

Disappearance of indigenous languages a major threat to traditional knowledge, special focus on India

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Language is the heart of first nations. India is the multi-linguistic country having 114 languages out of them 18 are schedule languages (96.2%) nonscheduled languages 96 (3.8%). One must accept that even in the very ecological sense like biodiversity, linguistic diversity should also be maintained but the government has not paid much attention to protect languages. Without language we are losing our culture, because language is the most fundamental way to communicate the knowledge. Destruction of indigenous languages caused the loss of traditional knowledge systems. The reason is the indigenous languages are the bridges to transmit traditional knowledge to the next generations. The loss of language means loss of human diversity. The tribal communities are smallest in geographical in population strength. Language development can be find in every stage of social evolution from hunting to civil society. Now the India is experiencing language loss. It is the time to take steps to protect indigenous languages. Many of the children receiving corporal punishment when they spoke in local language (Telugu) in schools aboriginal people more likely to maintain their identity if the government give them more support. We must establish banks of knowledge to preserve the local languages and store the traditional knowledge. Even now there is a constant conflict within academic and professional programmes and in government policies on the use of indigenous languages along with English. The continuing loss linguistic and biological diversity will have dangerous consequences like losing old patterns such as moral stories and ethical poems in local languages. This loss of local language will create a cultural monopoly. Language is the principle means whereby culture is transmitted, accumulated and shared from one generation to another generation. There is no magic formula to support language strength. The government committed to support English language in schools the same support should be extended for the indigenous languages in the country. In the era of globalization no one is against English but at the same time there is a need to protect local languages to protect traditional knowledge.

Biography

Ch.Pulla Reddy is working as a Asst. Professor in K.V.Ranga Reddy Law College in Hyderabad.(A.P.), India. Born in Anumullanka (Village), Krishna District. Graduated from C.R.Reddy Law College, Eluru, affiliated to Andhra University, later he did L.L.M., from Osmania University, Constitutional Law as a Specialization and also did special course in Intellectual Property Rights from Osmania University. He passed National eligibility test in the subject of Law conducted by University Grants Commission in the year 2003. He participated several national seminars and presented papers on different issues like Human Rights, Human Empowerment, Indian Judiciary, Intellectual Property Rights, Right to Education. During his student career he was awarded best speaker by different organizations in both the languages (English & Telugu) and he is writing articles to two important Telugu Newspapers (Sakshi & Vaartha). (Sakshi is having more than 14 lakhs circulation and also he used to visit as a legal advisor, Doordarshan Telugu Channel to conduct free legal advises in the live programme and also he was included as a discussion panel member to discuss various matters pertaining to political and legal issues. Since 2003 he is working as a Asst. Professor in K.V. Ranga Reddy Law College, affiliated to Osmania University.

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