







➤ Designing and developing in a way that removes barriers to localization or international deployment.



▶ Providing support for features that may not be used until localization occurs.



> Enabling code to support local, regional, language, or culturally related preferences.





Government

>Separating localizable elements from source code or content, such that localized alternatives can be loaded or selected based on the user's international preferences as needed.

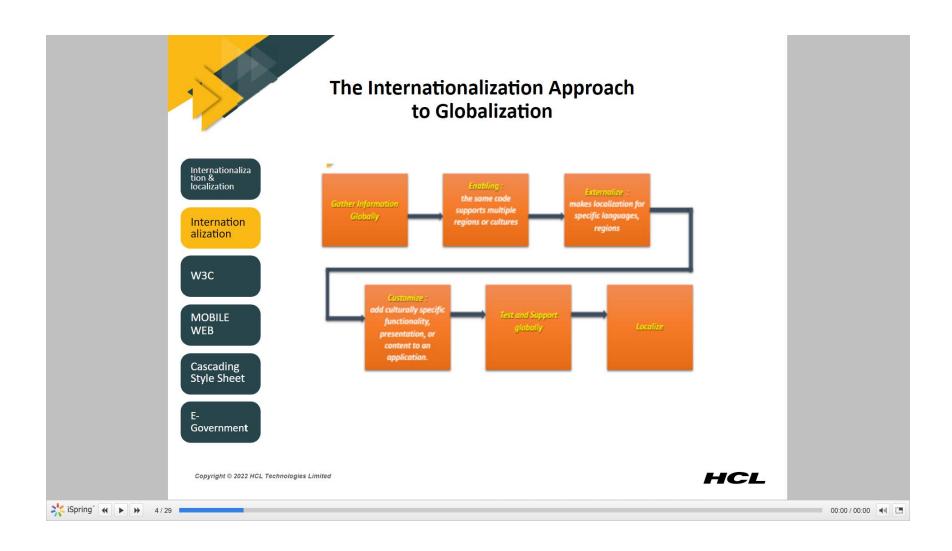
➤ It can be localized quickly.

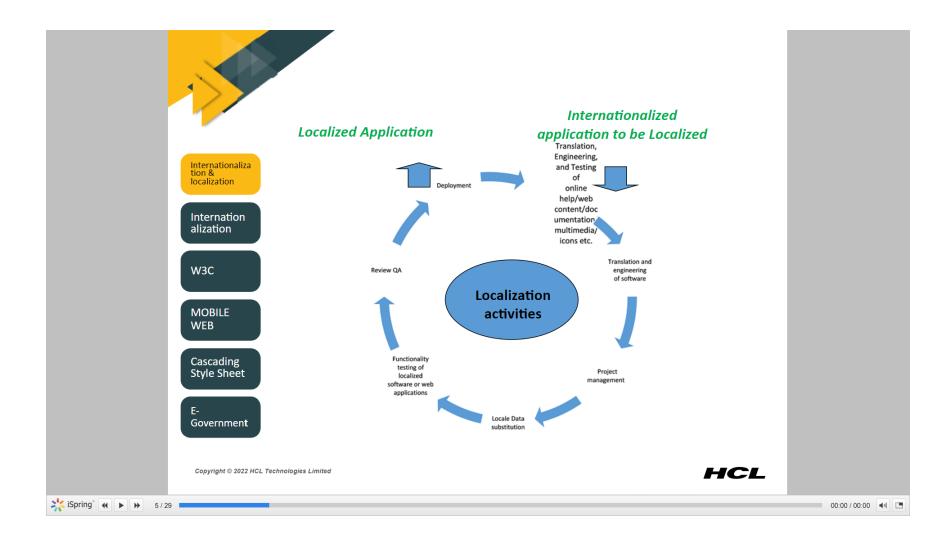












# **Complexity of Indian Scenario**



 India is Multilingual Multi script Country with 22 languages and 11 scripts; population over 1 Billion



