TRIBES IN TELUGU LAND: SOCIAL HISTORY, CULTURAL LIFE AND CHANGING STATUS A SOCIO HISTORICAL STUDY OF BANJARAS IN MULUGU DISTRICT OF TELANGANA STATE

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Abstract

The name tribe is derived from the Latin name for tribe, which is the third. The first word refers to one of the three territorial groups gathered in Rome. It is known to the tribes and tribes of the Indians. India is the second largest tribe in the world after Africa. According to the 2001 census, about 698 registered tribes make up 8.5% of the Indian population. Some nations have their own characteristics that are different from other nations. These are simple people with individual morals, traditions and practices. Maybe you lived your life alone or you can call it an abandoned table. In India, the indigenous people have lived in forests and mountains for 1000 years and have no connection to various cultural centers. Society now loves nations and needs to integrate as members of a legitimate people.

1.1. Introduction

1. Concept and definition of three

There is no definition or criteria as to whether we consider a tribe as a group of people. But at different times, researchers have defined it in different forms. Sometimes they called the Adivasis a "tribe", either as an original or in a boring style.

Typically, a "tribe" can be a group of people of the first or barbarian race who recognize the prince's authority and usually of the same lineage as those around them.

According to the Imperial Gazetteer of India, a nation is a collection of families with a common name who speak a common dialect, occupy a common land, or say they are on a common land but are not used to running. That was the beginning.

2. About India TB Naik made the following notes:

- Danes should have a minimum of independence in the interest of the community.
- Isolation of the population map.
- A real common dialect.
- The state is politically insecure and Panchayat should be an attractive community.

They have their usual laws.

3. Follow the praise of the Indian tribes:

They have a geographic and social region.

- Habitat on the hill or in the tundra.
- Relationships are an instrument of social relations between nations.
- Absence or absence of a strict, complex, formal order.

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- Treasury of the land tenant.
- Segmental nature.
- Religious forms with content
- A clear psychological order that enables you to enjoy life.

4. Problems:
- Land for sale
- Forest movement
- Debt, Poverty and Unemployment
- emigrate to other communities
- The language problem is not obvious.
- The question of separatism

5. Geographical position of the tribes.

In India, the tribal community is characterized by five main languages: Andaman, Austro-Asian, Dravidian and Tibetan-Burmese. All three languages or a specific family live in a specific environment or geographically separated area. For example the Central Dravidian family, the Indo-Aryan family and the Austro-Asiatic (Munda) family of southern Orissa. Indo-North Dravidian, Indo-Aryan and Austro-Asian families from Jharkhand. The indigenous peoples of India live in these five countries.

1. The belt of West India includes Rajasthan, Gujrat, Maharashtra, Goa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli.
2. The Indian region of Tamil Dravidiana includes Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala.
3. Andaman, Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

6. Fight between tribes

Since a year 1772 there have been countless tribal riots in Bihar, as well as many riots in Andhra Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. In the nineteenth century the great Mizo uprisings were involved in the Mizo uprisings (1810), Kolov (1795 and 1831), Kacharis (1839), Santhalov (1853), Daflas (1875), Munda (1889 g.), Hasi. and Garo (1829). Nagas (1844 and 1879), Muria Gonds (1886) and Conds (1817).

7. After independence: the tribal competition can be divided into three parts;
- Because of exploitation by unauthorized persons.
- Due to economic hardship
- Due to separatist / isolated tendencies

8. Tribal movements of tribal communities or tribes can also be divided into four groups according to their orientation;
- A movement that seeks political autonomy and the establishment of a separate / secluded state.
- Exercise in the forest

- Socio-religious movement
- Agricultural Movement

Bhoumik mentioned two types of changes.
1. Change from within: "Motivated and organized within the group in order to eliminate internal factors and agents."
2. External change or "movement or change of the group due to the interaction of external agents".

Tribal Policy in India: Tribal policy in India is based on isolation, assimilation and integration and the latest in democratic decentralization of the tribal people. The Government of India has adopted a policy of tribal integration into the environment aimed at promoting creative reconciliation between nations and non-nations in a responsible alliance. The constitution made the nation such that it was necessary to add actions for nationalities.

