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TRIBALS IN INDIA
(EDUCATION & HEALTH)



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TRIBALS IN INDIA (EDUCATION & HEALTH)

INTRODUCTION

Traditionally, Scheduled Tribes enjoyed total autonomy over the governance of their affairs. This system of autonomy was dismantled during the British Raj in India. Tribal communities in India were viewed with derision by the British and various legislations were brought to alienate them from their ancestral rights and further criminalized upon demanding their rights. The Constitution makers adopted specific measures to protect the rights of STs. Article 46 of the Constitution provides that 'the state shall promote with special care, the educational and economic interest of the weaker section of the people and in particular, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes,, and shall protect them from social injustice and all form of exploitation.

It is important that the constitutional rights given to Scheduled Tribes are protected and special emphasis is given to them in the planning process. To this end Indian government has taken initiatives to protect the educational and health rights of tribes.

EKLAVYA MODEL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Catalysing socio-economic development of the most underprivileged groups in India i.e. the Scheduled Tribes (STs), in a coordinated and a planned manner considering it as an effective instrument for their holistic empowerment. Providing quality education to ST children through the development of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, allowing them to pursue further and more professional education and gain work in a variety of fields. Providing them with opportunities on par with non-ST groups, hence contributing to the general development of the tribal community in the country.

Need of the scheme

Schedule Tribes, make up 8.6% of the country's total population and 11.3% of the total rural population. Despite an increase in the literacy rate among STs from 8.53% in 1961 to 58.96% in 2011 and the fact that the Right to Education Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 , there are significant variations in student enrollment, dropouts, across states, districts and blocks. In the case of tribals, the dropout rate is still very high - 35.6% in Class I to V; 55% in classes I to VIII; and 70.9% in classes I to X in 2010-11, according to school education statistics 2010-2011. According to the UNICEF-sponsored All Children in School by 2015 regional study in 2014, economic and socio-cultural factors account for the lack of

education for certain groups in India, particularly SCs, STs and Muslims.

About the scheme

- Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) were established in 1997-98.
- It is administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- Aiming to provide quality upper primary, secondary, and senior secondary education to Scheduled Tribes (ST) students (Class 6th to 12th) in remote areas.
- Enabling their access to best educational opportunities and bringing them up to speed with the general population.
- Recognizing the significance of the EMRS, the government stated in the 2018-19 Union Budget, "The government is dedicated to providing the best quality education to tribal children in their native setting."
- To carry out this aim, it has been planned that by 2022, every block having more than 50% ST population and at least 20,000 tribal people shall have an Eklavya Model Residential School.
- Eklavya schools will be on par with Navodaya Vidyalayas, with unique facilities for maintaining local art and culture, as well as sports and skill development training."

Salient features

- A new EMRS Scheme was designed, previously sponsored under a Special Area Programme, 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Indian Constitution'.
- Schools cater to students from from VI to XII.
- Provision for the establishment of Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS) in sub-districts having a ST population of 90% or more and a tribal population of 20,000 or more.
- A minimum of 15 acres in the case of EMRS and 5 acres in the case of EMDBS is required in order to provide better infrastructural facilities to meet the needs of Extracurricular activities and academic education.
- A construction grant of Rs. 20.00 crore per school, with an extra 20% for schools in the North East, mountainous areas, tough areas, and places prone to Left Wing Extremism.
- Recurring grant of Rs.1.09 lakhs per student per year for EMRS and Rs. 0.85 lakhs for EMDBS.
- The National Education Society for Tribal Students was founded as an autonomous Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to build, endow, maintain, regulate, and administer schools, as well as to perform all acts and things necessary or conducive to the advancement of such schools.
- Establishment of a Sports Centre of Excellence in tribal majority districts, complete with all related infrastructure (buildings, equipment, etc.) and specialised state-of-the-art facilities for two identified sports (including one group sport and one individual sport) that will be shared by the entire state.
- Non-ST students may occupy up to 10% of available seats. Children of EMRSs workers, children who have lost their parents to left-wing extremism and insurgencies, children of widows, children of divyang parents, and so on would be given priority.
- Reservation of 20% of seats under the sports quota for qualified ST students who have excelled in sports.