 Less than 5 percent of people can read & write English. Over 95 percent population is deprived of the benefits of Englishbased Information Technology



Issues regarding Indian Languages



• Orthography – Spelling issues



Pronunciation – may be directly mapped but not always



One script-many languages

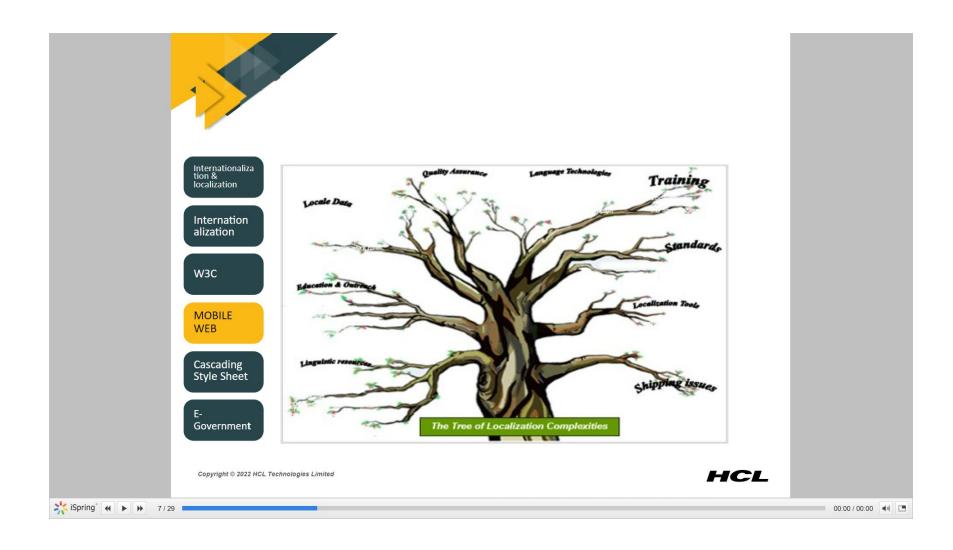
Many languages – one Script

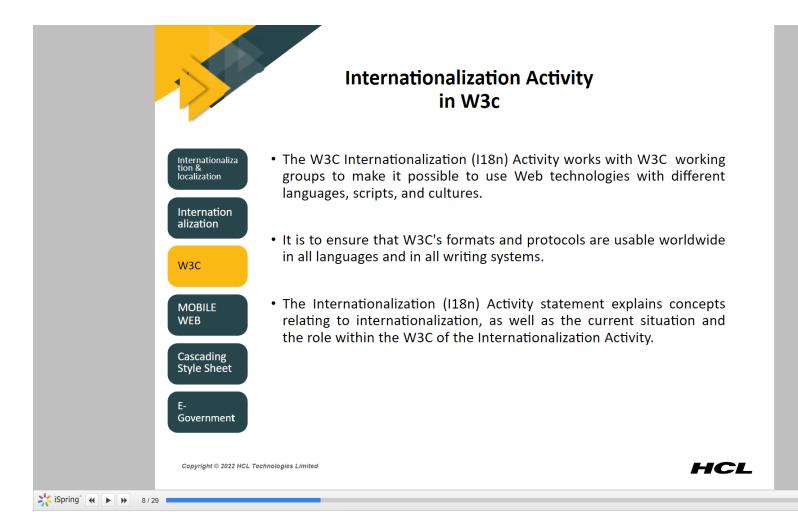












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# W3C Internationalization Resources



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➤ Internationalization of Web design & Applications

- Character Model for World Wide Web
- Authoring Techniques for XHTML & HTML
- Authoring CSS
- Unicode in XML



► Internationalization of Web Architecture

- · Language tags and Local Identifiers
- Internationalization Tag Set



- ➤ Internationalization of XML
  - Best practices for XML Internationalization



- ➤ Internationalization of Web Services
  - Language tags and Local Identifiers for World Wide Web



