



STRATEGY WITH EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEFORESTATION OF BHILALA TRIBES IN MELGHAT REGION OF VIDARBHA

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INTRODUCTION

Tribal society is a primitive society of man. Most of the states are having the various types of tribal communities in India. According to George Peter Murdock, tribe is a social group in which there are many clans, nomadic bands, villages or other sub-groups which usually have a definite geographical area, a separate language, a singular and distinct culture and either a common political organization or at least a feeling of common determination against the strangers.

As defined in the Imperial Gazette of India, 'A tribe is a collection of families bearing a common name, speaking a common dialect, occupying or professing to occupy a common territory and is usually not endogamous, though originally it might have been so.'

According to Bogardus, "The tribal group is based on the need for protection on ties of blood relationship and on the strength of a common religion."

The tribe is a group of persons having a common definite territory, common dialect, common name, common religion and a common culture. They are united by blood relationship and have a peculiar political organization.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBES

1. Primary occupation
2. Common Language
3. Endogamous Group -Endogamous group in which there is the practice of marrying within group of their own people.
4. Ties of blood relationship
5. Existence of Gotul
6. Political organization
7. Importance of religion
8. Common name
9. Dress up
10. Division of labour

PROBLEMS OF TRIBAL SOCIETY

1. Backwardness
2. Illiteracy
3. Naxalite problem
4. Lack of educational facilities
5. Bad habits
6. Transport and communication problems
7. Customs and Traditions
8. Lack of medical facilities
9. Exploitation of women
10. Traditional mentality

DEFORESTATION: A PROBLEM IN THE TRIBAL REGION

Deforestation is when humans remove or clear large areas of forest lands and related ecosystems for non-forest use. These include clearing for farming purposes, reacting and urban use. In these cases, trees are never re-planted. About 2000 trees per minute are cut down in rainforests. Rather shockingly, 36 million acres of natural forest are first each year. This is worrying and very serious.

Since the industrial age, about half of world's original forests have been destroyed and millions of animals and living things have been endangered. Despite the improvements in education, information and general awareness of the importance of forests, deforestation has not reduced much, and there are still many more communities and individuals who still destroy forest lands for personal gains.

Any activity directed to forests resources, with the intention of using the trees on land created for other purposes is deforestation. Trees may be cut down for logs or burned to make room for farms, construction or other economic purposes. The driving forces of deforestation are very complex, but weigh



heavily towards economic needs of local communities, countries and large multinational industries.

As above matter and situation is noticed in the Melghat region of Bhilala tribes.

EFFECTS OF DEFORESTATION

Deforestation also affects the climate in more than one way. Tree release water vapour in the air which is compromised on with the lack of trees. Trees also provide the required shade that keeps the soil moist. This leads to the imbalance in the atmospheric temperature further making the conditions for the ecology difficult. Flora and fauna across the world are accustomed to the habitat. These haphazard clearances of forests have forced several of these animals to shift from their native environment. Due to this several species are finding it difficult to survive or adapt to new habitats.

Trees play a major role in controlling global warming. The trees utilize the greenhouse gases, restoring the balance in the atmosphere. With constant deforestation the ratio of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has increased, adding to our global warming woes. Also due to the shade of trees the soil remains moist. With the clearance of tree cover, the soil is directly exposed to the sun, making it dry.

When it rains, trees absorb and store large amount of water with the help of their roots. When they are cut down, the flow of water is disrupted and leads to floods in some areas and droughts in other.

Due to massive felling down of trees, various species of animals are lost. They lose their habitat and forced to move to new location. Some of them are even pushed to extinction. Our world has so many species of plants and animals in the last couple of decades. Many wonderful species of plants and animals have been lost, and many others remain endangered. More than 80% of the world's species remain in the tropical rainforest. It is estimated that about 50 to 100 species of animals are being lost each day as a result of destruction of their habitats, and that is a tragedy.

PREVENTIVE MAJORS

It was always going to be challenge giving news readers a refreshingly new look at how deforestation can and should be stopped in its tracks. But refreshingly, doing this makes it all easier for readers who are still not yet up to date on just how extensively their everyday lives have a dramatic effect on world's rainforest. Tribals are directly expending on the forest. Therefore, forest should be protected as a live hood of tribal community. Commutative efforts are required to save and protect the

FOLLOWING CONTENTS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR TRIBALS DEVELOPMENT

- Social Factors
- Economic Factors
- Lack of Interest in Formal Education
- Lack of Facilities

- Nature of habitat
- Environment of family
- Educational safeguards-Article 15(4) and 29
- Safeguards for employment -Articles 16(4), 320(4) and 333
- Economic safeguards -Article 19
- Abolition of bonded labour -Article 23
- Protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation -Article 46
- Educational safeguards-Article 15(4) and 29
- Safeguards for employment -Articles 16(4), 320(4) and 333
- Economic safeguards -Article 19
- Abolition of bonded labour -Article 23
- Protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation -Article 46
- Promoting the educational and economic interests of the Scheduled Tribes-Articles 46
- Grants from Central Government to the states for welfare of Scheduled Tribes and raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas-Article 75. Free Education: The tribal children are exempted from payment of any tuition fee for entire education right up to the university level.
- Free textbooks etc. : At the elementary stage, they are entitled for free text books and learning materials.
- Free Mid-day meals: Under the new schemes, all children in primary schools are covered under free midday meal programme, which covers the tribal children?
- Free Uniforms: There is a scheme of providing two sets of free uniforms to the children belonging to tribes in elementary schools.
- Stipends: The tribal children are entitled to stipends at varying scales at different stages of education.
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- Special incentives like financial assistance, pocket allowance, free distribution of textbooks and school uniforms are provided.



- Teaching is imparted in tribals' mother tongue at least up to the primary level. Educated tribal youth are given employment as teachers, wherever possible.
- Pedagogy is made relevant so that tribals do not find it as alien.
- Curriculum and co-curriculum include aspects of meta skill up-gradation of tribal children.
- Emphasis is laid on vocational/professional education. Polytechnics are set up for studies in subjects like forestry, horticulture, dairying, veterinary sciences, polytechnics.

CONCLUSION

It's a need of time to develop the Bhilala tribes in the Melghat region of Vidarbha in Maharashtra State. For this administration of incentives need to be streamlined so that the students may avail all the facilities at proper time. The educational progress can play an important role for the overall development of Bhilala tribals. Higher level officials should check the functioning of schools frequently relating to the teaching methods, working hours, days of the school and attendance registers. Establish separate residential school for each districts and extended up to PG level. Residential facilities with all amenities should be provided to teachers and other staffs in the tribal region. Merits scholarship, attendance scholarship, and more incentives in the form of grant allocated to uniform, books, learning materials, midday meals, supply of sports equipment's etc are supplementary things for them.

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