

DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

(D.P.E.P.)

TRIBAL STUDY

1993 - 94

STATUS REPORT

TAMIL NADU

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

NEW DELHI-16

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DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

TAMIL NADU

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STATUS REPORT

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## FOREWORD

I have great pleasure in presenting this document, Status Report, on District Primary Education Programme for Tribal Study of Tamil Nadu. In the light of the National Policy on Education, 1986, the area of Tribal children's education needs early intervention as a support to the Universalisation of Primary Education. On raising the achievement level of the Tribal Children in Primary Education, this project has been implemented by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi through its Department of Non-formal and Adult Education for S.C. and S.T.

I would like to thank our Revered Director of School Education, Tamil Nadu for having selected me to act as State Co-ordinator for Tribal Study. It is a great pleasure for me to thank Prof. Dr. C. J. Daswani, Head of Department and all the faculty members of the Department of Non-formal Education and Education of S.C./S.T., N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi - 16 for providing valuable guidance and counselling for conducting the Tribal Study in Tamil Nadu.

My sincere thanks are due to Thiru.

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in bringing out this valuable "Status Report"  
for Tribal Study in Tamil Nadu.

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DISTRICT PRIMARY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

TRIBAL STUDY

The constitution of India envisages the fostering of a faster pace of development for the tribals so that they can be brought upto the same level of development of the non-tribal people. The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution under article 46, enjoin on the State the special responsibility of promotion, with special care, educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and of protecting them from social injustice and exploitation. Special programmes for the development of tribal areas were, therefore, taken up in the early fifties and subsequently in the form of Tribal Development Blocks.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training through the Department of Non-formal Education and Education of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe is drawing up programmes for the Development of Training Materials for functionaries of District Primary Education Programme. To achieve

this purpose, some Instruments in the form of Questionnaires have been prepared to get information from various sources. The Field Investigators are appointed to gather facts and figures from various agencies in the village or locality to have a clear picture of Tribal Study.

We have taken the following two Blocks in Tamil Nadu for our Tribal Study.

1. Javvadu Hills in Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.
2. Pappireddipatti in Dharmapuri District.

As per 1991 Census the following particulars are revealed with regard to the Status of Tribal people in rural areas and urban areas.

Name of District	Popula- tion in Rural Areas	S.T. People	Popula- tion in Urban Areas	S.T. People
1. Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.	18,00,051	60,539	2,42,928	1,528
2. Dharmapuri District.	21,97,921	46,510	2,30,675	1,174

The following 10 villages have been selected for our investigation in Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar District.

1. Pattaraikkaddu,
2. Kovilur,
3. Athipattu,
4. Thoppur,
5. Kalyanamandai,
6. Veerappanur,
7. Nimmiyampattu,
8. Pudupattu,
9. Palamarathur,
10. Arasavalli.



DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

1. Thamanikombai,
2. Mullikkadu,
3. Kombur,
4. Saloor,
5. Pattukonampatti,
6. Nadupatti,
7. Kallathupatti,
8. Ajjampatti,
9. Periyamanjavadi,
10. Chinnamanjavadi.

## STATUS REPORT

### I. INTRODUCTION TO TRIBAL POPULATION:

The population of Tribals in Tamil Nadu as per 1991 census is 5.74 Lakhs which works out to 1.03 % to the total State population of 5.59 Crores. Out of the total Tribal population 88% is in rural areas and the remaining 12.1% is in urban areas. Among the tribals, 48.20% are main workers, 3.11% are marginal workers and 48.69% are non workers. About 51% of the tribals are males and the remaining 49% are females. District-wise details of tribal population are given in the Annexure-I. Occupational classification of the tribals is available in Annexure-II. There are 47955 operational holdings involving an area of 77906.95 hectares in Tamil Nadu, details of which could be seen in Annexure-III.

According to 1991 Census, the level of literacy among the tribals is 27.89% while it is 64.31% for the State as a whole. Among the tribal men, the literacy rate is 35.25% and among the S.T. women it is 20.23%.

2) The constitution of India lays emphasis on justice to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

To ensure social and economic justice to Scheduled Tribes, the Government of Tamil Nadu are implementing a number of programmes since 1950. The advent of the concept of Tribal Sub Plan in 1976-77 has given a boost to the Tribal Development. The total population of Scheduled Tribes in Tamil Nadu is generally sparse excepting the 9 Integrated Tribal Development Programme pockets identified for implementing the Tribal Sub Plan programme.

II. NUMERICAL DATA :-

S.No.	Name of the District	Name of Tribal Pockets (ITDPS)	1981 Census population Tribal
1.	Salem	Kolli Hills	30,665
2.	Salem	Yercaud Hills	21,676
3.	Salem	Kalrayan Hills	20,665
4.	Salem	Aranuthumalai	6,604
5.	Salem	Pachamalai	6,583
6.	Tiruvannamalai Sambuvarayar	Javvadu Hills	49,962
7.	Villupuram Ramaswamy Padaiyatchi	Kalrayan Hills	29,991
8.	Dharmapuri	Pappireddipatti Sitheri Hills	14,353
9.	Tiruchirappalli	Pachamalai	7,894
GRAND TOTAL:			1,88,393

Out of the total Tribal population of 5.74 Lakhs only little more than 2.07 Lakhs i.e. 40% Tribal population is covered by the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes, More than 60% of the Tribal population lives outside the Integrated Tribal Development Project Areas. Now the Tribal Study Programme Covers the entire literal population.

### III. EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS:

As already discussed, the level of literacy among the scheduled Tribes of Tamil Nadu is only 27.89%. Education is the basic need for the alround development of any society, and realising this, the Government assigns top priority for the education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Tamil Nadu, Education upto Higher Secondary level is free to all. The Special Fees, and Examination Fees if any payable by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe children in the prematric stage are paid by the Government. All these children are supplied with text books and note books free of cost. The children studying in prematric stage and staying in private Hostels are sanctioned residential Scholarship.

In the post-matric stage, Tuition Fee is not collected from the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students up to P.G. Level. Two Scholarship Schemes are in operation. One is the Government of India Scholarship Scheme and the other is the State Scholarship Scheme. Financial constraints do not stand in the way of sanctioning these Scholarships. All those who apply for the Scholarship will be sanctioned subject to eligibility.

