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## A PERSPECTIVES STUDY ON STATUS OF SCHEDULED TRIBES EDUCATION: ANDHRA PRADESH

**Dr. Ravindra. Kosari**

UGC-PDF- Scholar, Department of Economics, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam,  
Andhra Pradesh.

### ABSTRACT

*The Government of India has recognized this group as a historically disadvantaged population, and thus after independence, the government scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and development. UNICEF reported that around 7.57 million children who are 5 to 10 years old never attend school in South Asia, and 25.29 million children should study in secondary education but they does not in school at all. The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.39 lakhs constituting about 5.53% of the total population of the State. There are (194) Hostels, (335) Ashram Schools, (2036) Government Primary Schools and (168) Post Matric Hostels are functioning under the control of Tribal Welfare Department. Mess charges for the boarders were enhanced from Rs 475/- to Rs 750/- (for III to VII) and Rs 535/- to Rs 850/- (for VIII to X). Government is providing Pre Matric & Post Matric Scholarships to eligible ST candidates as an incentive to pursue their studies to reduce the dropout rates. English medium was opened in (47) residential schools, (36) Residential Jr. Colleges, (12) Mini-Gurukulam are functioning. In addition to this, there are (2) Schools of Excellence and (6) Jr. Colleges of Excellence are also functioning with a long term objective of equipping the students to secure admissions in IIT, NIT etc., (43) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been started from 2007-08 onwards. In Asia situation is not different from other developing countries. A study in India researcher found the reasons of students' school dropouts, In India due to financial problems and expenses dropout rate is high. So students drop out their school to fulfill their financial needs. Another reason of students' dropouts is that some parents are not interested in education for their children in the selective study area of Andhra Pradesh.*

**KEYWORDS:** Children's, disadvantaged, functioning, Mini-Gurukulam.

### I. INTRODUCTION

The Government of India has recognized this group as a historically disadvantaged population, and thus after independence, the government scheduled the tribal groups in the Constitution and provided special provisions for their welfare and development. According to the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order 1950 lists, there are around 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule. The Constitution of India has recognized 645 tribal communities that have developed their own unique culture; language; dress

and recreation; food habit; health seeking behavior; economic activities; and religion, highlighting the importance of the tribal policies for social and economic development to be group-specific or region-specific, rather than generalized uniform policies.

According to 2011 Census Data, 8.6% of India's total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (STs), and the majority of them reside in rural areas (90%), mostly in remote and inhospitable areas such as near forests and hills. Due to the nature of tribal communities' habitation in forests and hilly tracts, this

population has remained beyond the realm of the general development process, resulting in widening gaps in infrastructure and development facilities.

**II. METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVES:**

In the study was a theoretical research paper, where I collect the secondary information produced by different authors and a researcher has been used. For obtaining necessary information, various books, journals as well as websites have been explored by the researcher. The main objectives of this paper are -To find out the social and economic status of tribes in Andhra Pradesh, to analyze the challenges faced by

tribes. And To suggest some strategies for handling the challenges faced by Tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

**III. DISCUSSIONS OF THE STUDY OF AREA**

**A. Demographic Profile:**

According to 2011 Census Data, 8.6% of India's total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (STs), and the majority of them reside in rural areas (90%), mostly in remote and inhospitable areas such as near forests and hills. Due to the nature of tribal communities' habitation in forests and hilly tracts, this population has remained beyond the realm of the general development process, resulting in widening gaps in infrastructure and development facilities.

**Table1: Tribal population in India**

Census year	Total population (million)	Scheduled tribe (Million)	Proportion of ST Population
1961	439.2	30.1	6.9
1671	547.9	38.0	6.9
1981	665.3	51.6	7.8
1991	838.6	67.8	8.1
2001	1028.6	84.3	8.2
2011	1210.8	104.3	8.6

Source: (census of India 2011 report).

**B. Characteristic of scheduled Tribe:**

- a) Indications of primitive traits;
- b) Distinctive culture;
- c) Shyness of contact with the community at large;
- d) Geographical isolation; and
- e) Backwardness

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 characterized by:-

- a) Pre-agriculture level of technology
- b) Stagnant or declining population
- c) Extremely low literacy
- d) Subsistence level of economy

**B. Educational status of tribes:**

**Table 1: Literacy Rate (LR) of Total and ST Population during 1961-2011**

Category/census year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total population	28.3	34.45	43.57	52.21	64.84	72.99
Scheduled tribes	8.53	11.30	16.35	29.60	47.10	58.96
Gap	19.77	18.15	19.88	22.61	18.28	14.03

(Source from: census 2011).

The Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs While the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011. LR increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population.

**IV.GOVERNMENT PROVISIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBES EDUCATION:**

**a. Tribal Welfare Department:**

The tribal population of Andhra Pradesh according to 2011 Census is 27.39 lakhs constituting about 5.53% of the total population of the State. Scheduled area with 38 Mandals, 4737 villages spread over in Srikakulam, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and West Godavari districts. There are

34 ST communities living in the State. Of the 27.39 Lakh tribal population, 10.54 Lakh are found in the above mentioned (5) districts.

