

Sports and Education Status among The Tribes Young Women: Issues and Challenges

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Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to analyze the situation of the tribal women education and sports status in India. The tribal women, constitute like any other social group, about half of the total population. 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. This is home to over 1.3 billion people scattered across the length and breadth of the country. Though we have a diverse set of religions, culture, background, habits, and preferences, one thing which binds us is the love for sports. Moreover, tribal have evolved engaging in hunting and food gathering. This makes them great outdoor persons, with a particular affinity for sports. They engage in collective activities from repairing houses to working in the paddy fields, which is another factor that develops their sporting attitude, but there are many critical issues and problems in the field of tribal women education and sports, they are: Location of the Village, Attitude of the Parents, Negative Attitude towards School Education, Poor Economic Condition etc. Despite several economic, political and social changes, women, are still far behind. The objectives of this article are: **1)** to estimate influence of different measures and initiatives launched by govt. for eradicating ongoing barriers of tribal education. What type of problems tribal women are facing on the path of their sports education? **2)** To study various Issues and Challenges of Sports and Education. **3)** To study Sports and Education Status among the Scheduled Tribes Young Women. **4)** To study different problems faced by tribal women on their path of education. **5)** To study different problems faced by tribal women on their path of sports. **6)** To analyze the role of work participation of women in India. **7)** To study the socio – economic status of tribal women in India.

“If you educate a man you educate an individual, however, if you educate a woman you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered”.

Keywords: Tribe, Women Sports, Primary Education, Status of Women, Education, Literacy Rate, Economic Changes, Political and Social Changes, Sporting Attitude, Negative, Attitude Religions, Culture.

Introduction

The tribal population groups from 7.95 percent of the total population of India. About 67.76 million persons have been enumerated in the country (excluding Jammu & Kashmir) as members of the Scheduled Tribes (1991 census).

Adivasi and Anusuchit janjaati is the collective term for the indigenous peoples of India. In India, Schedule Tribe referred as Adivasi although the term indigenous and tribe have different meanings, indigenous means descent from populations, who inhabited the country or region at the time of conquest, colonization and tribe means that are distinguished by their social, cultural and economic conditions from other sections of the community. Scheduled Tribes make up 8.6% of India's population, or 104 million people, according to the 2011 census, and a large percentage of the Nepalese population. They comprise a substantial minority population of India and Nepal and a minority group of the Sri

Lankan society called the Vedda. Adivasi can be categorized into three grouping i.e. Austro-Asiatic, Caucasoid and Sino-Tibetan. Each tribe has its own language and culture, i.e. festivals, cuisine, dance and music. Adivasi societies are particularly prominent in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, West Bengal, and some north-eastern states, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Many smaller tribal groups are quite sensitive to ecological degradation caused by modernization. Both commercial forestry and intensive agriculture have proved destructive to the forests that had endured Swidden agriculture for many centuries. Adivasi in central part of India have been victims of the Salwa Judum campaign by the Government against the Naxalite insurgency.

Sports and Games Tribal Women in India

Sports and games tribal women in India have always been seen as an integral component in the all-round development of the human personality. Apart from being a means of entertainment and physical fitness, sports have also played a great role in generation of the spirit of healthy competition and bonding within the community. Needless to mention that achievements in sports at the international level have always been a source of national pride and prestige. With modern sports being highly competitive, the use of modern infrastructure, equipment and advanced scientific support has changed the scenario of sports at the international level. Keeping in view of the growing demands for advanced infrastructure, equipment and scientific support, Government of India has taken several initiatives and is providing the necessary assistance to sportspersons by way of training and exposure in international competitions backed up with scientific and equipment support. Promote Gender equity by providing exclusive avenues for women to participate in Sports through a National Level Competition for Women. Exclusive competitions for Women will encourage more and more women to participate without any fear or inhibition. Infuse a sporting culture among women and encourage them to adopt sports as a way of life inclusive development through Sports.

The Indigenous Colors of India – The Indian Tribes

Gonds Tribes, Bhils Tribes, Santhal Tribes, Great Andamanese Tribes, Khasi Tribes, Garo Tribes, Angami Tribes, Munda Tribes, Bhutia Tribes, Chenchu Tribes, Kodava Tribes, Toto Tribes, Iruas Tribes, Nyishi Tribes, Bodo Tribes, Warli Tribes, Toda Tribes, Kurumban Tribes, Soliga Tribes, Siddis Tribes.

The tribal women, constitute like any other social group, about half of the total population. 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.

