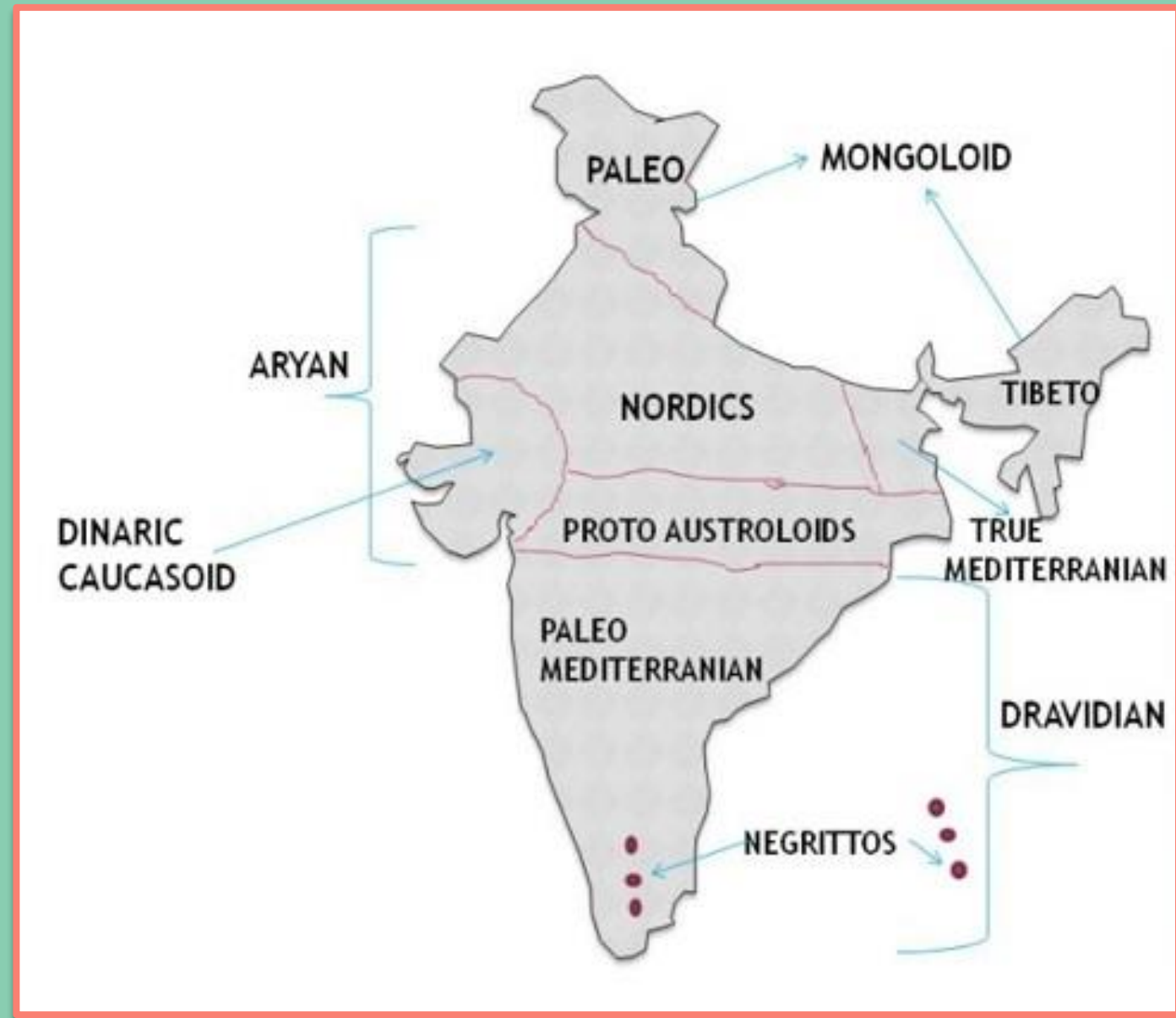
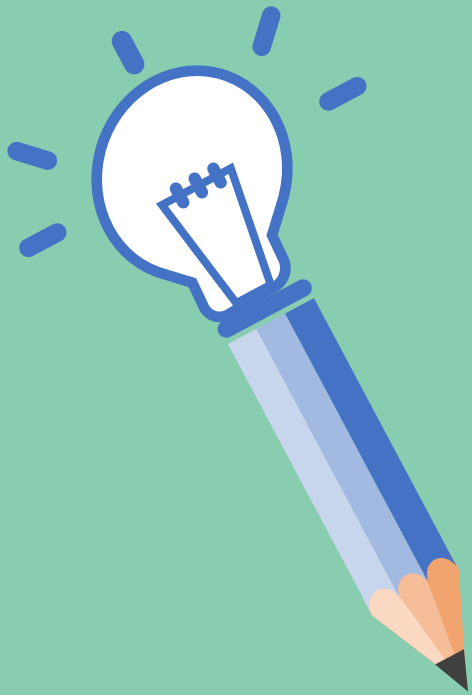


