



FOR PART II Hons. GEOGRAPHY

PAPER 10 ; UNIT : II ; TOPIC : 11



*Web based material Shared and Compiled
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CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBES

- GEOGRAPHICAL:

- have well demarcated geographical territory.
- Lived in forest or hilly mountainous areas.
- Are isolated or semi isolated from other social groups.

- SOCIO-CULTURAL:

- Have their own culture , cosmology and belief system.
- Have their own language without any script.
- Simple societies with no rigid social stratification.
- Strong belongings to their community and considered themselves the sons of soil.

- ECONOMICAL:

- ❑ Economically self sufficient cling to primitive technology.
- ❑ Lack monetary economy.
- ❑ Dependent on barter system.
- ❑ More rely on earning today's need and meal.
- ❑ Do not bother about future requirements.

- POLITICAL:

- ❑ Earlier had stateless system i.e without any tribal chief.
- ❑ Manage law and order through family and kinship ties.

- ❑ Later on state system came , can select tribal chief.
- ❑ Today this autonomy lost and they are part of local administrations.

- RELIGION:

- Have their own deities and belief system.

- Forms of religion are generally:

1. Animism (worship of soul and ancestors)

2. Animatism (worship of any non living bodies like stone)

3. Totemism (worship of any tree or animal founding ancestors)

4. Naturism (worship of nature like river or wood)



POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN INDIA

- BASED ON POPULATION DENSITY:
 - About 461 tribes distributed throughout India.
 - Constitute 8.1% of total population of India (census 2001)
 - Population wise:
 1. Gonds (8 lakhs)
 2. Bhils (7.5 lakhs)
 3. Santhal (5 lakhs)
 4. Mina (2.2 lakhs)
 5. Oraon (2 lakhs)

- BASED ON REGIONS:

Region

Major Tribes

North East, Sikkim and Himalayas

Naga, Mizo, Adi, Lepcha, Gaddi, Khasi, Garo, Jaintia, Raji, Bhotia, Tharu

Western

Scheria, Bhil, Girisia, Rebari, Dang, Mina, Worli

Central

Munda, Oraon, Santhal, Gond, Ho, Chenchu, Bhumij, Birhor, Kondh, Saora, Poroja

South

Irula, Toda, Badaga, Paliyan, Cholanaicken

Island Communities

Great Andamanese, Jarawa, Onge, Sentinnoclose, Shompen, Nicobarese

- BASED ON LINGUAL:

Linguistic Family

Major Tribal Languages

Austro-Asiatic

Khasi, Nicobari, Santhali, Ho, Mundari

Tibeto-Chinese

Bhotia, Lepcha, Abor, Miri, Dafla, Garo, Naga, Lushai

Dravidian

Korwa, Badaga, Toda, Kota, Kui (by Kondh), Gondi, Maler, Oraon

Indo-European

Hajong, Bhili

EXPLOITATIVE CONTACT WITH BRITISH

- ❑ The Britishers wanted to rule over the Tribals .
- ❑ They wanted to syphon off the resources from tribals areas especially rich in mineral resources.
- ❑ They wanted to preach Christianity under the pretext of rationality.

CULTURAL CONTACT WITH OUTSIDERS

- ❑ Existence of mineral resources in tribal areas .
- ❑ Entry of missionaries and administrators .
- ❑ Entry of specialist man like medicine man, vendors and agents.
- ❑ Development of transport and communication facilitating entry of outsiders.
- ❑ Displacement of tribal population from their habitat due to industrial construction and irrigation projects.

TRIBAL PROBLEMS

EMERGING DUE TO THESE CULTURAL CONTACT ARE:

1. LAND ALIENATION:

- Caused due to introduction of monetary economy .
- Need money for consumption , no source of earning .
- Mortgaged land or sold it off .
- Industrialisation resulted into acquisition of land by state .

2. INDEBTEDNESS:

- ❑ Regular consumption of liquor, bride price for marriage and fine for any deviant behaviour.
- ❑ All require money hence they go to money lenders.
- ❑ Moneylenders provide personal loans on heavy rate of interest.
- ❑ In this way, they are heavily indebt.

3. BONDED LABOUR:

- ❑ A serious problem due to rampant poverty and lack of stable income.
- ❑ Unable to repay personal loans mostly.
- ❑ Hence serves as a bonded labour.

4. ILLITERACY:

- ❑ Major hindrance towards their development.
- ❑ School timings usually clash with economic and agricultural operations.
- ❑ Education has spread very slow due to inaccessible habitat of tribes.

