

## Economical Transformation of Chitodia Community Through Social Mobility

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**E**ducation is a modern word, which is derived from the Latin word 'educare', means to nourish, to cause to grow. Education also prevails in illiterate societies, where it is imparted orally and by mass behavior. A member of primitive society learns to earn his livelihood, to do good works, to obey spiritual beings and also superstitions etc from the elders of the society and bind by its laws and regulations. These are the education for them we the modern people do mean "education as reading and writing. This is also true. By modern education a person can able to increase his knowledge and expand his vision and avail the fruits or development. Hence modern education can play the role of "Catalyst" in bringing changes in the sphere of social, political, economic fields. One of the important reasons for failure of development activities in the society by various developmental agendas is the prevalence of acute illiteracy and ignorance, combined with superstitions among the rural masses. Hence to ward off economic backwardness, social deprivation spreading of education is regarded as one of the most effective and forward-looking instruments Another reason of failure of education is superstition among the tribal. As Government experienced, acute caste discrimination prevailing among the students as well as parents, the Govt. was forced to set up separate schools for ST and SC students.

Lord Dalhousie, Viceroy of British India and Charles Wood for the first time in India worked in this direction. Lord Curzon and Montague Chelmsford were responsible for education on provincial Governments. Again Hartog Commission was set up in 1929 to promote mass education and to eradicate wastage and stagnation problem. Christian Missionaries also took an important role

for development of education in backward classes of this district. Missionaries also created awareness among the tribal towards education. Schools were also set up for ST and SC students by tribal Welfare department of Government after independence

The poverty of tribal people doesn't permit them to keep clean their home environment. They don't get nutritious food. So tribal children often fall ill. The parents could not treat them timely due to economic scarcity. So they suffer for a long period. The tribal are the children of nature and their lifestyle is conditioned by the eco-system. India due to its diverse ecosystems has a wide variety of tribal population. Tribes people constitute 8.14% of the total population of the country, numbering 84.51 million (2001 Census). There are 697 tribes notified by the Central Government under Article 342 of the Indian Constitution with certain tribes being notified in more than one State. More than half the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Jharkhand and Gujarat whereas in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi, Pondicherry and Chandigarh no community has been notified as a Scheduled Tribe. Due to isolation, unawareness and exploitation tribes in India facing economic and social problems. They live generally in inhospitable terrain where productivity of soil is low and their hamlets are found in forest areas along with the hill streams., India has the largest concentration of tribal population in the world .

### **Chittorgarh : A Land of Sacrifice**

The town of the brave, known for its massive fort atop a hill, which can be singled out for its glorious past, the fort has achieved history; it has witnessed some of the bloodiest battles in history, three great sakas and some of the most heroic deeds of valor, which are still sung by the local musicians.

It's believed that Bappa Rawal the legendary founder of Sisodia clan, received Chittorgarh in the middle of 8th century, as a part of the dowry after marriage with 1st Solanki princess, after that his descendants ruled Mewar which stretched from Gujrat to Ajmer, upto the 16th century.

The first time the fort was stormed in 1303, it was a woman who was the unwitting cause. Alauddin Khilji fell in love with Rani Padmini the moment he heard of her beauty, and decided to take her and Chittor to boot. He did conquer Chittor but Padmini reduced herself to ashes in a jauhar (mass suicide in fire), in which 30,000 women burnt themselves alive.

**Conquered by Muhammad Shah of Gujarat**

The second siege came 232 years later in 1535, when Muhammad Shah of Gujarat declared war on Chittor. Chittor fell again, and 13,000 women and children committed jauhar – but of a different kind. The fortress was on the verge of being seized by Bahadur Shah and there was no time to arrange for a bonfire. Gunpowder was brought out from the magazines and laid out. The tremendous blast that followed took the lives of women and children.

**Finally Conquered by Emperor Akbar**

The final assault was by Akbar in 1567, and it was fatal for Chittor. The seven gates of Chittor were opened and 8,000 Rajputs rode out in their saffron war robes, once again to die at the hands of the Mughals.. After this final sack, the back of Chittor was broken, and its ruler Rana Udai Singh fled to lay the foundations of Udaipur. The defeat of the forced Chitodia community to fled from their native land to unknown terrains in search of livelihood.

Chitodia is a tribal Community belong to Chotodgadhd district of east Rajarashtra. Due to lack of resources and economical inefficiency they were forced to move from their native place to different parts of India. They were mainly settled in various parts of Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhyapradesh, Karnataka.

**Methodology**

A questionnaire was designed to capture data on various parameters. The data collected for this study by asking question from tribal students,

tribal parents and authorities one who responsible for the development of tribal communities.

**Design of questionnaire:**

For collecting data, a detailed questionnaire was designed, with a view to capture education of tribal students. The base data were the various problems faced by the students regarding their education from within the family and outside the family..

**Objectives:**

The important objectives of our study are-

- 1 To understand the problem of tribes students through empirical analysis.
- 2 To study the problem of students with in the family and outside the family.

**Sample**

- The total population of this community is around twenty lakhs.
- 200 people living at Kolhapur were selected sample

**Findings**

Their major occupation was collecting Ayurvedic plants from various parts of the forest and selling it to the main cities. Due to this uncertainly in their occupation, they have to move from one place to another very often and they are not able to settle in one place for a long time.

They live in a group in various unoccupied land given by the Govt. in temporary settlement. Till now they do not have any pakka House & necessary comforts and resources to nourish their children properly.