Objectives of the scheme

- The Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS), Eklavya Model Day Boarding Schools (EMDBS), and Centre of Excellence for Sports are being established for ST and PVTG students in the context of the trend of establishing quality residential schools for the promotion of education and also to ensure all round development of tribal students in all areas, habitations, and diversified environment throughout the country.
- The schools' goal is to provide quality upper primary, secondary, and senior secondary education to ST

and PVTG students in tribally dominated areas, as well as extra-curricular activities, to enable them to access the best educational opportunities and to bring them up to par with the general population.

Implementation of the program

- By 2022, every region with half of the Schedule Caste population and more than 20,000 tribal people will have one Eklavya Model Residential School.
- The official linkage of the establishment of Eklavya schools falls under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. According to the grant made under Article 275(1), EMRS will be established.
- In this official agreement between the Government of India and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Central Government will grant 30 lakh rupees for each Eklavya Model Residential School.
- These are the costs provided for the implementation of the school and all necessary infrastructure such as classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, living spaces and others such as playgrounds. The rest of the additional cost will be borne by the respective state government.
- Eklavya schools are built in remote areas.
- Candidates in standard XI and XII and candidates in VI to X will be given discrete assistance as their educational requirements are quite different. This aspect of Eklavya Model Residential Schools will help to improve the academic level and academic experience of every candidate who belongs to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe community.

How the initiative is working so far?

- New establishments: Jharkhand government had laid down the foundation stones of 5 new Eklavya Model Resource school in various district.
- Gender budgeting: A total of 85,700 pupils have been enrolled under the “Eklavya Model Residential School” plan for the academic year 2021-22. There are 44,455 girls enrolled among them (51.87 percent).
- Budget expenditure for the year 2020-21: For the year 2020-2021 the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had an budget estimates of Rs. 1313.23 crore and the Revised estimates stands out to be Rs. 1200 crore.
- Expenditure for the year 2021-22: For the next financial year MoTA had an budget estimate of Rs. 1418.04 crore and a Revised Estimate of Rs. 1057.74crore. The expenditure till 31-12-2021 was Rs. 767.70 crore.

Way forward

- Infrastructural improvement and support is required to ensure quality education.
- Ensuring the recruitment of staffs along with their attendance ration.
- Appointment of teachers and ensuring transparent recruitment and training process.
- Reducing the teacher to student ratio.
- Along with rise in enrollments ratio it should try to reduce the dropout rates especially at higher educational level.
- Bridging the language barrier.

NISHTHA-2.0

The National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement (NISHTHA) is a national mission to improve learning outcomes at the primary level. This is done through integrated teacher education. It is the largest teacher training program of its kind in the world. It was started under the centrally sponsored Samagra

Shiksha scheme in 2109-20. The scheme aims to motivate and equip teachers to encourage and support critical thinking in students and also teachers gain awareness and develop their skills in various aspects.

Need of the scheme

NISHTHA- 2.0 for secondary teachers includes the Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) teachers and school administrators were invited to attend the training programme. It is an ongoing curriculum that is delivered online using the DIKSHA Platform.

About the scheme

- NISHTHA was launched by Department of School Education and Literacy under the centrally sponsored scheme of 'Samagra Shiksha' in 2019.
- NISHTHA (National Initiative of School Heads' and Teachers' Holistic Advancement) is NCERT's flagship capacity-building integrated teacher training programme.
- It strives to improve teachers' capabilities among all primary school leaders and instructors.
- The first batch of the programme was arranged, with 120 EMRS teachers and principals from three states completing a 40-day NISHTHA curriculum.
- The curriculum was delivered digitally through the internet. Using resource materials, training guidelines, training packages, and other support materials developed by it, the programme has been organised in areas such as learning outcomes, National Achievement Surveys, Pre-School Education, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, Science and Mathematics kits, Curriculum development, inclusive education, gender sensitization, pedagogical practises across different curricular areas, and so on.

