



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Volume 10, Issue 6, June 2023



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 7.580



+91 99405 72462



+9163819 07438



ijmrsetm@gmail.com



www.ijmrsetm.com

Re-Establishing the Inter-Relation Between the Teaching of English Literature and Language at Masters Level in Rajasthan

Dr. DD Gupta

Professor, English, Govt. Girls College Hod, Sikar, Rajasthan, India

ABSTRACT: Literature and language are like the two sides of the coin. It is impossible to imagine literature without language, as it is the medium to exchange information. English language is more important in communicating with others. Even though English is not our mother tongue we the Indians are depending for everything on English language like in Business, Education and Employment. Skill is the aptitude or the inherent talent which every individual possess. To get proficiency in English Communication skills are learnt by the Indians. The (LSRW) listening, speaking, Reading and writing skills are interdependent on each other and important in communication skills. Every human being uses language which shows the difference between man and animal. Man is a social animal, he need to get socializing in the society. The new born child expresses the needs with gestures before learning a language. Literature possesses inspirational short stories, dramas related to war and love, thought- provoking poems which brings awareness in the readers. Literature adds beauty to language. English language teaching is a herculean task to teachers because mother tongue influence plays a major role. Literature broadens students' horizons by giving them knowledge of the classics of literature. It stimulate students' creative, cultural and literary imagination and to develop their appreciation of literature. Literature shows different types of characters in its own style. Literature has been proven as a great tool to approach English language and English culture. Literature gives many new words, learning thee words helps in the improvement of vocabulary in language. Literature is a complex art. Learning is a life- long continuous process. It starts from womb and ends to tomb. Literature can be studied under various classifications such as time period, geographical locations, nature, etc. and as American literature, French literature, Colonial literature, medieval literature, Modern literature, Romantic period, etc. Literature teaches us how to live. Literature makes the reader visit places, experience events, meet people, listen to them, feel their joys and sufferings. It mirrors the society and its mannerisms.

KEYWORDS-English, language, Literature, Teaching, Masters Level, Rajasthan

I.INTRODUCTION

As we see the education scenario in Rajasthan, it has improved its position in ranking from second last to seventh among states territories in India. The state government is endeavoring to achieve the objective of total literacy in the state through various programs. The early expenditure in every academic year is increasing by leaps and bounds, still, we are far from the goal of likely outcomes. After expending millions of money on education the state of affairs of government universities is most awful. The paper tries to touch every aspect of the present situation of education especially the miserable condition of English Language teaching in the state. The Department of English in Rajasthan University was established in 2010 under the School of Humanities & Languages with Post-Graduation in English Literature (Four Semesters) and PhD in both, literature and language. Papers like English Language Teaching (ELT), writing and Editing for Media, Creative Writing, Contemporary Critical Theory, Film Studies, Script Writing for Films, and Life Writing, taught in the Masters program make the Department distinct. The aim of our Department is to promote intellectual and critical thinking among students, and inculcating professionalism with humanitarian attitude, through teaching and training of English literature, language, and genre studies. The department's objective is to provide an environment for holistic development of the students. The curriculum of the school of English, language and literature at the Post-Graduation level perfectly covers all relevant topics and contents which are of acute importance, as far as the inculcation of linguistic abilities is concerned. It covers a wide range of topics incorporating the literature of different countries and continents.[1,2,3]

The subjects like American Literature, British Literature, Contemporary Literature etc. are thoroughly taught as per their relevance for an Indian scholar is concerned. As far as research-related activities are concerned, the

multiplicities of the syllabus provide a vast scope to work on. In the nutshell, it can easily be summarised that the students are going to get globalised exposure by being part and partial to the curriculum. The outreach provision of the linguistic approach has also been taken into consideration by incorporating the option of conducting seminars, symposiums and expert talks of eminent speakers.

