

Education and Tribal Development

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ABSTRACT: In India Tribals are the oldest Inhabitants. Most of the areas inhabited by the tribals are remote and underdeveloped. The tribals live mostly in isolated villages or hamlets. A smaller portion of their population has now settled in permanent villages as well as in towns and cities. There are innumerable constraints responsible for the lower pace of the tribal development process than desired. The Tribals have been given numerous rights and concessions under various statutes of central as well as State Governments but they remain deprived of the benefits arising out of such statutory provisions due to their ignorance and apathy of enforcing agencies. There exists a lack of awareness among the tribal population about various developmental programmes launched by the Government of India and the States, resulting in their exploitation. Despite the efforts made by the Government, the benefits are not reaching the needy poor people. The basic problem is not the scarcity of resources but mismanagement. The multiplicity of the agencies which are carrying out these programmes has compounded the problem. Many times they are not able to coordinate their efforts or fail to follow up the programmes over a longer duration. Against this backdrop, the present study reviews the impact of various developmental programmes of the Central and the State Governments on the overall development of tribals. This paper attempts to highlight the different Educational Welfare programmes targets and achievement's Undertaken by the ITDP.

KEYWORDS: Tribe Development, Education, Finance, employment, Tribal Sub-Plan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The tribals constitute a significant portion of the Indian population. The development of an economy is positively related to the tribals - their social, cultural, and economic development. The development of an economy links its past heritage, with the present. In this chapter, an attempt has been made to define the tribes and to establish their significant position in India (Naik, July 2014). At present Scheduled tribes (ST) constitute about 8% of the Indian total population. 573 Scheduled Tribes are living in different parts of the country, having their language, which is different from the one most spoken in the state where they live. According to the 2001 census, there are more than 270 such languages in India and the tribal population in India is 74.6 million. There were 16 million ST children (10.87 million of 6-11 years and 5.12 million 11-14 years) as of March 2001, out of the total child population in India of about 193 million in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Education of ST children is considered important not only because of the Constitutional obligation but also as a crucial input for the total development of tribal communities (Bindu, 2014).

The term "development" indicates the overall improvement in the quality of life. However, development in tribal regions has remained a challenge since time immemorial. The anthropological school of thought about tribal development says that any development for tribal communities should be along the lines of their genius and that programmes implemented in tribal

areas should have a 'tribal touch' or 'tribal bias' (Taradatt, 2001).

The battle of isolation and assimilation has affected tribal communities, thus obstructing the implementation of tribal development programmes. It was understood that the progress of social development can be observed in the form of empowerment, equitable distribution of income and wealth, or in the broader context of socialization of natural resources, which can be possible only with the involvement of tribals in project formulation and implementation by working through their traditional system. The present tribal development process gives a completely different scenario; instead of involving tribals in the planning and implementation of development programmes, they are rather blamed for the failure of developmental schemes and programmes. The concern remains within the administrative system itself; the multiplicity and complexity of the administrative machinery help only in confusing innocent tribals. For example, tribal development schemes and poverty alleviation projects, which are certainly implemented by the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP) (Taradatt, 2001).

The needy tribal communities who fail to have access to development programmes give an open space for non-tribal communities to dominate the government machinery in tribal areas, and not only feel bitter about the various welfare programmes designed for tribals but also get into an exploitative relationship with the local traders, contractors, and police. This results in benefitting a handful of

people rather than reaching the mass population. While tribals preserve the natural resources as life-sustaining forces, the outlook of non-tribals is one of utilitarian and short-term commercial exploitation. This disregard for tribal nature symbiosis causes not only a threat to tribal survival but also leads to the depletion of resources in tribal regions, thus affecting nature and the environment. (Taradatt, 2001). In this paper, I have tried to study the impact of Education development programmes and schemes implemented by the Integrated Tribal Development Programme (ITDP), i.e., Admission to Reputable schools for ST meritorious students, Pre-metric Scholarship, Post-metric scholarship, Provision of Cash Incentives Schemes, Constriction of Residential school buildings, Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings, Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools, Book bank schemes, Financial Incentive to PVTG Students. The findings are based on the Secondary source of Data from the Economic Survey of Karnataka from 2015-2020.

