



## The tribal language of Bastar is the most primitive languages in the world

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### Abstract

Chhattisgarh is home to many of the varied tribal groups that make up India. It is possible to believe that the earliest tribal tribes in India initially settled in Bastar around 10,000 years ago because the oldest tribal groups in India are found here. People who are classified as "indigenous" in other nations are referred to as "tribal" in India. Primitive people were referred to as "animists" by British anthropologists. In the National Census, they are categorised as "aboriginals" and classified by tribe. Adivasi, the Hindi word for "tribal," also implies "prehistoric dwellers." Chhattisgarh, known as the "rice bowl" of India, is well-known for its astounding natural beauty, cultural extravaganzas, mineral and energy reserves, and substantial iron and steel capabilities. Chhattisgarh's population is largely made up of tribal communities.

The tribal languages are considered the most primitive languages in the world. The tribal languages in Chhattisgarh are Gondi, Halbi, Kudhuk, Bhatra, etc. In India, there are 324 languages and sub-languages. The linguists Juelblog, Grierson, and Koldwell postulate that the tribal languages are basically the Dravidian languages that evolved from tribal languages. Indeed, it is very painful that the other Dravidian languages, like Tamil, Telugu, Kannad, have all developed well, but other tribal languages, which are the mother of these Dravidian languages, are far behind in their development. Now these primitive languages are going extinct. It is believed that the boon of "Ghotul" was given by the "God Lingo Dev". God Lingo Dev had divine powers and he was the master of art and all kinds of knowledge. As a result, every Ghotul pays their respect and devotion to the God Lingo Dev. God Lingo Dev had established the ghotul for the upliftment of their community and the Gond.

**Keywords:** lingo pen, gond, ghadwa kala

### Introduction

Chhattisgarh is home to many of the varied tribal groups that make up India. It is possible to believe that the earliest tribal tribes in India initially settled in Bastar around 10,000 years ago because the oldest tribal groups in India are found here. People who are categorised as "indigenous" in other nations are referred to as "tribal" in India. Primitive people were referred to as "animists" by British anthropologists. In the National Census, they are categorised as "aboriginals" and classified by tribe. Adivasi, the Hindi word for "tribal," also implies "prehistoric dwellers." Chhattisgarh, known as the "rice bowl" of India, is well-known for its astounding natural beauty, cultural extravaganzas, mineral and energy reserves, and substantial iron and steel capabilities. Chhattisgarh's population is largely made up of tribal communities

The Gonds are Chhattisgarh's oldest and most numerous tribe. Chhattisgarh's principal tribes include: Muria, Bisonhorn Maria, Bastar-Gond, Abujmaria, Parja, Dhurvaa, Halba, Bhatra Dandami Mariya, Dantewara-Muriya, or Gond, Dorla Halba Kol, Gond, and Bhunjia in Koriya Gond, Rajgond, and Korba-Korwa. The largest tribal district in Chhattisgarh, Bastar, is well known for its vibrant tribes. About 70% of the population is made up of the Bastar Tribes. This represents roughly 26.76 percent of Chhattisgarh's total tribal population. The Gond, Bhatra, Muria, Abhuj Maria, Bison Horn Maria, Halba, and Dhurva are a few of the important tribes in this area.

### Statement of problem

In order to maintain and sustain this kind of tribal preschool, institutions like Ghotuls are under jeopardy, and in certain

locations they are completely extinct. despite the fact that Ghotul had undergone a lot of substantial changes since it was first formed. Unintentionally, several outside authors have spread a variety of falsehoods about the Ghotul and tribal people, and this has been especially true in more recent decades. Due to these elements, the Ghotul heads were forced to abandon their original plan to close Ghotul. However, they are aware that it is related to the origin of the Gond tribes of Bastar. Despite this, some people in communities want to maintain their sense of community. In recent decades, the lives of tribal people have been captured by the fantasies of the outside world, which has influenced their culture.

### Objectives of the study

To identify the factors affected by the extinction of institutions like Ghotul.

To aware people to preserve this kind of institution.

To improve Ghotul in a new form of institution in this modern age.

