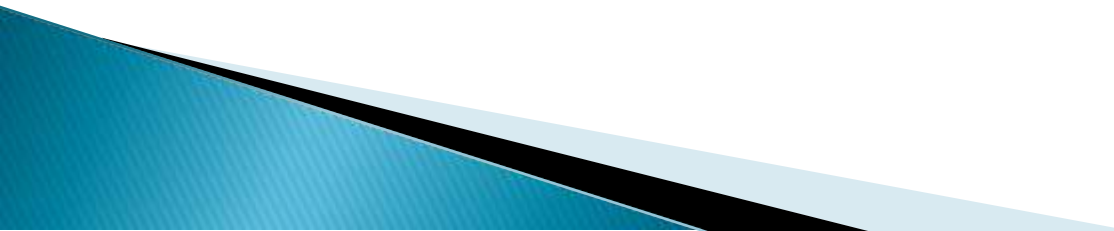


▶ Topic: Tribes
▶ 2ND Sem DSC Sociology

INTRODUCTION

- ▶ **Gillin** -“ A Tribe is a group of local communities which lives in a common area, speaks a common dialect and follows a common culture”.
- ▶ **Imperial gazetter of India-** “ A tribe is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect ,occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so”.

- ▶ Global status of tribe present situation: There are approximately two hundred million tribal people in the entire globe, which means, about 4% of the global population. They inhabit many regions of the world and majority of them are the poorest amongst poor.
- ▶ Tribal in India, geographically and culturally, are at widely different stages of social as well as economic development and their problems differ from area to area within their own groups

- ▶ Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life at one end of the spectrum, there are tribal groups, at the other, who are characterized by (a) a pre-agriculture level of technology, (b) a stagnant or declining population (c) extremely low literacy and (d) a subsistence level of economy.
- 

- ▶ Tribesman lives not only for himself alone, but also he is an integral part of the community to which he belongs. Among tribes, there are so many communities. Tribal communities live in about 15% of the country's landmass in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains to forests, hills and inaccessible areas.

CLASSIFICATION OF TRIBES

The whole tribal group can be divided into four main divisions on the **physical features, language, territory and occupation.**

1. **Division on the basis of physical features.**
 - i) **Mongoloid Group-** the physical features of mongoloid groups are fair skin color, straight and dark hair, flat nose, medium stature with long head and small shaped eyes (Nagas, Chakmas and Bhutias of sub-Himalayan regions)



- ▶ **Proto-Australoid group**- this group of people have short to medium stature, long head, broad and flat nose and averted lips. (Chenchu, Santals, Bhils- central zone).



- ▶ **Negrito group** is indicated by frizzy hairs marked among the Andamans, Paryans and Kadars of south west.



Paniyan Tribe Woman



① NEGROIDS



② PROTO AUSTRALOIDS

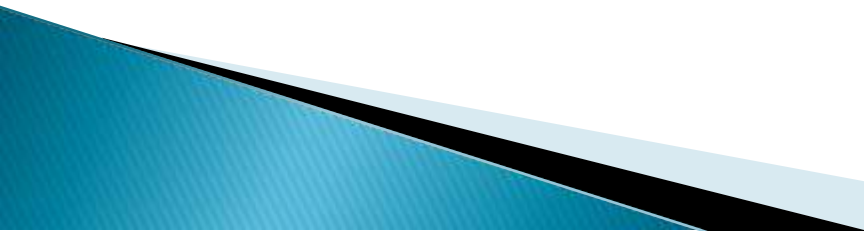


③ MONGOLOIDS

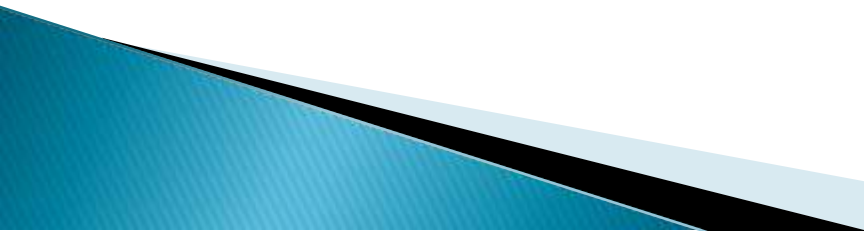


④ CAUCASOIDS

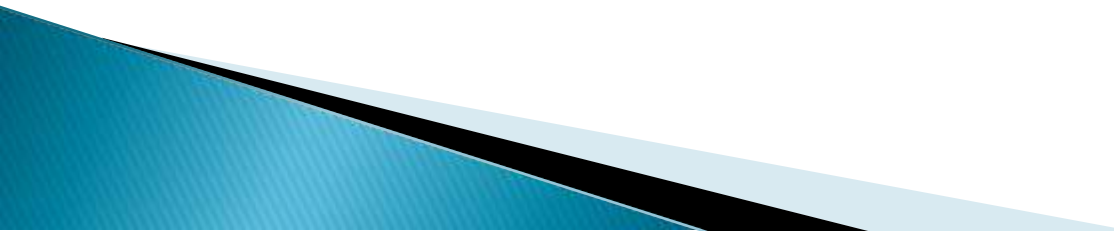
2. Division on the basis of language.

