

A Study on the Nomadic Tribe's Efforts to Maintain Education in the Society (In the Context of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes)

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ABSTRACT

Nomadic caste people who used to be the heritage of India. People of Vimukta (denotified) caste are also included under the nomadic caste. People of many castes and tribes live in our society. Some of these are developed and some are underdeveloped. But even today this legacy is there, but it has been buried somewhere. It is the nomadic tribes who keep our traditional art cultures alive. In this research paper we have learned about the nomadic caste in detail. Points related to their education have also been taken into consideration. Because they are businessmen only. For this reason, I wanted to highlight the issue of their vocational education. And serious thinking has been shown regarding their sustainability. Nomadic castes are found in almost every state of India. Giving them education does not mean that they are away from their traditional things. Rather, education and sustainability of education is necessary to enhance their art. We have also seen some figures in the research paper. Like their communities and castes etc. There are approximately 60 million nomadic tribes and liberated tribes in India. These tribes are an integral part of the country and society. It is the duty of the society to protect them. Be it the government or the general society, no efforts are being made for their upliftment. The government is trying to some extent but this much effort is not effective. In this research paper, we have studied the stability of the nomadic caste-free caste in the society and their standard of living

INTRODUCTION

What is a nomadic caste? Before giving a complete description about the subject, the question arises that what happens to the nomadic caste. Only after that other things will come like what is the importance of education in this caste? And what is its future sustainability?

What is nomadic/liberated caste? The nomadic caste includes those people who do not have any permanent residence. And since residence is not permanent, business is also not permanent nomadic herders. A large section of the tribes were classified as Vimukta Jati or independent free caste. It is known that people of this caste roam from place to place in small and big groups. The meaning of nomad is one who wanders here and there and the meaning of caste is taken from the people (community). As soon as the name of nomadic society is mentioned, the image of a society that keeps moving around continuously and has a colorful lifestyle emerges in front of us. This tribe has made an

important contribution in preserving the heritage of India. Some researchers and historians believe that the Gypsies of Africa and Europe have been associated with them, who were called traders because they used to trade with the help of camels, donkeys, bulls and mules. They have knowledge of different types of herbs. So the people of the tribe roam around and do different professions. It is called a nomadic tribe.

Importance of education

Education is a life long process. Education: Education of a common person helps in the development of economic status and standard of living of the individual and the society. etc. improves. Changes keep happening in society and country as per time. Emphasis has been laid on education as per present need. Education Commissions have acknowledged the importance of education and laid emphasis on development. Education will prove helpful in solving many types of economic problems of the country like unemployment, poverty, economic equality etc. There will be rapid economic development in the country due to education. To provide this encouragement, courses are being arranged which is important in the present situation.

The sustainability and effort of education in the nomadic caste

The work of the nomadic caste is business, this business is their means of livelihood. These people do only traditional business like selling herbs, carrying goods with camels and mules, singing traditional folk songs etc. Despite everything, even today they lack education or it can be called lack of education. The biggest reason for this is that nomadic tribes are not permanent. Due to which they are not able to develop in any way. There is a need for education for their permanent residence and education is a necessity for their various professions. By providing education to the people of nomadic castes, they can contribute to the development of the country through their art. The sustainability of education among the nomadic castes will come only if the government and common people like us make them aware and encourage them for education. Education is necessary not only for nomadic tribes but for everyone. The Government of India established the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in 2005 to study the developmental aspects of such tribes. The Renke Commission, based on the 2001 census, had estimated their population to be approximately 10.74 crore. The Government of India constituted the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes in February 2014 to, inter alia, prepare a state-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes. NCDNT had submitted its report on 08.01.2018. According to the report, 1235 communities across the country have been identified as liberated and nomadic communities, details of which are given in the annexure.

In February 2014, the Government of India had constituted the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes for the welfare of nomadic and semi-nomadic tribes. Submitted its report on 08.01.2018.

The Ministry has launched the “Scheme for Economic Empowerment of Communities” on 16.02.2022 for the welfare of DNT communities. The scheme has the following four components:-

- To provide quality coaching to the candidates to enable them to participate in competitive examinations.
- Providing them with health insurance,
- To facilitate livelihood initiatives at community level and
- To provide financial assistance for construction of houses for the members of these communities.

