

Internet Role in Urdu Literature Development

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Abstract: In the nation's growth, the Internet plays a key role. Every area of the world of life is strongly affected by the Internet, whether it be business, science, technologies, healthcare and education, hospitality & communications, language and literature. Internet use is important in research and development. In communication, language plays an important role, in addition to other Urdu language has been one of our official communications languages. In this research work the researcher sought to learn the advantages and disadvantages of the Internet in relation to Urdu language and literature from Urdu department of that college regarding the role of Internet in the creation of Urdu linguistics and littoral research. The survey analysis tool is used to collect data from interviewees. It has been shown in that report the students of Urdu Department, Government Vidarbha Institute of Science & Humanities of Amravati have been pleased with the use of the Internet to improve Urdu language and literature. They see this technology as a gift from their work and typically use it in their computer labs, library, and homes. The issue for Internet is energy shedding, slow internet speed and lack of training. Sustainable technology, adequate training opportunities and high bandwidth can be given to resolve them.

Introduction: While millions of non-Muslims are able to read and write, millions more can understand and speak, while a few of them can contribute significantly to Urdu literature. Urdu is the main word for the Muslims. Urdu is one of South Asian's leading languages. It is cultivated and spoken between Kashmir and Kanyakumari, Gujarat and West Bengal. In countries like Great Britain, the United States and some of the Scandinavian, Western Asian and African nations, it has developed active nuclei across India frontiers. After Independence in 1947 in India the status of the Urdu language changed significantly, with English as the sole official language and the main medium of education ending as a monopoly. The linguistic reorganization of States occurred in 1956 immediately afterwards. Urdu is the Jammu and Kashmir Official Language, and in Andhra Pradesh and Bihar it has become a second language. Since both Urdu's fundamental structure and vocabulary are very similar to Hindi, Hindi's past is the same. During its long historical growth it has assimilated Persian, Arabic, English vocabulary and literary styles.

Urdu Language and Literature Online Tools: More and more people have been surfing the Internet over the last couple of decades to collect the data and get information. The step into digital libraries had a significant influence on the traditional library use of ordinary citizens. Such factors contributed to greater Internet and web availability. Researchers have been better used to access information from the Internet than conventional libraries. The growth of the Web and web technologies have enabled the collection of comprehensive language data. Decreasing computer costs and growing storage space has made it easy for web researchers to gather enormous online text of different types and sources like newspapers, news articles, blogs etc. In English, however, there is a great deal of knowledge in the Press. Although there is information in other languages, there is still a very slow growth of knowledge on the Internet in other

languages, notably Indian Languages. Below are some of the most common web resources available in Urdu:

Urdu studies annual: The Urdu studies annual is the free website that offers full text, translations, short stories, poetry and perspectives from researchers working on Urdu literature. Urdu studies in a web page. It also publishes book reviews, surveys, progress analyses and notes of interest to its readers, and is an annual compilation of significant Western publications in the region. It is also the source of book reviews, surveys and research projects. Only full text archives are provided on the website.

Urdu poetry resources: Urdu resources for poetry are the links for a variety of Urdu poetry resources including English translations, technical, critical articles, reviews and dictionaries. Urdu resources: Urdu poetry resources. There are also websites that contain links to the biography and publications of poets, Ghazal singers and links to respective libraries and audio websites.

ImaginAsian: the Leicester City, Brent Harrow and Hillingdon Library development project was launched in 2002, to raise the profile and enhance the awareness of Indic write in Urdu, Gujarati, Punjabi and English. A variety of book names, including full bibliographical descriptions and synopses, are written in these four languages. ImaginAsian puts together the writers who can only be addressed through certain online platforms individually.

U4U.Com: U4U.Com is an online library of over five hundred thousand pages of world class Urdu literature and full text written by popular authors, both classical and contemporary. Hundreds of writers and poets are only available on this legal platform. With its custom skins (graphics designs) the U4U.COM website is fully indexed, searchable and highly interactive, to fit the esthetics of each user. Urdu literature has a great store of poets and authors of the world's best known, including Ghalib, Mir, Faiz and Qasmi, from poetry to prose, to epics. The Urdu authors are honoured by U4U.COM.

Urdu e-newspapers in India: India has a large Urdu printing press, but the circulation of newspapers in Pakistan is far higher. In India, however, the Urdu papers have been published widely and extensively throughout the country.

Software: 'Mutakallim' is the Urdu text app for voice, which speaks in Urdu language and understands it. The Urdu Genie / Urdu Jini is also known as the above. Mutakallim has been an attempt to create Urdu software that recognizes spoken Urdu words and user-typed Urdu statements.

Recommendations & Conclusion: Since electronic resources are limited in Urdu, digital resources have to be enhanced in Urdu. The data above also suggest that there is still a void in the usage of e-resources available in the Urdu language across all categories of users. While many students, researchers and faculty members are using Urdu e-resources and enjoy them, the results reveal that –More and more gateways, communities, platforms for discussion, etc. in this period must be asked about the availability of information services like digital full-text tools. Knowledge on the use of electronic tools, including books, journals, dissertations, technical reports, patents, databases and more, must be created.

In the 21st century, the Internet has become a significant medium of contact and distribution. Libraries in India are rapidly becoming digital libraries and virtual resource learning centres. While a large part of



university users are aware of the Internet, they are not familiar with all of its techniques and applications. In addition, there are still not enough awareness of the internet and associated applications for some of the universities in the country. There must be an efficient user education for the successful use of ever-populating learning channels in electronic form and to improve users 'awareness and knowledge. To order to teach users to make use of the Internet and its techniques and applications, more effort is needed from Urdu experts.

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