

# Educational Schemes for Tribal Students of Tripura

**PRE-MATRIC & POST-MATRIC  
SCHOLARSHIP**

**Dr. Jayanta Choudhury  
Reshmi Ghosh**



**Tribal Research and Cultural Institute  
Government of Tripura, Agartala**

**Evaluation Series : 4**

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## **MESSAGE**

*For the development of a society there is a need of equitable and balanced progress of all the sections of human communities and for this perspective, it is very important to bring the weaker, deprived and discriminated sections such as Scheduled Tribes to the front position of mainstream of socio-economic system and national development. To development tribal community, role of education is vital and educational development is more important. Education among tribal people is given priority for the betterment of tribal community. Education is the key to all round human development. To improve the education among the tribal people, various schemes has launched for the betterment of tribal community.*

*Education is most important for the development of peoples as well as for the nation. According to 1991 censuses, the literacy rate of tribal education is not good in India as well as in Tripura also. To improve the tribal education and overall situation of nation some scheme has introduced. Among them two major schemes are Pre-Metric and Post-Metric Scholarship which aims to provide scholarship to the ST student of class IX, X and post matriculation level.*

*I feel happy that Tribal Research & Culture Institute is publishing an Evaluation Series for the first time ever in Tripura based on the evaluation study on various ongoing Tribal Development schemes conducted by various researchers and funded by Tribal Research & Culture Institute.*

*Present volume is part of the evaluation series is based on empirical research conducted by Dr. Jayanta Choudhury and Reshmi Ghosh in eight sub-divisions covered all the districts of Tripura. This series has tried to find out overall status of tribal students those who avail the facilities.*



*I strongly believe that the findings and recommendations of the study will provide immense knowledge about the educational status of tribal students in Tripura.*

*(Sunil Debbarma)*

*Director*

*Tribal Research and*

*Place: Agartala  
Cultural Institute*

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

**Education is the backbone of a country. Not only it plays a vital role in the life of every human being but also occupies an important place in the development process of a country, its growth and welfare. Even it is considered as one of the most important indicators of development in a country according to quality-of-life approach. The importance of education as one of the most powerful means of bringing about socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes. As educational development is a stepping-stone to economic and social development, and the most effective instrument for empowering the tribal, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India makes all efforts for the development of tribal people.**

**Government of Tripura also has accorded priority for promoting education among the tribal boys and girls in the state. A large number of incentives schemes have been implemented by the state government in order to achieve the objectives of the universal education in the state especially among the tribal boys and girls. The schemes are implemented by the Tribal Welfare Department and very helpful towards improvement of tribal education in Tripura.**

**Tribal Research Institute has taken an initiative to review the schemes through a research team of Centre for Rural Studies, Department of Rural Management & Development, Tripura University. This evaluation series is the outcome of concurrent evaluation study to assess the performance of the educational schemes and find out the impact of schemes among the tribal students. It also pre-**

scribes policy direction for possible consideration of the Government of Tripura for better implementation of these schemes.

Our sincere thanks go to the Sri S. Debbarma, Director, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura for considering publishing the evaluation series. We also thankful to Sri Bidyut Kanti Dhar, Research Assistant of TR & CI for his sincere effort in various stages to bring the manuscripts in series form. We are also thankful to Sri P.Reang, Deputy Director, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Government of Tripura and all the members of Research Advisory Committee and Manuscript Committee for their valuable suggestions during every step while conducting concurrent evaluation study and develop manuscript.

We acknowledge the sincere help of Miss Debasree Saha, student of Department of Rural Management & Development, Tripura University and various field investigators from, IGNOU for involving during various stages of the evaluation study. We were enriched enormously by the discussions with various state Government officials and local level functionaries during the study.

However, we are responsible for any fault that may remains.

**Date: 05/09/2017**

**Place: Agartala, Tripura**

**Jayanta Choudhury**

**Reshmi Ghosh**

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## **RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS**

- Maximum students (91.16%) agreed that stipend was helpful.
- In total 81.86 percent students were agreed that scholarship was necessary for continuing their education.
- The number of girl students in case of secondary and higher secondary was less as compared to boys.
- More than 86 percent students agreed with the requirement of increase of stipend amount.

## INTRODUCTION

Education is most important for the development of peoples as well as for the nation. Education among tribal people is given highest priority for the upliftment of Tribal community. According to 1991 census, the literacy rate of tribal education is not good in India as well as in Tripura also. To improve the tribal education and overall situation of nation, two more scheme has introduced. The schemes are –

1) Pre-Matric Scholarship scheme

- Given scholarship to the ST Students of class IX & X.

- Covers all ST Students whose Parents annual income is below Rs. 2 Lakh.

- The amount of scholarship is 150 Rs/- month for day scholars and 350 Rs/- per month for hostellers is given for a period of 10 months in a year.

2) Post - Matric scholarship –

- Open to all ST Students & is given to enable them to pursue higher studies at post matriculation level including technical of professional studies.

- Cover all ST student whose Parents annual income is Rs. 2,50,000 /-

- Compulsory fees charged by the educational institutions are reimbursed and scholarship amount of Rs. 230 per month to Rs. 1200 per month are given depending on the course of Study.

