

CHAPTER-1
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The first time a child is introduced to formal education in the school. The school years are the foundation of education. Schools are institutions that lay the foundation of a child's development. They play a key role in developing children into responsible citizens and good human beings. It is a school where young talent is recognized and nurtured.

Education provides us with knowledge about the world. It paves the way for a good career. It helps build character. It leads to enlightenment. It lays the foundation of a stronger nation. Education makes a man complete. Kautilya, an Indian philosopher, royal adviser and professor of economics and political science very rightly underlined the importance of education some 1000 years ago. He has highlighted the fact that education enriches peoples' understanding of themselves. He has said that education is an investment in human capital and can have a great impact on nation's growth and development.

Hindi is a language and the language alone through which population. Education can be given effectively population education being a national problem the same can be imported through the national language Hindi.

Hindi being the language known by the masses in India a great deal can be achieves regarding population education through it. Hindi will eventually be used by the union. Government in all official correspondence with the states it will also be used for communication between one states toanother.

1.1 LANGUAGE

Language is the human ability to acquire and use complex systems of communication, and a language is any specific example of such a system. The scientific study of language is called linguistics.

1.1.1 Importance of Language

One definition of “language” is “a system of symbols that permit people to communicate or interact. These symbols can include vocal and written forms, gestures, and body language.”

Language is essential to every aspect and interaction in our everyday lives. We use language to inform the people around us of what we feel, desire and question. I understand the world around us. We communicate effectively with our words, gestures and tone of voice in business meeting being able to communicate with each other, from bonds, teamwork and it's what separates human's from other animal species. Communications drives our lives and better us. Unfortunately the policy of language used in school is quite burdensome for many children. In some of states of India, Children can go through their entire school career in their mother tongue for example. In South India, Kannada, Telagu, Malayalam like this language taught.

1.1.2 Second Language

More and more schools are recognizing the importance of language. Some schools have begun offering to teach a second language as early as middle school. Many schools and employees are requiring specific language requirements as part of their application process.

Through language we can connect with other people and make sense of our experience imagine what it must be like for your child to develop these skills that we take for granted. As apparent teacher or other type of caregiver, you shape a child's language development to reflect the identify values and experiences of your family and community.

Therefore, it is up to you to create a warm and comfortable environment which you child can grow to learn the complexities to language. The communication skills that your child learns early in life will be the foundation for his or her communication abilities for the future. Strong language skill is an asset that will promote a lifetime of effective communicateon.

Most teachers try to incorporate all four skill areas into their planning, though some classes may focus more on one set of skills or the other, due to the course and learner

Objectives (Oxford, 2001). When learning new language material, the order of acquisition` is generally this, for both second language learners and children learning their first language:

- Listening: The learner hears a new item (sound, word, grammar feature, etc.)
- Speaking: The learner tries to repeat the new item.
- Reading: The learner sees the new item in written form.
- Writing: The learner reproduces the written form of the item.

When you are planning to present a new teaching item (sound, grammar point, vocabulary worded.) keep the order of acquisition in mind. It is best to expose the learners to the item in that same order, so that they are exposed to it as a listener before they are called on to use it as a speaker, and that they hear it before they see it in text. In this way, the order of learning a second language dissimilar to the way a child learns his or her first language. He/she will be able to understand the new item for quite a while before he/she is able to produce it and use it in communication (Layback Literacy Action, 1996).

In technical terms, the difference between being able to understand an item and being able to produce it is known as passive versus active knowledge. So it is important to expose learners to a large amount of material using the new item before they are able to actually employ it in communication. Even though it is not apparent, your learners will be absorbing the new items on an unconscious level.

Consequently, you should expect that the learners will go through a period of being exposed to new language and internalizing it before they can produce. They will be able to understand, but will not be able to produce. It is because of this so-called "silent period"

That many recent approaches to language teaching are "comprehension-based". This means that the instructor presents material that does not require the students to respond verbally, but rather allows them to show comprehension without having to actually produce speech in the target language (Larsen-Freeman, D. 2000)

1.2 MOTHER TONGUE

The mother tongue, native or first language is what a person has learned from birth or within a critical period. Where the ability to acquire a language is biologically linked to age and thus becomes the basis for social identity.

1.2.1 Significance of Mother Tongue:

The mother tongue is part of a child's personal, social and cultural identity. It is this identification we get from speaking our mother tongue that enforces successful social pattern of acting and speaking.

The mother tongue is an indispensable instrument for the development of intellectual, physical and moral aspects of education. Habits, conducts, values, virtues, customs and beliefs are all shaped through the mother tongue. Needless to say, weakness in the mother tongue means a paralysis of all thought and power of expression.

