

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF PALIYAR TRIBES OF VALAGIRI VILLAGE ATKODAIKANAL

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ABSTRACT

Paliyar Tribal community in India has been most vulnerable community in the in equal, domination and exploitation rode society. Tribal group's population of mainland south Asia Tribal community population in India's 8.6% or 104 million people, According to the 2011 census, and a large percentage of the Nepalese population They comprise a substantial indigenous minority of the population of India and Nepal. They are on the breadline of their socio-economic and political rights. Even after centuries, the unchanged condition of Tribal communities is leading in India. The violation of fundamental Human rights and the state brutality has been perpetrated on them, particularly on Paliyar Tribal communities have faced isolation and social discrimination like that of Dalits from the mainstream in the society. The Constitution of India has guaranteed equality of opportunity to all sections of society including the Tribal woman. The Paliyar Tribal woman are subjected to discrimination in many ways and Communication of media and also neglected the Paliyar Tribal women due to several reasons in the post-independence era in India. The media institutions have corporate social responsibility of facilitating the empowerment of Paliyar Tribes who are the excluded sections of Indian society. The present paper explores within the large framework of Human rights in general life practices observed through field social interaction highlights their food habit, marriage, health, worship and cultural festival practices. Besides the social significance of this study and statement of Human rights are the birthrights of every human being and they form an integral part of the socio-cultural fabric of humanity all over the world. However, they are vulnerable to abuse of the violation and human rights can be understood as abstract norms and values protected in laws, constitutions and international conventions. Tribal peoples constitute 8.6 percent of India's total population, about 104 million people according to the 2011 census (68 million people according to the 1991 census). This is the largest population of the tribal people in the world. Tribalism implies the possession of a strong cultural or ethnic identity that separates one member of a group from the members of another group. Based on strong relations of proximity and kinship members of a tribe tend to possess a strong feeling of identity. The Tribal people in India have a long history even before the arrival of the colonial government. The Tribal societies that existed prior to the colonial intervention had their own rights and duties within their autonomous sovereign framework. The majority of the tribal population is found in the Eastern, Central and Western regions of India. They are mostly backward, deprived and oppressed sections of the Indian society.

KEYWORDS: *Paliyar Tribal, Delist, Cultural Identity, Human Rights, Socio-Cultural Fabrics*