2. The present study has the following objects,

- To study the progress of education status of tribes through the tribal development programme.
- To analyze the Cause, effect, and achievement of the Tribal Development Programme in the study area.

3. Methodology

The present study is based on secondary data. The secondary data source was collected from Government records, annual reports, various websites, and relevant statistical reports. For the analysis process, the percentage method and mean values were used.

The present study is being made to analyze tribal development programmes for education conducted during 2015-16 to 2018-19. The study

provides information on educational programmes as

- i. Admission for reputed schools
- ii. Pre-metric scholarship
- iii. Post metric scholarship
- iv. Cash Incentives Schemes
- v. Constriction of Residential school buildings
- vi. Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings
- vii. Maintains of Morarji Desai Residential Schools
- viii. Book bank schemes

Those are taken for the analysis. The sample was taken from the year 2015-16 to 2018-2019* to find the target and achievement of tribal development program special reference to the education sector.

4. Results and

To progress productive endowments and exchange right among the Schedule Tribe households, the government has been executing several programmes in social and economic fields.

- Department of Schedule Tribes welfare
- Karnataka Maharshi Valmiki Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation.

4.1 Admission to Reputable schools for ST meritorious students

The government provides free quality educations for meritorious tribal students studying in 5th Standard and above are given admission in reputed residential schools. The government will bear all types of fees and maintenance charges. Details are provided in below Table.01

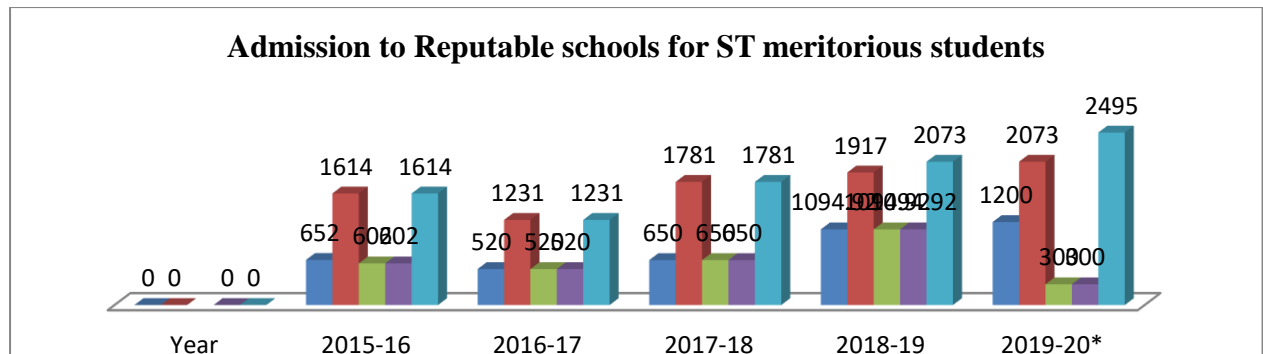
Table.01 Target and achievement of Admission to Reputable schools for ST meritorious students

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	652.00	1614	602.00	602.00	1614	92	100
2016-17	520.00	1231	520.00	520.00	1231	100	100
2017-18	650.00	1781	650.00	650.00	1781	100	100
2018-19	1094.92	1917	1094.92	1094.92	2073	100	108
2019-20*	1200.00	2073	300.00	300.00	2495	25	120

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

Table.01 and Graph 0.1 shows that the target and achievement of reputable schools for ST meritorious student. Here there is a significant increase in targets and also its achievement.

Graph.01 Graphical representation of target and achievement of admission to reputable schools



4.2 Pre-metric Scholarship

For the Reduction of Dropout rate from school and Educational progression Pre-metric Scholarships will be provided for tribal students. Rs. 1000/- for 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1150/- for 6th to 7th, Rs. 1250/- is for 8th Standard will be provided annually.

