

A Study on different types of Tribal's Educational Scholarships in India

Dr. Krishna Banana¹, R.Vijaya Naik²,

Associate Professor and Research Supervisor,

Department of Commerce and Business Administration.

Acharya Nagarjuna University Ongole Campus, Ongole, Mail id: drkrishnabanana@gmail.com

Research Scholar

Department of Commerce and Business Administration.

Acharya Nagarjuna University, Nagarjuna nagar; Guntur,

Corresponding Author: Dr. Krishna Banana

Abstracts: The tribal population is found in almost all parts of the world. India has a very large concentration of tribal population. These tribes are believed to be the earliest settlers in Indian Peninsula. Education has been the priority of the tribal communities, not yet been an integral part of tribal culture. The following reasons are identified for lower educational attainment of tribal people, which are Lack of educational awareness, low involvement of parents in the children education, conventional child rearing practices, dependence on subsistence economy, low motivation, poverty, exploitation by the higher castes, socio-cultural handicapped and lack of assimilation with non-tribal population, etc. The government provides different types of scholarships to improve tribal's education in India. The following are the different types of Tribal's Educational scholarships such as 1).Pre-Matric Scholarships 2).Post-matric scholarships 3).P.G. Scholarships 4).National Fellowships 5).National Overseas Scholarships 6).Post- Doctoral Fellowships 7).Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post- Doctoral Fellowships.

Keywords; Tribes, Poverty, Education, Education of children, The government, different types of Scholarships.

Date of Submission: 17-11-2018

Date of acceptance: 02-12-2018

I. Introduction

The present study is revealed that the literacy level of Tribal's in India and the government provides different types of scholarships. to improve Tribal's education in India. Article 341 and 342 provides for classification of Scheduled Castes (the untouchable lower castes) and STs, while Articles 330, 332 and 334 provides for reservation of seats in Parliament and Assemblies. For purposes of specific focus on the development of STs, the government has adopted a package of programmes, which is administered in specific geographical areas with considerable ST population, and it covers 69% of the tribal population.

It is fact that the literacy rate of STs has improved, significantly both for tribal men and women. For the Scheduled Tribe Population in India, the Literacy Rate increased from 8.53 percent in 1961 to 58.96 percent in 2011 for STs While the corresponding increase of the total population was from 28.30 percent in 1961 to 72.99 percent in 2011. Literacy Rate increased by 11.86 percentage points from 2001 to 2011 for STs and 8.15 percentage points for total population during the same period. Literacy Rate has been lower both for males and females STs as compared to SCs and Total Population.

II. Review of Literature

Dinesh Sharma(1986)¹ in his book 'Education and Socialization Among the Tribes' has studied the educational system of the Gujjars of Kasmir. His sample Includes 121 Households from 6 villages in the district of Kathua. His finding revealed that educational facility is available to only a small section of the Gujjars in the form of mobile primary schools (i.e. there are only 1w mobile primary school in the district of Kathua). Enrolment among the Gujjars is also very low. Moreover, the girls are not sent to school because there is no separate school for girls, and the schools are usually located far away from their settlements. The participation of children in the household activities and the apathetic attitude of the parents towards education are found to be the root cause of low enrolment among the girls.

¹ Didesh Sharma 1986, Education and Socialization Among the Tribes :With Special reerence to Gujjars of Kasmir (Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi).

Ajit and Aswale (2012)² Conducted studies on operational performance of the village industries in Osmanabad district of Maharashtra with the main focus on various schemes implemented by the government and other agencies for the development of the village industries in the district. Their studies revealed that the village industries in this district through showing good performance but it has not reached upto the mark and hence concluded that there is a need to increase the schemes and facilities to develop the village industries here.

Gautam (2013)³ studied various programmes & schemes for promotion of education among scheduled tribes in India. She stated that though government has made serious efforts through various programmes and schemes for giving education to tribal people but because of various reasons the participation of STs in education remained hindered.

Sinha, etc. al, (2014)⁴ conducted a critical analysis of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) and stated that despite misappropriation of fund at block and village level this scheme has empowered women, disabled persons, minorities, SC/ST and OB's etc. They also held that it has provided them a means of livelihood which could sustain their stability with recognition.