Salient features

- NISHTHA is the largest teacher training program of its kind in the world. The training program has been integrated with technology to enable seamless facilitation, availability of digital content and technology-enabled learning methods to support teachers. To support this, the NISHTHA website, basic brochure, mobile apps and training modules have been launched. NISHTHA mobile applications and Learning Management System (LMS) based on MOODLE (Modular Object-Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment) were developed by NCERT. The LMS will be used for key resource person and teacher registration, resource dissemination, learning gap analysis and impact, monitoring, mentoring and online progress measurement.
- The goal of the NISHTHA program is to build the capacity of 42 thousand participating teachers. It will cover all teachers and school principals at the primary level in all government schools, faculty members of the State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) and also Block Resource and Cluster Resource Coordinators. Coordinators in all states and UTs.
- The main objective of the NISHTHA program is to equip and motivate teachers to encourage and support critical thinking among students. An extensive training program will raise awareness among teachers and help them develop their skills in various aspects related to inclusive education, competency-based learning and testing, learning outcomes, learner-centered pedagogy, ICT in teaching and learning, including artificial intelligence, pre-primary education. school, pre-vocational education and school assessment.
- The NISHTHA program will also help teachers become more aware of school safety and security, personal and social qualities, health and well-being including yoga as well as initiatives in school education such as library, eco-club, youth club, kitchen garden, environmental interests and qualities school management.
- The training will be conducted directly by key resource persons (KRP) and state resource persons (SRP), determined by the state and UT. The key resource persons themselves will be trained by 120 national resource persons identified by NCERT, CBSE along with KVS, NVS, National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and NGOs.

Significant outcomes of the scheme

- Improving student learning outcomes.
- Creating a welcoming and enriching inclusive classroom environment.
- Teachers become alert and responsive to students' social, emotional, and psychological needs as first-level counselors.
- Teachers are trained to use art as a pedagogy to increase creativity and innovation among students.
- Teachers are prepared to develop and strengthen the personal and social qualities of pupils for their holistic development. Creating a healthy and safe school environment.
- Integrating ICT into teaching learning and assessment.
- Stress-free development School assessment focused on the development of learning competencies.
- Teachers are adopting activity-based learning and moving from rote learning to competency-based learning.
- Teachers and school principals learn about new initiatives in school education.
- Transforming school principals to provide academic and administrative leadership to schools to support new initiatives.
- NESTS has collaborated with NCERT for NISHTHA Capacity Building Programme for EMRS Principals and Teachers.

Way Forward

- Bridging the digital gap and digital literacy.
- Enabling the school infrastructure in line with smart and digital education facility.
- Network penetration at the hinterlands of the country, needs to be cater to provide equitable access of education.
- Technological barriers should not be the factor of hindrances in the educational service.

TRIBAL FESTIVAL, RESEARCH INFORMATION AND MASS EDUCATION

Under the 'Support to Tribal Research Institute (TRIs) scheme, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends support to TRIs for carrying out various research and documentation activities, including programs for documentation of tribal languages, dialects, art, culture, dance, music and development of bilingual primers. Accordingly, TRIs undertake the documentation and protection of endangered tribal languages through the preparation of primers, dictionaries and the organization of cultural programmes.

Need of the program

In the world of globalization and migration, the indigenous culture which remains as the cultural heritage of the nation is dominated by outside immigration. One of the potential threats to the culture of the tribes are growing urbanization and strict environmental laws which are creating a potential barrier to their economic activity and their livelihood. Government should act upon the urgent need to protect and preserve the cultural heritage of India.

About the program

- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers the programs 'Support to Tribal Research Institute' and Tribal Festival, Research, Information and Mass Education' under which various activities like research studies/publishing books/documentation including audio-visual documents.

- The scheme 'Tribal Festival, Research Information and Mass Education', is aimed at promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage, dissemination of information and creation of awareness, including organization of tribal craft & food festivals, sports, music, dance & photo competitions, science, art & craft expos, workshops, seminars, production of documentary films by the Ministry & States, bringing out publications highlighting significant studies, documenting historical facets of tribal communities, achievements of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) & State Departments besides other necessary publicity at regular intervals.

