Digital Humanities And Innovative Avenues For Sustainable Development Of Indian Languages - A Special Focus On Telugu Language

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Abstract

Global Education System creating worldwide opportunity for higher education, research and employment. In this globalized context of education, the curriculum of Indian Education system necessarily to concentrate on two major aspects. One is, to produce the skill full students to compete with those worldwide and second is, to maintain the standards to attract the students worldwide to encourage and impart educational techniques and employable opportunities. So there has always been a constant demand for the language studies and communication skills in India as well as abroad.

Ganesh N Devy, remarked that "India may have lost 220 languages since 1961,". and has 191 endangered languages. Each language that dies is a culture system that is lost.' Instead of Globalization and modernization of Indian Education system Most of the Languages and its Cultural and Literary forms are in danger and disappearing gradually. The Languages, Literature and Cultural Heritage which is the Icon of the country like India has to be preserved for future generations.

Languages are Interpretations of reality, mythical and symbolic constructions, and expression of community identities as well as heritage of whole humanity. So sustainable development of Languages is very important for the standardization of education system as well as Cultural Heritage preservation, proliferation and propagation. India is a Multilingual and Multiethnic Country in which many small groups speak diverse Languages and Dialects which are barriers to standardize education. Linguistic policy must set to promote the self- Esteem of the languages of each community. Very positive changes occurred in the linguistic policy of major countries. The Republic of South Africa and Ethiopia, Bolivia and other Andean countries, Australia, Cambodia, Russia, Spain and many other countries have recognized their linguistic plurality and renewed the laws and practices in a way of democratic and peaceful spirit.

Introduction

Language is not only a rule-governed system of communication but also a phenomenon that to a great extent, structures our thought and defines our social relationships in terms of both power and equality. India has many constitutional safe guards to protect minor languages as per Official Language Policy in 1963. Any State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use as Official Languages. Officially the central government recognized 22 languages listed in Eighth Schedule, but The Indian census recorded over 200 different mother tongues.

The facts about India being a multilingual country are well known. The 1971 Census, which can legitimately be considered most authentic in this respect, recorded a total of 1,652 languages belonging to five different language families in this country. Over 87 languages are used in the print media, 71 languages are used on the radio, and the administration of the country is conducted in 13 different languages. Yet one notices with a sense of regret that only 47 languages are used as the media of instruction in schools (NCERT). But Indian Languages derived from different Language Families. So many differences are there in semantic, morphological and syntactic structures of the various Indian Languages. Further research needs to concentrate on preservation of Indian Languages and its rich cultural Heritage. Telugu is one among the 22 officially recognized languages of India and it is belonged to south central branch of Dravidian Languages. Telugu is the second largest language in India and one among 15 major languages of the world. Machine Translation has been developing with Language Technology to translate information from English to Telugu and other Indian languages and many libraries and Institutions developing digital texts to their students.

World Federation of Modern Language Associations discussed about the four goals Global Education Knowledge, Skills, Attitude and Action which must be included in Language Teaching Curriculum for uniformity in design, content and structure of education system.

"It is our contention that innovative approaches to professional development have the potential, to promote the kinds of sustainable change and improvement in online pedagogy that can accommodate institutional and departmental strategic initiatives, and the more personal interests of academics and academic groups, amidst the day-to-day demands of academic work in the contemporary academy" Christine Spratt, Debbi Weaver, Monash University, AUSTRALIA.

Objectives of the Research Paper

"Each Language is a uniquely structured world of thought, with its own association, metaphors, and ways of thinking, vocabulary, sound system and grammar. All working tighter in a marvelous architectural structure, which is so fragile that it could easily be lost forever"-Christopher Moseley, Editor-in-chief, UNESCO's Atlas of the World Languages in Danger. The Atlas of World's Languages in Danger 2010 lists around 2,500 endangered languages around the world. India tops the list with 197 endangered languages.

