



Relevance of the educational ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Dayananda Saraswathi on the socio-economic development of tribals in Chhattisgarh with special reference to Kanker District.

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Abstract

Through social welfare programmes, the state of Chhattisgarh seeks to generate revenue, reduce unemployment and provide socio-economic conditions for tribal growth. The welfare system, however, is adversely affected by various problems. Lack of control over resources and resources, lack of education and skills, malnutrition, inadequate access to shelter and clean water, vulnerability, crime and victimization are some of the reasons why indigenous people are falling behind. Other factors include geographic and cultural isolation, inadequate health facilities and inability to achieve food security. All these difficulties make it difficult for them to live. The government works to help the tribals through various social programs in light of these problems. This problem is also observed in the tribal areas of Chhattisgarh state especially Kanker district. About 200 years ago, eminent educationist Dayananda Saraswathi and father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi, eminent educationist and pioneer of national movement, highlighted the issues in their various writings in the socio-economic context of pre-independence and post-independence India. He also recommended the Central and State Governments to take necessary steps to solve the problems from the First Five Year Plan of independent India. Later, when the regional administrations were established by the government, development work was directed directly through them. A survey of the socio-economic conditions of the tribals living in remote hilly and forest areas shows that the people are very poor economically, socially and politically. They depend mostly on forest production, agriculture and mining for their livelihood. It is still relevant today to attract the attention of government officials for the betterment and development of the tribals there. Government programs are almost nil except MGNREGA. This program is also affected by corruption. In this modern age, education has a great influence in every aspect of human life. It is an essential human quality. Apart from that, people are just slaves. At the same time human society is dependent on reason. One of the main functions of education is to humanize people. Education enables people to develop a complete personality. The educational

visions of Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Dayananda Saraswathi have perennial value. This article therefore highlights the common educational views between Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Dayananda Saraswathi.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Socio-Economic, Cultural Isolation, Food Security, Pre-Independence, Post-Independence, MGNREGA, Complete Personality.

Objectives:

1. To aware the socio-economic condition and development of the tribals of Chhattisgarh specially Kanker district.
2. To acknowledge the contribution of Swami Dayananda Saraswathi in the field of education and socio-economic development.
3. To acknowledge the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi as an educational thinker, politician and policy maker of national development.
4. To aware about the pre-independence and post-independence socio-economic development of tribal people of Chhattisgarh specially Kanker district.
5. To find out the difficulties of the tribals of Chhattisgarh specially Kanker district.
6. To find out the right way towards the development for the tribals people of Chhattisgarh specially Kanker district.

Introduction:

The history of pebbles begins in the Stone Age. According to India's legendary Sanskrit epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the region where Kanka is located once contained a dense forest called Dandakaranya. According to mythology, Kanka was also a land of monks and sages. Many rishis (monks/sages) like Kanka, Lomesh, Shringi, Angira are known to have lived here. Buddhism began to gain influence in the region in the sixth century BC. The ancient history of Kanker indicates that it was always an independent state.

By 106 AD, the Konka kingdom was under the Satavahana dynasty and the king was Satakarni, an event also narrated by the Chinese visitor Wensang. After the Satavahana rule, the kingdom was under the control of the Naga, Bhakataka, Gupta, Nala and Chalukya dynasties. The Soma dynasty was founded by Raja Singh Raj, and this dynasty ruled the state from 1125 to 1344. After the fall of the Soma dynasty, Dharam Deva founded the Candra dynasty which ruled the kingdom till 1385. After the fall of the Candra dynasty came the Chandra dynasty. According to a myth, the first king of this dynasty was Vira Kanhar Dev. He ruled the kingdom till 1404. This dynasty ruled the state till 1802. In recent years, the district has been hit by violence by extremists.

