

Tribal Women Empowerment through Education: With Special Reference to Rural Areas of Jammu and Kashmir

Mukhtar Ahmed¹, Shahzad Chowdhary²

¹Research Scholar, H. N. B Garhwal (A Central University)
S. R. T, Campus Badshahithaul, Tehri Garhwal, Uttarakhand, India
²Research Scholar, Department of Political Science,
H. N. B Garhwal (A Central University) Srinagar, Uttarakhand, India

ABSTRACT

The aims of the paper to focused the current situation of the tribal women education and the role of women in the society. The tribal women faced various obstacles along with the pathway education of tribal women; therefore for the development of any society the education play a major role for its sake; therefore many reasons for the low level of education among the tribal's women. It is generally seen that most of the tribal girls got early marriage due to the pressure of their parents and it is not possible for all tribal girls to continue their further studies. Education is the main key to success of any nation of the country; women are the first teacher of the child in the whole world. At the current time the role of women is considered in all aspect of life. **Objective of the study:** for this study the main objectives are to discuss the role of tribal women in the society and to describe the issues and challenges of tribal women for their education. **Method for the study:** The present study qualitative in nature and based on both primary and secondary data. Results and discussions: It is generally seen that the tribal women play a vital role in education and for the Indian society.

KEYWORDS: Education, Tribal Women, Society, Role of Women in Society

INTRODUCTION

Education is critical to the advancement and development of all humans. Women's education, on the other hand, is a signal of women's empowerment since it not only builds a foundation of confidence and self-esteem, but also equips them to overcome challenges and obstacles. Women's education in India is not only a pressing need, but also a requirement for changing women's roles in society. The tribal group, particularly tribal women, is the most marginalized, facing a slew of obstacles in their daily lives. They are more uneducated and vulnerable in all social groups, which put them at risk for a variety of issues such as reproductive health, gender disparity, malnutrition, and other issues. Tribal women are subjected to a variety of abuses and exploitation as a result of their lack of education. Definition of Tribal Society: A tribe is a group of people who live and work together in a common geographical area. A tribe's culture, accent, and religion are all the same.

They have a strong sense of belonging as well. A chief is usually in charge of the tribe. A tribal civilization is a collection of tribes linked by kinship. The following sections discuss various forms of tribal societies.

Objective of the study-

1. To describe the education of tribal women.
2. To discuss the role of rural women in the study area.
3. To explore the issues and challenges of tribal women.

Study areas and method used-

For this study the researcher has choose tribal women of Jammu and Kashmir and the method was adopted for the study; the present study qualitative in nature and based on both primary and secondary data. For this purpose, the secondary data were collected from published and unpublished document of government

How to cite this paper: Mukhtar Ahmed | Shahzad Chowdhary "Tribal Women Empowerment through Education: With Special Reference to Rural Areas of Jammu and Kashmir" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-6 | Issue-2, February 2022, pp.71-74, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd49178.pdf



IJTSRD49178

Copyright © 2022 by author(s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



departments, research reports, research papers, journals, books and newspapers.

In India, there are around 550 tribes. According to Census 1951, tribal people made up 5.6 percent of the overall population of the country. According to Census 2011, India's scheduled tribe population is 10,42,81,034, accounting for 8.6% of the total population, up from 8.2% in 2001. India's population grew at a decadal rate of 17.64 percent from 2001 to 2011. The scheduled tribes' decadal growth rate was 23.7 percent during this time. The scheduled tribes' decadal growth rate was lower in rural areas, at 21.3 percent, but higher in urban areas, at 49.7 percent.

Education-

One of the most important indicators of a country's degree of human development is literacy and educational achievement. Education is necessary for everyone, regardless of gender, caste, class, race, or creed; it is necessary for both men and women. Education is a tool that helps women select the best path for their complete development and improvement. Even today, tribal women in most states suffer from blind beliefs, superstitions, orthodoxy, and ignorance, despite the fact that Scheduled tribe women and girls are guaranteed Constitutional rights as well as rights under specific laws enacted by Parliament, particularly in PESA (Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) areas. Historians and travelers of today provide very little information on the tribes. Tribal people, with a few exceptions, have not retained written records. Rich rituals and oral traditions, on the other hand, have been preserved. They were handed down from generation to generation. Historians have begun to create tribal histories based on such oral traditions.

In practically every part of the subcontinent, tribal people can be found. The tribe's territory and influence shifted over time. Large swaths of land were controlled by a few great tribes. They were divided into several smaller clans, each led by a different chief. In India, there are several different types of tribal societies.

In the thirteenth and fourteenth century, the Punjabi Khokhar tribe was quite powerful. The Gakkhars grew in importance as time went on. Akbar elevated their leader to the rank of mansabdar. The Langahs and Arghuns ruled Multan and Sind respectively. Another large and powerful tribe in the northwest was the Balochis. The Gaddis Shepherd Tribe lived in the Himalayas. Tribes like the —Nagas, Ahoms, and many more ruled the far north-eastern region of the subcontinent as well.