For tribal girl students Rs. 1150/- for 1st to 5th standard, Rs. 1250/- for 6th to 7th Standard, Rs. 1350/- for the 8th standard will be sanctioned annually. The Achievement of Pre-metric Scholarship details are been provided in the below Table.02

Table.02 Pre-metric Scholarship

(Rs. in Lakhs)

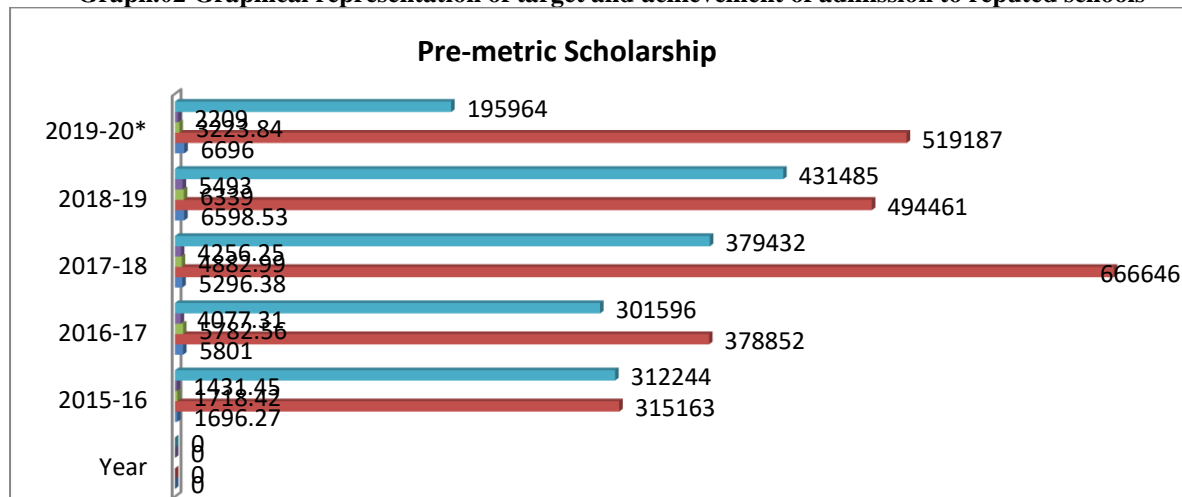
Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1696.27	315163	1718.42	1431.45	312244	84	99
2016-17	5801.00	378852	5782.56	4077.31	301596	70	80
2017-18	5296.38	666646	4882.99	4256.25	379432	80	57
2018-19	6598.53	494461	6339.00	5493.00	431485	83	87
2019-20*	6696.00	519187	3223.84	2209.00	195964	33	38

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

Table.02 and Graph.02 show that the target and achievement of Pre-metric Scholarship for ST meritorious student. Here there is a

significant increase in targets and also its achievement.

Graph.02 Graphical representation of target and achievement of admission to reputed schools



4.3 Post-metric scholarship

Those who are pursuing Post-metric education including specialized courses financial assistance will be provided for tribal students whose income is below 2.5 lakhs. This is Central Sector Scheme

(CSS) executed to encourage the tribal students to pursue a college education. Achievement of Post-metric Scholarship details will be provided in the below Table. 03

Table.03 Post-metric scholarship

(Rs. in Lakhs)

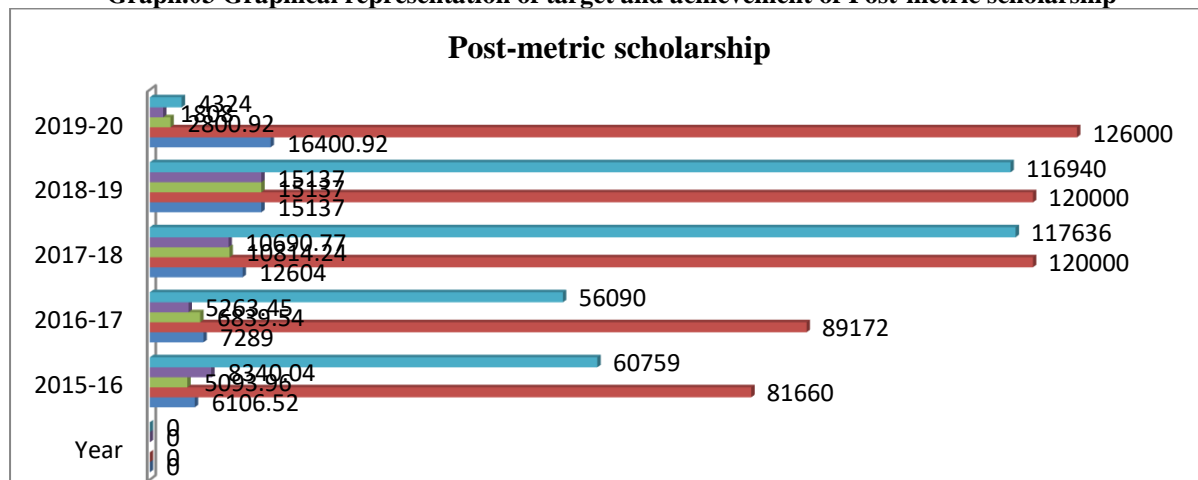
Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	6106.52	81660	5093.96	8340.04	60759	137	74
2016-17	7289.00	89172	6839.54	5263.45	56090	77	63
2017-18	12604.00	120000	10814.24	10690.77	117636	85	98
2018-19	15137.00	120000	15137.00	15137.00	116940	100	97