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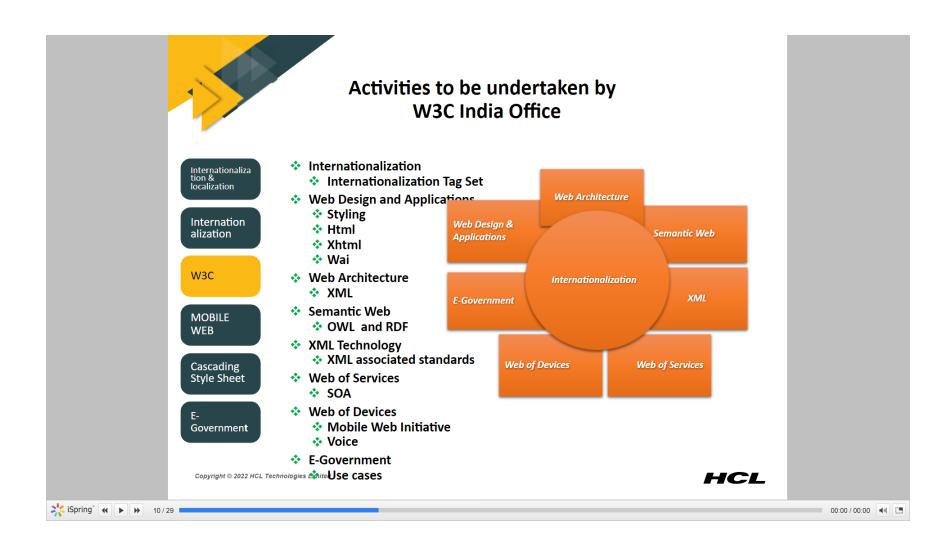






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#### **MOBILE WEB**

Internationaliza tion & localization

Internation alization

W3C

MOBILE WEB

Cascading Style Sheet

E-Governmen**t**  Challenges:

- Adopting right encoding scheme
- Availability on handsets
- Usability of Mobile Web Browser
- Web support of all Indian languages
- Study on specific requirements for Indian languages for W3C Mobile Web Best Practices
- Must support standards and specifications
- Access to all handset features













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#### Issues on Mobile Web

Character Encoding

**Bandwidth and Cost** 

Presentation Issues

W3C

Input

MOBILE **WEB** 

**Device Limitations** 

Lack of standardization

Cascading Style Sheet

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**Fonts** 

**Backward Compatibility** 

with Legacy Devices

Lack of standardization

Copyright © 2022 HCL Te **Rendering Issues** 

# **Messaging Issues**

- Lack of availability for all characters.
- There is no guarantee that a message encoded will be displayed properly at the receiving terminal.
- Issue of Multiple Script -one language not addressed.
- Standardization of glyph support, syllable composition logic is also an important aspect and is dependent on the implementation level of handset manufacturer.
- Legacy Systems

