

Significance of foreign language in multilingual India

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Abstract

Objectives: To study the magnitude of the English language in India as well as its function in the global context and its significance in learning all four basic skills of English language in the Indian scenario of teaching English as a second language.

Methods/Statistical analysis: English which has the status of official or associate language is taught as second language in schools and colleges. But the language is so rooted that it spread its falling roots to other fields of study making way for the future to reap its fruit. The language learning shuttles between the teaching methods and the factors that barricade the learning edge of the rural and semi-urban students. Composing is one of the yield abilities, and the individuals who learn English as a second dialect, utilize this expertise as their fundamental articulation of a dialect. In this way, here too the wellspring of information would be the works of understudies as it were.

Findings: The status or part of English dialect in society and training trades states that when a remote dialect is utilized as a part in a multilingual nation like India and it has exceptionally delicate and complex part to play.

Application/Improvements: Teaching the four basic skills of English language as a systematic training from school level to professional level.

Keywords: Magnitude, barricade, convolution, articulation expertise.

1. Introduction

English, being a worldwide dialect, is a crucial piece of dialects utilized as a part in Andhra Pradesh too, similar to some other locale in India. English is India's breath of flame. At the point when the British planted the seed of English, they had no clue that a virile, tropical beanstalk would blast in the India. The stalk would reach if not the sky far over the ground, and settle in itself solidly in this place that is known for a thousand tongues. English has been birthed in this present nation's warmth and dust.

In the introduction to "Reading in English Language Teaching in India" explains the same as under [1]: "Even when a language does not function as the mother tongue of any section of the population of the country, it may, none the less, fulfill such an important role within the country that it can be termed a second language. When a language has no such role to play, but is studied purely from a cultural or a humanistic point of view by those interested in its literature or culture, or from a utilitarian point of view by those who require it for purposes such as business relations or studies abroad, it may be termed a foreign language. In case of a second language, there is bound to be far more exposure to the language, there is bound to be far more exposure to the language in the environment, greater motivation to learn and greater justification in a compulsory subject of study."

2. Methodology

It is asserted that integral to the EIL methodology is the supposition that EIL is spellbinding, inter-varietal, practical, culturally diverse, multicultural, widespread, and intercultural. The accompanying headings together might constitute the center of this methodology. The major changes in teaching English language made to teach in a communicative style got accepted gradually by the general English courses which are now set with in a broad frame work called communicative language teaching, which the present students are well exposed to. Attempts are now being made by the General English institutions in exposing the students to language skills necessary for oral and written communication. Writing skills are specially emphasized in these sections.

3. Discussions

1. English in global context

English is found out the world over in light of the fact that individuals have found that learning of English is an identification for better vocation, better pay, propelled information, and for correspondence with the whole world. English is additionally learned for the writing it has, and for the assortment and rich experience it gives. In this PC time, English will undoubtedly blow up its areas of utilization all around. Everybody needs to pertinent English as their own. What's more, there is a greater picture still, made by the rise of English as a worldwide dialect. The prizes of putting resources into English depend in extraordinary measure on what number of nations is currently instructing English to their childhood.

The spot of English in our nation can't be comprehended without all the while understanding both the neighborhood point of interest and the greater national picture. There have to incorporate nearby perception of classroom practices and a gritty etymological exploration into the utilization of English in various groups in cutting edge India. English is presently seen as another 'essential expertise' which all youngsters require in the event that they are to completely take an interest in 21st-century common society. The ascent of English as a worldwide most widely used language at the same time makes English more valuable convey to individuals from any nation on the planet – additionally disintegrates the upper hand that brings its speakers. The natural home of English in India has been among the urban, educated classes. As urbanization rates in most Indian states remain low, there appear to be structural and political reasons for this, but now low urbanization is likely to have an impact on the growth of English. Communications, whether in the form of computer networks, call centres, mass media, mobile phones or even road building, have played an important role in reshaping the demand for English in India. Universities and colleges have recently become more concerned about the 'employability' of their graduates and many now offer co-curricular courses in English communication skills. In the quick moving world not to have English is to be minimized and barred. The narrative of English in India is an as yet unraveling one about India's trip from British province, through the status of being a 'creating nation', to its possible fate as one of the world's superpowers. At the point when English gets to be all inclusive, nobody picks up favorable position by having it; rather, anybody without it endures. Dr. S. Radhakrishna, a long time back said that "to reject English will amount to the wanton assassination of a valuable source of the world culture", because English has percolated to every walk of life.