Features of the program

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs administers the "Promotion of Tribal Research Institute" and "Tribal Festival, Research, Information and Mass Education" programs under which various activities are carried out to promote tribal culture as mentioned below:

- Research studies/publishing of books/documentation including audio visual documentaries on promotion of rich tribal cultural heritage.
- Tribal cultural exchange programs.
- Research and documentation of indigenous practices by tribal healers and medicinal plants, Adivasi languages, agricultural system, dances and paintings etc.
- To recognize the heroic and patriotic deeds of the tribal people, the ministry has sanctioned the establishment of 10 Tribal Freedom Fighters Museums. These museums will also exhibit the rich tribal cultural heritage of the region.
- To preserve and promote the rich tribal cultural heritage and also to create awareness among others, a searchable digital repository has been developed where all research articles, books, reports and documents, folk songs, photos/videos with their metadata are uploaded. more than 10,000 photos, videos and publications, mostly produced by TRI. The repository can be visited at repository.tribal.gov.in.
- Ministry provides funds to TRIFED for organizing AdiMahotsav festival at national and state level. State festivals like Hornbill festival of Nagaland, Pawl-kut festival of Mizoram, MedaramJatra of Telangana are funded through TRI.
- TRIFED organizes Tribal Artisan Melas (TAMs) to identify new artisans and new products at resource level in states/districts/villages to expand tribal producer base.

Achievements

- National tribal festival/carnival is organized annually by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) to showcase glimpses of rich cultural heritage of tribal people across the country through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices etc. since 2015.
- Multiple initiatives have been organised to provide a platform for the tribal communities to present their talent in various fields and lay out a roadmap for their all-round development.

Way forward

- Legislative backing to protect and preserve the tribal rights.
- Sufficient fund allocation.
- Identification of the indigenous tribes and categorizing and sub-categorising of the tribes.

PROJECT OF MAPPING OF SICKLE CELL ANEMIA IN TRIBAL SUB-PLAN AREA

Sickle cell disease (SCD) disproportionately impacts Adivasi (tribal) communities in India. Current research has

focused on epidemiological and biomedical aspects but there has been scarce research on social determinants and health systems aspects. Given its fragmented distribution, resources and programmes have emerged in west and central India.

What is Sickle cell disease (SCD)?

It is one of the most common **monogenic disorders**. Monogenic disorders are caused by **variation in a single gene** and are typically recognized by their striking **familial inheritance patterns**. Examples include sickle cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, Huntington's disease, and Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The **tribal habitations are scattered across large areas** with **poor access to basic health necessities**. Therefore, it is observed that tribal people have remained marginal, with poor health, unmet needs, and a poor population: provider ratio.

Need of the Initiative

Sickle Cell Disease is a genetic blood disorder affecting tribal populations in Central, Western and Southern India. **SCD** is widespread in many tribal groups of India, especially among the Dravidian and pre-Dravidian tribes inhabiting malaria-endemic regions. **About 1 in 86 births** among Scheduled Tribe (ST) population have SCD, the prevalence being higher in Central, Western and Southern India. The disease in India occurs predominantly in eastern Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, western Odisha, and in pockets of the Nilgiri Hills in north Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The disease is prevalent among tribal communities (including children). As per MOTA, SCD is affecting more women and children and nearly 20% of tribal children with SCD die before reaching the age of two, and 30% of children die before reaching adulthood. **The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has taken several steps to prevent the prevalence of sickle cell anemia and to map the prevalence it has started the initiative in tribal sub areas.**

About the Initiative

- Ministry of Tribal Affairs has given a project of Mapping of Sickle Cell Anaemia in the Tribal Sub Plan Area among the tribal communities of the States.
- The project see the Mapping of Sickle Cell Anemia among the Tribal Communities, Collation of compilation of data, mapping of organisations working in Sickle Cell, Data base of master trainers on sickle cell in co-ordination with MoHFW, Data sharing mechanism and mapping of blood banks availability.

The tribal populations of India:

- India has the largest concentration of tribal populations globally. They are believed to be the early settlers in the country and are considered to be the original inhabitants.
- According to the 2011 census, the tribal population in India was 104 million, **constituting 8.6 percent of the country's population**, up from 8.2 percent in the 2001 census.
- The Indian Constitution recognizes the special status of the tribal communities and affords them special protections, ensured through a distinct political-administrative setup via **Schedule V and VI of the Constitution**.

