



## **Ethnic identity and political power: A case of the tribal groups of Kerala Wayanad India and tribal group of Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan**

**Wurok Chan Malith**

Research Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, India

### **Abstract**

The paper strenuously unpacks the issue of ethnic identity and political power of the tribal group of Kerala India and, Western Bahr El Ghazal, South Sudan. The ethnic identities in these two areas were politically and socially constructed owing to political and social, economic, resources` issues and the conflict over lands. The mechanisms of achieving power subsume elections, membership in the political party the majority of supporters, qualifications, and experiences. The main Socio-cultural characteristics and the process of identity formulation of tribes, the relationship between the process of identity formulation and the mechanisms of achieving power. The Individual's property and the political power and the correlation between Individual property and political power. However, the tribal people in South Sudan owned the land, they are participating in politics, with a chance of participating in political institutions. While in Kerala the tribals are mostly landless, they are not actively participating in politics, tribal people are a disadvantaged group and they floundering many social problems. However, the challenges of the tribal include political rights. exploitation, land`s issues. The tribal boast belief system, norms, values, and cultural traits.

**Keywords:** identity, political power, property, land, power resources

### **1. Introduction**

The chapter surmounts with the comparison of the two areas of the study, Wau town, Western Bahr EL- Ghazal, Wayanad, Kerala State India. The study aims at making an in-depth investigation and thorough description of issues of sociocultural characteristics and comprehension of the issue of ethnic identities or taking place and examination their methods of obtaining power in both areas. And this in addition to the understanding of the conspicuous nexus between property, or livelihood and the attainment of power among tribes in Kerala state and tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan. The political intervention portrays prima facie catalyst in the formulation of ethnic identity. As it is in the case of Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, the political struggle, vying for power amidst the elites and the conflict over land which staunchly became sparked by displacement, seasonal migration of pastoralists from neighboring states to the area led to the escalation of the ethnic conflict in Western Bahr EL- Ghazal.

In the case of tribal identity in Kerala as in India in general, tribal ethnic identities were historically made. Broaching with the colonial government in India, when the Adivasis were marginalized groups, a predicament ramification of such reprehensible policy, the tribal people were flagrantly and unscrupulously exploited which led to the loss of their ancestor's lands and due to such marginalization the tribal-led agitations, rebellions against the colonial government in Indian. The development of the tribal welfare policy inclusively incorporated into the Constitution of India, which vigorously guarantees social quality, political justice to all races, culture and inclusively offers an opportunity for self-attainment. Under which the tribal communities are to be integrated with the general social mainstream of the country. The socio-economic development of tribal should speed up. Moreover, during the process of the transformation, their culture should not be mutilated and all hues of exploitive

practices against them should be removed. Furthermore, the Constitution safeguards are of protective, political and development natures. For an instant, article 15 of the Constitution steadfastly inhibits all sorts of discrimination against the tribal. And articles 16, 17, and 23 were unanimously made for the preservation of appointment, abolition of untouchables and forces labor respectively.

And the article 29 ensures the interest of minorities in respect of their admission in the educational institutions and protection from all social injustice of all forms of exploitation. Consequently, the government of India after independence has exerted unassailable efforts to develop the tribal economy and the tribal areas by increasing funds to enhance productivity, efficiency and distributive justice for the Tribal Economy. Owing to that series of tribal development programmes were introduced for the tribal upliftment. Still, the tribal people are floundering arduous challenges such as exploitation, landlessness, indebtedness, issues of livelihood, educational limitations to their children and health`s woes. The tribal people in Kerala as the rest of India encounter the same challenges subsuming the landlessness as the major tribulation, and lack of political perseverance for the implementation of the tribal programme and safeguarding of their inalienable rights as stipulated in the State`s Constitution as well as in the Constitution of India

