



A Study on Issues and Challenges of Gowari Tribal Women

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Summary:

Scheduled Tribes constitute a small proportion of the total population of the country and are marginalized in many ways. The provisions made in the Constitution have brought changes in their status but still they have to face many challenges. Gowari tribal women are more hardworking than men and contribute significantly to their family income. However, their sources of income are limited. Today, atrocities on Gowari (Gondgowari) women have become a matter of concern. Crimes like dowry, female foeticide and domestic violence, including marital rape, are on the rise. Apart from these, other problems that still plague women are patriarchal oppression violence gender discrimination, lack of opportunities, extreme poverty, etc. So, we talk about issues like women emancipation and women empowerment. The objective of this theoretical paper is to explore the challenges faced by Gowari tribal women.

Key words: Gowari (Gondgowari) Scheduled Tribe Women, Challenges, Violence, issues of gender discrimination.

Introduction:

The Gowari tribal population in India is numerically a small part of the total population of the country, but a significant part of the population. As per Census 2011 data, the total population of Scheduled Tribes is 8.6% of the total population of the country. The total rural population of "Scheduled Tribes" for the first time appeared in the Constitution of India to be considered as deprived and backward to provide certain constitutional privileges and safeguards to a group of people. In the Constitution of India, Article 366 (25) defines Scheduled Tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities within or forming part of groups." which are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution.

Scheduled Tribes, which is also where "tribal" goes, meant natives. They always seemed socially and geographically isolated. Belonging to different castes with 13 cultural characteristics, speaking different languages, following different religions and spread over different ecological regions. Other processes of displacement have made them a marginalized part of society, the development of the status of the Gowari tribal tribe, like all other communities, depends on the upliftment of the status of women. But some researchers are of the opinion that tribal women enjoy a higher social status than their non-tribal counterparts and some other studies indicate a lower status for tribal women.

Objectives: -

- To ascertain the social and economic status of the women of the Gowari tribe.
- To analyze the challenges faced by the Gowari tribal women.
- What is the constitutional provision for Gowari tribal women; studying it.

Method:

It is a theoretical paper using secondary information produced by various authors and researchers. To get the necessary information, the researcher has searched for various books, journals as well as websites which are mentioned in the reference section.

Definition of Scheduled Tribes:

According to the Oxford Dictionary: - A tribe is a group of primitive people in the barbarian stage of development, who accept the authority of a chief and generally regard themselves as having a common ancestor. "

Fairchild scheduled Tribe identify some other characteristics. They are "fixed territory," "unique language," "unique culture," "simple social relations," and a collection of several groups "and blood subgroups."

Socio-economic status of Gowari tribal women:

The status of women in society depends on the social structure and type of society. The Gowari tribe is dominated by a patriarchal family structure, in which males dominate in all settings and social contexts is. The predominance of matriarchal families can be found in many tribal communities. In contrast to patriarchal societies, the status of women is more prevalent in matriarchal families. study (Mitra, 2007, Burman Roy, 2012)

The study indicates that the status of tribal women is not the same everywhere, but varies according to the tribal group and social structure. Gowari tribal women are more important than women in any other social groups because Gowari women participate in economic activities almost equally with men. Or is more hardworking than men and the family economy and income also depends on women.

Due to lack of education, Gowari tribal women have high infant mortality rate, high fertility rate, lack of awareness about diseases and health care, provision of drinking water and sanitation. In the absence of sanitation, people are suffering from chronic infections and mass-borne diseases. Malnourished children and women are more susceptible to infections and chronic diseases that can sometimes affect the brain, their health status is also related to economic and educational aspects. The lack of capacity of the Gowari tribe to participate in the industrial and economic activities of modern societies has deteriorated their living conditions. Goan women are engaged in occupations that do not generate much income, such as hunting, craft-making and agriculture, raising cow dung, making cow dung cakes, selling them, harvesting wood for fuel, picking vegetables and fruits in the forest. Industrialization and urbanization have transformed the lives of tribal people by uprooting them from their day-to-day activities and making them dependent on the vagaries of non-tribals.

Challenges faced by tribal women

Gowari tribal women face many challenges which they need to overcome to improve their status in the society. The Gowari women, along with their husbands, worked as moneylenders in the forest, herdsman, bullocks, buffaloes, goats and men as shepherds. Gowari women used to pick fruits, moha phool, char, bimba, tor from the forest, lift cow dung, for fuel, most of the Gowari tribes live in rural areas but their livelihood is neither permanent nor fixed. Therefore, they do not have a regular source of income and the family is below the poverty level. And sometimes they work as laborers. A very small or negligible number of men and women from the Gowari tribe are engaged in government services. The economic conditions of the family are related to other aspects of their life.