To preserve ancient languages through Ghotul

### Research Methodology

This study is based on descriptive analysis. select villages of Bastar (chhattisgarh) and the views of the people and try to find out the factors affecting Ghotul.

### Result and Discussion

The Tribal Culture of Bastar exhibits to the world a special and distinctive tribal heritage and culture. In this area, each tribe has a unique culture from the others. Additionally, Bastar's tribes all lead different, traditional lifestyles that are

fascinating to see. These tribes' dialects, as well as their traditions, food, and garb, differ from one another. They all have different gods and goddesses that they worship, despite the fact that each of these tribes has a strong belief in the All-Supernatural Power. Tribal culture in Bastar, as a result, gives a variety to those who watch it. The Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, and Munda are the three main language families spoken in Bastar. The district's only use of the Munda language. The importance of language in the life of man cannot be over-emphasised. We cannot imagine a society without language. Language is the basis of human progress. It is the flesh and blood of human culture. Without language, civilization could hardly even have begun. A language is the product of a particular society and culture. The language that comes out of the heart is the language of the mother, and it is called the mother language. And by this mother languetongue, people of their society interact with each other. Every language has its own folk literature. Hence literature of that society is the true mirror in which we can see the every sphere of the society. Language is a medium through which we share our own thoughts and experiences with each other. Language is just like a flowing river. Without language literature, society cannot survive. Every society has its own language. Culture and society can be recognised only by language. So the language of every society is important in its own part.

The tribal languages are considered the most primitive languages in the world. The tribal languages in Chhattishgarh are Gondi, Halbi, Kudhuk, Bhatra etc. in India, there are 324 languages and sub-languages. The linguists Juelblog, Grierson, and Koldwell postulate that the tribal languages are basically the Dravidian languages that evolved from tribal languages. Indeed, it is very painful that the other Dravidian languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannad all developed well, but other tribal languages, which are the mother of these Dravidian languages, are far behind in their development. Now these primitive languages are going extinct. Although it is spoken by many of the tribes in remote areas, which are mostly far away from their own civilization. They teach their own customs and traditions, culture, folk art, and literature only in their own language. But gradually, these primitive languages are losing its importance and place in their society because of alien culture, tradition, and the arrival of modernization.

Education is the most important thing for the tribes, but it is necessary to give them knowledge in their own way. It is a well-known fact that tribal faith and beliefs begin in their dormitories. In India, there are individual youth houses or dormitories in every tribal community like Muriya, Ghotiya, Urao, and Munda. Different tribes have different names for it. In the Naga tribes, Yakichuki, in Bhatiya Rangbang, in Urao Dhumkuriya, in Munda Gatiyara, in Bhuiya Dhangarbasa and in Muriya Called Ghotul. It is believed that the boon of "Ghotul" was given by the "God Lingo Dev". God Lingo Dev had divine powers and he was the master of art and all kinds of knowledge. As a result, every Ghotul pays their respect and devotion to the God Lingo Dev. The God, Lingo Dev, had established the ghotul for the upliftment of their community and God. The well-known name in the Gond tribes is Guru Pahandi pari kupar Lingo, the son of tribal chieftains Pulshiv and Hirba. He was more than just a religious Guru; he was also a brilliant musician, psychologist, philosopher, and humanist. He is skilled with 18 musical instruments, which is impressive considering

that tribal people link music and dance with inner beauty and a rhythmic way of life. Lingo Dev considered the Ghotul as an educational institute as well as a place of worship where young people are introduced to their own rituals, customs, traditions, religion, and all spiritual knowledge. He gave everything he had to the cause of mankind and welfare. His method is referred to as "koya Lingo Gondi punem." He preached that worshipping humans is equivalent to worshipping the supreme deity known as "phada pen," who is nothing more than a natural deity. He discovered that there is a lack of a healthy social structure and way of life, which leads to social consensus that is undisciplined and immoral, rules that are based on human nature, a loose application of the law, injustice everywhere, and exploitation of one's own people, Greed and inhuman things are growing more quickly than nonviolence. People are losing their ability to tolerate natural calamities and their ability to fight off infections. All these issues came to mind, and Lingo began to wonder how our people could live happy lives free from illnesses and natural calamities. In order to perform penance and learn the solution for himself and other members of his clan, he obtained his parents' consent. He was the one who established the first educational institution, a school for the Gond tribes, and gave it the name Ghotul. A Ghotul is a type of establishment that is ethnographically referred to as a "dormitory." It was a quiet location in the middle of the village. where he teaches his tribe's men about all human values, cultures, traditions, religious ceremonies, languages, and life's discipline.

