

Organisations and private social sectors effort, the living conditions of Tribal Society had no improvement. They have very poor conditions starting from food, shelter, education, social awareness, health and what not. There are other problems to be identified that damage the whole system in Javadi hills. It is understood that government alone can't help it unless the public and social sectors come forward to share the resources. So, if the living conditions are improved, the tribal society can participate and mingle with urban people for the mutual social prosperous conditions.

KEYWORDS : Risk, awareness, resources, public sector

Introduction

In Jawadi hills, Jamunamarathur has more than 272 villages with 80,000 to I lakh people. It has both Schedule tribe and schedule caste. The majority of the villagers belong to Schedule Tribes with 25 divisions among themselves. Many of them are farmers and their major production is Millet. There are 11panchayats. Humpty number of social welfare sectors and Non-Governmental Organisations got the villagers' attention by offering their service in all the levels to uplift the standard and life style of the villagers. There are number of schools like Government schools and Forest schools. The government pays the attention to the maximum to educate the students of those villages but there were lot of lapses in implementing the plans. All the primary, middle and high schools should provide quality education to the students because it is the education that could do wonders and would transform the whole living conditions of tribal society.

Living conditions of the Tribal Society:

Nelson Mandela says "Education is the great engine of personal development. It is through education that the daughter of a peasant can become a doctor, that the son of a mine worker can become the head of the mine that a child of farm workers can become the president of a great nation. It is what we make out of what we have, not what we are given, that separates one person from another".

The marriage occurs at the early age like for boys at Fifteen (15) and for the girls Thirteen (13). There are thing that leads to humpty number of social problems such as plurality of sex, extra marital sex, elopement and premarital sex. They strictly get married to their tribal community members because 70% of them are illiterates. Those who get married to the other caste people; they will be sent out of their community and will never be treated at all. Since the majority of them belong to Hindu Religion, they never want any one of them to get convert to other religion. If they do so, these people never even see them at any cost.

The children of Scheduled Tribe are not given permission to join in schools because of the community and caste they belong to. The children also get very less marks and the reason is they could not afford to spend money for coaching because their parents are daily wages and also illiterate. They don't even pay the school fees of their children sometime. They are in Such a pitiable conditions. The schools collect the fee 30,000/- to 50,000/- in Indian Rupees in the beginning of the school and sometimes they ask the parents to pay the fees in terms. The situation is really worse that these scheduled Tribe children don't get the good quality education from the reputed and well-recognized and established public and private schools. All the dreams of the parents go in vain due to their birth status and economic conditions. So the government with the intellectual support of the Burocrats decided to open schools separately for Scheduled Tribes

students. The parents were happy and thankful to the government for taking their community into consideration but there are many drawbacks are found later which are still to be noticed and rectified. They are as follows:

- The classes are taken under the shade of the trees because lack of infrastructure in school buildings.
- Insufficient teachers in many government schools. The government is very lethargic in filling up the necessary teachers.
- When all the teachers belong to Scheduled Tribe, the learning is limited.
- Parent neither support nor encourage their children and the schools.
- The allotted funds are not used properly for the welfare of the schools.
- Lack of basic facilities like science lab and library
- The local administrator cooperate less.

Therefore, due to the above mentioned reasons, the Scheduled tribes schools lose the quality of their education and the performance is very poor and so the number of drop outs are increasing day by day. There are some facts that lead to the drop out cases. They are

- Insufficient food and less money
- The children are taken to work along with them for the additional income rather than sitting in schools.
- They use their children as a baby sitter to take care of their younger one when the parents go for their work.
- They need to keep an eye on the domestic animals that they have like chickens, pigs, cows and goats.
- Practically speaking, many find difficult to learn subjects like English, Math and Science because their parents are illiterate they can't teach and they are poor so they can't afford for tuition and mainly they are the first generation learners.

The poverty line of the Tribal people is Eighty Percentage (80%). The major problem what they face is Water because their main occupation is Agriculture and so far they used manage with Rain water cultivation and to be precise they really lack check dams. The government hardly thinks about such reasons and tries to help them. The sad note is that they don't stay in their home always. Some months they remain in their place and the rest of the months they run for their livelihood to states like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala. The migration really disturbs the family life style and so they are separated for the survival. People who want to stay in the tribal area they become victims in the hands of Money lenders who gives them enough money with unlimited interest. Money lenders come from neighbouring cities and districts not just to help them but to swindle their blood and sweat. Many youngsters due to lack of job spend all the bor-

rowed money in taking liquors and get addicted to it. This is one of the major drawbacks of the tribal area now. The other reasons for the drop outs is the distance between schools and the households is far minimum of five kilometres and the transport facility is very limited and so the parents prefer their children to stay home or take for work rather sending schools. Moreover, females' education is strictly neglected and avoided to go to schools. The reason is even the educated people are jobless in hills and this indirectly demotivates the rest.

Literary Review:

There are Non-Governmental Organisations and Private Sectors, who concentrated on the fields like Medicine; Herbals to improve the health conditions of the villagers for the better living. There were a lot of studies conducted based on the Forest fields. In 2009, Sarva Siksha Abeyan (SSA) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) jointly conducted Teachers' Education Programme. But there were very less programme conducted on students' education and improving the Communicative English. To improve the employable skills among the Tribals, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises-Development Institute (MSME-DI) in hands with Don Bas Co Tribal Development Institution has already begun having Quality Food Processing Training Programme for the targeted scheduled tribes and also developed co-operative society for community development movement.

The Deciding Factors of the living conditions:

The transporting facility is very less. In case of emergency, poor people have to wait long for the government buses. Hospitals are not much. It is really hard to maintain good health among the villagers with one hospital. Javadi tribes' knowledge and application on Medicinal plants are very strong but on the verge of extinction because lack of support and guidance.



The awareness of diseases was very poor. Therefore, it is said that there may be many affected by Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) due to uncontrollable illegal affairs. Since there are no entertaining facilities like Theatre, people especially youths indulge in all unsocial behaviours. It is really pathetic to notice that in spite of facilities and new methods like Active Based Learning (ABL) through Sarva Siksha Abeyan (SSA), most of the primary and Middle schools are facing a lot of problems especially the students are suffering. The reason could be the environment, poor involvement of the teachers, single teacher's schools. Most of the middle schools don't have English and Maths teacher. Though such teachers were appointed, yet they were used in Higher Schools for the result ignoring the Middle school students. To the contrary, the private schools are successful in educating the children and so the parents ignore the government schools and go for private schools. The compulsory pass till 8th really damages the generation because there is no sincerity is expected from the both the teachers and the students. Many students are not able to read English even at sixth standard. They don't even know how to speak one statement in English.

Recommendations:

- The tribal needs motivation to have a prosperous livelihood to choose in the forest itself, so that it would really uplift their economic conditions.
- The government should have proper monitoring whether the public get benefit of government plans.
- Health centre should be more
- Implementation mass educational campaign
- Public awareness programme should be given often covering all the areas.
- Need sufficient teachers for the Primary and Middle schools.
- Involvement of teachers in educating the future generation
- Equal importance should be given to Primary and Middle schools as it is given to High Schools.
- Active Based Learning should be implemented effectively monitored regularly.
- All the dropouts should be identified and given education.
- In high schools, orientation can be given to the twelfth standard students to choose better higher education course.



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