

Provisions and Challenges of English Language in India

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Abstract: It is evident that in India, for the last three decades about, people generally and students specifically are crazy about speaking English. It's still wonder that the crazy is increasingly high with the event of corporate industry and business within the era of scientific and technological innovations. No doubt, an outsized number of West Germanic Teaching Institutes within the name of Spoken English Institutes are established, mostly private, only to plunder the hard-earned money from the aspiring general public. The universities and Schools also organize seminars and conferences at frequent intervals during this regard but nothing useful, encouraging or substantial has emerged out of the exercises. Moreover, what's generally motivated at these institutes is spoken English only and that they have little or no to try and do with written English. Within the words of R.K. Bansal and J.B. Harrison, "Several books are in the marketplace for people who wish to boost their English pronunciation, correct patterns of accent, Rhythm, and intonation" English language isn't only taught as compulsory subject at schools, colleges and universities but also used as medium of instruction in some government school and other field. Teaching English requires not only the skill, knowledge of subject, methods and techniques but also infrastructural facilities like language laboratory, teaching aids, teaching learning materials and teacher's resources books and audio-visual aid etc. There are many methods emerged within the 21st century for teaching and learning of English. Teaching English language becomes challenging for teachers in class education system in India. The current study focused on problems faced by the teachers in teaching English in government schools.

Keywords: Infrastructural Facilities, Linguistic Imperialism, Competencies, Instructional System.

Introduction

It is now nearly 400 years since English language came to India with Britishers. As colonial subjects we had no other but to find out English. It's often been almost two centuries that English education was introduced in India and since then it's been playing a vital role in our lives, to not mention our academic system. It's generally held that British introduced English in our instructional system so as to supply cheap clerks for his or her colonial administration and to provide what historian called "a class of individuals, Indian in blood and hues, but English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect". Rajagopalachari said that English was the gift of Goddess Saraswathi to Indian which in our anger and hatred we must always not throw away the baby (English) with the bathwater (the English people). Statesman opined, "If you force English, does Hindi fully take its place? I hope it'll. In that event there'll be a spot. The creation of any such gap or hiatus must be avoided the least bit costs. It's this that leads me to the conclusion that English is probably going to own a vital place within the foreseeable future". Hence nation language is given more importance to review in education. It's historically evident that within the forties and fifties in the last century, the study of linguistics was only a remote, possibility and didn't form a component of syllabi, the course of studies. All that was wiped out respect of language consisted of lectures on the event of English language with the borrowings from Scandinavian, Greek, Latin, French and Italian languages. English can be learnt as a language through literature and not the opposite way about, and therefore the language was written and spoken correctly and presentably because the senior school students without having any training on linguistics. It's the way perhaps the foremost important way, during which people interact in social situations. Language behaviour is externalized or manifested in some reasonably bodily activity on the part of a performer presupposes the existence of a minimum of one other human participant within the situation". The language itself is spoken during a large sort of written and spoken form with the second dominant. In Great Britain alone, Scottish English is spoken by the highlanders and lowlanders; Irish English is stylish in and around

Wales and Cornwall together with Cockney English. In India, people at large speak English which is different from British English chiefly in three aspects: ideas or decision, accent and spelling. No other variety of English like African or Africanized is spoken in India.

Importance of English Language in India

English language has been recognized as important language in numerous ways like a national link language, as a global link language and as a Library language. Majority of educated people use West Germanic language for speaking and reading throughout the world. Most of the countries within the world whose natural language isn't English learn this as a second language. In India, English is employed in different sectors like Administration, Judicature, Legislature and Commerce etc. it's used still as a medium of instruction in Medicine, Engineering, Science and Technology etc. The importance of teaching English in India states:

- English has today become one among the key languages of the world.
- It is going to be very difficult to neglect English language due to rich Literature, Scientific and Technical nature of the language.
- English is given access to the treasure of information.
- It provides opportunities to Indians to induce employment throughout India.
- It provides a powerful binding force to stay all Indians united.

