



“A FUNDAMENTAL VIEW ON ISSUES & CHALLENGES OF TRIBAL INDIA”

Shashikala K.

Assistant Professor in Sociology

Government First Grade College for Women, Balmatta,
Mangalore.



ABSTRACT

One of India's most marginalized and disadvantaged groups is the tribal population. Land is not owned by half of the Adivasi population. The extremely poor health of Adivasi women and children is mirrored in poverty, hardship, and the recent decrease in government spending on basic medical facilities. Every stage of their lives involves violations of their core human rights. Tribals live in a naturally remote area and are impoverished and backward. Tribals in distant locations are still bereft of basic infrastructural services like road and communication, health and education and safe drinking water and sanitation, which do not allow them to absorb technical and financial support supplied by government. Scheduled tribes have primitive characteristics, a unique culture, geographic seclusion, and a reluctance to interact with the general public. In addition to highlighting India's main problems and difficulties, the study attempts to comprehend the various facets of Indian tribal life.

KEY WORDS: *Livelihood, Tribal Life, Problems, Difficulties, and Advancements.*

INTRODUCTION

One of the world's most densely inhabited nations is India. As a result, India must give special attention to the betterment of its indigenous populations as it is both a national and international duty. How far along is India in terms of the development or advancement of its indigenous peoples? India should make it clear that, in terms of development metrics, its tribal populations are on par with other socioeconomic groups. Tribal development should be prioritized, not only in India but also globally as a must. Given the uniqueness of India's tribes in terms of their customs, means of subsistence, geographic locations, and access to healthcare and education, a standardized policy or program might not be able to assist them in addressing their own development.

Geographical and social isolation from the wider Indian society is one of the distinguishing characteristics that led to the conceptualization of Indian tribes. This means they were conceived in connection to the greater Indian society and not in relation to stage of their social formation. This explains why a diverse variety of communities and groupings at various stages of social development have all been recognized and classified as tribes. One of the major issues facing the nation is the economic and social backwardness that tribal people experience. It is possible to characterize tribal people in this nation as the poorest of the poor. Forests are being uprooted along with the tribes that live there and rely on them for their livelihood. They are losing their fundamental means of subsistence, but they are also not being included in the current Indian development process.

According to the social justice concept, the underprivileged groups must receive special care and protection in order to advance their growth and development. One such group that needs government assistance and protection is India's tribal people. All people should have access to social, economic, and political justice, according to the founding fathers of our constitution. Because they were the most marginalized, weak, and vulnerable groups in society, they believed that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes needed special protections in the constitution.

OBJECTIVES:

- To study the socioeconomic circumstances of Indian tribal people.
- To understand the problems and difficulties associated with tribal development.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

An overview of the 20th-century tribal development initiatives is provided by Mehta (2000). He said that the government had not met their fundamental necessities in order for them to survive. Both the local rulers and the British government ran the country during the first two decades of the century. Their welfare and wants did not concern them. As a result, the then-rulers took advantage of them during the first part of the century.

According to Deshmukh's (2003) article, the tribal people were subjected to atrocities and feelings of inferiority, and the current welfare policies failed to alleviate these issues. It is widely acknowledged that the welfare requirements of tribal people are met by their intentional efforts, self-motivation, and self-determination, which will allow them to live the kind of life they choose.

Approach:

The Government of India's annual reports, action plan, and other papers are the source of the secondary data. Offices, websites, journals, and other sources are consulted to get pertinent information.

How to Define a Tribe:-

Around the time of the Greek city-states and the early establishment of the Roman Empire, the word "tribe" first appeared. Since then, the Latin word "tribus" has evolved to denote "a society of people who claim ancestry from a common ancestor." A tribe is described as a "collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is not usually endogamous though originally it might have been so" in the Imperial Gazetteer of India, 1911. D.N. Majumdar (1961, 367) defines a tribe as "a group of families or a collection of families bearing a common name, members of which occupy the same territory, speak the same language, track certain taboos concerning marriage, profession, or occupation, and have invented a well-assessed system of generosity and mutuality of obligations.". The term "tribe" has never been adequately defined in an Indian context. In India, tribal people were viewed as belonging to the "backward class," and until 1919, they were referred to as the "depressed class."

We image half-naked men and women with feathers in their heads, arrows and spears in their hands, and a language that is incomprehensible when we hear the phrase "tribal" or "Adivasi." There are still networks that stick to their customary qualities, customs, and convictions, permitting them to live as one with nature and their spotless climate, despite the fact that most of networks overall were quickly changing their ways of life to stay aware of worldwide "progress." These social orders were marked as locals, uncouth individuals, Aborigines, Adivasis, Tribals, Native, and uncontacted individuals, among different terms, by the standard, purported cultivated individuals. They are essentially alluded to as Adivasis or Girijans in India. Ancestral people group experience different difficulties, including neediness, double-dealing, constrained movement, an assortment of wellbeing hardships, an absence of training, and a few social and strict issues.

Principal Problems & Difficulties for Indian Tribes:

Scheduled tribes are known for their backwardness, unique culture, remote location, shyness among the general public, and primitive characteristics. As a result, individuals have several issues throughout their lives. Among many other issues, they deal with social, religious, educational, and health-related issues.