2. Duress for EIL

English is a global dialect, talked in numerous nations both as a local and as a second or remote dialect. English is living and dynamic dialect talked periodically in numerous nations as their local dialect. In practically every nation on the earth English is taught in schools and universities. At present there is not a solitary dialect which can be contrasted with the position possessed by English as the global dialect. Spanish might attest countless speakers, yet neither Spanish, nor French, nor Russian, nor Chinese can even approach the level and assortment of employments to which English is placed on the planet. This has happened inside of the last one hundred years pages.

EIL alludes to the utilization of English by individuals of various countries to speak with each other. The extensive variety of desires from such a start presupposes certain remarkable qualities on its part. As needs be this work endeavors to put the proposed presumptions from alternate points of view under another structure. In light of relatively unfathomable however disordered and diverted assets accessible, it is asserted that integral to the EIL methodology is the supposition that EIL is spellbinding, inter-varietal, practical, culturally diverse, multicultural, widespread, and intercultural. The accompanying headings together might constitute the center of this methodology.

3. English is a universal dialect

As a most widely used language of the previous century and the new thousand years, English is a standout amongst the most imperative means for obtaining access to the world's scholarly and specialized assets English is the pre-famous dialect of more extensive correspondence. It is utilized as a library dialect, as the medium of science, innovation and global exchange, and as a contact dialect in the middle of countries and parts of countries.

4. EIL is intervartial

As there are numerous assortments of English, EIL is an inter-varietal method for correspondence. From EIL point of view no speaker is acknowledged as amazing. The audience can be any speaker of English, local or non-local. Also, encounter calls attention to the learners' have to plan for comprehension inter-varietal communicated in English in vis-à-vis connections. To the extent communicated in English is concerned, Received Pronunciation (RP) might never again be viewed as a definitive model.

5. EIL is utilitarian

EIL alludes to elements of English not to the given type of the dialect. Consequently it is worried with the utilization of English by individuals of various countries and distinctive societies keeping in mind the end goal to speak with each other. It is thoughtfully not the same as Basic English. It varies from English for Special Purposes (ESP) too as in it is not restricted to a particular area or field.

6. EIL is culturally diverse

Understudies should some way or another be arranged to work with English in obscure circumstance, which is described by variety in phonetic and social conduct. Differing qualities in the learners' social foundation and the types of English around the globe is a reality. Free of any social foundation however ready to speak to, depict and represent all societies with equivalent power.

7. EIL is multicultural

The unusualness of the English speakers talked about above, from one viewpoint, and their dissimilar scope of social foundations on alternate, depicts a multicultural point of view for English in global conditions. It appears to be worth specifying that EIL won't de-accentuate or undermine the enthusiasm for society yet it is to say that English society is not the sole referent.

8. EIL is universal

This is by all accounts a fitting edge to contend that English, in global settings, does not fit in with any one gathering of individuals. Truth is told individuals from various countries all around the globe might embrace this key for an assortment of reasons. Under these conditions, for overcoming errors a procedure of common conformity amongst inter-actors might consequently be initiated. This occurrence, in no way, shape or form, can be deciphered as an indication of decreasing their local dialect or societies.

9. EIL is intercultural

The utilization of English and some other dialect is dependably culture bound; however the dialect itself is not bound to a particular society or political framework. In EFL and ESL particular assortments of English and particular societies can be managed. This may not be viewed as legitimate for EIL. Methods for talking and examples of talk are distinctive crosswise over societies. Americans might communicate in English locally yet may not be legitimately comprehended by a Briton. A local English speaking Australian might have comparative issues with an American or an Indian.