To tackle all these problems, need to recognize the suitable objectives to design Digital courses which can solve the problems of present day's language teaching process. important issues like Curriculum

Development, Teaching Practices, Learning Processes and Evaluation Techniques to be designed according to the present needs of the learners as well as society. The language teacher needs to play a crucial role to give values to the education, to make the people for openness of mind, to promote tolerance. Digital technology will support the future of minority languages across the globe. Digital Language Technology is a prospective initiative that seeks to collect, disseminate and creative use of heritage as well as connect people, bridge divides, spark creativity and promote development.

In Nagaland, there are 22 mutually unintelligible Naga languages, of which 16 recognized by the State Government. The language of communication among the people is Pidgin Naga, which is used even in the floor of the Assembly, though not an officially recognized language. In the absence of an acceptable common language, the State Government has adopted English as the State Language (Sreedhar 1974). This has not only created a wide gulf among the elite and the masses of people, but also deprived the common man from effectively participating in the processes of governance of the State.

In India there is a great need to strengthen multilingualism against dominant international language. The Language Policy should be altered in accordance with the Language Technology to reach the democratic fruits to all the people. In a large multilingual society like India, there is a great demand for translation of documents from one language to another language. Most of the state government works are in their provincial languages, whereas the central government's official documents are in English and Hindi. In order to have an appropriate communication there is a need to translate these documents and reports in the respective provincial languages

Review of Research Works

For the first time Kothari commission Report (1964-66) defined the India's Language Policy in education. The TDIL journal **Vishvabharat** (Jan 2002) outlined its short, medium and long-term goals, some of which are concentrated on Language Technology for the curriculum development. As Tyagi states in a sense, all the languages in India are minority languages. Education policy in India provides an additional lens for understanding the tensions of India's language policy. The states are supposed to arrange for the teaching of all minor or minority languages in schools having at least 10 students who speak these languages as their native tongue. But in practice, most state Governments discourage the use of minor languages in schools.

According to Michel Malherbe, in his book "Les langues de l'humanite", the most widely spoken languages are the Chinese of Beijing (Mandarin), English, Hindi-Urdu, Spanish, Russian, Indonesian, Arabic, Portuguese, Bengali, French, Japanese and German. 47 countries have English as their official language, 21 have Arabic and 20 have Spanish. With figures of this sort, we can see that the real problem lies in the weakness of languages spoken by linguistic communities with small populations and with little or no political or legal recognition.

In Global Education System Traditional methods, techniques and ideas have been replaced by the new techniques. The **Centre for Advanced Research on Language Acquisition** (CARLA) is one of the U.S. Department of Education whose role is to improve the nation's capacity to teach and learn foreign languages effectively. Duke University's CALIS programme was involved in setting up an in-service teacher training course called "New Technologies and Modern Language Learning". LINGUAPAX created by UNESCO in

1987 promoting the coordination and dissemination of research in the field of sociolinguistics through collaborations.

Prof I.V.Chalapathi Rao says in his book Art of Living, "What is true democracy should achieve is Harmony but not Unity. Unity is totalitarian, Harmony is democratic which is possible only by understanding the others Language and culture. So many organizations working for the developing of the Indian Languages in India. Some of them are Central Institute of Indian Languages (**CIIL)** Contributes to the development of all Indian Languages by creating content and corpus. It Protects and Documents Minor, Minority and Tribal Languages, Promoting Linguistic harmony by teaching 15 Indian languages to non-native, learners. Technology Development for Indian Languages (TDIL) is creating Free Language Software & Tools. Indian Language Technology Proliferation and Deployment Centre are contributing for Richer Internationalization for e-Books. Indian Language Consortia Initiative (ILCI) is a Central Government project funded DIT to provide a common language platform by creating parallel annotated corpora in the tourism & health domain in 11 Indian languages. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur Department of Humanities and Social Sciences a brand-new avenue for interdisciplinary research between technology and literature. Department of Information Technology Language providing CDs containing various software tools like Bharateeya Open Office, Open Type Fonts, Keyboard Drivers, Firefox Web Browser, E-mailing Client, etc.

Language Technologies Research Centre and International Institute of Information Technology, India initiated a programme Shakti a Machine Translation system from English to any Indian language currently being developed at Language Technologies Research Centre, IIIT-Hyderabad. Jadavpur University introduced the courses in Digital Humanities and Cultural Informatics. TLC Ramanujan College organizes various programs in Digital Humanities. Some other Universities, Institutions and Organizations organizing the research programs for the development of Languages. National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) is working to leverage the potential of ICT to provide high quality, personalized and interactive knowledge modules.

