

Tribe Development - Education as a Tool of Development in Tapi District

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ABSTRACT

Gujarat state of India is having three regions under territories of tribe population – The Dangs, Banaskantha and Tapi in Southern Gujarat. Government is trying to develop such regions since long. As human is the main property of any of the nation. Their growth and development indirectly affects the economy. Human development can be measured with the derived measures of UNDP. It is basically computed with support of many indicators – Education, Health and Life Expectancy are the main parameters. This research is to be attempting to test the education of Tapi tehsil. Thus, education index is measure for Tapi district. The progress in education is trying to be measured with comparison for the year 2011 and 2015.

INTRODUCTION

The innate populace is distinguished as the native occupants of our nation. They are most defenseless area of our general public living in normal and uninhabited encompassing far from development with their conventional qualities, traditions and convictions. There has been a long and persisting discussion among the social researchers to characterize a 'clan'. Despite the scholarly exercise, with the end goal of improvement and definition is for all intents and purposes an authoritative definition. As per the Constitution "Any clan or inborn network or part of or gather inside any clan or ancestral network as esteemed under article 348 are Scheduled Tribes of the Constitution". In this manner, the gatherings, which are in the Scheduled rundown of the President of India, are characterized as Scheduled Tribes. There is a strategy for incorporating inborn gatherings in the Scheduled rundown. The president may, in the wake of counseling with the legislative head of a State, by open warning, determine the clans, which would regard to be Scheduled Tribes in connection to that State. Networks are advised as Scheduled Tribes under Article 348 of the Constitution dependent on the characteristics; for example, - primitive traits, topographically detached, particular culture, and timidity of contact with network everywhere, and economically backward.

The word "inborn" or "Adivasee" conveys to our mind an image of half-stripped people, with bolts and lances in their grasp, quills in their minds, and talking an incoherent dialect: their lives regularly joined with legends of viciousness and human flesh consumption. Be that as it may, any individual having visited an ancestral town will be amazed and excited to see a network living near nature, harmony cherishing, impartial and with cutting edge social, social structures. Notwithstanding when greater part of the networks on the planet continued changing their ways of life, rivaling one other and creating materialistic senses to keep pace with the advancement of the world, there were networks as yet living in accordance with their conventional qualities, traditions and convictions. The exploitative outlook of the standard society influenced these networks to retreat regularly into backwoods and high-elevation Mountains, where they could keep on living in harmony with nature and their unpolluted environment. As the alleged humanized networks of the standard society neither could fathom the qualities and goals of these networks nor had the persistence to comprehend their ways of life. The standard world marked them differently as locals, savage individuals, aboriginals, Adivasees, Tribal, Indigenous individuals, and so on.

TEHSIL WISE POPULATIONS AND DENSITY

Tapi district is divided in five major regions- tehsils. The particular of each of the tehsil is presented in table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Tehsil wise population and Density

Tehsil	Total Villages	Population 2011	Population 2015	Area in Sq. KM.	Density
Vyara	148	228500	237640	81260	292.4
Songadh	172	190084	197687	135404	146.0
Nizar	51	149841	155835	40079	388.8
Valod	40	130309	135521	20228	670.0
Uchchal	40	108288	112620	66503	169.3
Total Population		807022	839303	343474	

Table 1.2 presented the particulars of five tehsils of Tapi district. Area wise Sonagadh is the largest tehsil thus, it has the lowest density. It has covers highest number of villages. There are total 172 villages covered by Songadh tehsil. Vyara is the second largest tehsil it has covers total 81260 sq. km. and has covers total 148 villages. It has a density of 292 sq. km. Nizar has covers total 51 villages and having population of 155835, thus the density of Nizar is computed 388.8 sq. km. Valod and Uchchal covers total 40 villages. Valod having the highest

density of 670 sq. km. and Uchchal is computed with 169.3 densities.

LITERATES IN ST CATEGORY IN TAPI DISTRICT

Education is one of the bases of developed nations. Education level in Tapi district is computed in form of percentages for total SC population. The particular in table 5.5 shows the details of Literates in ST category.

Table 1.2 Percentages of Literates in ST Category

Tehsil	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Vyara	72	79	66	86	91	82	74.1	80.3	68.6
Songadh	63.4	70.6	56.2	82.9	89.0	76.3	66.7	73.8	59.9
Nizar	61.1	70.6	51.9	**	**	**	61.1	70.6	51.9
Valod	75	81	69	**	**	**	75	81	69
Uchchal	57.5	65.9	49.3	**	**	**	57.5	65.9	49.3

It is observed from table 1.2 that total 72% population of Vyara who is literate population and living in rural areas. Out of total populace 79% male and 66% female are found literate. Similarly, 86% of population in urban area is found literate – total 91% male and 82% female are literate. On an average the district literacy is computed 74.1% with average population of male is 80.3 and for female it is computed 68.6% in total.

institutes are more facilitate in Tapi district. Nizar, Valod and Uchchal are the rustic areas of Tapi district. Thus, the educational scenario is recorded only for the rural areas. The total literate in Nizar are computed 61.1% - out of total 70.6% are male and 51.9% female are found literate. Similarly, for Valod there are 75% mass is literate among them 81% male and 69% female are found literate. The Uchchal tehsil is also a remote area where the literacy is level is found 57.5% on average for tehsil. The male literacy level for men is found 65.9% and 49.3% is computed for female. Vyara and Songadh are well developed tehsil compare to other three. Uchchal tehsil is required more support for development or support of government for making batter educational development.