Between 1961 and 2001, tribal literacy rates increased significantly, from 8.53 percent to 47.10 percent. During this time, female literacy rates also increased significantly. Literacy rates among tribal women residing in metropolitan areas have increased nearly fourfold, from 13.45 in 1961 to 59.87 in 2001. During the same time period, the literacy rate among rural tribal women improved from 2.90 percent to 32.44 percent. This is owing to the government's and non-government organization's ongoing efforts to improve educational opportunities for Scheduled Tribes.

According to the 2011 Census, India's literacy rate is 72.99 percent, whereas scheduled tribes' literacy rate is 59 percent. Mizoram (91.7%) has the greatest rate of literacy among scheduled tribes, while Andhra Pradesh has the lowest (49.2 percent). Lakshadweep has the highest literacy rate among union territories' scheduled tribes (91.7 percent). According to census 2011 data, several states with a higher percentage of tribal population have done exceptionally well. Mizoram has 91.5 percent, Nagaland has 80.0 percent, Manipur has 77.4 percent, and Meghalaya has 77.4 percent (74.5 percent). Some states with a large number of tribal habitations, on the other hand, continue to fare poorly. Jharkhand (57.1%), Madhya Pradesh (50.6%), Orissa (52.2%), Rajasthan (52.2%), and Andhra Pradesh (52.2%) are the states (49.2 percent

Twelfth-century Chero's chiefdoms had also arisen in modern-day Bihar and Jharkhand. In 1591, Raja Man Singh, the illustrious General of Akbar, invaded and vanquished the Cheros. They had amassed a significant amount of loot, but they had not been completely subdued. The Mughal army raided many Chero castles and subjugated the tribe under Aurangzeb. Other prominent tribes who inhabited there included the Mundas and Santals, as well as Orissa and Bengal. Kolis, Beards, and other tribes have long lived in the Maharashtra and Karnataka highlands. In several places of Gujarat, kolis were also present. Even further south, large tribal societies of Koragas, Vetars, Maravars, and others existed. The Bhils, a large tribe, were dispersed throughout the western and central regions. The majority of them had settled by the end of the 16th century.

Farmers and even zamindars were among them. Many Bhil clans, though, continued to be hunter-gatherers. In modern-day Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh, the Gonds have been found in great numbers. The most significant nomadic traders were the Banjaras. Their caravan was referred to as a tanda. Banjaras were used by Sultan Alauddin Khalji to deliver grain to local

marketplaces. Many pastoral communities have been raising and selling animals for the wealthy, such as cattle and horses. Small peddlers wandered from village to village as well. Ropes, reeds, straw mattresses, and coarse sacks are among the items they've created and sold. The beggars took on the role of roaming merchants on occasion. In different towns and villages, there were separate castes of performers who performed for a living.

The Tribal Society of Today-

Varna-based civilization and culture, as well as tribal people, have always interacted. Both cultures and communities have adapted and changed as a result of this interaction. There were a variety of tribes, and they pursued a variety of livelihoods. Many of them eventually integrated into a caste-based society throughout time. Others, on the other hand, have repudiated the caste system as well as traditional Hinduism. Some tribes have created large provinces with well-organized governing systems. As a result, they have grown in power and influence. This drew them into battle with larger, more complex kingdoms and empires, eventually leading to the formation of modern tribal societies. In the tribal community; women make up half of the total population. Women's standing in tribal societies is generally higher than that of women in mainstream society.

