Research Paper

The Value of Hindi and Its Significance in the Development of the Nation

Chandana Dey Bose

Associate Professor, Education Department, Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree College, Lucknow
Email: bosechandana@yahoo.com

Abstract
The Hindi language is the second most widely spoken language in the world, behind Mandarin Chinese. This particular vernacular is thought to communicate a huge portion of a billion gatherings. Significance of Hindi Hindi is the official language of India and one of the many languages spoken by the Indian populace. Indian songs and their variations have been frequently adopted by well-known musicians and standard rap artists worldwide. In India, like in the rest of the globe, music is enhanced by jams in the United States. Modern Hindi is one of these languages that has developed into a completely acceptable form in India after gaining independence and is utilized in many contexts. Three distinct varieties of Hindi have developed and served three different purposes. Hindi, which is spoken by more than 1025 million people globally, is currently one of India's most important official languages. Hindi is the official language of the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, and Delhi. In a number of other Indian states, such as Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Maharashtra, it is also commonly spoken and understood. Hindi is being studied by people who move from different states to North India.

Keywords: Hindi, India, Importance, Society, Development.

I. Introduction

Sanskrit is the direct descendant of the old Hindi language. It is necessary for one of the world's oldest, most rigid, and most abstract traditions, which, whether we realize it or not, have influenced other faiths and show-stoppers. Hindi is worth considering but also analyzing because of its remarkable contribution to the notable development of global communities. Reading about Hindi would be quite serious for anyone interested in world history or languages. India is also one of the world's emerging powers. It fights poverty for a very long time, yet every indication shows that India is becoming a powerful economic force (Goundar & Prasad, 2017). In the case of nothing else, its colossal populace implies a market that no worldwide business would like to overlook. India has moreover flagged itscraving to set up a good foundation for itself as a territorial superpower (Sourabh & Mansotra, 2012).

All of this suggests that India will largely influence the globe in the political and creative spheres, which will make Hindi more important as time goes on. One of the most widely spoken dialects in the world is Hindi. Hindi, which is just below Mandarin Chinese, English, and Spanish, is spoken by more than 4% of people worldwide. The effect and importance of the Hindi language have been so great that people all around the world have started to focus on it. It is spoken by around 410 million people, mostly from North India. But over time, many South Indians have also abandoned their native tongues in order to accept Hindi as a correspondence language (Agarwal, 2019).

The influence of Hindi on the world dates back to the ancient era, when Hinduism was widely practiced. The main figures were Lord Krishna, Mahavira, and Gautam Buddha. Sanskrit was the most stunning language during those times, and they used it to convey messages, just like the plebeians did. However, Sanskrit was designated as an official language of India due to its foundation in the Vedas, which subsequently led to its independence from British regulations. In any event, Hindi became the best option for everyone as people all throughout India became more interested in a more conventional form of correspondence.

It has been ranked seventh in terms of information by many chronicles because of its widespread impact on various dialects worldwide. It is additionally being incorporated as a feature of Indian history in schools all over the planet that is partnered with the International General Certificate of Secondary Education (IGCSE) load up. This shows how significant and notable the Hindi language is today across various regions of

the planet, including Britain. with the inescapable prevalence of Hindi worldwide, it has impacted numerous different dialects and vernaculars (Agarwal and Mandal, 2019).

Some well-known dialects impacted by Hindi incorporate Bengali, Gujarati, Marathi, and Punjabi. The principal reason it has such an impact is a result of its immense history, which traces back to the old Hindu time frame when the language was first spoken. Sanskrit is a significant source that helped Hindi spread its impact worldwide (Roistika, 2019).

Position of Hindi in the Field of Education and Technology

Among other things, the participation and contribution of young people are crucial for making progress in any sector. In a same vein, without the participation of young people, we cannot successfully ensure the use of Hindi in the fields of technology and education. Some Hindi supporters believe that Hindi is incompatible with contemporary science and technology, in addition to English supporters. On the basis of this rationale, young people are hesitant to include Hindi into their daily lives. Hindi ought to have been promoted as a language appropriate for science and technology when it was granted official status at the same time. Over the past several years, some admirable work has been done in this regard.

