**PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**ON**

**MFC I-005**

**“STUDY ON THE ORIGIN, LIFESTYLE AND CULTURE OF NORTH-EAST INDIAN TRIBES"**

**By**

*RAKESH*

*ENROLLMENT NO.: …………..*

**UNDER GUIDANCE OF**

*…………………………..*

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for qualifying*

 *PG Diploma in Folklore and Culture Studies*

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1. **TITLE OF THE PROJECT**

**“STUDY ON THE ORIGIN, LIFESTYLE AND CULTURE OF NORTH-EAST INDIAN TRIBES"**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

A **tribe** is viewed, developmentally or historically, as a social group existing before the development of, or outside of, states. A tribe is a group of distinct people, dependent on their land for their livelihood, who are largely self-sufficient, and not integrated into the national society. It is perhaps the term most readily understood and used by the general public. Stephen Corry defines tribal people as those who "...have followed ways of life for many generations that are largely self-sufficient, and are clearly different from the mainstream and dominant society." This definition, however, would not apply to countries in the Middle East such as [Iraq](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_tribes_in_Iraq), where the entire population is a member of one tribe or another, and tribalism itself is dominant and mainstream.

There are an estimated one hundred and fifty million tribal individuals worldwide, constituting around forty percent of indigenous individuals. Although nearly all tribal people are indigenous, some are not indigenous to the areas where they now live.

The distinction between tribal and indigenous is important because tribal peoples have a special status acknowledged in international law. They often face particular issues in addition to those faced by the wider category of indigenous peoples.

Many people used the term "tribal society" to refer to societies organized largely on the basis of social, especially familial, descent groups (see clan and kinship). A customary tribe in these terms is a face-to-face community, relatively bound by kinship relations, reciprocal exchange, and strong ties to place.

"Tribe" is a contested term due to its roots of being defined by outsiders during the period of colonialism. The word has no shared referent, whether in political form, kinship relations or shared culture. Some argue that it conveys a negative connotation of a timeless unchanging past. To avoid these implications, some have chosen to use the terms ethnic group, or nation instead.

In some places, such as India and North America, tribes are polities that have been granted legal recognition and limited autonomy by the national states.

1. **RATIONALE FOR THE STUDY**

The study will explore the tribals of the north east India in terms of their culture, lifestyle and origin. The study will also explore their current status, issues and challenges involved with their day to day life.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

**Objectives:**

1. To study the life style, food habits of the Bodo tribes and other tribes.
2. To study the origins of the bodo tribes.
3. To study the tradition and work culture of the Bodo tribes.

**5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology in a way is a written game plan for conducting research. Research methodology has many dimensions. It includes not only the research methods but also considers the logic behind the methods used in the context of the study and complains why only a particular method of technique has been used. The basic task of research is to generate accurate information for use in decision making. Research can be defined as the systematic and objective process of gathering, recording and analyzing data for aid in making business decisions.

**METHODOLOGY ADOPTED**:- This research is aimed at studying on the origin, lifestyle and culture of north-east Indian tribes.

**RESEARCH DESIGN:-**The research design will be used in this study is both ‘Descriptive’ and ‘exploratory’.

**DATA COLLECTION METHODS:**

The data will be collected using both by primary data collection methods as well as secondary sources.

**PRIMARY DATA**: Most of the information will be gathered through primary sources’. The methods that will be used to collect primary data are:

1. Questionnaire
2. Interview

**SECONDARY DATA**:

The **secondary data** will be collected through:

1. Text Book
2. Magazines
3. Journals
4. Internet

**SAMPLE SIZE**: 50

**SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:**-

The selection of respondents will be done on the basis of convenience sampling (Non- Probability).

**STASTICAL TOOLS:**

MS-EXCEL will be used to prepare pie- charts and graphs and MS-WORD will be used to prepare or write the whole project report.

**METHOD YOU WILL USE TO PRESENT DATA:**

**Data Analysis & Interpretation** – Classification & tabulation transforms the raw data will be collected through questionnaire in to useful information by organizing and compiling the bits of data contained in each questionnaire i.e., observation and responses are converted in to understandable and orderly statistics are used to organize and analyze the data:

* Simple tabulation of data using tally marks.
* Calculating the percentage of the responses.
* Formula used = (no. of responses **/** total responses) \* 100

**REPORT WRITING AND PRESENTATION**

Report Encompasses – Charts, diagrams

**6. REFERENCES**

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* Nagy, Gregory, *Greek Mythology and Poetics*, Cornell University Press, 1990. In chapter 12, beginning on p. 276, Professor Nagy explores the meaning of the word origin and social context of a tribe in ancient Greece and beyond.
* Sutton, Imre, *Indian Land Tenure: Bibliographical Essays and a Guide to the Literature* (NY: Clearwater, 1975): tribe—pp. 101–02, 180–2, 186–7, 191–3.
* Renfrew, Colin, and Paul G. Bahn. *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice*. New York: Thames and Hudson, 2008.