

# Education's Effect On Scheduled Tribes' Culture In North Ahmednagar District

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**Abstract-** *The present study is intended to explore the study of tribal education and culture of North Ahmednagar. The researcher has taken sample of tribal from north part Ahmednagar (Kopargaon, Rahata ,Shrirampur, Rahuri Tehasil). The tribal population is a vulnerable group. One who maintains his own ideals, traditions, and beliefs while living in close proximity to nature? The land that tribes live on is ultimately what determines their existence and is considered as their civilization, culture, religion, and identity. The way that education became more and more influential on a national scale. As a result, most indigenous people are thought to be highly educated. Although most tribal people are still socially restricted and at a disadvantage due to their traditional heritage, these Scheduled Tribes have undergone changes as a result of various educational initiatives, certain ideologies, the free market, industrialization, and globalization. This has resulted in cultural shifts in numerous areas. Scholars are examining this shifting cultural landscape.*

**Keywords-** Tribes, Culture, education, tradition, cultural issues etc.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The upper Godavari Basin contains a portion of the Ahmednagar district. It is located between latitudes 18.02' North and 19.09' North and longitudes 73.09' East and 75.05' East. The districts of Beed and Aurangabad in the east, Pune in the south, Thane and Raigad in the north-west, and Nashik in the north encircle it. 4543159 people live in the 17410 square kilometer Ahmednagar district as of the 2011 Census. Among the state's districts, it is the largest in terms of land and the sixth most populous. In the western half of the district, the Sahyadri hills form a mainline that runs north-south. Both of the main spurs of the Sahyadrian range extend eastward.

The Baleshwar and Harishchandra mountain ranges traverse the entire district. It serves as a watershed for the tributaries of the Pravara that flow into the Godavari. While some of the ranges are conical and uneven, others have flat tops and regular heights and slopes. The Pravara Basin, Dhora

Basin, and Kukadi Basin are the three main geographical zones into which the district is largely separated. The Pravara and Kukadi rivers, along with their tributaries, drain the district. The district experiences mostly dry weather, with the exception of the southwest monsoon season. For the entire district, the yearly average rainfall is 488.4 mm. There are significant fluctuations in rainfall within the district.

The Deccan Trap, the district's main geological formation, is essentially where the district's soil originates. The district's terrain and climate have the most effects on soil formation. The Pravara and Mula valleys have very productive, deep soil. The remaining portion of the district has undulating relief that is prone to erosion. Hillslopes are home to the light, shallow soil, whereas higher up is where the extremely coarse dirt is located.

### Significance of the study:

The cultural shifts of scheduled tribes in a certain region are examined in this study. While some locations have lower standards of life, less educated inhabitants, and worse economic conditions, others have higher standards of living, fewer educated populations, and better economic conditions. Thus, the regional difference amongst scheduled tribes is being lessened as a result of this research. The Scheduled Tribes have seen significant changes as a result of growing urbanization, industry, and education. There are lots of well-educated people there. It appears that people are more advanced. These people's traditions, customs, and culture are evolving as a result. There, as a result, the culture is vanishing. Large-scale migrations of individuals are observed at the same time.

**Problem:** Education's Effect on Scheduled Tribes' Culture in North Ahmednagar District (Kopargaon, Rahata ,Shrirampur, RahuriTehasil).

**Methodology:** Data were gathered via survey, interview, observation, and questionnaire preparation. The Governments of Maharashtra and India have provided annual

reports, action plans, and other documents from which secondary data has been gathered.

### Objectives:

1. To study the major Tribals in Maharashtra and ahmednagar district.
2. To examine the educational conditions of tribal in north ahmednagar district.
3. To analyses educational impact and cultural changes tribal in north ahmednagar district.
4. To identify the tribal cultural changes and find out all the factors causing the changes.

### Overview Scheduled Tribes (ST)

Because of their social isolation and economic regression, India's Scheduled Tribes (ST) constitutes one of the most marginalized groups in the country. There were 104.5 million Scheduled Tribe people in India as per the 2011 census, making about 8.63 percent of the nation's overall population. In 2011, there were 10.5 million tribal people in Maharashtra, or 9.35 percent of the state's total population. With 10% of all Indian tribal population living in Maharashtra, the state has the second-largest tribal population after Madhya Pradesh.

In Maharashtra, there are up to 47 different tribes or tribal groupings. The Mahadeo-Kolis, Warlis, Pawras, Thakurs, Bhils, and Gonds are a few of the important tribal groupings. There are three more tribal groups that are especially weak (or backward): the Katkari (Kathodi), the Maria Gond, and the Kolam. The tribes' numbers, histories of settlement, geographical location and modes of subsistence, availability to natural resources, languages, and cultures, levels of human development, political emancipation, and goals for development all vary. Furthermore, there is little contact between any one tribe or tribal group and the outside world because they are all endogamous.

