

Cultural, Intellectual and Psychological Development of Tribal People in Marathwada Region

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ABSTRACT: The present study was conducted in Nanded and Hingoli districts in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. From each district, three talukas were randomly selected. From each taluka, three villages were selected randomly by lottery method. From each village 10 tribal peoples were selected randomly. Thus, the final sample comprised of 180 respondents. The main objective of the study was to assess the Cultural, Intellectual And Psychological Development Of Tribal People In Marathwada Region. The Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data were collected by visiting the tribal people personally with the help of structured interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation and multiple regressions were used for the analysis of data. Cultural development was revealed that (57.23%) of the respondents has medium level of cultural development followed by 36.11 per cent of them had low level of cultural development. only 6.66 per cent of the tribal people had high level of the cultural development. It is seem from that majority 43.34 per cent of the respondents were low level of intellectual development and 41.66 per cent of the respondents were having medium level intellectual development only 15.00 per cent of the respondents had high intellectual development category. Psychological development revealed that majority (51.66%) of the respondents had medium level of psychological development followed by 39.46 per cent of respondents had low and 8.88 per cent had high level of psychological development.

Key words: Cultural, Intellectual, Psychological Development, Tribal People.

INTRODUCTION

In general, the term tribe was applied to people who were considered primitive and lived in the backward areas of remote forests and inaccessible hill-tracts. Sometimes it was considered synonymous with the term race; which in scientific usage has an entirely different meaning. In the beginning, when nobody bothered to give a precise meaning to the term tribal, the anthropologists, who took over the term from its ordinary usage, interpreted it in a variety of ways. Despite its wide currency, it has not been defined continues to be used to describe a wide range of forms of social organization and levels of techno-economic development. In the evolutionary perspective, it referred to a social! Form intermediate between the band and the nation. In this sense, it represented a territorially defined social group. In spite of all these

development initiatives the tribal in our country are still threatened by severe poverty. During the last 50 years the planning process in India has failed to reduce the disparity between the tribal and non tribal populations. Today, the first and foremost problem before tribal communities in India is how to earn and sustain livelihoods. There are varieties of livelihoods practices by the tribal communities in different part of India and elsewhere, such as by the hunter-gatherers, pastoralist, shifting cultivators who live in different environments. A number of changes have been taking place with regard to the land use, access, control and utilization of their resource and these changes in term have largely affected the sustainable livelihoods of the people without any sustainable replacement. In tribal area this problem has assumed alarming proportion because the traditional means

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of obtaining livelihoods threatened. Since independence, however the access to land and control over the natural resources has under gone drastic changes. On the one hand, the state was monopolized and consolidated its ownership over nature; and the other hand non-tribal have began to use premium resources without considering the ecological balance so, the ecological degradation has continued with large volume. The forest, which was the home of many tribes, was taken out their control and in most case the tribes were even evicted in the name of development. Along with this it was noticed that the depletion of forest recourse and illegal cutting of the tree in the forest by non-tribal is affecting the tribal livelihood

Therefore, the present study entitled "Disabilities of tribal people in their socio-economic development" was undertaken with following specific objectives.

Objectives

1. To study Cultural, Intellectual and Psychological Development of Tribal People In Marathwada Region.

METHODOLOGY

The present study was undertaken in Marathwada region of Maharashtra state. The present investigation was conducted in Nanded and Hingoli districts in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. From each district, three talukas were randomly selected. From each taluka, three villages were selected randomly by lottery method. From each village 10 tribal peoples were selected randomly. Thus, the final sample comprised of 180 respondents. The Ex-post facto research design was used for the study. The data were collected by visiting the tribal people personally with the help of structured interview schedule. The statistical methods and tests such as frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, co-efficient of correlation and multiple regressions were used for the analysis of data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented under the following sub-heads.

Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in Cultural Development

The data from table 1 show that increasing participation in various tribal cultural programmes

was 4.44 per cent of respondent involved in high cultural development. Also this table indicates that increasing participation in various tribal cultural programmes was 49.45 per cent of respondent and development in mode of presentation of cultural programmes was 43.34 per cent of respondent involved in low cultural development. Similarly this table reported that development in mode of presentation of cultural programmes was 56.66 per cent of respondent and increasing participation in various tribal cultural programmes was 46.11 per cent of respondent involved in no cultural development.

Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Cultural Development

From the table 2 it was revealed that (57.23%) of the respondents has medium level of cultural development followed by 36.11 per cent of them had low level of cultural development. only 6.66 per cent of the tribal people had high level of the cultural development.

Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in Intellectual Development

The data from table 1 revealed that increasing general knowledge 13.88 per cent respondent and increasing professional skills 7.77 per cent respondent reported that there was high intellectual development. Also these tables indicate that increasing professional skills 60.00 per cent respondent and increasing general knowledge 43.88 per cent respondent reported that there was low intellectual development. Similarly this table presented that increasing general knowledge 42.44 per cent respondent and the increasing professional skills 32.23 per cent respondent reported that there was no intellectual development.

Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Intellectual Development

It is seem from table 3 that majority 43.34 per cent of the respondents were low level of intellectual development and 41.66 per cent of the respondents were having medium level intellectual development only 15.00 per cent of the respondents had high intellectual development category.

Distribution of the respondents by their socioeconomic development through various welfare government schemes in Psychological Development

The data from table 1 show that 12.77 per cent of the respondents followed by development in them about

Table 1
Distribution of respondents according to their Cultural, Intellectual and Psychological development on the basis of different parameters

Sr. No.	Parameters	Development		
		High	Low	No
I) Cultural Development				
1.	Increasing participation in various tribal cultural programmes	08 (04.44)	89 (49.45)	83 (46.11)
2.	Development in mode of presentation of cultural programmes	00 (00.00)	78 (43.34)	102 (56.66)
II) Intellectual Development				
1.	Increasing general knowledge	25 (13.88)	79 (43.88)	76 (42.24)
2.	Increasing professional skills	14 (07.77)	108 (60.00)	58 (32.23)
III) Psychological Development				
1.	Development in self confidence	08 (04.45)	73 (40.55)	99 (55.00)
2.	Development in professional outlook.	23 (12.77)	63 (35.00)	94 (52.23)

Table 2
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Cultural Development

Sr. No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 1)	65	36.11
2.	Medium (2 to 3)	103	57.23
3.	High (4 and above)	12	6.66
	Total	180	100
	Mean	1.97	
	SD	1.17	

Table 3
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Intellectual Development

Sr.No.	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 1)	78	43.34
2.	Medium (2 to 3)	75	41.66
3.	High (4 and above)	27	15.00
	Total	180	100
	Mean	1.80	
	SD	1.19	

Table 4
Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Psychological Development

Sr.No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Low (up to 1)	71	39.46
2.	Medium (2 to 3)	93	51.66
3.	High (4 and above)	16	8.88
	Total	180	100
	Mean	1.92	
	SD	1.21	

professional outlook and respondents reported 4.45 per cent development in self confidence, for high psychological development. Also this table indicates

that developments in self confidence were 40.55 per cent respondent and developments in them about professional outlook were 35.00 per cent respondent for low psychological development. Similarly this table reported that development in self confidence were 55.00 per cent respondent, development in them about professional outlook were 52.23 per cent respondent for no psychological development.

Distribution of respondents according to their Overall Psychological Development

The data presented in table in table 4 revealed that majority (51.66%) of the respondents had medium level of psychological development followed by 39.46 per cent of respondents had low and 8.88 per cent had high level of psychological development.

CONCLUSIONS

It could be concluded that the majority of the tribal people had medium level of cultural development. The plausible reason behind this finding might be that the medium level of cultural development of the tribal people, because tribal people strongly believe on the cultural, tradition, rituals, that's their overall cultural development is medium. It was also concluded that tribal people had low level of intellectual development. This clearly indicated that majority of the tribal people had low intellectual development because lack of increasing general knowledge, lack of increasing professional skill, tradition thinking also responsible for their low intellectual development. Lastly it was concluded that the respondents had medium level of psychological development. This finding is obvious because of the reason that majority of them tribal people have medium level of psychological development because their traditional bonding behavior, their intrinsic factor have limited scope for development therefore overall psychological development is medium.

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