

## Impact of globalization on the living standard of Scheduled Tribes in villages of Maharashtra

**\*Dr. Savita Kulkarni**

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Geography

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar

Mob. No. 9923426774 Email

:k.savita72@gmail.com

**\*\*Prof. Shital Gaikwad**

Asst. Professor

Dept. of Geography

Annasaheb Magar Mahavidyalaya Hadapsar

Mob. No. 7387518000 Email :

shitalrgaikwad01@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*Adivasis or Scheduled tribes are important part of population and society. The livelihood, social and economic status, culture, language are different and unique in the society. The economic and living conditions of scheduled tribe have experienced changes during the phase of accelerated economic growth. There has been considerable progress in the well-being of STs during the last decades. Globalization is an international network of economic systems as well as interaction and integration among people, companies, and governments worldwide. The wide-ranging effects of globalization are complex and politically charged. It showed major technological advances in the society, benefits society as a whole. The changes occurred due to globalization were economic, social, cultural. Globalization affected the scheduled tribes in the sense of standard of living, education, culture positively and negatively also. The present study tried to show the changes in lifestyle, culture, educational status in tribal people due to globalization.*

### Introduction

Adivasi, Atavika, Vanavasi or Girijan are the terms used for the tribes in India. These are indigenous people of India prior to the Dravidians and Indo Aryans. These people are original inhabitants of the Indian Subcontinent. Tribal people constitute 8.6% of the nation's total population, over 104 million people according to the 2011 census. The essential characteristics of these communities are: Primitive Traits, Geographical isolation, Distinct culture, Shy of contact with community at large, Economically backward

Tribal communities live, in various ecological and geo-climatic conditions ranging from plains and forests to hills and inaccessible areas. Tribal groups are at different stages of social, economic and educational development. While some tribal communities have adopted a mainstream way of life, at the other end of the spectrum, there are certain Scheduled Tribes, 75 in number known as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), who are characterised by

pre-agriculture level of technology, stagnant or declining population, extremely low literacy, subsistence level of economy

The Scheduled Tribes are notified in 30 States/UTs and the number of individual ethnic groups, etc. notified as Scheduled Tribes is 705. The tribal population of the country, as per 2011 census, is 10.43 crore, constituting 8.6% of the total population. 89.97% of them live in rural areas and 10.03% in urban areas. The decadal population growth of the tribal's from Census 2001 to 2011 has been 23.66% against the 17.69% of the entire population. The sex ratio for the overall population is 940 females per 1000 males and that of Scheduled Tribes 990 females per thousand males.

Broadly the STs inhabit two distinct geographical area – the Central India and the North- Eastern Area. More than half of the Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in Central India, i.e., Madhya Pradesh (14.69%), Chhattisgarh (7.5%), Jharkhand (8.29%), Andhra Pradesh (5.7%), Maharashtra (10.08%), Orissa (9.2%),

Gujarat (8.55%) and Rajasthan (8.86%). The other distinct area is the North East (Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh). More than two-third of the ST population is concentrated only in the seven States of the country, viz. Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh. There is no ST population in 3 States (Delhi NCR, Punjab and Haryana) and 2 UTs (Puducherry and Chandigarh), as no Scheduled Tribe is notified.

### **Impact of Globalization**

Globalization has a huge impact on cultural, social, monetary, political, and communal life of countries. Globalization is combination of economies and societies and there is flows of information, ideas, technologies, goods, services, capital, finance and people. The government of India made major modifications in its economic policy in 1991 by which it allowed direct foreign investments in the country. The benefits of the effects of globalization in the Indian Industry are that many foreign companies set up industries in India, especially in the pharmaceutical, BPO, petroleum, manufacturing, and chemical sectors and this helped to offer great opportunities for employment to Indian people. Immense effects observed in Educational sector, standard of living, culture of the society. Scheduled Tribes in the India were not far from this impact. Globalization affected the tribes politically, economically and socially. The present study tried to assess the impact of globalization process on tribals through modernization, improvement of communication and transport network, industrialization, and improvement of infrastructural facilities and implementation of different schemes help to improve to the literacy level and the reservation policy for education and job by which they can change their livelihood improve the quality of life;

### **Tribals in Maharashtra :**

According to the census 2001 the population of India at 0.00 hours of March 2001 stood at 102 crores 70 lakh 15 thousand 247 persons out of this the total population of Maharashtra stood at 9,68,78,627 which is 9.4% of the total population of India. The following table shows the population of India. There are 35 districts in the state and the tribal population is largely concentrated in the western hilly districts of 1) Sahyadri Region-Thane, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Nashik, Ahamadnager, Pune, Satara. 2) Gondwana Region- Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Nagapur, Chimur and Yavatmal. 3) Satpuda Region-Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Amrawati, Aurangabad.