So, an attempt is made in this paper to study and bring out these issues. The primary purpose of this study is to appreciate and encourage the women participating in sports and education without damaging their family and relationships and not neglecting children. Also it emphasizes on the merits and demerits arising out of Indian women participating

in sports, the effects of poor parenting on children and its effect on the society; alerts all men regarding the damaging effects that would come across in married life with women in sports; advises those women to understand the sufferings being experienced by any family member because of their improper planning of priorities of their ambitions.

Tribal Population in India

According to the 2011 Census there are 24,94,54,252 households of which 2,14,67,179 households belongs to ST population. Total population of the country is 1,21,05,69,573, out of these 10,42,81,034 are classified as ST with 5,24,09,823 males and 5,18,71,211 females. The decadal growth rate of the tribal population during 2001-2011 is 23.7% which is higher than India's total decadal growth (17.6%). The tribal population of India constitute 8.6% of total population of the country and majority of them reside in the rural areas (90%) State wise percent distribution of tribal population that the highest proportion of tribal population resides in north eastern states namely; Mizoram (94.4%), Nagaland (86.5%), Meghalaya (86.1%), Arunachal Pradesh (68.8%), Manipur (35.1%), Sikkim (33.8%), and Tripura (31.8%) Apart from north eastern states tribal population in Lakshadweep islands comprises of 94.8%. Numerically, the highest tribal concentration is in Madhya Pradesh, which is 14.7% of the total tribal population of India. Maharashtra (10.1%) and Odessa (9.2%) together add an additional 19.3% tribal population to the country. In contrast, lowest tribal concentration is in UT of Daman and Diu (0.01%). No ST population is recorded in Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi & Pondicherry states/UTs

Areas Where Tribal India Shattered the Mainstream Ceiling

The culture and practices of the tribes of India form a rich part of our history. Whether it is in the realm of sports arts, music, dance, handicrafts, or innovation, their way of life is one which is unique.

1. The cultivation and export of natural products:
2. The sports stars that made India proud:
3. Their centuries-old music and dance:
4. The coveted handicrafts—a significant source of income:
5. Their knowledge of medicinal plants:

Education of Tribal Women: National Overview

India is the second populous country in the world with 6.77 corers of tribal population. Most of the tribal people are poor, illiterate and inhibited in inaccessible forests and hilly areas. They lag behind in all spheres of life in comparison with other sections of the population. The government of India has launched a number of schemes for the promotion of education and welfare among the tribes in general and different new initiatives for the women section in particular. In spite of these efforts, the rate of literacy has not improved. In case of the primitive tribes, it is very poor and among women, it is very low. Literacy is the key for socio-economic development of any section or region, and this is the reason that the tribal community all over India have subjected to various forms of deprivation such as alienation from land and other resources. Especially the tribal women though

they are away from the main stream of national life, but they are not kept away from the impact of socio – economic changes effecting the society in general.

Status of Tribal Women in India

The women in the tribal community constitute half of the tribal population. The status of women in the tribal societies is relatively better than that of the women in general society.

Socio-Economic Status

Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities, assurance of the individual's dignity are insured by the Constitution of India for all the citizens among other things. A tribal woman can divorce and remarry easily. She earns therefore she is economically independent. In some tribal community, women have the right to marry more than one husband. When one man marries more than one wife, it is called polygyny. When one tribal woman marries more than one husband, it is called polyandry. Though the Socio-economic status of tribal women is very rich, their health and education status is that much poor in comparison to the national average. There is a need to put more attention on educational aspects of scheduled tribes, where this only can motivate them for future life.

Health Status

Health and well-being of tribal women requires special attention as their health status is dependent majorly on socio demographic issues like low-income, low nutritional status and higher fertility rate, no proper education, early marriages, improper diet and lack in decision making. Tribal women are at risk of early child births due to early marriages. Nutritional intake and balance diet among tribal pregnant women are comparatively very low to the national recommended standards. For improving condition of tribal women in availing access to quality health care services.

Educational Status

In India the low educational status of tribal women is reflected in their lower literacy rate, lower enrolment rate and higher dropouts in the school. The tribal women education with literacy rate gross enrolment ratio .dropout rate and check the real condition of tribal women in the India. There are various obstacles along with the path of education of tribal women attempts have also been made to ascertain the measure taken by the government to improve the present status of education In India. Women education can help solve their problems, such as birth control, drug, poverty, dowry system, bride burning case, inequality of women in society and child labor etc.

