



Hindi in the age of Globalization

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Abstract: Our earth system is about sixty million years old. Scientists have estimated six or seven Earths, but the Earth on which we all live is a very large planet covering about fifty one million square miles which consists of six continents and about two hundred nations. It has a population of over seven billion. The modern human civilization to which we belong is also about one lakh year old. Developing from tribal culture, this human civilization has reached the stage of globalization today. That is why the concept of global village is becoming popular now. There are two types of nations all over the world first one is Developing Countries and other one is Developed Countries.

Key Words: Large planet, Population, Modern, Human, Civilization, Tribal, Culture, Globalization.

There is no fully developed nation, because the process of development is going on everywhere. There is a huge competition among developed countries from a strategic point of view. In ancient times, some tribes of Central Asia moved with the tools of fast running horses and cannon and established their power in many countries of the world also hoisted the flag of his religion. Many countries in Europe, finding an alternative to their catastrophe, built a ship fleet, taking risks and occupying continents in Asia, Africa, and South America, Australia etc. This trend is promoted blind nationalism, colonialism and imperialism. This led to two world wars. Molecular weapons vied, the environment was severely destroyed, and then these advanced nations, adorned with the trophy of the male skeletons, started a new world war called free technology, which established market with the slogan of privatization, liberalization. It is global at the moment and this is the main issue of global concern. This globalization also has many potential benefits, such as co-operation in many ethnic cultures. Through this, the knowledge of human science and products can be availed to the general public. This makes the integration of various linguistic units and religious communities possible, which is the goal of UNESCO, UNICEF etc. It can control the contests of races engaged in material advancement, as is the goal of organizations like

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Commonwealth, NATO, and SAARC. It can ban heartless commerce, mainly through protecting the environment, prohibiting child labor, human rights, information rights, education rights etc. This globalization is a product of our global consciousness. First its original intention was no war. The League of Nations and then the United Nations were established with this aim. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore imagined Vishwabharatiya with this purpose. Inspired by this, Dinkar Ji immersed Rashtra Devata. This means that India has been invoking the global consciousness for a long time. Vasudhaiv Kutumbkam has been the basic mantra here. However, there is a duality between Indianisation and globalization. Occasionally the slogan of cultural nationalism is also heard, but we have never agreed to the radical nationalism of the Nazis who boast of pure Aryan blood. That is why our literature and our languages are endowed with world-wide human culture.

The subtle indication of the global consciousness of Hindi will be useful in this context. Presently Hindi has reached about one hundred fifty countries. These countries can be divided into three classes. Neighbouring countries, which were earlier, counted in Greater India, such as Nepal, Myanmar, Tibet, Bhutan, Lanka, Maldives, Afghanistan, Bangladesh etc. Among them, Nepal has been the stronghold of Hindi since ancient times. There have



been writers like Bhanubhakta, Motiram Dev Kota, Shambhu Prasad, Gopal Singh Nepali. The Jasmani Nirgun community of saint devout poets is quite popular. If, Urdu of Pakistan is written in Devanagari script, it will not look much different from contemporary Hindi-Hindustani. The literature and linguistic trends of all these countries seem to be similar.

The second category is of Indian-majority countries, including Mauritius, Fiji, Suriname, British Guyana, Trinidad Tobago and some countries of South Africa. Among these countries, Brijendra Madhukar, Bakhori-Abhimanyu Anant, Vivekananda Sharma, Kamala Prasad Mishra, Munshi Rahman, Bhavani Dayal Sanyasi, Manilal Doctor etc. are notable.

The third category is that of immigrant-dominated nations, such as United States of America, England, Norway, Sweden, Italy, Germany, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia etc. A large number of Indians have settled here in search of livelihood. He has run many magazines and institutions, among them many class writers. His writings have also praised the developed nations and the persecution of Indians being carried out there, their arrogance, their apartheid and terror. ???..?? ?? ???? (Prabha Khetan), ???? ?? ????? (Kashinath Singh), ? ?? ?? ?? (Kalia) etc. Its resonance is heard in novels.