### Education's Effect

In general, the Indian educational system is thought to have greatly progressed. The Scheduled Tribes are located in most parts of India; however their impact has grown in certain areas. Some tribes are advanced, while others are primitive. There are tribal tribes in the Konkan, Bhandara, Nashik, Chandrapur, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Dhule, and Nashik regions of Maharashtra. In Ahmednagar District, there are eight Scheduled Tribes, it was discovered while researching tribal culture. A few talukas are included in this. Four taluks, namely AkoleSangamnerKopargaoonRahuri, have been determined to have a larger number of scheduled tribes.

KopargaoonRahta Srirampur SangamnerRahuri in North Ahmednagar is one of the five taluks home to the Bhil MahadevKoliPardhiThakar Scheduled Tribes.

### Health

According to research on Scheduled Tribes, these people practice traditional medicine; however, as educational facilities proliferated, so did the impact on health. Earlier, these people used herbal and plant medicines, and many patients were dying as a result of not being able to use them. The patient's recovery took an extended period. Scheduled Tribe members have occasionally been observed to be quite delusional about their superstitions. A shift in perspective is achieved through the educational system. A growing number of diseases were also being fatally affected by hunger. These people's thinking has obviously altered because they are now observed using the resources offered by many clinics without receiving Ayurvedictherapy.The health facilities have greatly improved the lives of the tribal tribes' members, who are also beginning to get health education and seeing some noticeable cultural shifts as a result.

### Education system

People from many classes and religions began receiving education as a result of the Indian government's implementation of numerous education-related programs. Previously, caste and religion were major barriers to education, but as education has expanded, the population of the jungle hill river valley has seen significant change. These folks were introduced to the educational system. Various tribal tribes from the highlands, river valleys, and jungles were included in this educational system. Because of the various amenities, it allowed them to grow. Tribal tribes that lived in forests or other locations entered the education sector and the stream as the education system spread to the local level. A new philosophy has evolved in the education industry. This period has made it feasible to study many cultures. Nowadays, the majority of the areas are referred to as the education sector. Education is the cause of cultural change, or cultural effect. Since the education sector has made it simple to define various languages, civilizations, castes, tribes, and faiths, it is the primary cause of the shift in tribal culture.

### Industrial region

Tribal people did not work in industrial zones since they were located distant from tribal areas. Since the majority of people now have a college degree thanks to the growth of the education sector, it is common to find these indigenous people employed in areas with a wide range of businesses.

They can be found working at a variety of factories, including those that produce medical equipment, shops, and other establishments. Tribals are the backward people in other locations. The moment strives to offer this human community a rightful place, but in many locations, this education is believed to be working to make people backward; without cultural change, education is also unavailable, deemed inferior, and difficult to work in diverse vocations.

### Facilities

The majority of the facilities are inaccessible to Scheduled Tribes, according to them. The Indian government implements a number of programs, but since tribal territories make up the majority of the country, it is the tribal officials in those areas that are responsible for their development. Plans are also developed, but they are not carried out to a large enough extent; concurrently, distinct facilities are made for these tribal territories, according to each state. Given the availability of resources for agriculture and habitation, such as mining, fishing, and animal husbandry, it is evident that the bulk of the tribal groups in the North Ahmednagar district are located in the hilly, mountainous and occasionally plateau regions.

### Communication and transportation

In India, there are numerous mountain plateau areas where tribal cultures are prevalent. In the Ahmednagar district, tribal cultures have emerged in the following taluks of North Ahmednagar district. In Bhil MahadevKoliThakarPardhi, there are four tribes; hence this area has formed a tribal culture. Due to the fact that they reside in a hilly area, communication and transportation infrastructure has been crucial in their growth. The tribal people of this region are observed making use of the communication facilities provided by the excellent road transportation in order to travel to various places for the purpose of education, trade, agriculture, and the use of practical agricultural implements. The importance of education has been reciprocated.

### Societal Repercussions

Four Scheduled Tribes were identified in the research, but none of these four Scheduled Tribes have social factors that give them a special place in society. This observation was made while examining the impact of education on Scheduled Tribes in the North Ahmednagar district. Additionally, they receive special treatment, which makes these members of the Scheduled Tribe appear to be social outcasts. The same societal forces that led to the creation of Scheduled Tribes in the past are now behind their

current development. It is evident that scheduled tribespeople are utterly backward because they do not appear to be exercising their legal rights.

### Repercussions for Culture

Because of the way that education is disseminated and propagated, the Scheduled Tribe people are developing a modern kind of culture, which is observed in many regions, according to research conducted to examine the impact of education in north Ahmednagar district. While there has been no cultural change despite the expansion of education in some locations, this culture is perceived as having grown in others despite a lack of education. Many religions have undergone conversion, and as a result, individuals from Scheduled Tribes have been observed assimilating into other cultures while searching for cultural change.