The indigenous peoples of each country are known as tribal peoples. They are considered as the most vulnerable and vulnerable section of our society. They live in a natural, sparsely populated area away from civilization. They adhere to traditional values, practices and beliefs. Any tribal community or section or group of tribal community is considered under Article 342 of Indian Constitution. According to Article 342 of the Constitution, communities are designated as Scheduled Tribes on the basis of characteristics such as primitive character, geographical isolation, distinct culture, reluctance to interact with the community at large and economic backwardness. Scheduled Tribes (ST) constitute about 8.6% of India's population as per census 2021 which shows the numbering about 10.4 crore. More than 730 Scheduled Tribes have been notified under Article 342 of the Constitution of India.

States with the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribes include Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, West

Bengal and Karnataka. 83% of the country's Scheduled Tribe population lives in these states. As per secondary survey conducted by government of India (NSSO) which shows that, 15.3% of all Scheduled Tribes are found in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Jammu and Kashmir, Tripura, Mizoram, Bihar, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Chhattisgarh is home to a large tribal population, diverse in location, origin, socio-cultural history, language, livelihood and level of development.

NSO 2023-24 Tier 2 Exam was held on February 11, 2024. NSO Level 2 Exam Result 2024 was declared on March 20, 2024. According to the previous NSSO (2009–2010), the hill Korwa, Birhar, Kamar, Baiga, Avujmaria and Bharia were the six primitive tribes formed in undivided Madhya Pradesh; Five of these tribes currently live in Chhattisgarh, constituting more than 80% of the tribal tribes of undivided Madhya Pradesh (Ekka, 2013).

Adivasi is a term for Schedule Tribe. The indigenous population of India is a diverse collection of ethnic and tribal groups that have indigenous communities in India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, etc. Dr. D.N. According to Majumdar, "A tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, intermarriage, no job specialization, ruled by tribal officers, genetic or otherwise, united by language or local language, accepting social distance from other tribes or castes. But without caste structure. Intolerance to the normalization of ideas from foreign sources with no disrespect, following tribal traditions, beliefs and practices, conscious of the homogeneity of ethnic and regional integration Possesses a distinct culture that sets it apart from other tribes".

Swami Dayananda Saraswathi is world famous as a great scholar of Veda Shastra, social reformer and promoter of Arya Samaj. Swamiji illuminated India's glorious past and inspired the countrymen to rise above their exploited conditions and move towards the future. Swami Dayananda Saraswathi is more famous as a social reformer than in any other field. He was the first person of this era to enact the Compulsory Education for All Act and implement it with the revolutionary declaration of equal right to education for all. Swami Dayananda's first major work towards social reform was to oppose untouchability. Swamiji believed that in the absence of proper education, the overall development of a country is not possible. He was the first Indian who preached the principles of human equality and equal opportunity for all in the modern era. A new era in the development of Indian nationalism began with the religious and social reform movements of the 19th century. During this period, the society was corrupted by evil practices such as sati-dah system, caste system, child marriage, idol worship, untouchability etc. During this period the preaching of Christian missionaries drew people's attention to Christianity and they went astray. Indifference to Hinduism. During this period, the country experienced a renaissance and various reformers improved the social and religious conditions of the country, thereby encouraging the construction of modern India.

Mahatma Gandhi's greatest gift is known as the "Wardha Scheme of Education" or "No Taalim". According to Gandhiji, purity of personal life is the essential condition for developing a proper education. According to Avinashlingam "Basic education is the last and perhaps the greatest gift of the father of our nation." T.N. According to Siquiera "The Wardha scheme was first sketched in 1937 by MK Gandhi in the Harijan newspaper published from Wardha." He dedicated his entire life in the service of motherland, in the service of humanity. However, he studied the Bible, the Gita and the Quran and came to the conclusion that the basic principles of all religions are the same. Gandhiji said about mass education that "Mass illiteracy is the sin and shame of India and must be abandoned." Gandhi focused on establishing a universal society. It is true that Gandhiji did not win the Nobel Peace Prize, but he was nominated five times between 1937 and 1948. Gandhiji wrote, His life was an

indivisible whole and all his activities were interrelated and arose out of his insatiable love for mankind. Mahatma Gandhi was a pragmatist philosopher and apostle of peace and non-violence. Gandhiji believed that every man should live a simple life and believe in high thoughts. Gandhi used fasting as a political tool, often threatening suicide if his demands were not met.