Songadh is also facilitating with municipal area. It is one of the developing tehsil. The total rural literacy is found 63.4% for tehsil. Among them 70.6% male and 56.2% female are found literate. For urban area of Songadh tehsil total literacy is computed 82.9% - total 89.0% male and 76.3% female are found literate for the tehsil. Overall average for tehsil is computed with 66.7% of literate people among them 73.8% male and 59.9% female are found literate. The literacy of tehsil shows the growing scenario of district. The support of government and NGO is noticeable here. Compare to other district of Gujarat total number of schools and educational

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE IN TAPI DISTRICT

The literacy level of Tapi tehsil is caused due to the educational institute and availability of higher educational level institutes.

Table: 1.3 Educational Institutes in Tehsil

Tehsil	Primary Education			Secondary Education			Higher Educational Institute
	No. of Schools	Total Students		No. of Schools	Total Students		
		Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	
Vyara	264	11793	11687	40	6085	6394	3
Songadh	257	12447	12293	32	4371	4056	1
Nizar	112	8434	8201	21	1945	1798	1
Valod	80	3489	3440	16	2571	2653	5
Uchchal	85	6221	5998	15	1542	1679	1

Table 1.3 shows particulars about the primary education, secondary education and higher level educational institutes available in tehsils. It can be seen from table 5.6 that Vyara is facilitating with highest number of primary schools. It covers total 264 schools. Songadh stands on second rank with 257 schools, Nizar is a rural area and it has facilitating with 112 primary level schools. Valod and Uchchal are having total 80 and 85 schools for providing primary education.

Simply the areas which are having facility of primary education are extended their services up to the secondary education level. Vyara is providing secondary level education with support of 40 schools. Songadh has providing education with 32 schools to the secondary level students. Nizar has supported by 21 secondary level schools, Valod is having 16 and Uchchal has 15 secondary level schools.

Total number of students has been provided primary educations are derived under heads of boys and girls. Vyara is recorded with 11793 boys and 11687 girls' students guided by

total 264 schools for primary education. Songadh has less number of schools than Vyara, it has 257 primary level schools; but they educated more number of students. Total 12447 boy and 12293 girl students are guided by these schools. Nizar has 112 primary level schools and they are supporting 8334 boys and 8201 girls for primary education. The primary level students of Valod are provided services by total 80 schools. There are total 3489 boys and 3440 girls are educated. Uchchal tehsil is having total 85 primary level schools and they are providing support to 6221 boy and 5998 girl students for primary level education.

After primary education the students are going to complete their secondary level education. The secondary level schools are providing them further education. Total 40 schools of secondary education are facilitating to 6085 boys and 6394 girls in Vyara. Songadh tehsil is facilitating with total 32 secondary level schools which provides education to 4371 boys and 4056 girl students. Nizar is having total 21 secondary level schools and they are offering education to 1945 boys and 1798 girls. Valod is facilitating with total 16 secondary level schools and they are providing education to 2571 boys and 2653 girls. Uchchal 15 secondary level schools and they are supporting total 1542 boys and 1679 girls for further education.

Secondary educations support the students to move ahead for higher level education. It is necessary to observe the gap between primary level total students and secondary level total students. For each of the tehsil majority of the students are not completed their secondary level educations. For Vyara total 5708 boys and 5293 girl students are not registered for

secondary education after completion of primary education. The dropout ratio for Songadh is much higher than Vyara. Total 8076 boys and 8237 girls have dropout their education after completion of primary education. The dropout for Nizar is also horrible, total 6489 boys and 6403 girl students have left their education after completion of primary level education. In Valod total 918 boys and 787 girls have dropped their education after completion of primary education. In Uchchal the proportion of dropout is found highest. Total 4679 boys and 4319 girl have dropped their education after completion of primary education.

The NGOs and government has to work for awareness and importance of education in human life. They must try to reduce the dropout rate in Tapi district. Due to the higher dropout the secondary level schools are not functioning well. Even the higher level educational institutes do not get any change to educate the population.

The non-supporting nature of population extinguishes the education in Tapi district. Vyara has only 3 higher level education. Songadh, Nizar and Uchchal are operating only one higher level education and Valod has the highest 5 higher level educational institutes.

DISTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES

Out of five tehsil, three are having educational facility in rural areas. It is necessary to study that what distance the students have to travel for availing further education. Thus, the particulars about the distance from village to school is computed and are presented in table 1.4

Table: 1.4 Distances from Place to Educational Institute

Educational Level	< 4KM	5 to 9 km	More than 9 km	Total
Primary School	3	4	2	6
Secondary School	39	35	42	116
Higher Education	40	224	90	354

Source: Statistical Abstract Tapi District

It is seen from table 5.7 that out of aggregate 6 towns not having elementary school in the town, 3 towns are having the office of fundamental grade school inside a span of under 4 km and 4 towns include this office inside a scope of 5 to 9 km and 2 towns have this office past 9 km. Add up to 39 foundations are having encompassing of separation of under 4 km. Add up to 35 optional schools are far away with the separation of 5 to 9 km from local location. On other hand add up to 42 optional dimension schools are having separation of in excess of 9 km from town. This may be the reason that the understudies or

guardians are not intrigued to instruct their wards with higher separation travel to benefit training. It also occurs for the higher instructive establishments. Add up to 40 towns have add up to separate under 4 km, 224 towns are not supporting with more elevated amount instructive organization with the zone of 5 to 9 km and aggregate 90 towns are having separation of in excess of 9 km from their place.

The government and NGO have to look after the scenario of education system in Tapi tehsil.

Table: 1.5 Educational Institutes per 10,000 Inhabitants in Constitutional Towns

Status of City	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Higher Level Education
Vyara	0.3	0.4	0.1
Songadh	2.5	0.8	0.1

Source: Statistical Abstract Tapi District

It is seen from table 1.5 that the accessibility of instructive organization 10,000 populaces in statutory towns. The information uncovers that in urban territories of the region, the normal number of elementary schools per 10,000 populace of statutory town is 0.3. If there should be an occurrence of

optional instruction, number of accessible foundations is just 0.4 not exactly essential. Normal number of accessible foundations for larger amount instruction is 0.1. Town insightful correlation demonstrates that number of organizations per 10,000 populaces for essential training is

higher in Songadh and Vyara while higher instructive establishments are the most elevated at 0.8 in Songadh.

Table: 1.6 Categorizing Literacy Rate Above and Below District Level

Tehsils Above District Average	Literacy Rate	Tehsils Blow District Average	Literacy Rate
Valod	86.4	Uchchal	61.2
Nizar	72.6	Vyara	61.55
		Songadh	61.6

It would be exceptionally intriguing to comprehend difference in education levels among the tehsils of Tapi by area. Lower proficiency in females has come about into lower by and large education among tehsils and it is unavoidable to consider and make strides direly. Female education in Tapi is 61.78% in 2011 which is higher than area normal of 65.84%.

Be that as it may, a horrid execution is displayed by tehsils of Tapi with female education much lower than region normal. That is likewise one essential explanation behind poor human advancement in Tapi area, and region missed its rank when entomb region examination of human improvement is finished.

Table 1.7: Student-Teacher Ratio in Educational Institute

Tehsils	STR in 2011	STR in 2015
Vyara	41	39
Songadh	39	36
Nizar	42	37
Valod	37	32
Uchchal	49	42

Source: DISE retained on September 25th, 2011

The student teacher ratio is one of the important aspects which affect the educational system. During the year 2011 the student teacher ratio for tehsils are recorded. The STR for Vyara was 41; it shows that one teacher has lead total 41 students. This proportion is declined and reached to 39 during 2015. It shows improvement in education system; still it is not as per the expected value of STR. The STR for Songadh is declined by 3 it was compute 39 in 2011 which was found 36 in 2015. Nizar has the greatest update in STR it has declined 5 units. During 2011 it was 42 which were reached to 32 during 2015. Valod was the first in 2011 and even in 2015 it maintain its rank. The STR was 37 during 2011 and it has declined and

reached to 32 STR. Uchchal was computed with higher STR during 2011 and still it has the highest STR value.

EDUCATION INDEX

Educational index for Tapi district is calculated on the same basis as defined by the united nation standards. The literacy rate of the tehsils have been given weightage of 2 unites out of 3 and gross enrolment rate has been assigned weightage of 1 unit out of 3. The tehsils are ranked on the basis of the educational index for all years 2015.

Table 5.11 Educational Indices in Tapi District

Name of Tehsil	2011	Position	2015	Position
Vyara	0.582	3	0.646	1
Songadh	0.607	2	0.639	2
Nizar	0.643	1	0.621	3
Valod	0.528	4	0.605	4
Uchchal	0.513	5	0.544	5

Each of the five tehsils of Tapi locale is registered with help of instructive list characterized under arrangement of human advancement. The proficiency rates of the tehsils have been given two-third weight and gross enrollment rate has been doled out 1/3 weight. The tehsils are positioned based on the instructive list for all years 2011. In 2011 Nizar was on the principal position with most noteworthy instructive record of

0.643 and amid 2015 and 2011 Songadh has reliably displayed high instructive list for second rank. Amid 2011 Vyara was figured for third rank, which was enhanced with 0.646 and positioned on first position in 2015. Valod and Uchchal have not changed with their places of instructive list. They stand fourth and fifth position individually.

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