# TRIBES



## Definition of Ethnicity:

An ethnic group, or an ethnicity, is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry, language, society, culture or nation.

### Negrito:

- o The word Negrito is the Spanish diminutive of negro, used to mean "little black person".
- o The **Negritos from Africa** were the earliest people to have come to India. This is the oldest tribe in India.
- o They have survived in their original habitat in Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- o The Jarawas, **Orang**, Sentinelese and the Great Andamanese are some of the examples.
- o Some hill tribes like Irulas, Paniyans and Kurumbas are found in some patches in Southern part of mainland India.
- o This has often been interpreted to the effect that they are remnants of the original expansion from Africa some 70,000 years ago.
- o Significant geographical distribution (Globally): Andaman Nicobar island in India, peninsular region in Malaysia, Thailand's Southern part, Philippines's Luzon.

- ❖ Racial features:
- ✓ Height : short stature
- ✓ Skin color : brown to black
- ✓ Hair: woolly or curly hair
- ✓ Nose: wide and fatty
- ✓ Lips: wide and reverse
- ✓ Head: wide
- ✓ Forehead: bulbous forehead



### Proto-Austroloid or Australo-Melanesian:

- The term "Australoid" was coined in ethnology in the mid 19th century, describing tribes or populations "of the type of native Australians".
- South Indian tribes specifically described as having Australoid affinities include the Oraon, Munda, Santal, Bhil, Gondi, the and, Malpaharis of the highland of central India. This tribe is dominant in Middle and South India.
- Proto Australoids or Austrics were the next to come to India after the Negritos. They are people with wavy hair lavishly distributed all over their brown bodies. Long headed with low foreheads and prominent eye ridges, noses with low and broad roots, thick jaws, large palates and teeth and small chins.

❖ Racial features:

- ✓ Height : short to medium stature
- ✓ Skin color : brown to black
- ✓ Hair: clean hair
- ✓ Nose: broad flat
- ✓ Lips: wide and reverse
- ✓ Head: wide
- ✓ Forehead: bulbous forehead



### (3) Mongoloid:

- ❖ Mongols: The Mongols are an East-Central Asian ethnic group native to Mongolia and to China's Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. They also live as minorities in other regions of China, as well as in Russia.
- ❖ Mongoloid is a grouping of various peoples indigenous to Asia, North America, South America, and the Pacific Islands (with some exceptions).
- ❖ Mongoloids found in the North-Eastern part of India in the States of Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura and in Northern parts of West Bengal, Sikkim, and Ladakh are people with yellow complexion, oblique eyes, high cheekbones, sparse hair and medium height.
- ❖ Indian tribes belonging Mongoloid race: Lepcha, Toda, Rava, Khasi, Limbu, Garo, Naga, Chakma etc.

❖ Mongolian community in India:

✓ Onward migration from Tibet: Mongolians who were originally studying in Tibet in the 1950s followed the Tibetans and fled to India after the 1950 invasion of Tibet and the 1959 Tibetan uprising. Many of them settled in Kalimpong, West Bengal.

✓ Direct migration from Mongolia: They entered India through northern or eastern mountain. Presently they occupy large areas of Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and others part of north east India.

✓ **The Mongoloid race of India can be divided two sub groups:**

**(i) Palaeo- Mongoloids: Assam and Myanmar border.**

**(ii) Tibeto-Mongoloids: Bhutan border, Sikkim and Trans Himalayas.**

❖ Racial features:

✓ Height : medium to tall

✓ Skin color : Yellowish to fair

✓ Hair: straight and dark hair.