5. PROBLEMS OF HEALTH AND NUTRITION:

- ❑ Lack of proper medical and sanitary facilities and poverty.
- ❑ Practice of indigenous medicine and magical practices for treatment have been good in the past.
- ❑ Disease range between jaundice diarrhea , small pox , filaria to AIDS etc.

PART OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- ❑ Officially recognized by the Indian government as "Scheduled Tribes" in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, they are often grouped together with scheduled castes in the category "Scheduled Castes and Tribes", which is eligible for certain affirmative action measures.
 - ❑ Scheduled Castes 16.2%
 - ❑ Scheduled Tribes 8.02%
- (As per 2001 census)

CHIEF MEASURES FOR TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT

- ❑ Representation in legislatures and Panchayats.
- ❑ Reservation in the service .
- ❑ Tribes' Advisory council.
- ❑ Commissioner for the scheduled tribes and caste.
- ❑ Welfare department in the states.
- ❑ Vocational and technical training for educational facilities.
- ❑ 17.5% of the merits scholarships are granted by the centre.
- ❑ Tribal and Harijan research institute.



TRIBAL STATISTICS AS PER CENSUS 2011

Site Reference : <http://www.uralindiaonline.org/library/resource/scheduled-tribes-in-india-as-revealed-in-census-2011/>

Scheduled Tribes in India

- Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs
- Number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705
- There has been some changes in the List of Scheduled Tribes in States/ UTs during the last decade

Modifications made in the List of Scheduled Tribes after 2001 Census

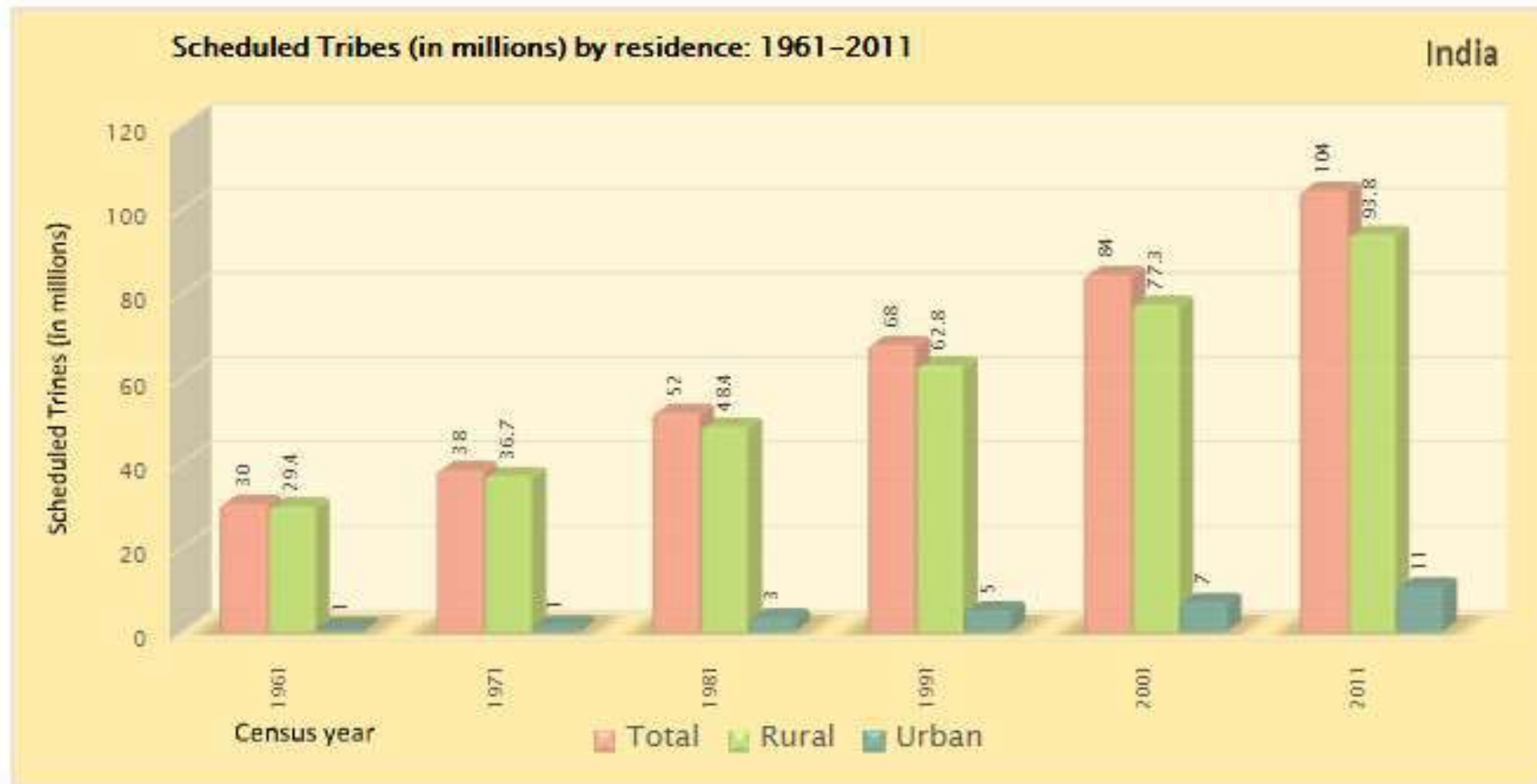
Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total number of modifications	Addition as synonym/ Sub-group in the existing entry	Addition as Main Entry/ Main entry alongwith synonym/ Sub-group	Transfer from SC List	Deletion	Area restriction Omitted	Area Restriction Imposed/ Redefined	Substitution	Modification earlier entry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Total	272	194	41	12	15	2	3	3	1
1	Andhra Pradesh	31	25	2		2		2	1	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	4					1	
3	Assam	7		6					1	
4	Bihar	12	9	3						
5	Goa	3		3						
6	Gujarat	8	2	3		3				
7	Himachal Pradesh	4		2			2			
8	Jharkhand	11	9	2						
9	Karnataka	5	4	1						
10	Kerala	31	17	6	2	5		1		
11	Madhya Pradesh	3				3				
12	Maharashtra	3				2				1
13	Manipur	5		4						
14	Mizoram	1		1						
15	Odisha	115	115							
16	Sikkim	2		2						
17	Tamil Nadu	1								
18	Tripura	11	11							
19	Uttar Pradesh	10			10					
20	West Bengal	2		2						