2019-20	16400.92	126000	2800.92	1808.00	4324	11	3
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Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

Table.03 and Graph.03 show that the significant increase in targets and also its target and achievement of Post-metric Scholarship achievement. for ST meritorious student. Here there is a

Graph.03 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Post-metric scholarship



4.4 Provision of Cash Incentives Schemes

Since 2009-10 cash incentive Scheme has been begun for the continuation of college education of tribal students. Those who are secured more than 60% cash incentive will Provide Rs.7000/- and

those who are Secured with more than 75% cash incentive will Provide Rs.15,000/- in SSLC examination. The Achievement Details are in the below table.04

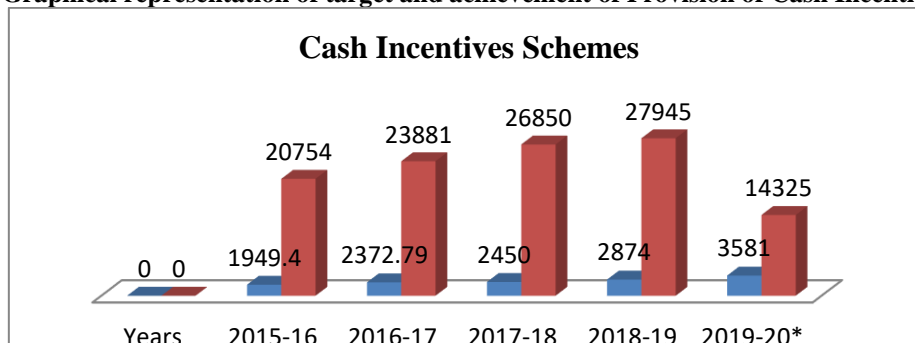
4.4 Table.04 Provision of Cash Incentives Schemes (Rs. in Lakhs)

Years	Achievements	
	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1949.40	20754
2016-17	2372.79	23881
2017-18	2450.00	26850
2018-19	2874.00	27945
2019-20*	3581.00	14325

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

Table.04 and Graph.04 show that the Incentives Schemes. Here there is a significant target and achievement of Provision of Cash increase in targets and also its achievement.

Graph.04 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Provision of Cash Incentives Schemes



4.5 Constriction of Residential school buildings

For the construction of residential school buildings and other infrastructures like Morarji Desai residential School and Kittur rani chanamma

residential School will get financial assistance. It aims to encourage educational development in the tribal community. The Progress and achievement over the year in below table.05

Table.05 Constriction of Residential school buildings (Rs. in Lakhs)

