

To study the impact of literacy in tribal people on implementation of various Government welfare Schemes

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Abstract: The present study proposes to develop the regional dimension of tribal literacy by emphasizing the spatial patterns. The study also highlights the impact of illiteracy on the implementation of various Government schemes. A well-structured questionnaire based on the objectives of the present study was formed. Data was collected from tribal people from Jharkhand, Assam Chhattisgarh, MP and Odisha.

The Ministry of Social Welfare, Tribal affairs & Ministry of Education have started more than 100 such schemes that can uplift the living standard of tribal people. Illiteracy is considered to be one of the most unfavorable social problems that tribal people are experiencing. A sample size of 200 respondents was randomly selected to ascertain the impact of Illiteracy on various government projects. The majority of respondents were in favor of formal educational institutions for women. Findings reveal that literate tribal parents have a better attitude towards education of their children than their illiterate counterparts. Findings also reveal that tribal parents from high socio economic have better attitude towards literacy than tribals from low socio-economic back grounds.

Finding suggests that the Occupational and Improved Job activities (0.723) is derived from the variables of Improved job opportunities. Overall growth and improving Income to (0.648). The job opportunities for the tribal people have been improved based on the increased literacy level.

Increased rate of literacy has a positive impact on overall growth of tribes, in improving income, Job opportunities for tribal people improved with improvement in literacy. The factor analysis of the study reveals that literacy level has improved the earning capacity of the tribal people and in a way Mother's and Infant's Mortality rate has decreased significantly. - The factor of Various government's welfare Scheme (0.856) and Exploitation (Physical & Financial) in Job (0.560) also significantly decreased by literacy level which is explained by the factor analysis

A large number of respondents 37 (N=100) that constitutes approximately 41.11 % are illiterate because of non-specified reasons. Eighteen respondents that constitutes 20 % replied that they did not go to schools

because of their parents. Ten respondents (11.12%) left schooling because of their poor family back ground and had to work as a wage labour to support family, attitude of teachers and students (6.67%), because of domestic work (13.34%) were left illiterate.

Study also reveals that 24 % of respondents 48 (N= 200) did not get seeds and fertilizers because they were not informed by the officers, 29 % of respondents 58 (N=200) did not get their genuine wage from contractor because they don't know what fixed minimum wage are decided for them, 12 respondent did not get benefit of DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) because they don't have bank account. Four percent respondent 8 (N=200) did not get benefit of free ration because their ration card was not made and a huge number of respondents 18 % (N=200) could not avail facilities of Ayushman Bharat health card as their adhar card was either not made or was not linked properly.

INTRODUCTION

India has raised the current literacy rate of Tribals up to 73.04% (2021) from 12% at the time of Independence in 1947, its still lagging behind the world average literacy rate of 84%. When compared with other nations, Republic of India has the largest illiterate population. As per Census 2011, literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes (STs) was 59% whereas the overall literacy rate was 73% at all India level. As per Periodic Labor Force Survey (PLFS) report 2017-18 published by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, literacy rate for STs is 67.7% and corresponding over all figure is 76.9%. The PLFS 2018-19 report reveals an improvement in literacy rate of STs at 69.4% as compared to 78.1% over all. The Union and the state governments have spent considerable sums of money for tribal youths' education, but the results are meager. The Commissions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes asserts that unless exploitation of the tribals is combated and eliminated through education, no improvement in tribal welfare will take place. Tribal

communities face many problems, including poverty, exploitation, health issues, and cultural loss.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Various educational policies and government initiatives have aimed at improving the literacy rate of the tribal communities, there is the issue of high dropout rates (70.9%, according to a recent study) among the tribals. In such a situation Mathew (2022). For wholistic development of tribals, their language, identify or culture cannot be discarded on the process of accessing education, while preservation and recognition of their uniqueness could enhance the result of being educated Joshen (2022). Russell & Lim (2008) found that students from a lower socio-economic status were more likely to dropout from school than a student from a higher socio-economic status. Malnutrition, Anemia, Malaria are curse to the indigenous communities of India, Zehol (1988). Khanum, R., Mahadi, M. S. A., & Islam, M. S. (2022) reveals in their study that women's economic independence is promoted via entrepreneurship, which gives them more control over family finances. Adivasis in the study region of Telangana State, India, have seen negative effects of globalization on many facets of their social and economic lives, including marriage, clothing styles, and diet. Lal (2021). Because youngsters must help their family members with planting, weeding, plantation, and harvesting tasks, the dropout rate is higher during the cultivation period Another important reason why indigenous children drop out of school is economic hardship Prasasti (2021). Tribal women in India work longer hours than men and contribute significantly to their families' income, yet they have less economic prospects than men do. Sathpathy (2020). Pagan (2017) studied the challenges faced by students from scheduled tribe communities in a multicultural classroom setting. Tribal children isolate themselves from the rest when the teachers, parents and society neglect them. Mahanta (2016) In his study titled Impact of Education on Fertility: Evidence from a Tribal Society in Assam, India finds that education is a significant determinant of the fertility level even in a tribal society. Kumari, Devi and Rani (2009) have conducted a study on impact of mid-day meal program in tribal areas of Godavari district of Andhra Pradesh and found that the mid-day meal program has

remarkable improved the school attendance, eating habits of children and academic performance as perceived by teachers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A sample size of 200 respondents was randomly selected to ascertain the impact of Illiteracy on various government projects. Universe of the study, is individuals, Groups of people, Community, Society and also organizations, comprising all adult men and women and peoples belonging to the ST age range will be 08 to 70 years irrespective of their education and geography from, Jharkhand, Orissa, Assam, Bihar, MP and Chhattisgarh.