### **2. Ethnic Identity the case of Western Bahr EL- Ghazal**

The ethnic conflict is conspicuously sparked by the struggle over power, economic and distribution of resources or domination of the minority and the conflict over land. The Fertit ethnic identity in Western Bahr EL- Ghazal has been floundering political and administrative challenges. Furthermore, there are factors contributing to the construction of ethnic identity which subsume the historical grievances which could be dated back to the establishment of thirist Regional Government in southern Sudan after the

signing of Addis Ababa Agreement. The political rivalry between politicians and the elites for the leadership led to enormous fissure amidst elites and unfortunately culminated in ethnic animosities and intolerance among the people. However, the struggle over power after the formation of the first regional government in Bahr EL-Ghazal had intense when the Fertit and other minor groups felt of being excluded and led to the political protest, the conflict between the pastoralists and the farmers has negative repercussion on the ethnic conflict.

**3. Ethnic Identity the case of the Tribal people in Kerala**

The tribal identity came as struggle and resistance to exploitation and oppression of the landlords and the struggle was against moneylenders, landlords, and middlemen. However, the arduous problems which let to tribal grievances were the alienation of their ancestors land, indebtedness, the political and social injustice that the tribal have been floundering. All these issues make the tribal as aggrieved and oppressed group and helped in the formulation of their ethnic identity which is as a mechanisms for demanding their rights such the right over the land, forest, political rights, exploitation and exclusion, and these issues led to the tribal rebellion and tribal agitation and it is a reflection on the tribal grievances on land, social and political rights which are unmade in the colonial and post-colonial era. The most imperative issues for the comparison are in forms of hypothesis which were proposed for the comparison between the two areas of the study and subsume the following issues such as:

- There is a significant difference in the Ethnicity and Identity Formulation among tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference in the Socio-Cultural characteristics of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference in the process of Identity Formulation in the area of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference in the Mechanism of Achieving Power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference in the Individual property of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.

- There is a significant difference in the political power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India.
- There is a significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan in their degree of relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation.
- There is a significant relationship between the process of Identity Formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India.
- There is a significant relationship between the process of Identity Formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference between tribes In Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan in their degree of relationship between the process of identity formulation and mechanism of achieving power.
- There is a significant relationship between Individual's Property and Political Power of tribes in Kerala, India.
- There is a significant relationship between Individual's property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.
- There is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in their degree of relationship between Individual's Property and political power.

**4. The Test of a significant difference in the Ethnicity and Identity Formulation among tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.**

The differences are tested by statistical tools as follows Table 1 of Test of significance for the difference between means of Ethnicity and Identity Formulation of tribes of Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL Ghazal, South Sudan.

**Table 1**

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
Ethnicity and Identity Formulation	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	284.07	25.782	7.603	0.01
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan	110	309.02	22.792		

The calculated value of C.R. is 7.603 and is significant at 0.01 level (C.R. = 7.603: p<0.01). The tenability of hypothesis for the testing the significance of the difference between means of ethnicity and identity formulation among tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan revealed that there is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in ethnicity and identity formulation. Therefore, the hypothesis of the difference between the two areas is accepted. The catalysts for the ethnic identity in Western Bahr EL-Ghazal subsume grievances of unequal distribution of power and resources, the policy of divide and rule, identity

politics applied by elites through exaggerating and manipulating communities disputes for the sake of using it as an instrumental for achieving power, an imbalance in security arrangements, dearth of respect for minor tribes, disputes over the ownership of the town and the government's houses and the conflict over land in the area.

While in Kerala, the tribal identity did not reach political dimension it still remains with its cultural dimension and there is no conspicuous identity politics in Kerala and the differences among the main political parties, the Congress party, the Community party and recently BJP is over ideology and principles and not based on ethnic differences unlike the

case of Western Bahr EL- Ghazal which is a political contention using ethnic identity as a means of achieving its objectives. Therefore there is a significant difference between the two areas in the identity formulation. As it has been

shown in the Fig 1 Ethnicity and Identity Formulation among the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL- Ghazal South Sudan.