10. Both local and non-local speakers need preparation in EIL

It suggests that local speakers of English need preparation in the utilization of their own dialect in the global settings. Non-local speakers of English likewise require preparing in the utilization of English with local speakers as well as with non-local speakers too. "In no time such preparing is not enough managed in the fields of EFL and ESL".

Today non-local speakers' utilization English every now and again with other non-local speakers and they require particular preparing for that lexis, and phonology, suitable correspondence will naturally take after; and methods for talking and talk examples of every familiar speaker of English are the same. To the extent the way of life is worried, because of the differences among local speakers from one perspective and the heterogeneous populace of non-local speakers on the other, the way of life of local speakers can never again be forced.

As opposed to dialect administration or semantic hawkishness, nonnative speakers of English might utilize it to express, respond or even spread their thoughts to influence a generally bigger part of the world, including local speakers. The expanding pattern of globalization might by implication make us take prompt measures to experience the requests of the approaching period, one of whose fundamental requests is the capacity and status to convey and comprehend by means of a worldwide dialect. Therefore it appears to be pressing that people in all parts of the world be sufficiently furnished with this compelling instrument as soon and however much as could be expected.

11. Need and functions of English in India

The story of how English came to India is still a contested issue in ideological debate in modern India. However there are intriguing parallels between the arguments over English in the 19th century and those today. English is now closely associated with wider social and political aspirators where English was once a language of the elite, now demand is coming from lower castes and rural areas. Today, India is very much perceived all inclusive for its unfathomable ability pool and knowledgeable experts, yet at the same time there is just a weak comprehension of what this endless nation epitomizes. In spite of the fact that it is nearer to British English since it begins from that style, with the flood of globalization American English has certainly affected the adolescent and in addition in the expert circle. Notwithstanding, it can both be delegated American or British English as it intermixed with other Indian dialects and rose with its own particular unmistakable flavor. This has made a few researchers understand that it can't be compared with either.

English in the Administration and Media: Hindi turned into the official dialect the explanation behind this is the expansive number of dialects and vernaculars talked in India while English remains the partner official dialect. It is not delegated one of the 15 dialects of India. In spite of the fact that it does not have the typical energy to be picked as the sole authority dialect, it is utilized generally as a part of correspondence as a few individuals are new to Hindi. The English press in India started genuine news-casting in the nation and English dialect daily papers are distributed in for all intents and purposes all states. It greatly affected print media and TV media too. There are a few English news channels and in addition a few extraordinary media courses offered at different establishments, which concentrate on news-casting in English.

The Education System: In cutting edge training English is the chief esteem dialect. Professions in any territory of business or trade, or inside of the administration, or in science and innovation require familiarity with English. It is taught in schools going from the most tip top non-public schools to little government schools on the grounds that just this dialect is an adequate medium of correspondence through the country.

The Social Sphere: Other than the more formal parts of organization, media, and training, English has crawled into the less formal social circle. It is unquestionably viewed as instrumental regarding having entry to data from everywhere throughout the world and as a key element for expert achievement, yet it is additionally all that much a part of the informed center and privileged individual's life particularly of the young in India. Presently American English is turning out to be more prominent with the informed youth because of the quantity of American projects broadcast in India. While administrators and authorities keep on utilizing age-old convoluted sentences, which are relics of British English, the more youthful era is agreeable and acquainted with American English. Here, we make the qualification not between a more seasoned and more up to date type of the dialect, however between a more formal and easygoing style. A few individuals communicate in English with their companions, and individuals get acquainted with each other regularly in English. Over portion of every single individual letter are additionally composed in English.

Indian Writing in English: India is the third biggest English book creating nation after the US and the UK, and the biggest number of books is distributed in English. Experimental writing in English has been a fundamental part of the Indian artistic custom for a long time. Numerous trusts are a test for Indian authors to expound on their encounters in a dialect, which is basically "remote". Be that as it may, Indian English has been utilized generally by a few journalists who have possessed the capacity to effectively utilize the dialect to make rich and restoring writing. India is rich with tastes, sounds, and sights that are any author's fantasy and elaborate impact from nearby dialects is a specific component of Indian writing in English. Many see English as having unconfined the neighborhood dialects from unbending established customs that could be a hindrance while composing. It is Indian essayists in English who have genuinely showcased India to the world not just as far as understanding the nation better, additionally by setting up that the dialect no more speaks to the western ideas of scholarly inventiveness as its reaches have extended.

