

SUMMER TRAINING REPORT
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SOCIAL INCLUSION: PURSUING THE ART AND LIVELIHOOD SCOPES OF UNSEEN TRIBAL INDIA

INTRODUCTION

- The society is a collectivity of individuals and all societies are evolved around certain collectivities, however none of these societies are isolated and static. Tribal are one of the most important social collectivities in India. There are 645 distinct tribes, they nearly constitute around 8.6% of the total population. The tribes are known for discrete social category with unique political and economic organizations and thus they form a different form of social identity. discrete social category with unique political and economic organizations and thus they form a different form of social identity. The history of Tribes in India dates to Pre-Aryan era. At a certain point of time the tribes were primarily seen as a group of people who have a common ancestor. Different anthropologists have defined tribes according to their understanding. European scholars studied the tribes for understanding the evolution of human institutions which were imagined having originated in the primitive cultures of tribes. Since, British rule, the British and Indian-civil-servants-turned anthropologists studied castes and tribes. Though, these studies were not meant to scientific ethnographic studies of tribes but were meant to provide the basic information of Indian cultural groups to facilitate administration by indirect rule. After the British conquered different parts of India and incorporated the areas, which were inhabited by the tribes, they found that these social communities who were residing in the interiors of India, were different kind of people. The kind of administration they hold was different from that of the general population. Later, they were acknowledged by their own language, their own culture, their own territory and their own government. Therefore, anthropologist writings depict that whosoever has these kinds of feature, will be termed as "tribes".

OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER

The objective of the paper is to analyze the art and craft of tribes of different states. To study and understand the Indian tribal society their religious customs, traditions based on their geographical classifications, linguistic classifications and racial, cultural and economic divisions. This topic arises from the fact that these traditions and religious customs of Indian

Tribal society needs a platform to obtain a good livelihood for the betterment and needs to be preserved. The main motive is to find out the ways and possible scopes to provide market to these artistries of the Indian Tribal society.

METHODOLOGY

The paper consists of history, and different facts obtained by different anthropologists, scholars, sociologists and the facts of state-wise artistry. The whole facts are based on reading, combining all the facts and knowledge. This research is a fact and reading based paper with almost no data into it. The ratios of tribal population have been a study of classroom, which we already came to know under the modules.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The above discussed points give an extract of idea that tribes of India hold the oldest civilizations of the world with a kaleidoscopic variety and rich cultural heritage. The Indian society has two distinct varieties of civilized people entangled in pseudo culture, artificial quiddity and mechanization while, Indian tribes who live in forests near to nature, whose associate is acute poverty with illiteracy, backwardness and faith in rustic magic are icing on the cake. The racial and cultural classification depicted how Indian tribes are classified into four-fold group that is based on their orientation towards the Hindu social order and this classification helps us to understand how incorporation of inclination towards a religion has let them understand the livelihood scopes. Hindu religion has great significance of deities. Hence, different tribes have made their livelihoods through this art of sculpting the deities and forming better lives through artisanship.

The market of economics has well raised and nurtured the era of globalization. Where the world is restricted to some specific sectors for globalization, the developing countries like India look for upliftment of creative and cultural economy. Creative economy and cultural economy are considered as an important and growing part of the global economy.

The tribes and the tribal art have prospered in the lap of the nature and so, their life continues to be natural and unsophisticated. If we talk about the best development model it would probably be the tribal economy which need to reproduce within the country. With an advantage of being

close to nature, the tribes are inexorably hands-on in artistry for various purposes like wedding ceremony, memorials for the dead, prevention of diseases, protection in a crisis, agricultural prosperity and so on. Besides, they are more pragmatic in using natural things. Different tribal groups have different styles of building and decorating their houses but mostly, earthen houses are popular among Indian tribes. Though, the tribal community continues to live in the forest and hilly areas their habitats and residence are very small and hence six to ten family members and families live in a habitat. The people who live in hilly areas prefer to build their hut on the hillock with a psychology that it would be untroubled to keep watch over their farm on the slopes. They paint their houses solely for decoration.

CONCLUSION

The tribes of India lag the general population this drags them into low socio-economic exposure, illiteracy, low health systems and so on. The intolerant destitution has diversified the tribal communities to accept the lethargic system and hence they developed different art and crafts form to come up with their needs. The inclination towards producing the art and crafts have helped them to get non-agricultural income but that is too little to satisfy. Some of the artists have so far gained the eminence from their work in the national as well as international markets. The fact cannot be denied that due to the increase in demand for such products internationally, different organizations have been encouraging the artists to produce more of such crafts and paintings and have a commercial sale. Different states and central government with the help of civil society organizations have been constantly arranging the various exhibitions, skill centers, training centers and provide them proper incentives.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The online platforms are too little to cover a huge population of Indian tribes, hence more people are needed to make forums for the indigenous people.
2. Various kinds of media are available in the digital network, the public must be proffered awareness of supporting the Indian made goods which are toxic free, natural and eco-friendly products.
3. Middlemen are still a barrier for the tribal community. If any sales take place, no person gets any information. Hence there should be a digital orientation to the people so that they themselves be able to trace the products, they have sold.
4. The monetary exchange or loans should be speedy, following the guidelines.

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