Apart from this, this Ministry is also implementing the following schemes for the welfare of the communities:-

- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarships for Students.
- Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarships for Students.
- Centrally sponsored scheme for excellent education in schools for students.
- Centrally sponsored scheme for excellent education in colleges for students.

KEYWORDS

Nomadic, liberated, education, stability and standard of living of tribes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sharma ji K. (1991) In their research on the adjustment problems of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, it was said that instead of being worried about the curriculum/education, they are worried about the family and even if they take interest in education, 75 percent of it is due to lack of money. Are not able to buy books and 80 percent consider English and mathematics difficult. ,

Pandey Baijnath (2008) Scheduled Castes and Tribes and their education. In his research he has talked about the education system of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Mid day meal for these tribes under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Topics like free book etc. have been written in the article.

Devi Narayan Ganesh (2019) Singh Ramashankar The Poes Within on Knowledge and Education in India - In his book he told how knowledge and education have been thrown out of the world. According to him, due to atrocities on backward tribes, they started living outside the society and were ousted from history. The condition of nomadic communities is worrying.

OBJECTIVE

1. To study the sustainability of education in the nomadic society.
2. Study of the efforts of the government to improve the existence of nomadic castes.
3. Study of the system of standard of living.

HYPOTHESIS

H01. It is not possible to bring education and stability to the nomadic community.

Ho2. The topic of upliftment of nomadic caste due to the efforts of the government is negative.

H03. It is impossible to organize the standard of living.

RESEARCH TECHNIQUE

In this research paper we have used both primary and secondary sources. Road side street vendors, traditional folk songs/songs from campers/show performers. We have also conducted interviews with pottery makers etc. regarding their lifestyle, food, education, residence. All these are the primary sources of research. Government information forms, magazines, newspapers, government data etc. are all our secondary sources which help in providing research related information.

RESULT

Nomadic tribes roam around and do different occupations for their livelihood. In the research we studied that they have had an important contribution in history. Their work has not only been to show sports spectacles and stunts but also to take active part in the work of transport, trade and social reform. Even if they do not have education, their work is a storehouse of the knowledge we have acquired. Due to the temporary residence of the nomadic caste people, they are not able to get education. Because of this their children remain illiterate. Since the people of these tribes do business, there is a special need to pay attention to their education and stability. According to an estimate, the world's largest nomadic population resides in South Asia. About 10% of the population in India is sedentary and nomadic. While the number of isolated tribes is around 150, the population of nomadic tribes consists of around 500 different communities. In the year 2006, a National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) was constituted by the then government. The National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes presented its report in December 2017, in which there are 810 nomadic and 425 denotified castes.

With independence they also became free but even today they are dependent on living a respectable life. However, most of these castes and tribes have been included in the Scheduled Caste or Other Backward Class list. This is a tribe rich in art important for India. Efforts are also being made by the government to make arrangements for their upliftment and permanent education. There is a need for a center for the nomadic caste like the one created for the upliftment of the other castes.

SUGGESTION

1. Efforts should be made to make the nomadic castes permanent.
2. Education should be given to the nomadic castes.
3. Government and society should be awakened for their upliftment.

CONCLUSION

In this research paper we saw that there is a need for social and economic development among the nomadic community. Despite efforts, they are still lagging behind. We have said that their knowledge is not neutral knowledge. Rather, it is part of the life process. The government is making efforts for the upliftment of this caste. In the research paper, along with learning about the nomadic tribes, we also learned about their occupations. The level of education and the reasons for their lack of stability have been studied. This topic of research is an important subject which is an issue based on social and national interest. Many communities come under the nomadic society which are spread in different states across India. They do business but due to not being educated and permanent, today they are backward. There is a great need to do serious research work on their lifestyle and education and bring it to the forefront of the society. Even today there is no one to take proper care of them. Although there are many challenges related to the research topic which need to be resolved, but suggestions have been given based on these in the research paper. We have talked to many nomadic caste people, like people from roadside herbal camps, traditional folk songs/songs, horse and mule riders, pot makers who put on a show, etc. about their lifestyle, food, education, residence related issues and also questionnaires as per requirement. We have done it.

There are 810 communities of nomadic castes throughout India. Nomadic tribes are present in many states in India like Rajasthan, Haryana, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra. It can be said that their precise population census is difficult. Current population is about 20 crore nomadic tribes.

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