

A Study on Education for Tribal Girl Child

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ABSTRACT

Scheduled tribal are population represents a heterogeneous group scattered in different regions of India. Tribes are geographically, socially, isolated and economically marginalized communities. In the post-independence period, since efforts were made for the economic and educational development of tribal despite these efforts the performance of the tribes in education. As the studies on tribal education suggests that the policy makers approach paid attention to culturally linked education this has led to dropouts and directly impact their overall education status. Interview Schedule is the tool used by the Researcher. This Research paper concluded by highlighting the merits and demerits of the educational facilities provided to the tribal girls folk including elected tribal girls representatives under state government further suggesting the measures to be incorporated

INTRODUCTION

The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population is 104.2 Million which 8.6 percent of the total population of India is. Before we examine the structure and features of tribal society, it would be relevant to understand the meaning of the tribal children.

Children are the future hope of a country. Their protection care and nursing should therefore be the concern not only of their own parent but also of society and the state, therefore after independence, the problem of child welfare has engaged the attention of both central and state government. Recognizing the value and importance of child education of future nation building special provisions has been made for educational facilities of children of all section of society. But statistics shows that everywhere girl children are given less education than male children. And also some special measures to be taken like separate fund for girl's schools, introduction of some special courses. Unless the girls do not get proper education in their childhood, they will become powerless women in future and will be bound to depend on their counterpart. Male, physically, psychologically and economically which will ultimately make them vulnerable to violence.

There is supported to be something lying hidden or latest in every human child and that education is a process to convert the potentiality into reality. According to Mahatma Gandhi, " By Education I Mean an all-around drawing out of the best in child and man's body mind spirit"

Girl Child

Generally a child is admitted of primary school at the age between 6 and 7 years and continues up to 21 year in age that is up to 21 year in age that is up to graduate level.

General Meaning of Tribal Society

A tribe can be defined as a community in hilly forest of well demarcated areas having its own culture, religion, language and strong ethnic identity anthropologists has explained tribe as a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous in nature.

Education

Education in a wider sense includes all influence in life. It is not related to schooling alone but includes each and every experience that influence on individual and modifies his behaviour. In the words of Swamy Vivekananda - " Education is manifestation of perfection already in man".

Reasons for discontinuing education of the girl education

The education system very crucial stage in tribal community, a wide range barriers to keeping girl's in school. Various factors such as distance, quality of education and harassment by teacher and boys arose from the interviews in addition. Despite govt scheme, the enable girl to attend school through the provision of financial incentives such as bicycles, school uniforms and scholarships access to these schemes was not based on equal opportunity.

1. *Medium of Language :-*

Language is one of the importance constraints of tribal children which prevents them access to education.

2. *The Location of the Village:-*

The physical barriers creates a hindrance for the children of a tribal village to attend the school in neighbouring village.

3. *Economic Condition :-*

The economic condition of tribal people is so poor that they do not desire to spare their children.

4. *Attitude if the Parent :-*

As education does not yield any immediate economic return, the tribal parent prefer engage their children.

5. *Poverty :-*

Poverty is a common phenomenon among the tribal girl child. The parent cannot afford to get their children education beyond the primary level.

6. *Lack of Facility :-*

The parent are indifferent or unable to provide necessary facility for the children peaceful education.

7. *Child Marriage :-*

Thus the practice of early marriage hampers the education of the girl children and even also of the male children.

LITERATURE REVIEW

- According to Virginess (2015)
 - The economical state did almost nothing to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tribal other than providing them protective measures

H1- Socio-economic status of tribal girls is poor.

- Gavrang Rami's (2012)
 - Status of primary education that most of the schools have building but they fail to attract the girl students owing to lack of other essential amenities like drinking water as well as separate for boys and girls.

H1-Educational development of tribal girls is high

- Vinoba Gautham's (2003)
 - On Janasula experience a collaborative programme between Government of India and United Nations agencies to achieve universal elementary education.

H1- personnel working in educational sector and dept. of girl child welfare differ significantly about the educational knowledge

Scheduled Tribe Population

- The Scheduled Tribe population in the state has increased from 34,63,986 in 2001 census to 42,48,987 in 2011. Registering a decennial growth rate of 22.66 percent. The proportion of the Scheduled tribe population to total population of the state is 6.95%.
- The highest proportion is S T population is returned from Raichur District (19.03%) and the least proportion is returned from Mandya District (1.24 %)

Literacy (Age 7 Years and Above) and Effective Literacy Rate

- The effective literacy rate has been defined as the percentage of total member of literates among the population aged 7 years and above.

