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Tribe and Nation State : A Comparative study of tribal communities in India and other countries.

The term Tribe generally considered for ethnic groups primarily living in isolation and having unique identity, and way of life. However recently this term is not limited to primitive or isolated group of ethnic communities. They are more diverse now with interaction with mainstream societies. During earliest period tribal people were mostly living in inhospitable areas and away from the civilization. Hence, their interaction with civilized world was limited. There are various epics which mentioned about tribal relationship with kingdoms and various states for example in Ramayana and Mahabharata.

During evolution, various new States and kingdoms emerged and their relationship with tribes undergone through various

Phases. Most recently industrial revolution and modern political system have given more importance to region inhabited by tribal people, because of it's economic and political significance. These changes observed not only in India but in other nations too. Let see a comparative analysis of tribal people and their relation with nation state. Before that first we will understand some of the terminologies.

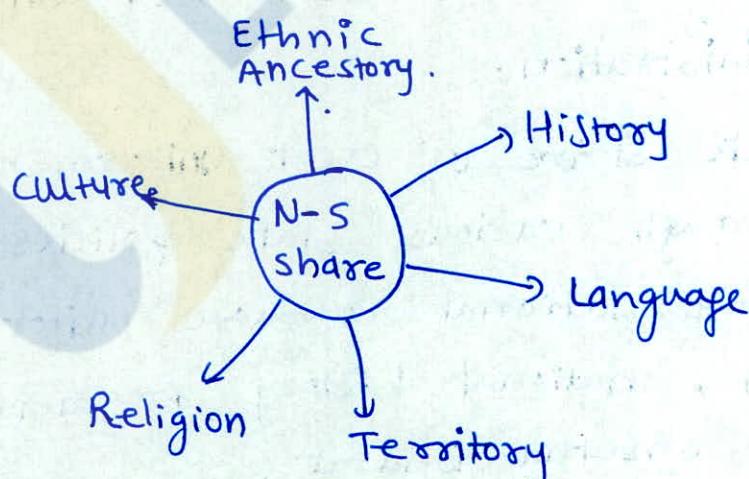
What is Nation : It is a stable community of people, formed on the basis of common language, territory, history, ethnicity or psychological makeup manifested in common culture. In simple words it is a culture-ethnic entity. for example Japan.

What is State : According to Max Weber State is a compulsory political organization with centralized government that maintains monopoly of legitimate use of force within certain territory. In simple word it is a Geopolitical entity for example India, USA.

Nation - State

It is a form of political organization (state) where relatively homogeneous people inhabits sovereign state specially a state containing one nationalities.

- ↳ State where great majority of people share same culture and they are conscious of it.
- ↳ Political state in which group of people who share same history, tradition, language, live in a particular area under one government.
- ↳ In state where cultural boundaries matches with political boundaries



- ↳ Ethnic Identity
- ↳ Territorial Identity] same in Nation-state

Characteristics of Nation-State :

- ↳ Great majority of population are conscious about common identity and shared cultural traits.
- ↳ The ideal nation-state consist of people with single ethnic and cultural stock, However most of the modern states are polyethnic (India) or multinational states.
- ↳ Nation state held together by physical boundaries, also people believed that they are connected to each other by state.
- ↳ Each nation state has unique national culture which is majority (community) culture [e.g. Hindu Culture in India].
- ↳ Nation-state are more centralised with uniform public administration.
- ↳ Nation - state strive to create uniform national culture through various state policies.
e.g. spreading national language, uniform education curriculum, national history, programme like Ek Bharat Shreetha Bharat.

There are minorities exist in these nation-state. Sometime they suffers cultural loss due to dominance of majority rule.

this led to rift and insecurity in minorities.
this rift can be reason for unrest and disturbance.
of national integration or national unity in many nation state.

Origin of Nation-state :

Idea of nation-state is associated with rise of modern system of state, often known as 'Westphalian System' in reference to Treaty of Westphalia (1648).

The balance of power in this system depends on its effective control on resources and centralisation of political power. later Industrial revolution and Colonization gives more impetus to this concept.

In Ideal nation-state, only one ethnic community lives in the state with one identity. However in practice these nation-state existence is very difficult. Considering various factors like migration, interdependence for resources, transportation facilities and globalisation.

