
Tribe And Caste

Tribe, Caste, and Folk Culture

Tribe, Caste and Nation

The People of India

Reconceptualising Caste, Class, and Tribe

Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province

A Compendium of the Caste and Tribes Found in India

Hindu Tribes and Castes

The Coorg Tribes and Castes

The Tribes and Castes of the North Western India

The Tribes and Castes of the North-western Provinces and Oudh

From Tribe to Caste

Identity, Gender, and Poverty

The Aghriā

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Vol. 1-4)

A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province

Tribe, Caste and Religion

Ground Down by Growth

The Tribes and Castes of Bombay

Tribe, Caste, and Peasantry

Notes on the Races, Tribes and Castes Inhabiting the Province of Avadh

Tribe, Caste and Nation

Castes and Tribes in India

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India

Castes and Tribes of Southern India

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Complete)

Tribe, Caste, and Religion in India

The Cochin Tribes and Castes ...

Caste, Tribe, and Gender

The Tribes and Castes of Bengal

Tribe, Caste, and Nation

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India

The Tribes and Castes of Bengal

The Mysore Tribes and Castes ...

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India

A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province

Tribe, Caste, and Nation

Caste in India

A Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province
Hindu Tribes and Castes
The Castes and Tribes of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

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ACEVEDO DEANNA

Tribe, Caste, and Folk

Culture Litres

Collection of articles, most previously published in the Eastern anthropologist, a quarterly journal.

Tribe, Caste and Nation

Library of Alexandria

With reference to

Sambalpur town and two

villages: Gainpura and Kainsir, located in Sambalpur District, Orissa, India.

The People of India

Humanities Press

An indispensable volume written by the director of Ethnology in India, Herbert Risley. It gives a very full and scholarly account concerning the people of India. Chapter one classifies the people according to their physical types; chapter 2 classifies

them according to the social types; chapter three is a very amusing section of the proverbs and popular saying of the people about themselves. Chapter four concerns the rituals of caste and marriage; Chapter 5 is on caste and religion, chapter 6 discuss the origins of caste, and chapter 7 notices caste and nationality. At the end are 7 appendices that give information on

proverbs, maps of caste, anthropometric data, infant marriage laws, modern theories of caste, Kulin polygamy and the santhal and munda tribes. The book has 35 illustrations. This book is a reprint of the 1915 edition.

Reconceptualising Caste, Class, and Tribe BoD -

Books on Demand

The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India is a four-volume ethnological study of the caste system written by Robert Vane Russell. The book is the result of the

arrangement made by India's Government for the preparation of an ethnological account, dealing with the inhabitants of each of the principal Provinces of India. Although being a four-volume study, the study is basically divided in two parts. The first part, consisting of volume one, contains articles on the religions and sects of the people of the Central Provinces and the glossary of minor castes and other articles, synonyms, subcastes, titles and names of

exogamous septs or clans. The second part, consisting of volumes two, three and four, contains descriptive articles on the principal castes and tribes of the Central Provinces.

Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province

Berghahn Books

This Book Explores The Life Of The Aghrias And Their Place At The Interface Between Tribal And Caste Societies. Migrating Into Predominantly Tribal Areas, The Aghrias

Cleared The Forests And Gradually Experienced A Social Ascent, Becoming Revenue Collectors Or `Village Kings` In Several Princely States. These Pioneers Of State Formation Decisively Shaped An Emerging Mixed Society. The Emphasis In This Book Is On The Themes Of Mythology, Social Relations And Inter-Community Networks, Kingship, Kinship Relations, Life Cycle Rituals And The Amalgamation Of The Cycles On The Basis Of

Cultural Symbols. A Compendium of the Caste and Tribes Found in India Manchester University Press Reprint of the original, first published in 1872. The publishing house Anantiposi publishes historical books as reprints. Due to their age, these books may have missing pages or inferior quality. Our aim is to preserve these books and make them available to the public so that they do not get lost. Hindu Tribes and Castes Asian Educational

Services
Most studies of the so-called tribal communities in India stress their social, economic, and political differences from communities that are organized on the basis of caste. It was this apparent contrast between tribal and caste lifestyle and, moreover, the paucity of material on tribal groups, that motivated the author to undertake this study of a poor "tribal" community, the Girasia, in northwestern India. While carrying out her fieldwork, the author soon became

aware that the traditional tribe-caste categories needed to be revised; in fact, she found them more often than not to be constructs by outsiders, mostly academic. Of greater importance for an understanding of the Girasia was the wider and more complex issue of self-perception and identification by others that must be seen in the context of their poverty as well as in the strategic and shifting use of kinship, gender and class relations in the region. *The Coorg Tribes and*

Castes e-arnow Anthropological and historical analysis, in Indian context; papers of a seminar organized by Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla. [The Tribes and Castes of the North Western India](#) Asian Educational Services
Its nature, function and origins. For other editions, see Author Catalog.
The Tribes and Castes of the North-western Provinces and Oudh
Lucknow : Ethnographic & Folk Culture Society, U. P.
Of late, politics of the

