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# UGC NET Paper 2

Tribal and Regional Language / Literature (070)
Complete revision notes — all 10 units

10 units | Tables & formulas | Key revision points


01 Language Families of India
02 Language Policy and Status
03 Scripts for Tribal Languages
04 Oral Literature
05 Folklore Theories
06 Tribal Writing in Indian Languages
07 Regional Literatures of the North-East
08 Language Endangerment and Documentation
09 Translation and Multilingualism
10 Research Methods



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# What's inside

Ten units of focused revision notes. Each unit ends with a box of key revision points.


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### How to use these notes

- Read one unit at a time, then test yourself with its key revision points.
- Make your own short notes on topics you find difficult.
- Units follow the main areas of the official syllabus — the exact unit list can change between sessions.
- Always check the latest syllabus and notices on the official UGC NET portal: **ugcnet.nta.ac.in**.

UNIT 01

# Language Families of India

Where tribal and regional languages belong.

| Family | Examples |
|---|---|
| **Indo-Aryan** | Bhili, Halbi, Hindi, Marathi |
| **Dravidian** | Gondi, Kurukh (Oraon), Toda, Kui |
| **Austro-Asiatic (Munda)** | Santali, Mundari, Ho, Kharia, Sora; Khasi (Mon-Khmer) |
| **Tibeto-Burman** | Bodo, Garo, Mizo, Manipuri (Meitei), Naga languages |
| **Andamanese** | Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa |

### ★ Key revision points

- Santali — Austro-Asiatic.
- Gondi — Dravidian.
- Bodo — Tibeto-Burman.
- Khasi — Mon-Khmer branch.

UNIT 02

# Language Policy and Status

Constitutional provisions and scheduled languages.

- Eighth Schedule — 22 languages; Santali and Bodo (tribal) added in 2003.
- Article 350A — instruction in the mother tongue at primary stage; Article 29 — protection of language and script.
- Census 2011 — 121 languages with 10,000+ speakers.

### ★ Key revision points

- Eighth Schedule — 22 languages.
- Article 350A — mother-tongue education.
- Santali, Bodo — added 2003.
- Census 2011 — 121 languages.

UNIT 03

# Scripts for Tribal Languages

Indigenous scripts and adopted scripts.

- Ol Chiki — Santali; created by Pandit Raghunath Murmu (1925).
- Warang Citi — Ho; Lako Bodra. Sorang Sompeng — Sora; Mangei Gomango.
- Many tribal languages use Devanagari, Roman, Bengali-Assamese or Odia scripts.

### ★ Key revision points

- Ol Chiki — Raghunath Murmu (1925).
- Warang Citi — Ho.
- Sorang Sompeng — Sora.
- Roman script — many NE languages.

UNIT 04

# Oral Literature

Genres of tribal oral tradition.

- Genres — myths, origin stories, epics, songs, riddles, proverbs, chants.
- Tribal epics — Gondi Ramayani, Bhili *Bharath* (Mahabharata), Pandvani; Khasi traditions.
- Oral-formulaic theory — Milman Parry and Albert Lord; performance as context.

### ★ Key revision points

- Oral-formulaic theory — Parry, Lord.
- Bhili *Bharath* — tribal Mahabharata.
- Gondi Ramayani.
- Performance gives meaning.

UNIT 05

# Folklore Theories

Main schools for studying folklore.

- Historic-geographic (Finnish) method; Aarne-Thompson-Uther tale-type index.
- Vladimir Propp — *Morphology of the Folktale* (31 functions).
- Functionalism (Malinowski, Bascom — four functions of folklore); structuralism (Lévi-Strauss); performance theory (Bauman).

### ★ Key revision points

- 31 functions — Propp.
- Tale-type index — Aarne-Thompson-Uther.
- Four functions — Bascom.
- Performance theory — Bauman.

UNIT 06

# Tribal Writing in Indian Languages

Modern tribal authors and themes.

- Santali — Nirmala Putul (poetry), Hansda Sowvendra Shekhar (in English).
- Hindi/Kurukh — Ram Dayal Munda (scholar), Jacinta Kerketta, Rose Kerketta, Vandana Tete.
- Themes — land and forest, displacement, identity, language loss, women's voices.

### ★ Key revision points

- Nirmala Putul — Santali poet.
- Ram Dayal Munda — scholar.
- Jacinta Kerketta — poet.
- Themes — land, displacement.

UNIT 07

# Regional Literatures of the North-East

Literature from Assam and the hill states.

- Khasi — U Soso Tham (*Ki Sngi Barim U Hynniew Trep*); Mizo — written in Roman script since missionary times.
- Naga writing — Temsula Ao, Easterine Kire (in English).
- Mamang Dai (Arunachal) — *The Legends of Pensam*.

**★ Key revision points**

- U Soso Tham — Khasi poet.
- Temsula Ao — Naga writer.
- Mamang Dai — Arunachal.
- Mizo — Roman script.

UNIT 08

# Language Endangerment and Documentation

Protecting small languages.

- UNESCO *Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger* — six degrees from safe to extinct.
- People's Linguistic Survey of India (PLSI) — Ganesh Devy; Bhasha Research Centre (Vadodara).
- Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL) — CIIL, Mysuru.

### ★ Key revision points

- UNESCO Atlas — endangered languages.
- PLSI — Ganesh Devy.
- SPPEL — CIIL Mysuru.
- Six degrees of endangerment.

UNIT 09

# Translation and Multilingualism

Moving tribal literature across languages.

- Translation brings oral and tribal texts to wider readers; risks of loss and domestication.
- Multilingual education (MLE) — mother tongue first, then regional and English (Odisha MLE programme).
- Sahitya Akademi Bhasha Samman — for non-scheduled and tribal languages.

### ★ Key revision points

- MLE — mother tongue first.
- Bhasha Samman — non-scheduled languages.
- Translation risks domestication.
- Odisha — MLE programme.

UNIT 10

# Research Methods

Fieldwork for tribal language and literature.

- Fieldwork — informant selection, participant observation, audio-video recording, transcription.
- Ethics — informed consent, community ownership, returning materials to the community.
- Tools — IPA transcription, glossing, archiving (metadata).

### ★ Key revision points

- Informed consent — essential.
- IPA — transcription.
- Glossing — word-by-word analysis.
- Archive with metadata.

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