III. Methodology

The present study is purely based on secondary data. The main Source of data is collected from annual report of Ministry of tribal affairs in India, UGC Scholarships.in, www.Scholarships.in.india. Different types of Scholarships provided on the basis of Education by the Government of India are taken into consideration for the present study. Tribal's literacy rate is also presented of different states in India.

IV. Literacy rates of all states in India:

It is depicted in the following Table-1.1 that Literacy Rates of both Male and Female gap between All Population and ST Population of all states in India for the year 2011 Census. The all persons literacy rate gap of 14 percent is consisting between All Population and ST Population, out of this gap of 12.4% belongs to Male and 15.2% belongs to Female in India. But in case of Andhra Pradesh is different with comparison in India that all persons literacy rate gap of 18.6 percent is consisting between All Population and ST Population, out of this gap of 17.9% belongs to Male and 19.1% belongs to Female.

Table 1: Literacy Rates of both Male and Female gap between All Population and ST Population of all States in India for the year 2011 Census (figures in percentages)

SLN o	State/UT	Persons			Male			Female		
		All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap	All	ST	Gap
	INDIA	73	59	14.0	80.9	68.5	12.4	64.6	49.4	15.2
1	Jammu&Kasmir	67.2	50.6	16.6	76.8	60.6	16.2	56.4	39.7	16.7
2	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	9.2	89.5	83.2	6.3	75.9	64.2	11.7
3	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	4.9	87.4	83.6	3.8	70	63.9	6.1
4	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	13.3	79.2	67.6	11.6	52.1	37.3	14.8
5	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	12.0	77.3	67.1	10.2	57.2	43.7	13.5
6	Bihar	61.8	51.1	10.7	71.2	61.3	9.9	51.5	40.4	11.1
7	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7	86.6	85	1.6	75.6	74.3	1.3
8	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8	72.2	71.5	1.1	57.7	58	-0.3
9	Nagaland	79.6	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
10	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3	83.6	77.3	6.3	70.3	67.8	2.5
11	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
12	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1	91.5	86.5	5.1	82.7	71.6	11.1
13	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1	93.3	93.6	-0.3	89.3	89.5	-0.2
14	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1	77.8	79	-1.2	66.3	65.1	1.2
15	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	18.4	81.7	68.2	13.5	70.5	47.7	22.8
16	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	9.3	76.8	68.2	8.6	55.4	46.2	9.2
17	Odisha	72.9	57.9	20.7	81.6	63.7	17.9	64	41.2	22.8
18	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	11.2	80.3	69.7	10.6	60.2	48.8	11.4
19	Madya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	18.7	78.7	59.6	19.1	59.2	41.5	17.7
20	Gujarat	78	62.5	15.5	85.5	71.7	14.1	69.7	53.2	16.5
21	Daman&Diu	87.1	78.8	8.3	91.5	86.2	5.3	79.5	71.2	8.3
22	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	14.3	85.2	73.6	11.6	64.3	50.3	14
23	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	16.6	88.4	74.3	14.1	75.9	57	18.9

² Ajit and Aswale (2012). Conducted studies on operational performance of the village industries in Osmanabad district

³ Gautam (2013) studied various programmes & schemes for promotion of education among scheduled tribes in India.

⁴ Sinha, etc. al, (2014) conducted a critical analysis of Swarnjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY)

24	Telangana	66.5	49.5	17.0	75	59.5	15.5	57.9	39.4	18.5
25	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	18.6	74.8	56.9	17.9	60	40.9	19.1
26	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	13.3	82.5	71.1	11.4	68.1	53	15.1
27	Goa	88.7	79.1	9.6	92.6	87.2	5.4	84.7	71.5	13.2
28	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	0.1	95.6	95.7	-0.1	87.9	87.8	0.1
29	Kerala	94	75.8	18.2	96.1	80.8	15.3	92.1	71.1	21
30	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	25.8	86.8	61.8	25	73.4	46.8	26.6
31	A & N Islands	86.6	75.6	11.0	90.3	80.9	9.4	82.4	69.9	12.5

Source: Ministry Tribal Affairs Annual Report.