The Department of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare is maintaining 952 Hostels for the benefit of SC & ST Students, numbering about 71800. Among this, 24 Hostels are exclusively for Scheduled Tribes. The in-take capacity of these Hostels is 1155. In the Hostels meant for S.C's, the S.T. Students are also admitted. In all these Hostels, the students are provided with free Boarding and Lodging, Text Books, Note Books, Uniforms and other amenities.

Residential Schools alone are opened for the Tribals. At present there are 218 Government Tribal Residential Schools. Details are given in Annexure-IV. These Government Tribal Residential Schools also provide free Boarding and Lodging facilities, besides blankets, Uniforms,

Books and Note Books free of Cost. About 14500 Students staying and Studying in the Government Tribal Residential Schools. Beside this 8000 Students are Studying as day-scholars. In all about 0.68 Lakhs of Scheduled Tribe Children are on roll in all the Schools run by Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department and the School run by Education Department and other agencies.

The medium of instruction in these Government Tribal Residential Schools is Tamil. The Tribes like Todas or Kotas adhere to their own dialects also.

The main problem in running these Schools effectively is that these Schools are situated in forests, hills, and Inaccessible areas. These areas do lack even basic amenities. Hence the teachers find it difficult to stay there and take care of the Children. Good teachers do not stick to these places and work there willingly. Working of these Schools also could not be Supervised effectively by the District level-Officers as they are in remote inaccessible areas.

120 Adult Education centres and 120 Non-Formal Education Centres have also been opened to educate Non-Starters and Drop-outs. During VIII Five Year Plan, about 75 Government Tribal Residential Schools were opened to benefit 3750 Children.

Admissions to the S.T. Students are given top priority in all the Schools from Primary level to the College Education. The percentage of admissions allotted to the S.T. Population is not fully covered during eighties. Now the awareness created among the Tribal people helps for the utilisation of all the benefits provided by Government.

Because of these efforts, the literacy level among the Scheduled Tribes have risen from 9.02% in 1971 to 20.45% in 1981, and to 27.89 in 1991.

#### IV. PROVISIONS MADE : DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED:-

The Tribal Sub Plan is implemented with the following two main objectives.

- i) To assist Scheduled Tribe families to come above the poverty line.

- ii) To provide basic amenities and facilities to the Scheduled Tribe habitations.

Under Tribal Sub Plan, funds of the State Governments under various sectoral Departments are pooled, Schemes are drawn up and implemented. Besides this the Government of India are also releasing Special Central Assistance. The finance Institutions also provide credit to the Tribals for their economic developmental activities.

a. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:

As most of the Tribals depend upon agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, the Economic Development activities for the Tribals revolve around these areas. Under Horticulture, seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, Chemicals etc. are distributed free of cost (RS.1000 per acre). Orchards in individual holdings are raised for providing permanent income, short term Crops, inter crops are also encouraged. To provide visual demonstration, Giant Orchards are established. Through these Schemes more than 3200 Tribal families are covered every year.



b. SERICULTURE :-

Sericulture is being introduced among the Scheduled Tribes. This provides regular employment and attractive income. The inputs under the Scheme are distributed at 50% subsidised cost in all the areas excepting Kalrayan Hills of South Arcot where it is 75%. Programmes under Sericulture includes, expansion of mulberry areas, establishing chowkie rearing centres, establishing service centres for marketing etc benefitting 650 families.

c. MINOR IRRIGATION:-

The Crops in Tribal areas are mainly rain fed and so there should be assured irrigation to the Schedule Tribes. Minor irrigation programmes are also implemented. This includes construction of check dams across the streams, percolation ponds to recharge the sub-soil etc. A master plan at a cost of Rs. 4.30 Crores to cover 1900 hectares has been planned and implemented in a phased manner.

d. SOIL CONSERVATIONS :-

The raising Crops, without adequate protective measures in steep slopes, has led to a serious erosion problem. Soil conservation measures are carried out in the Tribal holdings free of cost. Annual coverage is about 400 hectares.

e. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :-

To supplement the income of the Tribals, particularly the families which do not own a piece of land to cultivate, animal husbandry activities are encouraged by providing liberal subsidy, high yielding varieties of milch, animals and sheep. Besides, this plough bulls, and work bulls are also distributed. The rate of subsidy is 50% in all areas and for Kalrayan Hills of Villupuram Ramaswamy Padaiyatchi District is 75%. The sheep units/milch animals etc., are provided with health and insurance coverage benefitting 540 families in a year.

f. FORESTRY :-

The Tribal economy is influenced by the Forest. Therefore steps are being taken to improve the economy and quality of the life of the Tribals implementing tree based income generating schemes. They are also provided employment in Forestry Operations.

The Forest Department permits the Tribals to graze their Cattle in the forest, collect forest products and to use grass and bamboo. Under the Social Forestry programme seedlings are supplied free of cost. The seedlings include eucalyptus, bamboo, silver oak, tamarind etc. Cash incentives are given to the Tribals based on the number of surviving plants. The Tribals are permitted to collect the minor forest produces. The Tribal Co-operatives functioning in the forest areas are given 10% concession over the fair price fixed by the Forest Departments. The LAMPS and the Tribal co-operatives provide reasonable price to the collection of the Tribals. Sandalwood Estates are also established to provide employment to Tribals.

g. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES :-

Under the Scheme, Forest based small industries like Bee-keeping, Fruit processing units, Galnut processing Units, Cane and Bamboo Industrial Co-operatives, Mat-weaving units, Bee Nurseries, Carpentry and Blacksmithy Units, and Honey Packing Centres, are established and maintained. The Tribals are also supplied with 10 Bee-hives free of cost. Each set costs Rs.4000/- Annual coverage is about 400 families.

h. CREDIT AND MARKETING :-

LARGE SIZED AND MULTIPURPOSE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (LAMPS)

If the Tribal economy is to be improved, the exploitation of Tribals should be eliminated. Exploitation of Tribals takes place through abnormal rates of interest for the money given to the Tribals by money lenders, payment of wages much lower than the minimum rates and offering unreasonable price for their forest collection products.

To control the activities of the money lenders and to provide reasonable price to their minor Forest produce collections, LAMPS have been established. At present there are 18 LAMPS in the Tribal areas.