Hindi has developed its seven forms globally over the last decades. Creole of Mauritius, Fijian Hindi, Trinidad Hindi, Suriname and Guyana's Sirnaame Hindi, Netali Hindi of South Africa, Tajiki of Tajikistan Hindi, Roma Hindi of Roma tribe of Germany. Due to these, the majority of Hindi has reached around one billion and Hindi has completed a period of about one and a half thousand years.

The main reason for this globalism of Hindi is that in addition to languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, it has huge amount of languages from Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Greek, Pashto, Dutch, Portuguese, English, French, German, Spanish,

Italvi, etc. I have taken the vocabulary. They have also been given word stock in return. Gradually, all these are moving towards the world language. The fact is that Indian scholars as well as foreign scholars have contributed a lot in the form of Hindi. It is worth remembering that Adam and Kellong have had a historical role in Khariboli grammar writing. The importance of Gilchrist and Father Kamil Bulke is of paramount importance in Hindi dictionary construction. The construction of Hindi curriculum was started mainly by Fort William College Kolkata. Hindi journalism was born in 1826 as *udant martand*, inspired by *Hikki's Gazette* (*Bengal Gazette*). Early history writing of Hindi literature was done by Garsatasi and Grierson. The research work of Hindi started in the form of D.Litt degree from London University, which can be credited to Dr. Grierson, Tessotri etc.

There have been many translations of important works of English, Russian, French, Persian etc. languages. Some translations have remained unchanged and some have been Indianised, such as a translation of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* by Bharatendu as a rare brother. Foreign creators who have been translated into multiple languages include Shakespeare, Gorky, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Dastoevsky, Shelley, Wordsworth, Alexander Duma, Kamu, Hemingway, Karl Marx, Fraud, Brecht Elliot, Richards Bernard Shah, Gold Smith, Omar Khayyam, Bacon, Spencer etc. The number of this world literature translated into Hindi is around 2000. These translations led to the entry of many trends and ideologies in the field of poetry, drama, fiction and review.

Biographies of famous personalities have been written in Hindi on heroes as well as villains. The number of these biographies and sketches is around three hundred. Important events have been seen in the last two centuries, such as World War Russian Revolution, Bombing of Japan, Vietnam War, Iraq Iran war, etc. Much sensitive thinking has been done in Hindi on them. Hindi writers have written a lot on the scenic spots of the world. His



travelogue is the subject of the Diaspora. Through them historical, religious places, mountains, rivers of countries/cities like England, Rome, America, Lenin Grad, Moscow, Paris (France), Switzerland, Canada, Germany, Japan, China, Australia, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Mauritius etc., detailed description of waterfalls etc. can be obtained. In this period, Hindi has reached every corner of the world from the nine World Hindi Conferences, the Ramayana Festival which took place and Hindi teachers and delegations from different countries.

Impressed by the aforesaid world understanding, Hindi writers have written a lot. The writing of Rahul Sankrityayan, Bachchan, Dinkar, Yashpal Jain, Agyey, Dharamvir Bharti, Nirmal Verma, Usha Priyamvada etc. are very important in this. Here Hindi films and serials have been very well received globally. Song of Slum Dog has won international award for the first time, which has increased the stature of Hindi. What Hindi has given to the present world is also worth considering in this context. Our Council on Cultural Relations is as active in this direction as it is in Hindi writing. We have extensively exported these aspects of Indian culture.

Buddhism, Sanatan Dharma Vaishnavism, Arya Samaj, Sikh community Nanak Panth, Kabir Panth, Lord Krishna's Krishna Cult, Shaiv Shakti and Smart, Shiva narayani community, Yoga practice, Pranami and Satnami community, Ramakrishna, Aravind, Osho, Yoga etc. Influenced by these, Bharat Vidya (Indology) started abroad. Somewhere oriental learning came to be known as Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, sometimes grew up under the name of Afron-Asian Studies and elsewhere it became popular under the name of Buddha Study. Indian foreign culture and folk literature attracted many foreign scholars such as Rajasthani culture explorer Colonel Tod and Aalha's compiler Elliot, Karin Shomer etc. Here Kajari, Thumri, Rasiya, Videshiya, Kathak, Ghazal, Qawwali, Ramlila, Rasleela, Bhavai, Nautanki etc. Foreign interest in many genres has increased. Fine arts of the Hindi