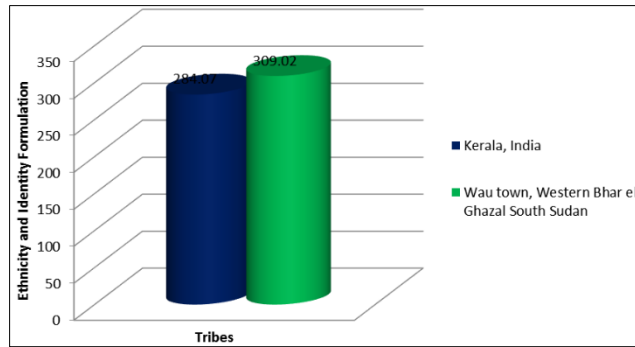


Fig 1

**5. The Test of a significant difference in the Socio-Cultural characteristics of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.**

The Socio-Cultural has been portrayed in Table (2) of the test

of significance for the difference between means of Socio-Cultural characteristics of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan as follows:

Table 2

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
Socio-Cultural characteristics	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	155.09	15.120	7.339	0.01
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr el-Ghazal South Sudan	110	168.94	12.763		

The calculated value of C.R. is 7.339 and is significant at 0.01 level (C.R. = 7.339:  $p < 0.01$ ). The tenability of hypothesis testing of the significance for the difference between means of Socio-Cultural characteristics of tribes in Kerala state, India, and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan revealed that there is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in Socio-Cultural characteristics. The Socio-

cultural in Western Bahr EL- Ghazal incorporates farming, hunting, bee collection, and small stock herding, fishing, trading and official work and the pastoral farming in one county. While in the tribal area in Wayanad includes forest products, a collection of wild food and agricultural labors and small petty trading activities and no large pastoral activities. Therefore hypothesis 2 is accepted as it is depicted in the Fig given below.

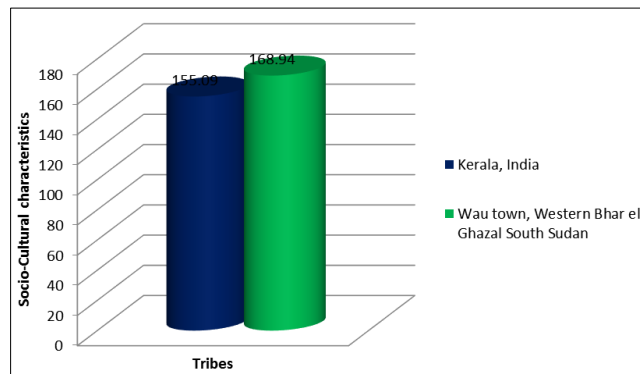


Fig 2: Socio-Cultural characteristics of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

**6. The test of a significant difference in the process of Identity Formulation in the area of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.**

As it has been displayed in the table (3) of a test of

significance for the difference between means of the process of Identity Formulation among the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan as follows:

Table 3

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
process of Identity formulation	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	46.08	6.112	9.71 7	0.01
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr el-Ghazal South Sudan	110	54.97	7.398		

The calculated value of C.R. is 9.717 and is significant at 0.01 level (C.R. = 9.717:  $p < 0.01$ ). The tenability of hypothesis of Test of significance for the difference between means of the process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan divulged that there is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in process of identity formulation. As it is mentioned earlier the tribal identity in Western Bahr EL- Ghazal is a political

product socially constructed in the situation of the conflict over power, the land and the formulation of identity came as an unequal distribution of power and resources. In Kerala, as it alluded above the tribal identity remains cultural identity and there are inalienable rights which are not made led landlessness. Therefore hypothesis 3 is accepted as it is shown in the Fig 3 processes of Identity Formulation of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

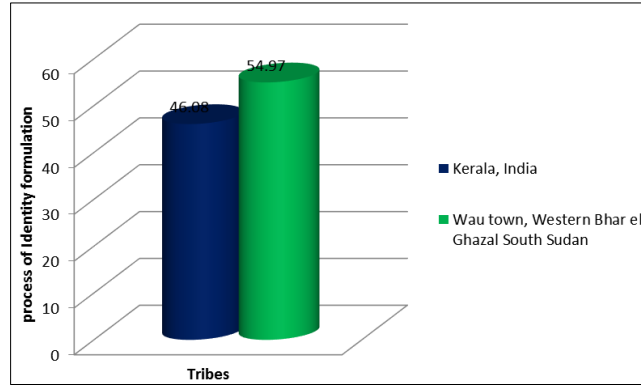


Fig 3

**7. The test of a significant difference in the Mechanism of Achieving Power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.** As it is displayed in the Table (4) of testing a significance of the difference

between means of Mechanism of Achieving Power among tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.