Population of Scheduled Tribes India : 1961-2011

Census Year	Population			Decadal Growth Rate		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	3,01,30,184	2,93,57,790	7,72,394			
1971	3,80,15,162	3,67,20,681	12,94,481	26.2	25.1	67.6
1981	5,16,28,638	4,84,27,604	32,01,034	35.8	31.9	147.3
1991	6,77,58,380	6,27,51,026	50,07,354	31.2	29.6	56.4
2001	8,43,26,978	7,73,39,335	69,87,643	24.5	23.2	39.5
2011	10,42,81,034	9,38,19,162	1,04,61,872	23.7	21.3	49.7

Population of Scheduled Tribes India : 1961-2011

(in millions)



Proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population India: 1961-2011

(In %)

Census Year	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes to total population		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	6.9	8.1	1.0
1971	6.9	8.4	1.2
1981	7.6	9.2	2.0
1991	8.1	10.1	2.3
2001	8.2	10.4	2.4
2011	8.6	11.3	2.8

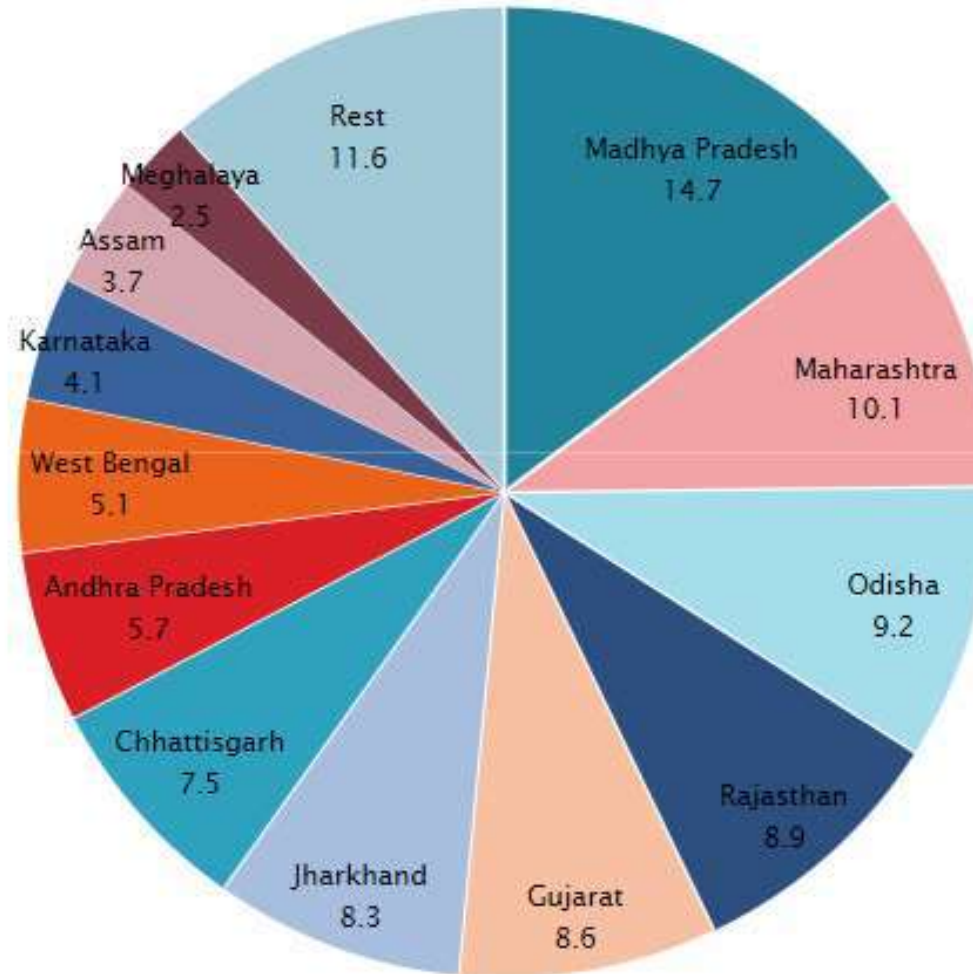
Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribe Population India: 1961-2011

(In %)

Census Year	Sex Ratio of Scheduled Tribes		
	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	987	990	895
1971	982	985	896
1981	983	988	912
1991	972	976	920
2001	978	981	944
2011	990	991	980

Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population by States - 2011

(In %)



Shows the states' share of ST population out of India's ST population


Change in percentage of ST to total population

	Number of States/UTs
No listed ST in Census 2001 and Census 2011	5 (Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi, Puducherry)
Change within ± 0.2 percent points	7 (Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Assam, Jharkhand, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu)
Decrease by more than 0.2% percent points	5 (Nagaland, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, D & N Haveli, A & N Islands)
Increase by more than 1 percent points	4 States/UTs (Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa)