1.2.2 Mother Tongue and Child's Education:

Early childhood Care and Education, UNESCO (2007) points out the overlooked advantages of multilingual education in the early years when children are offered opportunities to learn in their mother tongue, they are more likely to enroll and succeed in school and their parents are more likely to communicate with teachers and participate in their children's learning.

Most children speak a home language that differs from the language of instruction in education programmes. Research also confirms that children learn while acquiring additional languages depends on several interacting factors.

Research increasingly shows that children's ability to learn a second or additional local language and an international language such as English, French or German does not suffer when their mother tongue is the primary language of instruction throughout primary school.

Fluency and literacy in the mother tongue lay a cognitive and linguistic foundation for learning additional languages.

When children receive formal instruction in their first language throughout primary school and then gradually transition to academic learning in the second language, they learn the second language quickly. If they continue to have opportunities to develop their first language skills in secondary school, they emerge as fully bilingual (or multilingual) learners.

If however, children are forced to switch abruptly or transition too soon from learning in their mother tongue to schooling in a second language, their first language acquisition may be weakened or even lost. Even importantly, their self-confidence as learners and their interest in what they are learning may decline, leading to lack of motivation, school failure and early school drop-out.

1.3 THE FOUR BASIC LANGUAGE SKILLS

When we learn a language, there are four skills that we need for complete communication. When we learn our native language, we usually learn to **listen** first, then to **speak**, then to **read**, and finally to **write**. These are called the four "language skills":

People generally learn these four skills in the following order:

1. **Listening:** When people are learning a new language they first hear it spoken.
2. **Speaking:** Eventually, they try to repeat what they hear.
3. **Reading:** Later, they see the spoken language depicted symbolically in print.
4. **Writing:** Finally, they reproduce these symbols on paper.

The four language skills are related to each other in two ways:

- the direction of communication (in or out)
- the method of communication (spoken or written)

Input is sometimes called "reception" and output is sometimes called "production". Spoken is also known as "oral". Note that these four language skills are sometimes called the "macro-skills". This is in contrast to the "micro-skills", which are things like grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and spelling. Most teachers try to incorporate all four skill areas into their planning, though some classes may focus more on one set of skills or the other, due to the course and learner objectives (Oxford, 2001).

1.3.1 LISTENING

Listening is one of the subjects studied in the field of language arts and in the discipline of conversation analysis.

Definition of Listening

"The active process of receiving and responding to spoken (and sometimes unspoken) messages." Is called Listening.

"Listening is more complex than merely hearing. It is a process that consists of four stages: Sensing and Attending, Understanding and Interpreting, Remembering, and responding . The stages occur in sequence but we are generally unaware of them."

(Sheila Steinberg, *an Introduction to Communication Studies*. Juta and Company Ltd., 2007)

"The reason why we have two ears and only one mouth is that we may listen the more and talk the less." (Zeno of Citium)

"Listening does not mean simply maintaining a polite silence while you are rehearsing in your mind the speech you are going to make the next time you can grab a conversational opening.

No does listening mean waiting alertly for the flaws in the other fellow's argument so that later you can mow him down. Listening means trying to see the problem the way the speaker sees it—which means not sympathy, which is feeling for him, but empathy, which is experiencing with him. Listening requires entering actively and imaginatively into the other fellow's situation and trying to understand a frame of reference different from your own. This is not a way so easy a task.

•"But a good listener does not merely remain silent. He asks questions. However, these questions must avoid all implications (whether in tone of voice or in wording) of skepticism or challenge or hostility. They must clearly be motivated by curiosity about the speaker's views." (S.I. Hayakawa, "How to Attend a Conference." *The Use, and Misuse of Language*, ed. by S.I. Hayakawa. Fawcett Premier, 1962)

Ten Keys to Effective Listening

1. Find areas of interest.
2. Judge content, not delivery.
3. Hold your fire.
4. Listen for ideas.
5. Be flexible.
6. Work at listening.
7. Resist distractions.
8. Exercise your mind.
9. Keep your mind open.
10. Anticipate, summarize, weigh the evidence, and look between the lines.

(Adapted from a brochure distributed in the 1980s by the Sperry Corporation, now Unisys)

1.3.2 SPEAKING

Speaking is a skill, not a talent. It is a continuous process that can only be achieved with the right attitude and sufficient practice.

Core Skills

Speaking is a communication skill that enables a person to verbalize thoughts and ideas. There are two instances when such a skill is required and these are: interactive and semi-interactive. In the first instance (interactive), this would involve conversations with another person or group of persons whether face-to-face or over the phone, wherein there is an exchange of communication between two or more people.