- **Effective Literacy Rate**
$$\frac{\text{Number of Literate persons aged 7 years and above}}{\text{Population aged 7 years and above}} \times 100$$
- While the male literacy has increased from 76.10 percent to 82.47 percent the Female literacy rate has increased from 56.87 percent to 68.08 percent. The increase in the Female literacy rate by 6.37 percent points has substantially narrowed the gap between male – female literacy rate.
- Among the district, Dakshina Kannada district with overall literacy rate of 88.57 percent retains its top position, closely followed by Bangalore District (87.67 %) and Udupi District (86.24 %)
- The lowest overall literacy rate of 51.83 % is recorded in the newly created Yadgir district proceed by Raichur district which has recorded 59.56%. Apart from these two districts all the remaining 28 districts have registered more than 60% literacy rates.

Objectives of The Study

- To find out the status and quality of the physical infrastructure facilities in schools and analyse their relationships.
- To find out the causes of dropout tribal girl children.
- To find out the educational incentives of tribal girls children such as midday-meals, free text books, free uniforms, scholarships and others.
- To find out historical background of girl children education in tribal community.
- To find out socio-economic problems of tribal children.
- To understanding the educational status of the tribal girl children.

To identify the causes of low educational status of the girls of tribal community

METHODOLOGY

This paper is based on the secondary data, while preparing said research paper various references / international conventions, / books / articles / journals etc.

Constitutional Provision of Children Rights and Tribes.

I. Fundamental Right

Article such as 14, 15(3), 21, 21(a), 23 & 24

II. Directives Principles of State Policies

Article such as 39(e), 45, 46 & 51

And also 15(4), 51(K) and 338(A) etc.

- Article – 14 Equality before law.
- Article – 15(4) The state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally back-ward class and citizens or for the SC and ST.
- Free and compulsory education made its way into the constitution as a directive principles of state policy under former Article 45.
- Article – 21(A) education for children in the age group of six to fourteen years.

- Article - 51 (K) who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or as the case may be ward between the age 6 - 14 years.

The National commission for Scheduled Tribes to investigate monitor and evaluate all matters relating to the constitutional safeguards provides for the Scheduled Tribes - Article - 338 (A).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The researcher has ten years of experience in teaching at Chamarajanagara University Suvarnangotri, Chamarajanagara. This experience created many questions about present educational status of girl child. Therefore, the aim of conducting this study is to gain knowledge of "A Study On Education for Tribal Girl Child" and tribal educational care facility in girls with special reference to Chamarajanagara district.

Findings of The Study

- The problems of girl child education are divided in categories namely Social, Economic, Parent Consciousness, Learners communication of Teaching and Learning etc.
- Child Marriage was one of the main social problems.
- Majority of the parents were not conscious about the education of their girl child.
- Engagement of girls in the traditional work place is another problem of girl's education.
- Social was not conscious for educating the girls children in tribal and thinking it to be the meaningless expenditure.
- Negligence of parents is another problem of girl's education in tribal society.
- Poverty of parents is the main problem of development of education.
- Majority of parent were interested in educating the male child only.

Suggestion of The Study

- Literacy campaign for girl education: Proper awareness campaign should be organised to create the awareness about the importance of education, extensive literacy campaign in the tribes.
- The Tribal parents toward education should be improved: Girls education through proper counselling and guidance.
- Appointment of Local Teachers and Female Teachers: It is suggested to appoint more tribal teachers and female teachers in tribal area, the economical cultural, psychologically should be considered carefully in girl education.
- Provide stipends and various scholarships to girl children: Since higher education among the tribes is less. Special Scholarships should be provided to the tribal students pursuing higher education, particularly in medical, engineering and other vocational streams.
- Residential Schools for girl children in tribal communities.
- Social security for girl children especially of adolescent girl is of great concern in residential schools.

CONCLUSIONS

The Tribal communities have remained isolated and have an entirely different world view of the socio - economic phenomena. The small group of tribal produced by the educational system in these areas is to tribes are in a situation where the government efforts of tribal welfare with protective and development in state and central government.

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