Lack of access to education Gowari women work outside their homes and are engaged in various activities. They work to earn money for their families. Women's work includes daily labor, agricultural work. Even small children and girls go to work with their mothers. Most of the time they do not go to school regularly or drop out of school. Even parents of very poor families do not always want to send their children to school because then there will be fewer hands to help them

in work. The influence of patriarchy is seen in the Gowari (Gondgovari) tribe. Women give whatever money they get for their work to their husbands, and husbands often spend it on things like alcohol. Household chores are performed by the female members of the family. Household chores include cooking, cleaning, washing utensils and clothes, collecting fuel for cooking. In the Gowari tribe, young girls studying at the primary level in schools hardly learn anything and they do not even study at home. The government has announced free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14, which nowadays encourages parents to send their children to schools with the hope that if their children get proper education, their condition will improve. The children are provided free uniforms, books and mid-day meals. However, the girls did not attend school. Sometimes they go to school, sometimes they do not go to school and stay at home and go to work with their mothers and help their mothers in household chores. As a result, they forget what they learned in school. Parents stop sending their children to school when they reach adolescence. Poor state of health: Lack of awareness about nutritional requirements Most of the Gowari (Gondgovari) tribal women are weak, anaemic and suffer from various diseases. Particular attention needs to be paid to pregnant women during pregnancy otherwise it will affect the health of both mother and child. Educational level, employment status, health status and decision-making ability help in measuring the status of women in the society. Women's education should be limited to employment opportunities. Women's ability to communicate with other family members and be able to convince them reflects women's decision-making ability. When decision-making ability is high, women can get a higher status in the house.

Constitutional Provisions of Tribal People: Gowari (Gondgovari) Tribe

The Constitution has given more than 20 articles on prevention and upliftment of the disadvantaged along with principles on positive discrimination and affirmative action in the context of Scheduled Tribes.

- Article 14 guarantees equal rights and opportunities to all citizens.
- Article 15 No citizen shall be discriminated against on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. Prevents discrimination on the basis.
- Article 15 (4) - Any socially and educationally To make special provision for the upliftment of backward classes
- Article 16 (4) allows the state to discriminate against any backward class of citizens. Gives power to make provision for reservation in appointments or posts, which is not adequately represented in the opinion of the State.
- Article 46 - Educational and educational institutions for weaker sections, especially Scheduled Tribes. Promotes economic interests with special attention and social injustice and protects against all forms of abuse.
- Article 275 - Promotion and administration of welfare of Scheduled Tribes. Grants-in-aid to raise the level.
- Article 332 - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of States Reservation of seats for Tribes 332, 335 stipulates that the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into account along with the maintenance of efficiency of administration in appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or a State.
- Article 244 (1) - Tribal welfare for the welfare of tribals. The establishment of communities.
- Article 22 (2) 73rd and 74th Amendment - Planning and decision making to ensure effective participation of tribal people in the process.
- Extension of the Scheduled Areas Act, 1996. Amendments to the Constitution it is extended to the scheduled areas through Panchayats. India

These constitutional provisions of the government have helped in the development and education of tribal.

Welfare programmes for tribal: -

Before independence, there were no welfare measures worth their name for the betterment of Scheduled Tribes. The educational institutions and medical centers started by the Christian missionaries in the scheduled areas with the support of the colonial regime were certainly an oasis in the desert for the tribal people. In particular, those Scheduled Tribe families who converted to Christianity were also provided with certain economic benefits such as jobs, land to cultivate and houses to live in.

Towards the implementation of constitutional and legal provisions, certain measures have been taken after independence for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. Important among them is the Integrated Tribal Development Programme. The full range of benefits given to them under the Five Year Plans is given below.

Establishment of multi-purpose cooperative societies for men and women.

- * Financial assistance for promotion of agriculture and domestic industries.
- * Land, Equipment, Seed Fertilizers, Forestry, Plantation, Animal Husbandry, Beekeeping, distribution, etc.
- * To free the tribal from the clutches of professional money lenders and traders.
- * Industries to use locally available resources. To provide financial assistance for establishment self-employment.
- * Market facilities for sale of forest produce and resources, to provide.
- * Free provision of education, educational materials and uniforms.
- * Provision of free ships, scholarships, hostels, mid-day meals etc.
- * Reservation in all levels of education and higher education including foreign scholarships. The encouragement.
- * To provide educational and health facilities in tribal areas. Scheduled To enable the tribal to take competitive examinations to provide specialized training.
- * To create awareness about health and hygiene and medicines. The free distribution.
- * Provide preventive and curative medical care.
- * Understanding their situations and emerging problems as well as this work Studying in time to include the centers of high in time.
- * Commissions to be set up to review and develop their conditions. to suggest practical ways and means. (For example, Kalelkar Commission, Smt. Renuka Rai Commission, Alwyn Commission, UN Dev Commission, Havantur Commission, Venkataswamy Commission, Chinnappa Reddy Commission, Mandal Commission, etc.)
- * Voluntary sector to adopt and develop tribal areas. To encourage and encourage good work done.
- * Developing and implementing need-based programs to do.

The conclusion:

The Gowari tribes have been victims of deprivation and exploitation. The number of people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes is not negligible in a population of more than a hundred crores. Their proportion in the general population is more or less the size of a small country like Sri Lanka in the world. Their problems cannot be ignored. Their living in inhospitable and ecologically extreme environments has helped them to remain unaffected by civilized life. Their unique problems and the uniqueness of the common problems of some farmers have attracted the attention of the state governments, as a result of which many constitutional, legal and development provisions are available to them. Recently there has been a new awareness about the inadequacy of these provisions. And it is growing, paving the way for NGOs to address the needs of Scheduled Tribes. However, there is no clear view as to whether the Scheduled Tribes should be dealt with in their own way or they should be developed at par with the general population. Both views are supported. It is a difficult task to convert the Gowari tribal into a civilized community. It's a slow process. Their cultural inertia does not allow it.

They should adopt modern ways of living. However, special privileges are likely to create awareness for better living conditions and ability to adapt gradually with civilized community.

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