Table 4

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
Mechanism of Achieving Power	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	28.24	4.383	1.045	Not significant
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr el-Ghazal South Sudan	110	28.87	4.647		

The calculated value of C.R. is 1.045 and is not significant at 0.05 level (C.R. = 1.045:  $p > 0.05$ ). The tenability of hypothesis for testing of the significance for the difference between means of Mechanism of Achieving Power among tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan revealed that there is no significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in Mechanism of

Achieving Power. The mechanism obtaining power in both two areas is through elections, membership in the party and securing the majority of supporters, but for Western Bahr EL-Ghazal and Sudan Sudan elites manipulated ethnic identities. Therefore hypothesis 4 is rejected as no significant difference in terms of acquiring power. As it is reflected in the Fig (4) Mechanism of Achieving Power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr El-Ghazal South Sudan.

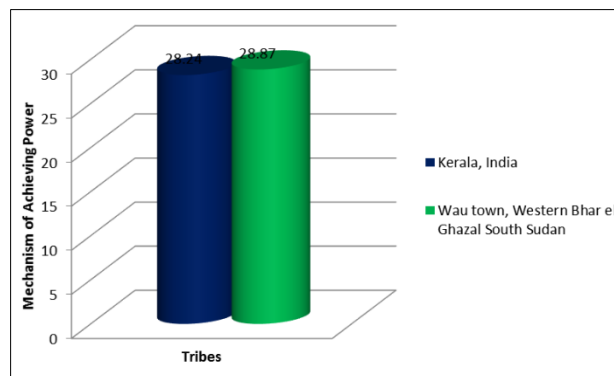


Fig 4

**8. The Test of a significant difference in the individual property of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.** The means of individuals property in the two areas as it is given the table (5) Test of

significance for the difference between means of the individual's property of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.

Table 5

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
Individual property	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	18.62	2.776	2.622	0.01
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan	110	19.62	2.880		

The calculated value of C.R. is 2.622 and is significant at 0.01 level (C.R. = 2.622;  $p < 0.01$ ). The tenability of a hypothesis Test of a significance for the difference between means of the Individual property of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan revealed that there is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in the individual's property. However, in the case of Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan power is a resource which could

lead to other resources and the loss of power is a loss of invaluable resource, which warrants achieving power is an utmost resource. While in Kerala it does not mean having a power lead to the increment of individual property. Therefore hypothesis (5) is accepted due to the differences in an individual's property. As it is revealed in the Fig (5) Individual property of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan:

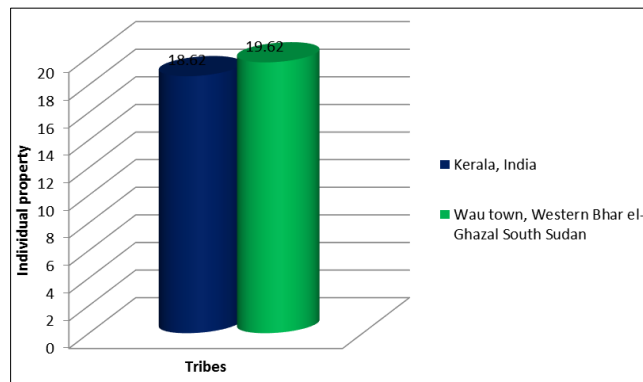


Fig 5

**9. The test of the significant difference in the political power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal south Sudan.** As it is given in the Table (6) which clearly ushers the tests of a significance of the

differences between means or sources of political power among the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan as follows:

