

## CHIEF PATRON

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**Prof. E. Satyanarayana**  
Vice-Chancellor, Dravidian University

## FACULTY

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Prof. G. Balasubramanian, **Rector**  
Professor, Director, **CPEDL**  
Dr. GanesanAmbedkar, Professor & **HoD**  
Coordinator, **SAP**  
Dr. M.C. KesavaMurty, Assistant Professor, Dy.  
Coordinator, **SAP**  
Mr. P. Sreekumar, Assistant Professor &  
Dy. Coordinator, **CPEDL**  
Dr. M. Prasad Naik, Assistant Professor

## Seminar Coordinator

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## THE UNIVERSITY

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The international perspective of Dravidian research, modern perceptions of higher learning and regional demands of a backward rural area – three distinctly different dimensions – have fused into one that led to the formation of Dravidian University, multiplying its obligations and responsibilities by manifold, much different from other universities. It is envisaged as a collaborative venture of all the southern states with a motto of integrating the different linguistic groups of the Dravidian family, which have made rich historical contributions to the cultural mosaic of the country.

The Dravidian University is located in a linguistic tri-junction in the south-western tip of Andhra Pradesh at Kuppam, 8 k.m. away

from Tamil Nadu and 4 k.m. from Karnataka, a region historically known for its integrated character in terms of language and culture. Located in Gudupalle Mandal, Chittoor District, A.P., the campus has a sprawling, picturesque and serene setting spreading over 1093 acres with beautiful greenery and huge and small impressive hillocks presenting a typically pollution-free rock garden. It is located at 750 MSL. The temperature during December ranges from 20-27 degree Celsius. Kuppam is on the main railway line from Chennai to Bangalore. There are number of trains from Chennai to Bangalore and vice versa which halt at Kuppam. Kuppam is well connected with Krishnagiri, Kolar Gold Fields and Tirupati by road.

## THE DEPARTMENT

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The Department of Dravidian and Computational Linguistics was established with a vision to fulfil the main objectives of the university and to meet the future development of Dravidian Linguistics and hold the technological developments in Dravidian Languages. It has identified the areas of Dravidian Linguistics and Computational Linguistics as the thrust areas of research. The Department has got UGC's recognition of SAP – DRS-1 first Phase for the period 2014-19.

The Department established a Centre for Preservation of Endangered Dravidian Languages (CPeDL) in 2008. Now the centre is supported by UGC.

## UGC SAP DRS -1 NATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRIBAL LANGUAGES IN INDIA: STRUCTURE & STATUS 4 - 5, OCTOBER, 2018

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Organized by  
Department of Dravidian & Computational  
Linguistics

(UGC SAP – DRS-1)

Dravidian University, Kuppam  
Andhra Pradesh

## **ABOUT THE SEMINAR**

India is rich in linguistic diversity. Tribal languages possess rich structural diversity and uniqueness of our linguistic heritage. With regard to the number of languages spoken in India, Census reports indicate different numbers in each of its report varying from 122 - 1652. As per the 2011 census, tribal people make up of about 8.6 percent to the total population. A few among these languages are documented, described and properly studied. Most of these languages are undergone various degrees of endangerment. Development of tribal languages has been an agenda of Central and State governments in India.

Due to the modernisation process children of tribal communities shift their mother tongue to mainstream languages like Hindi, Tamil and Telugu etc., due to low prestige attached to their language, non-availability of educational facility, lack of employment opportunity etc..

How language shift affects their educational achievement is not properly studied. As a consequence of the shift whatever language they maintain has undergone changes with convergence.

Even at home, parents of tribal language who can converse the tribal tongue, do not consider to communicate with their children in their tongue. Instead they encourage their children to speak mainstream language or English

The Constitution states that a cultural, religious and linguistic minority has the right to conserve its language and culture. This means that tribals, as individual and groups have right to use their own language, to practice their own culture, to studying their own history, tradition and heritage etc.

Moreover, we must look into an entirely different direction to discover how our mother tongue really does shape our experience of the world.

### **Aim:**

The seminar is organised to discuss many aspects of tribal languages in India. One of them the structural diversity of tribal languages. How the contact affects the structure and status of these languages is another major aspect of this seminar. These tribal languages are undergone different type of endangerment. However, which languages belong to which type of engenderment is not objectively measured. Successful stories revitalisation attempts have been reported from the different parts of the world.

### **Seminar Subthemes:**

- Language Maintenance
- Language Contact
- Language Shift
- Language Acculturation
- Traditional Techniques
- Language Attitudes

- Dominant Vs non Dominant languages
- Language Adoption
- Value Maintenance
- Cultural Maintenance through language
- Language Technology
- Language documentation
- Bilingualism
- Language endangerment
- Language revitalisation

Notwithstanding the above mentioned areas research papers, nearby thematic areas, are too welcomed.

### **REGISTRATION DETAILS :**

**Last Date for submission of abstract and full papers:**

Abstracts in English, not exceeding 300 words typed, may be email-ed to [prasadnaik6@gmail.com](mailto:prasadnaik6@gmail.com)

Abstract Submission: 18.08.2018

Acceptance of Abstracts: 23.8.2018

Submission of full paper: 25.09. 2018

TA and DA charges will be paid as per the University rules.

Accommodation is at the Dravidian University Guest House.

### ***Publication:***

The accepted papers in English, will be published with ISBN number.