### **Objective of the Study**

The objective of this is to study i) how the standard of living or the quality of life and ii) to examine potential to develop their lifestyle in accordance with their ecological set up

### **Methodology of the Study**

This study is mainly based on primary and secondary data. The tribal people of Maharashtra have taken for study. The data collected from the students from villages from Gadchiroli, Nandurbar, Nashik, Nanded and Pune district. The data regarding the changes in living standard collected by students migrated for the education to Pune city. 120 students from Nandurbar, Nanded, Hingoli, Dhule, Nashik, Pune, The questions were asked regarding their education, educational facilities, medical facilities, changes in their food, crops, festival celebration, used for agriculture, changes taken place in the village.

### **Disucssion**

The data collected from the tribal population in the villages shows that globalization has taken many changes in their living standards, facilities in the villages, food they eat, crops they grow and migration. The girls migrated for education is very less. Boys have left their home for education. Bhils and Konkani subcastes are

seen in Nandurbar district. Holi and Diwali are important festivals of these tribes. Women in the villages having no education.

**Education** – The data collected shows that in last generation people having their primary or secondary education. Most of the Women are illiterate. In Nandurbar district both in the family are illiterate. Students are migrated towards city under the DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer). Only primary schools are were in the villages. In those days Secondary and higher secondary schools are started.

**House Types** – The houses are raw houses and building material used for the houses was grass and local material. Under the government schemes most of the houses in the villages are certain houses using cement.

**Occupational structure** - Agriculture is the major activity. 85 % people are engaged in agriculture. The land area is 1 to 2 hector. Blacksmith, carpenter, grocery shop, cloth shops are the occupations are seen in those days.

**Crops and food habits** - In Last years Jawar, Bajra, Nachani, rice were major crops but today Udid, Tur, Maka are added. Bringal, cabbage, Tomato are introduced in their diet. Chapati has taken the place of rice. Vadapav and Maggi are also added in their food.

**Facilities in the village** – Due to scarcity of water borewell and wells are seen everywhere. Tractors are common in the farms. Water facility, primary school, Electricity is seen in every village. People were used bullock cart or they go by walking to the nearest village. Today Bus, Jeep, Two wheelers are common transport mediums to travel. TV, Mobile, Mixer are the common in houses. Toilets are seen in the village.

**Festivals** – Holi, Diwali are the main festivals. Dongrya dev, Ghatyadev are the Yatras celebrated locally. Social gathering was one of the characteristic of the Tribal. But today the social gatherings are not seen in the village. The trend and system of festival celebration has changed.

**Transportation Means** – Today Jeep, two wheelers and buses are common transportation means are introduced. Before the introduction of these means people used to go by walking or used bullock carts to travel one village to another.

**Result** - There are 40 tribal communities in Maharashtra. They are in different socio-cultural (preliterate, semiliterate, nomadic or settled) levels of development, in different activity as hunting, food gathering, settled agriculturist. They are migrated for employment and education. The tribal communities in Nandurbar, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Hingoli are mainly engaged in agriculture and small industrial activities. In Nashik and Pune they engaged in primary sector as agriculture, hunting, gathering etc. based on their ecological condition. Some of them engage in industrial sector as labor. The occupational pattern has changed. They have started new type of cultivation and migrated to industrial town to work as labor. Increase in Education facilities and more career options are the gift of the decades. The tribal were known as superstitious but due to education, communication media, Transportation facilities the society has moving towards the technology and literacy. The age of marriage has increased due to the information regarding laws, education, mobility of the society.

Several schemes have taken by govt. of Maharashtra in several plan period. These are a) Hostel and educational facilities; b) scholarship; c) merit scholarship for upgradation of meritorious student for entry into professional degree course; d)scholarship for graduate and post graduate student of general, technical, and vocational students. This scheme has introduced them with new and modern technology and would inspire to change their attitude of thinking through the improved the literacy level. These schemes increase their literacy rate. This improved literacy rate especially among the female help to transform the quality of life. The increase in communication, TV, Mobile and transportation faculties have bring lot of changes in the living standard of tribal.

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