

RNI MAHIMAR

36829-2010

ISSN- 2229-4929

Peer Reviewed

# Akshar Wangmay

International Research Journal

UGC-CARE LISTED

Special Issue-V, Volume-II

Current Scenario in Languages, Social Sciences, and its  
Impact on Social Development

March 2022

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## Evaluation Of Traditional Culture Of Tribal Women

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### Abstract

India is a country of diverse cultural variation. In this diversity tribals have been able to maintain their culture. India is a diversified country with a blend of people living in urban, rural and tribal areas. Many vulnerable tribal groups are found in India with their different lifestyles and occupation. Tribals or adivasis, as they are popularly known as a symbol of self-assertion, comprise of around 8.2 per cent of the national population. The main objectives are to study the level of knowledge of tribal women towards their gond community, to trace out the knowledge of the gond women about their culture, to analyze the knowledge of the festivals towards gond women. 111 samples has been selected from arattondi village of kurkheda district. The language, desire of costume of traditional dress, Knowledge about the festivals and rituals play a vital role for gond women. The status of tribal women can be judged mainly by the roles they play in society. It also presents empirical data on the nature and extent among different tribal populations in the village. The nuclear family formed through monogamy is the most common type of family prevalent in the tribal communities in India.

**Keywords:** Tribal women, language, traditional dress, festivals.

### Introduction:

India is marked by its rich traditional heritage of Tribal arts and Culture. Since the days of remote past, the diversified art & cultural forms generated by the tribal and rural people of India have continued to evince their creative magnificence. Tribals or adivasis, as they are popularly known as a symbol of self-assertion, comprise of around 8.2 per cent of the national population.

At present about 8.2% of the Indian population is officially listed as Scheduled Tribes for the purpose of special benefits of political, economic and educational achievements. However, there are several ethnic groups in India who, by and large, retain cultural background 'analogous' to the officially listed tribes. Apart from their outstanding brilliance from the perspective of aesthetics, the tribal/folk art and culture forms have played an instrumental role in reinforcing national integrity, crystallizing social solidarity, fortifying communal harmony, intensifying value-system and promoting the elements of humanism among the people of the country. But still throughout many centuries, tribes are thrown to the unapproachable places as a separate part of this nation. From the beginning of colonization, non tribes accessed their spaces.

In the contemporary times, with the advent of globalization tribes again pushed to the margin. Their status remained the same even at the India's independence. Ethnicity and cultural identity have emerged as significant social issues for these groups in contemporary India. With the passage of time and advent of globalization, we have witnessed the emergence of a synthetic homogeneous macro-culture. Under the influence of such a voracious all-pervasive macro-culture the diversified heterogeneous tribal culture of our country is suffering from attrition and erosion. Thus, the stupendous socio-cultural exclusivity of the multifarious communities at the different nooks and corners of our country are getting endangered.

Gond Tribes are also known as the "face of Indian tribes" because of their population strength. Undoubtedly, these warrior tribes of India have a distinct identity in terms of culture, language and costumes. A visit to the Gonds tribe of India makes sure that you get a different perspective on the ideologies of Indian tribes. Historically, known for their heroics in the battle against Britishers, these proud tribes of India also gained control of Malwa after the decline of the Mughals followed by the Marathas in the year 1690. Like many other tribes in India, a watch at the costumes of the Gonds tribe is a delight. A unique ideology and thought process about the religion makes the Gonds tribe stands apart from any other tribe in India. The tribal women in India have virtually no role to play in the social and political spheres.

### Objectives Of The Study:

The broad objectives of the study are enumerated below:

1. To study the level of knowledge of tribal women towards their gondcommunity.
2. To trace out the knowledge of the gondwomen about their culture.
3. To analyze the knowledge of the festivals towardsgondwomen.

**Research Methodology:**

The present study was conducted among the Gond people lived in Arattondi village, Kurkheda district. Reliable and 111 valid samples were drawn through Random Sampling method, from the total population of target individuals in the target area covered under survey. The data obtained from the respondents is reliable. During the process, the respondents ventilated detailed information regarding their living pattern.

**Result And Discussions:**

**1. Language:**

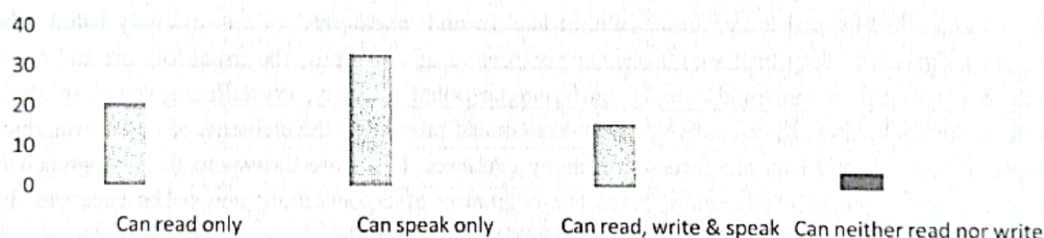
Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional. The people in this village speak in gondi language.

**Table 1: - Level of Knowledge of the women in their own gond Language.**

Level of knowledge	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Can read only	23	20.72%
Can speak only	37	33.35%
Can read,write& speak	18	16.21%
Can neither read nor write	33	29.72%
	111	100.0%

It was revealed from above table that 33.35% women can speak gondi language only , 29.72% can neither read nor write,20.72% women can read only whereas 16.21 women can read, write & speak their language very easily.