Out of twenty lakh, fifty thousand are adolescents, under privileged and do not enjoy formal education and other comforts. Out of these ten thousand adolescents acquired formal education up to 10<sup>th</sup> class but did not achieve any skills to earn livelihood. Most of these children assist their parents in their occupation to collect and sell plants of medical values, have to travel with their parents across the county. The social mobilization cause set back in activity their formal education and counting their education for a long time.

A pilot study is done in this area shows that, due to social mobility they have improved their social, economical status but very little has been done in formal education advancements. Their

family, personal, social values have been enhanced due to social mobilization and interaction with sophisticated social group. But the future of their children is in uncertainty due to lack of education. Their linkage with the traditional parental occupation without much knowledge and research in their profession cannot fetch proper livelihood. By providing them proper formal education they can achieve high-level knowledge and skills in their traditional occupation which may remove the ignorance and backwardness in their society. If the society is enhanced and enlarged with knowledge and proper health consciousness their traditional business may come to an end and this community may lose their economical resources. Thus, they may be pushed into utter poverty. So the upliftment of society with proper education traditional skill can sustain them as the part of society in their near future.

#### Factors affecting Tribal Education

**Attitude of Other Students:** Attitude of other student is one of the important factors for the promotion of tribal student's higher education i.e., environment factor is one of the crucial factors for the development. The negative attitude can be reflected in university and other higher educational centre mainly located in big cities.

**Social Factors:** More allocation of funds and opening of schools do not go far in providing education to the tribal. Formal education has not been necessary for the members of tribal societies to discharge their social obligations. Hence they should be prepared to accept education and it should be presented to them in such a way as to cut the barriers of superstition and prejudice.

**Economic Factors:** Some economic factors too are responsible for lack of interest shown by the tribal people in getting education. Since most of the tribal people are living in poverty, it is not easy for most of them to send their children to schools.

**Lack of Interest in Formal Education:** In many states tribal children are taught through the same books which form the curriculum of non-tribal children of the urban and rural areas of the rest of the state. Obviously, the content of such books rarely appeals to the tribal children who come from different cultural backgrounds.

**Lack of Facilities:** One of the major problems in tribal education is that of language. Most of the tribal languages and dialects are in the most rudimentary stage and there is hardly any written literature. Most of the states impart education to tribal and non-tribal children alike through the medium of the regional language, which makes the education uninteresting and also hurts tribal sentiments.

**Environment of family:** Surrounding or environments is one of the importance factors influence for the development of a person generally and particularly in educational development. Most of the tribal parents are agricultures and labours; they have little knowledge relating to modern world and modern environment. Their environment narrows that created narrow mentality. And most of tribal fathers are addicts to alcoholic and other beverage items that creating some problem in mentally and economically end result students will fail exams.

**Communication:** Communication one of the key factor affecting the development of tribal education. Due to isolation tribal facing problem for expressing modern and regional languages. For understanding tribal language very difficult generally in the case of society and particularly in teachers. So the students facing problem for discussing their doubt with teachers. So their doubt continuing and automatically tribal students became the last in the class.

**Cooperation from Stake Holders:** Cooperation is essentials for promoting education in the case of tribal students. Their funds are flowing a number of persons hand and at last that amount will get students hands. The delay of funds creating problem, so the respective authorities need to be responsible for providing funds at right time at right hand. And at last but not least the success of tribal education is completed only after getting the cooperation and help from their classmates.

#### Conclusion

Article 46 of the Indian constitution stress to promote the ST and SC people with special care in the educational and economic establishment. The spread of education among the ST during the last four decade has been quite uneven. Ignorant and illiteracy among tribals should be minimized and

rooted out, by providing proper education and awareness programme. Government should make available adequate grants for education of tribal. To improve the educational and economic status of the tribal, opportunities for basic and adult education with training leading to better employment should be provided. Hostel facilities to tribal students should be surveyed and improved. Tribal welfare department may design and launch new programmes to generate employment opportunities for tribals. Pre-primary education and residential education will be strengthened further. The existing tuition scheme will be modified to cater to the needs of all tribal students.

A new approach and strategies for the sustainable development of tribal gives following suggestions. Top most priority should be given to elimination of poverty and reduction of unemployment among the tribals. Majority of the tribal population does not still enjoy the basic standards of Good life. Elimination of poverty requires macro as well as micro strategies. For this there have to be separate component plan for Scheduled Tribes and the disabled including family specific plans for improving quality of life as well as protecting and upgrading the land resources, value addition to the non-timber Forest Produce, high quality education, proper health, social security support etc. No conventional institutional options have to be tried out in the case of education, health, and economic. Preservation of tribal culture and fostering of their traditional knowledge have to be ensured hand in hand with their empowerment and all round socio-economic development. major strategies proposed. The priority / thrust areas envisaged for the future Tribal Development are: Provision of minimum needs to the poor STs aimed at systematic human resource development so as to enable the youths to seek employment., All landless tribals / marginal farmers among the tribals are to be provided with cultivable land depending on availability and implement sustainable development programmes

### Suggestion

Education is the most effective instrument for ensuring equality of opportunity; keeping in view of this assumption the Government has been making several efforts to education by extending special educational facilities and reservation of seat in educational institutions. But the development of education is one of the important problems in the case of tribals. For solving that problem I like to express some suggestions.

- 1 Proper awareness campaign should be organized to create the awareness and the importance of education.
- 2 Educated tribal youth should be recruited as a teacher and posted in tribal areas
- 3 The attitude of the tribal parents toward education should be improved through proper counseling and guidance.
- 4 Teacher buildup and maintain close relationship for the development of tribal students.
- 5 Vocational institutes should be implemented for the tribal students for creation of new avenues.

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