In [2] modern India utilitarian value of English is the basic reason for intensifying the need and the importance of English. Recognizing English as an important language of current knowledge, The University Education Commission (1948), headed by Dr. S. Radha Krishnan said: "English is studied in high schools and universities in order that we may keep in touch with the living stream of ever growing knowledge". This would prevent our isolation from the world, and help us take advantage of the wider reach of English language. Professor Gokak in his book 'English in India: Its Present and Future' stressing the need of English in India, stated that if the medium of instruction at the university level is regionalized, "No national exchange of teachers and examiners will be possible. A kind of academic inbreeding will set in each state and its results may well be disastrous for the intellectual life of the country as a whole" [3].

Stressing the need for the continuance of English in India, professor Gokak contended five reasons.

1. English will continue to be the language of the country for many years to come. English will also continue as the language administration at higher levels.
2. Knowledge of English is imperative for getting access to modern scientific and technological knowledge.
3. English need to be learnt to keep ourselves in contact with the latest thought in Europe, in every field of life and culture.
4. Knowledge of English is necessary to translate the literature and outstanding works related to any field available in English in Indian languages in order to enrich Indian language.
5. English need to be studied in India to interpret India's thought and culture abroad. Budding diplomats, thinkers and interpreters in the international field need to study English to express themselves with elegance and grace in written and spoken English.

Professor Gokak mentions the importance of English as a language of trade, industry, latest knowledge, international communication and specifically language for translation purposes. In his view it is necessary to study English with the purpose of translating works written in English in order to discard English at a later stage. However, abandoned English by using English never took place; instead English continued functioning in the country at different levels for various purposes.

In India English serves a variety of functions as a language of communication at the inter and intra national level in different fields ranging from art and culture science and economics. The following the three important functions of English and express the need of finding alternative materials, methods and evaluation systems to promote English learning in India [4].

Utilitarian Function: English is a language needed for 'mobility', and social and 'economic advancement'. English is a language of opportunities, since it develops potentials along the learners to establish in the world where more professional and financial opportunities are available. Learners have realized the great 'surrender value' of English language.

Interactive Function: English 'the window of the world' helps a learner to interact with the 'modern information in any branch of knowledge'. It is the language of 'exploding information'. English brings modern knowledge into the lives of the learners which leads to the process of modernization giving, them 'the power to change the world that change us'.

Interpretive Function: The interpretive function of English helps in the projecting of one's country at the international level. English as an international language serves to project identify language, literature, values, culture, science and technology, society and economy of India in the outside world to promote better human understanding. Moreover English language also serves some other functions in India, as enumerated below in addition to the mentioned above.

English as a link language: In India, with special reference to South Indian states and North Eastern states, English functions as a link language. In multicultural and multilingual country like India English started functioning as a link language mainly due to delayed acceptance of Hindi for various reasons as the link language for communication between states and Central Government and among states [5].

English as a library language: English functions as a library language mainly due to the regionalization of the medium of instruction which has been confirmed by education commission. The Kothari Commission said that "English should be the most useful library language in higher education". The commission further said that "no student be deemed qualified to be a Master's Degree unless he has acquired reasonable proficiency in English". This implies that both the teachers and students at the post graduate level should refer of books in English and understand and express their ideas and feelings in English.