In Some Cases, geographical boundaries of ethnic population and political state largely coincide. there is little immigration or Emigration, few members of ethnic minorities, few members of home ethnicity

living in other countries,

(a) Unethnic or Monoethnic Nation-state: Single ethnic group constitute more than 90% population and minorities

- e.g. ① Armenia : 98% Armenians
② Bangladesh : 98% Bengali population
③ Egypt : 99% ethnic Egyptian homogenous culturally.

(b) Exceptional or multiethnic nation-state: cultural pluralism

- e.g.
① India : Nation-state with multiethnicity
② United Kingdom : England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Is.

It is easy to administer the uniehnic nation-state because less tension in society as less diversity of culture and views. However in these nation-state minority rights might be undermined.

National Minorities:

Presence of national minorities is the deviation from ideal one nation one state system. These are nationally recognised minorities with different ethnicity and culture than majority population in nation-state

e.g. Jews in Europe, Gains, Buddhist in India, etc.

Indian Constitution provides protective measures to preserve and safeguard minority customs and culture. Article \Rightarrow 25 to 30 of Indian Constitution.

Negative Response to minorities in Nation-state:

- (i) Practice like cultural assimilation enforced by state policies led to destruction of livelihood, culture and great identity crisis among minorities.
e.g. China's demographic changes in Tibet, education system.
- (ii) minorities are suffering from various atrocities, expulsion, persecution and even extermination
[Human Right violation]
e.g. Rohingya in Myanmar, Jews in Germany, Rwanda etc.
- (iii) Nation state (Ideal) is responsible for some of the worst historical example of violence against minority.
e.g. Jews expulsion, holocaust by Nazi party in Germany.
- (iv) Mob violence in India, Black lynching and racial attack in USA are few more example of human right violation of minorities in multiethnic nation-state.

Multiculturalism is an official policy of many nation-state where nation state accept specific minority as being part of nation-state and term them national minorities with safeguard and protection towards their culture and practices.

- ↳ This is a idea of peaceful co-existence among multiple ethnic, cultural and linguistic groups.
e.g. India, UK, USA multicultural nation-state.
- ↳ When in nation-state, national borders not coinciding ethnic border [e.g. Balkan, central Asia, West Asian Countries], ethnic tension occurs. Sometime such tension led to national disintegration, genocide, massacre (Rwanda, Rohingya).
- ↳ Sometime identifiable part of national groups live across border e.g. India - Pakistan - Bangladesh.
- ↳ In India minorities gives equal rights with majority with extra protective safeguard to preserve their identity.
 - e.g. ◎ Constitutional article : fundamental right 25-30
 - ◎ Tribal rights : 5th and 6th schedule, FRA 2006
 - ◎ Government programme : PM Jan Vikas Karyakram.

Contemporary issues / status of N-S. :

- ↳ Globalisation, technology development, transportation suggested that pure nation state concept may disappear.
e.g. McDonaldization of various cultural practices.
- ↳ Rise of global trade, global citizenship, internet, reduces distance between individuals in nation state.

- ↳ Sometime these cultural integration due to fast changing technology led to identity crisis. Hence Eerivalist approaches start flourishing which gives more attention to nation state concept.
 Eg. Tribal unrest and other issues.
 Therefore minority communities and their culture should be respected and preserved.
- ↳ Some Economic (Employment / Industry) and political (Election) motives still keeping these issues alive and trying to revive nation state concept
 Eg. BREXIT, USA Travel restriction, UK visa policies, etc.

Tribes and Nation State

In nation state tribes are considered as minorities in many sense, as their culture, ethnic stock are different from majority group.
 Emergence of modern nation state gives tribal as minority status as in earlier period tribal were mostly not come under formalized system of administration. In modern system introduction of uniform administration, developmental programmes modernization of economy, increased communication

resulted greater interaction between tribes and nation state majority group. [due to decrease in tribal isolation]. Tribal groups are no more identified as primitive group but another ethnic group living in larger population of nation.

Example of ethnic minorities:

- (i) Kurdistan (Kurd)
- (ii) Jews in India
- (iii) Rohingya (Muslim in myanmar)
- (iv) Native Americans (USA)

Nation- State Approaches towards tribes :

- (a) Many Countries adopted non interference policy (Panchsheel)
- (b) Autonomy recognised in various sphere (5th and 6th Schedule)
- (c) Given them rights in Constitution (USA, India)
- (d) Use of Affirmative (Positive) development programme.

