

A Study on Educational Schemes for Tribal Education in India

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Abstract: *The aim of this paper is to understanding tribal education schemes and their educational progress, the tribal educational scheme and policies for tribes how to improvement in tribal educational status, its implemented impact on tribal education levels. The India is highly concentrated on tribes after Africa. The large amount has been expenditure on tribal education through various educational schemes for tribal account of most backward and marginalized section is considered to be the tribal community in case of many issues such as poverty, migration, health, education and child malnutrition. Tribal are demographical status is 8.6% of the total population (2011 census). The importance of education as an agency of modernization as well as a source of employment has long been realized in our national plans for tribal welfare. The contribution of government in tribal education through educational schemes and polices. The study is also highlighting the issues for educational backwardness empowerment of scheduled tribes through educational schemes upliftments life of tribal students. This paper is going to highlights on programmes and schemes for promotion of education among tribes in India.*

Keywords: Tribal, Tribal Education, Tribal education schemes and scholarships

1. Introduction

The India is largest portion of tribes after Africa. The importance of education as an agency of modernization as well as a source of employment has long been realized in our national plans for tribal welfare. The education system is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. An inclusive education system ensures that no child loses any opportunity to learn and excel because of the circumstances of birth or background. Many schemes are implemented with specific target of uplifting the education amongst tribal communities. This is means tribal a highly privileged group across the country. There are many an issues of tribal during the acquisition education across the country. Educational is very crucial role in human development and solution of problems. There are many schemes specially made for tribal to raises educational level of tribal across the country. Tribal are acquiring education before them various issues and challenges and discriminatory treatment to tribal .Tribal is consider and form viewpoint very deprived from education in our country. The central and state government has been taking efforts to raises educational level of tribal across the country through implementation of different educational schemes. Its efforts seen that in presents little impact and changes in enrollment in higher education, at primary level enrollment is very poor its seen in many government reports. There are many hindrances to tribal while acquiring education, educational schemes are playing important role in tribal students are tend changes at school and colleges. The current education policy 2020 is changes nature of education its very helps to inclusive development of students. There is no doubt that definitely positive impact of this on tribal students. The schemes are playing important role in raise and participation level of tribes from primary to higher education. Therefore, promote to tribal education government has launched several scholarship at primary and higher education. There are several centrally and state sponsored schemes for this purpose of enrich education tribal.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs implements various schemes for development of Scheduled Tribe dominated areas. This Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing various schemes relating to education, health, and economic empowerment etc in the Scheduled Tribe dominated areas of the country.

2. Objectives of the study

- 1) To understand the concept of tribes.
- 2) To know the status of tribal education in India.
- 3) To study the educational schemes and polices for tribal education in India.

3. Research Methodology

The current paper is based on secondary data. The study is understands the educational scheme for tribal education in India and analyze the current status of tribal by the educational schemes in tribal areas. Various reports of national and international agencies on tribal education are searched to collect data for current study information is collected from different authentic websites, journals and e-contents relating to impact tribal education system of India.

Educational schemes, scholarships and fellowships for Tribal Students in India

The main intention of this scheme is that to promoted to tribal students and overcome on the obstacles during the acquiring the education these are detailed discuss as follows. The schemes are an essential for economical supported to students during the acquiring education.

- 1) **Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS):** It is a central sector scheme introduced in the year 1997-98 to provide quality education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students (Class 6th to 12th) in remote areas through residential schools. As on date, 690 which 401 are Functional and 289 are non Functional. schools have been sanctioned by the Ministry.