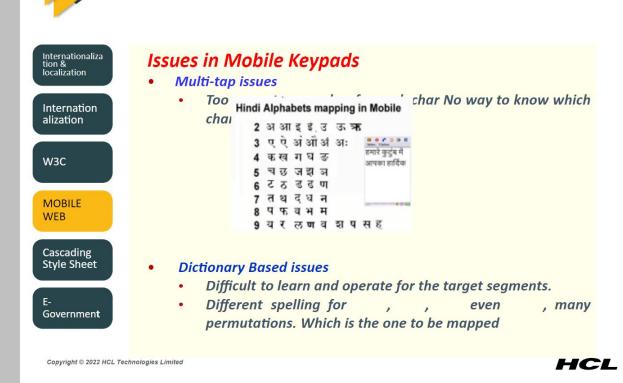
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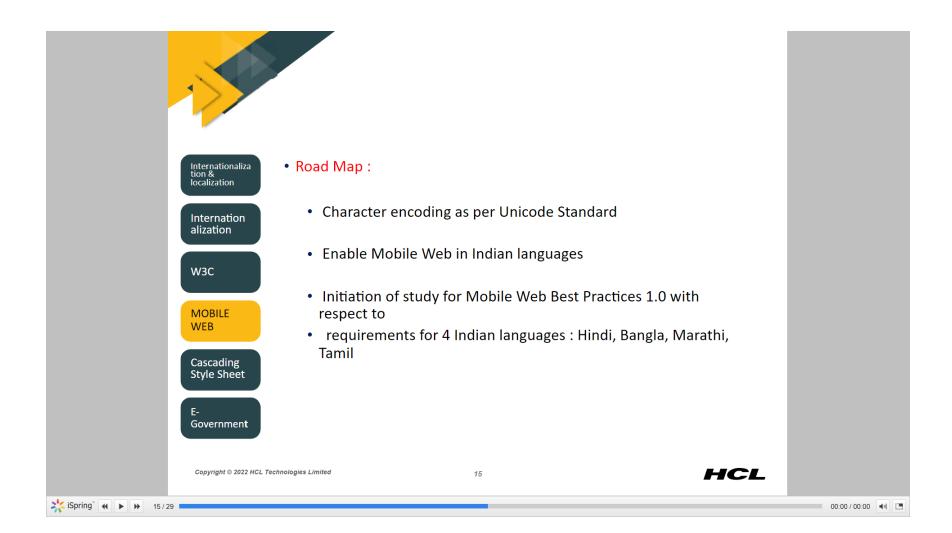
# Suggestions

- In terms of internationalization, operators must support appropriate character encoding on the signaling channel which would allow all characters of the world to be represented.
- Need of investigation and study of major issues for enabling Mobile web in Indian languages
- Standardization of mobile media also required to be addressed taking into consideration of specific requirements of each of Indic languages.













Homograph:



· Most languages have words with different meanings but the same spelling (and sometimes different pronunciations), called homographs. For example, in Hindi the word कनक (धतूरा) and the word कनक (सोना) have identical spellings but different meanings.



Homophones:



• Similar pronunciation but different meanings (and possibly different spellings), for instance "बली" (बलवान) and "बलि" (बलिदान).



· Similar pronunciation, similar meaning with different spelling



# Roadmap:



Initiation of study for PLS 1.0 with respect to requirements for 3 Indian languages: Hindi and Bangla, Tamil









# **Cascading Style Sheet**

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Drop Letter in Indian languages

 Issues for Indian Languages with respect to first character used in Hindi, Malayalam, Bengali, Telugu and Gujarati etc

and expression of the control of the ayzoni espinitanini nanyof cauciale eg pacresomeccen αγαγιαλέρδα αγουσία ή οποσιά ola (macu. acea appala

2. ટલી કરિયાના ખેતા લાય, ફરેલીએ ભારતમાં ક્લોકમામની મેડણીનો સંભીવત લાદીઓમાં લાગમાં નિર્દેશ કરવાના કરિયાના સંભીવત લાદીઓમાં લાગમાં નિર્દેશ કરિયાના કરિયા

কি পি-র সভাপতি রাজনাথ

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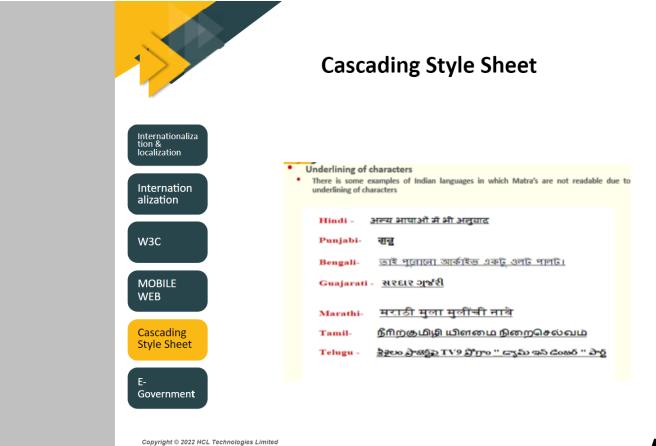
அன்று செல்வாய்க்கிறமை. வழக்கத்தைவிடக் சற்று முன்னதாகவே அகல்லா விழித்துக் கொண்டு விட்டால்.