In some countries these tribal population faced forced assimilation (Russia), expulsion, persecution, demographic change in region (China).

In multiethnic nation state there is need to accept ethnic diversity and need to give autonomy to minority with constitutional safeguard. Hence, they can coexist with majority group without compromising national integrity and cultural identity of all the different ethnic groups. Detail policies of various nations toward tribal will be covered in detail in this chapter.

China and Tribes

China a large united multiethnic state, composed of 56 ethnic groups. Among them Han Chinese accounts for nearly 92% population. Han people can be found in almost every part of China. Other 8% of Chinese population is composed of 55 ethnic group generally represented as non-Hans or minorities. These minorities are observed in different area of country with variation in population number for example Zhuang, Lhoba, Uzbek, Kazak, Lisu, etc.

Since 1949, number of areas have been given autonomy in form of five autonomous regions, wherein minority ethnic groups are guaranteed, within limit, the rights to express and develop their local cultures and representation in political arena. The five autonomous regions: Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Guangxi Zhuang, Ningxia Hui, Xinjiang Uigur. Each named after the predominant minority group in region.

These minority groups are represented at various provincial and national peoples congress.

China as Communist state with ideology of complete political and social equality of all Chinese people always considered these minorities [Autonomous region autonomy] as obstruction to national security and national integrity. Hence China's policies towards these minorities groups and autonomous region shows that these groups are not given proper autonomy in many aspects be it a economy or cultural autonomy.

Within autonomous region state set some policies limiting minority rights. for example:

- (i) State controlled population transfers / movement: minority people cannot opt to resettle in the autonomous region of their ethnic choice, authorities discourage travel across boundaries.
- (ii) for registration purpose most minorities people must select Chinese name for their children and Chinese model of paternal surname.

There are some changes more evidenced after the 1949, where differences between the local culture or nationalities have weakened. These changes are result of following factors:

- (i) spread of Mandarin as the language of schools and media.

- (ii) Demographic transition in Autonomous areas.
- (iii) Uniform political and social ideology promoted via communist party, peasant association, Army.
- (iv) Nationwide participation in political campaigns.
- (v) State controlled news and entertainment media.
- (vi) Suppression of some local religious practices and development of secularized, state revised festivals, state guidelines for wedding, funerals have all contributed to minimise differences between Hans and other minorities.
- ↳ Increase communication led to decrease in isolation of region and hence this gives impetus to cultural assimilation.
- ↳ There are regional disparities in development.

Due to these unifying trends, there are also signs of ethnic awareness and sentiment among minorities this can be observed as there is increase in demand for school text and other publication in minority languages; increase in number of minorities reporting (Registration); increased production of local craft for wider market, revitalization of local festivals. There has been increase in religious revivalism in Tibet and Uigur region.

These changes are allowed by Chinese state as long as it does not move towards separatism. They celebrate diversities and take pride as describing itself as multinational country.

Most of the time Chinese state only pays lip service to equality of all ethnic groups.

In reality term the minorities (Tribes) are subordinated at all level and their resources used for majority dominant population along with cultural assimilation. Many of these truth does not come out as media freedom is limited in China.

State policies towards minorities (Tribes)

Positive policies :

- ↳ Improved medical and health care due to government policies.
- ↳ Improved educational and literacy policies.
- ↳ Improvement in communication led to better economic prosperity in autonomous regions.
- ↳ Improved infrastructure and input of industry
- ↳ Prohibited slavery, child marriage and landlordism practices.

Negative policies and Impact:

They are not negative as per state, but are for Chinese Unification of cultural and identity. Many are similar to other countries, How minorities treated in nation-state :

- ↳ Input of industries in autonomous region
this led to outsider (Hans) settlement in autonomous region which changes demographic profile of region and hence cultural identity.
 - ↳ Loss of local economy due to better communication and supply of outsider goods & services
 - ↳ loss of cultural elements like language as Mandarin dominated in schools and media
 - ↳ forced transfer or displacement from region for resource rich mining or for the tourism sector development in area.
 - ↳ Recently opened detention camps in the autonomous region.
 - ↳ Lack of press freedom. led to suppression of many true treatment towards minority population.
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Russia and Tribes

Russia is a multiethnic state with over 186 ethnic groups. The population of these various groups varies enormously from millions (Russian, Tatar) to under 10000 (Kets, Samis)

↳ There are 83 federal subjects which together constitute Russian federation includes :

- ① 21 National republic
- ② 5 Autonomous Okrugs (district, region, Area)
- ③ 1 Autonomous oblast (far East)

⇒ Russian Indigenous population are mostly distributed in north and Eastern parts (i.e. Siberia and far East). These minority ethnic groups who maintain very traditional lifestyles, often in a 'Hazardous climate environment', are most disadvantaged groups in Russia.