### 1.1.1 Pre-Metric Scholarship

Pre-Metric Scholarship is a centrally sponsored scheme for needy Scheduled Tribe students studying in classes IX and X. It is Directive Principles of state Policy under Article 46 of part IV of the constitution

enjoins upon the state to promote with special care for the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people of the schedule Tribes. In Article 38(2) of the same part also enjoins upon the state to minimize inequalities in income and to endeavor to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

**The objective of schemes is:**

- To support parents of Schedule Tribe children for education of their wards studying in classes IX and X so that the incidence of drop-out, especially in the transition from the elementary to the secondary stage is minimized, and
- To improve participation of Schedule Tribe Children in classes IX and X of the pre-matric stage, so that they perform better and have a better chance of progressing to the post-matric stage of education.

The value of scholarship includes the following for complete duration of the course:

- i. Scholarship and other grant
- ii. Additional allowance for students with disabilities studying in private un-aided recognized schools. Rates of scholarship and other grant will be as follows:

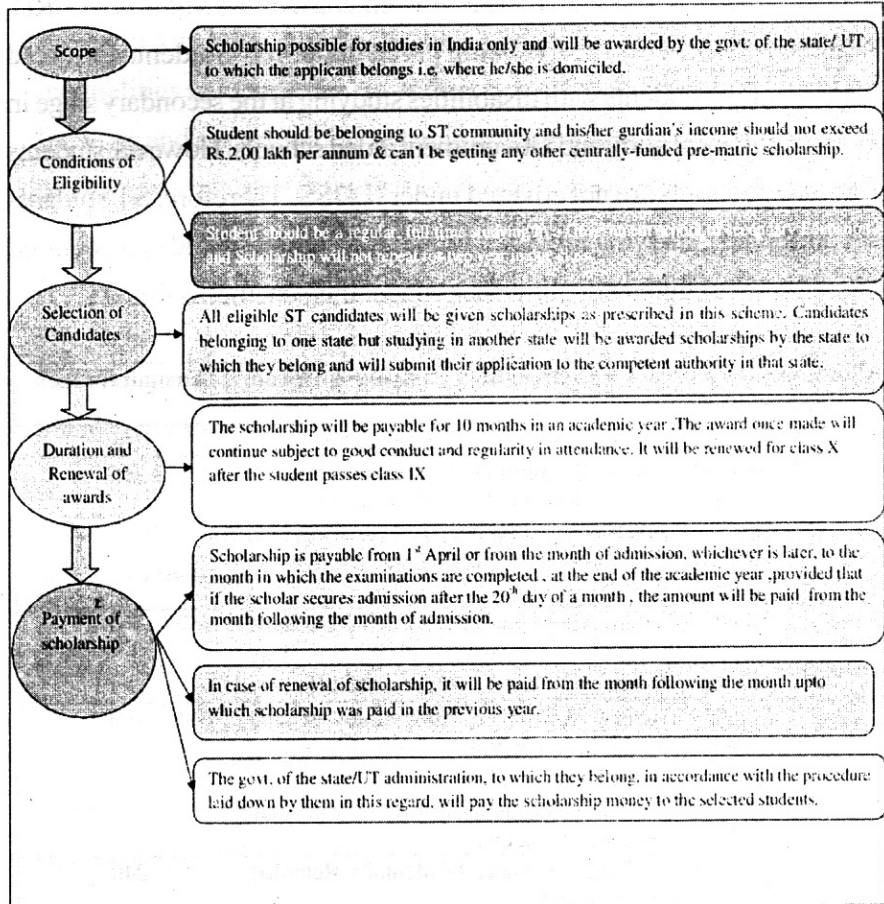
Item	Day scholars	Hostellers
Scholarship for 10 months (Rs. Per month)	150	350
Books and Ad hoc Grant (Rs. per annum)	750	1000

- iii. Additional Allowance for ST students with disabilities studying in private unaided schools

Under the centrally –sponsored scheme of inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) implemented by the Ministry of HRD, assistance at Rs.3000/- p.a. is being given under its “Students Oriented Component” to students with disabilities studying at the secondary stage in Government, local body and Government aided schools. However students in un-aided schools are not covered under IEDSS. Therefore, ST students with disabilities, studying in classes IX and X in private un-aided recognised schools, will be eligible for allowances under this scheme, as follows:

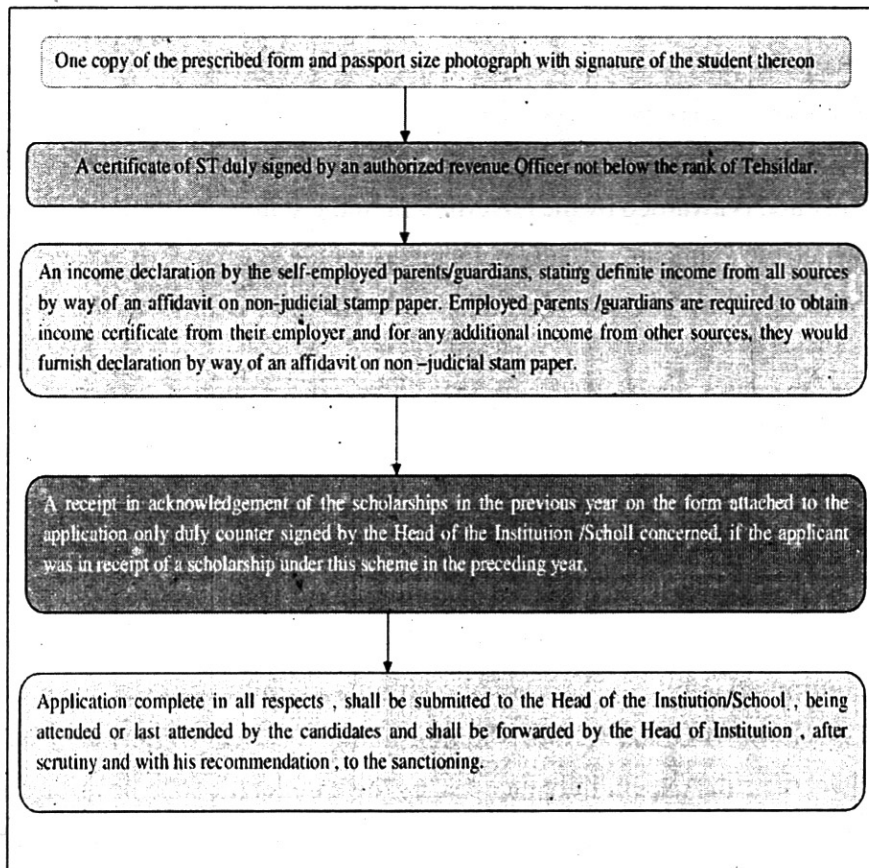
Allowances for students with disabilities studying in Private un-aided Schools	Amount (in Rs.)
i. Monthly Reader allowance for Blind students	160
ii. Monthly Transport Allowance for students with disabilities (as defined in the persons with Disabilities Act 1995), if such students do not reside in the hostel which is within the premises of the Educational Institution.	160
iii. Monthly Escort Allowance for Severely Disabled (i.e. with 80% or higher disability) Day Scholars/Students with low extremity disability.	160
iv. Monthly Helper Allowance admissible to any employee of the hostel willing to extend help to a severely orthopedically handicapped student residing in the hostel of an Educational Institution who may need the assistance of a helper.	160
v. Monthly Coaching Allowance to Mentally Retarded and Mentally ill students.	240

### 1.1.2. Process





### 1.1.3. Application Procedure:

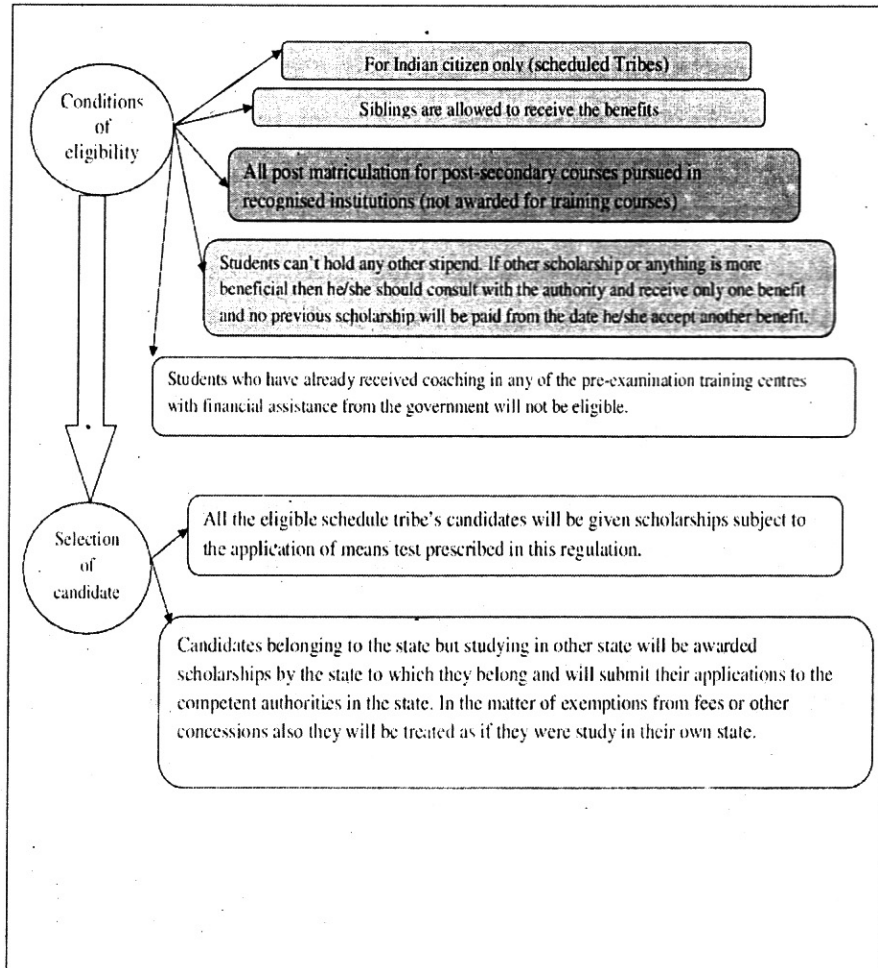


### **1.2.1. Post-Matric Scholarship**

It is a scheme of Post- Matric scholarships to the students belonging to scheduled tribes for studies in India. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to the scheduled Tribe students studying at post matriculation or post-secondary stage to enable them to complete their education. The Scope of the scholarships is available for studies in India only and is awarded by the government of the state/UT Administration to which the applicant actually belongs i.e. where permanently settled. The Value of scholarship includes maintenance allowance, provision for student with disabilities, reimbursement of compulsory non refundable fees, study tour charges, thesis typing/printing charges and book allowances for students, pursuing correspondence courses for complete duration of the course.

