

Educational and Health Problems in Tribal Communities - A Study

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ABSTRACT

The complete health required to play a social role effectively, physical and mental health is also important as well as the economic, political, social and religious aspects of culture. A person's health is related to the religious beliefs or superstitions of his culture. In tribal societies, various treatment methods such as herbal or modern medicines exist in the society. Tantra-mantra and religious treatments are also found especially in tribal societies. There are professionals who practice medicine in every society. Similarly, the influence of 'Bhagat' or Vaidu is seen in tribal areas. Because they have good knowledge of the plants in the forest. Similarly, they also use tantra-mantra for treatment. Also, they are from the Gotya family, and they are always available for treatment. Therefore, they have faith in them. Due to not getting the right treatment at the right time and being illiterate, health and educational problems are found in large numbers among tribals.

Introduction:

Education is the foundation of any social reform. If there is no education in a backward society, no matter how many efforts are made for economic or social progress, they are fruitless. Until the society that is to be reformed does not understand the importance of the reforms being made, those reforms become like those imposed from outside and are short-lived. Once the new ideas of reform take hold of the minds of those who are to be progressed, those ideas become powerful. And then progress begins in the true sense. Then no one can stop the flow of progress that has started in this way. This can be achieved only through education, but for all this to happen, first the taste for education should be created in that society and the most difficult task is to create interest and interest in education in the backward tribal society.

This is an important factor for the development of manpower. Due to its lack, the tribals were exploited and their condition became miserable. For the tribals, education is the door leading towards progress. Education spreads knowledge. Due to illiteracy or ignorance, it is not possible for tribals to take advantage of new economic opportunities. However, due to the opening up of tribal areas under the influence of the development process, the problems have been coordinated through two separate values. One is based on tradition and ignorance, and the other is based on technology and new inventions. It is important for tribal people to establish a harmonious relationship between these two conditions. While spreading education, it is necessary to inform tribal children about new discoveries in science and technology and to make them aware of economic and political developments. It is found that tribal students have a low standard of living due to their weak economic condition. Due to poverty, these children cannot mix with other ordinary children. They have a mentality that education is not for them. They consider the forest as their world. Along with their parents, their children live in the same mental condition. There is a high possibility of superstitions being automatically formed among children according to customs and traditions, and their development is also stunted. In such a case, education becomes valuable for them.

Along with the adult tribals, children also roam the forest day and night. The tribe hunts, catches birds and for this they roam day and night. These children also like it, but because of this their future is locked in a dark cell. In such a situation, these children are in dire need of education.

Also, public health is considered an important issue after education in the overall development of the tribals. The lack of interest in health rules and medicines is a big obstacle in the path of social improvement of the tribals. Clean living, clean and nutritious food are two of the means of achieving social prestige. But since most of the social problems of the tribals are related to the economic situation, the tribals do not get clean living, balanced and nutritious food. Where there is no drinking water facility, how can they get clean and abundant water? Where they have to spend their days on hunger. Where can they get balanced and nutritious food? Due

to poverty, the tribals have not been able to get drinking water and nutritious food till now. Recently, the government has drawn attention to schemes that provide clean and abundant water to solve various health problems of tribals. This has created optimism that the health problems of tribals will be solved.

Tribal community

Tribal community is one of the weaker sections of Indian society. Tribal community is known as the original inhabitants, kings of the forest, sons of the land. Tribal tribes have been mentioned as 'Scheduled Tribes' in the Indian Constitution. Tribal society is a simple social group that lives in remote forests and mountains, isolated from the advanced society and has similarities in terms of religion, dialect, etc. Some of the characteristics of tribal society are living in remote areas, small size, groups based on common blood ties, their own dialect, common religion, and dominance of primary ties. In Maharashtra, tribals are seen living in the Sahyadri belt, Satpura belt, Gondwana region.

Educational problems of tribals

Tribal children have to participate in household chores. In some settlements and padas, houses have doors, while others do not. Older children have to stay at home to take care of the house and younger siblings. Therefore, they cannot go to school. Parents do not necessarily get agricultural or wage work throughout the year. But sometimes for laborers and sometimes for bringing firewood from the forest, fetching water, collecting grass for the hut, wood, etc., etc., so they have to stay outside all the time to do household chores. Apart from wage work, people have to do other work such as bringing and selling wood leaves, flowers, etc. from the forest, carrying wood and bamboo from the forest.