belt of India such as dance, music, painting, sculpture, architecture etc. are also popular till the country-longitude. Foreign tourists are increasing in religious places of Hindi world like Prayag Kumbh, Vrindavan, Haridwar, Kashi, Ujjain etc. Buddhist places like Sarnath, Bodh Gaya, Shravasti, Kushinagar etc. are mainly in Hindi region. In Muslim pilgrimages Ajmer, Deva, etc., the movement of foreigners is also seen increasing. The capital of Delhi is the attraction here; foreign communication is increasing here for the purpose of education, medicine, banking etc. This implies that world perception is bilateral. Due to this, the distinctive global character of Hindi literature has developed. Now the question arises whether this globalization is completely harmful or beneficial for Hindi.

There is no doubt that globalization has come under pressure from capable nations. Its history is three hundred years old, that is, from time to time after the invasion of Alexander, the Shak, Hun, Kushan, Yavan, Turk, Pathan, Sultan, Khalji, Lodi, Tughlaq, slave descendants, Mughal and British invaded and impose product and religious views on Indians. We depended on them. Here many American, European, Chinese, Japanese multinationals have attacked us with the help of technology to capture the Indian market. Due to their illusion, our Swadeshi movement, Gandhism and Marxist economics were shattered. The masses became utilitarian and consumerist. They captured the media. The explosion of knowledge from channels like Discovery along with entertainment by foreign channels, the freshness and dependability displayed in the news broadcasts, made them happy with the Indian mind. In radio, he increased phenomenal hearing by FM, city radio, visual radio, on the other hand, by computer internet, fax, pager, tablet, mobile, e-phone etc. he captivated the masses. At first it was flooded in the Indian market with the globalization agreement. Meanwhile, the national identity was suppressed. Nationalized home-grown industries became ill due to corruption; as a result,



corporate culture was everywhere. Today it is being argued that due to those technologies derived from globalization, administration, public relations, healthcare, trust system, education system, security, transport, entertainment, trade, marketing, banking, agriculture, environment etc. should increase in intensity and authenticity. The use of paper pen has reduced. This will reduce environmental pollution. Knowledge of the world is being found sitting at home. A corporate sector has arisen parallel to corrupt administration. Call centres and outsourcing inspired by this technology have provided employment to millions of youth, increasing their consumption abroad. The Indian public has become accustomed to them and using foreign technology, they are feeling proud instead of guilt.

This situation is unfortunate but adopting it has become catastrophic now, not with a defeated mentality but with a new Benediction hope. We do not have our own discoveries, so by using global discoveries, our younger generation will achieve globally. Silicon Valley is a witness to this. Globalization is not only about America. Asian countries like China, Japan, and Korea are also leading in this. The need is that we should relate globalization to national contexts. Do not let it go uncontrolled. Only import knowledge technology and create national options for everyone. Keep the values connected with the market with life. The present world rests on competition. Prasad ji had rightly said that there is as much force. Therefore, by showing pity, taking pride in the world's largest market, not by discriminating in words and in no time of dilemma, one has to imbibe the legal form of globalization. This will make our culture worldwide and language and literature will get a relatively international perspective. Our will prove to be inspiring in this direction.

In the current world Catastrophe languages are eroding. Thousands of small languages are often destroyed. To keep Hindi alive, a campaign of

language technology and management will have to be conducted. It is very important to have a Hindi language hybrid. Standard spelling, grammar, script and pronunciation science are supported by laboratories. Hindi can be distinguished in front of the world languages enabled by computer linguistic machine-assisted translation, reference literature dictionary, world knowledge dictionary, comparative literature, reading, script-revision, employment training, level inquiry, reading, speech-making etc. In addition to this, the spiritual wealth that exists in Sanskrit through Hindi will be bound to be attracted to the spirituality of the American European people of Hindi, who are hyper-intellectual. Therefore, it is our religion to free ourselves from contradictions and to imbibe this global character. This meaning Covetousness, stemming from thousands of years of poverty, will reach its peak and return to grassroots. Overall, it can be said that our social prestige rests on economic prosperity. Therefore, to influence public psychology, Hindi will first have to be employment focused. This language has close sensing and communication capabilities. Once it becomes a technical language, it will be more acceptable than English and will be adapted as a world language.

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