



SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai



COURSE NAME : TAMILS & TECHNOLOGY I YEAR/ II SEMESTER

UNIT –5 SCIENTIFIC TAMILS AND TAMIL COMPUTING

Topic

1.Development of Scientific Tamil

2. Digital Literacy

- There were three forms of Tamil namely Iyal, Isai and Drama. I passed and changes began to come. In this world of science, we can no longer thrive and rise in the nuclear age with the three tamils. In this spinning rocket age, development is not possible
- Without the support of science tamil cannot be developed. So Tamil should be developed in the field of science.
- The riches of science should be brought to Tamil. Along with Muthamizh, science should be added as the fourth Tamil and henceforth it should be called 'Nartamizh'.
- So, V.S.Kulanthaisamy was engaged in the attempt of combining both Tamil and Science.

Pioneers who developed Science Tamil:

P.V. Manicka Nayakar:

- One of the pioneers in the development of Science Tamil was the engineer P.V.Manicka Nayakar. He was deeply involved in technical terminology and wrote accounting and agricultural (biological) terminology in pure Tamil. Quite to the astonishment of the Westerners, he made calculograph easier to calculate.

V. S. Kulanthaisamy:

- Dr. V. C. Kulandaiswamy was a distinguished Indian academic, engineer, and Tamil scholar who made significant contributions to both science and literature. He served as the Vice-Chancellor of Anna University and later of IGNOU, playing a key role in shaping higher education in India. A specialist in hydrology, he earned his Ph.D. from the University of Illinois and developed influential models in water resource management. Apart from his scientific work, he was a respected Tamil writer, publishing essays and poetry under the pen name "Kulothungan." His literary and academic achievements earned him several prestigious honors, including the Padma Shri in 1992, the Padma Bhushan in 2002, and the Sahitya Akademi Award. He was also instrumental in the establishment of the Tamil Virtual University. Dr. Kulandaiswamy's legacy bridges the worlds of science and culture, and his work continues to inspire generations of students and scholars.

Need for Science Tamil:

- Studying Science and Technology in Tamil leads to different understanding and leads to a different way of thinking.
- It allows us to explore things in different dimensions and in different contexts.
- It helps to develop understanding of the Tamil community.
- It is required to develop the department related matters neglected by the English World.
- Majority of people in Tamil Nadu get their basic education in Tamil. If these students want to know about science, technology, medicine, the information related to that field should be in Tamil language.

Contribution of Tamil Scholars in Science Tamil:

Contributions of P. V. Appasamy

- In the field of Tamil, P. V. Appasamy's contributions for the development of Science Tamil is very great. From that day till now, has been striving for Science Tamil. He can be called 'Father of Science Development'. His books are

1. The Story of Atom

2. Inside the Earth

3. X-Rays

He has also written hundreds of Science Tamil articles.

1 . Contributions of N. K. Velan

- N. K. Velan's contributions to the development of Science Tamil is significant. Velan is one of the notable writers of Science News in Tamil. His books are

1. Going Around the Moon

2. The Story of Electricity

3. Journey into the Earth

4. The Story of the Sea

5. The Story of Light and Sound

He has written more than twenty books.

2. P. L. Samy

- Pudukottai Collector P. L. Samy's Science Tamil service is immeasurable. He studied plants in literature, description of animals, fishes, gems, living creatures in Kamban's epic them in Tamil.

3. Kondal S. Mahadevan

- Kondal S. Mahadevan is a Tamil Professor who has been developing Science Tamil for many years. He has written the book 'Man on the Path of Science' and many Tamil Science articles.

4. R. K. Viswanathan and J. P. Manickam

- R. K. Viswanathan of Annamalai University and J. P. Manickam were the initial researchers. Both of them have written 'Sound and Light', 'Vanakatchi', 'Alayamani'.

Development of Tamils in Various Field:

1. Science Tamil in Broadcasting

- Sivapatha Sundaram developed Science Tamil in the field of broadcasting through radio. Apart from him B. P. Thirugnana Sambandar of Presidency College, B. K. Srinivasan, K. Arangasamy Iyengar of Annamalai University, P. Saravanan, R. Ramasamy, S. Sampath, K. Shanmuga Sundaram, Kaliya Perumal of Presidency College are worth mentioning.

2. Work of Journals in Science Tamil

- The magazine of Kalaikathir has led to the growth of Science Tamil for more than a quarter of a Century.

3.Science in Agriculture:

- Apart from them, K. Rajaram wrote and published the books Ocean, Fish, Rain, Good Water, Fire Stones, Aryabhatta, Air in Space and S. Subramaniam wrote and published the Science books Endless Travel, Suriyan Nila, Stars, Stories of the Sky, etc., in Tamil. They have also done translations in Tamil made them suitable for children.

4. Science Tamil in Economics:

- J. S. Ponnaihi, C. Velayutham, K. S. Sonachalam, R. Sevachalam, J. C. Kumarappa (Gandhian Economics), R. K. Shanmugam Chettiar have deeply thought of and written about economics in Tamil. Tesini, P. P. Natarasan, I. T. Chithambaram (Rural Economics) have written economics news in Tamil.

5.Tamil Science Economy:

- Rajaji, M. P. Sivagnanam, Anna, Nedunjezhian, Dinamani Sivaraman, S. S. Marisamy, V. Saminatha Sharma, J. Ramachandran, Principal, Presidency College (Political Organizations) wrote books on politics in Tamil.

Digitalization of Tamil Books :

- Computer is becoming an indispensable tool in the development of science. Tamilian has introduced Tamil to the internet and has played a major role in its development. Many web sites are also trying to download Tamil e-books that can be read on these websites.

Tamil computing in promoting digital literacy among Tamil speakers

Tamil computing has played a pivotal role in promoting digital literacy among Tamil speakers by integrating the language into various technological platforms. This integration has not only preserved the linguistic heritage but also empowered Tamil-speaking communities to actively participate in the digital age.

1. Standardization through Unicode

The adoption of Unicode for Tamil script was a significant milestone. It enabled consistent representation of Tamil characters across different digital platforms, facilitating seamless communication and data processing in Tamil. This standardization laid the foundation for developing various Tamil computing tools and applications.

2. Development of Tamil Input Tools

Tools like Azhagi and NHM Writer have simplified typing in Tamil by providing phonetic and transliteration-based keyboards. These tools have made it easier for users to create content, communicate, and interact online in Tamil, thus promoting digital engagement.

3. Digitization of Tamil Literature

Initiatives such as Project Madurai and the Tamil Virtual Academy have digitized classical and contemporary Tamil literature, making it accessible to a global audience. This not only preserves the literary heritage but also provides educational resources for learners and researchers.

4. Tamil Language Programming

The creation of the Ezhil programming language, which uses Tamil syntax, has introduced programming concepts to students in their native language. This approach lowers the entry barrier to coding and encourages participation in the digital economy.

5. Educational Platforms in Tamil

Online courses and educational content delivered in Tamil have expanded learning opportunities. Platforms like GUVI offer computer literacy courses in Tamil, enabling learners to acquire digital skills in a language they are comfortable with.

6. Preservation of Cultural Identity

By incorporating Tamil into digital platforms, Tamil computing helps preserve and promote cultural identity. It allows for the expression of cultural nuances and traditions in the digital space, fostering a sense of belonging among Tamil speakers.

7. Government and Institutional Support

Government initiatives and institutional support have played a crucial role in advancing Tamil computing. Organizations like the Tamil Virtual Academy and the Central Institute of Indian Languages have supported research and development in this field, ensuring the continuous growth and integration of Tamil in digital technologies.