### Scheduled Tribes' Education

| Sr.No | Schedule Tribe |
|-------|----------------|
| 1.    | Bhill Tribe    |
| 2.    | Thakar Tribe   |
| 3.    | MahadevKoli    |
| 4.    | Pardhi         |

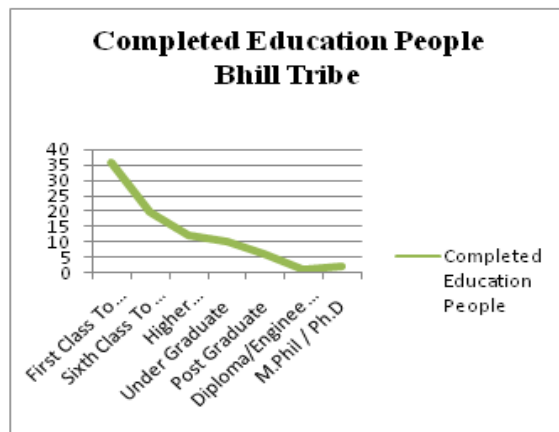
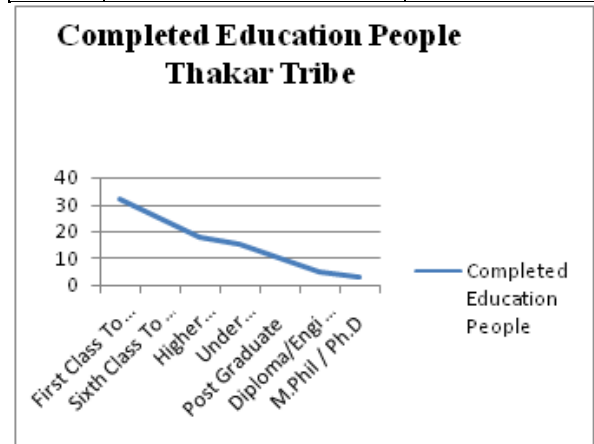
According to the research, four Scheduled Tribes were discovered while examining North Ahmednagar district and exploring how education affected tribal culture. It includes the Bhil (87), Thakar (108), MahadevKoli (131), and Pardhi (41) tribes. In SangamnerRahuri, two taluks, Thakar and MahadevKoli, have a larger population than Pardhis. However, Pardhi and Bhil tribal tribes live in two taluks, Kopargaon and Srirampur. Despite the low educational level of the tribe, each of the five talukas has a large Bhil population. I think about these tribes and how educated they are, or how many of them there are.

| Sr.No | Schedule Tribe | Educated people |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.    | Bhill Tribe    | 87              |
| 2.    | Thakar Tribe   | 108             |
| 3.    | MahadevKoli    | 131             |
| 4.    | Pardhi         | 41              |

### Bhill Tribe

| Sr.No | Education Class                | Completed Education People |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | First Class To Fifth Class     | 36                         |
| 2.    | Sixth Class To Secondary Class | 20                         |
| 3.    | Higher Secondary Class         | 12                         |
| 4.    | Under Graduate                 | 10                         |
| 5.    | Post Graduate                  | 06                         |
| 6.    | Diploma/Engineering            | 01                         |
| 7.    | M.Phil / Ph.D                  | 02                         |

|    |                     |    |
|----|---------------------|----|
| 6. | Diploma/Engineering | 05 |
| 7. | M.Phil / Ph.D       | 03 |



Thakar tribe Given that they are seen to have continued their education beyond upper secondary school and have advanced to programs such as Post-Graduation Diploma Engineering PhD, the Thakar tribe seems to be more aggressive in terms of education. They are observed performing government work in many locations, and they are able to appropriately address other demands as well.

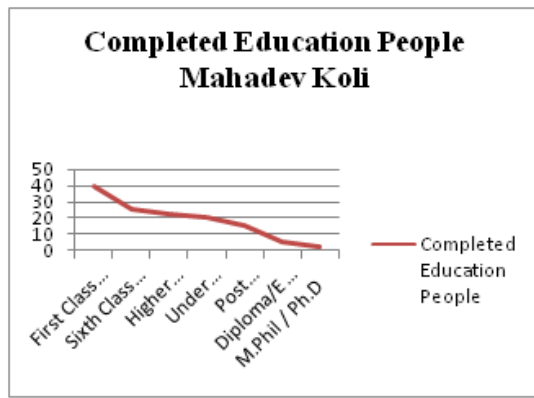
During the investigation into how education affects Scheduled Tribes and their culture, it was discovered that, out of the four tribal tribes, the Bhil tribe was more common in the taluk of SangamnerKopargaonRahta Srirampur. After upper secondary school, no one appears to have received much education, and people are perceived as being less educated because they depend on work like mining, cattle herding, and brick kilns.