- 1. The Austro-Asiatic linguistic group-** khasi of Assam, followers of central and eastern India, Nicobar islands).
 - 2. Dravidian linguistic group-** central and southern India- paniyan, koya, soliga, kadar tribes.
 - 3. The Tibeto-chinese group-** southern slopes of Himalayas from northern Punjab to Bhutan and Assam(Nagas, Kukis, Khasis).
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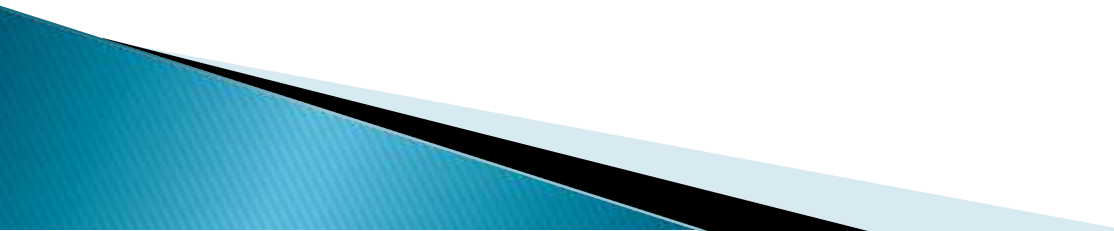
3. Division on the basis of territory.

- i) Tribes of northern and north eastern zones-**
Northern UP, HP and seven states of north east.
 - ii) Tribes of central zone-** Present M.P., Northern Rajasthan, Hyderabad, southern Bombay.
 - iii) Tribes of southern zone-** Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka .
 - iv) Tribes of Andaman and Nicobar.**
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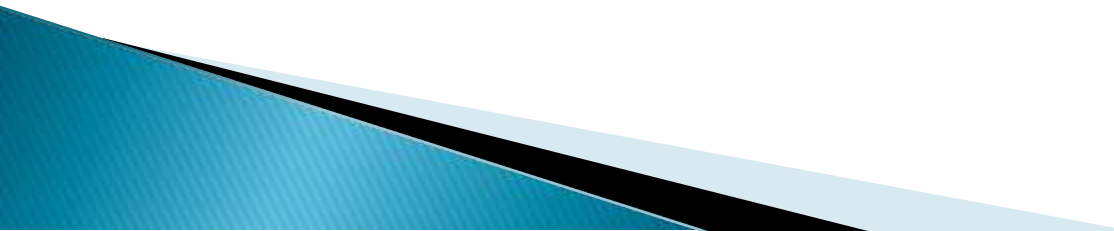
4. Division on the basis of occupation.

- i) Primitive tribes collecting forest produce.
 - ii) Primitive tribes practicing agriculture, hunting, fishing and industries.
 - iii) Primitive tribes in the pastoral stage.
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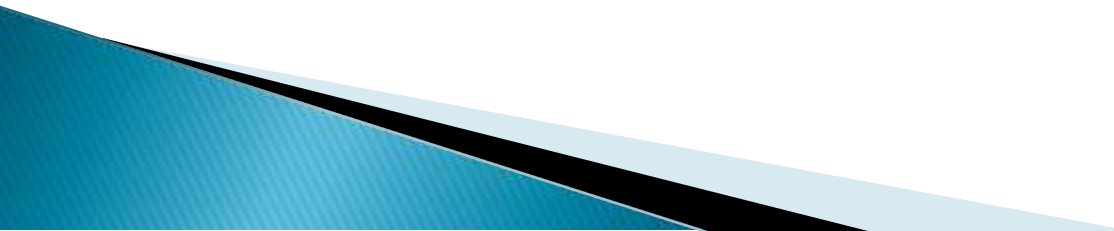
FEATURES

- ▶ **Common territory**- a tribe is a territorial community. It has common habitation and a definite common topography, for e.g. Bhils- Madhya Pradesh, Naga- Nagaland.
 - ▶ **Feeling of unity**- sense of unity is essential for them to retain their identity.
 - ▶ **Common name**- every tribe has its own name and is known to other tribes by its distinctive name.(Garo, Khasi, Limbu, Santal)
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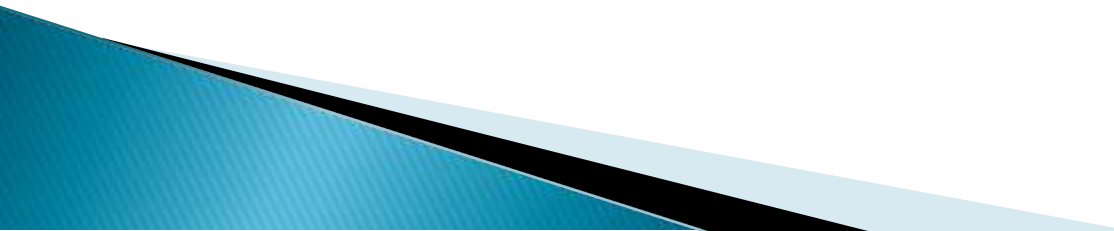
Features

- ▶ **Common language** - the members of the tribe speak a particular language. Different tribe speak different language.
 - ▶ **Common ancestors** - bound by kinship bonds.
 - ▶ **Common religion** – worship ancestor and nature(Animism/ totemism). Magic is also widespread.
 - ▶ **Common culture** – has own custom, tradition, morals and values. A way of life of its own.
- 

Features

- ▶ **Common political organization** – the leader of the group is a very powerful man and as such he exercises control over its members (tribal council).
 - ▶ **Prevalence of dormitories.**
 - ▶ **Endogamous** – though not always, the members of the tribe generally marry among themselves.
- 

Features

- ▶ **Common economic organization-** self sufficiency. Agriculture, forestry, food gathering, manufacturing.
 - ▶ **Organization of clans-** clan includes all relatives of father mother and the children of one ancestor.
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Thank You

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