Increase by 0.2 to 1 percent points	14 States/UTs (all except the above)

Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and change in list

State/UT	% to total population		Additions in the list after Census 2001
	2001	2011	
Himachal Pradesh	4.0	5.7	9 Beta, Beda 10 Domba, Gara, Zoba Area restriction removed for Gaddi and Gujjar
Sikkim	20.6	33.8	3 Limboo 4 Tamang
Arunachal Pradesh	64.2	68.8	All tribes of the State are included in the list. After Census 2001, more specific names like Idu, Taroan, Hrusso, Tagin, Khamba and Adi have been mentioned in this list
Goa	0.0	10.2	6 Kunbi 7 Gawda 8 Velip

Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and change in list

State/UT	% to total population		Additions in the list after Census 2001
	2001	2011	
Jammu & Kashmir	10.9	11.9	No change
Rajasthan	12.6	13.5	No change
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.6	Change from SC to ST for different names in specified districts 
Manipur	34.2	35.1	30 Poumai naga 31 Tarao 32 Kharam 33 Any Kuki tribes
Tripura	31.1	31.8	Sub-tribe names under: 6 Bengshel, Dub, Kaipeng, Kalai, Karbong, Lengui, Mussum, Rupini, Suku chep, Thangchep 14 Murashing

Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and change in list

State/UT	% to total population		Additions in the list after Census 2001
	2001	2011	
Odisha	22.1	22.8	Addition of names in many listed tribes
Madhya Pradesh	20.3	21.1	Change in area restriction for some of the tribes

Change between Census 2001 and Census 2011 and probable reason

State/UT	% to total population		Possible reason
	2001	2011	
Nagaland	89.1	86.5	Migration from outside State
Chhattisgarh	31.8	30.6	Reduction in line with previous Census (reduced by 0.7 points between Census 1991 and Census 2001)
Daman & Diu	8.8	6.3	Migration from outside State
D & N Haveli	62.2	52.0	Migration from outside State
A & N Islands	8.3	7.5	Tsunami

THANK YOU