Tribal Welfare department is committed to over all development of Scheduled Tribes in the State through:

1. Promoting and developing education among STs and thereby improvement of literacy among STs.
2. Assisting ST families below poverty line for their economic Development.
3. Ensuring effective implementation of constitutional safeguards to STs in the State in general and the STs in the scheduled areas in particular and to safeguard their interests from exploitation and strive to their overall development.

The Government has accorded high priority for accelerated development of tribal's by implementing socio economic development programs focusing is on education, infrastructure creation and skill development schemes

**b. Educational Institutions:**

1. There are (194) Hostels, (335) Ashram Schools, (2036) Government Primary Schools and (168) Post Matric Hostels are functioning under the control of Tribal Welfare Department.
2. During 2017-18, 1,67,709 students were admitted in these institutions. Mess charges for the boarders were enhanced from Rs 475/- to Rs 750/- (for III to VII) and Rs 535/- to Rs 850/- (for VIII to X).

It also proposed to provide funds for maintenance of all Tribal Welfare Institutions by the Engineering Wing of Tribal Welfare Department. An

amount of Rs.144.91 Cr. is provided in the budget Plan towards Diet and other maintenance charges of these institutions.

**c. Scholarships:**

Government is providing Pre Matric & Post Matric Scholarships to eligible ST candidates as an incentive to persue their studies to reduce the dropout rates. Disbursement of scholarships is being done online up to last mile through e-pass portal. An amount of Rs. 60.00 Crs is provided for Post Matric Scholarships (RTF Rs. 30.00 Crs + MTF Rs. 30.00 Crs) and Rs. 15.00 Crs for Pre Matric Scholarships.

**d. Residential schools for Tribes**

1. APTW Residential Educational Institutions Society (Gurukulam) was established in 1999 to impart quality education to ST students. There are (136) institutions functioning under the control of Gurukulam, which includes (4) Ekalavya Model Residential Schools also. (44,000) students were admitted in these institutions.
2. English medium was opened in (47) residential schools, (36) Residential Jr. Colleges, (12) Mini-Gurukulam are functioning. In addition to this, there are (2) Schools of Excellence and (6) Jr. Colleges of Excellence are also functioning with a long term objective of equipping the students to secure admissions in IIT, NIT etc., (43) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been started from 2007-08 onwards. Further, Gurukulam has drawn up education manual, classroom calendar and syllabus schedule for the educational institutions.

**Table2: District wise literacy rate among ST population.**

District	Total	Male literacy%	Female literacy%	Total literacy	%
Anantapur	154,127	57.4	39.0	74,192	48.1
Chittoor	159,165	51.4	40.0	72,775	45.7
East Godavari	213,195	52.5	43.0	101,638	47.7
Guntur	247,089	47.5	32.4	99,018	40.1
Krishna	132,464	53.2	40.5	62,162	46.9
Kurnool	82,831	56.0	38.5	39,272	47.4
Prakasam	151,145	45.8	34.7	60,915	40.3
SPS Nelloor	285,997	40.0	34.3	106,411	37.2
Srikakulam	166,118	56.2	39.1	78,835	47.5
Visakhapatnam	618,500	48.2	30.2	241,582	39.1
Vizianagaram	235,556	48.5	34.0	96,700	41.1
West Godavari	109,072	53.8	47.1	54,968	50.4
YSR kadapa	75,886	48.9	34.2	31,642	41.7
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>1,120,110</b>	<b>42.6</b>

Source: ( statistical abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2015.GoAP.)

Above the table represent the table is ST literacy of male is 49.9 per cent, lest literacy in prakasam

district am high Anantapur district. Female are least in Guntur and high in West Godavari district.

**Table3: District wise household size and sex -ration among ST population**

District	Households	Population	Males	Females	HH size	Sex ratio
Anantapur	36,860	154,127	78,573	75,554	4.18	962
Chittoor	40,613	159,165	79,756	79,409	3.92	996
East Godavari	57,663	213,195	104,422	108,773	3.70	1042
Guntur	63,445	247,089	125,105	121,984	3.89	975
Krishna	34,423	132,464	66,734	65,730	3.85	985
Kurnool	18,105	82,831	42,052	40,779	4.58	970
Prakasam	37,387	151,145	76,677	74,468	4.04	971
SPS Nelloor	78,642	285,997	145,168	140,829	3.64	970
Srikakulam	39,112	166,118	81,382	84,736	4.25	1041
Visakhapatnam	150,680	618,500	302,905	315,595	4.11	1042
Vizianagaram	54,680	235,556	114,687	120,869	4.31	1054
West Godavari	29,212	109,072	53,367	5,705	3.73	1044
YSR kadapa	19,138	75,886	38,571	37,315	3.97	967
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>659,588</b>	<b>2,631,145</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>1,309,399</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>1009</b>

Source: (statistical abstract of Andhra Pradesh 2015.GoAP).