**Level of knowledge of the women about Gond language**



**2. Desire of Costumes of Gond People:**

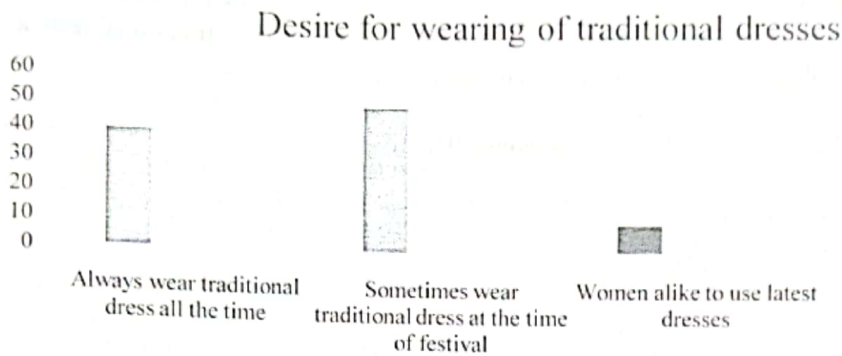
Indian tribes are the heritage of traditional culture because most of the tribal people still lived under primitive belief. So, their cultural habits are very interesting and they are the identity of Indian tradition culture. Normally Gond tribes of this region have a typical Indian dress culture. Male members in the Gonds tribe wear Dhoti (long piece of cotton cloth wrapped around the waist passing through the legs). Females wear soft cotton saris along with the Choli or blouse. Desire for Wearing Traditional Dress,An interview taken with the tribal people about the choice of their traditional dress has been presented below in tabular as well as in diagrammatic forms.

**Table 2: -Desire for wearing of traditional dresses**

Desire for traditional dress	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Always wear traditional dress all the time	44	40.0%
Sometimes wear traditional dress at the time of festival	56	50.0%
Women alike to use latest dresses	11	10.0%
	111	100.0%



It is indicated that only 40% of the people always wear their traditional dress at all the times, more than 50% sometimes wear traditional dress at the time of festivals & very few 10% women alike to use latest dresses as they are of new thoughts women and believe to live in present era.



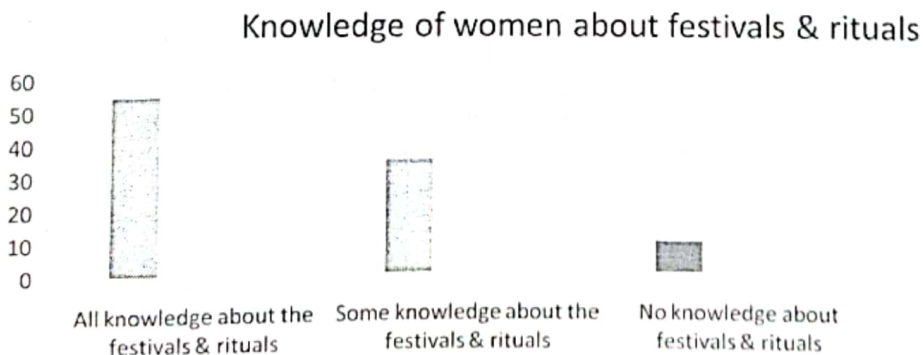
### 3. Knowledge about the Festivals :

Although through secondary data available it has been found that KeslapurJathra and Madai are the two major festivals celebrated by the Gonds tribe of India. They celebrate the festivals similar to the common and general people residing in this area. But they celebrate the festival "Makar-Sankranti" that is also called "Budki" in local language with great enthusiasm. Dusshera is another festival celebrated with utmost pleasure by the Gonds tribe of India. These tribes also celebrates the festival of "Baisakhi", thus it can be concluded that these tribes celebrates the festivals of "Mother or Goddess" and "Agriculture Productivity". Their festive lives are filled with animal sacrifices. Gonds festivals are usually related to agriculture. Each village of Gonds has a Village Guardian and a Village Mother who are worshipped during all regular festivals. Mythology, Dance, songs, cock fighting forms the main attractions of any celebration for a Gond Tribe. During the festivals, women wear colored glass bangles and necklaces made of small black beads. Tattooing is the major charm for Gonds.

**Table 3: - knowledge of the women about their festival & Ritual**

Knowledge about festivals & rituals	No. of Respondents	Percentage
All knowledge about the festivals and rituals	61	55.0%
Some knowledge about the festivals and rituals	39	35.0 %
No knowledge about festivals & rituals	11	10.0 %
	111	100.0%

The observation clearly indicates that 55.0% women have all knowledge about the festivals and rituals and 35.0% have some knowledge about the festivals and rituals whereas 10.0% gond women do not have knowledge about festivals and rituals.



**Conclusion:**

Tribal women inhabiting in the interior pockets of India occupy an economically significant place in their respective households and society in general. Tribal people have been studied as different from the rest of the Indian population based on cultural traits. However, Gondi language is the prime language spoken by Gond tribes of India. Gondi people wearing of typical dresses that is totally different from modern culture. Now a day, due to the impacts of globalization Gondi people are also change their traditional festivals and adapts new socio- modern culture.

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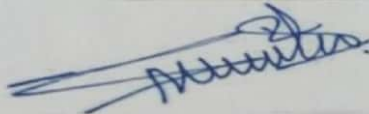
**Current Scenario in Languages, Social Sciences and its Impact on Social Development**

Date:- 19<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Prof./Dr./Mr./Ms. Dr. Pallavi L. Tagade  
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by the Dept. of Geography and IQAC Cell of *Deshbhakta Sambhajirao Garad College, Mohol* on 19th March 2022, in Virtual mode.

He/She has presented a research paper entitled Evaluation of Traditional Culture of Tribal  
Women.



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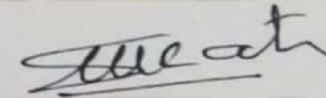
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ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE-19/03/2022