Tribal Women Problems

1. Problems related to social structure
2. Descent, Inheritance and Succession
3. Marriage and Divorce
4. Problems related to economy
5. Exploitation at work-place
6. Problems related to religious life
7. Taboos and the place of women in the traditional tribal religion:
8. Problems of women in the political sphere
9. Tribal Heritage for Gender Justice

Annual Report 2017-18 (Government of India Ministry of Tribal Affairs)

Socio-Economic Activities for Tribal Development

1. Protection of Rights,
2. Drinking Water,
3. Irrigation,
4. Promotion of Sport
5. Education,
6. Sanitation,
7. Development,
8. Housing,
9. Connectivity,
10. Promotion of Culture,
11. Craft,
12. Heritage,
13. Crops Social.

Golden Tribal Girls of India In Sports

India has come a long way in the world of sports and that is very much evident from what the women of a few places have accomplished. The women have broken free from barricades of their villages in the tribal regions and marched forward to establish a name for them in the world. They have successfully made a mark on the international arena and are winning recognition along with fame and accolades. Let's have a look at five such women from the Indian Olympic contingent who come from tribal regions of India:

1. MC Mary Kom - Boxer of India
2. Malavath Purna - Mountaineer of India
3. Kavita Raut - Athletics of India
4. Laxmirani Majhi - Archery of India
5. Masira Surin - Indian hockey team
6. Sunita Lakra - Indian hockey team
7. Jyoti Sunita Kullu - Former Indian hockey team
8. Deepika Kumari - Athletics of India
9. Nikki Pradhan - Hockey of India
10. Dutee Chand - Athletics of India
11. OP Jaishav - Athletics of India
12. Sajana S - Cricket captain of India
13. Deep Grace Ekka - Hockey team of India
14. Sunita Lakra - Hockey team of India
15. Namita Toppo - Hockey team of India
16. Lilima Minz - Hockey team of India
17. Keerthi James - Cricket team of India
18. Sarita Gaikwad - Athletics of India
19. Velluva Koroth Vismaya - Athletics of India

Scheme of Strengthening Education among St Girls in Low Literacy Districts

The following are the schemes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of scheduled tribes:

1. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)
2. Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution:
3. Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):
4. Institutional Support for Development & Marketing of Tribal Products / Produce (Central Sector Scheme)
5. PRE-MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO ST STUDENTS (Class IX and X)

6. POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIPS TO ST Students (Class XI and above)
7. NATIONAL OVERSEAS SCHOLARSHIPS (NOS) for ST students for studying abroad
8. NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP & SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION OF ST STUDENTS:
9. Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes
10. Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
11. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas
12. Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education.

Empowerment of Tribal Women for Health Development: An Indian Perspective

The term empowerment refers to wide range of activities from self assertion to collective resistance. The empowerment of the women tribal population has been a major concern. The past three decades have witnessed a steadily increasing awareness of the need to empower women through measures to increase social, economic and political equity, and broader access to fundamental human rights, improvements in nutrition, basic health and education. As a result female empowerment is positive influence on health outcomes. This information is vital for the researchers, government and voluntary agencies, NGOs, social reformers, social activist to take appropriate measures to improve the health outcome of tribal population.

Empowerment Area

1. Women Empowerment and Health Outcomes
2. Empowerment for Health Care Seeking
3. Violence against Women
4. Knowledge Empowerment

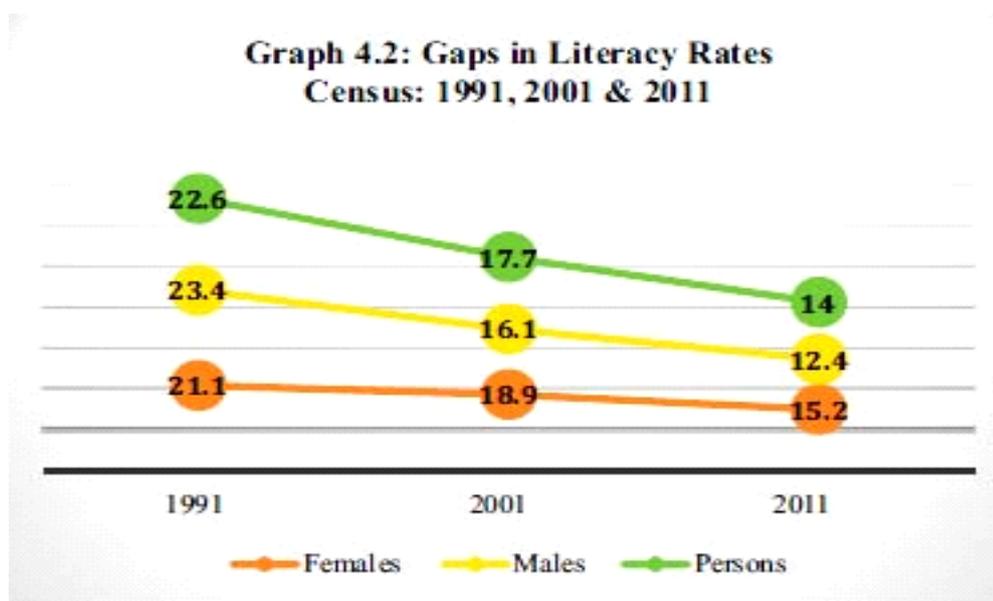
5. Political Empowerment
6. Wealth Empowerment
7. Empowerment