✓ Nose: flat to steep

✓ Lips: simple

✓ Head: wide and round

✓ Forehead: high





#### (4) Dravidians:

- ❑ The origin of the Sanskrit word dravida is the word from Tamil. The Sanskrit word dravida is used to denote the geographical region of South India.
- ❑ Dravidian people or Dravidians are speakers of any of the Dravidian languages. There are around 245 million native speakers of Dravidian languages.
- ❑ Dravidian speakers form the majority of the population of south India and are natively found in India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, the Maldives and Sri Lanka.
- ❖ Origin of the Dravidians:
  - The origins of the Dravidians are a "very complex subject of research and debate."
  - They may have been indigenous to the Indian subcontinent, but origins in, or influence from, West-Asia has also been proposed.
  - Although in modern times speakers of various Dravidian languages have mainly occupied the southern portion of India, Dravidian speakers must have been widespread throughout the Indian subcontinent before the Indo-Aryan migration into the subcontinent.
  - Nowadays Tamils, Malayalis, Telugus, Kannadigas that make up around 20% of India's population.

❖ Racial features:

- ✓ Height : medium to tall
- ✓ Skin color : black, brown, fair
- ✓ Hair: plentiful hair with slight curls
- ✓ Nose: steep
- ✓ Lips: simple
- ✓ Head: wide and round
- ✓ Forehead: high



#### (5) Mediterranean:

- ❖ The Mediterranean race (Mediterranean race) is one of the sub-races into which the Caucasian race was categorized by most anthropologists in the late 19th to mid-20th centuries.
- ❖ This racial stock may be related to the Caucasian physical type i.e. the white race.
- ❖ It is one of the dominant races in India.
- ❖ The Mediterranean is characterized by medium or short stature, slender build, long head and dark complexion.
- ❖ The Mediterranean race is divided into three types such as:
  - (i) Palaeo-Mediterranean
  - (ii) Mediterranean and
  - (iii) Oriental.
- ❖ The Paleo-Mediterranean racial type is found in Tamil-Nadu and Andhra Pradesh and is represented by the Tamil and Telegu Brahmins in South India.
- ❖ The Mediterranean is considered one among the most dominant racial strains in India who are believed to have been the builders of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- ❖ The oriental Mediterranean is almost similar to the Mediterranean type. Even though the Mediterranean race was once pre-dominant throughout India, but now it is confined to the South, among the Dravidians.

### Racial features:

- ✓ Height: shorter or medium (not tall) stature,
- ✓ Skull: long or moderate skull,
- ✓ Nose: a narrow and often slightly aquiline nose,
- ✓ Hair and Eyes: prevalence of dark hair and eyes,
- ✓ Skin Colour: cream to tan or dark brown skin tone



## (6) Brachycephals:

- ❖ Western Brachycephalics include the broad headed people living mainly on the Western side of the country such as the Ganga valley and the delta, parts of Kashmir, Kathiawar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

- ❖ The Parsis and Kodavas also fall under this category.

- ❖ It is believed that the western Brachycephals have entered India from the west

This race is divided into three sub-groups:

- (i) The Alpinoid

- (ii) The Dinaric and

- (iii) The Armenoid.

- ❖ The Alpinoid is characterized by broad head, medium stature, light skin and are found amongst the Bonias of Gujarat, the Kayastha caste of Bengal etc.

- ❖ The Dinaric is found among the Brahmin of Bengal, non-Brahmin of Karnataka. This strain is also claimed to be found among the Orissans. People belonging to this strain are characterized by broad-head, long nose, tall stature, dark skin colour.

- ❖ The Armenoid is characterized by more marked shape of the back of head, a prominent and narrow nose. The Parsis of Bombay possess these characteristics and therefore they are believed to be the true representatives of this racial type



### Nordic or Indo-Aryan:

- ❖ Nordics points were the last one to immigrate to India. They came to India somewhere between 2000 and 1500 BC. They are now mainly found in the Northern and Central part of India.
- ❖ People belonging to this racial stock are characterized by tall stature, long head, light skin and hair and blue eyes. This physical stock has come to India from the North South East Asia, South West Siberia through Central Asia and spread all over the Northern part of our country during the second millennium B.C.
- ❖ At present, this strain is found amongst the Bania castes of Gujarat, the Kayasthas of Bengal etc., in North India, not in a pure form, but in a mixed form with the Mediterranean race.
- ❖ They are, in particular, found in Punjab and Rajputana. This racial type is represented by the the Red Kaffirs.
- ❖ It is believed that they have influenced Indian culture through their contribution of new ideas to philosophy and literature.