Identification of Research Gap

UNESCO believes that everyone has the right to learn in their own language to improve learning, learning outcomes and socio-emotional development. But globally 40 per cent of the population does not have access to an education in a language they speak or understand. The policies of Educational Institutions have to reflect the Linguistic, Cultural and Religious diversity of the communities, need to find the ways for Curriculum Frame Work to address the challenges and opportunities of the present-day competencies around the Globe. Language allows communication of values and beliefs of the community which influences the National Policy on Languages. According to changes in the system and needs of the society, there is an emergency to change the strategy of teaching learning process. In past decades language classrooms were crowded with full of students gradually becoming to empty classrooms, especially compared to the Telugu Language Classrooms. The reason behind the emerging of empty classrooms is that, the language teaching and learning process was not upgraded with the resent technology to meet the standards of the learners.

In order to succeed the standardization of language teaching and learning process the tremendous changes are required in curriculum framework, teaching methodology and evaluation process for Indian Languages. Curriculum of Telugu Language teaching is used to modify for every five years, it follows the traditional way irrespective of needs of the learner. The Linguistic plurality must be strengthened in multilingual country like India to promote the self-esteem of each language community. The language policy makers, curriculum developers and language teaching community need to unite to concentrate on the standardization and translation of Indian languages for the involvement of about 500 million illiterate people in the system to strengthen Indian Democracy.

Importance of Digital Humanities

Language policy is more than an educational policy which also impacts society and economy; it should take into account of many uses of language including the language spoken in the community. The international world educational policy must ensure that language is a central place and treated as vital resource. The language curriculum of Education should be enriched with the methodologies to modify the student's attitude towards the National Integration and International understanding for permanent world peace. The Language Policy should consist the both language-development oriented and language-survival oriented. The policy is intended to encourage the citizens to use their mother tongue in certain delineated levels and domains through some gradual processes. The policy is to help all languages to develop into fit vehicles of communication at their designated areas of use, irrespective of their nature or status like major, minor, or tribal languages.

 Cultural and Creative Industries including music, film, media, publishing and visual and performing arts in India showing mesmerizing growth influencing not only Indian market but also international market in recent years. Building solutions for the challenges Indian Government leveraged the power of technology with innovation to create a transformed and digitally empowered India. Despite the technological innovations, millions of Indians still depend on indigenous mode of production. Indian Handicrafts which are world famous were not equipped with the technology. People in India still working for their livelihood with unorganized production, low education, outdated production methods, inadequate inputs, lack of market linkage and dominance of middlemen. Decline of the traditional skills and techniques of Artisans choosing them to shift towards the other professions rather than to stick into their hereditary occupation. The number of Artisans declining in their skills influence on the Linguistic and Cultural diversity indicating the need of educational skills development. To addresses the social issues such as illiteracy, child labor, health promotion, better living, women empowerment as well as the under privileged sections of the society. Find the approaches to preservation and conservation of Linguistic, Literary and cultural heritage and promotion of art and culture.

Conclusion

Brand-new avenue for interdisciplinary research between technology and literature.

The importance of comprehensive digitalization is how rapidly the world around us changes, and how fast we can adapt to the modern world. Digital technology can create and improve to continue to set new benchmarks within the Indian education System. It will bridge the gap between academia and industry to make the learner responsible for their own continuous education by 21st century digital tools. To foster an enthusiastic creative Community of who will contribute to the intellectual emotional and economic upliftment of the society.

Digital Humanities will help for combination of traditional methodologies with today's experimental learning to create a unique blended education system. It promotes research-based Knowledge that can be used to learning across life Span. Teaching essential saft Skills like Communication, emotional intelligence reshapes the education way into the era of personalized learning. Everyone accesses to the high-quality education regardless of his age, ability or location. Languages will enlarge vision, broaden the minds became most effective tool for the eradication of social evils, create civic sense and public morality, political awareness, awakening of mass.

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