



Research Article

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF TRIBALS OF NILGIRI DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU

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ABSTRACT

Mini implants have gained wide popularity for its promising results in clinical orthodontics as absolute anchorage. The risks associated with mini-implant insertion procedures without any guide can lead to various complications ranging from root damage to implant failure owing to root proximity. Development of occlusal canting, as a result of variable mini-implant height on either side of the arch is also a distinct possibility. This article describes a new implant guiding jig that can be used to guide placement of mini-implants more precisely by offering guidance in all three planes, which is made using the inventory readily available in the clinic

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INTRODUCTION

Education is a right for all people. Among the tribes in the Nilgiris district, the Irular, Kurumbar are the most backward. Educationally backward tribes like them require more focus on education for their development. 'Education is lifetime learning process. Everyone has the right to education. Education is fundamental to all one's development. Every society has capital to build its future. The literacy acquired by the society is the development of its capacity to expand. Everyone should be given the opportunity to adapt to a changing society' said the Director-General of UNESCO Koi SiruMachura has written an article titled Gopher Nickus Revolution. (Page 19 UNESCO Courier May 2008)

The tribal people living in the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu state of India, Kurumbar, Irular are educationally backward. Educating them is essential. Compared to them, Badugar, Kothar is educated today in 2011 Surveys of the annual population census report. This research paper also examines the educational status of the Badgar, Kothar Irular, Kurumbar among the Nilgiri tribes.

Foreword

The Nilgiris district is a tribal district located in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. JW Brecks, the first British archaeologist to study the archeology of the district, has revealed that it dates back to 2000 years ago. Badugar, Todhavar, Kothar, Kurumbar for many centuries in the Nilgiris. Tribes like Irular and Paniyar are living there.

About them Mr. A. H. Keyes, in his note on the 'Dravidian Adivasis', states, "All stand at the lowest rung of the social ladder. A rude hill-dwelling people. They must be called pre-Dravidians "Dravidian" is the language spoken by the tribes living in the Nilgiris. Each tribal language is unique. Comparative linguists have revealed that there is grammatical similarity between the languages they speak and have said that 'Language is what establishes the identity of people.

All tribes have unique cultural elements who have an interdependent social structure. Economically backward in the world is the Nilgiri tribe. This article reveals that Badugar and Kothar tribes are educated and Kurumbar, Irular tribes are backward in education compared to Badugar, and Kothar.

Population Profile of Nilgiri Tribes. List-Iswaran Kanagaraj, Department of Sociology, Sri Niketan, West Bengal.

No	Year	badugar
1	1812	2516
2	1871	19470
3	1941	56047
4	2011	200000

The thothavar

No	Year	
1	1812	179
2	1871	693
3	1941	630
4	2011	1001

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Kothar

No	Year	
1	1812	130
2	1871	1112
3	1941	952
4	2011	2072

Irular

No	Year	
1	1871	
2	1941	4316
3	2011	9719

Kurumbar

No	Year	
1		
2		
3		
4	2011	5075

Paniyar

No	Year	
1		
2		
3		
4*	2011	7460

* Tamil Nadu, Nilgiri District -Konnai Smith¹

Spoken language of the Nilgiri tribes

The language of the Nilgiri tribes is expressed only orally. They have no written language. According to the 2011 census, the tribal languages spoken in the district have a very low percentage. In a district known as a tribal district, the percentage of languages spoken is as follows.

- Budugar language 16.96%
- Irular language 1.07%
- paniyar Language 0.95%

Languages spoken by less than one percent of the population in the Nilgiris district include Kothar, Kurumbar, and Todavar languages.

“Selvakumar D.S, Sivakumar. S.

V.I.T. University, Vellore, Tamilnadu

Tribe	Uneducated			Educated		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Thothavar	580	467	1407	316	285	601
Kothar	450	628	1078	512	395	907
Kurumbar	3167	4286	7453	1937	973	2910
Irular	2399	3320	5719	2010	985	2995
Paniyar	1987	1910	3897	210	226	436
Total	8583	10611	19194	4985	2864	7849

According to 2011 census, tribals constitute 8.61% of the population of India. Tribals live in Nilgiris district with a population of 3.16%.**“The main reasons for their low educational attainment are poverty of parents, absence to school, no school in their area, excessive leave taking etc”³.** Researchers have noted that,. Literacy of Nilgiri District and education level is 85.65%. The literacy rate has risen from 82.45 percent (2001). The study reveals that **“Gudalore is lower than the district average and Kotagiri areas”⁴.**

It is clear from the study that Kothar, and Badugas have good level of literacy as compared to other tribes, and Krumber and Irular are lagging behind in education. **“Kurumbar(0.188) Irular(0.413) are poor in education Compared to Badughar (0.585)and Kothar (0.581)”⁵.**

There is no difference in learning achievement between tribals and non-tribals

Central and state governments are giving more importance to providing education to the tribals. **“According to the 2011 census, the tribal literacy rate in Nilgiri district has declined to 32.78 per cent from the district average literacy rate of 80.09 per cent.Children and non-tribal children have no differences in learning achievement at the high school level”⁶.** Researchers have also mentioned in their study.

For the educational development of the tribal students of the Nilgiri district, government boarding schools are functioning in Annaikatti, Mawanalla, Pokhapuram, Kargudi, Kunjapanai. Students take advantage of these opportunities. Boarding schools are run by the government to ensure that the family is not deprived of education due to the poverty of the family. Volunteers are advising students and community parents on the need for education. Due to the great education of tribals, their society will be improved.

Educational status of Tribal Badugar

In the 19th and 20th centuries, Christian organizations promoted self-reliance through education among the Badugas living in the mountainous Nilgiri district. It was the Europeans who came to the district who made a change in the farming methods of the people who have agriculture as their main occupation. Cattle preparing the land on the slopes.They encouraged the use of fallow plows for commercial purposes such as the cultivation of tea as a cash crop. British rule, European colonialism, tried to propagate their religion through their organized missions, dispensaries, schools and other institutions but did not succeed in converting a single person to their religion. **“Parents send their children to school,some refused to send. Some philosophers have considered”** Francis noted in his book (1908 p. 125).

After the establishment of a school in Kathy Valley in 1874 for the benefit of the Company, the children of the men received a great opportunity for education. Gradually they got educational opportunities in 29 secondary and high schools.

“The Land Rules in 1863, the Land Registration Act in 1864, the Forest Act in 1882The law stopped rapid cultivation”, noted Paul Hawking (1980, pp. 185-187).

“In 1904 –1905 there were 39 Baduga schools with an attendance of 1222 students. In 1907 one Baduga passed his matriculation from Madras University. He also clerked in the Sub-Judge's Court at Utakamand”⁷ Edgar Thurston said. Realizing the importance of education, the Badugas prioritize educating their community. So it can be known that they have gradually gained education. According to the 2011 census, Nilgiri tribal Kothas are highly educated while Kurumbas and Irulars are far behind in educational status. Education in the Nilgiris District as there is no difference in the educational attainment of tribals and non-tribals.

Government and non-government organizations have jointly created opportunities to achieve, so that all children from

disadvantaged educational status should take advantage of the educational opportunity for their social progresss.

CONCLUSION

Among the tribes living in Nilgiris for many centuries, compared to the educational ability of Badughar, Kothar, Kurumbar, Irular, it can be known from the 2011 Population survey that the educational ability of Badughar, Kothar is better than that of Kurumbar, Irular. Studies have shown that there is no difference between tribals and non-tribals in getting education. The tribals who are backward in education can take advantage of the educational opportunities provided by the government and non-government organizations to improve their society.

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