Table 6

Variable	Category	N	Mean	Standard deviation	C.R.	Level of significance
Political power	Tribes in Kerala, India	110	36.05	5.596	0.686	Not Significant
	Tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan	110	36.62	6.743		

The calculated value of C.R. is 0.686 and is not significant at 0.05 level (C.R. = 0.686;  $p > 0.05$ ). The tenability of hypothesis and the test of significance for the difference between means of the political power among the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan revealed that there is no significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in the means of political power. However the sources of the political power, pervasively subsume joining a political party, election, membership, especially, of the dominant political party and also representation of a particular community. This is in addition to competition, qualifications, and experiences which are also required for holding a constitutional post. As such all the alluded means or sources of holding a political power are the same in the two areas. But in the case of South Sudan, the majority also has an impact in achieving power, especially when elites use ethnic identities for their own advantage unlike in Kerala where there is no conspicuous subtle application of identity politics in the political landscape of Kerala. Therefore hypothesis 6 is rejected when it comes to similarities between the two areas. As it is attested in the Fig

(6) of means or source of the political power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

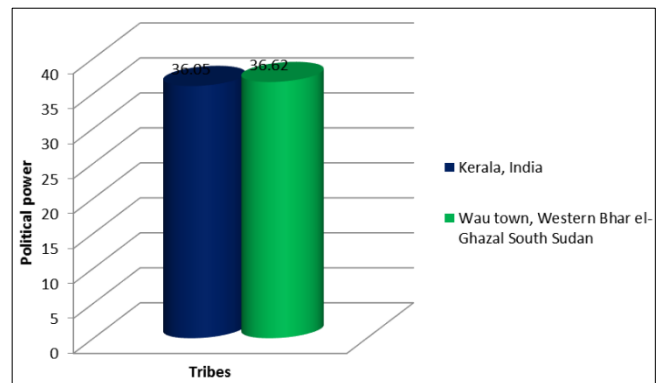


Fig 6

**10. The test of a significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India.** The socio-cultural issues are

splashed on the table (7) of the correlation between Socio-cultural characteristics and the process of identity formation

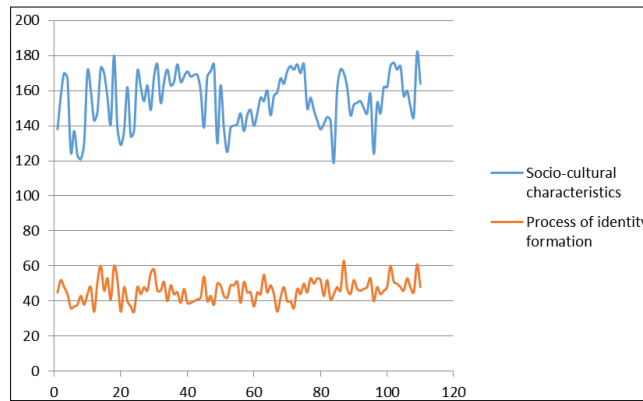
of tribes in Kerala, India.

**Table 7**

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
Socio-cultural characteristics	110	155.09	15.120	0.25	0.01
The process of identity formulation	110	46.08	6.112		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.25$  and is significant at 0.01 level. ( $r = 0.25$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Therefore it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India. However, the tenability of hypothesis and the test of a significance of the correlation between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India revealed that there is a

significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India. This is due to the relation between the culture and politics because identity politics use culture as a raw material for achieving its utmost objectives. As such the hypothesis (7) is accepted. It has been attested in the Fig (7) of the distribution of Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation among tribes in Kerala, India.