1.2. The importance of learning:

All of civilization has entered the new millennium with marine changes in various aspects of life. On the one hand, these changes primarily affect the areas of cultural, technological, scientific and psychological-social problems in the age of globalization, economic liberalization and the free market economy. On the other hand, the registered tribes in India still live with lower social conditions - economically, low level of education, lower gender ratio and worse living conditions depending on national status. Both the central country and the member states have developed guidelines for the socio-economic electoral authority for tribes (tribal electoral authority). But the status of the planned tribes has not changed. They are too weak in terms of political, economic, social and cultural resources.

When a person is in the same professional, economic and political situation all his life, his behavior inevitably becomes very harsh and inflexible. Because of this, the behavior of the people of a state approaches equality, while it becomes very different in different social situations. The picture is very different from the interaction with mobile participants. Greater mobility and plasticity of human behavior is a natural result of social mobility.

1.3. Documentation overview:

Empirical Research Review: A review of the empirical literature consists of articles, surveys, studies, and published articles with primary and secondary evidence that examine from multiple perspectives on the issues and challenges of women's empowerment.

Dr. Nisha Vikraman, Minnu (2017) Rehabilitation Nutrition Evaluation Center Among Sultanbatarei Tribes, Wayanad Nutritional status is a person's physiological state that is the result of the relationship between food intake and needs and the body's ability to digest and assimilate. and use these nutrients. The study provided an assessment of the health status of the indigenous population, according to the NRC Sulthani Nutritional Rehabilitation Center. It was found that the socio-economic and health status was self-reported. A nutrition awareness program was implemented and raised awareness among the tribes. Based on relevant research and analysis, we have found that national rehabilitation center programs are the most effective and that recovery and rehabilitation programs in rural and tribal areas are among the most successful.

In a traditional study of Andhra Pradesh, Lal Suresh and Padma (2005) examined the influence of tribal women on the educated population of Andhra Pradesh, while tribal women in Andhra Pradesh excelled in arid agriculture. Indigenous women observe diet and health problems as malnutrition is widespread among women, the infant mortality rate is three years above the national average, and the average protein calorie intake of three women is low.

Satya Sundaram (2004) This study examined the skills of women in a tribe. He believes that widespread illiteracy, poverty, marriage, and support for non-firstborns are the main barriers to the development of the three women. The Danes are also exposed to violent crimes by the continent's residents and guards. These insults and threats should be brought back to life and the women of the tribe dishonored. They provide excellent nutrition for women and children.

Gosha, Shukla and Gosha, G.K. 2000 "On the Origins and Fables of Chastity and the Tribes of East India" - a great book about tribes. The authors describe in detail the 63 cantons and tribes of East India, their origins, in which they have believed vividly from generation to generation, as well as social changes in different phases of life. This book will no doubt be a source of future research for students, consultants, and administrators.

D. H. C. 1996 "Identity, ecology, social order, economy, communication and development processes" are the main components of this work. This book contributed to an understanding of the social structure of the tribal community and economic norms. This book also notes three processes. The tribes and cultures of the tribal areas of India make it a unique country with cultural diversity. All three now agree that projects should be carried out regardless of their identity and culture.

Simhadri, Y. 1991 Tribal research on tribal crime is well documented. Prof In his book, Simhadri conducted a thorough and thorough study of the history of international criminal cases. In this book, social historical research began from 1871 to 1952. It also suggests that the first duty of the British Tribal Crimes Act is not to be held accountable for tribal crimes, even if noted by the tribes. The reason for this order was that it was considered the most serious crime among men because of permanent occupation and was approved by the criminal commission against degraded moral convictions.

Majumdar, Bimaland: 1991 "Toto's Folk Tales" in the author's work are discussed in Toto, Language and Literature: Toto in general and aspects of popular sociology in particular. This is the first discussion of the nature of folk tales and offers a more in-depth look at the socio-economic and cultural changes these little races have witnessed.