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011

V. Government provides different types of Tribal's Educational Scholarships in India:

National Scholarships Portal is adopted by a 'SMART' System for faster & effective disposal of Scholarships applications and delivery of funds directly into beneficiaries account without any leakages. 'SMART' System is consisting of a Simplified, Mission-oriented, Accountable, and Responsive & Transparent to delivery of funds directly to the beneficiaries. The Central and State Governments create a common portal for various Scholarships schemes to avoid duplication in processing. The amount of scholarship to the beneficiaries account is directly transferred through ADBT (application of direct benefit transfer).

The following table.2 is shown that the list of Government provided Scholarships for tribal's students in India. Seven types of needy Scheduled Tribe Students Scholarship are discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

1. Pre-Matric Scholarship for needy Scheduled Tribe Students Studying in Classes IX & X (Effective from 01-07-2012)

Article 46 of Part IV ("Directive Principles of State Policy") of the Constitution enjoins upon the State to promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Article 38(2) of the same Part also enjoins upon the State to minimize inequities 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.

Table 2. Government provides different types of Tribal's Educational Scholarships in India

SNO.	Name of the Scholarships
1	Pre-Matric Scholarship For needy Scheduled Tribe Students Studying In Classes IX & X
2	Post-Matric scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes
3	P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates
4	National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST Students- Ph.D
5	National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes Studies Abroads-Ph.D
6	Post Doctoral Fellowship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates-PDF
7	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship In Humanities And Social Sciences-PDF

www.Scholarships.in.india.

Under this Scheme will be available for studies in India only and will be awarded by the Government of the State/Union Territory to which the applicant belongs i.e. where she/he is domiciled.

(a) To support parents of ST 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

(b) To improve participation of ST 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.

Value of Scholarship: The value of scholarship includes the following for complete duration of the course and Rates of scholarship and other grant will be as follows:

Under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of 'Inclusive Education of the Disabled at Secondary Stage' (IEDSS) implemented by the M/o HRD, assistance @Rs.3000/- p.a. is already being given under its "Student Oriented Component" to students with disabilities studying at the Secondary stage in Govt., local body and Govt. aided schools.

2. Post-Matric scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes:

The scheme covers professional, technical as well as non-professional and non-technical courses at various levels including correspondence courses covering distance and continuing education. The scheme was introduced during the year 1944 - 45 and has since been revised from time to time. The last revision of the scheme has been made w.e.f.01.04.2013.

Eligibility Scheduled Tribe candidates who have passed the matriculation or higher secondary or any higher examination of a recognized University or Board of secondary Education are eligible. Students studying

through correspondence courses are eligible. Table 3 reveals that Post-Matric scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes Benefits. Study tours charges up to maximum of 1600/- per annum. Thesis typing and printing charges up to a maximum of 1600/- for the research scholars. Additional allowances to the ST students with disabilities at the prescribed rates for different degree of ability. Annual allowance of 1200/- for essential/prescribed books, besides reimbursement of course fees to correspondence as mentioned below

