



# ST. NORBERT SCHOOL

CBSE Affiliation No: 831041

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## TRIBAL EMPOWERMENT

Good morning, everyone. Today we are conducting a very special assembly. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Govt. of India has suggested some events/ activities under the Theme 'Tribal Empowerment' under the aegis of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations to commemorate 75 years of India's Independence and the glorious history of its people, culture, and achievements.

Today our school also celebrating the 'Tribal Empowerment' day. I welcome all of you to this celebration.

A tribe is a group of people who live together, share the same language, culture, and history, and stay outside towns or cities. Forest products and the land is the source of their livelihood.

Tribal groups are the people that are normally isolated and dwell in forests and hilly areas, the educational levels are low amongst them, and they are engaged in various kinds of jobs such as selling products, some migrate to the other regions to work as agricultural laborers and so forth.

The Tribal Communities main problems are social isolation due to their identity as lower castes in Indian society; exploitation of their resources and labour; Forced displacement and resettlement, and verbal, financial, and technical illiteracy.

Education is the only method to make tribal people aware of their rights. Otherwise, they are useless. Hence the government's foremost priority should be educating them. The tribal people are one of the poorest tribes in the country.

Birsa Munda: Father of the Tribal movement, he started thinking about the ills plaguing his society and decided to remove them by setting his people free from the British domination. He provided the Mundas with leadership, with religion and with a code of life seeking dignity and freedom.

Tribes are becoming conscious, both socially and politically, of maintaining and preserving their ethnic and cultural identity and of protecting themselves against exploitation by dikkus (outsiders).

Since independence, multiple government policies and programmes sought to develop tribal communities by focusing on their livelihood, education, and health. Despite six decades of special treatment, even today, tribal peoples continue to be the most undernourished segment of the Indian society.

Here our students are ready to present different tribals in our country through a skit...

I welcome Manyasree on the stage.

God morning everyone as you know we are celebrating the day of Tribal empowerment, and we have some guests joining us to celebrate. We can extend a warm welcome with a clap of hands.

(Tribes are entering on the stage)

We are very happy to see you here. Today we celebrate the day of the Tribal empowerment. Happy that you came today. we are eagerly awaiting your response. Can you introduce yourself to us.

Tribe 1 Yes off course.

### **1.Manipur.**

Good morning, everyone. I am from Manipur. Do you all wish to know about our culture and tradition? Yes, I am here to share information among you all. In 1901, the Meiteis were recorded as the main ethnicity of Manipur. Nagas and Kukis are the major tribe and the Kukis are divided into numerous tribes. We speak Manipuri language. We have the food habit of rice served with meat. We wear dress forms named Innaphi and Phanek. We also mainly celebrate Yeosang festival. So, I welcome you all to my state to know more about our place.

Thank You.

### **2.Arunachal Pradesh**

Good morning, everyone I am from Arunachal Pradesh. I am very happy to with you Arunachal is a very beautiful place in our states there are different types and subtribes. It has own set of traditions and customs. do you want to know our famous food items. yes, we eat rice, bamboo shoot fry, smoked meat, fish and traditional stews and vegetables etc like you we also have different festivals. animals' sacrifices are common most tribal festivals. The mopin festivals, the Losar festivals the Dree festivals these are some famous festivals. I want to talk more about our place but there is no time so all of you are most welcome to Arunachal Pradesh.

### **3.Jammu & Kashmir.**

Good morning, everyone. I am from Jammu and Kashmir. I am very much happy to share information about our culture and tradition. Our state is a land of various tribal groups. These tribal groups are spread in almost every corner of the Hill State making its culture and tradition richer and more colourful. We speak Dogri language. We mainly eat meet along with rice, some vegetables and salad are prepared on some special occasions like Eid. We mainly celebrate festivals like Lohari, Sri Rama Navami, Tulip festival, Baishakhi, Hemis festival, Eid Al Adha and Eid Ul Fitr, Shikhara festival etc. We wear Pheran

form of dress. We also have the famous dance form called Dumhal. So, are you all eager to visit our state? Yeah! you all are most welcome to our place.

Thank You.

### **3.Rajasthan**

Good morning, everyone. I am from Rajasthan.

Manyasree: we studied that Rajasthani's are very good at dancing. is it right?

Rajasthani: yes ...

Manyasree: can you do a dance for us.. dear students let us watch a Rajasthani dance.

(Music Playing)

Thank you. now let see who is coming next.

### **4. Karnataka**

The Siddi community is also known by different synonyms such as Habshi and Badsha. It is believed that they are of African origin because they clearly show the Negroid racial strain in their physical features. At present, the Siddis are living on the western coast of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka states. In Karnataka, they mainly live in Dharwad, Belagavi, and Uttar Kannada districts.

### **5. Kerala**

The Mavilan are a Scheduled Tribe of Kerala, India. They inhabit the hill country of the Kannur and Kasaragod districts, where they were traditionally hunter-gatherers and practised shifting cultivation. In recent times, their way of life has been affected by regulation of forest areas and by incursion of non-tribal communities.

They speak Tulu as their primary language and have knowledge of Malayalam. The Mangalam Kali is a traditional dance performed by the tribe, as is the Theyyam.

Manyasree: Thank you so much for spending time with us and sharing your culture with us, and it has been very informative. Thank you so much.

I take this opportunity to thank everyone on behalf of the social science department Specially our school manager, Principal, Academic Coordinator, vice principal, teacher and 6,7,8, & 9 students. Thank you.

**Regard: Social Science Club**

Sr.Sheeba Joseph

Ms.Usha N

Ms.Mamatha