It is a wrong propaganda that Hindi cannot be used in the field of Technology. Today, there are various institutes, establishments and laboratories in the country which are doing their work in Hindi. Hindi language has a very rich literature. When we could achieve success in the field of literature through a language, why can't we achieve success in science and education technology by using the same language? All topics, including physics, chemistry, astronomy, and medical sciences, may be written in Hindi, and the younger generation has embraced Hindi-language literature. We should focus on language simplicity in order to strengthen Hindi at the national and international levels. As the younger generation seeks for unique science and technology publications in easy English, this era need to stop now. Primary education must be taught exclusively in the mother tongue in order for a language to develop. This guarantees that when you respect your language, others will be forced to follow suit, ending English's dominance on the internet.

Position of Hindi in Secondary Education

An individual will undoubtedly become proficient in a certain subject very fast if he is taught or educated in it from the start. In a similar vein, kids who learn Hindi from the start would be able to use it effectively for future official employment. Making Hindi a required language in the curriculum should be a top priority for the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Hindi need to be required in all CBSE and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan schools up till the ninth grade. If Hindi is made a compulsory subject for teaching upto tenth standard in Kendriya Vidyalayas, it will, in turn, encourage the states to teach Hindi as a compulsory subject where till now Hindi is not being taught as a compulsory subject. This would be the beginning of a new era for Hindi ensuring its bright future.

According to one of the articles published in daily English newspaper 'The Hindustan Times' on 26-07-07, citing the necessity of knowledge of English for computer education and learning it, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has put up a proposal for making English language compulsory from class 3 onwards in schools coming under the `Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. It has also been written that the Government is willing to give additional funds for Information, Communication and Training (ICT) at primary level if states adopt English as a mandatory subject. Ministry of Human Resource Development is of the opinion that without the knowledge of English it is impossible for someone to become an expert in computers. This opinion of the Government creates a doubt whether English will totally replace Hindi in the field of Education. This would definitely make the future of students from villages and towns uncertain.

One of the nation's most remote states is Mizoram. English is the language of teaching in the state's schools and universities, the Town Official Language Implementation Committee learned during their meetings on December 13, 2007. With funding from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, a Hindi Cell was set up at Mizoram University to promote Hindi instruction there. This funding was used to pay Hindi professors to teach Hindi on a yearly basis. This aided in the advancement of Hindi there, but the Ministry of Human Resource Development stopped funding it, forcing Mizoram University to fire its Hindi instructors, which led to challenges for the students studying the language. In these circumstances, atmosphere for Hindi is not created there. Ministry of Human Resources Development should meet and talk to the education committee of Mizoram University and state government so that Hindi teaching and learning atmosphere can be created in universities as well as in schools in Mizoram and more and more students feel attracted towards learning Hindi. Similar efforts are required to be made in other far off states especially in north eastern states to create an atmosphere of Hindi.

On one hand Ministry of Human Resource Development gives assurance to the committee that efforts will be made to make teaching of Hindi mandatory upto secondary education and on the contrary it comes up with proposals which would make English take the position of Hindi in the country. This has been a cause of concern. From time to time, Committee through its inspections and oral evidences have opined that Hindi training on computers be made compulsory and Hindi softwares should be developed. Based on the

practical experience gained through inspections and oral evidences the committee is of the opinion that it is impossible to make Hindi teaching compulsory only by the efforts of Department of Official Language. Ministry of Human Resources Development has to come forward and make efforts to make Hindi teaching available all over the country. As a first step Hindi needs to be made compulsory upto secondary education level so that a strong foundation of knowledge of Hindi is established among all students.