Sample Collection and Analysis of Data:

Showing the data sheet of 100 workers and forest dwellers of Kanker district,

Chhattisgarh.

71	88	89	82	85	76	86	83	82	84
81	84	84	85	76	82	79	86	85	77
90	76	83	77	71	89	83	79	86	88
86	78	69	83	87	76	87	88	74	86
82	76	74	81	74	73	86	81	82	82
81	81	79	89	85	66	86	82	87	79
80	85	82	84	90	86	80	76	86	82
71	76	90	82	84	85	87	90	84	86
87	83	81	85	89	82	84	81	86	86
87	85	79	86	79	87	86	81	76	89

Data Collected by the Research Scholar:

Table : 1

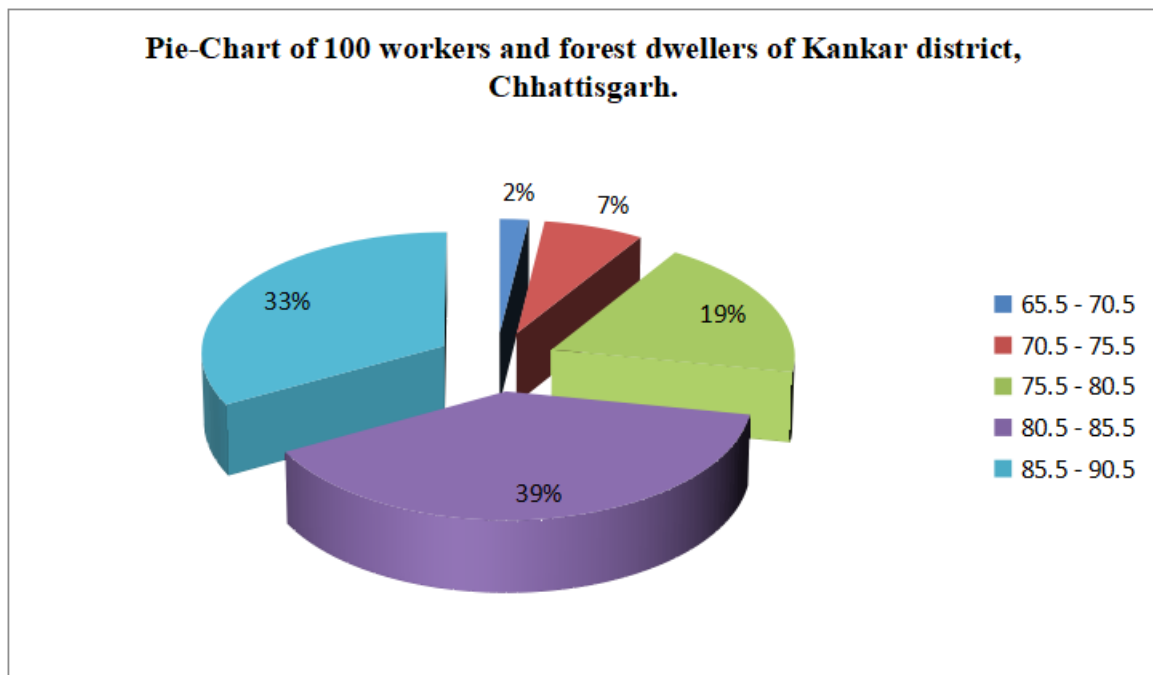
Showing the Tally of 100 workers and forest dwellers of Kanker district, Chhattisgarh.