The LAMPS provide short term loans for cultivation and purchase of animals, and birds till 1.3.85 with an interest of 4% charged for the loan advanced. Since 1.4.85, these loans have been made interest free. The LAMPS provide fair prices to their produce and minor Forest collections. All the inputs under the Schemes of Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture are routed through the LAMPS for supplying essential commodities at reasonable price. There are 101 Village Shops under the control of the LAMPS.

Nearly 90% the Tribal families in the Tribal areas have been enrolled as members of the LAMPS.

The Government are providing various subsidies to these LAMPS. These assistance includes various subsidies such as risk funds subsidy, price fluctuation subsidy, subsidy for the maintenance of vehicles, subsidy for drivers pay, transport subsidy and managerial subsidy. To facilitate the staff to reside in the area, quarters are also constructed.

1. ELECTRIFICATIONS :-

The Scheduled Tribe habitations are provided with Street Lights. Excepting a few inaccessible Tribal hamlets in interior dense forest in Salem District and Coimbatore District, other Tribal hamlets have been electrified. Scheduled Tribe habitations are electrified through conventional methods. In some places, the lines and materials like transformers etc. could not be taken and such hamlets are electrified through photo voltaic system. In some places like Kalrayan Hills, Villupuram District diesel generators have been installed. For electrification, they are maintaining the diesel generators and every year a sum of Rs. 30 Lakhs is spent by the Government.

j. DRINKING WATER :-

Provision of Drinking Water is given due importance. A Master-Plan for providing drinking water to all Tribal habitations was prepared. Out of 1114 habitations, 525 habitations have drinking water facilities. For providing drinking water facilities, every year a sum of Rs. 50 Lakhs is spent. These Schemes are implemented by TWAD Board. A phased Scheme is in process for providing drinking water facilities to all the habitations.

k. COMMUNICATION :-

To improve the Tribal areas, formation of roads connecting them with plains is a 'Must'. Therefore roads are formed connecting Tribal Villages with plains. A Master Plan for forming 32 roads with a length of 405.5 KM. at a cost of Rs.2213.00 lakhs is implemented in a phased manner. At present 21 road works are in progress.

l. HOUSING :-

Houses are constructed and given to the Tribals free of cost. At present each house cost Rs.21,000/-in hills and Rs.19,200/- in plains. For providing more number of houses, the resources available under J.V.V.T. is also utilised for this purpose.

m. HEALTH :-

To provide Medical facilities to the Tribals living in TSP areas, 14 Primary Health Centres, 7 Siddha Dispensaries and 50 Health Sub-Centres are functioning. In addition to this, 21 Sub-centres have been opened under DANIDA Project. The needs of the Tribals living in other areas are taken care of by the Primary Health Centres, Health Sub-Centres and Dispensaries run by the Government. Besides this, there are also private practitioners and a few Non-Governmental organisations providing health facilities to cover the needs of the Tribals.



n. WOMEN AND CHILDREN :-

For the Development of Tribal women and children there are 169 Pre-Schools (Balwadis) and 47 Pre-Schools for the children of primitive Tribes. These Pre-Schools are provided with pucca buildings. So far 131 Pre-Schools have been provided with buildings and 39 are yet to be provided. The Tribal women have been given Training also in fibre articles making. A Co-operative Society is also functioning.

V. PROGRESS :

DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS LIVING OUTSIDE  
THE INTEGRATED TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT  
PROJECT AREAS

As already mentioned, 60% of the total Tribal population lives outside the Integrated Tribal Development Project (TSP) areas. The development of these Tribals is taken care

of through schemes like Primitive Tribes Development Programmes, Dispersed Tribes Development Programmes and the Scheme of Adi-Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department.

PRIMITIVE TRIBES :-

Among the Tribals, small groups which are in Pre-agricultural level of technology, with low level of literacy and dwindling population have been identified and special programmes are formulated and implemented.

The following are the Primitive Tribes:-

1. Kotas,
2. Paniyans,
3. Todas,
4. Kurumbas,
5. Irulars,
6. Kattunaickens.

VI. SPECIAL STUDIES CONDUCTED SO FAR :-

According to 1981 Census the total population of these groups are 1.44 lakhs.

The Government of India release Special Central Assistance for the Development of these groups. The programmes implemented for these groups includes :-

1. Supply of Sheep Units / Milch Animals/  
Bee Hives etc.
2. Construction of Houses.
3. Running of vocational Guidance  
Centre at Ooty.
4. Running of 47 Tribal Schools.
5. Formation of LAMP Co-operative Societies.
6. Toda Multi purpose Co-operative  
Society at Ooty.

The inputs like sheep, milch animals and archives are considered for their development in a carefully planned manner and to help them for better maintenance.

c. DISPERSED TRIBES :-

Tribal population in Tamil Nadu is generally scattered except in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas. These dispersed groups are also taken care of by implementing various Schemes as discussed under "Primitive Tribes". For the Welfare of these people a sericultivation farm in TNV - KPN District and a Primary Health Centre in KKI District are functioning.

By Mobilising the efforts of various departments, steps are taken to improve the Status and position of the S.T. people.

VIII • Five Year Plan will ensure a flow of Rs.96.32 Crores for the socio-economic development of tribals in general and economic development of Dispersed Tribals in particular.

Number of Schemes formulated for the economic development of Tribal People.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1985-86	9000	10059
1986-87	9000	11845
1987-88	9000	9854
1988-89	9000	10557
1989-90	9000	8419
1990-91	9000	8321
1991-92	9000	8450
1992-93	9000	8759

Details of financial achievement since 1985-86 to 1992-93 are as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Target</u>	<u>Achievement</u>
1985-86	761.57	654.36
1986-87	945.74	876.25
1987-88	973.65	897.97
1988-89	1534.64	1467.08
1989-90	1616.84	1484.00
1990-91	1626.12	1338.05
1991-92	1660.12	1575.89
1992-93	1932.53	1710.78

During 1993-94 a sum of Rs.2248.40 Lakhs (Rs.22.48 Crores) will be spent for the upliftment of the tribals. Details are given in the Annexure.