Parents are out for many such reasons. Therefore, children have to take care of the house, as a result of which they cannot get education. Tribal children roam around in the forest all day long to graze cattle, collect fruits and roots. Children help their parents. These children take on the responsibility of the house at a young age. They take on whatever responsibility they can, so they are deprived of education.

When observing the nature of tribal children, these children are naive, loving, agile, and playful. They are neither afraid of the rain nor of wild animals. They wander in the forest all day long after the cattle. Since they roam in the forest all day long to collect tubers and fruits to fill their stomachs, it is not possible to go to school. And they do not like it either. By not going to school, the latent qualities of the tribals do not get scope. Tribal children are not at all less intelligent. But their curiosity should be stimulated and an interest in education should be created in them.

Problems of education in tribal society:

Even if educational facilities are provided to the tribal community, only facilities cannot be enough to make them literate. There are many things that are there from the past or there are problems that arise in daily life due to which they cannot take the desired benefit of education even today and cannot improve their social and cultural life as desired.

1. Poverty, religious naivety, superstition and widespread ignorance in the tribal society.
2. The use of children in business by tribals.
3. Great fear of not having a working son nearby.
4. Since the tribal community lives in the hilly areas of Maharashtra, they experience a great lack of physical facilities.
5. Language problem
6. Rude teaching in remote areas and ignorance of modern science
7. Unattractive school environment
8. Malnutrition
9. Lack of communication facilities
10. Apathy towards girls' education
11. Lack of compatibility between curriculum and life
12. Various problems arise in running educational institutions.

Many of the above problems are depriving the tribal community of education. Since the tribal community is scattered, they have to walk for education. They have to walk at least 3 to 5 miles to reach the school, due to which these children are not attracted to school.

The most important problem in the case of tribal children is the language. Education in schools is available in Marathi. Since not everyone understands Marathi, these children may initially face some problems, but the initial period is crucial. And the number of children in the class gradually decreases.

If a child gets a government job, he will go away from us and will not stay close to us. Due to this fear, many tribal brothers are seen depriving their children of education.

Tribal brothers do not like education due to poverty. They cannot afford to send their children to school financially. Poverty and education play a role in their lives.

The spread of education in tribal society has reduced a lot. Due to lack of physical facilities in many places, teachers may not be able to reach them. But despite the government's schemes, even if the teacher is there, the apathy there does not allow these brothers to understand the importance of education and deprives them of education.

Due to the lack of harmony between the curriculum and life, they do not necessarily benefit from it even after taking education, therefore, apathy about education, dull teaching in remote areas and ignorance of modern technology, lack of facilities are seen as major obstacles in education there.

Efforts for the education of the tribal community:

1. Effectively implement the Healthy Food Scheme under the Integrated Child Development Project. Make the Free Uniform Supply Scheme effective, implement the UNICEF sponsored Child Education Project, implement the Khaduphala Scheme.
2. The following schemes are suggested in the National Education Policy: Starting more primary schools in tribal areas, preparing curricula and producing teaching materials in tribal dialects, training tribal youth, building hostels and ashram schools, motivating them by providing scholarships, establishing Anganwadis, informal and adult education centers in tribal areas, designing curricula keeping in mind the awareness of tribal culture and talent.
3. Provision of reserve funds/amounts in the budget, establishment of Shabari Corporation.

To motivate such students for education through ashram schools and to achieve their development. If we consider the development of tribals, only graduates from among them should be given the necessary posts of running the ashram school, teachers, and householders, so that talented tribals will be beneficial for the all-round development of tribals. To raise the standard of education in tribal areas, provide scholarships at pre-secondary and secondary levels. To implement a national scholarship scheme for talented children from tribal and rural areas to develop their talents. Implementing the tribal dialect project: The most important problem in the case of tribal children is that of language.

School education is available through the medium of Marathi. Since not everyone understands Marathi, these children experience some problems in the beginning, but the initial period is important. For this, implementing the dialect project or teaching the language at their pace from school is very important.

Vocational education should be combined with the education of tribal boys and girls. Since they are part of many ancestral arts and skills, the government should make efforts to develop them. If many educated tribal brothers are registered at the headquarters of the corporation under the service scheme, they can get jobs and contribute to the development of their society. If their wandering stops or if they are provided with material facilities, they will be able to pursue their educational development in a better way.