Status of the Initiative

- The Ministry of Tribal Affairs had given funds for screening of tribal students in collaboration with ICMR. Workshops have been conducted in States in collaboration with Department of Biotechnology for mapping of incidences of Sickle Cell Trait.
- Out of the 1,13,83,664 persons screened as reported by various States, about 8.75% (9,96,368) tested positive (Trait –949057, Disease – 47311).
- However, State wise prevalence rate of sickle cell disease among the tribal population is not known in a definite manner as no such database is maintained centrally.

- There are certain studies undertaken by ICMR showing that the prevalence across the country is 5-34% (as per document on Sickle Cell Anaemia Control Program published by the state government of Gujarat).
- A project 'Diagnosis, IEC and Nutri support for sickle cell anaemia and Thalassemia affected patients' to TRI Telangana.
- The Ministry has also given funds to many States for undertaking screening of targeted population.
- On 19th June 2021, Ministry also launched Unmukt project with mobile units for strengthening, screening and timely management of SCD in Khunti district of Jharkhand and Kanker in Chhattisgarh, 2 tribal districts with high prevalence of sickle cell disease among tribals.
- A project named Integrated Sickle Cell Anaemia Research Program "I-SCARP" has been entrusted to Swami Vivekananda Yoga Anusandhana Samsthana in Nandurbar district, Maharashtra, S-Vyasa University, Bangalore and INFOMED, Ahmedabad. The project primarily aims to explore naturopathy and yogic methods for tackling sickle cell anaemia disease.

Suggestions:

- Social Stigma and Prevalence among Tribal Population** (where access to care for SCD is limited).
- SCD is a health burden** that not only **impacts the individual's life cycle** but also impacts the economy as well.
- There is a **need to make efforts so that the next generation is free from the disease.**
- The **industry like FICCI and other stakeholders have to come forward** to improve the overall system of managing the Sickle Cell program of the government.
- Newborn screening for sickle cell disorders
- Prenatal diagnosis
- Integration of medical genetic services in primary health care

Way Forward

- The governments both at the Centre and States must recognize improvement in the health status of the tribal population as among the topmost priorities from a policy point of view and ensure adequate budget allocations are made including under the National Tribal Plan.
- The government at the Centre should consider establishing the National Institute for Tribal Health with field stations at different locations in tribal areas.
- A tribal health policy and a joint coordinated action plan need to be framed and its speedy implementation is to be ensured.
- Prioritize and fast track on a priority basis collection and analysis of data about health situations and underlying factors.

SWASTHYA PORTAL

Swasthya Portal is the first of its kind comprehensive one-stop solution for knowledge related to tribal health and nutrition in India. It would collate tribal-specific data, information, innovations, and best practices from available resources, showcase the same in an organized and consolidated manner and facilitate the exchange of knowledge among all stakeholders. It has a dashboard, knowledge repository, partner segment, and Sickle Cell Diseases (SCD) support corner.

Need of the Initiative:

There is a vast disparity between the health outcomes of India's tribal population vis-à-vis its non-tribal

population. Aggravating this problem is the near complete absence of data and information on the health and nutrition situation of different tribal communities. This often emerges as the biggest bottleneck to decision-makers as they design policies and interventions to address these gaps. Ministry of Tribal Affairs has identified 177 tribal districts as high-priority districts. This dashboard of the portal is a comprehensive data repository, collating data from different sources related to the health and nutrition of the tribal population of these 177 districts.

About the Portal

- **This Portal has research studies, innovations, and best practices on tribal communities curated from multiple sources related to tribal health and nutrition.**
- **It is a one-stop solution presenting all information pertaining to tribal health and nutrition related to Scheduled Tribe people.**
- **The dashboard presents data curated from multiple sources for the 177 identified high-priority tribal districts.**
- **It has a dashboard, knowledge repository, partner segment, and Sickle Cell Diseases (SCD) support corner.**
- **The Portal also has research studies, innovations, and best practices on tribal communities curated from multiple sources related to tribal health and nutrition.**
- **The initiatives of the Ministry in partnership with Facebook through the 'Going Online as Leaders (GOAL)' Programme. Through the GOAL Programme, the Ministry aims to mentor 5000 Tribal Youth across India and enable them to become village-level digital young leaders for their communities.**

How it will be implemented?