The Funding pattern of the scheme is implemented by the state governments and Union Territory Administration, which receive 100 percent central assistance from Government of India, over and above their respective committed liability. The level of committed liability of respective state Governments/Union Territory Administration for a year is equivalent to the level of actual expenditure incurred by them under the scheme during the terminal year of the last Five year plan period and is required to be borne by them for which they are required to make required provision in their own budget. The North Eastern States have, however, been exempted from making their own budgetary provisions towards committee liability from Ninth plan period (1997-2002) onwards and the entire expenditure under the scheme in respect of them will be borne by Government of India.

### 1.2.2. PROCESS OF ELIGIBILITY:



### **1.2.3. Duration and Renewal of awards:**

- The award once made will be tenable from the stage at which it is given to the completion of course subject to good conduct and regularity in attendance. It will be renewed from year to year provided that within a course which is continuous for a number of years, the scholar secures promotion to the next higher class irrespective of the fact whether such examinations are conducted by a university or an institution.
- If a schedule Tribe scholar pursuing group I course fails in the examination for the first time, the award may be renewed. For second and subsequent failure in any class, the student shall bear his/her own expenses until he/she secures promotion to the next higher class.
- If a scholar is unable to appear in the annual examination owing to illness and/or on account of any other unforeseeable event, the award may be renewed for the next academic year on submission of medical certificate and/or other require sufficient proof to the satisfaction of the head of the institution and his/her certifying that the scholar would have passed and he/she appeared in the examination.
- If according to the regulation of a university /Institution a student is promoted to the next higher class even though he/she may not have actually passed in lower class and is require to take examination of the junior class again after sometime, he/she will be entitle to scholarship for the class to which he/she is promoted if the student is otherwise eligible for scholarship.

### **1.2.4. Payment:**

- Maintenance allowance is payable from 1<sup>st</sup> April or from the month of admission, whichever later, to the month in which the examinations are completed. At the end of the academic year (including maintenance allowance

during holidays), provided that if the scholar secures admission after the 20<sup>th</sup> day of a month, the amount will be paid from the month following the month of admission.

- In case of renewal of scholarship awarded in the previous year, maintenance allowance will be paid from the month following the month upto which scholarship was paid in the previous year, if the course of study is continuous.

- The Government of the state/UT administration, to which the student belongs, in accordance with the procedure laid down by them in this regard will pay the scholarship money to the selected students. Scholarship will not be paid for the period of internship.

#### **1.2.5. Other conditions for the award**

- The scholarship is depended on the satisfactory progress and conduct of the scholars .If it is reported by the head of the institution at any time that a scholar has by reasons of his/her own act of default failed to make satisfactory progress or has been guilty of misconduct such as resorting to or participating in strike, irregularity in attendance without the permission of authorities concerned etc, the authority sanctioning the scholarship may either cancel the scholarship or stop or with hold further payment for such period as it may think fit .

- If a student is found to have obtained a scholarship by false statement his/her scholarship will be canceled forthwith and the amount of scholarship paid will be recovered, at the discretion of the concern state govt. The student concerned will be blacklisted and debarred for scholarship in any scheme forever.

- A scholarship awarded may be cancelled if the scholar changes the



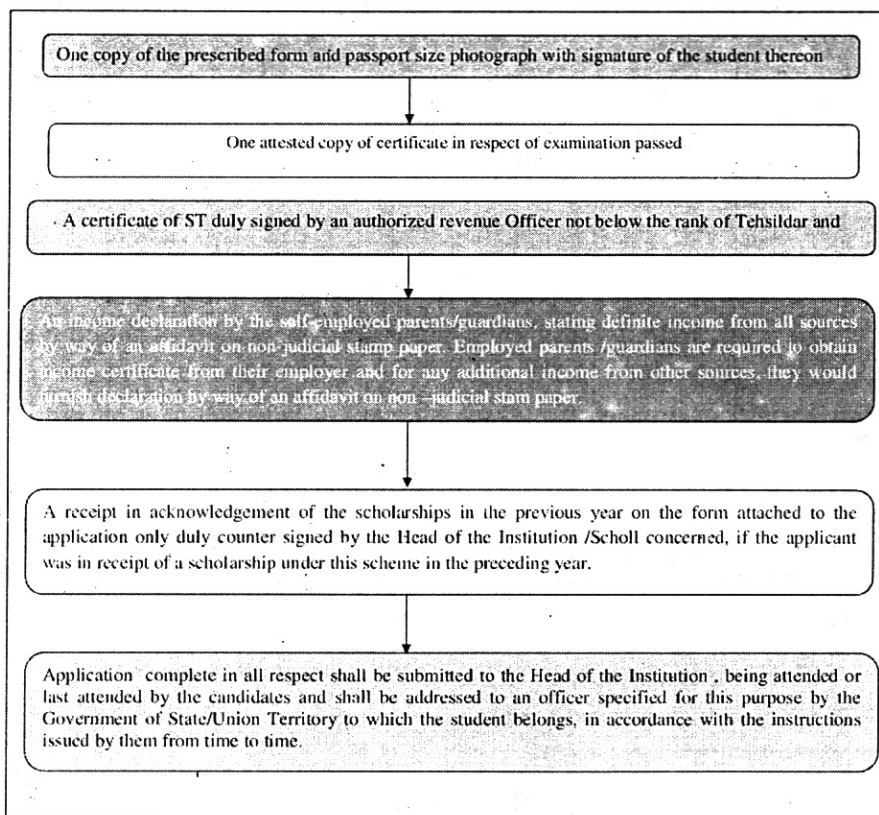
subject of the course of the study for which the scholarship was originally awarded or changes the institution of study, without prior approval of the state govt. The Head of the Institution shall report such cases to them and stop payment of the scholarship money. The amount already paid may also be recovered at the discretion of the state govt.