Situation Socio-Economic

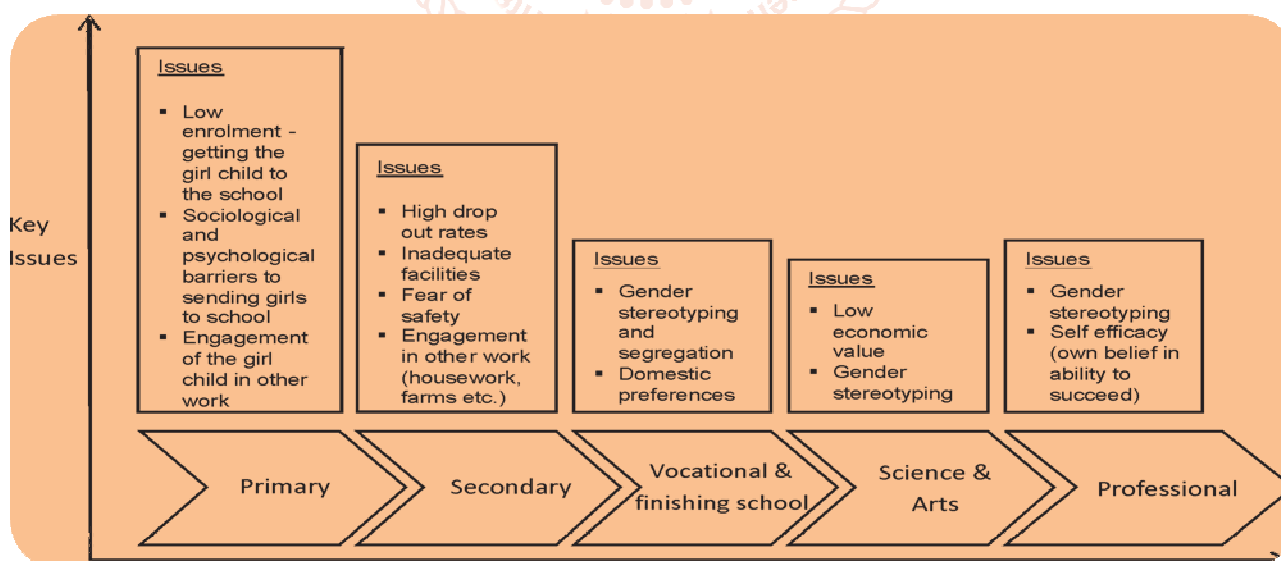
Women have the freedom to choose whether or not to

marry. A tribal woman can simply divorce and remarry. She earns money, thus she is financially self-sufficient. Women in some tribal communities have the right to marry many husbands. Polygyny refers to when a guy marries more than one woman. Polyandry occurs when a woman marries more than one husband. Bride payment is a very widespread tradition among them during marriages. Surprisingly, in certain tribal societies, if a groom cannot afford to pay the bride price, he is forced to perform physical labour and service at his wife's home. In the tribal community, women make up half of the total population. Women's standing in tribal societies is generally higher than that of women in mainstream society.

One of the most important indicators of a country's degree of human development is literacy and educational achievement. Education is necessary for everyone, regardless of gender, caste, class, race, or creed; it is necessary for both men and women. Education is a tool that helps women select the best path for their complete development and improvement. Even today, tribal women in most states suffer from blind beliefs, superstitions, orthodoxy, and ignorance, despite the fact that Scheduled tribe women and girls are guaranteed Constitutional rights as well as rights under specific laws enacted by Parliament, particularly in PESA (Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) areas.

Issues and Challenges of Tribal women –

From the following figure the main issues and problems women has been faced.



Role of tribal women in the study area-

The tribal women, as women in all social groups, are more illiterate than men. Like others social groups, the tribal women share problems related to reproductive health. When primary and secondary subsistence activities are counted, women work more than men. Status of women varies in different societies.

Conclusion-

It is clear from the above discussion that the tribal women play a key role in our Indian society, in spite of all difficulties faced by tribal women continues their contribution in the society. Some of the obstacles to women's education are sociological, entrenched in gender stereotypes and segregation, while others are economic. As a result of gender profiling and stereotyping, women tend to participate more in domestic-related programmes. Women choose arts and education courses over science and technology courses in higher education. Similarly, non-formal education and training providers tend to undertake programmes that connect to women's home roles rather than their productive roles. Families also educate females less than boys, and pull them out of school to help at home or for other socially driven normative reasons. The fact remains that a large number of tribal women in rural areas might have missed educational opportunities at different stages and in order to empower them varieties of skill training programmes have to be designed and organized. The skill could be for assuming political leadership or for economic self-reliance or even social transformation.

References

- [1] Chenna krishnan, P. (2021). Higher education for tribal women in India. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3789512>
- [2] Mehta, J. (2011). The status of human rights among tribal women worker in tribal area of south Gujarat. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 1(12), 91-93. <https://doi.org/10.15373/2249555x/sep2012/33>
- [3] Nair, A. P. (2018). Entrepreneurial activities among tribal women in Kerala-the means to empowerment. *Gender Parity and Women Empowerment—Challenges and Way Forward*, 66-70. <https://doi.org/10.9756/bp2018.1012/12>
- [4] Nair, N. (2010). Women's education in India: A situational analysis. *IMJ*, 1(4). Reproductive health status of Irula tribal women in India. (2020). *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research*, 12(04). <https://doi.org/10.31838/ijpr/2020.12.04.410>
- [5] Study of nutritional status of tribal & non tribal marginal farm women. (2017). *International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR)*, 6(12), 1723-1725. <https://doi.org/10.21275/art20179095>
- [6] Women in tribal policing. (2007). *Tribal Policing*, 83-89. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv1prsrpj.15>
- [7] Rani, G. S., Rajani, N., & Neeraja, P. (2011). An analysis of tribal women's education in India. In *International Conference on Social Science and Humanity* (Vol. 5, pp. 507-510).