Sudarshan Gurjar



The Andaman Islands are home to four 'Negrito' tribes – the Great Andamanese, Onge, Jarawa and Sentinelese. The Nicobar Islands are home to two 'Mongoloid' tribes – the Shompen and Nicobarese.



Birgia  
Birhor  
Gond  
Khara  
Korwa  
Parihar  
Munda  
Poriha  
Oraon  
Santha

Bhotia  
Gaddi  
Gujjar  
Kinnar  
Lahauli  
Panawal

Bhot  
Gaddi  
Swangwala

Meena  
Meo

Bhutia  
Baksa  
Jatinsari  
Raji  
Tharu

Bhil  
Bhila  
Dhanka  
Garsaya  
Meena  
Patelia, Rajgond  
Saharia  
Varli  
Vitolia

Agaria  
Baiga  
Bhil  
Birhor  
Dhanwar  
Gond

Bakarwal  
Gaddi  
Gujjar  
Ladakhi  
Pahadi











Kolgha  
Kotwalia  
Padhar

Bhil  
Dhanka  
Dubla  
Garsaya  
Gond  
Kathodia  
Padhor  
Rabaria  
Siddi  
Vaghir  
Varli

Andh  
Bhil  
Birhor  
Dhanwar  
Dubla  
Garsaya  
Gond, Kharia  
Kolam, Kol, Kumbi  
Oraon  
Patetia  
Thakar  
Thoti

Arandan  
Barda  
Bavacha  
Chenchu  
Konda, Koraga  
Kurumba  
Meda  
Pataliya  
Thoti  
Toda  
Yarava  
Yerukula

Maria Gond  
KatKari

Kolam

Andh  
Bagata  
Balmiki  
Bhil  
Chenchu Dubla  
Khond-Koya  
Lambadi  
Reddi  
Thoti  
Yenadi  
Yerukule

Koraga

Kurumbas

Arandan  
Kadar  
Kochu  
Kurumbas  
Mallayan  
Paniyan  
Palyan  
Uralay  
Vishvan

Arandan  
Irular  
Kadar  
Kochu, Konda  
koya  
Palliyan  
reddi  
Pulayan  
Uruli  
Ulladan  
Vishavan

Kattunayakam  
Toda

***About 'Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)':***

PVTGs are ***more vulnerable among the tribal groups.***

- They have declining or stagnant population, low level of literacy, pre-agricultural level of technology and are economically backward.
- They generally inhabit remote localities having poor infrastructure and administrative support.

***Identification:***

- In 1975, the Government of India initiated to identify the most vulnerable tribal groups as a separate category called PVTGs and declared 52 such groups, while in 1993 an additional 23 groups were added to the category, making it a total of 75 PVTGs out of 705 Scheduled Tribes, spread over 18 states and one Union Territory (A&N Islands) in the country (2011 census).
- Among the 75 listed PVTG's the highest number are found in Odisha (13), followed by Andhra Pradesh (12).

***Scheme for development of PVTGs:***

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements ***the Scheme of “Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)”*** exclusively for them.

- Priority is also assigned to PVTGs under the schemes of Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS), Grants under **Article 275(1)** of the Constitution, Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Schedule Tribes and Strengthening of Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts.



***The criteria followed for determination of PVTGs are as under:***

- 1.A pre-agriculture level of technology.
- 2.A stagnant or declining population.
- 3.Extremely low literacy.
- 4.A subsistence level of economy.

1	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	Chenchu
2		Bodo Gadaba
3		Gutob Gadaba
4		Dongria Kondhs
5		Kutia Khond
6		Kolam
7		Konda Reddy
8		Konda Savaras
9		Bondo Poroja
10		Khond Poroja
11		Parengi Paroja
12		Thoti

13	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	Asur
14		Birhor
15		Birjia
16		Hill Kharia
17		Korwa
18		Mal Paharia
19		Parhaiya
20		Sauria Paharia
21		Savar

22	Gujarat	Kolgha
23		Kathodi
24		Kotwalia
25		Padhar
26		Siddi
27	Karnataka	Jenu Kuruba
28		Koraga
29	Kerala	Cholanaickan
30		Kadar
31		Kattunayakan
32		Koraga
33		Kurumbas

34	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	Abujh Marias
35		Baiga
36		Bharia
37		Birhor
38		Hill Korbass
39		Kamar
40		Saharia
41	Maharashtra	Katkari
42		Kolam
43		Maria Gond