- A scholar is liable to refund the scholarship amount at the discretion of the state govt, if during the course of the year, the studies for which the scholarship has been awarded, is discontinued by him/her.

- The regulations can be changed at anytime at the discretion of the govt of India.

- In every year, state government will announce in the month of May regarding the details of the scheme and invite applications by issuing an advertisement in the leading newspapers of the state and through other media outfits. All requests for application forms and other particulars should be addressed to the govt of state/UT administration to which the scholars actually belong. The applicant should submit the completed application to the prescribed authority before the last date prescribed for receipt of applications.

### 1.2.7. APPLICATION PROCEDURE OF POST MATRIC SCHOLARSHIP:



## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

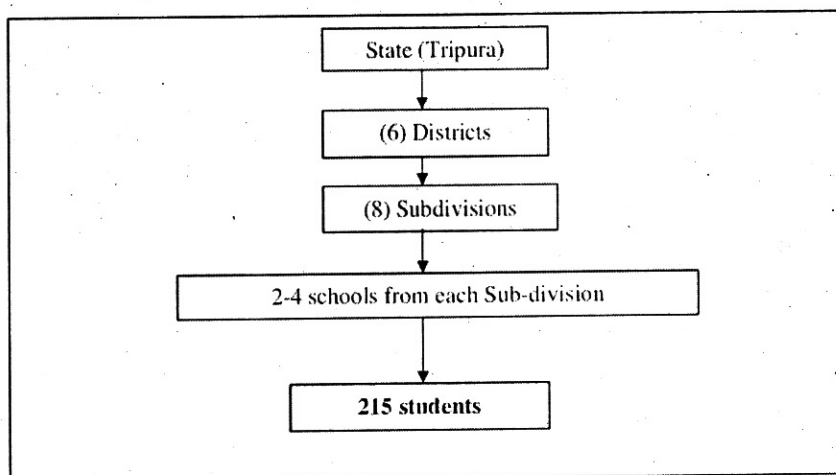
### 2.1. Objectives of the study:

- To study the socio-economic background of the students.
- To know the procedure of implementation of the scholarship.
- To measure the impact of pre-matric and post-matric scholarship on tribal students.

### 2.2. Sampling techniques:

The study mainly based on primary and secondary data and it was confined in the eight sub-divisions of Tripura. The sub-divisions are Sadar, Bishalgarh, Sabroom, Belonia, Khowai, Ambassa, Kamalpur, and Kailasahar. All the sub-divisions have covered more or less all the district and tried to find out the primary data from every district. In addition to this, from every sub-division 2 to 4 schools and 215 students were selected. Among them, 109 students are boys and 106 students are girls. Stratified random sampling method was used for sampling.

### 2.3. Sample Design:



#### **2.4. Data Collection**

The secondary information was collected from reports, books, different websites, Ministry of Tribal Welfare Department, Tribal Research and Cultural Institute, Sub-divisional Welfare Offices and selected schools of government of Tripura.

The primary data was collected from the respective schools, hostels communicated with teachers and warden using well structured schedule & non-participatory observation method .

#### **2.5. Data Analysis**

The primary data was checked and digitized in the software. After that data was processed, analyzed using graphical and tabular representation in a descriptive way and also data was interpreted based on some parameter.

---

## RESULT AND DISSCUSSION.

### PART A : FAMILY PROFILE

**Table 1: Gender composition (Targeted students)**

Sl no.	Gender	No	Percentage
1.	Boys	109	50.69
2.	Girls	106	49.30
Total		215	99.99

Source: Field survey, 2014

Gender wise percentage of student distribution was showed in Table 1. It was found that the percentages of girls and boys were 49.30 percent and 50.69 percent respectively.