'self' and the 'other' has been the subject of much academic debate in the study of subaltern identities. This debate addresses several questions: What is an identity? How are subaltern identities different from others? How is the 'self' contested with the 'other'? Keeping these questions in mind, caste, tribe, and gender have all arisen from a redrawing of 'otherness' and everyday experiences in society. In this context, this book explores the nature of social

subordination and its diverse forms of subordinations in the study of structural hegemony, which exists in different forms in Indian society. The interface between contemporary state and social identities on the one hand, and relationships among the self identities on the other, provide the context within which social hegemony is practiced. Social marginalization, contestation, and discrimination has existed in Indian society since time immemorial, but the

rise of self-respect movements and the social network revolution after the 1980s heralded major changes in social identity movements. Questions around gender have also attracted a lot of attention, particularly because of the rise of the feminist movement in the post-independence period. Women have also been involved in collective actions with their own agenda, leadership, ideologies, and organizations. This book is divided into four thematic sections: Politics of Self

and Other; Caste and Tribe; Gender; and Other Marginal Identities and Politics. [Subject: Sociology, Politics, South Asian Studies, Gender Studies]

From Tribe to Caste e-arknow

Based On The Census Report For The Punjab, 1883, By The Late Sir Denzil Lbbetson And The Census Report For The Punjab, 1892, By Sir Edward Maclagan And Compiled By H.A. Rose.

Identity, Gender, and Poverty Atlantic Publishers & Dist

"The author has questioned the recent conceptualizations of caste, class and tribe based on his understanding of the emergent social situations and new parameters of status-evaluation. New situations, in which different castes and their members find themselves, not only negate caste ideology, but also superimpose a new pattern of social relations on groups, families and individuals. Advent of a tribal elite and a middle class is an offshoot of the

role of the state and various movements against the oppressive institutions of exploitation and subjugation. New questions create new situations and social encounters. A changed social milieu does not accept the conventional conceptualisations. Hence, an urge for re-conceptualisation of caste, class and tribe."

The Aghriā

Commonwealth
The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India is a four-volume ethnological study of the

caste system written by Robert Vane Russell. The book is the result of the arrangement made by India's Government for the preparation of an ethnological account, dealing with the inhabitants of each of the principal Provinces of India. Although being a four-volume study, the study is basically divided in two parts. The first part, consisting of volume one, contains articles on the religions and sects of the people of the Central Provinces and the glossary of minor castes

and other articles, synonyms, subcastes, titles and names of exogamous septs or clans. The second part, consisting of volumes two, three and four, contains descriptive articles on the principal castes and tribes of the Central Provinces. *The Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India (Vol. 1-4)* Up to a few centuries ago the Central Provinces remained outside the sphere of Hindu and Muhammadan conquest. To the people of northern India it was known as

Gondwāna, an unexplored country of inaccessible mountains and impenetrable forests, inhabited by the savage tribes of Gonds from whom it took its name. Hindu kingdoms were, it is true, established over a large part of its territory in the first centuries of our era, but these were not accompanied by the settlement and opening out of the country, and were subsequently subverted by the Dravidian Gonds, who perhaps invaded the country in large numbers

from the south between the ninth and twelfth centuries. Hindu immigration and colonisation from the surrounding provinces occurred at a later period, largely under the encouragement and auspices of Gond kings. The consequence is that the existing population is very diverse, and is made up of elements belonging to many parts of India. The people of the northern Districts came from Bundelkhand and the Gangetic plain, and here are found the

principal castes of the United Provinces and the Punjab. The western end of the Nerbudda valley and Betūl were colonised from Mālwa and Central India. Berār and the Nāgpur plain fell to the Marāthas, and one of the most important Marātha States, the Bhonsla kingdom, had its capital at Nāgpur. Cultivators from western India came and settled on the land, and the existing population are of the same castes as the Marātha country or Bombay. But prior to the

Marātha conquest Berār and the Nimar District of the Central Provinces had been included in the Mughal empire, and traces of Mughal rule remain in a substantial Muhammadan element in the population. To the south the Chānda District runs down to the Godāvāri river, and the southern tracts of Chānda and Bastar State are largely occupied by Telugu immigrants from Madras. To the east of the Nāgpur plain the large landlocked area of Chhattīsgarh in the upper basin of the

Mahānadi was colonised at an early period by Hindus from the east of the United Provinces and Oudh, probably coming through Jubbulpore. A dynasty of the Haihaivansi Rājput clan established itself at Ratanpur, and owing to the inaccessible nature of the country, protected as it is on all sides by a natural rampart of hill and forest, was able to pursue a tranquil existence untroubled by the wars and political vicissitudes of northern India. The population of Chhattīsgarh thus

constitutes to some extent a distinct social organism, which retained until quite recently many remnants of primitive custom. The middle basin of the Mahānadi to the east of Chhattīsgarh, comprising the Sambalpur District and adjoining States, was peopled by Uriyas from Orissa, and though this area has now been restored to its parent province, notices of its principal castes have been included in these volumes. Finally, the population contains a large element of the

primitive or non-Aryan tribes, rich in variety, who have retired before the pressure of Hindu cultivators to its extensive hills and forests. The people of the Central Provinces may therefore not unjustly be considered as a microcosm of a great part of India, and conclusions drawn from a consideration of their caste rules and status may claim with considerable probability of success to be applicable to those of the Hindus generally. For the same reason the standard

ethnological works of other Provinces necessarily rank as the best authorities on the castes of the Central Provinces, and this fact may explain and excuse the copious resort which has been made to them in these volumes.

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