Position of Hindi at Higher (GRADUATION/POST GRADUATION) Level of Education
 Autonomy in the areas of higher education has been granted to institutions of higher learning. Since the majority of our universities are established either by legislation passed by the state's Legislative Assemblies or by laws crafted by Parliament, this autonomy is crucial since most institutions are quite specific about their autonomy and there is no place for meddling. The UGC and the Central Government have little to no responsibility in this area. Regarding universities, particularly those in the states, they determine for themselves how much and to what extent Hindi should be taught. They are not required to do so; they may only be asked to establish an environment for Hindi. For example, during the oral evidence held on 30.08.2006, Acharya Pramod Tandon, Chancellor of North-East Parvathiya University informed the Committee that the medium of instruction in North-East Parvathiya University is not Hindi as the resolution passed by the University lays down that the medium of instruction would be only in English in the above university. This is a situation of great concern. Such practices need to be stopped immediately. If this trend persists, another university could decide to switch to English as the primary language of teaching tomorrow, which would mean Hindi as the official language would have to take a backseat. Regarding this, the Committee suggests that a single concept be adhered to nationwide and that a legislation be established to govern it. Establishing Hindi as the nation's official language is required under the constitution. By embracing Hindi, we may give our compatriots social and economic fairness. In order to implement Hindi instruction in all universities and higher education institutions, the Ministry of Human Resource Development must take the initiative to create an action plan, start the process of enacting a common law, and present the bill to both chambers of Parliament.
 The University Grants Commission told the committee during the oral evidence session on August 30, 2006, that a committee had been established to promote Hindi and that they had provided certain recommendations. The hiring of writers and translators for technical areas and the choice of universities to teach Hindi to international students were the two most important recommendations among those made. Higher education is promoted in non-Hindi speaking states, however Hindi is still not offered as a degree or postgraduate subject in the majority of universities. Additionally, they are unaware of the commission's cash gift. In this sense, the commission must provide all universities and institutes with the information they require. There isn't even a Hindi department in several universities. It is expected of University Grants Commission to encourage Universities not having a Hindi Department to establish Hindi Department and also inform them about financial aid being offered by the commission. This step would definitely go a long way in the use of implementation of Hindi as Official Language. Hindi Departments in the Universities will not only be helpful in preparing the text books and other literature related to the University in Hindi but also make the environment of the university congenial to Hindi. Ministry of Human Resources should take note of such Universities and encourage them to establish Hindi Departments so that these departments could extend help for imparting education through Hindi medium.

Availability of Text Books/Dictionaries/Technical Books in HINDI in the field of Technology
 Even after 60 years of independence, the nation still lacks standard Hindi-language literature on a number of topics. Additionally, no mechanism has been created to prepare such material. For the preparation of such materials, Central University Hindi Departments may be consulted. On August 30, 2006, the Committee held the oral testimony of the Ministry of Human Resources and its sixteen subordinate offices. 17 Heads of Departments and 17 Honorable Committee Members took part in this event. Details are provided on Page 400. The Committee believed that several challenging Hindi terminology were difficult to use in everyday situations after speaking with the Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology. Committee is of the opinion that instead of using difficult words of Hindi, English words can be transliterated (used in toto) in Hindi to make the terminology easy to understand for its practical usage. To make it competent enough to meet the future challenges, Hindi will have to be made more liberal and words from other languages & dialects should be accepted.
 Many scientific and technical English terms still have separate Hindi counterparts used by government offices, banks, institutions, etc., which makes it difficult to apply Hindi. The earliest possible preparation of a standard terminology is necessary to address this issue. The Commission for Scientific & Technical Terminology assured the Committee during the oral testimony on 30.8.2006 that the terminologies development process would soon be finished. To make Hindi easier to use in everyday situations, the more challenging English terms will also be translated into Hindi. In addition to this, a National Vocabulary Library for

Terminology will be established. Committee is of the view that with the availability of all the above facilities, various scientific & technical words in English will have uniformity with Hindi synonyms and with this it will become easy to present complicate scientific and technical subjects in Hindi.

The curriculum books must to be written in Hindi first rather than being translated from English to Hindi. Additionally, lowering the price of Hindi books might encourage students to buy them. Books in Hindi that are made available to pupils are often translated. Frequently, the translation language is so ridiculous that it is hard to determine the correct meaning. To solve this issue, subject-specific reading materials and textbooks should be prepared in Hindi by qualified professors who are fluent in the language. They should also be in charge of ensuring that these resources are available in Hindi in the proper format to eliminate any chance of errors. To prepare original text books in Hindi University Grant Commission should contact Hindi Departments of Central Universities. IIT Delhi has taken a significant initiative to make books available in Hindi. They are planning to get Hindi books written by their own professors. Under this scheme Prof. R. K. Maheshwari haswritten a book on 'Rural Technology' in Hindi. Some other professors have put up proposals to write books in Hindi. The availability of Hindi books in technical field is a welcome beginning. The IIT Delhi Library is also buying the Hindi-language engineering books that are currently available. In his oral evidence program before the Committee of Parliament on Official Language, the Chairman of the Commission of Scientific and Technical Terminology acknowledged that the Commission had already published 2400 textbooks and reference materials in Hindi, both independently and through Hindi Academies and University Cells. Similar actions might be taken by the Ministry of Human Resources Development and other Teaching and Training Institutions to address the issue of Hindi book availability and raise the caliber of study materials.