English Language Teaching in India

The British introduced English system of education in India in 1935. It absolutely was the language employed by British administration and thus politically imposed on the Indian educational system. English was taught as a compulsory subject. Though it had been a burden for the Indian people during those times, now it's turned to be a blessing in disguise. In India, English was taught in a very number of how and circumstances. Various states have devised their own educational policies, incorporating English as a second language, or giving it the status of an overseas language. However, it continues to be taught at various levels everywhere the country. Major trends in 21st century instruction include the Oral Approach, Situational pedagogy, the Audio-Lingual method and also the alternative approaches and methods which include the Silent-way method, Total Physical Response method, Suggest-Pedia, Neuro-linguistic programming, the Lexical Approach also as competency based teaching. The present approach in instruction is thought as Communicative Approach. It includes communicative teaching, the natural approach, cooperative learning, content-based instruction and task based learning.

Teachers occupy an area of paramount importance in any system of education revolves around them. Their teaching methods and conduct, behaviour and ways of communication influence boys and girls. Their task isn't confined only to preserve, interpret and transmit our culture to the following generation but also to bring a social change. Because the researcher has attended junior colleges meeting trainings and located some problems about teaching learning process. During the amount of service researcher was found such problems about strength of students, work load of the teachers, Building infrastructures lacking of teaching aids, planning of examination, problems of non- grantable colleges etc. The researcher, feels that it's necessary to review the methods of teaching English at higher secondary level, find the issues of teaching English at higher secondary level, the issues of students to find out English at higher secondary level and to suggest some effective methods for teaching English at higher secondary level, therefore researcher has selected this problem. Again we discover the necessity of a stronger designed curriculum for the enhancement of information and an improved teaching learning process among the scholars. Special attention should be provided regarding the acquisition of the second language by the scholars of our government schools. The rationale behind this may even be taken that almost all of the teachers are the identical people who have passed their education from such schools. These teachers are the identical those that have passed out from an analogous educational system, where their exposure to English had been at the foremost basic level. Even trained graduate teachers who pass out from the colleges don't seem to be exposed to phonetics or Standard English pronunciation as no university teaches phonetics or spoken English during the graduate years. As most of the teachers themselves had limited exposure in mastering language skills, they complete their course of study with average language proficiency and successively follow similar strategies in teaching their students. Specialized English teachers are quite few in number and hence a vicious circle is formed within the teaching learning process. This scenario isn't specific

to any state but is seen in most other states of India.

Present Pattern of School Education System

The major languages spoken within the various states is Hindi Except just in case of South. The official language is also Hindi, which is taught almost in all the schools under the Board of secondary education in various states. The pattern of education in India is more or less same throughout the whole India according to which first five years of schooling is named Primary level which covers up to class V, the following level is Upper Primary level which covers classes VI and VIII and the third level is that the Secondary level which covers classes from IX to X. English is taught as a Second language at secondary level. The teachers of state schools enter into the teaching profession after completing pre- service trainings like Diploma in Teacher Education (D.Ed.), Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.), Bachelor of education (B.P.Ed.). To induce into government schools these pre-service training certificate holders should clear the District Selection Committee (DSC) examination.

Teaching English isn't a simple task, it requires the teachers to possess ability to use methods and approaches and teaching aids. Teacher has got to play many roles within the classroom. One side teachers must concentrate on teaching the lesson at understanding level of students. Another side they need to complete the syllabus given time and assess the educational of the students within the classroom. If classroom is observed, there are often find variation among the students competency. Teachers necessary keep it mind before prepare lesson plan, but that point factor and infrastructure, resources are mostly necessary things for teaching language in the classroom. Language isn't subject, like chemistry, mathematic but it's skill oriented where practice is required to amass skills of language. Most of the studies conducted on the areas of methods of teaching, diagnosis the educational difficulties, teaching Grammar, Spelling, Pronunciation etc. However few studies revealed that majority of the teachers weren't professionally equipped to show English. Majority of teachers weren't responsive to appropriate methods of teaching English within the classroom. Teachers felt that size of classroom, lack of resources, and quantum of workload affected the teaching within the classroom. Considering these facts, it's a great deal necessary to search out out problems in teaching English with reference to school related, availability of instructional resources, background of teachers, methods of teaching English and teachers experiences.