Regarding the education of tribals, Anutai expresses in her words, these children have to go to graze cattle, let them go. Let us catch the threads of education from this work of theirs. Cows, buffaloes, bulls, goats, their names, food and drink, habits, their calves are beautiful subjects. Readings, poems, examples, science, health, geography, history can all be taken. Children have to be looked after,

In short, tribal brothers were deprived of education for a long time. The government has made many efforts at its level, some of which have been successful. But even today, if we think of these tribal brothers living in the hills of Maharashtra, their quality of life has not changed as much as desired. The question is what kind of problems they have, how to solve them. But if they are provided with the necessary education and they understand its importance, then there will be no problem in joining the stream. These tribal brothers should be considered in the movement of India from a developing to a developed nation. Because their artistic skills and talents will truly contribute to India's development.

Health problems: -

Malnutrition is a physical condition caused by the lack of one or more food components for the body's nutrition. There are many types of malnutrition, of which the most common is malnutrition due to lack of protein and calories / energy. Malnutrition also occurs due to lack of vital substances and minerals. Malnutrition also reduces the resistance to fight infectious diseases. If not treated at the right time, the child may die. The main cause of malnutrition is that the body receives less than the required amount (nutrients) for growth. Also, the food that is given does not contain the necessary elements in the body and blood. For example, proteins, vitamins and iron are not available in sufficient quantities. This increases the rate of anemia. Speciality: This is because the hemoglobin (iron) content in women and young children is found to be less than 6%. (It should be 10 to 12% in women and 14% in men.) One of the main reasons for not getting the necessary food components is some misconceptions and superstitions among the tribals, for example, mother's milk should be given to the baby from the first day. Nature has provided a nutritious and immune-boosting element for the child in the first day's milk. But in general, the practice of not giving milk was found. In a tribe like Madiya Gonda in Gadchiroli district, there was a superstition that cow or buffalo milk should not be extracted and that extracting it would cause harm to the drinker, so young children are deprived of nutritious milk-like food. The proportion of vegetables in the diet of tribals is very low. Akkalkuwa is found in Dhadgaon in Nandurbar district. This is why laws have been made to sell iodized salt.

The incidence of goiter due to iodine deficiency, has been found in large numbers, while the incidence of goiter in Melghat district is also high.

Sickle cell:-

This is a type of anemia that is hereditary in the blood. The hemoglobin in the blood of such people has such a defect that the blood cells do not remain together but take the shape of a sickle or sickle (like the letter V in English) and are later destroyed in the blood stream. It can often lead to death. Sometimes a person with sickle

cell does not suffer from any problems. But they can pass it on to their next generation. This rate has been found in 10% of Negroes in America. People with sickle cell do not get malaria easily. And therefore, it is said that these differences in blood cells may have occurred as a resistance to malaria in Africa. One way is to do a pre-marital blood test and marry one of the men and women who does not have sickle cell to another. This is a possible way. Bacteria affect people with sickle cell quickly. And the poison spreads quickly. This rate is found in large numbers in the tribals of Colaba district as well as the Madia and Gound tribals of Gadchiroli district. According to some experts, this disease occurs due to deficiency of vital energy and iron. Dr. Abhang Bang is conducting research on this in Gadchiroli.

Yaws and latent diseases: -

The incidence of latent diseases is high among tribals. Generally, it is the people who go to tribal areas from the modern world. It seems that this disease has entered the tribal areas from them. A few years ago, there was a disease called 'Yaws' in the tribal areas of Gadchiroli district. Its causes and form were very similar to latent diseases. However, the classification was different. Some scholars, looking at this form, had expressed doubts whether this disease is between leprosy and latent diseases. Today, however, this disease is under control.

Leprosy: -

The tribals of Chandrapur and Gadchiroli districts refer to this disease as 'Godi Rog'. This is due to the wrath of God. This feeling is strong. The sick person is not kept away from the society. That is, there is less stigma on it. However, there is apathy regarding the remedial plan. Therefore, in tribal areas, the problem of leprosy has to be seen primarily as a health problem rather than a social problem. Christian missions have also done a lot of work in this regard. The Leprosy Control Program of the Government of India also has some impact. Dr. Prakash Amte and Dr. Mrs. Manda Amte, through the Lok Biradari Project at Hemalakasa in Gadchiroli, have worked to provide medical treatment and remove superstitions for leprosy patients and have also provided other health services. Due to this, the tribals have developed faith in modern medicine and treatment.