In the Table3 represent the household data and total population and male, female size in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Grand sex ratio is 1009, high in vizianagaram and low in anantapuram district.

**V. CAUSES FOR LOW EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN TRIBES.**

**Educational dropouts:**

In South Asia dropout rate is high in some countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka. Student dropout problem is faced by all developed and developing countries of the world. In developing countries dropout rate are remarkably high, even for the basic school going children (Graeff-Martins, 2006). UNICEF reported that around 7.57 million children who are 5 to 10 years old never attend school in South Asia, and 25.29 million children should study in secondary education but they does not in school at all.

In Asia situation is not different from other developing countries. A study in India researcher found the reasons of students" school dropouts, In India due to financial problems and expenses dropout rate is high. So students drop out their school to fulfill their financial needs (Rani, 2011). So students drop out their school to fulfill their financial needs. Another reason of students" dropouts is that some parents are not interested in education for their children.

There are several factors which were found to be significant predictor of mainstreamed dropout vs. mainstreamed regulars. The significant predictors of dropout are. A) Personal factors for leaving the school, B) Peer factors for leaving the school, C) Lack of fulfilment of learning needs, D) Working for livelihood, E) Lack of motivating family environment,

F) Less favourable attitude of teachers, G) Higher demotivating family environment, H) Lack of fulfilment of secondary needs, I) Lack of fulfilment of minimum requirements, J) Discriminatory behaviour, K) Abusive family relations,L) Looking after family members, M) Higher age, N) Teaching facilities & encouragement, O) Being a girl, P) Indiscipline in school, Q) School cleaning by stud, R) Less number of classrooms, S) Sexual harassment, T) Fear of teachers, U) Lack of basic facilities and V) Learning pressure. And Lack of additional facilities.

**VI. RESULTS AND FINDINGS.**

1. The Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs While the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011 (S 2.1 and the graph). LR increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population.
2. A large number of ST children are still outside the access of Primary education and a high percentage of them drop-out without reaching Class X.
3. Enrolment alone is not an indicator of progress in education, but a close scrutiny of children dropping out at each level, the tribe-wise, gender-wise discrepancies is urgently necessary.
4. The educational institutions for ST children are highly inadequate in terms of quantity and quality. This is particularly true of residential school facilities which have proved to be the

5. Most effective system for retaining ST children in school. The quality of these residential schools is shockingly below the minimum standard of human dignity for any child. Primary Schools in the tribal region have almost become dysfunctional. This is a serious violation of the rights of ST children.
6. Tribal population in AP has low literacy levels and only 42.6% of the total ST population is literates. Only 49.4% of male population are literates while literacy among female population is only 35.8%. Highest literacy among ST population is recorded in West Godavari district at 50.4% closely followed by Anantapur (48.7%) and East Godavari with literacy rate of 47.7%.
7. Highest male literacy is recorded in Anantapur district with 57% followed by Srikakulam at 56.2% and Kurnool at 56%. While female literacy is highest among ST population in West Godavari followed by East Godavari and Krishna district with 47.1%, 43% and 40.5% respectively.
8. Many tribal schools are plagued by high dropouts rates. Children attend for the first three to four years of primary school and gain a smattering of knowledge, only to lapse into illiteracy later. Few who enter continue up to the tenth grade, of those who do few manage to finish high schools, there very few are eligible to attend institutions of higher education, which the rate of attrition continues.
9. Gonds and konda Reddy. Two groups in the hill region. The gonds are cultivations and they frequently are reluctant to send their children to school, needing them they say to work in the fields.
10. The konda Reddys were traditionally bards and rituals specialists and they have taken to education with enthusiasm.
11. The literacy level of the tribes is very low in A.P, it is only 42.6%.
12. The patterns of tribes habitation is determined by a variety of factor historical, social and economic. The habitation are small and the tribal's prefer to live in small groups. Nearer to their fields a dozen or more satellite hamlets constitute the revenue villages.
13. According to rough estimate nearer 60 per cent of the tribal habitation have a population of less than 150.
14. More than 90per cent ST workers are engaged in the primary sector or secondary of the economy related to the exploitation of the

natural recourses. The secondary sector or the sector related to manufactory, accounts for 3 per cent of the tribal worker, the tertiary sector or serving sector accounts for less than 5 per cent of workers.

## VII. CONCLUSION

Develop a comprehensive policy on tribal development, which derives inputs from people at the grass root level to ensure sustainable development that is ecologically sound, people oriented, decentralized and culturally acceptable. Include tribal culture, traditional knowledge systems, tribal history and vocational skills training in the school curriculum. The central government and state governments have initiated schemes for betterment of scheduled tribes but still all programs are not reaching effectively to the tribes hence, government should take concert decisions to make them effective and some more programs are to be introduced for betterment of Scheduled Tribes in India.

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