Prasad, Ramakant 1988 The Tribe is believed to be the work of an author from Parahia, in the north and south of Chotanagpur. Parachia explains this culture, socio-cultural development, economic life, social and religious organization. It also explains the process of cultural and cultural change in Parachia, which requires a more thorough understanding of the entire culture.

1.2. Aims and Objectives of the Study:

My proposed study aims to analyze and evaluate the process of transformation among the tribes of Telugu land. While doing so, my attempt has been made to provide an ethnographic account of the tribes

1. To study the socio economic life of the tribes of Andhra Pradesh

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2. To study their economic life and the change in occupational structure.
3. To find out their level of awareness regarding the constitutional provisions given to them and their desire to utilize them
4. To examine their social customs, religious beliefs, rituals and ceremonies under the changing conditions
5. To examine the reasons for the social and cultural exclusiveness of tribes from the rest of the population
6. To study the leadership patterns among the tribes and
7. To identify the barriers for the socio - economic and political development of tribes and suggest the remedial steps for their development Review of Literature.

Many sociologists, anthropologists, and economists have conducted lot of empirical research on the different dimensions of social, economic and living conditions of tribes living in different parts of the Andhra Pradesh. To examine the insights of the evolutionary changes in the living conditions of the tribes, my study may cover all those gaps.

1.3. Methodology:

Social sciences are adopting sophisticated and advanced tools from the collection and analysis of data the general problem faced by researcher in social sciences is that non - availability of proper statistics on several aspects of social life. The problem has been considerably lessened because of much interest showed on Scheduled tribes since independence. The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The main sources of secondary data are books, journals, articles, various publications of Census of India, Directorate of economics and statistics, internet and so on. Besides these, various and documents of various scholars both published as well as unpublished may be utilized.

1.4. Statically Analysis and Results

The data collected from 300 valid filled in questionnaires was entered into MS Excel.

1.5. Data Validation

The data was validated through frequency counts to check for missing and out of range data. The missing data was replaced with averages and out of range data with the class value of the lowest frequency.

Banjaras are living more in number in Mulugu District in Telangana. The researcher closely observed the traditions and culture of the Banjara Tribes, and participating in the festive and marital gathering of community use to sing songs and participate researcher games along with marital gathering of information.

Banjaras are living more in number in Mulugu District in Telangana. Researcher has been closely observing the traditions and culture of the Banjara Tribes. Researcher has been participating in the festive and marital gatherings of my community use to sing songs and participate in games along with my other Banjara colleagues. In one word researcher can say that, researcher have total experience of my livelihood with my own community and researcher have put my best efforts to complete this research paper successfully.

The task of mine is not a job of simply collecting the information by sitting at a single place. Researcher has to go around the tandas (Villages of Lambadi Tribes) and collect the

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verbal information from the people. That is only the way of collecting the raw material for my research, as no written literature is available for me.

1.9. Conclusion

In terms of missions and situations in India, these three countries are terrible. The development of a three-year period from 1961 to 1981 showed that 20-year interventions had no influence on improvement measures. In and around this trunk there is an absolute degradation of natural resources, which increases the poverty of the thistle. Nations, regions and individuals are on the to-do list, and every state and county is at the end of the table. Nobody doubts that everyone in India is poor. Despite national statistics on the poverty line, in every religion in India (except in the northeast) more than 65% of the population live below the poverty line and mostly live in backward countries and in tribal countries. Amateurs in India ... Besides the indigenous people who face many problems, the main problems are alienation, summer, economic and physical violence.

It is very difficult for a tribe and its tribe to be poor, rich, and rich in natural resources. While natural resources, particularly land and water, are either ignored or not profitably or partially used in other scenarios, their benefits are mostly limited to non-tribal members and are therefore associated with progress. Men. Whether it's forests, large mills or huge mines, that means that in most cases it does not benefit the tribesmen in the form of local taxes.

Three local women offer medical training and guidance on health care. The nutritional status and health of pregnant women need to be improved, nutritional status including iron and minerals, and even 100% immunity. The development of chickens and the right to fish should be promoted. You have to pay reasonable prices to grow your forest.

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