



ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN RELEVENCE WITH EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

English as the Global Language examines the different perspectives of the global spread of the English language, its economic implications, and the peculiar experience of the language in India, the world's second most populous (projected to become the most populous by mid-twenty-first century) and also the world's largest democracy. From a purely pragmatic perspective, the article points out that the use of a common language like English facilitates migration as well as international exchange – the vast quantity of scientific and technical materials produced worldwide in this language. At the same time, the use of English creates inequality where native speakers are at an advantage vis-à-vis speakers of English as a second or foreign language, who achieve only a moderate level of competence. As such, the article says that English remains the language of the educated elite and a marker of social status. , is now a major player in the global IT industry and knowledge economy, riding on a huge pool of English-speaking manpower, estimated to be around 100 million due to the language legacy which the British left. India enjoys a sizeable share in the global BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) and KPO (Knowledge Process Outsourcing) market. This new-found status of India in the global economy – riding to a large extent on proficiency in the English language – is truly a case of the once-colonized, now wanting to rule the territory of their former colonial masters, using their own instrument. Because of the globalization arose multinational companies so there is high demand for employees who speak English fluently besides employability skills. This paper cites how English Language is becoming a source of competitive advantage in the new age knowledge economy, keeping in view the imperial pursuits and spread of culture as well as an employability skill.

Key words: Global Language, Migration, International exchange, Educated elite, Social status.

INTRODUCTION

The process of globalization that accelerated during the last decade of the twentieth century is generally associated with easier and increased cross-border-

capital flows, trade, and integration of world markets. There had been another globalizing influence quietly taking hold and spreading through the twentieth

century which has been continuing to do so in the twenty-first too that is the English language. English emerged as the *lingua franca* of the world in the twentieth century, and promises to grow in that stature in the twenty-first. Its presence is overwhelming: in education, business, research, science and technology, entertainment, the Internet, and almost every other sphere of human engagement. According to estimates, it is spoken by some two billion people at various levels of fluency around the world, including 380 million native speakers (people in the US, UK, Canada, Ireland, and Australia), and those who learn it as a second or foreign language. Even though, in numbers, this is just about a third of the world's population, the geographical and domain spread of English is greater than that of any other language. In a sense, English is being globalized as well as acting as a globalizer (Betty Kirkpatrick : 2005).

HOW TO ACQUIRE OR ENHANCE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TO GET PLACEMENT TO BUILD CAREER PATH

English for Specific Purposes (ESP) is a learner-centered approach to teaching English as an additional language which focuses on developing English communication skills in a specific discipline, such as accounting, agrolology, engineering, IT technology, and academic learning.

ESP students usually should have some acquaintance with English and are learning the language in order to communicate a set of professional skills and to perform particular job-related functions. An ESP program is therefore built on an assessment of purposes and needs and the functions for which English is required. ESP it is a needs analysis that determines which language skills are most needed by the students, and the syllabus is designed accordingly. An ESP program, might, for example, emphasize the development of reading skills in students who are preparing for graduate work in business administration; or it might promote the development of spoken skills in students who are studying English in order to become tourist guides. As a matter of fact, ESP combines subject matter and English language teaching. Such a combination is highly motivating because students are able to apply what they learn in their English classes to their main field of study, whether it be accounting, business management, economics, computer science or tourism. Being able to

use the vocabulary and structures that they learn in a meaningful context reinforces what is taught and increases their motivation. The term "specific" in ESP refers to the specific purpose for learning English. Students approach the study of English through a field that is already known and relevant to them. This means that they are able to use what they learn in the ESP classroom right away in their work and studies.

DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING ENGLISH LANGUAGE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSE

- English taught at school level is English for general purpose and English for academic purpose. English for academic purposes (EAP) and English for General purpose (EGP) entails training students, usually in a higher education setting, to use language appropriately for study.
- Students who come from rural places are unable to orient with the English taught at classrooms. They are without basic knowledge of English Language.
- Bilingual teaching method being used by the teachers in the classrooms reduces the real learning process of the students.
- The feeling of acquiring English Language is difficult, is not enabling the students to put in to practice to get fluency
- Some students are not getting guidance from the parents regarding language learning
- They study the English Language from examination point of view. They memorize, reproduce in the exam and forget the same. They are not applying what they have learnt in the real practical life.
- Even in the classroom also application oriented language is not taught.

BENEFITS OF POSSESSING EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS

Employability skills are key useful things to have especially for the people who are not employed and want to be gaining employability skills generally means training of some kind one can study for. We can define Employability skills as the capability of getting and keeping satisfactory work. Employability skills can also be defined as 'a set of achievements understanding and personal attributes that make individuals more

likely to gain employment and to be successful in their chosen occupations. Peter knight & Manty Yorke (HEFCO/DFES ESEST Group). Because these skills are useful for career, they are called career management skills.

MAIN EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS IN CASE OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARE

- Listening skills
- Speaking skills
- Reading skills
- Writing skills
- Developing programs
- Adaptation
- Team work
- Leadership
- Planning & Organizing
- Making effective presentations
- Decision making
- Problem solving
- Time Management
- Commercial awareness
- Persuading & negotiating
- Determination
- Lateral Thinking

CONCLUSION

Employability skills are general skills that are needed to get jobs, and they also help to stay in a job and work the way to the top. One can get job with his talent but stay in a job needs survival skills as the present scenario is the competitive arena. Employability skills can be learnt in the classrooms but putting the skills learnt into practice is important.

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