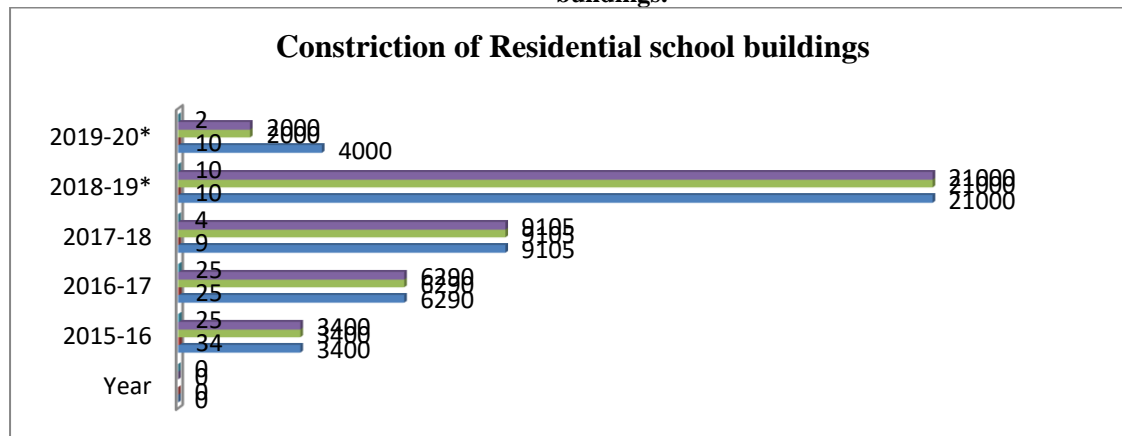
Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achivement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	3400.00	34	3400.00	3400.00	25	100	74

2016-17	6290.00	25	6290.00	6290.00	25	100	100
2017-18	9105.00	9	9105.00	9105.00	4	100	44
2018-19*	21000.00	10	21000.00	21000.00	10	100	100
2019-20*	4000.00	10	2000.00	2000.00	2	50	20

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

Table.05 and Graph.05 show that the significant increase in targets and also its target and achievement of the Constriction of achievement. Residential school buildings. Here there is a

Graph.05 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Constriction of Residential school buildings.



4.6 Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings

Department and financially assisted by the central government under the central sector scheme (CSS) has been implemented for to provide basic

facilities to tribal inmates of hostel and ashram school s, buildings are being constructed for instructions which are in a rented building. The progress in target and achievement is in the bellow the table.06

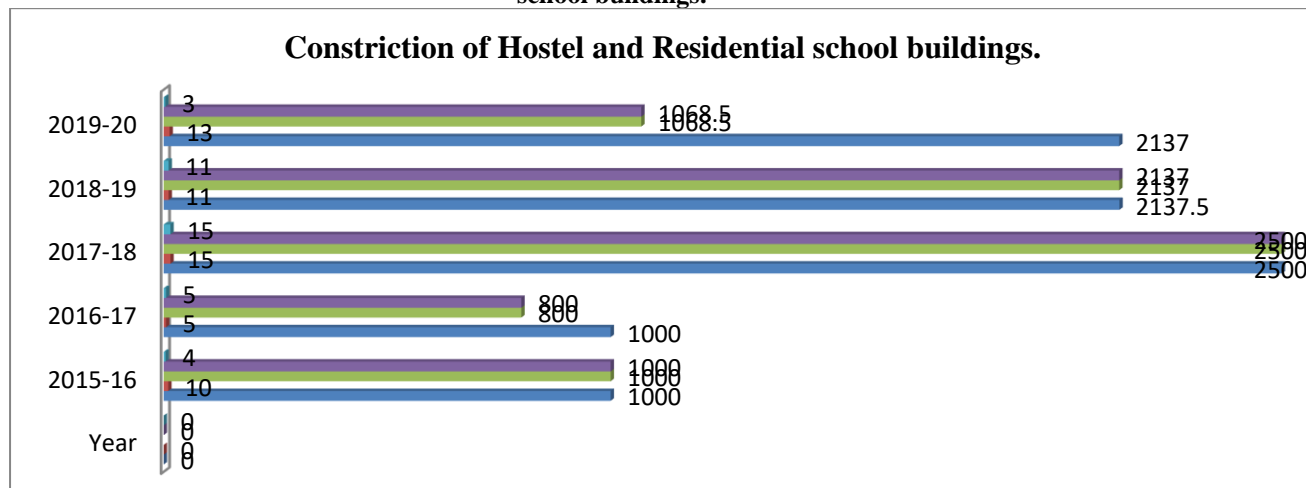
Table.06 Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings (Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	1000.00	10	1000.00	1000.00	4	100	40
2016-17	1000.00	5	800.00	800.00	5	80	100
2017-18	2500.00	15	2500.00	2500.00	15	100	100
2018-19	2137.50	11	2137.00	2137.00	11	100	100
2019-20	2137.00	13	1068.50	1068.50	3	50	23

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019 -20(*upto November 2019)

Table.06 and Graph.06 show that the significant increase in targets and also its target and achievement of Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings. Here there is a

Graph.06 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Constriction of Hostel and Residential school buildings.