**MahadevKoli**

**Thakar Tribe**

| Sr.No | Education Class                | Completed Education People |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | First Class To Fifth Class     | 32                         |
| 2.    | Sixth Class To Secondary Class | 25                         |
| 3.    | Higher Secondary Class         | 18                         |
| 4.    | Under Graduate                 | 15                         |
| 5.    | Post Graduate                  | 10                         |

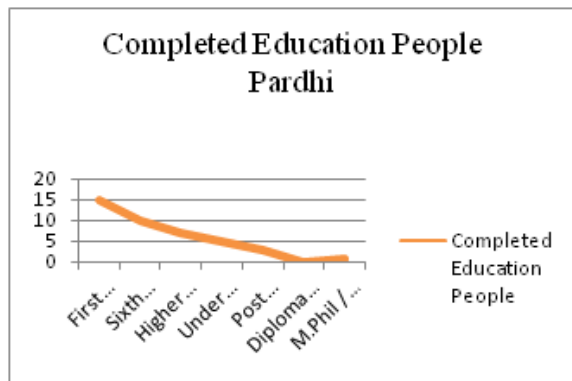
| Sr.No | Education Class                | Completed Education People |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | First Class To Fifth Class     | 40                         |
| 2.    | Sixth Class To Secondary Class | 26                         |
| 3.    | Higher Secondary Class         | 23                         |
| 4.    | Under Graduate                 | 20                         |
| 5.    | Post Graduate                  | 15                         |
| 6.    | Diploma/Engineering            | 05                         |
| 7.    | M.Phil / Ph.D                  | 02                         |



MahadevKoli is considered a highly developed Scheduled Tribe. Empirical studies have demonstrated the swift dissemination of knowledge in this field, and individuals with this background are frequently observed employed in governmental capacities.

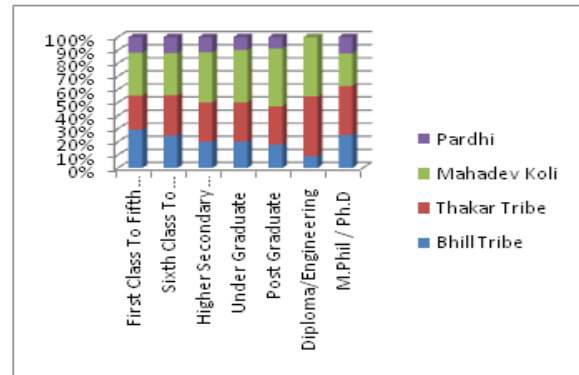
**Pardhi**

| Sr.No | Education Class                | Completed Education People |
|-------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.    | First Class To Fifth Class     | 15                         |
| 2.    | Sixth Class To Secondary Class | 10                         |
| 3.    | Higher Secondary Class         | 07                         |
| 4.    | Under Graduate                 | 05                         |
| 5.    | Post Graduate                  | 03                         |
| 6.    | Diploma/Engineering            | 00                         |
| 7.    | M.Phil / Ph.D                  | 01                         |



According to research, a survey of the five taluks of Kopargaon Sangamner Rahta Rahuri Srirampur reveals that the Pardhi tribe is essentially a Scheduled Tribe in very small numbers, with very little education and most members relying on theft to feed their hunger and support themselves. The Scheduled Tribes known as Pardhis are all the less educated tribes that are observed engaging in hunting activities.

**Scheduled Tribes' Education**



Educationally, these four Scheduled Tribes don't seem to be very developed, but we can see the effects of education on them; these tribes migrate to different areas, utilizing the resources of industry, trade, education, health, and other services, which lead to cultural change. Studies conducted in the area revealed that while the Bhil tribe was the most likely to convert to Christianity, other individuals did so in order to find work or make money.

**II. CONCLUSION**

Three tribal tribes—Pardhi, Bhil, and MahadevKoli—were primarily present in KopargaonRaha Srirampur Rahuri tehsil in north Ahmednagar district, according to studies conducted in the area. Since the majority of people in this area have formal educations, they are perceived as conducting business differently. Although people are aware that they shouldn't pursue an education, it is evident that the shifting cultural norms have had an impact on their quality of life. Some people have relocated for work, while others choose to remain in the same area. Some persons who change their faith are perceived as converting, while others are perceived as maintaining their cultural identity. Due to a lack of employment opportunities, the majority of the tribal tribes in these four taluks in the north of the Ahmednagar district are Paisa. Although the standard of living fluctuates, there are certain outliers, and it is seen that education is not employed.

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