



Role of Literacy in Development of Tribal Area (In reference to Vijaynagar Tehsil of Sabarkantha District)

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1. Introduction

Since the existence of the earth and existence of the human being, primitive human being used to run or climb up the trees or mountains, jump into rivers and protect him by throwing stones and spears in order to satisfy basic needs, to maintain existence and to protect him from terror. Those people used to move in groups and led the life in pastures and natural geographical areas. The condition of such tribal people living in different remote areas of the world is almost same till today.

India is a developing country, in which agriculture is the main profession of most of population. People have to face many economical problems such as population explosion, illiteracy, poverty, unequal income, urbanization, water pollution, unemployment etc. the government has to implement different welfare schemes to give pace to economical development and try to remove hurdles on the way to progress. According to Lord Keins, "Employment can be increased by digging and filling the deeps and building pyramids on them." Economical progress can be achieved by effective demands. Gujarat is a vibrant state of India. It is essential to study about implementation of different government schemes in different Tehsils and districts of Gujarat State. The study of benefits of the government in villages and changes occurred in the life of tribal people is very essential.

2. Research Title

Role of Literacy in Development of Tribal Area (In reference to Vijaynagar Tehsil of Sabarkantha District)

3. Objectives of the study

- 1.To Study the higher education in Sabarkantha district, with focusses on Vijaynagar Tehsil.
- 2.To analyses the central role of education in development of Tribal in Sabarkantha districts.
- 3.To analyses the issues and challenges for tribals in higher education.
- 4.To examine higher education in socio-economic status of Tribal.

4. Research Questions

- 1.How education bring development in Tribal area?
- 2.What are the issues and challenges in tribal development?
- 3.Does proper education bring development in Tribal areas?

5. Hypotheses

According to psychologists Prof. Goode and Hut, "Investigator or scientist has to formulate any hypothetical statement to begin the research work. Such statement is regarded as hypothesis."

Hypothesis is such a statement of which validity is yet to be tested. Hypothesis provides the path to achieve objectives, to get answers to the questions and to reach the results of the research.

Following hypotheses will be constructed for the present study.

- Development will be found in tribal area by education.
- Tribal people may give more importance to blind faith and weird power.
- The education level will be found low among tribal people.
- They will be found more careless in health and cleanliness.
- The government will have taken steps for uplift of tribal society.

6. Methods of data collection

Data is needed for sociological research. Where the details and data are available, the things are called source or proof of data.

From whom and where the available data is attained, is called source of data. By using such sources, it will be tried to get data related to members in family, age, and marital status, caste, and educational status, religious, economical and social related data.

The selection of research method for any subject in sociological studies depends upon the investigator's choice. The data is always found scattered, which should be collected. Then its analysis is to be made and findings are concluded.

7. Survey method

The investigator goes to selected places for his study and studies based on his field of work. Here, situation is inspected or observed by scientific viewpoint. In the present study, survey method will be adopted to get information related to place of job, resident, educational level, traditions and customs, socio-economical status etc of respondents.

8. Discussion with experts

Adequate guidance will be attained by making discussions with different experts of this field, colleague and guide in order to make the data more accurate and scientific for this study and to remove suspects and doubts.

9. Pretesting

The pretesting form of interview schedule will be prepared after making discussions with experts and guide. Then, it will be given to 10 male and 10 female respondents to fill in. If any correction is needed, necessary correction will be made in this form and its final form will be prepared, which will be filled in by 300 respondents.

10. Sample selection

The investigator has to fix about the units, from which data is to be collected. The group, which is selected for any study is called universe. Investigator selects certain representative units from universe for his study, which is called sample.

According to Prof. Muller and Sular,

“Any part of population is not a sample. The group of units selected from population is called sample.”
Sampling methods are divided into two parts according to procedure.

(A) Non-randomly sampling

(B) Randomly sampling

11. Incidental sampling

When units are selected incidentally, without considering proportion of representativeness, in order to get needed information for sociological research it is called incidental sampling.

12. Data classification and analysis

The primary and secondary data will be classified for the present study. Qualitative and quantitative data will be classified by using SPSS programme. The, the data will be presented in different tables; graphs etc and results will be discussed.

13. Research report

Writing research report is an important and final step after data collection, classification and analysis. Discussion of subject selection, research field, data collection and difficulties faced while collecting data etc will be narrated in the first part of the report.

14. Findings

However, after analyzing the literature it is found that the education plays an important role in development of tribal. The indigenous people's participation in larger economic and political activities has been made possible by education. In general, it is believed that even while tribal people's access to education is limited, it nevertheless has a stronger impact on the socio-economic, cultural, and political aspects of tribal life. However, this possible due to the implimenations of different educational schemes by the government. It is belived that the educational development of tribal reduce the communication gap between the mainstreams. Also understand and provide the space to profit making farming. The major finding of the work is that, there are large number of tribal in the government job as well as many joined in companies works. It is found that 40 percent of responded are work as government offices or either in private companies. It is also found that due to the increase in literacy among tribal the level of seasonal migration in the district also reduced, because due to the different schemes tribal get work in their area. During the field study, around 42 respondents of 300, were working in either government offices of private companies earning more than two lack per years. This is only happening by establishment of different technical institutions in the districts. In the last one decade the tribal of this district considerable improvement in development.

However, the tribal gained much progress over the years, yet the gains have been challenged by certain loopholes. The gains achieved at high cost over the years need to be consolidated by addressing the associated challenges. The reasons for this can be categorized as external, internal, and socio-economic and psychological. The external constraints are related to problems and difficulties at levels of policy, planning, implementation, and administration. Internal constraints refer to problems associated with the school system, content, curriculum, medium of instruction, pedagogy, academic supervision, monitoring, and teacher-related problems. The third set of problems relates to social, economic, and cultural background of tribal's and psychological problems of first-generation learners. For better tribal development government should focuses on certain points; Proper awareness campaign should be organized to create the awareness and the importance of education and their benefits, educated tribal youth should be recruited as a teacher and posted in tribal areas, the attitude of the tribal parents toward education should be improved through proper counseling and guidance. And one major point is establishing a separate section in panchayat level for coordination with all problem of tribal peoples.

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