Urban knowledge needs -time to rejuvenate national translation policy

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Abstract

Global proximities are being reduced each day with the adoption of liberal economic policies. Whole world is being synchronized towards becoming one global village & India, being no exception is under serious transformation in its life & its styles. Indian is succumbing to the knowledge Revolution influenced by global trends. This has affected the language & its usage directly. Urban India being the direct beneficiary of such influence is facing the impact of globalization. Urban centers are becoming cosmopolitan with multination knowledge immigration. These changing facets of urban India are demanding several changes in the knowledge, language, translation, transliteration policy. The global knowledge trends have blown up the proportion of translation to an exterior limit. This paper examines the need for investing in research & promotion of development in translation software application.

Keywords: global impact, knowledge, language policy, translation policy

Introduction

India being a culturally plural country, her opulent conventionality, her historicity, her antiquity & her lingual diversity   makes her a distinctive country. India has been inhabited by people of various languages. But this has promoted English to become the lingua franca of majority of Indians. Indian urban & rural people have become to use English in their daily usage. (Reeta Kothari & Others- Socio-Cultural Aspects of Translating & Interpreting in India 2014). The English language has been gripping Indians as never before. post liberalization period has left a great impact on Indian language policy. people are using English at the cost of their local languages. Regional languages have been (Reeta Kothari & Others- Socio-Cultural Aspects of Translating & Interpreting in India 2014)**.** India needs a translation policy. It can be promoted as an industry with development opportunities in language software, multi facet dictionary application, software for thesauri, memory applications, translator's application software etc.

Challenges

There is a great need for translator these days as India has emerged as a mini world with various foreign nationals coming to India & mass communication revolution is demanding translation of the knowledge to all possible language systems. Even the language has taken transformations. But the learning of technical education has been monopolized by English language usage. Engineering, aeronautical, mechanical, informatics, civil, management, commerce & medical subjects are taught only in English. English has been considered the queen of higher education with chunk of the knowledge sources available in English. But this is proving a predicament as regional languages are sidelined & completely ignored as a base of professional knowledge. In India English has been ruling the roost with the spread of convents entering even the remote rural areas. Aspirants of technical & professional courses are dissatisfied as the source materials for these are only in English. Regional languages lag behind as they lack availability of teaching materials, teachings software, regional language converter applications & learning aids etc. There have been several constraints to develop software in regional language.

Key Indicators

1. In India Hindi is spoken by 41% of the people Bengali by 8% Telugu by 7% Tamil by6% , Kannada by 3% , malayalam by 3% , oriya by 3% , Punjabi by 3% of the Indian population .

2. Marathi , Urdu , Gujarathi ,Maithili ,Santhali , Kashmiri , Nepali , Gondi , Oriya, Punjabi etc are the Languages Spoken In India. (Report Reuters : People linguistic survey 2012)

3. there are languages such as Mizo , Munda , Mishing , Karbi , Garo , Kuli , Kharia, Adi , Robha , Konyak , Savara , Malta etc are slowly losing their bases.

4. 10.35% of the Indian population speak English (Report Reuters : People linguistic survey 2012)

5. A survey showed India speaks 780lanagues among them 220 are lost in the last 50 years (Report Reuters : People linguistic survey 2012)

Need For a Translation Policy

India being a multi ethnic & multi language country need to change policy matters regarding translation,

Impact of Losing a Language Base

The consequences of losing a language is very great as the cultural roots, socio cultural ancestry, traditional foundation, reciprocal

connectivity is lost forever. India being a multi-language country has been projecting unity through diversity but if language is lost it loses her heritage

Developing Translation Support System

1. Translation education should be developed through
2. Orientation programs
3. Fellowships
4. Grants in aid support
5. Research projects
6. Prizes for translators ,
7. book exhibitions
8. regional language book festival
9. Translation & publication of pedagogic materials
10. Databases software fairs
11. Knowledge text module devising
12. Data integrity applications
13. Bilingual dictionaries
14. Corpus network
15. Bi-lingual e- dictionaries
16. Availability of original & translated knowledge text
17.

Strategies for Translation Development

As the whole world is sailing in communication revolution Indians policy makers also should orient towards developing bi lingual / multi lingual e- content. This would help the application towards content development. (Central Institute of Indian Languages programs

conducted 2013). The Availability of originally translated knowledge text will enhance the enrichment of knowledge bases. This will support the regional language teaching & regional languages will also flourish with inundation of opening up of knowledge bases. Government can think of establish translation centers , universities can think of establish translation course , NGOs can help with career opportunities in translations , Colleges & HEIs can start short term courses in translation. (Central Institute of Indian Languages Programs 2013).

Indian knowledge bases can thus become more extensive if technical support is extended in right direction. India has always been a great center of knowledge & this antiquity can help Indian learning further. The slow decline in usage of regional languages will be repaired through induction regional language text books. Introduction of western thoughts into regional languages can broaden the bases of teaching & research. Development of research will further additional support to regional language, procuring linguistic validation (Central Institute of Indian Languages 2013).

National translation mission: it has objective of to make knowledge texts accessible & to broaden the horizons of knowledge. National Knowledge commission recommended the setting up of NTC. MHRD

designates CIIL as the nodal organization supports the formation of a national translation mission

Creation of corpus network: Indian work in translation can be developed through creation of a corpus of network. This network can include M translator services which are a development of mobile application interface to Indian languages translation system over SMS service. The development of TTS meaning text to speech application method can be more beneficial. Developing Health informatics in regional language, Multi lingual computing applications, Heritage computing, Grid computing, Cloud computing, VSL embedded system, Open source system etc can be developed to included regional languages translations.

1. Content Creation – including technical writing, marketing writing, desktop publishing can be promoted
2. Rich Media Design and Production – including developing animations in regional languages , video, audio, interactive web graphics will support translation department
3. Content Translation – translating content into global languages will boost translation work.
4. Trans- creation –meaning transforming persuasive content for international locations will assist translation work.

5. Applications and Web Localization – including provision for providing appropriate language, geographic, and cultural references will assist translation work.

6. Translation Desk – including provision for offering rapid response translations for help desk environments will assist translation work.

7. Machine Translation – including provision for using automated translation with post-editing by qualified linguists will assist translation work.

8. Globalization Consulting and Outsourcing – including provision for providing you with maximum efficiency for your globalization requirements will assist translation work.

9. Functional and Linguistic Testing – including offering comprehensive testing of applications, websites, user interfaces, and content will assist translation work.

Conclusion: thus India can support development in translations with a multi-dimensional policy .This will help International language solutions from simple content translation to

rich media software localization, comprehensive out sourcing etc. This will help several Indian languages from losing their antiquity. This endeavor will support the regional language corpus. This will also support cross language translation bases.

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