Since large number of reference books in different fields are of regional instruction to learn books written in English language to enhance their knowledge. This fact has also been pointed out by the official language commission (1956) while recommending teaching of English as an “a language of comprehension rather than as a literary language”. Transition in the use of English language from mere comprehension purposes to communicative purposes could be seen in the changing objectives of teaching and learning English in India, which has been discussed in subsequent

12. English as a second language

For over two centuries, India, straightforwardly and in a roundabout way had impact of the dialect, English on every one of the fields, for example, Education, Medical, Science, and so on. Each instructive framework has certain goals which go for realizing alluring changes in understudy. With a specific end goal to achieve those progressions, the establishments organize learning knowledge. The globalization in every one of the fields, require the learning of a dialect which is worldwide. On account of Text materials identifying with the subjects of Science, Engineering and Technology furthermore Medicine are accessible just in English. Since, in India, a few dialects are talked furthermore one arrangement of individuals are hesitant to realize one regular Indian dialect, there is a need to get another non-Indian dialect as there is no single dialect to unite the entire nation. Considering the above realities, learning English, the general dialect, as a Second Language, gets to be indistinguishable branch as additionally inescapable in Indian training framework.

13. English in various sectors

1. English in Science and Technology

English, a world language has received a prominent place in the Indian educational system. During the first few decades in independent India, English was seen to be the “Window of the World”. The objective behind teaching English in India was basically for comprehension purposes. Learning English was considered important to access the knowledge available in the world. Role of English as a library language led the General English courses to focus primarily on the receptive skills like reading and listening.

Developments in Science, technology and electronic media enhanced the importance of English for communicative purposes. Recent development in information technology has a stress on the use of the written and oral communication in English. In this regard the concept ‘Global Village’ became significant; it indicates the effectiveness of the means of communication and prominent role of English in international communication. The pace of progress in science and technology could not be matched by the education system. The response to English syllabus in changing the needs of learners and society was very slow. Increase in the demand for communicative English and negative response to the General English courses, resulted in the mushrooming of the English teaching institutions at private level. However major changes in teaching English language made to teach in a communicative style got accepted gradually by the general English courses which are now set with in a broad frame work called communicative language teaching, which the present students are well exposed to. Attempts are now being made by the General English institutions in exposing the students to language skills necessary for oral and written communication. Writing skills are specially emphasized in these sections.

Syllabi of Technical English i.e. Communicative/ Functional English introduce technical aspects of language skills. The emphasis of the syllabus is on the productive skills of speaking and writing. This provides an opportunity for teaching the writing skill at higher level as an extension to what was taught in General English courses.

2. Engineering English

The traditional allocation of English to the work place and regional language to the private sphere will change. A significant number of the better colleges now give co-curricular courses in English correspondence and in delicate aptitudes to guarantee that their graduates are employable. More extensive access to English is presently requested by managers, folks in provincial and urban territories alike. The present arrangement of school instruction in India, particularly in the Andhra Pradesh State, does not get ready school leavers for direct passage into the primary year of an undergrad program in Engineering and Technology. The late procedures on the planet, for example, globalization, have underscored the need to build understanding and to enhance correspondence among people groups, and also people.

The expert profile of a cutting edge qualified designer ought to incorporate all around created relational abilities and high English dialect capability to offer him some assistance with achieving achievement in the present day exceedingly aggressive worldwide work enclosure. During the time spent instructing future architects extraordinary accentuation on English for Science and Technology (EST) gets to be vital. Understudies of Engineering and Technology are the primary partners of EST. Designing English is an obligatory course for all the principal year understudies of building and innovation learning at schools associated to Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Andhra Pradesh, India. Toward the end of the third-year or toward the start of the fourth-year, IT organizations visit grounds to select contender to their organizations. Competitors with great relational abilities and delicate aptitudes taste achievement and the individuals who need such abilities get to be discouraged and get disappointed. All the time scouts whine that around 50 % of understudies don't have employability abilities. When they specify the word 'employability abilities' what really they mean is 'relational abilities'.

IT-BPO industry association whines about the 'low employability of existing ability with just 10-15% employable graduates in business administrations and 26% employable architects in innovation administrations'. This perceived shortfall needs to be put into perspective. Employers have complained about 'falling standards', or a 'skills gap' in most countries, ever since national education systems were invented. It's surprisingly hard to find graduates which have a combination of the technical skills and the right soft skills; - The skills shortfall appears to be worsening – two thirds of the employers' panel felt graduates did not have the right skills for business (Silicon.com, 6 September 2009). Various educationists and HR chiefs have highlighted the significance of finding a way to upgrade understudies' relational abilities. In this setting, there is a need to do an examination on assessing the course and proposing ventures to change the course in light of the designing understudies' available and future dialect needs at work environment particularly in IT organizations.