4.7 Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

Residential schools like Morarji Desai Residential schools provide basic facilities for the

maintenance and expenditure for the first year of their establishment. For the progress, target and achievement details are in the Table.07

Table.07 Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools

(Rs. in Lakhs)

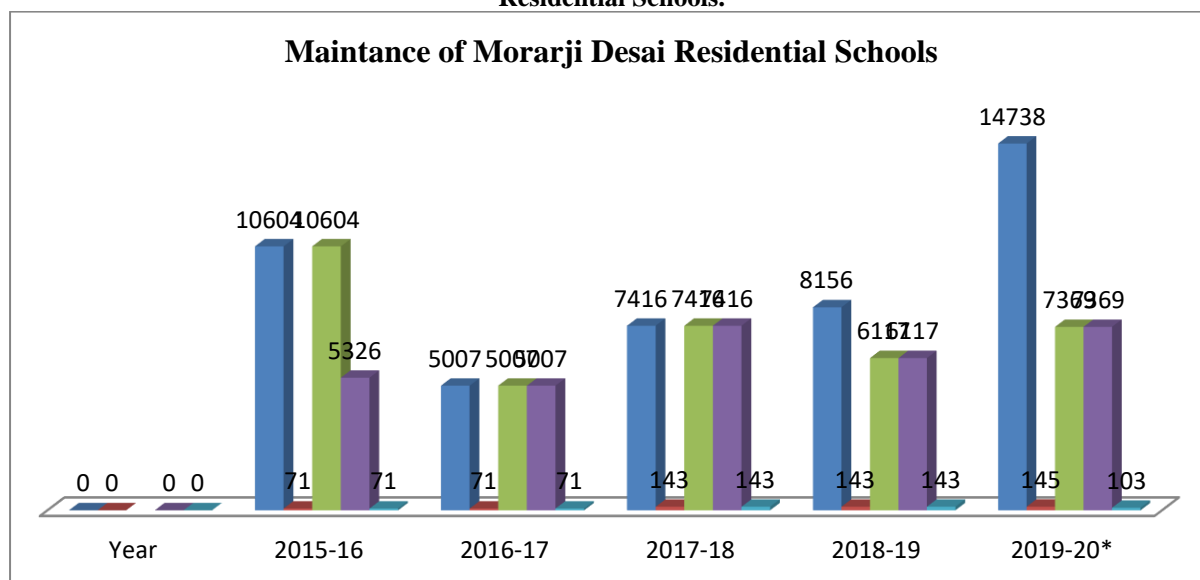
Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	10604.00	71	10604.00	5326.00	71	51	100
2016-17	5007.00	71	5007.00	5007.00	71	100	100
2017-18	7416.00	143	7416.00	7416.00	143	100	100
2018-19	8156.00	143	6117.00	6117.00	143	75	100
2019-20*	14738.00	145	7369.00	7369.00	103	50	71

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2019-20 (*upto November 2019)

4.7 Table.07 and Graph.07 show that the target and achievement of Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools. Here there is a

significant increase in targets and also its achievement.

Graph.07 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Maintenance of Morarji Desai Residential Schools.



4.8 Book bank schemes

Book bank scheme has implemented by ZillaPanchayat at the district level for Tribal students Who are pursuing professional courses

such as Medical, engineering, agriculture, veterinary, law, etc., Among them who can't afford expensive books. These scheme progress details are in Table.08