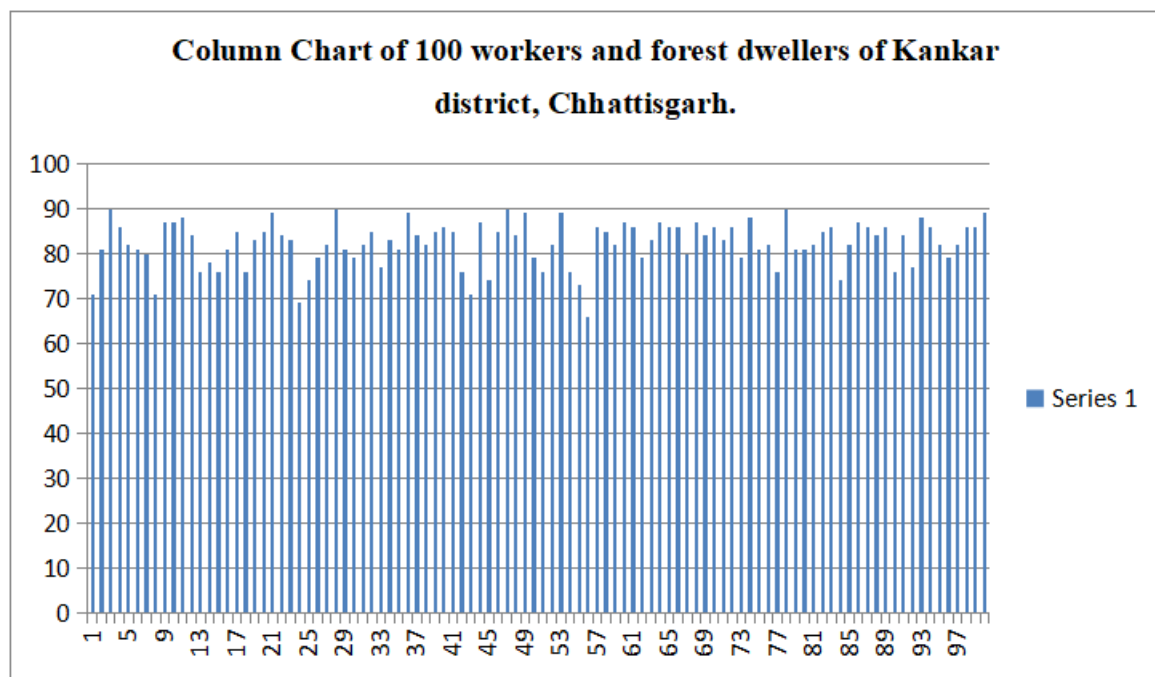
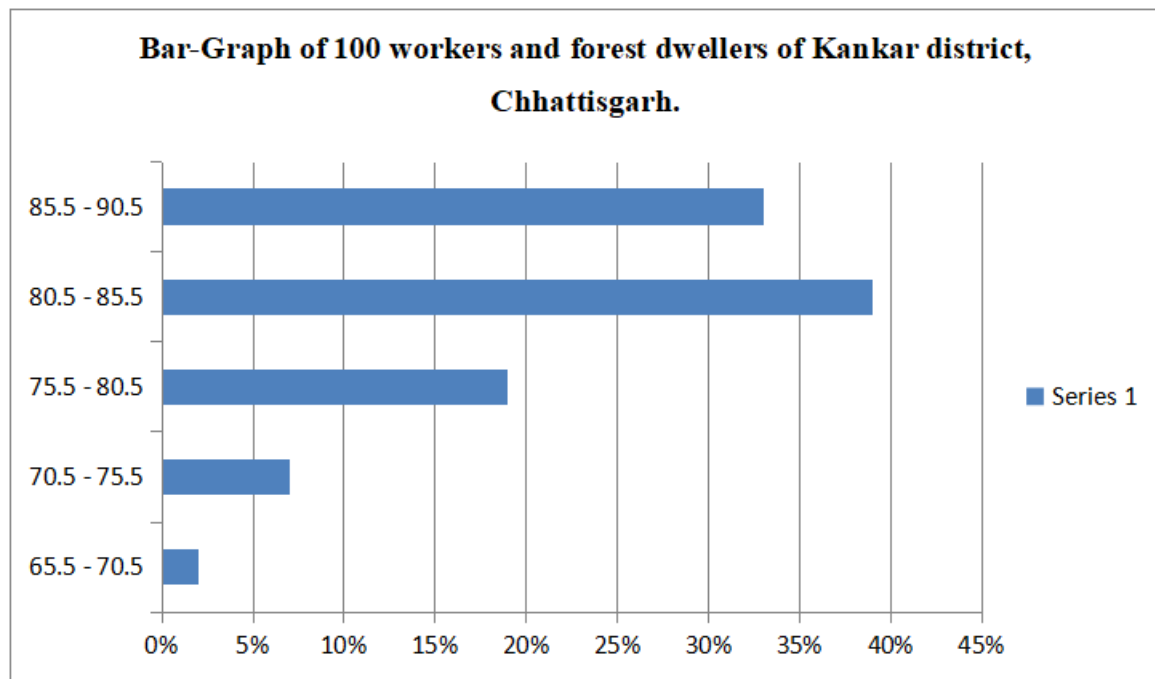
Class limit	Class boundary	Tally marks	Class Mark (xi)	Frequency (fi)
66 - 70	65.5 - 70.5		68	02
71 - 75	70.5 - 75.5		73	07
76 - 80	75.5 - 80.5		78	19
81 - 85	80.5 - 85.5		83	39
86 - 90	85.5 - 90.5		88	33
Total				100