**Table 2: Economic category of the family**

Sl no.	Categories	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	BPL	73 (66.97)	42 (39.62)	115 (53.48)
2.	APL	33 (30.27)	62 (58.49)	95 (44.20)
3.	Antodaya	3 (2.75)	2 (1.88)	5 (2.32)
4.	Annapurna	0	0	0
Total		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

From the survey it was found that 44.20 percent students were from APL families and 53.48 percent were from BPL families. That means even APL families in Tribal areas were also not capable to bear the expenses of

their children education.

**Table 3: Religion of the student**

Sl no.	Religion	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Hindu	63 (57.79)	78 (73.58)	141 (65.58)
2.	Christian	36 (33.02)	19 (17.92)	55 (25.58)
3.	Buddhist	10 (9.17)	9 (8.49)	19 (8.84)
Total		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

It is clear from the above table that majority of the students (65.58%) belonged to Hindu community and rest were followers of Christian and Buddhist community (25.58% and 8.84% respectively)

**Table 4 : Monthly income of the parents (Main Gurdian)**

Sl no.	Range	No	Percentage	Average
1.	Below 3000	26	12.09	2493
2.	3000-6000	121	56.28	4628
3.	6000-10000	48	22.33	8297
4.	10000-15000	8	3.72	14375
5.	Above 15000	12	5.58	19166
Total		215	100	8312

Source: Field survey, 2014

- The income status of the parents has been discussed in table 4. The average income of the parents was found to be higher incase of ranges of above Rs. 15000 compare to other ranges but here the percentage of parents

was less only 5.58 percent.

- On the other way majority of the parents i.e. 56.28 percent having income between 3000-6000 and their average income was Rs. 4628.

**Table 5: Occupation of the Parents (Main Gurdian)**

Sl no.	Range	No	Percentage
1.	Farmer	110	51.16
2.	Business	20	9.30
3.	Employee	10	4.66
4.	Labour	50	23.26
5.	Others	25	11.63
	Total	215	100

Source : Field Survey, 2014

Table 5 reveals about the occupation of the parents which indicates that majority of the parents (51.16%) were engaged with agriculture. However, 9.30 percent of people were doing business and only 4.65 percent was employee or belonged from service sector. A good number of people (23.25 %) were in a position of daily laborer and remaining 11.62 percent indulged themselves with other occupations.

## PART B : RESPONDENT PROFILE

**Table 6 : Age wise gender distribution**

Range	Boys	Girl	Total
14-15	54 (49.54)	57 (53.77)	111 (51.62)
16-17	28 (25.68)	29 (27.35)	57 (26.51)
18-19	23 (21.10)	20 (18.86)	43 (20)
20-21	4 (3.66)	0	4 (1.86)
Total	109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

- About 51.62 percent student getting stipend under the age category of 14-15 years age group, including both girls and boys.
- Interestingly few students were found in 20-21 years of age group who were still availing stipend which indicates the count of drop out students.

**Table 7 : Gender wise education of the student**

Classes	Boys	Girl	Total
Secondary	73 (66.97)	67 (63.20)	140 (65.11)
Higher secondary	42 (38.53)	30 (28.30)	75 (34.88)
Total	109	106	215 (99.99)

Source: Field survey, 2014



- Above table discusses about the percentage of gender wise students in different classes. The number of girl students in case of secondary and higher secondary was less as compared to boys.
- In both the cases, the percentage of student was less in higher secondary because few of the students dropped from school due to various reasons. It includes poor economic condition, early marriages etc.

**Table 8 : Sources of collecting information**

Sl no.	Sources	Girls	Boys	Total
1.	School	87 (82.07)	79 (72.47)	166 (77.21)
2.	Hostel	0	0	0
3.	Friend	1 (0.94)	1 (0.91)	2 (0.93)
4.	Local leader	7 (6.60)	18 (16.51)	25 (11.63)
5.	Media	0	0	0
6.	NGO	0	0	0
7.	Others	11 (10.37)	11 (10.09)	22 (10.23)
Total		106	109	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

- Students got the information from different sources related to stipend of pre-matric and post-matric scholarship. Here, maximum students were getting information from school (77.20%) and Media, NGOs were not playing any role for providing information like boarding house stipend.
- On the other hand, some of the students getting information from neighbors, relative and other sources and the percentage of girls and boys were same.

**Table 9 : Sources of collecting application form**

Sl no.	Sources	Girls	Boys	Total
1.	School	80 (75.47)	90 (82.56)	170 (79.07)
2.	Others	2 (1.88)	2 (1.83)	4 (1.86)
3.	Application not required	24 (22.64)	17 (15.59)	41 (19.07)
Total		106	109	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

- It can be observed from the above table that 79.07 percentage of the students collected application form from school. But some of the school did not take any kind of application form before issuing stipend.

- In case of submission of document there was no particular guidelines but then also the head of the institution took several documents in different subdivision except Bishalgarh subdivision like caste Certificate, Mark sheet, of previous class, School ID card, Aadhar card, Ration card, PRTC, Income certificate, Bank account number, Application format, Photographes etc.

