Hinglish a hindrance in the development of Hindi language?
- Q 5 Is Hinglish making the communication easy for common Indians?
- Q 6 Can most of the Indians speak English perfectly?
- Q 7 Are the titles of Bollywood movies with mixed language (Hinglish) are attractive as Jab we Met and ek tha Tiger etc?
- Q8 Is remixing of Hindi songs with English words attracting the youngsters of India?
- Q9 Can Hinglish spoil Indian culture?
- Q10 Should Hinglish get the place in the list of scheduled language of constitution of India?

Results:









In reply of **first** question, 25% people said yes, **39.3%** said **no**, 35.7% said sometimes, and 0.0% said never. In reply of **second** question, 21.4% said yes, 32.1% said no, **42.9%** said **sometimes** and 3.6% said never. In reply of **third** question, **67.9%** people said **no**, 14.3% said never, 10.7% yes, 7.1% sometimes. In answer to **fourth** question, **41.1%** people said **no**, 37.5% said yes, 14.3% people said sometimes and 7.1% said never. In response to **fifth** question, 96.4% people said **yes**, 1.8% said sometimes 1.8% said no 0% said never. In reply of **sixth** question, **76.8%** said **no**, 21.4% said yes, 1.8% said sometimes and 0% said never. In response to **seventh** question, **67.9%** people said **yes** 23.2% said sometimes, 8.9% said no and 0% said never. In the answers of **eighth** question **71.4%** people said **yes**, 16.1% said sometimes, 12.5% said no and 0% said never. In reply of **ninth** question, **55.4%** said **no**, 19.6% said yes, 17.9% sometimes and 7.1% said never. In response to **tenth** question **53.6%** said **no**, 35.7% said yes, 7.1% said sometimes and 3.6% said never.

Discussion

It is clear from the results that most of the people believe that it is difficult to speak pure Hindi without using English words but sometimes it is possible to speak English without speaking Hindi words. Most of

the people believe that it is not possible to remove very popular English words from Hindi language as they have become the part of hindi language .people also believe that Hinglish is not a hindrance in the development of Hindi language. More than 95 % people believe that use of Hinglish is making the communication easy .Most of people believe that most of the time Indians are not perfect in speaking pure English In the titles of Bollywood movies people are getting attraction with the use of Hinglish and hindi songs with merged English words attract the youngsters a lot. Most of the people say that the use of Hinglish cannot spoil Indian culture .But approx 50% people believe that Hinglish should not get place in the list of scheduled languages of India, Considering all this the data also show that some people are orthodox they admit that they cannot avoid the use of Hinglish but they don't want to give it a recognized place. For removing this orthodox ideology some awareness programs should be launched .The hate to give valuable position to use of English should be removed and with courage people should admit the fact that if it is not possible to avoid English words from Indian speakers language so Hinglish should be adopted as recognized language

Conclusion

The first Hinglish word to be used during the colonial era is said to have been "British-Raj". Hinglish is now widely used in daily life in India. As, many people watch Hindi films and television, Hinglish has become widely used in India. It used to be funny to mix words from Hindi and English, but as time went on, it became necessary, and now even well-educated and upper-class people were speaking Hinglish. Hinglish is a new dialect that is entirely understandable after the people study the foundational languages and are familiar with the rules. It is not an example of bad translation producing hilarious results. It expands day by day; it seems unlikely that any attempt to stop it or limit its growth would be effective. sometimes problem arise in translation of this mixed language so the new software should be developed having the mixed dictionary so this problem will also be removed and efforts should be made to give Hinglish the place of scheduled languages.[21]

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