Addiction:-

An important aspect to note from the point of view of the health of the tribals is their addiction. Of course, the nature of this problem is very different from that of the city. While living in the forest, these people mainly drink intoxicants made from the juice of the toddy tree and liquor made from the flowers of the moha or shindi. However, recently, country liquor shops have opened in the villages adjacent to the tribal areas. They have government licenses. Drinking the liquor there makes people more drunk. The money in the family goes out and this liquor is more harmful to the health than the liquor extracted naturally from the tree. The policy of prohibition of intoxicants decided in the tribal areas under the tribal remedial plan was that there should be no restrictions on drinking toddy, gogi, or home-made moha liquor, only that it cannot be sold. But there should be restrictions on selling outside, i.e. country liquor or other liquor shops in the tribal areas. Tobacco and bidi are traditional addictions. Along with this, hookah, chilim and cigarettes are also found in the modern generation. Gutkha has also become very popular. Another side effect of mothers drinking alcohol is that children are also introduced to it at a young age. Therefore, it is necessary to promote that women and children should not drink alcohol, whether it is for marriage, religious rituals or festivals like Holi. It is necessary for tribals to take the initiative in this.

Lack of clean and abundant water:-

The condition of tribals regarding balanced and nutritious food is also seen in the condition of clean and abundant water. For 4 months of the rainy season and 2 to 3 months after that, rivers, streams, streams, springs and ponds have abundant water in tribal areas. When November and December dawn, water scarcity starts in tribal areas. And for 5 to 6 months, drinking water becomes a problem for tribals. In some villages, pits or raw wells are dug. Since it is not closed, the water is dirty, dirty, and the water there is green and pale. There is no guarantee of getting this impure water in abundance. People in many villages have to walk two to four miles to fetch water. They have to climb up and down the mountains. In the month of Chaitra Vaishya, people sit at the waterhole all night for water. After waiting for 2-4 hours, they finally get 1-2 pots of water. Due to such water, terrible diseases like cholera, worms, leprosy, jaundice, etc. occur.

Lack of clean living:-

If the tribals have a shortage of drinking water, where will they get abundant water for other uses? In such a situation, people cannot take a bath or wash their clothes every day. In such a situation, they do not even have the habit of maintaining personal hygiene and washing their clothes every day. There is a basic shortage of water for washing clothes, and if water is available, the clothes are not washed frequently due to the lack of water. Moreover, they tear easily when washed. This is their idea. Due to dirty clothes, they get skin diseases like scabies, scabies, nits, etc. Animals are also kept in tribal houses. Because of them, the excrement of animals accumulates at the back of the house. Therefore, they help in the rapid spread of epidemic diseases.

Lack of health and medical facilities:--

When epidemic diseases enter tribal areas, the condition of the people becomes miserable. They do not trust doctors and doctors quickly. People sit around burning incense sticks. If the epidemic takes a heavy toll, the news is reported to the taluka or hospital. There is no hospital in the nearby village. If it is decided to take a sick person to the hospital, the roads are not clean. There is also no transportation facility, in such a situation, many people fall victim to the disease until medical help is received. The necessary tools and facilities for curing diseases or preventing diseases are not available in tribal areas.

Conclusion:

The facilities and facilities required for the treatment or prevention of diseases of the tribals are not available in the tribal areas. There are many social organizations running schools, hostels, ashram schools in the tribal areas. But social organizations running clinics or primary health centers have not been established. The government has taken up this responsibility in the post-independence period. Recently, clinics and primary health centers have been set up in the tribal areas through the schemes implemented through Panchayat Raj, Tribal Development Groups, Area Development Schemes and Tribal Development Corporations. Such facilities are being set up in the villages of the talukas and market towns. The tribals in the area definitely get their benefits today. But the real benefits are received by others more than the tribals. One reason for this is that these clinics are not in places convenient for the tribals. Their location is decided for the convenience of government officials and political leaders. The other is that these facilities are not available in the central villages in the tribal areas. They are started in the villages with very few tribals or outside the division. If a tribal patient goes to the hospital, their ignorance, poverty and the way other societies look at them make it almost impossible for them and the place to appreciate them. Instead of receiving sympathy, they have to endure ridicule. This creates various problems for the tribals.

Tribal society is known as a primitive society. Tribal society, which is a forest worshiper, creates its own judicial system. Modernization has had a huge impact on tribal society today. While awareness of human rights is increasing, many new social, economic and political problems have been created. The problems of advanced social systems have also entered tribal society.

Such societies are found all over the world. There is a large tribal society in India too. It is simply impossible to create a comprehensive egalitarian society without knowing their problems. This matter needs to be taken into account by social leaders and political leadership.

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