Thus the Government of Tamil Nadu takes all efforts for the socio-economic development of the tribals. These efforts will further be stepped up during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

Details of allocations made for the year 1993-94

S.No.	Name of the Sector	Outlay
1.	Horticulture	116.95
2.	Soil-conservation	64.90
3.	Animal Husbandry	88.00
4.	Village Industries	56.43
5.	Sericulture	92.31
6.	Minor-Irrigation	23.10
7.	Forestry	165.45
8.	Co-operation	135.11
9.	Electrification	33.50
10.	Communication	397.12
11.	Housing	6.40
12.	Man Power and Employment	22.43
13.	Education - GTR. Schools	295.00
14.	Non-formal/Adult Education Centres	12.10
15.	Social Welfare	16.50
16.	Drinking water	55.00
17.	Community Development	5.72
18.	Medical and Rural Health	28.00
19.	Health	21.19
20.	Indian Medicine	13.76

S.No.	Name of the Sector	Outlay
21.	Dispersed Tribes	43.00
22.	Primitive Tribes	33.54
23.	General Sector Schemes	
	i) Scheme of the Directorate of Adi-Dravidar & Tribal Welfare	192.89
	ii) Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.)	75.00
	iii) Supply of uniforms and test books	45.00
	iv) Construction of houses under Jawahar Velai Vaipu Thittam.	211.00
		-----
	Total :	2248.00

FUTURE PLANS :

The eighth five year plan envisages the action plan for the uplift of the entire Tribal people of Tamil Nadu.

The Educational opportunities provided so far could not be fully utilised by the deprived class of people for several reasons.

Unless the social, cultural and economic condition of the society is developed the Educational developmental activities could not be utilized by the Tribals. So the State Government are making every possible steps to uplift the living condition of the Tribals.

The basic needs in the Educational Institutions are well planned and implemented in Tribal areas. Buildings, Furniture, infrastructure facilities, Teaching learning materials, Audio and Visual aids efficient and enthusiastic teachers, adequate and frequent training to teachers on New Methodology, Guidance and counselling, Hostels free residential schools are planned in a phased manner to provide educational opportunities to all the Tribals.



TEACHING LEARNING MATERIALS IN TRIBAL LANGUAGE-SCHOOL  
NON FORMAL - ADULT EDUCATION - GENERAL & OTHERS.

Primary Education constitutes the most crucial stage of an Individual's growth and development, because it is during this period the individual is most plastic and impressionable. The Primary & Middle School Education can lay the foundation for one's personality and also equip him for life long Education. Primary Education is not only a crucial stage for the individual, it is also significant from the social point of view. The right kind of outlook towards life and society, needs to be cultivated at the first stage of school life on the part of the Children, so that they could grow up as productive and useful citizens of the country.

The importance of Primary Education was fully realised by the fathers of our Indian constitution in 1950, who had carefully laid down under the directive principles of the state policy in the form of article 46, that all children below the age of 14 shall be provided free and compulsory Education, within the extent of 10 years. However this objective could not be fulfilled for a variety of reasons.

The deprived class of people living in remote and inaccessible places were given importance through different schemes. The resolution, on National Policy on Education in 1968 reiterated the principles of universalisation of Primary Education for all upto the age of fourteen with the adoption of successive five year plans in the country. The goal of universal Primary Education has remained elusive. In 1985 the Prime Minister launched a nation wide debate on New Education Policy. This National Policy on Education, 1986 aimed at Primary Education to all upto the age of Fourteen before 1990. The Non-formal and Adult Education focused on making all the people upto the age of 35 to literates.

One of the major problems in Primary Education in our country is the low retentive power of the schools mainly in rural areas, that too where Scheduled Tribe people are living predominantly. Several surveys made it clear that their poverty illiteracy, the size of the family, non-availability of attractive teaching & learning materials in schools, proper buildings, proper guidance and counselling, and the lack of awareness of the need of early schoolings, contribute to the phenomenon for not achieving the goals of universalisation of Primary Education.

Steps were being taken to make relevant ~~renewal~~ of the curriculum for Primary Schools to suit the situation. New text books were designed and distributed to children free of cost, Teachers are given special trainings on New Methodology, Micro and Macro levels of teaching were also introduced, work books and other supplemental readers were designed and distributed to all the children upto 8th Standard level" The revision of ~~syllabus~~ and Printing of Books in new concepts designed by the eminent and expert educationalists were also made available. Every possible steps are taken by the department of Education and Government of Tamil Nadu to make the children to attain cent % achievement in Minimum Levels of Learning (MLL).

Adequate Audio aids (i.e) Radios, Two in ones are also made available. Through this powerful media the planned Educational broad-casts are also made available to the usage of the children through schools. Due to the lack inadequate buildings, Electricity and other amenities the usage of Audio and Visual aids, and Over Head Projectors could not be fully utilized as in developed countries.

The study reports reveals that the illeterary rate is more in the age group of 15-35. A massive programme was started to make all the citizens in the age group of 15-35 as literates and to create in them an awareness to know themselves and the world around. The Department of Adult and Non-formal Education was set up. Different facilitators and field assisting

staff were nominated to make all the people in the age group of 15-35 as literates.

The services of school teachers, village heads, prominent persons, and influenced people of the locality were selected and Master trainings were given to them to propagate this schemes.

This scheme has aimed at not only literacy but also creating an awareness among the public about the all round development of the peoples life, and assisting them in becoming good citizens by utilising the opportunities provided without falling in to the prey of the mediators.

Nearly 240 Adult and non-formal centers were started exclusively for Tribals and nearly 75 Residential Schools for Tribal pupils were started benefiting 3750 children.

A good and effective teacher can transform a society into a truly egalitarian society suited to our national character and national need. That is why it is said that mere bricks and mortar alone do not make a school great. What is required is good and effective teaching. The strategies and the teaching methodology adopted by the teachers are studied and it is said that telling, explaining, demonstrating and inspiring are the steps of different kinds of teaching and learning process.

To achieve our aim we have to go a long way. The study now made will pave the line to provide all the needs of the educational insuitation as that of the grown up countries.

Teaching through mother tongue is an important aspect to be looked into. In Tamil Nadu all steps are being taken to provide Education upto university level through mother language. So also the Tribal people find it necessary to have their primary schooling in their verson (i.e.) Tribal language. The Government are studying this aspect and taking steps to provide necessary Text Books and other materials in that language also if necessary to make the percentage of literates increase.