Literacy Rate of Tribal in India

The Role The programs and schemes of the Ministry are intended to support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts primarily of other Central Ministries, the State Governments and partly of voluntary organizations, and to fill critical gaps in institutions and programs taking into account the situation of STs. The primary responsibility for promoting the interests of Scheduled Tribes rests with all the Central Ministries. The Ministry supplements their efforts by way of various developmental interventions in critical sectors through specially tailored schemes. These schemes for economic, educational and social development and through institution building are administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and implemented mainly through the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations.

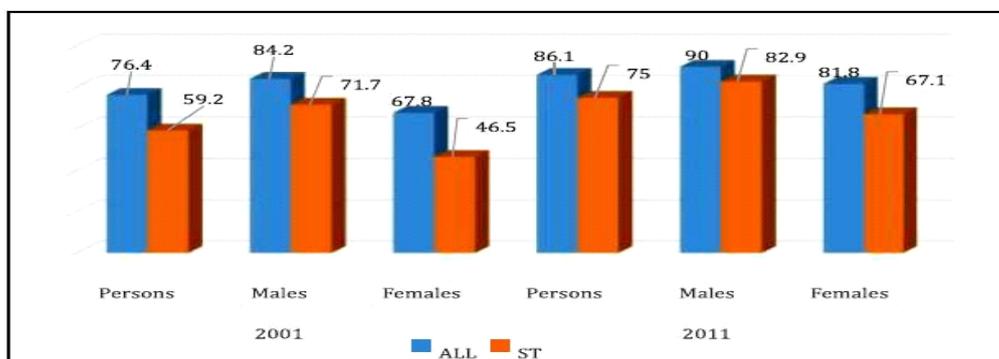
Literacy Rate

As per Census figures, literacy rate for STs in India improved from 47.1% in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Among ST males, literacy rate increased from 59.2% to 68.5% and among ST females, literacy rate increased from 34.8% to 49.4% during the same period. Literacy rate for the total population has increased from 64.8% in 2001 to 73% in 2011. There is a gap of about 14 percentage points in literacy rate of STs as compared to the all India literacy rate. Gaps in literacy rates in respect of persons, males and females for the years 1991, 2001 & 2011, as depicted in Graph 4.2, show progressive decline. Literacy Rates based on Census 1961 onwards are given below in Table 4.2.



Socio-Economic Activities for Tribal Development

**Graph 4.3: Youth Literacy Rate (15- 24 years)-All India
Census 2001 and 2011**



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Methodology

Descriptive research design has been adopted for this study. The purpose of this research design is to describe the problems and other units under investigation like socio-economic background and elicit new information about the elderly tribal women through the present study based on secondary source of data, the nature of research is exploratory and collected from the data Census of India 2011, Annual Report 2012- 13 Ministry of Labor& Employment New Delhi, Annual Returns received under the Factories Act, 1948 by the Labor Bureau.

Suggestions

To develop or capacitate self-reliant and self-respect tribal society by strengthening the tribal community comprehensively, promoting, strengthening and expanding community based tribal women oriented society where sustainable development initiatives could be undertaken for marginalized sections of the society. The basic criteria should be: Some suggestions for improvement of tribal education are as follows: (a) Proper awareness campaign should be organized to create the awareness about the importance of education and sports. Extensive literacy campaign in the women tribal dominated districts may be undertaken on a

priority basis to literate the tribal. b) The tribal women workers, who are engaged in agriculture, construction, brick kiln, making beedi, done - pattal, etc., are unorganized; the government should protect their women labor rights. And the government should make special allocation for implementation of women labor laws for the schedule area to prevent the exploitation of the workers. c) The government should ensure 100% literacy among the tribal women by the welfare programs and Appointment of Local female teachers and female sports officer, trained coaches, higher education policy, hostel facilities; etc., it is suggested to appoint more tribal teachers and female teachers in the tribal areas. d) The tribal areas spreading awareness and positive attitude about various schemes and scholarships offered by the government to encourage and motivate people to send their daughter to school.

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