In the second instance (semi-interactive), this happens when there is a speaker and an audience such as in the case of delivering a speech, wherein the speaker usually does all the talking, while the audience listens and analyzes the message, expressions, and body language of the speaker.

Importance of Speaking Skill

We have established the importance of communication skills in any and all aspects of our lives. What one needs to remember is that communication is a two-way process involving the speaker and the listener. Communication can only be considered effective if both aspects are achieved successfully.

Every single day, we are given opportunities to speak. At home, we interact with family members and neighbors. We ask driving directions from passersby. We converse with the waitress at the local pub. At work, we talk to colleagues and superiors. We discuss business issues and concerns during business meetings. We educate customers on products and services being offered. Indeed, such skill is being utilized anywhere and everywhere.

Now imagine if a person does not possess good speaking skills. It would be very difficult to express thoughts and ideas to others; it would be almost impossible to gain understanding from these people if we cannot even convey our message clearly and accurately. If you can't speak and present your ideas well, it is unlikely that job interviews will go well for you and talking on a daily basis to customers will be difficult.

People with below average communication skills, particularly speaking skills, will have difficulty presiding over gatherings, whether social, personal, or business-related. It is either that he does not know how to put his thoughts and ideas into words or he simply does not have enough confidence to speak in the presence of other people. Regardless of what may be the reason for this, it leads to one thing: ineffective communication. And a person who cannot communicate effectively would find it difficult to strike a good impression on others, especially on their superiors.

In order to objectively assess one's speaking skill, there has to be a basic understanding of the speaking assessment criteria, which are enumerated below. Gauge your speaking skill based on these.

Pronunciation, Stressing and Intonation, Correctness, Vocabulary, Voice Quality and Fluency.

Of ten times, speaking skill is poor because of one's lack of self-confidence. Therefore, one of the best ways to enhance it is to gain confidence. Make an effort to speak up during gatherings, and practice speaking even at home so as to be able to improve on delivery.

1.3.3 READING

From time to time people have wondered why reading is important. There seems to be many other things to do with one's time reading. It is important for a variety of reasons. We will look at some of these fundamental reasons below, but it is important to realize that struggling with vital readings is not a sign of low intelligence. For example: John Corcoran who wrote the book "The Teacher Who Couldn't Read" is a very intelligent man. He graduated from

high school and College, became a popular high school teacher and later a successful businessman all without being able to read.

Importance of Reading Skills

Whether you are engaged in a novel, pouring over a newspaper or just looking at a sign, reading skills allow you to interpret and become engaged in the world around you. According to the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, "Reading is the single most important skill necessary for a happy, productive and successful life." Developing those skills takes active engagement from an early

Reading is important because it develops the mind. The mind is a muscle. It needs exercise understanding the writer. Reading is one way the mind grows in its ability. Reading helps children focus on what someone else is communicating.

Reading to Learn

Children today have many opportunities to gather information. Books are not the only tools children are exposed to. Using a smart phone, reading from an electronic tablet or researching on a computer has opened the floodgates for finding and accessing information. A student with the reading skills necessary to access and use information is not just learning to read but reading to learn. With proper reading skills, she can explore topics ranging from how spiders spin silky webs to the details of the Wright brothers' first flight in North Carolina.

Lifelong Readers

Fluency, decoding and vocabulary development are needed to comprehend written material. Readers use these skills to interpret and understand written words on a page. They read often from a wide variety of materials. They read to find out more about the world in which they live and use that information to improve their lives. Lifelong readers think critically about what they've read and make connections to their own lives. They apply their skills in language and writing development.

Long-Term Implications

Reading skills, are "essential to function in our society," according to Duane Alexander, director of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, speaking before a congressional subcommittee in 2002. Alexander stated that many children living in poverty lack the skills that will allow them to become lifelong readers. A person with low reading ability may not be able to read signs, understand medical information or prescription directions, or apply for jobs that require basic skills tests.

Successful Students

Whether the author is writing to inform, persuade, give directions or entertain, he is communicating to his audience. A person who can read has the ability to empathize with and connect to the characters in a story. A reader builds background knowledge about many different subjects that he can later use. Students with the necessary reading skills can later develop writing and language skills necessary for academic and professional success.

1.3.4 WRITING

Writing skills are an important part of communication. Good writing skills allow you to communicate your message with clarity and ease to a far larger audience than through face-to-face or telephone conversations.

Importance of Writing Skills

Writing skill there are three reasons. First off all writing is important because you need to be able to express yourself through the written words in a way that others can and are willing to understand you. If you can't do that you're going to have a hard time getting in to college.