⇒ Indigenous people of Russia are so varied and diverse that it would be difficult to provide cultural overview in one simple term. However they possess some similar features like : many of them are nomadic or seminomadic, practices

animism, natural religion, and lifestyle is based on traditional practices like hunting, gathering, herding, etc.

Example of minorities / Indigenous population:

- ↳ Chechens
- ↳ Eskimo - Aleut
- ↳ Yakuts
- ↳ Uralic
- ↳ Tatars
- ↳ Mongolic.

Russian policies towards Indigenous People:

Since the expansion of commercial activities in North and far East, large expanses have gradually converted into areas for alien settlements, transport route, industries, forestry, mining and oil production.

- ↳ All these changes led to environmental disaster and along with that sociocultural decay in region. Since these activities involved collectivisation of ~~substance~~ subsistence activities, forced relocation, spiritual oppression and destruction of traditional social pattern and values. All these led to minority syndrome with loss of ethnic identity, unemployment, alcoholism, disease, pollution, etc.

(A) Czar policies / pre USSR policies :

Czarist intention was to rule entire northern part of Asia because of its rich resources. People living in these areas were rendered tribute payer. They were forced to pay taxes in exchange of protection. This led to change in occupation of many local people because of high taxation.

Czar order says that "Native people should be treated respectfully and accommodately while military action taken only against armed revolt. However local governors and taxmen uses their own laws and exploited the local indigenous minorities. Oppression was continued till the Communist regime.

(B) Communist Regime / USSR :-

(a) Lenin policies :- Tribal and Indigenous people were enjoying more freedom compare to past Czar regime. However continuous Colonisation of Russian in North and far East was resulted into destruction of livelihood and socio-cultural practices of locals.

↳ Russian had taken help of Indigenous communities in World War II. This affect local domestic occupations as those who went to fight at front

were young men. They returned with different social attitude and hence accelerate cultural assimilation.

(b) Stalin policies : Stalin government policies were more focusing on assimilation of all Soviet state. This led to elimination of ethnic differences. National unity was main agenda of Stalinist policies.

↳ massive industrialisation in siberian region led to new occupation for indigenous people and hence loss of primitive economy. Those who could not adjusted with new economic structure faces unemployment crisis.

↳ During 1950s, 1960s. large scale attempt was made to lead people into "modern socialist civilization" by forced relocation and changing economic structures. Traditional economy was forcefully transformed into collective farm 'kolkhoze'.

↳ Local uprising were put down and punished hard by Russian authorities.

(c) Post USSR :

↳ Post USSR period is considered as reformative period for Indigenous communities.

- ↳ Many communities got minority group status and hence more protection for cultural safeguard.
- ↳ RAIPON (ASSO. of Indigenous minorities of North Siberia and far East) was formed in 1990 to provide political representation to Indigenous peoples.
- ↳ Russia Not ratified ILO Convention 169 which provides rights of Indigenous and tribal people, 1989.
- ↳ Russian Constitution provides protection of Indigenous people under article 69, but implementation of this has not been adequate.

⇒ Overall Impact of Russian policies:

- (i) change in economic activities in region led to decrease in hunting, gathering, herding which led to unemployment and poverty.
- (ii) Boarding school system: originally meant to give nomad children opportunity of education become destructive on minority culture. Children growing away from parent, loss of the customs, language and loss of traditional skills.
- (iii) forced relocation of nomads to urban and semi-urban area lead to destruction of traditional economic activities and lack of skill at new place led to unemployment and poverty.