**Table 10: Place of submitting documents**

Sl no.	Place	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	School	85 (77.98)	89 (83.96)	174 (80.93)
2.	Not required	24 (22.01)	17 (16.03)	41 (19.02)
Total		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

From table 11 it can be seen that 19.02 percent students did not submit any kind of official documents for availing stipend facility as per the guideline. Rest of the students (80.93%) submitted proper documents along with application form in school

**Table 11 : Duration of approval**

Monitoring	Number of student	Percentage
After one week	6	2.79
After one month	11	5.11
After six month	73	33.95
After one year	97	45.11
Don't Know	28	13.02
Total	215	100

Source: Field survey, 2014

Majority of the students (45.11 %) agreed that within a year list was declared for approval of stipend, where as some of the students (13.02 percent) were not aware of approval time.

**Table 12 : Place of Selection of stipend (Sources)**

Sl no.	Place	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	School	109 (100)	104 (98.11)	213 (99.06)
2.	Others	0	2 (1.88)	2 (0.93)
	Total	109	106	215 (99.99)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 13 reveals about the place of selection of stipend where 100 percent

boys agreed that selection place is school on the other way 98.11 percent girls agreed the same but rest of the girls disagreed with the same fact.

**Table 13 : Sources of helper for receiving the benefit**

Sl no.	Sources	Boys	Girls	Total
1.	School	92 (84.39)	91 (85.84)	183 (85.11)
2.	Hostel	0	0	0
3.	Warden	0	0	0
4.	Friend	3 (2.75)	0	3 (1.39)
5.	Local leader	0	0	0
6.	Media	0	0	0
7.	NGO	0	0	0
9.	Others	14 (12.84)	15 (14.15)	29 (13.48)
10.	None	0	0	0
Total		109	106	215 (99.97)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 13 depicts about the sources of help for receiving the benefit and in this case also maximum number of students received the help from school (85.11%) and only fewer students got the same help from other sources, it may be from their parents, local leaders and relatives etc.

**PART C : IMPACT ASSESSMENT****Table 14 : Receiving stipend in hand**

Sl no.	Gender	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	56 (51.37)	74 (69.81)	130 (60.47)
2.	No	53 (48.62)	32 (30.18)	85 (39.53)
<b>Total</b>		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

During the survey it was found that stipend was providing through bank account only instead of cash. As it has been provided through bank, student had to run through the bank to avail the money.

**Table 15 : Duration of getting stipend**

Sl no.	Gender	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	4 (3.06)	7 (6.60)	11 (5.12)
2.	No	105 (96.33)	99 (93.39)	204 (94.88)
<b>Total</b>		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Majority of students (94.88%) informed that stipends were not providing in every month while only 5.12 percent said about regular stipend facility. It may be because of lack of communication gap between the students and stipend provider authority.

**Table 16 : Awareness regarding sponsoring Department**

Sl no.	Gender	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	16 (14.67)	20 (18.86)	36 (16.74)
2.	No	93 (85.32)	86 (81.13)	179 (83.26)
Total		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

All the students got the stipend benefit but maximum number of students did not know about the department which was providing the stipend or benefit. Here the percentage of girls was more (18.86 %) than boys (14.67%) and rest of the students did not even aware that the school was the stipend provider.

**Table 17 : Stipend is helpful**

Sl no.	Gender	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	101 (92.66)	95 (89.62)	196 (91.16)
2.	No	8 (7.33)	11 (10.37)	19 (8.84)
Total		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Maximum student agreed that stipend was helpful and in between them majority of the students were from boys (92.66%) then girls (89.62%) and rest of the students did not agree with the same.

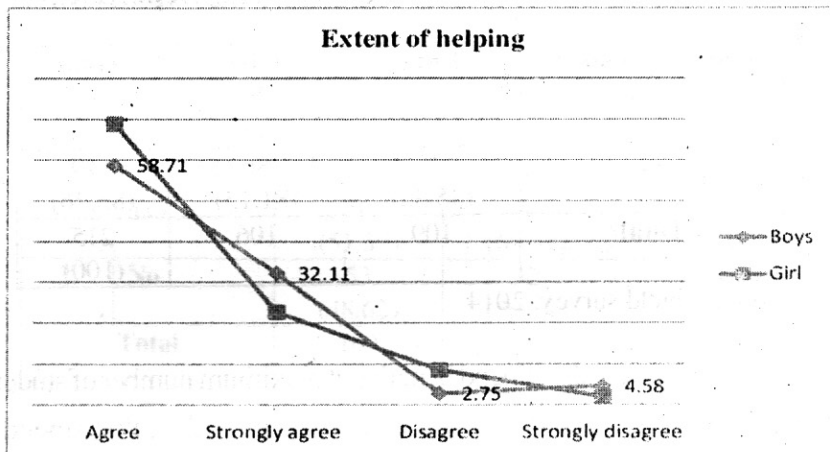


Figure : 1

Above chart describe about the extent of help for getting stipend. Maximum students (63.72 percent) were agreed about the extent of help and some of students (27.44 %) strongly agreed about this but rest of the students did not agree with the fact that the facility was helpful.

**Table 18 : Increase of the stipend amount**

Sl no.	Gender	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	88 (80.73)	97 (91.50)	185 (86.04)
2.	No	12 (11.00)	3 (2.83)	15 (6.97)
	Don't know	9 (8.25)	6 (5.67)	15 (6.97)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>215</b> (99.98)

Source: Field survey, 2014

Table 19 is reveals about the perception of students about the increase

of stipend amount. Here 91.50 percent girls agreed with the requirement of increase of stipend but 5.67 percent girls again did not aware of their stipend. On the other way 80.73 percent boys said that increase of stipend amount was very necessary because they did not get any other stipend. Students disclosed the fact that they need more money for their daily expenditure for completing their education.