II.DISCUSSION

English taught in the most of the institutions threw grammar translation method, which makes them good in grammar and to some extent in writing. Speaking is at all emphasized because the teacher teaching English is himself is not well conversant with the language. As a result of he chooses most convenient method, the grammar translation method. The need of the hour is to enhancement in communication skills is which can be done through communicative language teaching. [4,5,6] This is only possible when the teacher is well prepared to use it and mentally prepared to implement. In order to understand the students' strategies for learning English as a second language (ESL), it is necessary to give first a brief account of the context of English language learning and teaching in Rajasthan, the role and status of the language, and the aims and objectives of teaching the language. These aspects influence the way in which students learn English at Post-graduate level in the state. India today equates itself with many developed countries of the world in so far as the use of English is concerned. Though a language brought and popularized in India after the advent of the British, Indians' felicity of its use has enabled even the native users to look at us in awe and admiration. A study rightly says that India is the third largest English speaking nation after U.S and U.K.[7,8,9] The growth and familiarity of English in various forms can be accounted to the proliferation of English medium and paying capability of Indian parents. But the picture is not so rosy in every nook and corner of India. There is no denying the fact that English has established itself as a language of trade and commerce. The spurt of technical revolution too conforms to the accessibility of English. English empowers both the young and the adults and its application seems an unavoidable reality right from the kitchen's oven to military sirens. Moreover, effective English Communication skills provide better job opportunities. With the speedy wings of technology, the scenario in the job market has become more lucrative. There is no exaggeration to say that English Communication skills are passports to placement.

III.RESULTS

The present study is based on Rajasthan. This is historically very important region and attracts a very good number of tourists every year. But the number of tourists pouring in parts of Rajasthan as compared is incredibly high. One of the reasons for this low revenue generation may be because of the lack of exposure to English communication skills. This may prove to be an encouraging case study because of their awareness to certain realizations. The literacy rate is above 70 percent and it is also not very far from the capital, which invites a huge rush of tourists every year. Both the districts are adjoining and of late there has been a plausible awareness among people about education and revenue generation. And many prestigious personalities are dominating the trade and business of India. The big icons are Birla, Modi, Bangar, Todi, and Poddar whose business spread all over India. These people donate a lot to public welfare i.e. colleges, universities, hospitals and dharamsala's. The number of employees in these institutions is more than 60%, but the people couldn't get such exposure as they deserve on their honesty and working capacity due to the lack of communication in English skilfully. Many prestigious universities (private and government) colleges and professional institutes have made this district proceeding towards becoming educational hub despite the lack of certain basic amenities. Students and teachers crowding this district, of course, will play a very dominant role in ameliorating the life styles of its denizens and generating serious awareness.[10,11,12]

Students find themselves unable to express in English. They have no idea of proper sentence structure. They do not know proper pronunciation, spellings and grammatical rules. The sole objective of the teacher and the learner remain to pass the exams. The students never realize the value of learning English as a language. In the past, in rural areas, English was introduced to students in the sixth class. If we compare a graduate of present time with a graduate of the past, the result is shockingly amazing. The emphasis on passing the exams lies so heavy on the students that they opt for the cramming method. Such an approach helps unscrupulous elements to flourish. They help the students in achieving their goals of passing the exams.

If we take into consideration the role of teacher and learner in acquiring the knowledge of a language; the problems can be solved effectively. Only then the students will realize the practical use of English language. English will be used by them as a medium of expression. They will be able to use English as a language of

communication. Fluency in the speech, proper knowledge of sentence structure, confidence of speaking in the public will make them able to keep their pace with the developing world. It will also help in raising the standards of English as a language at the college level in Rajasthan. On the basis of suggestions given above, the critical situations in the teaching of English can be checked from further deteriorations. Decidedly one or two persons can't do anything solid. Let everyone concerned with it take the responsibility. Only then we can create a congenial environmental & we can be able to achieve better results in the teaching and learning of English.[19,20,21]

In recent years, Rajasthan has worked on improving education. The state government has been making sustained efforts to raise the education standard.

Schools in the state are either managed by the government or by private trusts. The medium of instruction in most of the schools is mainly English, or Hindi. Under the 10+2+3 plan, after completing secondary school, students typically enrol for two years in a junior college, also known as pre-university, or in schools with a higher secondary facility affiliated with the Board of Secondary Education or any central board. Students choose from one of three streams, namely liberal arts, commerce, or science. Upon completing the required coursework, students may enrol in general or professional degree programs. The secondary schools are affiliated with the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE), the Central Board for Secondary Education (CBSE), and the National Institute of Open School (NIOS).[13,14,15]