- (iv) Minor revolts were put down by using force e.g. Nehets and Taymyrs in 1930-32.
- (v) Industries and transportation developed in siberian area led to more exploitation of natural resources from area without giving due share to local population specially mining, forestry and oil production.
- (vi) Industries and deforestation leads to environmental hazards and impacting on health of ecosystem and livelihood of local minorities.
- (vii) Cultural exploitation: Forced assimilation starting from Czar to modern stalinist regime led to elimination of traditional practices, loss of languages and skills.
- (viii) Indigenous people suffers from lack of clean drinking water, inadequate food and medical problem like TB, hepatitis, alcoholism, respiratory issues. Maternal and child mortality rate is several time higher than national average hence lower life expectancy.
- (ix) only 10% siberian people live nomadic / semi nomadic life compare to 70% about 30 year ago.
- (x) There are now 148 endangered languages in Russia now are under threat due to Russian language assimilation.
- (xi) There are currently 70 places of conflict between local minority and industrial project e.g. Nickel Mining.

(xii) 2011, Committee of federal council on Indigenous people was dissolved which were representing minority groups.

(xiii) 2012, NGO working for Indigenous group and accepting foreign funding were declared illegal

(xiv) 2012, Russia suspended activities of RAIPON

Enormous development has been done in past decade but much more is still to be done.

Now these minorities are increasingly accepted as equal partners in process of sustainable development. Govt. need to make progress in providing better infrastructure, medical care and livelihood security to these remotely placed minorities of Russia.

Africa and Tribes

Africa, particularly Central Eastern Africa, widely accepted as place of origin of human species.

Africa hosts a large diversity of ethnicities, cultural varieties and language diversity. In late 19th century, colonial power had controlled almost all the continent; most present state in Africa originated from process of decolonisation.

Precolonial period :

In precolonial period Africa possessed perhaps as many as 10000 different states and polities according to various ethnic groups. Most of these ethnic groups were nomadic, hunter gatherers with various form of political structures.

Examples of various tribes / ethnic groups:

- ④ San people of Southern Africa
- ④ Bantu people of Central and Eastern Africa
- ④ Masai tribe of Kenya, Tanzania.
- ④ Others like Hausa, Bushmen, Akan, Yoruba etc.

- ↳ It was considered as dark continent due to its less connection with outside world.
- ↳ Slave trade open the continent to other nations and this led to exploitation of various ethnic groups of Africa due to slavery. Initially there was Arab slave trade in Eastern side, later time Atlantic slave trade provides worker to world superpowers at that time.
- ↳ Though there were many anti-slavery legislation passes in various countries, it took very long period and exploitation to eliminate slavery.

Colonisation of Africa :

Most of the African part were colonised by the European power. They controlled the political power in countries. This led to control of economic resources of Africa with exploitation of rights and share of local Indigenous peoples all over Africa.

- ↳ During Colonization European powers had exploited local peoples, customs, culture by imposition of new system, justifying these act as civilization of African people. There were large number of forceful conversion of tribal to Christianity.
- ↳ These Colonization leads to substantial marginalisation of African all over continent.

African National Movement.

After world war II African countries gradually obtained formal independence. Libya got independence in 1951 from Italy followed by Tunisia, Morocco and later Ghana.

These was Nationalist political movement for one United Africa : African National Congress.

Post Colonial period :

Colonial territories gave 54 new sovereign countries most of which have borders that were drawn during era of colonial period without considering the ethnic group separation and adjustment. This led to instability, ethnic conflict, corruption and authoritarianism. very few of them successful established as democratic nations.

- ↳ Ethnic groups marginalisation, denial of tribal rights, political gain, violence led to instability in many countries in Africa e.g Rwanda Genocide
- ⇒ In modern African state many ethnic groups have not been given status of Indigenous people. and hence denial of various rights like political, land right, etc. Those who are designated as Indigenous people continuously agitating for improvement in areas of land rights, use of natural resources, protection of environment, culture, customs (witchcraft, etc.) Political recognition and freedom from discrimination.
- ⇒ These people with very low level of access to resources infrastructure, water and food are suffering from

Poverty, health conditions and violence from state and nonstate actors.

→ State and ethnic groups

- ↳ Government policies of various countries in Africa are decided by political gain and which group (ethnic) is in power. Hence those who are in minorities faces Institutionalised discrimination in many African Countries.
e.g. Rwanda Genocide, Sudan, Nigeria civil war, etc.

↳ Dominant group attempt to impose economic, political and cultural restriction to minorities.