Religious Concerns:

Tribal people believe in the presence of superhuman or supernatural power; young, educated people have numerous doubts about these beliefs and devotion. The tribal culture is experiencing a radical transformation as a result of interaction with other civilizations. In many facets of their social lives, the indigenous people are abandoning their own culture and copying western society. Tribal life and arts, including dancing, music, and other crafts, have degenerated as a result.

Social Issues:

Polyandry and polygamy persist among certain Himalayan tribes; Tribal child marriage is still practiced in areas like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, which is against the constitution and has several negative effects. These traditions are not truly acceptable in today's world. Tribes continue to engage in terrible rituals including infanticide, murder, animal sacrifice, black magic, and wife-exchange. Another obstacle to the advancement of education among tribes is language.

Medical Problems:

Ancestral individuals vary extraordinarily in their admittance to and utilization of medical services, as well as in their degree of wellbeing training. One of the most fragile ties is the general wellbeing administration gave to the Planned Clan populace. The principal snag to giving general medical care to the ancestral individuals is the shortage of clinical faculty who are willing, qualified, and ready to work in Planned Regions. Doctors, attendants, workers, and administrators in the general medical services framework in Planned Regions are in lacking stock, empty, missing, or unmotivated.

The practically absolute absence of association of individuals from Booked Clans or their delegates in the advancement of wellbeing area strategies, plans, or administrations is one component adding to the inadequately overseen and ineffectively planned medical services in Planned Regions.

Desperation and Obligation:

Most of clans are beneath the neediness limit. In light of fundamental innovation, the clans participate in various simple occupations. Most of occupations are in key occupations like horticulture, hunting, and assembling. They utilize the absolute most old advances for these goals. In such an economy, no benefit or excess is made. Subsequently, their per capita pay is far beneath the normal for India. Most of them are in the red to nearby moneylenders and zamindars and live in outrageous destitution. They regularly sell or home loan their property to the moneylenders to take care of the credit. Since these moneylenders request exorbitant loan costs, obligation is everything except undeniable.

The tribes' exploitation and unrest:

Tribals have long been viewed as a primitive subset of Indian culture. They had no interaction with civilizations and lived in highlands and jungles. Due to the British introduction of the landownership and revenue system, a large number of non-tribal people started to live in the tribal lands. The annual levy was tripled, which was more than tribal farmers could afford. Tribals are receiving financial facilities from non-tribals. Tribals were first helped by the system, but with time it turned into an exploitative one. The indigenous community has been subjected to many forms of exploitation over the years. Tribal chiefs were prompted by this to organize the tribe and begin agitations.

Ideas:

Including local history, folklore, and culture in the curriculum helps boost tribal children's self-esteem and make learning more applicable to their daily life. Tribal life revolves around dancing and music. Thus, it is important to support performances of theater, dance, music, art, and storytelling. It could aid in raising the literacy rate among India's tribes. In a similar vein, popular local activities like football, archery, and others are very healthy and soothing for kids and ought to be encouraged. Tribal policies and programs that are outdated have to be discontinued or updated.

A unique health strategy is required for a tribal community. The needs of indigenous peoples should be the foundation for such a "health plan." The low quality of health care provided in indigenous regions should be the main focus. This "Tribal Health Plan" need to be a fundamental component of both the Tribal Sub Plan and the National Health Mission.

Establishing agro-based training facilities and associated labor-intensive processing enterprises in tribal areas is desperately needed. Tribal farmers should be encouraged to engage in eco-forestry and organic farming in order to utilize the land that is accessible to them. To encourage the tribal farmers to engage in such initiatives, the Departments of Agriculture and Forests must work together.

By re-creating their forest environment and forest-based livelihood, tribes should be encouraged to employ their traditional knowledge to suit their requirements. Even still, the majority of STs own property, and their primary activity is farming.

The biggest production barrier in agriculture is water. In tribal areas, microwatershed development programs that use a people-centered participatory approach are an effective way to manage natural resources and reduce poverty. Therefore, in tribal communities, micro watersheds should be prioritized above all else in order to increase agricultural output.

Programs and strategies for tribal-friendly development have to be started. The essential caus Mindfulness programs for sterilization, wellbeing and cleanliness and for data of the public authority exceptional projects for STs ought to be advanced.

CONCLUSION:

As things today, there is an obvious accentuation for currently created segment - the settled agriculturist clans - at the expense of least evolved ones. Wherever in the country the clans show an extraordinary variety in the financial, social, political, instructive and wellbeing circles. They are additionally dependent upon differential treatment from the Public authority, NGOs, Humanist and Anthropologist. As a result they have differential chances of improvement which influences their likelihood of endurance in the current conditions - the probabilities and conditions that are not regular yet man-made. It is significant, in this way, to rename the Indian clans, and establishment new point of view and procedure for ancestral turn of events. The public authority has begun numerous improvement plans for booked clans, for example, Ancestral Sub Plan, extra ancestral remittances for representatives in ancestral regions, wellbeing cards for BPL families, post metric grant program, Rajeev Gandhi association for advanced education and some more, which will assist the clans with managing above talked about issues.

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