Table 3. Post-Matric scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes

Groups		Rate of Maintenance allowance (in Rupees per month)	
Group	Courses	Hostellers	Day Scholars
Group-I	(i) Degree and Post Graduate level courses including M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral research in Medicine (Allopathic, Indian and other recognized systems of medicines), Engineering, Technology, Planning, Architecture, Design, Fashion Technology, Agriculture, Veterinary & Allied Sciences, Management, Business Finance /Administration, Computer Science/ Applications. (ii) Commercial Pilot License (including helicopter pilot and multiengine rating) course. (iii) Post Graduate Diploma courses in various branches of management & medicine. (iv) C.A./I.C.W.A./C.S./I.C.F.A. etc. (v) M.Phil., Ph.D. and Post Doctoral Programmes (D. Litt., D.Sc. etc.) – a) In existing Group II courses b) In existing Group III courses (vi) L.L.M.	1200	550
Group-II	(i) Graduate/ Post Graduate courses leading to Degree, Diploma, Certificate in areas like Pharmacy (B Pharma), Nursing (B Nursing), LLB, BFS, other para-medical branches like rehabilitation, diagnostics etc., Mass Communication, Hotel Management & Catering, Travel/Tourism/Hospitality Management, Interior Decoration, Nutrition & Dietetics, Commercial Art, Financial Services (e.g. Banking, Insurance, Taxation etc.) for which entrance qualification is minimum Sr. Secondary (10+2). (ii) Post Graduate courses not covered under Group-I e.g. M.A./M.Sc./M.Com./M.Ed./M.Pharma etc	820	530
Group-III	All other courses leading to a graduate degree not covered under Group I & II eg. BA/B Sc/B Com etc	570	300
Group-IV	All post-matriculation level non-degree courses for which entrance qualification is High School (Class X), e.g. senior secondary certificate (class XI and XII); both general and vocational stream, ITI courses, 3 year diploma courses in Polytechnics, etc.	380	230

Source; EDUPostMatricScholarshipPMSforSTstudents

Central assistance to States/UTs for setting up of Book Banks is given @ prescribed rates. For the degree courses maximum limit is Rs. 7500/- for a set of books for two students and for Post-Graduate course @ Rs. 5000/- per student.

UPgradation of Merit of ST Students

The objective of the scheme is to upgrade the merit of ST students by providing them remedial and special coaching in classes IX to XII. While remedial coaching aims at removing deficiencies in various subjects, special coaching is provided with a view to prepare the students for competitive examinations for seeking entry into professional courses like Engineering and Medical disciplines. The scheme was revised from time to time. The last revisions in the Scheme were made during 2008-09. Table 4. Discussed about the UP gradation of Merit of ST Students a package grant of 19,500/- per student does year comprise the followings. Coaching starts from class IX in the identified schools and continues till the awardees complete class XII. • Coaching is provided in languages, science, mathematics as well as special coaching for admission to professional courses like engineering and medicine. While selecting the ST students the aim is to include at least 30% girl students and 3% disabled students. The scheme provides for 100% central assistance to the States/UT's.

Table 4. UPgradation of Merit of ST Students

Rs.11,500/- per students per year as under:Boarding &lodging charges @700/- per month for 10 months	7,000/-
Pocket Money @200/- for 10 months	2,000/-
Books and Stationary	2,500/-

Rs. 8,000/- per year per student for honorarium to Principal, Experts and other incidental charges. Besides the amount of scholarship, students with disabilities are also eligible for the additional grants provided in the Scheme.

3. P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates

The students must secure a first class or equivalent CGPA/Grade during, the first semester, second semester and the third semester examinations to become eligible for continuance of scholarship at the enhanced rate during the second, third and fourth semester respectively. Scholarship once discontinued will not be restored, even if a student secures first class (or) equivalent (Grade A) grade after the second semester.

Rate of Scholarship:

The student who secure first class, or equivalent CGPA/Grade during, their first semester, second semester and third semester examination, are eligible to get the PG Scholarship @ Rs.5000/- p.m. and the student who secure below 60% marks (first class), (or) equivalent CGPA grade in their first, second and third semester examination, will be eligible to PG Scholarship @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. only.

4. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students- (w.e.f. 20.04.2015).

The objective of the scheme is to encourage the ST students a section of society with the lowest literacy levels in the country, to acquire higher education in the form of fellowships to pursue M.Phil and Ph.D. Courses (full time) in sciences, Humanities & Social Sciences & Technology in Indian Universities/Colleges/Institutes approved under section 2(f) of UGC Act (1956)/ICAR norms. Table-5 Reveals that National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students.

i). The Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship (RGNF) scheme for Scheduled Tribes has been renamed as National Fellowship for Higher Education of ST Students and is formulated and funded by Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The scheme is open to candidates who belong to Scheduled Tribe and are pursuing higher studies such as regular and full time M.Phil and Ph.D degree in Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences and Engineering & Technology. There are 750 slots for Scheduled Tribe candidates every year for all the subjects.

ii). The candidate must be registered for regular and full time M.Phil./Ph.D courses in University/Institute/Colleges recognized by UGC under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act/ICAR by fulfilling conditions of admission of that University/Institute/Colleges. The ST students once considered eligible for the Fellowship shall not be entitled for any other fellowship of the Centre or State Government for the same study. The fellowship shall be payable once the student has been registered and started the research work. There is no state wise ceiling on number of slots.