**Fig 7**

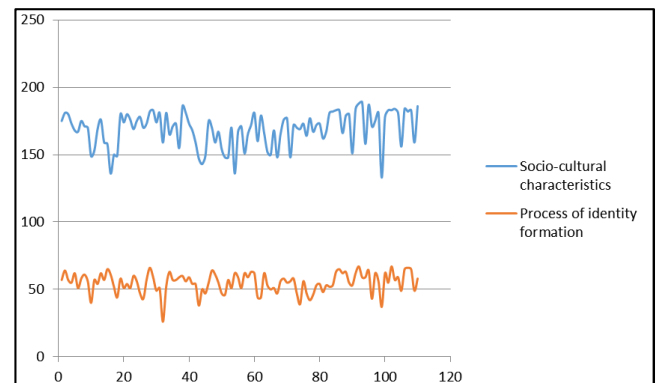
**11. The test of a significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.** It has been evinced in the table (8) of the correlation

between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan:

**Table 8**

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
Socio-cultural characteristics	110	168.94	12.763	0.394	0.01
process of identity formulation	110	54.97	7.398		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.394$  and is significant at 0.01 level. ( $r = 0.394$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Therefore it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan. As it has been demoed in the tenability of hypothesis of the testing of significance of the correlation between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan revealed that there is a significant relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation among tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan. As the culture enmeshes two dimensions the political dimension and the cultural dimension. The political dimension is a means for mobilization for the identity politics which is in the construction of ethnic identities. As such the hypothesis 8 is accepted and it explained in the Fig (8) of the distribution of Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.



**12. The test of a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan in their degree of relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation.** As it is reflected in the Table (9) of the comparison of correlation between Socio-cultural characteristics and the process of identity formulation of tribes in Kerala, India and

Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan as follows.

Table 9

Variables	r value of Kerala	r value of South Sudan	C.R.	Level of significance
Socio-cultural characteristics and Process of identity formation	0.25	0.394	1.18	Not significant

The calculated value of C.R. is 1.18 and is not significant at 0.05 level. However, the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan do not differ significantly in their relationship between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formation. This is due to similarities in the socio-cultural issues, such as values, livelihoods, and traditions in the two areas. Therefore it can be inclusively concluded that for the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan,

Sociocultural characteristics, and the process of identity formation is distributed more or less identically.

**13. The test of a significant relationship between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India.** As it is splashed on the Table (10) of the correlation between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India.

Table 10

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
process of identity formation	110	46.08	6.112	0.49	0.01
Mechanism of achieving power	110	28.24	4.383		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.49$  and is significant at 0.01 level. ( $r = 0.49; p < 0.01$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between the process of identity formulation and mechanisms of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India. The tenability of hypothesis and the test of a significance of the correlation between the process of identity formulation and mechanisms of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India revealed that there is a significant relationship between the process of identity formulation and mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India. The positive correlation between identity

formulation and a mechanism achieving power. And a situation of confrontation or struggle for inalienable rights ethnic identity is proceeded by “*The Conscience of they*” and followed by “*The Conscience of we*” which means a group has to be defined by another group before they define themselves. Which means ethnic identity is constructed in terms of imbalance socio-economic and political relationships. Therefore the hypothesis is accepted (10). As it has been shown the Fig (.10) of distribution of the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India as follows.

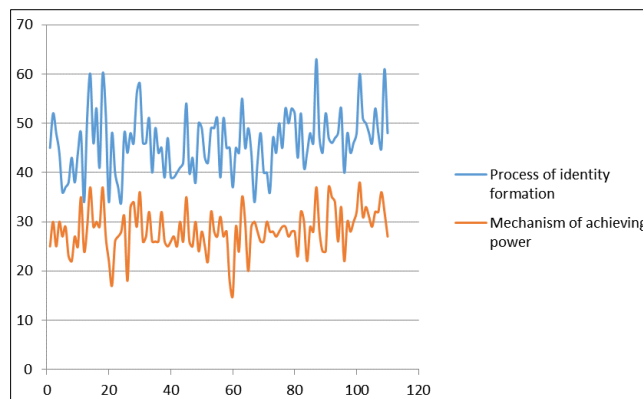


Fig 10

**14. The test of a significant relationship between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan.** As it is given the Table (11)