44	Manipur	Marram Nagas
45	Odisha	Chuktia Bhunjia
46		Birhor
47		Bondo
48		Didayi
49		Dongria Khond
50		Juang
51		Kharia
52		Kutia Kandha
53		Lanjia soara
54		Lodha
55		Mankirdia
56		Paudi Bhuyans
57		Saura

58	Rajasthan	Seharia
59	Tamil Nadu	Irular
60		Kattunayakan
61		Kota
62		Kurumbas
63		Paniyan
64		Toda
65	Tripura	Riang
66	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttrakhand)	Buksa
67		Raji
68	West Bengal	Birhor
69		Lodha
70		Toto

71	Andaman & Nicobar islands	Great Andamanese
72		Jarawas
73		Onges
74		Santenelese
75		Shompens



According to 2011 Census of India, BHIL is the most popular tribe with a total population of 4,618,068 constituting 37.7% of the total ST population.  
GOND is the second largest tribe, with a population of 4,357,918 constituting of 35.6%  
MADHYA PRADESH has more than 1.6 Crore ST population who mare 21% of state population.  
MIZORAM and LAKSHADWEEP had the highest percentage of ST population

## **Indian Laws**

### **Constitutional Provisions**

According to Art.342 of Constitution of India, According to the **article**, the President after consulting the Governor, may specify the tribal communities or groups to be scheduled in relation to that state or union territory.

- **Basic Safeguards Provided In Indian Constitution**

- 

- I. Educational & Cultural Safeguards**

- Art. 15(4):- Special provisions for advancement of other backward classes (it includes STs)

- Art. 29:- Protection of Interests of Minorities (it includes STs)

- Art. 46:-The State shall promote, with special care, the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes, and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation,□

- Art. 350:- Right to conserve distinct Language, Script or Culture;

- Art. 350:- Instruction in Mother Tongue.

- II. Social Safeguard**

- Art. 23:- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar form of forced labour;

- Art. 24:- Forbidding Child Labour.

- **III. Economic Safeguards**

Art.244:- Clause(1) Provisions of Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration & control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura which are covered under Sixth Schedule, under Clause (2) of this Article.

Art. 275:- Grants in-Aid to specified States (STs&SAs) covered under Fifth and Sixth Schedules of the Constitution.

**IV. Political Safeguards**

Art.164(1):- Provides for Tribal Affairs Ministers in Bihar, MP and Orissa;

Art. 330:- Reservation of seats for STs in Lok Sabha;

Art. 337- Reservation of seats for STs in State Legislatures;

Art. 334:- 10 years period for reservation (Amended several times to extend the period.);

Art. 243:- Reservation of seats in Panchayats.

Art. 371:- Special provisions in respect of NE States and Sikkim

**V. Service Safeguards**

(Under Art.16(4),16(4A),164(B) Art.335, and Art. 320(40)

**Other Provision In Regards With Rights Of Scheduled Tribes In Indian Constitution****Art.15(4). Promotion Of Social, Economic And Educational Interests**

This article empowers the state to make any special provision for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

This clause has been especially incorporated to prevent any special provision made by a state for the advancement of socially or educationally backward classes of citizens from being challenged in the law courts on the ground of discrimination.

- **Art.19(5) Safeguard Of Tribal Interests**
- While the rights of free movement and residence throughout the territory of India and of acquisition and disposition of property are guaranteed to every citizen, special restrictions may be imposed by the state for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.  
(For example state may impose restrictions on owning property by non tribals in tribal areas.)
- **Art.23 Human Trafficking**
- Traffic in human beings, begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited". This is a very significant provision so far as Scheduled Tribes are concerned.
- **Art.29 Cultural And Educational Rights**
- According to this article a cultural or linguistic minority has right to conserve its language or culture. The state shall not impose upon it any culture other than the community's own culture.
- **Article.164**
- It provides for a Minister-in-charge of tribal welfare in the states of MP, Chattisgarh, Orissa and Jharkhand. These states have substantial tribal population and special provision of a Minister looking after tribal welfare is an evidence of the concern of the framers of the constitution for safeguarding the interests of Scheduled Tribes.

- **8.6% of the total population of the country**
- Madhya Pradesh has the largest number of scheduled Tribes followed by Odisha.
- Bastar district of Chattisgarh consists of the largest number of Scheduled Tribes.
- There are no Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Haryana