AVAILABILITY OF TEACHING AND TRAINING MATERIAL IN HINDI

On the basis of recent inspections, oral evidences and discussions the Committee has come to the conclusion that generally the teaching & training institutes are imparting training in Hindi for name sake only. Similarly a very small quantity of teaching and training material is available in Hindi. At school level, degree level and especially at Post Graduate level very less reading material is available in Hindi as compared to material available in English. If teaching and training material is made available in simple Hindi, this will definitely be helpful to the students of Hindi medium and in this way they will be able to compete with the students of English medium.

II. Recommendations

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development should make serious efforts to make Hindi Language compulsory in curriculum. As a first step, Hindi should be made a compulsory subject upto tenth standard in all schools of CBSE and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
2. To give autonomy in the fields of higher studies to Higher Educational Institutes some laws have been framed by the Central Govt and State Govts in Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies of the state under which, in some Universities and Higher Educational Institutes, English is the only medium of instruction. In this regard, a uniform policy should be followed in all parts of the country. The Ministry of Human Resource Development should work out an action plan for implementing Hindi teaching scheme in all Universities/Higher Educational Institutes and initiate the process of implementing a common law and table it before both the Houses of Parliament.
3. Ministry of Human Resource Development should take note of such Universities and Higher Educational Institutes where there are no Hindi Departments. It should encourage them to establish Hindi Departments so that these departments could extend help in imparting education through Hindi medium.
4. The universities and Higher Educational Institutes situated in non-Hindi speaking states where the students are not given an option for Hindi to appear in exams/interviews must start giving the students option to answer in Hindi.
5. The financial aid given to the voluntary Hindi institutes is only for name sake and the Ministry of Human Resource Development should take effective steps to increase this grant.
6. The reading material and the text books of technology should be prepared in Hindi by specialists of the subject who have knowledge of Hindi and they should be responsible to make available reading material and text books in Hindi in the correct form so that there is no possibility of mistakes.
7. At school level, degree level and especially at Post Graduate level very less reading material is available in Hindi as compared to material available in English. If teaching and training material is made available in simple Hindi this will be helpful to the students of Hindi medium and in this way they can compete with the students of English medium.
8. Original books on science should be written in simple Hindi.

9. Hindi writers and translators may be recruited for technical subjects and universities may be selected to teach Hindi to foreign students.

10. During various inspections, oral evidences and discussion programmes the Committee has arrived at the conclusion that some difficulties are being faced in the practical usage of some of the difficult words in Hindi. Thus, to enable the reader to grasp the language easily and for its practical usage English words may be transliterated in Hindi and replaced for difficult Hindi words in Hindi text books and glossaries.

11. Different Hindi synonyms for various scientific and technical English words are being used which causes problems in the implementation of Hindi. To overcome this problem standard terminologies are required to be prepared so that there is uniformity in Hindi synonyms of various scientific & technical words in English and complicated scientific & technical subjects are presented easily in Hindi.

III. CONCLUSION

India exports a number of data-driven inventions, including sophisticated media, business, and commerce. Furthermore, it doesn't seem like this tendency will stop very soon. Many innovative jobs are currently being transferred to India. You could find yourself dealing with local Hindi speakers more often, regardless of your plans to relocate to India. If you reside in India, you'll see that learning Hindi increases your alternatives. Many government personnel who are not native Hindi speakers might also benefit from learning the language. In addition to English, Hindi is an official language of correspondence in the federal government of India. Hindi is the official language of several Indian states and territories. One of India's most significant languages is Hindi. The fourth most spoken native language in the world is Hindi. Along with Chinese, Arabic, French, English, Spanish, and Russian, it is one of the seven languages officially recognized by the UN. Additionally, Hindi is India's unofficial national language. You will succeed if you learn Hindi. India is growing in many areas, including business, trade, research, and other computerized media and data frameworks. With no indications of stopping, India's rise appears inexorable, making it a crucial and fully achievable goal for the majority of globally disapproved businesses through Hindi. Due to the increased interest in Hindi communication, many governments and offices throughout the world provide grants and other benefits to those who are enthusiastic about taking Hindi exams and studying the language. People who speak Hindi are successfully registered in South Asian organizations, just like in organizations across the world. Presuming that you would be able to write and speak Hindi would be advantageous to you. You will ultimately discover that learning Hindi is a really beneficial decision, regardless of whether you plan to go to India or not. To determine the research's outcome, a T-test was conducted. Since the significant values for each statement are less than, all of the statements are significant.

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