**Table 19 : Stipend is helpful to improve your education**

Sl no.	Particular	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	89 (81.65)	87 (82.07)	176 (81.87)
2.	No	11 (10.09)	10 (9.43)	21 (9.76)
	Don't know	9 (8.25)	9 (8.49)	18 (8.37)
<b>Total</b>		109	106	215 (100)

Source: Field survey, 2014

In total 81.86 percent students were agreed that scholarship was helpful for continuing their education.

**Table 20 : Continue study without stipend study is possible**

Sl no.	Particular	Boys	Girl	Total
1.	Yes	58 (53.21)	42 (39.62)	100 (46.51)
2.	No	49 (44.95)	52 (49.05)	101 (46.97)
	Don't know	2 (1.83)	12 (11.32)	14 (6.51)
<b>Total</b>		109	106	215 (99.99)

Source: Field survey, 2014



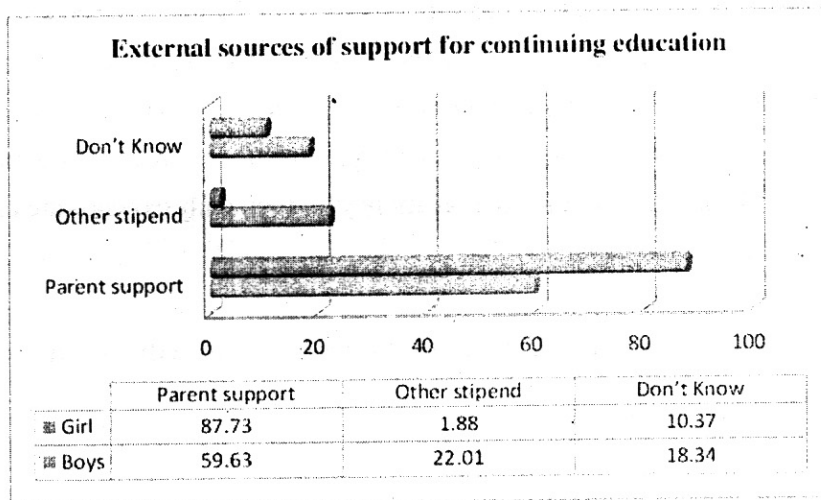


Figure : 2

Without stipend 87.73 percent girls and 59.63 percents boys will have to dependent on parents. Rest of the students may be unable to continue their education.

## **PROBLEMS, RECOMMENDATION & CONCLUSION**

**Issue-1: Stipend amount was not sufficient:** Under Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship school students have a little amount of stipend and they don't think it was sufficient for continuing the education and it was only one time in a year.

**Recommendation:** Increase the stipend amount of Pre-matric and Post-matric scholarship and also try to give another stipend as per merit basis to the good and exceptional students.

**Issue-2: Permission for availing other stipend:** If any of the students getting a pre-matric or post-matric scholarship then he/she will not be eligible for any other stipend. Even they cannot apply also.

**Recommendation:** Poor and needy students those who really required other stipend, need to figure out or else they cannot continue their education with one stipend.

**Issue-3: Lack of medical facility:** Most of the school did not have the first aid kit also. So at the time of emergency the students were facing several problems.

**Recommendation:** If possible medical checkup should be done once in a month which can be done with the help and collaboration with NHM

and some emergency number should be displayed in the notice board. Every school should keep First Aid Kit box in their school.

**Issue-4: Safe drinking water, electricity, and sanitation facility was not good:** Most of the school having a water tank but it was not in useable condition.

**Recommendation:** Monitoring committee should monitor each and every school in every month and provide a safe drinking water to the students.

## CONCLUSION

Education is the major factor for development of any community especially for tribal community. Education among tribal is given highest priority for the socio economic development of tribal people. To improve the tribal education and overall situation of nation, this two scheme has playing a significant role. The present study about the overall impact of pre-metric and post-metric scholarship gives several information regarding students. It was found that 91.16 percent student reveals that the scheme is very much helpful for them. Though the students also having some problem but need to increase the stipend amount for continuing their education.

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### About the Tribal Research and Cultural Institute

Tribal Research and Cultural Institute was established under Tribal Welfare Department in the year 1970 as per decision of Government of Tripura for launching studies on the socio-economic aspect of the Different Tribes of Tripura besides evaluation of all development schemes taken up for the benefits of the tribes. This institute deals in fundamental and applied research works on the socio-economic field, evaluation, documentation of Tribal Art and Culture, preservation of tribal heritage, publication of research studies. Tribal Research and Cultural Institute collects manuscripts on tribal history and tradition, development of languages of different tribes etc. In addition, this Institute is also engaged for organizing seminar, workshop on different aspects of tribal development of issues along with training programme for the field level officers

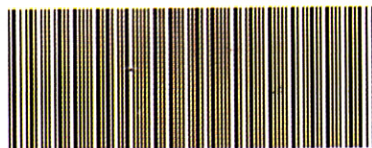
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