Correlation between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

Table 11

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
process of identity formation	110	54.97	7.398	0.191	0.05
Mechanism of achieving power	110	28.87	4.647		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.191$  and is significant at 0.05 level. ( $r = 0.191; p < 0.05$ ). Hence it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between the process

of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan. However, the tenability of hypothesis test of a

significance of the correlation between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan revealed that there is a significant relationship between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr El-Ghazal South Sudan. The positive correlation between competition over power and resources such as land. However, ethnic

identity is required for mobilization and it is highly needed to counterbalance the contestant as such an ethnic identity is a symptom and a reflection of the socio-economic and political characteristics of a particular country. Therefore the hypothesis (11) is accepted. It has been attested in the Fig (11) of the distribution of the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

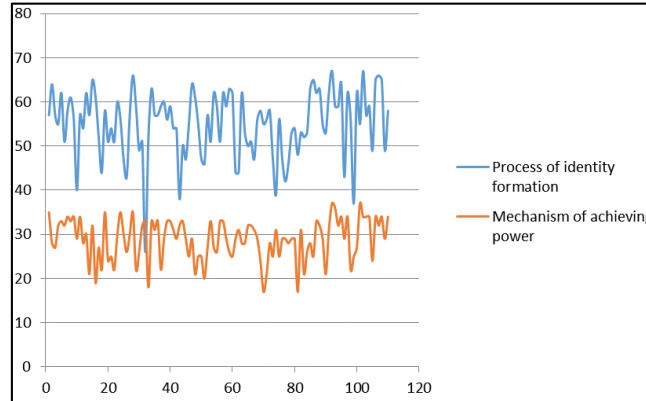


Fig 11

**15. The test of a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan** in their degree of relationship between the process of identity formulation and the mechanism of achieving power. As it has been depicted in the Table (12) of

the comparison of the correlation between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving the power of tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan, as follows:

Table 12

Variables	an rvalue of Kerala	an rvalue of South Sudan	C.R.	Level of significance
The process of identity formulation and the mechanism of achieving power	0.49	0.191	2.51	0.05

The calculated value of C.R. is 2.51 and is significant at 0.05 Level. Therefore the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan differ significantly in their relationship between the process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving power that means the catalysts responsible for ethnic identity are quite different in Wau town they subsume vying for the power and the land while in Kerala tribal people are not fully engaged in politics, but only they are grappling to obtain the land. However, from the table (12) it can be concluded that the relationship between the

process of identity formulation and Mechanism of achieving power is different for the tribes in Kerala, India compared to the tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan.

**16. The test of a significant relationship between Individual property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India.** As it has been shown in the Table (13) of the correlation between individual property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India

Table 13

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
Individual property	110	18.62	2.776	0.536	0.01
Political power	110	36.05	5.596		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.536$  and is significant at 0.01 level. ( $r = 0.536$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant and positive relationship between individual property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India. And the tenability of hypothesis of the test of significance of the correlation between individual property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India revealed that it

is significant in the relationship between individual `s property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India. Therefore, however, the hypothesis (13) is accepted. As it has been shown in the Fig (13) Distribution of Individual property and political power of tribes in Kerala, India, as follows:

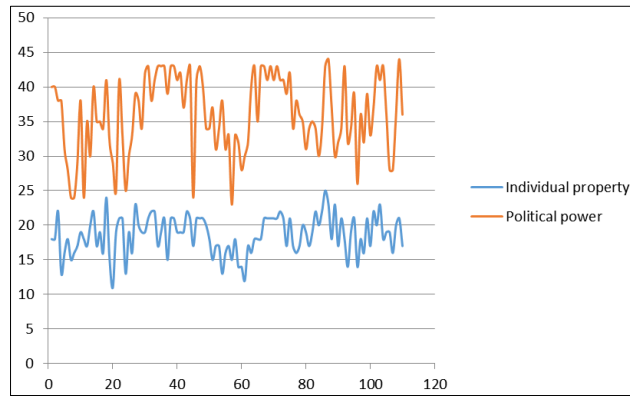


Fig 13

**17. The Tested of a significant relationship between Individual property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan. The table**

(14) Correlation between individual’s property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan

Table 14

Variable	N	Mean	Standard deviation	The coefficient of correlation (r)	Level of significance
Individual property	110	19.62	2.880	0.493	0.01
Political power	110	36.62	6.743		

The calculated value of  $r = 0.493$  and is significant at 0.01 level. ( $r = 0.493$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Therefore it can be concluded that there is a significant positive relationship between individual property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan. The tenability of hypothesis of the test of significance of the correlation between individual property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan revealed that there is a significant relationship between individual property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan. This is because power portrays a resource which leads to the acquisition of other resources. Therefore the hypothesis (14) is accepted. As it has been displayed in the Fig (14) of the distribution of individual property and political power of tribes in Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan

Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan as follows:

Table 15

Variables	R-value of Kerala	R-value of South Sudan	C.R.	Level of significance
Individual property and Political power	0.536	0.493	0.43	Not significant

The calculated value of C.R. is 0.43 and is not significant at 0.05 level. Therefore, the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan do not differ significantly in their relationship between individual’s property and political power. However, this has shown there is no difference between the two areas when it comes to power and an individual’s property or increment of wealth. Therefore, it can be concluded that for the tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan, individual property, and political power are distributed more or less identically.

**19. Conclusion**

The formulation of ethnic identity was politically constructed or political made of particular time historically and socially determined to owe to different social and political issues political rights, exploitation, power struggle and conflict over lands. The mechanisms of achieving power include elections, membership in the party qualifications, and experiences and also there is a similarity in the sources of political power such as the representation of a particular community and through elections. There is a similarity in terms of the relation between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation of tribes. The relationship between the process of identity formulation and the mechanisms of achieving the power of tribes. There is a similarity in terms of Individual’s property and the political power and the correlation between individual property and the political power of tribes. The differences include the process of formulation of the ethnic identity, the Socio-cultural characteristic, the means of

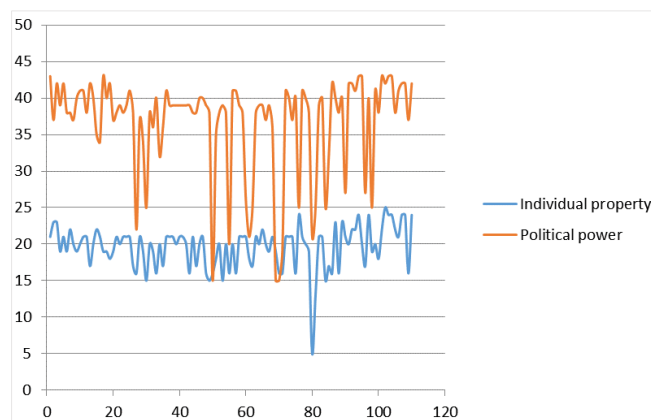


Fig 14

**18. The test of significant differences between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal South Sudan in their degree of relationship between Individual property and political power. As it been evinced in the Table (15) of the comparison of the correlation between individual property and political power of tribes in**

individual's property as in case of Western Bahr EL- Ghazal holding a power help in gaining more properties unlike in Kerala where it does help in acquiring more property. There is a significant difference between tribes in Kerala, India and Wau town, Western Bahr EL-Ghazal, South Sudan in their degree of correlations between Socio-cultural characteristics and process of identity formulation and in their degree of correlation between individual's property and political power.

## 20. References

1. Interview with prof. Stephen Akot Wol in Wau Town, South Sudan in February 2016.
2. An Interview with KamailioLoshanoJarban a Manager of Political and Media Program at South Sudan's Television and Media, in Wau Town, South Sudan in March 2016.
3. An interview with Prof. T.Mohan Babu in Wayanad on 07/11/2016.
4. An interview with Dr. Fr. Mathari Kadav in Wayanad on 07/11/2016.
5. Kunhaman K. Adivasis in Kerala: The Development Question, Presented in the National Seminar organized by the Department of Economic, the University of Kerala on Adivasis in Kerala: The Development Question. 2017; pp. 6.
6. The Hindu News Paper, Sunday, September 24, 2017. P2