Indigenous groups in Africa

- ↳ In modern state not every local is considered as Indigenous group by state in Africa.
- ↳ Indigenous peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee was founded in 1997 to represent various ethnic group and demanded rights for Indigenous peoples.
e.g. San and Pygmy people are physically distinct hence faces specific form of discrimination

Examples of state policies

- (i) In Uganda, Koomere oral tradition of Batooro community is under threat.

(ii) Kenya , Pastoral Community Endorois forcibly evicted from their land for national park(1970s)

(iii) Cameroon , Bagyelli, Babola removed from forest to make logging industry project.

In Recent time many tribal communities are raising collective voice for their rights and hence got some success in recent time.

America and Tribes

Indigenous peoples of United States are known by various names like Native Americans, American Indians, Indians (Red), etc. These native peoples are distributed mostly in central and western side of USA . Various communities are Navajo , Sioux , Apache , Iroquois , Pueblo , Zuni , etc. Their distribution is mostly segregated at various places by various laws and treaties.

↳ Native peoples were greatly affected by European Colonization of America started in 1492. European Colonization led to introduction of new diseases on continent and hence many communities lost

much of its population. Colonization mostly occurs on eastern part of continent which pushes the local Indigenous population towards the western side and grab their fertile land for the agriculture by europeans.

- ⇒ After creation of USA ; as part of its policy of Settler Colonialism , waged war and perpetrated massacre against many native American peoples, removed them from their ancestral lands and subjected them to one sided treaties and to discriminatory government policies into 20th century .
- ⇒ During 19th Century eastern settlers felt desire to explore westward , natives were caught in the middle of things. As settlers moves towards west side , land belonging to native captured by government to gave it to settlers with various biased treaties with indigenous people transferred to settlers. (native or indigenous people lost these land)
- ⇒ During these westward shifting of settlement , government start policies of 'civilization of Natives' through various education missionaries . while doing so , many native faced sexual , mental abuses and these policies forced them to abandon their identities .

⇒ European settlers treated natives as conquered people and forced them to settle in 'Reserve Sanctuaries' in western part of country.

⇒ Settlers captured native's land by cutting source of livelihood of natives. For example President Jackson ordered killing of Bison in plains as they were source of food and livelihood for many natives.

These conflict between native led to violence and many native killed in those violences [called Indian war - war between natives and state].

During American Revolution period G.Washington believed that natives were equals but their society was inferior. Washington formulated policy to encourage civilizing process.

In 1830s President Jackson signed the 'Indian Removal Act of 1830', to relocate natives from their homeland this led to armed conflict between government and natives e.g. Wounded knee massacre 1890.

In 1817, Cherokee became first Native American

recognised as USA citizen. However they were not given most of the civil rights.

- ⇒ After World War I, Indian Citizenship Act 1924 was passed to give native people a citizenship status.
- ⇒ There are 561 federally recognised tribal governments in USA are formed after demand of self-determination. They also took part in Civil right movement during 1950s. These 561 tribal governments possess the right to form their own government, to enforce law, to tax, to establish membership, etc. However there are many limitations to this form of federally recognised government.

Overall Impact of state policies on Natives.

- (i) forced relocation to new area led to loss of livelihood, scarcity of food, disease outbreak.
- (ii) cultural assimilation policies in 20th century and civilization policies in 19th century led to loss of customs, cultures of tribal and natives for example language, traditional medicine, skill, etc.

Indian Boarding schools were established in USA to educate native Americans according to USA standards.

(iii) Native Americans helped Union Army in civil war but their contribution was not properly recognised and paid.

(iv) Many of the native American communities faces racial and societal discrimination all over the USA.

e.g. Special Code of Indian Offences 1883.

(v) Industrial pressure, mining, Infrastructure demand led to displacement of natives in recent decades shows they are still suffering from state led discriminatory policies.

Current Issues

- ① In July 2000 Washington State Republican Party adopted resolution to termination of tribal government.
- ② Cultural assimilation, earlier slavery and poverty have had deleterious effect on native's mental and physical health and they are suffering from alcoholism, malnutrition, etc.
- ③ Tribal/natives still demands for equal treatment in all sphere of social, political, economic structure.
- ④ Now a day Casino and gambling are flourishing in tribal region.