It is important to note that the entire resources to be utilized in preparing the new citizen for the society. The more co-operative the enterprise, the better the society will be:

- 1) The Physical condition of the school to be improved.
- 2) The academic standards to be improved.
- 3) A proper under standing should be in between parent-teacher and students.
- 4) The Schools should act as a place of social gathering, developing literates and academicians.

The Educational Institution should work and aim at:

- a) Ensuring the health development.
- b) Ensuring the basic trust and emotional security and it should let the child to know and explain what it wants.
- c) Stimulating the intellectual curiosity of the child and to help it to understand the world through giving opportunities to explain manipulate and experiment.
- d) Enriching the knowledge in language development- opportunities should be given to listen to talks and at times to express its feelings freely.
- e) Ensuring proper exercises for muscular development and Psycho - Motor activities and personal hygiene.
- f) Developing social awareness.
- g) Developing basic values of sympathy, tolerance, helpfulness, and kindness.

Break-up Population of Tribal People in 1991

District - Wise

ANNEXURE-I

S.No.	District	Total Population	S.T. Population
1.	Madras	3,841,396	7,939
2.	Chengai MGR	4,653,593	57,872
3.	North Arcot Ambedkar	3,020,432	49,857
4.	Dharmapuri	2,428,590	47,682
5.	Thiruvannamalai X Sambuvarayar X	2,042,979	62,007
6.	South Arcot	4,878,433	58,009
7.	Salem	3,896,382	130,126
8.	Periyar	2,320,263	19,194
9.	Nilgiri	710,214	25,048
10.	Coimbatpur	3,508,374	26,158
11.	Dhindugal Anna	1,760,601	9,511
12.	Trichy	4,138,048	28,302
13.	Thanjavur	4,531,457	9,812
14.	Pudukkottai	1,327,148	769
15.	Pasumpon Devar	1,078,190	1,198
16.	Madurai	3,449,662	12,737
17.	Kamarasar	1,565,037	2,978
18.	Ramanathapuram (Ramnad)	1,144,040	1,570
19.	Chithambaram	1,455,920	3,174
20.	Nellai Kattabomman	2,501,832	8,975
21.	Kanniyakumari	1,500,349	6,223
	TAMIL NADU :	55,858,946	574,194

ANNEXURE - II

Occupational Classification of Total Population, S.C. &  
S.T. Population in Tamil Nadu - 1981

S.No.	Kind of Occupation	Total Population		S.T. Population	
		No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
1.	<u>Main Workers:</u>	19,026,393	39.30	250,771	48.20
	1) Cultivators	5,559,103	11.48	118,698	22.82
	ii) Agricultural Labourers	6,037,601	12.47	85,338	16.40
	iii) House hold Industry, manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs.	898,277	1.86	4,068	0.78
	iv) Other Workers	6,531,412	13.49	42,667	8.20
2.	<u>Marginal Workers :</u>	1,172,397	2.43	16,174	31.12
3.	<u>Non-Workers :</u>	28,209,287	58.27	253,283	48.69
TOTAL (I + II):		48,408,077	100.00	520,226	100.00



ANNEXURE - III

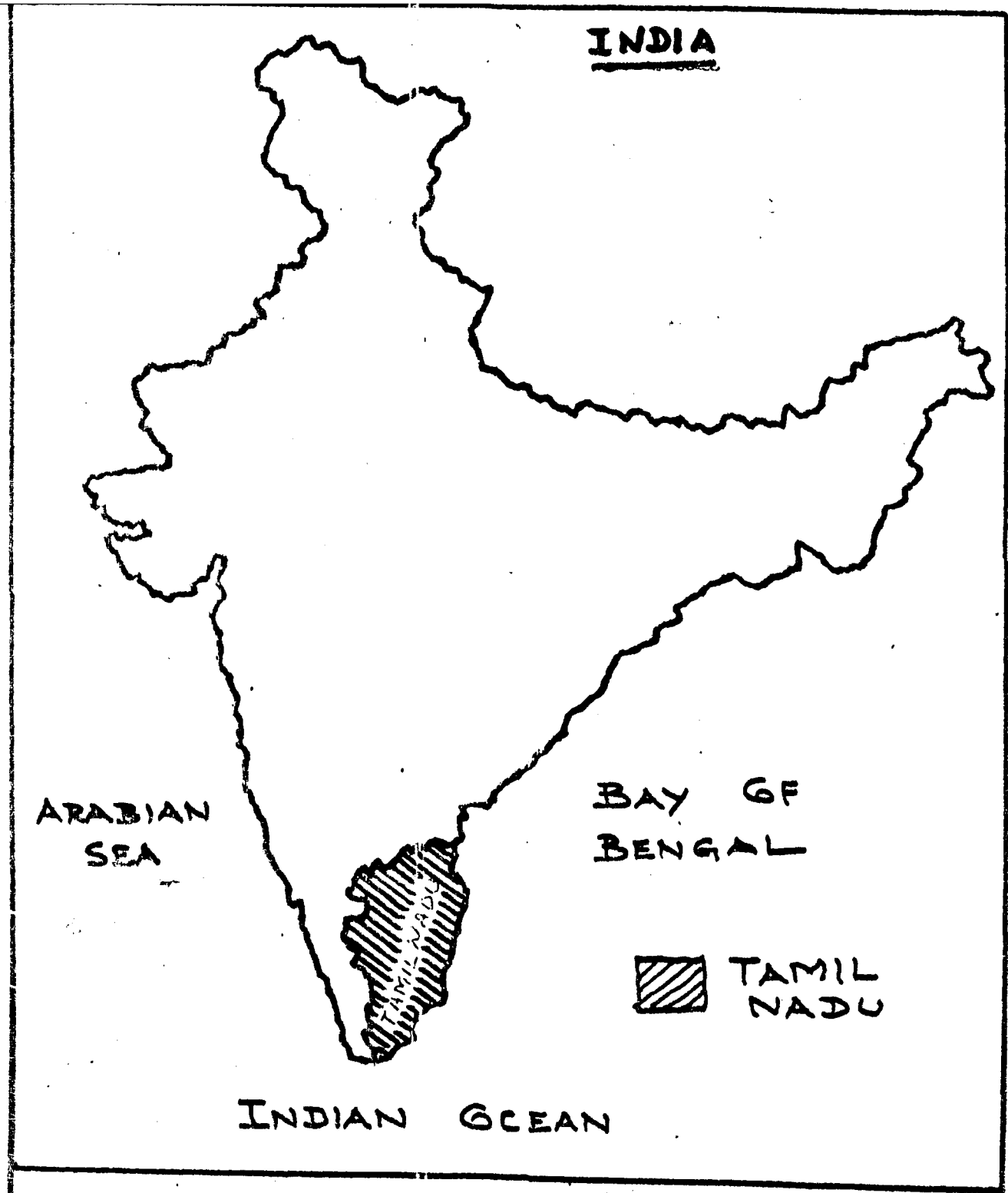
NUMBER AND AREA OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS OF TRIBALS  
IN TAMIL NADU

