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CULTURAL TRADITION OF INDIAN TRIBE

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Abstract: *Family is the most basic amongst the social institution deprived of which the society cannot thrive. The foundation of every human society from the most primitive to the most contemporary is the family. It is existing in all cultures and among all the groups of persons. In all human societies, the smallest groups based on draws of kinship are known as families. As the most important and simple social institution the family is a business group whose members live together and act together. In the process, the family does some actions as a functional unit. The purposes of family may be argued under two heads. Basic functions and traditional purposes.*

Keywords: *Tribe, Family, Functional Unit, Division of Labour, Animism & Pantheism*

INTRODUCTION

Size of tribal family has a limited size. Members of a family have relationship of stable nature, either affine or consanguineous reinforced by emotional attachments. Husband and wife are permanent sexual associates. At least one member of the family has to be a dough earner for all the members. Members have a mutual occupation. Members have a mutual nomenclature. Family is the support of education for the children. Family teaches a sense of accountability among its members. Tribal cultures are un-stratified and undifferentiated with a humble social group. The society is prepared based on kinship. Families are organized into clans, prairies, moieties and tribes.

DISCUSSION

The functions include the gratification of sexual desires, reproduction etc. and consequently careful important among all the functions of family. These functions comprise psychological satisfaction of all the members such as the protection and rearing of child, safety and security of wife etc.

1. Economic Functions: These functions comprise division of labor among the members of the tribe on the basis of competences, status, age, sex etc. and offer the unit for the economic pattern of the tribal. A member or some members of the family position for livelihood of the entire family. They also generate and take care of the family property.

2. Social Functions: Through these functions, the family members found the family status and keep it. That apart, these functions also comprise socialization and education of children to make them as worthy memberships of the society. Through the process of socialization, the members study their culture. It starts with the birth of a child and ends with the death of a male. It is a incessant procedure. As regards the education of children, the tribal family achieves the role of an agent and delivers the child with the elementary orders, such as linguistic.

3. Religious and cultural functions: The tribal family also delivers religious training relating is to animism & Pantheism. It also delivers learning around the tribal customs, traditions, and taboos, dancing, and singing, to the new generation.

4. Organizational Function: The tribal family happens to be the main unit in the village organization. Separately family contributes money, labour and personnel for the contribution in the village benefit.

CONCLUSION

Family is often described as the greatest school of civic quality. An individual learns the essentials of society and culture in his family. These comprise the social norms and values and cultural treatments and prohibitions. Some educated tribal families also make the members administratively aware. The tribal family expressions after the health complaint of its members. It also gives them the information concerning tribal medicine, mostly based on herbs, roots, leave etc. However, the tribal have faith in magic, witchcraft, sorcery, etc. They believe that diseases are caused by the evil effect of bad feelings. Consequently, they mostly depend upon magic for treatment of diseases.

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