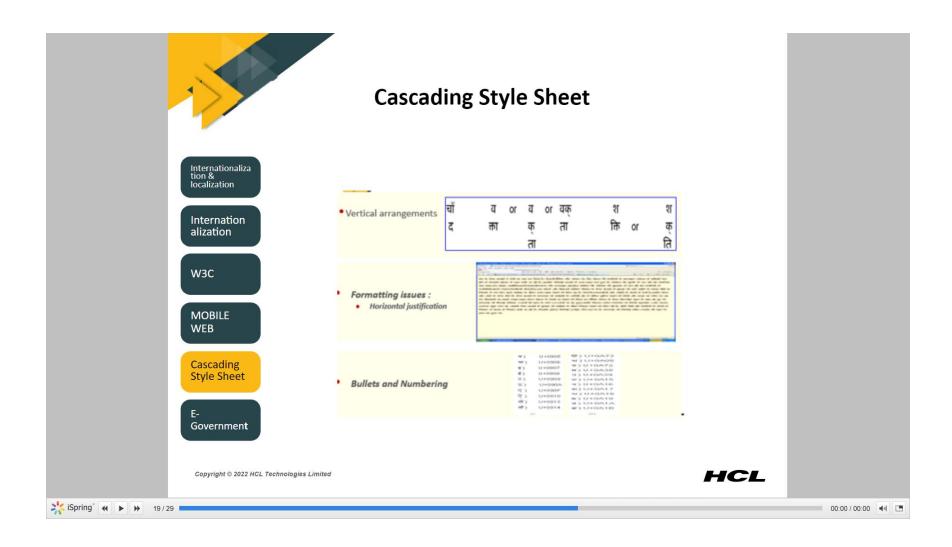






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E-Governmen**t**  Indentation of character



#### Challenges:

- Implementation of CSS standards developed by W3C regarding Indian languages
- Standards however need to be provided to those developing CSS so that by default user could have the facility to use bulleting in his own Indic languages.

#### Roadmap:

Initiation of study for CSS 2.0 specifications with respect to requirements for 5 Indian languages: Hindi, <u>Bangla</u>, Punjabi, Kannada, Tamil













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Issues:

- Some applications are Completely in English.
- Some applications have static content in local language but forms in English.
- Some applications are multi-lingual but only in limited languages (e.g., English and only one local language).

## Use cases:

Use Case for Land Records

- all type of data related to land, available in these land records
- They are used for various planning processes although the manual maintenance of this land record does hinder in effective collation and analysis of the data contained in them.











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E-Governmen**t**  Challenges:

- enable e-governance applications in Indian languages.
- Compliance with W3C standards.

# Roadmap:

• Major E-Gov Application in Indian languages need to be studied for improving access to Government through better use of the web.

Target languages : Hindi, Bangla, Marathi ,Telugu, Tamil



#### WEB ACCESSIBILITY INITIATIVE

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Challenges:

- Make Web content accessible to people with disabilities w.r.t Indian languages
- WCAG 2.0 Guidelines for success criteria vis-a-vis selected recommendations relevant to Indian context

## Initiative in India:

- "Guidelines for Indian Government websites" by NIC, Govt. of India
- STQC Implementing WCAG 2.0 Accessibility through Website Quality Certification
- Centre for Internet and Society developing authorized translation of WCAG 2.0 Guidelines

- Roadmap:
- Meet WCAG 2.0 guidelines & techniques w.r.t Indian languages
- Initiation with Hindi, Bangla, Marathi, Telugu, Tamil