Research questionnaire –Research questionnaire was prepared by the researcher. It consist of various items (questions) pertaining to the issue at hand including the general information of the respondent such as Age, Gender, Educational Qualification etc. The questionnaire consists of both open ended and close ended questions as well as, Quantitative and Qualitative types of questions...

Objective:

To study the impact of illiteracy in tribal population on Implementation of Various Government's Welfare Schemes.

Hypothesis:

- A. There would be a positive impact of increased Literacy rate in tribal population on implementing various government welfare schemes.
- B. There will be reduced rate of Mother & infant Mortality and STDs (Sexually transmitted Disease) as a result of Literacy among tribal people.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Tribal communities, with their unique cultural identities and traditions, have long been an integral part of India's diverse social fabric. However, these communities have also faced significant challenges, including poverty, illiteracy, limited access to healthcare, and social discrimination. In recognition of these challenges, the Indian government has implemented a range of tribal development programmes aimed at promoting the well-being and

empowerment of tribal communities, ensuring their inclusivity in the nation's development process.

Table: 1 : Rotated Factor Matrix

	Component		
	1	2	3
Various government’s welfare Scheme			0.856
Exploitation (Physical & Financial) in Job			0.560
Occupational and Improved Job activities	0.723		
Mother’s and Infant’s Mortality rate		0.390	
Overall growth and improving Income	0.648		
Knowledge of college education		0.672	

1.Impact Area – I- The Occupational and Improved Job activities (0.723) is derived from the variables of Improved job opportunities . Overall growth and improving Income to (0.648). The job opportunities for tribal people have been improved based on their literacy level.

Means improved rate of literacy has positive impact on overall growth of tribes, increased literacy also helped in improving income, Job opportunities improved with increase in literacy rate. Government started several schemes with an aim to provide basic education to support their livelihood and to improve their living standard, suffering of lives decreased with improved literacy rate, hence the hypothesis derived out of this research project “There would be a positive impact of increased Literacy rate in tribal population on implementing various government welfare schemes. is accepted.

Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a separate Central Sector Scheme ‘Eklavya Model Residential Schools’ (EMRSs) from 2019-20. The objective of EMRS is to provide quality upper primary, secondary and senior secondary level education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students to enable them to access the best opportunities in education and

to bring them at par with the general population. 285 EMRSs are currently functional across the country.

I .Impact Area-II- Mother’s and Infant’s Mortality rate (0.390) and Knowledge of college education (0.672). The factor reveals that literacy level has improved the income earning capacity of the tribal people and in a way Mother’s and Infant’s Mortality rate has decreased, hence the hypothesis “Illiteracy will have greater impact on Mother & Infant Mortality and STDs (Sexually transmitted Disease.) among tribal women”. Is accepted.

Mother’s and Infant Mortality

Pregnancy outcomes were available for only 500 women, with an overall neonatal mortality of 41 per 1,000 live births. The pregnancy outcomes varied by gestational age of the baby; miscarriages and abortions were higher in tribal women, tribal women had higher rates of low-birth weight (LBW) neonates than non-tribal women. The main cause of neonatal mortality was LBW, followed by sepsis and respiratory illness., mortality was also associated with maternal morbidity and delay in the initiation of breast feeding, because of low or no literacy.

Table :2: Neonatal Mortality

SN	Day(s)	Number	Figure of Death (%)
1	1	6	12.00
2	7	5	10.00
3	28	4	08.00
4	60	2	04.00
5	120	3	06.00

Though various scheme has been started for welfare of mother and child health care by union and state governments. Safe motherhood is in utmost priority for government but because of illiteracy and lack of knowledge about several schemes neo natal mortality are still a concern. Table-2- Shows that neonatal mortality rate is still very high approx. 12 % on very first day if we count it for first one week it is 22 %. To ascertain the rate of neonatal mortality N=20 (Twenty) were studied and it was observed that they were hardly able to read or write.

CONCLUSION

Improved rate of literacy has positive impact on overall growth of tribes, increased literacy also helped in improving income. Job opportunities improved with an increase in literacy rate. Government started several schemes with an aim to provide basic education to support their livelihood and to improve their living standard, suffering of lives decreased with increased literacy rate and Government's welfare schemes were implemented well. Finding also reveals that literacy level has improved the income and earning capacity of the tribal people and in a way Mother's and Infant's Mortality rate has decreased.

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