Second of all, writing helps with your reading skills as you obviously need to know how to read in order to write.

Lastly writing helps with speaking, which are deficiently the most important methods of organization and grammar that cross-apply to speech.

Writing skills are an important part of communication. Good writing skills allow you to communicate your message with clarity and ease to a far larger audience than through face-to-face or telephone conversations.

If students don't know how to express themselves in writing, they won't be able to communicate well with professors, employers, peers, or just about anyone else.

Writing expresses who you are as a person.

Writing is portable and permanent. It makes your thinking visible.

Writing helps you move easily among facts, inferences, and opinions without getting confused—and without confusing your reader.

Correct grammar, punctuation and spelling are key in written communications. The reader will form an opinion of you, the author, based on both the content and presentation, and errors are likely to lead them to form a negative impression.

1.4 IMPORTANCE OF HINDI LANGUAGE AND SCOPE OF HINDI:

The importance of Hindi language is the second most spoken language in the world after Mandarin Chinese. It's estimated that nearly half a billion people worldwide speak this wonderful languages. The importance to Hindi is one of the many languages in India that is considered to be the national and official language of India.

Indian songs and hymns have been adapted and used by various popular rap and pop music artist. From science to commerce and business to various multimedia as shown India to becoming a variable world economy with increasing interest in the world. Bollywood as it is

called as the second biggest field following Hollywood. In India, music becomes influential with not only audiences in the United States but also with the rest of the world.

1.4.1 NATIONAL POLICY OF EDUCATION ON LANGUAGE

The National Policy on Education (NPE) is a policy formulated by the Government of India to promote education amongst India's people. The policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural and urban India.

1.4.2 National Policy

The main features of policy on language issue are given below:

- 1) Indian languages will have to be vigorously developed and necessary action taken immediately to adopt them as via media of education at the university level. The resolution imposes no time limit for this purpose. Hence it is somewhat vague.
- 2) Three language formulas would be adopted at the secondary stage to include study in the Hindi region of a modern Indian language preferably a South Indian language, in addition to Hindi and English.
- 3) The development of Hindi would be the goal towards a national language. Hence very effort should be made for its promotion.
- 4) The study of English would be given due importance with a view to keep pace with world knowledge. Emphasis will be given to international language.
- 5) Sanskrit should be given special attention in order to promote cultural unity.

1.4.3 The University Education Commission (1948-49)

Radha krishnan commission presented

suggestions for the teaching of languages almost on all stages of education. One of the main features of the recommendations of the commission has been that regarding languages the commission has remained free from all prejudices of region, state or community. This commission has recommended three language formulas in the field of education.

According to this:

(a) Every student should be taught three languages at the secondary stage:

- 1) Regional or State Language
- 2) Union or National Language
- 3) One Foreign Language, English

1.4.4 Secondary Education Commission (1952-53)

Mudaliar commission

has given two types of recommendations in their report regarding language. According to the

first recommendation,

the following three languages will be taught to the students:

- (1) Mother tongue or state language,
- (2) English,
- (3) One other Indian language different from mother tongue.

According to this the regions which have Hindi as mother tongue, should teach a South Indian

language and where the mother tongue is any language other than Hindi, Hindi should be taught as a third language.

According to the

second recommendation,

two language formulas should be adopted:

- (1) Mother tongue or State language
- (2) English or any other Indian Language.

1.4.5 The Education Commission (1964-66)

Kothari Commission's views about Hindi:

Hindi is the link language among the masses. It is necessary that every person should have at least a working knowledge of Hindi as a channel of internal communication in all parts of India that those who will have to use it is the official language either at the Centre or in the states acquire a much higher proficiency in it. But in our opinion the cause of Hindi and also of National Integration would be better served if. Its study beyond a certain point is not forced on unwilling sections of the people. We have no doubt that boys and girls will study Hindi more intensively if there is a adequate motivation. This motivation largely depends on the extent to which Hindi become in effective language of administration. It is also related to the manner in which Hindi develops and becomes enriched so that people in non-Hindi area may turn to it for knowledge and cultural nourishment.

1.5 CONCLUSION

It needs to be noted that in English medium schools where English is the first language, learning of Hindi is second or third language .Unfortunately those who have English as their first language find learning Hindi difficult. Hindi is a very important language because it's our National Language and the students need to be well equipped with the skill of Hindi language. It's truly said that 'forearmed is forewarned' hence it becomes necessary for the teachers to teach properly in such away that the students overcomes his hurdles and gains command over the language while it' sequally important on the part of the management of school to give teacher best guidance and support, to give Hindi the importance it deserves