- 2) **Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India:** Under this scheme, funds are released to States to enable them to meet the cost of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State for the purpose of promoting welfare of Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.
- 3) **National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students:** The scheme provides financial assistance or pursuing M.Phil and PhD in Universities and for perusing graduate and post graduate courses in top 246 Institutes like IIT/AIIMS etc.
- 4) **National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) to the ST Students for Studies Abroad:** Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to 20 ST students every year for pursuing post-doctorate fellowships in higher studies abroad.
- 5) **Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes:** Ministry has been funding Voluntary Organizations (VOs) including Non-Governmental Voluntary Organizations (NGOs) working in tribal Hilly, remote and border areas for projects in Education, Health and Livelihood.
- 6) **Venture Capital Fund (VCF) for Scheduled Tribes:** From the year 2022-23, the scheme of 'Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Tribes' (VCF-ST) has been taken up by the Ministry with a corpus fund of ₹50.00 crore for a period of five years for promoting entrepreneurship/start-up projects by ST youth.
- 7) **Pre-Matric Scholarship:** Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to ST students studying in classes IX and X.
- 8) **Post Matric Scholarship:** Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme under which financial assistance is provided to ST students studying beyond class X.
- 9) **Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRI):** This scheme aims to strengthen TRIs to carry out research, documentation, training and capacity building activities and serve as a knowledge hub catering to overall tribal development. Tribal museums are also established under this scheme.
- 10) **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs):** This scheme adopts a habitat level development approach to improve the quality of life through intervention in housing, drinking water, education and health services, livelihood support, and cultural aspects. Fifth Five Year Plan. Along with core economic sectors, elementary education has been accorded priority in the tribal sub-Plan approach. Elementary education is considered important, not only because of constitutional obligation, but as a crucial input for total development of tribal. These schemes are certainly benefited to promote tribal women education.
- 11) **Post-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students:** This scheme was introduced to encourage the ST students pursuing Post-Matriculation, in professional, technical as well as non-professional courses in various recognized institution by providing them financial support. The students pursuing such courses are also eligible for an annual allowance of Rs. 1200/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees. Students having family income not more than Rs.2,50,000 per year, are entitled for this scheme. This scheme is in operation since 1944-1945, and implemented by state government and UTs administration with 100% central assistance. Hostel for ST students girls' and boys': A plan for providing hostel accommodation for ST girls" was started during third five years plan period and for the boys" this programme was launched in 1989-1990 and both these schemes merged in 10th five year plan. Aim of this scheme is to facilitate hostel accommodation to the peripheral ST students who are unable to pursue their education due to their financial condition and location of their residence.
- 12) **Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme (RGNF):** RGNF was introduced in the year 2005-2006 with the objective to encourage the students belonging to ST community to pursue higher education such as M.Phil and Ph.D by providing them financial assistance. University Grant Commission (UGC) took the responsibility to implement this scheme on the behalf of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- 13) **Vocational Training Center in Tribal Areas:** Aim of this scheme is to develop the skill of ST students depending on their qualification and present market trends. This vocational training would enable them to get suitable employment or enable them to become self sufficient.
- 14) **National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for ST:** This scheme provides financial support to those meritorious tribal students who wish to pursue their studies in abroad (Masters, Doctorate, Post-Doctorate) in specified field of Engineering, Technology, and Science.
- 15) **Scheme of Top Class Education for ST Students:** A scheme of scholarship was introduced by Ministry of Tribal affairs in 2007-2008 to encourage brilliant students of tribal community for continuing their study at degree or post-degree level.
- 16) **Ashram School in Tribal Sub-Plan Area:** This scheme was started in 1990-1991 with a view to provide education with residential facility to ST students. Tribal Research Institute: Fourteen Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Book Bank: In order to reduce A Brief Review on Tribal Education in India *Corresponding Author: Dr. B. R. Prasad Reddy 48 | Page dropout rate among ST students from professional institutes/ universities, funds are allotted for purchase of books under this scheme.
- 17) **Coaching for ST:** Under this scheme free coaching classes are provided to ST students to enhance their skill and capabilities for various competitive examinations, so that they can compete with main stream students in all competitive examinations.

- 18) **Establishments of new Eklavya Model School:** Central government has announced on 6 December, 2019 announced that 400 Eklavya Model residential schools will be setup across the nation's tribal belts by as soon as 2022. In this context it is underlined that network of Eklavya Model schools are being built to provide students from tribal areas access to modern sports facilities.
- 19) Central Ministry of tribal welfare has provided various fellowships in regard to M. Phil and Ph. D Scholar for higher education.
- 20) Tribal Research Institute is playing an important role in tribal education across the country. There are fourteen Tribal research institutes in India which are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Its main an act of this research institute is to collect information for the errors in the learning of STs and take appropriate measures to address them and promote tribal education.
4. **Conclusion**
- Thus, it can be concluded that, the education is pivotal role and it's proved that development of society. The educational schemes have been actively take up role in raises educational status of tribal students. Education schemes and scholarships have been positive impact and promoted to tribal students towards the education. The present status of tribal education is certainly changes in comparatively in last decade. The central and state government has been taking initiatives to implement various educational schemes and programmed from primary to higher education in our country. Educational scheme is certainly changes in education level of tribal it's appearing through the government reports. But, in comparatively non tribes their educational participation is very low, to enriches tribal education need to proper awareness among tribal about educational schemes in tribal areas. The study is precisely understand the how is government takes efforts to implement educational schemes for tribal students, today some tribes are not in mainstream having problems of superstition, illiteracy and poverty. So need to reached at theme those tribes still inhabitant in remote areas which is there is not any basic facilities reached at theme its display read and watch through televisions news about in tribal areas, an absence of basic facilities and day by day properly seen that positives changes has been occurred in tribal areas about education in comparatively in last decade. The education is very helpful with schemes for tribal education development
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