

## Educational Scenario of Scheduled Tribes In Karnataka

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### Introduction:

Tribal education is given importance in state. Social welfare department is looking after the educational needs of these communities. Various programmes are implemented to provide educational facilities to scheduled tribe students. The state government is providing nursery and women welfare centers, Ashram schools (free residential schools) pre-matric hostels, for boys and girls. Grant in Aid to the educational institutions, free hostels, scholarships to the students, cash prizes for Rank students at board examinations, educational opportunity at university levels, vocational education, book banks educational study trips M Phil and Doctoral research, computer education, art and craft education, typing and desktop training, Law education self-employment education and son. The department is maintaining 278 institutions with an intake capacity of 17,640 students free boarding, Lodging, stationary, uniforms, beddings and other facilities are being provided to the inmates of these

### List of Educational institutions and total strength of students. (STs) in Karnataka:

Institutions	Number	Strength
Ashram schools	122	9,700
Educational complex	10	360
Central residential schools	03	339
Model residential schools	02	400
Recognized private hostels	03	150
Govt pre-matric boys hostel	73	3,620
Govt pre-matric girls hostel	30	1,300
Govt post-matric boys hostel	08	400
Govt post-matric girls hostel	03	150
Grant in aid boys hostels (pre matric)	22	1,156
Grant in aid girls hostels (pre matric)	02	65
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>17,640</b>

Source : Encyclopedia of scheduled tribes in India 2006 institutions.

### Ashrama schools :

These are special schools ment for tribal children. The scheme was started in 1990-91 and continues. The main objectives of the scheme is to promote and extend educational facilities in tribal areas on the pattern of the old gurukul type of education. This is a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the centre and states in the ratio of 50:50 a sum of Rs 44.86 crores was allocated in the ninth plan for country. The allocation for the tenth five year plan has been fixed at Rs. 78.38 crores. The children from 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 5th standard education is provided. Free

lunch, books & stationary and other facilities were provided. In Karnataka 122 Ashrama schools are working. More than 9700 children were taking benefit from these schools.

Because of the efforts made by sate government some of the non-governmental agencies and associations, trusts and individual associations have taken interest in tribal educational welfare programmes in Karnataka the important institutions are Vivekananda girijan Kendra B.R. Hills, Mysore district is a well known centre for soliga tribals. Centre has residential tribal school, vocational training and market facilities for tribal products Dr. Sudharshan is the founder and visionary of this institution.

Mysore district Hegaddadevankote has anther NGO called vivekanda youth centre, works for educational progress of tribals of mysore and chamarajanaga districts. Some of the universities in Karnataka were working for tribal education and research, Kannada Vishwavidyalaya Hampi has It's own department for tribal research centre (Budakattu Adyana Vibhaga) It works on cultural, social educational research toward Karnataka tribes. With the efforts of central govt, state government and NGO's tribal education has achieved its own progress in state with very good infrastructure. Efforts mady by the different agencies towards tribal education in Karnataka, literacy of Karnataka stands unique when compared to the other states in south India.

### Student scholarships :

From 1995-96 on wards Karnataka state government started scholarship scheme to the ST children. The students from 1st standard 10th standard can utilize this privilege. This financial assistance will be provided by the social welfare department. Primary children will be paid Rs 75 per year and high school children will be paid 100 Rs per year.

The students of scheduled caste will be paid extra scholarship for scoring highest marks at annual examination students who scores more than 60% talent student scholarship rank holders at public examination will be paid special cash prize. The average literacy rate among the total sample households is 13.65 per cent. The literacy is relatively the highest in kolar district with 22.71% and Tumkur is having the least literacy rate of 10.4 percent. The literacy is in chitradurga, mysore

and Raichur districts are 12.55, 11.87 and 10.71 percent respectively. To improve literacy rates and education status among tribals, government of Karnataka should implement more promotional measures.

The size of families is one of the indicators of development. Among tribal communities smaller size families are most common because of the prevalence of nuclear type of family in most cases unlike joint family system in most of the rural areas in the country.

The average size of the family is of 5 members for the total sample households. The size of the family is smaller with one to two members in Raichur district while it is larger in case of 10 and above members in Chitradurga and Mysore district of the total population of 1000 of the sample households 470 members are married, 47 percent of total persons in the selected households are married. The child and early marriages appear to be the highest among the sample households in Tumkur district compared to other districts, of the sample households 71.3 percent belong to nuclear family and 28.7 percent joint families in case of nuclear families Tumkur districts contains 82 percents

The occupational standards are not up to limit. Most of tribals engaged themselves in cultivation, labour and other low income jobs. In that 28.4 percent of the total households are engaged as cultivators as their main occupation 39.8 percent of the households are engaged as wage labors in agriculture and non-agriculture activities 5 percent of the total households

are engaged in forests produce collections as their main occupation. The occupational pattern of sample households in all the selected districts is more or less the same. As education and vocational training in schools and colleges have improved the change in occupational pattern, also may change in tribal communities.

Agriculture land is the principal asset among the rural and tribal households. About 40-50% of tribal households own and rear buffaloes and cows for milk respectively. They use bullock for plugging, sheep and goats for selling and as the economic source for family. One of the worst forms of exploitation to which the tribal people have been exposed is through traditional money lending. Traditional indebtedness of tribals is one of the major factors for explaining their poverty, accounting for land alienation to non-tribals. Most of the tribal families are "born on debt, live in debt and die in debt".

Monetary institutions like banks and co-operatives are helpful to the tribals in the state. It was made clear that banks are only a recent phenomenon in rural areas. For the tribals living in hill areas of the state 65% they are of no help 50% of the tribals have no knowledge about banks or any other financial agencies. The banks insist on collateral securities or other securities before advancing any loan. This all happens to them because they do not have the required knowledge of various implications of banking.

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