Children from the age of three to eighteen in Ghotul learned various activities through games like wrestling and archery, as well as different skills like making statues (Ghadwa kala) and household items out of bamboo. They also developed mentally and intellectually through the Gondi Punem taught by Lingo. We all had access to education. Girls and boys received equal educational opportunities. They function as a cohesive unit, a model of freedom and the strength of society. "JAI SEWA" During their time as apprentices, pupils had to learn how to provide services for the clan's members, meaning that Ghotul members are required to provide services whenever there is a social event, such as a wedding, a funeral, or a religious ceremony. Until they get married, they remain a part of a Ghotul. Every member received a title and was given a job inside the ashram or school, similar to those in any other institution. A woman named Raitor Jango met Lingo by chance on his path to enlightenment. She was putting forth an effort to help women. There was a law in effect at the time prohibiting widowed women from living without their husbands or their parents. Orphans were being mistreated, so he built an ashram for women and these kids. She spoke out in favour of women against societal brutality and injustice. She had provided her with some social philosophy. Only Raitor Jango, who had battled for equality, has ensured that women's place in tribal life is now equal to that of men.

Ghotul had undergone a number of significant alterations since it was created. There were numerous myths about Ghotul and tribal people that were unintentionally propagated by numerous outside authors, and in more recent decades, they were especially prevalent. These factors caused the Ghotul heads to become diverted from their intended closure of Ghotul. They are aware that it is connected to the origin of the Gond tribes of Bastar

nevertheless. Despite this, some communities' residents desire to preserve their sense of community. The imaginations of the outside world have intrigued tribal people's lives in recent decades, influencing their way of life and entire cultures. The influence of the media has also altered young people's mindsets, causing them to want to join such communities. There are numerous tribal dormitories like Ghotul in different locations of Chhattisgarh, especially in the tribal regions. Dhumkudiya in the Oraon tribes of Sarguja, Chhattisgarh, Nokpante in the Garo tribes of north-east India, and Morung in the Naga tribes of Meghalaya. It is not simple to teach tribal youngsters about the importance of preserving their valuable and rich culture and philosophical beliefs in this world of interest without these Ghotul-like institutions.

### **Conclusion**

The government initiated numerous plans and programmes for tribes in order to properly educate them and place them. Through these plans and programmes, tribal people are getting education in other languages rather than their own tribal languages. Indeed, it is necessary to know the other language too to connect themselves with the national mainstream. But the government should take the initiative to preserve these primitive languages by imparting education to them in their own tribal language too. To preserve these languages, it should be necessary to make it a compulsory subject in the school curriculum for all the tribal areas. As well as the different tribal languages, studies and research institutes should be organised at the university level in order to understand and learn this language. Through these kinds of practices, we can learn the oldest writing of our civilization. We can also learn the history of the hidden secrets of Indian civilization. We can learn about the extinct civilization by studying tribal languages. We can also learn how the civilization of India evolved and developed. Without these kinds of practices, it is not easy to preserve these languages.

Therefore, to preserve or to save from extinction these precious and primitive languages, the government as well as the tribal community should flag off to save them. Otherwise, we will lose these precious and primitive languages from this world and we will know that they were the language of our ancestors and primitive ones that are now no more in this world. A dead language that is our primitive language. Due to a lack of educational facilities, tribal areas have much lower literacy rates than other sections of the nation. Chhattisgarh, which has a large tribal population, and a portion of Bastar are both heavily hit by Naxalites (Maoist attacks), making it difficult for government programmes to reach those areas directly. This topic of Ghotul is crucial in the current situation. The Ghotul principles and teachings of Lingo Pen are still relevant today. The preservation of Ghotul and institutions similar to Ghotul is inevitable.

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