4. Objectives

The targets of learning English:

1. To upgrade understudies' (talking with) aptitudes
2. To add to their written work abilities
3. To open them to this present reality correspondence
4. To distinguish the dialect needs of IT experts
5. To empower understudies to propose exercises and errands to make the Engineering English course more viable
6. To include learners in the course outline.

1. List of language skills identified

The dialect aptitudes essentials for IT expects to complete their obligations viably at the working environment are as per the following:

1. Speaking courteously
2. Using positive dialect
3. Distinguishing in the middle of formal and casual discourse
4. Speaking convincingly
5. Reporting
6. Breaking the ice before attempting to converse with outsiders
7. Delegating
8. Asking inquiries and taking care of inquiries
9. Suggesting
10. Recommending
11. Clarifying
12. Persuading
13. Active tuning in
14. Writing reports
15. Giving an oral presentation
16. Speaking to a gathering etc.

2. The future of English in India

India is an unlimited country and as far as number of English speakers, it positions third on the planet after USA and the UK. An expected 4% of the populace use English and despite the fact that this might appear like a little number that is around 40 million individuals. India still has the third biggest English-speaking populace on the planet, after the USA and the UK, and this number is just slated to increment. This little fragment of the populace controls areas that have proficient and social renown. With the quantity of outside financial specialists rushing to India and the development of outsourcing, English has come to assume a key part in expert connections in the middle of remote and Indian organizations. Nature with the contrasts in the middle of American and British English has certainly developed as much business correspondence is completed by dialect style with which a customer is agreeable. The dialect has as of now been settled in the nation and has gained its own free character. In spite of the fact that numerous might see the accent, phrasing, and conversational style as "interesting", in all actuality it is simply distinctive English that can't just be likened with either American or British English. Indians are acquainted with both sorts of English, yet Indian English has procured its own character in a nation which is a blend of different societies, individuals, and customs. English is India's breath of flame. At the point when the British planted the seed of English, they had no clue that a virile, tropical beanstalk would blast in the India. The stalk would reach if not the sky far over the ground, and settle in itself solidly in this place that is known for a thousand tongues. English for the sum total of what purposes has been birthed in this present nation's warmth and dust. English came back toward the West as the expression and system of Indian character. Indeed, even an early Indian author in English, Rabindranath Tagore, utilized the dialect with extraordinary solace. English had officially gone from unimportant correspondence to an essential fine art. In later years, the immense Indian novel developed so much that it embraced Salman Rushdie's quote about how "... the Empire composes back [6].

5. Result

English has come to assume a key part in expert connections in the middle of remote and Indian organizations. Nature with the contrasts in the middle of American and British English has certainly developed as much business correspondence is completed by dialect style with which a customer is agreeable. Indians are acquainted with both American and European English, yet Indian English has procured its own character in a nation which is a blend of different societies, individuals, and customs. English is India's breath of flame. English for the sum total of what purposes has been birthed in this present nation's warmth and dust is fulfilled

6. Conclusion

Globalization empowered the Empire to not only compose back, but rather to strike back. English is coming back to the Center not simply to populate bookshelves and take the infrequent artistic honor, yet to make another economy and to change the lives. While English as legitimate workmanship might in any case confront the intermittent encounter, urban India has settled easily into its sporadic verbs. The English talked on the top floors of city flat structures is not Indian English – a variety measured off base and unsophisticated on this level – it is impeccable, worldwide English. "International" is critical, for it passes on how Indians are at home with both American and British variations (however they utilize British spelling and incline more towards American English). Wide abstract and popular society introduction likewise finances the dialect with assortment of words. This linguistic and social familiarity is a powerful weapon for India.

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