Table.08 Book Bank Scheme

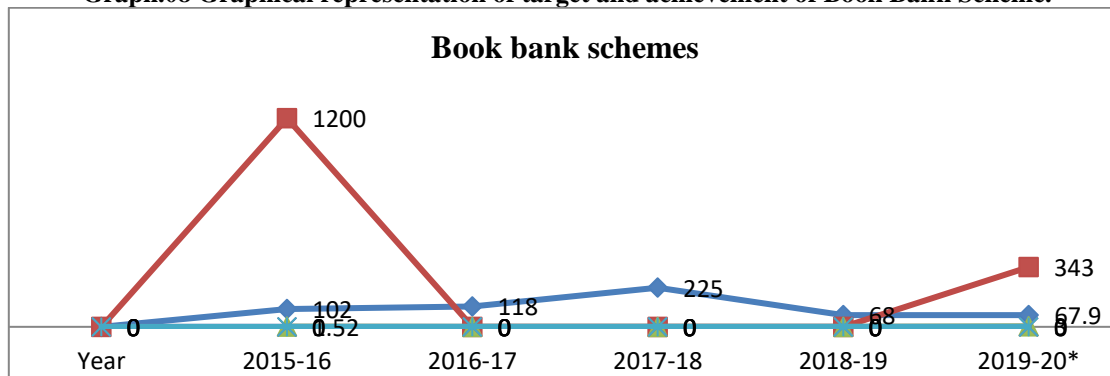
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Target		Amount released	Achievement		% of Achievement	
	Financial	Physical		Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical
2015-16	102.00	1200	1.52	0	0	0	0
2016-17	118.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
2017-18	225.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
2018-19	68.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
2019-20*	67.90	343	3.00	0.00	0	0	0

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2018-19 (*upto November 2018)

Table.08 and Graph.08 show that the target and achievement of the Book Bank Scheme.

Here there is a significant increase in targets and also its achievement.

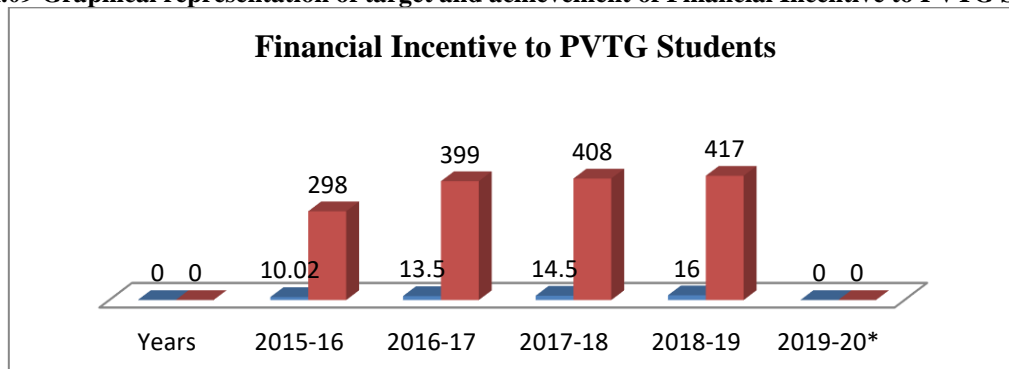
Graph.08 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Book Bank Scheme.**4.9 Financial Incentive to PVTG Students:**

Financial assistance of Rs.2500 and Rs.5000 will be Provided for the PVTG students who completed the 7th standard and

10th students examination respectively in the first attempt itself. The progress of the scheme during the last three years is given in Table.09

Years	Achievement	
	Financial	Physical
2015-16	10.02	298
2016-17	13.50	399
2017-18	14.50	408
2018-19	16.00	417
2019-20*	0.00	0

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2018-19 (*upto November 2019)

Graph.09 Graphical representation of target and achievement of Financial Incentive to PVTG Students.**4.8 CONCLUSION**

The tribal are still found to be leading a vulnerable life inflicted with poverty and indebtedness. The focus of tribal development is ensuring enabling ecosystem of equal opportunities for education, health, and livelihood and to promote sustainable development of the tribal community preserving the unique identities and culture of these communities. Various education development programme are been implemented by the government for the welfare of the tribal community to upgrade their education skill level. The main objective of the programme is to make development in enrolment and retention in an education institution, also to reduce the dropout rate, to increase in Higher education, and to increase the representation in Government Jobs & technical Jobs. Hence it clears that the government took many

initiations in the welfare of the tribal community at Education Level. Though governmental schemes have been targeted at their upliftment as the overall analysis shows their absorption still is satisfactory.

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