S.No.	Size Class in	No. of Operational holdings	Area in hectares
1.	Below - 0.50	14,547	3,720.44
2.	0.50 - 1.00	10,899	7,954.57
3.	1.00 - 2.00	11,520	16,076.40
4.	2.00 - 3.00	4,968	12,010.76
5.	3.00 - 4.00	2,207	7,647.63
6.	4.00 - 5.00	1,397	6,255.88
7.	5.00 - 7.50	1,307	7,958.70
8.	7.50 - 10.00	549	4,705.20
9.	10.00 - 20.00	437	5,976.40
10.	20.00 - 30.00	66	1,463.92
11.	30.00 - 40.00	17	584.37
12.	40.00 - 50.00	9	408.54
13.	50.00 - above	32	3,144.14
TOTAL :		47,955	77,906.95

DETAILS OF TRIBAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS DISTRICT-WISE

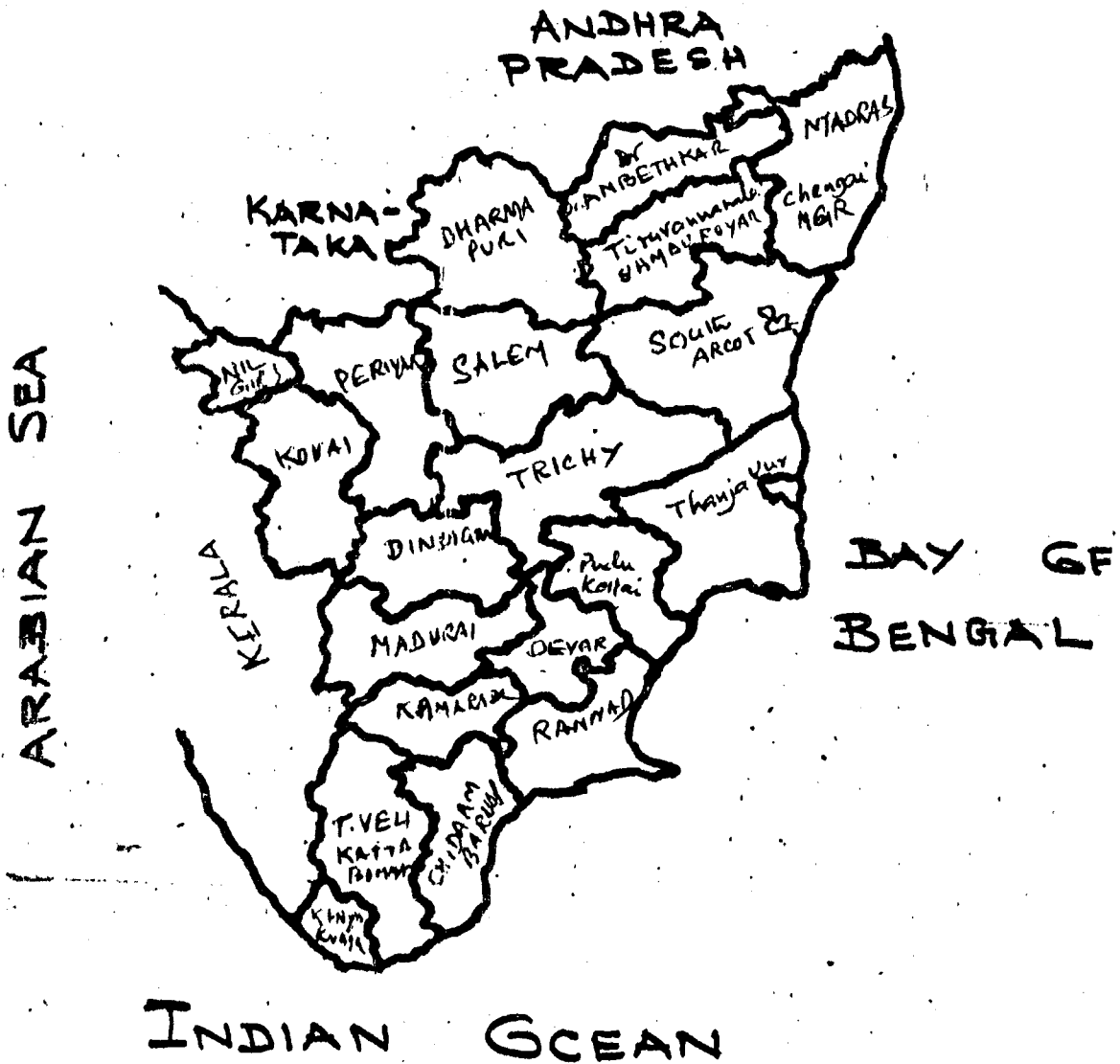
ANNEXURE - IV

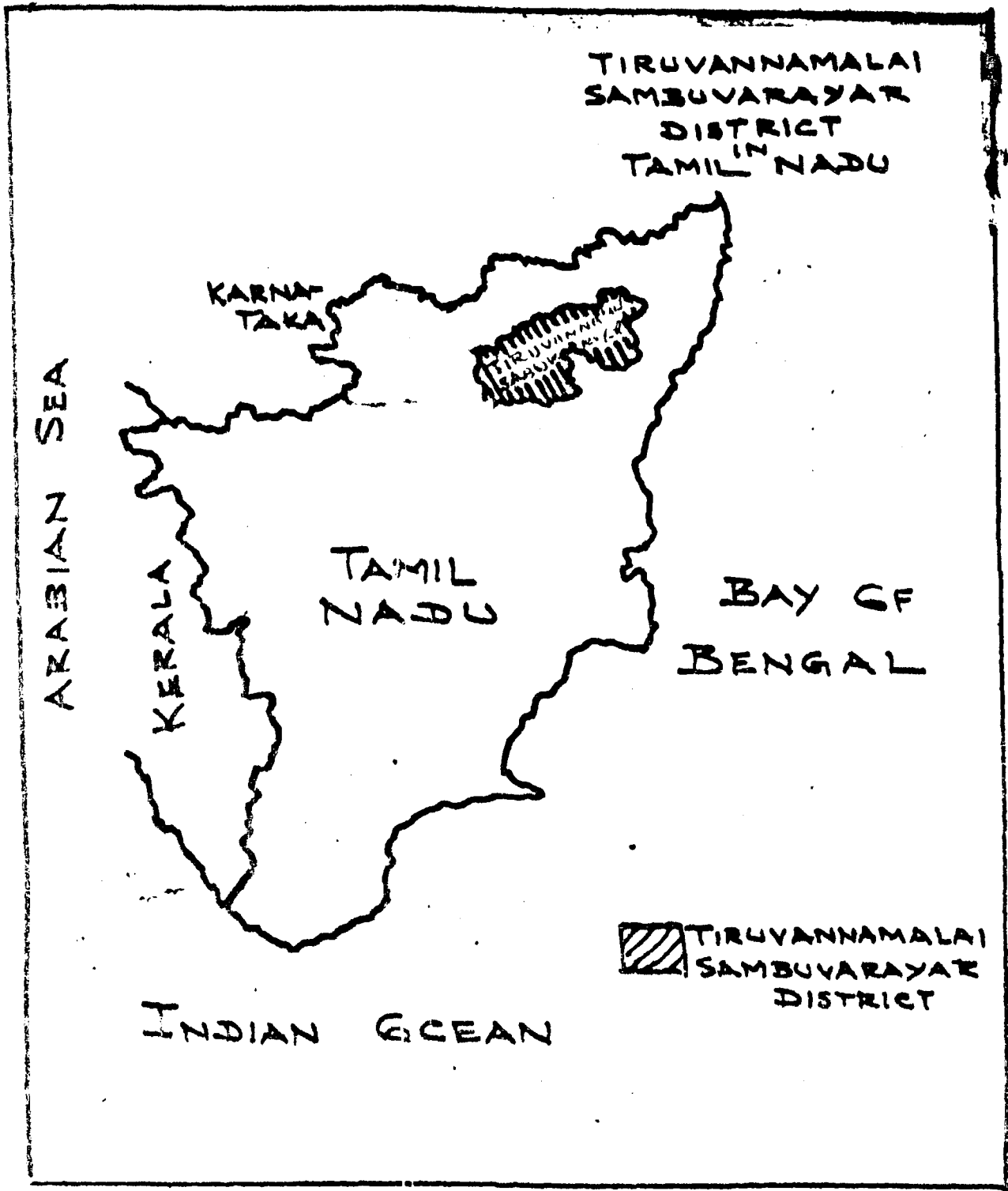
S.No.	Revenue Districts.	PRIMARY		MIDDLE		SECONDARY		HIGHER SECONDARY		NON RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS		TOTAL	
		No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens	No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens	No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens	No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens	No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens	No. of Sch-ools	No. of Chil-drens
1.	Madras	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50
2.	North Arcot Dr. Ambethkar	9	487	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	487
3.	Thiruvannamalai Chambuvarayar	16	768	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	768
4.	South Arcot	30	1500	5	663	-	-	1	275	-	-	36	2438
5.	Dharmapuri	21	1000	1	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1140
6.	Salem	39	1926	7	1170	1	225	2	370	-	-	49	3691
7.	The Nilgiris	16	990	5	495	1	200	-	-	-	-	22	1685
8.	Coimbatore	9	480	3	312	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	792
9.	Periyar	10	515	1	90	1	200	-	-	-	-	12	805
10.	Trichirapalli	26	1205	1	140	1	170	-	-	-	-	28	1515
11.	Kamarajar	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
12.	Dindugul Anna	3	118	-	-	1	200	-	-	1	85	5	403
13.	Tirunelveli Kattabomman	1	50	1	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	206
14.	Kanniyakumari	-	-	1	105	-	-	2	245	-	-	3	350
TOTAL:		182	9209	25	3271	5	995	5	890	1	85	218	14345



