



Is Basic Infrastructure getting in the way of education of Tribal children in India Education of Tribal Children in India A case study

Lack of infrastructure facilities, communication system, transport facilities cause both the demand and supply side to hesitate to work with full-fledged dedication in tribal areas. Article 46, of the Indian Constitution stresses to promote the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes with special care in the educational and economic establishment.



The spread of education among the Scheduled Tribes during the last four decades has been quite uneven. The literacy scenario of the Scheduled Tribes in general is below the literacy rate of the general population of the country. As per 2001 census the literacy rate among tribal 47% is found to be far below the overall literacy of the country 65%. India is one of the largest concentrations of tribal population in the world. According to the census of 2001, the tribal population in India is 67.76 million. Findings from the study were 33% respondents stated that there are no adequate bus facilities to reach school, 25% reveal that the teachers in the tribal schools were being frequently absent since most of the teachers willing to work only in urban and semi-urban area based schools and 22% feel that poor health is a major reason for their absenteeism.

Education at the cost of Life in India - One suicide is committed every 55 minutes



According to WHO, suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15-29-year-olds globally. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in its 2016 data stated that one suicide is committed in every 55 minutes in India. 12 % of Indian students between the age of 4 -16 suffer from psychiatric disorders. 20 % show signs of mental disorders, out of which 2-5 % have serious concerns like autism or bipolar

disorder. Factors such as racial, sexual or religious discrimination, body-shaming, sexual challenges, emotional issues, low self-esteem or insecurities, family or financial problems, substance addiction, and even hormonal changes may also play a part. Currently, there are less than 5,000 psychiatrists and even lesser clinical psychologists only 2,000 in a country of 1.3 billion. So there is a dire need to make more resources available to India's student population.

Recommended Read India, Economic Development and Social Opportunity – Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen

This book presents an analysis of endemic deprivation in India and the role of public action in addressing the problem. The analysis is based on a broad view of economic development, focusing on human well-being and social opportunity rather than the standard indicators of economic growth. Dreze and Sen argue

that an assessment of India's failure to eliminate basic deprivations has to go beyond this limited focus, and to take note of the role played in that failure by inadequate public involvement in the provision of basic education, health care, social security, and related fields.

