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HABITAT, DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF TRIBAL PEOPLE: A STUDY ON TRIBAL ZONES

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Abstract: Tribal societies constitute 8.6 percent of India's total population, around 104 million people according to the 2011 census (68 million people according to the 1991 census). This is the major population of the tribal people in the world. One attentiveness lives in a belt along the Himalayas stretching through Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh in the west, to Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland in the northeast. Additional attention lives in the hilly areas of central India (Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and, to a lesser extent, Andhra Pradesh); in this tie, which is confined by the Narmada River to the north and the Godavari River to the southeast, tribal persons inhabit the slopes of the region's mountains. Other tribal, the Sandals, live in Bihar and West Bengal. There are slighter numbers of tribal people in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala, in western India in Gujarat and Rajasthan, and in the union zones of Lakshadweep and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Keywords: Tribal, Adivasi, Tribal Belt, Aboriginal Population, Tribal Culture

INTRODUCTION

Tribal society in India are called Adivasi. Adivasi is an umbrella term for a varied set of ethnic and tribal groups reflected the aboriginal population of India. While terms such as atavika, vanavasi ("forest dwellers"), or girijan ("hill people") are similarly used for the tribes of India, Adivasi transfers the exact meaning of being the original and autochthonous inhabitants of a given region and was exactly coined for that purpose in the 1930s. Over time, different the terms "aborigines" or "tribes", the word "Adivasi"

has established a meaning of past autonomy which was disrupted during the British colonial period in India and has not been reinstated. They usually live outside the mainstream of Indian Hindu and Muslim society. Most normal Indians know little about them.

DISCUSSION

There are some 573 groups documented by the government as Scheduled Tribes and therefore eligible to receive special welfares and to contest for reserved seats in legislatures and schools. In the 1950s a policy of protection was accepted concerning all the tribal peoples in India. Tribal, black aborigines related to those found in New Guinea and Australia, are believed to be the original inhabitants of much of southern India. DNA proof from the Negrito tribes of the Andaman Islands spans back 70,000 years and proposes they originated from people from Africa who travelled to India, Southeast Asia and Indonesia. DNA proof also indicates that they are direct offspring of the first modern humans to leave Africa but lack a distinctive feature of Australian aborigines, additional early group to leave Africa.

INDIA'S TRIBAL BELT

Tribal Belt holds central and northeast India, which spreads across the center of India from Pakistan in the west to Bangladesh and Myanmar in the east. The belt is home to 81 million aboriginal people, whose bloods may have inhabited India before Aryan invaders, the ancestors of Hindus, arrived around 1500 B.C. The tribal belt is one of India's most impoverished regions. Many tribal people habitually lived off the forest. However, the forest area has decreased and they have been forced to try and cultivate fields. Nevertheless, where they live property is often in short supply and not sufficient to go around. In some cases, tribal people are prevented from cutting trees here and there while loggers and miners work unlawfully or bribe politicians to gain access to resources.

Details about the demography of India's tribal people are missing. Most national censuses don't gather evidence on a tribe by tribe basis. In some cases, researchers have to go back to British data collected in the early 1930s and infer from that. While few tribes are in danger of extinction, they are being challenged by the infringement of other groups on their land and threats from transformation, Westernization, secularization and Christian missionaries.

CONCLUSION

Some anthropologists imagine that the region was settled by multiple human relocations over tens of millennia, which makes it even harder to choose certain groups as being truly aboriginal. One story, largely founded on genetic research, describes Negritos, similar to the Andamanese Adivasi's of nowadays, as the first humans to colonize India, likely 30–65 thousand years ago.

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