**TAMIL NADU**

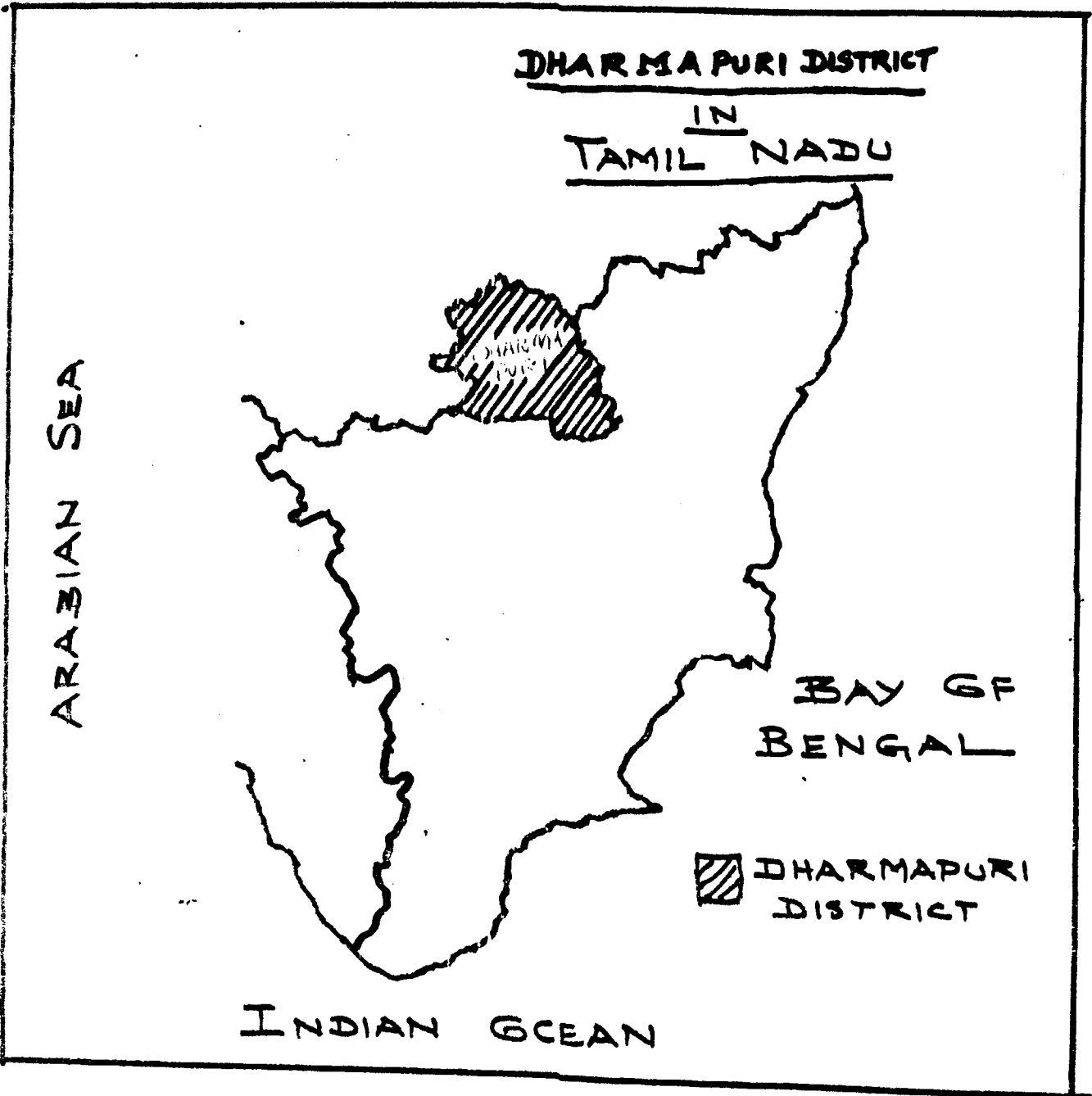
**DISTRICTS**





DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

TAMIL NADU



# PAPPIREDDIPPATTI BLOCK.

(DHARMA PURI DISTRICT)

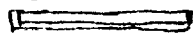
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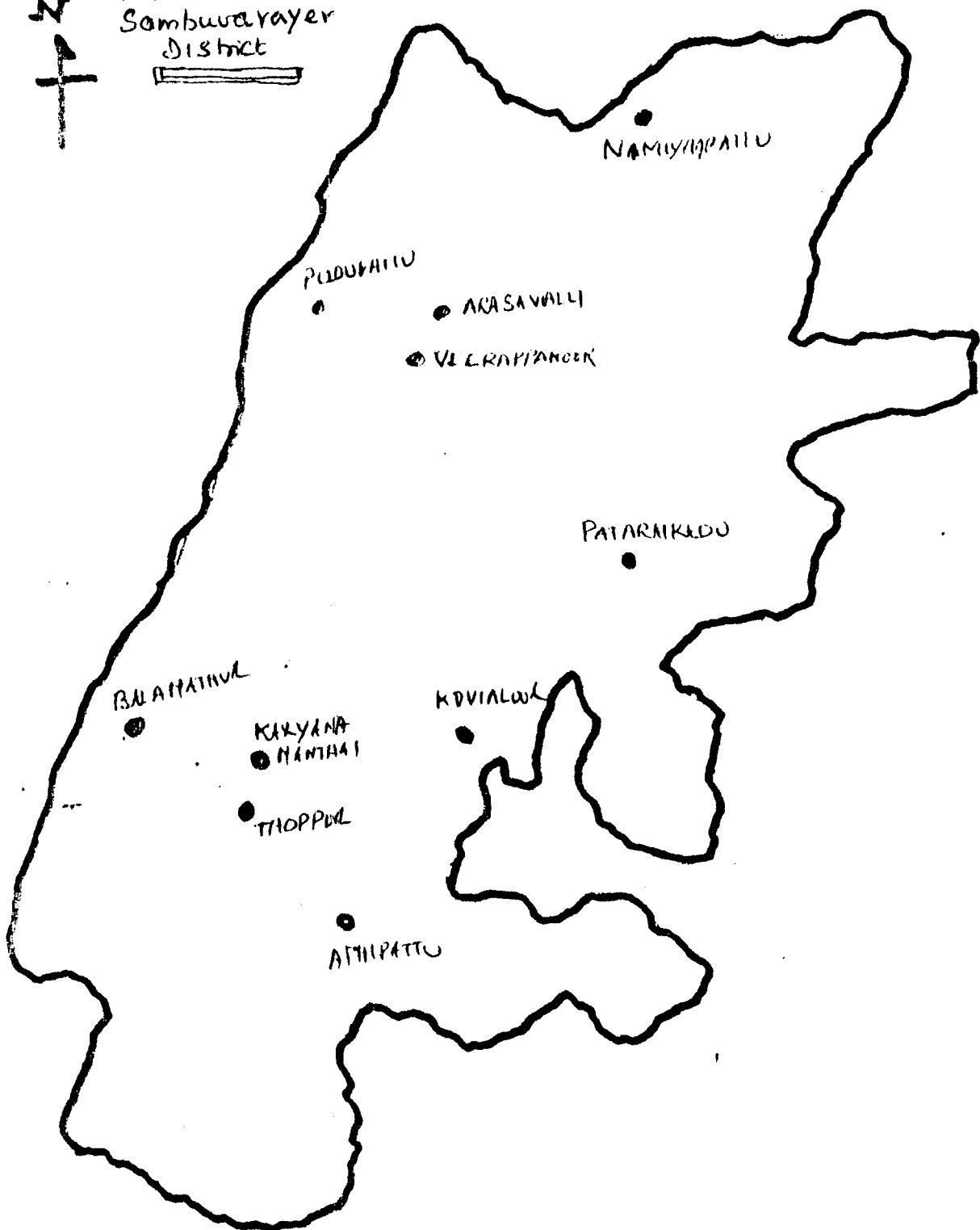
# JAYATHU HILLS BLOCK.



Tiruvannamalai  
Sambuvarayer  
District



Kellore





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