The Present Scenario

For several decades, debate and discussion within the teaching profession are centered abreast of the constructive ways for learning a second language could be a better way. Teachers and educators try their best to map out issues like the role of grammar within the language curriculum, the event of accuracy and fluency in teaching etc. They're also performing several tasks within the choice of syllabus frameworks in course design, the role of vocabulary in learning, teaching productive and receptive skills, learning theories and their application in teaching, memorization and learning. Although much has been done to clarify these and other important questions in instruction, the teaching profession is continually exploring new options for addressing these and other basic issues and therefore the effectiveness of various instructional strategies and methods within the classroom. The teaching of any material especially English is typically supported an analysis of the character of the topic itself and also the application of teaching and learning principles drawn from research and theory in educational psychology. The results of this research and analysis is mostly noted as a pedagogics or approach, which might be termed as a collection of core teaching and learning principles which are thought to be tools with a body of classroom practices that are derived from them.

The same is true in language teaching. This field of teaching methods has been really active one in language teaching since the 1900s. Samples of this type include the Direct Method, Audio linguistic etc. English is the richest language of the globe. It's a global language. It's the language of international politics, trade, commerce and industry. A well-known Education Thinker. Within the present condition each current knowledge of the world in science and technology is published in English we get the each and each piece of update information through country language. Pandit J. Nehru was opinions about English that- "English could be a major window to the modern world. To stay our students alert to this update knowledge, it's very necessary to continue the study of English. The standard of Education depends to an outsized extent on the

standard of Teachers.” The importance of teacher in education has been emphasized and is laid down within the Education Policy Document and Indian Education Commission (1964-66) as- “...Of all the various factors which influence the standard of Education and its contribution to national development, the standard competence and character of teachers are undoubtedly the foremost significant. Nothing is more important than securing to the teaching profession, providing them with the simplest possible professional preparation and creating satisfactory conditions of labor within which they will be fully effective”. Talking about teaching and the role of English within the curriculum of JAC, we discover that the universal or global language could be a sense of fear among the students. Most of the students in their secondary examinations take English as their additional subject so as to pass the matriculation exams. We also find that the majority of the students who fail in English subject within the secondary examinations. Language is that the commanding weapon of any progressive society. The society is created or marred by the roles played by the communicative skills and imperatives of the available languages during a society. Because the usage of a language varies from place to place, language usage also varies among social classes.

Conclusion

English could be a beautiful moreover useful language not just for the scholars but also for the teachers. English today isn't only an issue for us but the language for sciences, technologies and wide selection of communicating activities. So, it's our duty to imbue our students with this global language and helps them attain success and growth in every field. The case and reason for English teaching and learning is promoted through the cultivation of level-wise skill based habits like conference and proper language training reception during a conducive ambience with the active and willing cooperation of the students. English should be practiced for as long hours as possible. The language learners have to realize the delicacy of the method involving the learning then they need to cultivate, organize and develop their skills in speaking and writing moreover on their own, independent with the guidance provided if any. Self education and practice of language are autonomous exercise and haven't any substitute. At the identical time it's also equally important to stay in mind that one should never be finicky or extra-fastidious about the language. Pronunciation are some things rooted in metabolism so it needn't incline the maximum amount as that's given by native people as far as communication is anxious. To cap to all or any, human factor of the individual trial and initiative is that the one that should incline the very best priority; innovative and complex technology may penetrate afterwards.

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