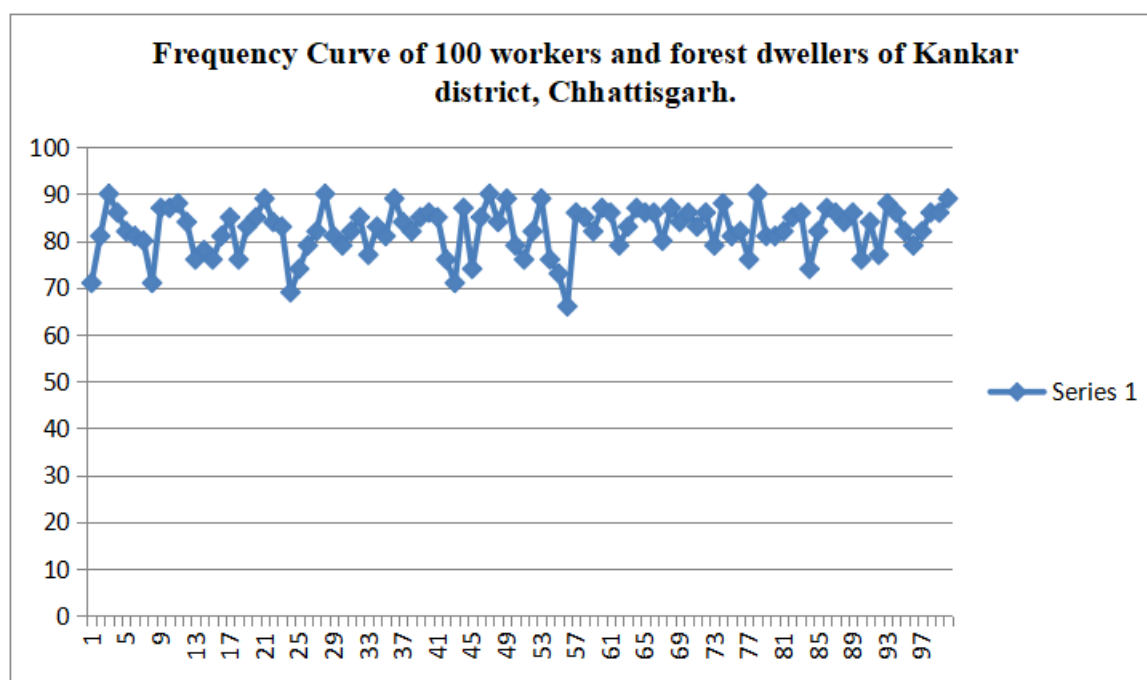
Table for Showing the Percentile in Pie Chart and Bar Graph.