- The Portal will be managed by the Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Knowledge Management in Health and Nutrition.
- Due to different topographic and cultural diversity of India, it has used different approaches and designed innovative solutions to solve challenges related to the health and nutrition of tribal communities
- The **dashboard presents data curated from multiple sources** for the 177 identified high-priority tribal districts. In addition, the Portal also has research studies, innovations, and best practices on tribal communities curated from multiple sources related to tribal health and nutrition.
- The SCD Support Corner available in the Portal encourages people with Sickle Cell disease or traits to register themselves.
- The Portal will be managed by the **Centre of Excellence (CoE)** for Knowledge Management in Health and Nutrition, established by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in collaboration with the Piramal Swasthya Management and Research Institute.
- This **Centre of Excellence (CoE)** works towards consolidating data for tribal health & nutrition, facilitating evidence-based policy making, documenting successful models, best practices, and innovative solutions, disseminating and facilitating the exchange of knowledge, creating networks, and collaborating with stakeholders to improve tribal health & nutrition outcomes.

How the initiative has worked so far?

- This Portal bridges the existing knowledge and drives evidence-based policymaking.
- This portal has catalyzed a series of actions that will ultimately lead to overall improvements in the health and nutrition status of the tribal population in India.
- GOAL program has received a huge response from all stakeholders. The road map of the program includes the distribution of mobile and launch of the program
- MoTA and Facebook are jointly reaching the ST youth, and especially ST girls, through digital platforms for developing entrepreneurial skills among them.

Way Forward:

- This Centre of Excellence (CoE) works towards consolidating data for tribal health & nutrition, facilitating evidence-based policy making, and documenting successful models.
- Also, the Centre of Excellence (CoE) is indulged in best practices and innovative solutions, disseminating and facilitating the exchange of knowledge with stakeholders to improve tribal health & nutrition outcomes.



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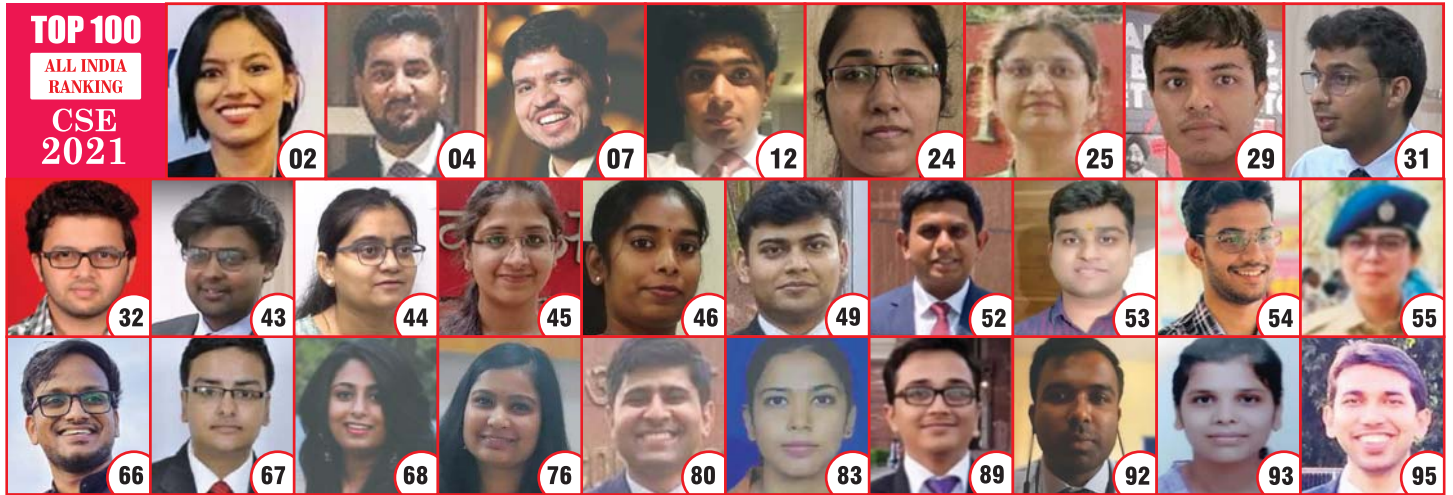
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