⑤ Policy of Affirmative action: Reservation like policy to induct natives in employment and educational institute. This action is to prevent discrimination on basis of colour, religion, sex or national origin. In this policy there is self identification as native Americans, hence many non indigenous/Native took benefit of this scheme originally meant for natives.

⇒ Many progressive steps have been taken by USA government to improve Native Americans condition, but still there are lot of issues which need more attention.

Australia and Aboriginals

Australian Aboriginal people could be considered as oldest population of human species living outside Africa. These Aboriginal Australians lived on continent for over 50000 to 60000 years. These Aboriginals are split into two groups one group is mainland Australian and other are Torres Strait Islander people. Today Aboriginal people constitute about 3.1% of Australian population. There are more than 200 language groups are spread across Australia (200 communities).

- ⇒ British started colonizing the continent in 1780s, at that time there was no outsider contact with Aboriginal peoples. Settlers brought various infection and diseases and epidemic killed large number of Aboriginal population.
- ⇒ Soon British settlers seized Aboriginal's land, exploited the resources from their homeland. British treated them as British subjects and many Aboriginals didn't submit to this policy. This led to violent conflict, nearly 20000 died in massacre, armed conflict and revolts.
- ⇒ Initially Aboriginals were treated with protectionism and provided them with food and blankets. This protectionism policy excluded administratively those who lived close to Europeans and treat them disadvantaged people within European community.
- ⇒ Revolt and Conflict between British settlers and Aboriginals continued because of control over resource rich area exploited for mining, Agriculture.
- ⇒ Groups like Arunta and Aranda of Central Australia always contained in forest areas and not encouraged to join the national mainstream.

- ⇒ These Aboriginal groups were viewed as people with kind of liability and special legal protection laws were made making them (Aboriginal) dependent upon state, losing their identity.
- ⇒ Economic imputs from royalties gave Aboriginals the financial backup to fight for their rights. Until 1967 Aboriginal people did not have citizenship rights. Land right were not there. Land was confiscated mostly for mining. In 1977 with petition and struggle some land was transferred to Aboriginal ownership. Government approved the policy of decentralisation in many tribal areas in later period.

Overall Impact on Aboriginal population

- (i) New infection, disease and epidemics.
- (ii) Loss of land to settlers, hence livelihood issue become severe as most of the Aboriginals are hunter gatherers and agriculturist.
- (iii) Loss of language, now many speak only English
- (iv) forced assimilation of cultural practices led to emotional trauma and loss of many traditional customs, skill, etc.
- (v) The population faces Racial discrimination and unequal treatment in daytoday life in Australia .

(vii) stolen generation : 1910-1970 children being forcibly removed from their homes and put in adoptive families and institutions and forbidden from speaking native language.

⇒ Issue about term 'Aborigines', as this term was obtained as socio-economic connotation rather than purely racial.

Example of Aboriginal people:

- Baada of West Australia
- Arunta of Central Australia
- wiradjuri of New South Wales
- Bindubu of North Territory.

Recently Australia refuses to sign UN Declaration on Indigenous rights citing that accord was unfair and unworkable.

Today about 3% of Australians have Aboriginal Heritage and they are still struggle to retain their ancient culture and fight for recognition in mainstream society.

India and Its Tribal population

(A) Pre Independence :

↳ Tribal communities were mostly living in forest area and had limited contact with mainstream societies. Various kingdoms have control over their activities outside the forest.

- ↳ British uses isolationist policies and classified tribal area as excluded area and scheduled area and treated them separately.
- ↳ missionaries had impacted on their socio-cultural life and also economic activities.
- ↳ After the conflict between British and tribal people over land and tax right, there were some autonomous area and laws granted special status to tribal e.g. Chotanagpur Tenancy Act.

(B) Post Independence :

- ↳ Except certain tribal unrest most of the tribal population administered peacefully.
- ↳ Policy of Panchsheel and Integration was used to approach tribal administration and development.
- ↳ Constitution has given equal status to all the tribal with special safeguard to protect their culture and customs e.g. Art 15 to 30 of Constitution.
- ↳ Special Autonomy given to administer tribal population e.g. 5th and 6th Schedule, PESA, FRA 2006.
- ↳ Developmental policies like TSP, TRIFED have been implemented to improve tribal condition.

However there are still many problems are severe in tribal areas like health, education, poverty, land alienation, employment & political representation which need more attention.