Class boundary	Percentage	Degree
65.5 - 70.5	02%	7.2 ⁰
70.5 - 75.5	07%	25.2 ⁰

75.5 - 80.5	19%	68.4 ⁰
80.5 - 85.5	39%	140.4 ⁰
85.5 - 90.5	33%	118.8 ⁰
Total	100%	360 ⁰







Conclusion:

The study covers many issues that directly related with the socio-economic status of tribal community of Surguja district like their culture, social institutions, literacy rate, livelihood sources etc. A survey of remote areas in Kanker district of Chhattisgarh state revealed that most of the tribal population is still illiterate and lives below the poverty line. It was found that food habits were almost same in all the villages. Most of the villagers live in poverty as most of them live in a small and crude house. At present some houses have been paved through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The sources of earning were still limited and they were very much dependent upon forest and agriculture, having mostly small land holding, labor work and migration.

The tribal community is still dependent on moneylenders for its financing as the banking system is not functioning in the remote rural areas of the district. The asset formation was very much limited and confined to less than 2% population of the area the basic infrastructure facilities were not satisfactory. The living conditions became more critical during rainy season when connectivity of transport was very poor. In the post-independence period, the sources of drinking water in this region of India were mainly hand pumps and dug wells, but villagers suffered from drinking water shortages during the summer season. Clean drinking water is a problem in this area. Most of the tubewells are unusable or the water level drops during winters, requiring more labor to draw water.

There is a need to improve literacy, health facilities, institutions and assets development. Thus, the study has shown that in spite of many developmental programmes, the economic standards of the tribals is still very low and therefore, Accelerating the development of tribal communities directly or indirectly and its benefits to the masses therefore requires joint efforts and better coordination of government and local self-governing bodies. According to the NSSO (2009–10), there are 806.49 lakh Schedule Tribe people in India, of which 68.28 lakh are from the state of Chhattisgarh; this represents a proportion of 10.87% for India and 38.34% for Chhattisgarh. Hill Korwa is one of the five primordial tribes that still inhabit Chhattisgarh. They live largely in rural areas, mostly in hills and forests. They have a sizable portion of the population that is below the poverty line, has a high infant mortality rate,

severe malnutrition, numerous infectious illnesses, lower literacy rates, and develops at an incredibly sluggish rate. To manage growth in their communities, a different policy and administrative framework is required. A particular aspect observed during the area survey is that apart from their own occupations, tribals work as unorganized laborers in forestry, fishing and other fields. They also have expertise in producing handicrafts. If these people are given proper support, they will be able to continue their traditions and culture and contribute to the development process of the country. Majority of respondents had farming + labour as their main occupation and most of the respondents belonged to the income category of Rs 20,001 to Rs. 40,000, had small size (1 to 2 ha) of land holding and maximum number of farmers acquired credit for short term period from nationalized bank easily. Most of the respondents said that the mediators interference at the time of selling of produce in the market.

At present, India's tribal population is underdeveloped, affecting large parts of the tribal areas extending from central to northeastern contemporary India. Among Indian states, organized violence continued in parts of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha. Among other states, secessionist movements continue in West Bengal and some states. A large part of these areas are inhabited by tribals and it is the tribal civilians who are the worst affected by the conflict. Underdevelopment is certainly there and so is people's anger. Anti-India forces are always creating unrest within India and trying to break India into pieces. In this situation, the duty of citizens is to bring the illiterate, poor and malnourished tribal community back into the mainstream of national development.

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