Rajasthan has 52 universities, 26 state funded public universities, 7 deemed universities, an IIT in Jodhpur, an IIM in Udaipur, an NIT in Jaipur, a National Law University in Jodhpur, and one central and state-run university.^{[105][106]} Kota, is renowned for being a hub for training students in various national-level competitive exams that are necessary for securing admission to engineering and medical colleges across the country. In order to promote a reading culture among the rural population, the state has established new libraries up to the panchayat level and computerised all public libraries throughout the state, providing modern amenities to readers and subscriber.^[107]

IV.CONCLUSION

In recent decades the literacy rate of Rajasthan has increased significantly. In 1991, the state's literacy rate was only 38.55% (54.99% male and 20.44% female). In 2001, the literacy rate increased to 60.41% (75.70% male and 43.85% female). This was the highest leap in the percentage of literacy recorded in India (the rise in female literacy being 23%).^[108] At the Census 2011, Rajasthan had a literacy rate of 67.06% (80.51% male and 52.66% female). Although Rajasthan's literacy rate is below the national average of 74.04% and although its female literacy rate is the lowest in the country, the state has been praised for its efforts and achievements in raising literacy rates[16,17,18]

In rural areas of Rajasthan, the literacy rate is 76.16% for males and 45.8% for females. This has been debated across all the party levels, when the governor of Rajasthan set a minimum educational qualification for the village panchayat elections[22,23,24]

REFERENCES

1. Collins co builds English Dictionary for Advanced Learners Published by Harper Collins 3rd edition 2001.
2. Collins co builds English Dictionary for Advanced Learners Published by Harper Collins 3rd edition 2001.
3. Castle, Dennis & John Wade, Public Speaking, Kent: Hodder & Stoughton Ltd. 1980.
4. Cruickshank, D.1985. "Profile of an Effective Teacher," Educational Horizons, 90-92.
5. Edward M. Anthony's 'Approach, Method & Technique English as a Second Language' by Allen & Campbell. T.M.H. Edition.
6. Harris, Joseph. "Revision as a Critical Practice." College English 65.6 (2003): Horning, Alice S. Revision Revisited. Cresskill, N.J.: Hampton Press, Inc.,
7. 2002. "The Connection of Writing to Reading: A Gloss on the Gospel of Mina Shaughnessy." College English 40 (1978): 264-68.
8. Jone, Annette, Todorova, Nelly, Vargo, Jhon. 2000. "Improving Teaching Effectiveness Understanding and Leveraging Prior Knowledge of Student Learning". Proceedings of International Academy for Information Management Annual Conference Brisbane, Australia, (December) 6-10.
9. Mishra, Binod & G.S. Chauhan. Communication in a Globalized World: Let's Speak Up.New Delhi:Authors Press. 2008.



10. Oranee Jansz, ed. Explorations: A Course in reading, thinking and communication. Delhi: CUP. 2008.
11. Pathak, R.S. Teaching English in India. New Delhi: Creative Books. 1999.
12. Pergoy, S.F., & Byle, O.F. (2001). Reading, writing, and learning in ESL. New York: Addition Wesley Longman.
13. Penrose, Raspberry, Myers. Business Communication for Managers. Thomson Suthwestern.2004.
14. 'Post colonial Literatures in English – History Language Theory' by Dennis Walder, Blackwell Publishing.
15. Prof. D.D. Shukla, Ms A.H. Trivedi and Mrs. M.A. Rawal. 2008, "Redefinition of a
16. Teacher in an Engineering Stream, ISTE Newsletter." Volume XXVIII, (July/August): 20-21.
17. Richards, Jack C. Jonathan Hull & Susan Procter. English for International Communication. New Delhi: CUP.2009.
18. Sen, Leena. Communication Skills. New Delhi: PHI India. 2007.
19. Saxena, D.G. (2009), "Communication Skills in English" UDH Publishers, Dariyaganj, New Delhi.
20. 'Teaching of English As a second language by J.A. Bright and G.P. McGregor', Published by English Language Books Society and Longman Group Limited.24-May-2009.
21. 'Teaching of English As a second language by J.A. Bright and G.P. McGregor', Published by English Language Books Society and Longman Group Limited.
22. Thomas L Means (Author), Elaine Langlois (Author). English & Communication for Colleges. Thomson South-Western. 2006.
23. Webster, Roger. Studying Literary Theory. Second Edition. London: Arnold. 2001.
24. Yule, G. The Study of Language. Cambridge University Press. 2006.



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT



+91 99405 72462



+91 63819 07438



ijmrsetm@gmail.com

www.ijmrsetm.com