Table 5. National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students- (w.e.f. 20.04.2015).

A.	M.Phil	2 Years (JRF)
B.	Ph.D	3 Years (SRF)
Fellowshi in Science, Humanities and Social Science, Engg./Tecnology	25,000/-p.m for initial two years 28,000/- p.m for initial three years	JRF SRF
Contingency A	10,000/-p.a for initial two years 20,500/- p.a for initial remaining tenure	Humanities and Social Science
Contingency B	12,000/-p.a for initial two years 25,000/- p.a for initial remaining tenure	Science, Engg./Tecnology
Escorts/Reader Assistance	2,000/-p.m.in cases of physically handicapped & blind candidates	All Subjects
HRA	As per rules of the University/Institutions/Colleges	All Subjects

5. National Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Tribes Studies Abroads-Ph.D

The scheme provide financial assistance to students selected for pursuing higher studies abroad in certain subjects at the Master level and for Ph.D and Post-Doctoral research programmes. Bachelol level courses in any discipline are not covered under the scheme . 20 awards per year would be sanctioned to ST students 17 are Scheduled Tribes and Remaining 3 are Particular Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTG).

Value of the Scholarships

The Annual maintenance allowance in US will be US Dollars 15,400 (\$ Fifteen thousand four hundred only) for all level of courses covered under the scheme. The annual maintenance allowance for candidates in United Kingdom will be Pound sterling 9,900 for all level of courses covered under the scheme. For other countries, US Dollar or equivalent rates would be applicable.

Contingency and Equipment Allowance

The Annual Contingency and Equipment Allowance for books/essential apparatus/study tour/typing and binding of thesis etc. will be \$1532 (US Dollars One thousand five hundred thirty two only) for the candidates in US and for candidates in United Kingdom, it will be 1116 Pounds sterling. For other countries, US Dollar or equivalent rates would be applicable.

6. Post Doctoral Fellowship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates (w.e.f. 01/12/2014)

The objective of the scheme is to provide an opportunity to SC/ST candidates to undertake postdoctoral research in Sciences, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences at Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges as indicated below:

- i) Universities/Institutions/Colleges included under Section 2(f) and 12 (B) of UGC Act.
- ii) Deemed to be Universities included under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 and eligible to receive grants-in-aid from UGC.
- iii) Universities/Institutions/Colleges funded by Central / State Government. Institutes of National Importance.

This scheme has been initiated keeping in view the social background of the candidates from the deprived section of the society and to provide them an opportunity to undertake advanced studies and research in Science, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences in Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges. The upper age limit for male applicants is 50 years as on last date of receipt of online applications and 55 years in the case of female candidates.

The following table 6 is explained that Post Doctoral Fellowship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates The numbers of slots available under the scheme are 100 per year. The tenure of the award is five years with no provision for further extension. The financial assistance available under the scheme is as follows-

Table 6. Post Doctoral Fellowship to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Candidates (w.e.f. 01/12/2014)

Fellowship	38,800/- p.m. first two years &46,500/- p.m. third years onwards
Contingency	50,000/- p.a.
Escorts/Reader assistance	2,000/-p.m. (fixed) in case of Persons with disability (PWD)

7. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences w.e.f. 01.12.2014.

The objective of this award is to provide an opportunity to carry out the advanced studies and research in Humanities and Social Sciences including languages in Indian Universities/Colleges/ Institutions as indicated below:

- i). Universities/Institutions/Colleges included under section 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC Act,1956.
- ii). Deemed to be Universities under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956 which are eligible to receive grant in aid from UGC.
- iii). Universities/Institutions/Colleges funded by Central/ State Govt.
- iv). Institutes of National Importance.

The fellowship is open for full time research work to young researchers below 35 years of age as on the last date of submission of online application. Relaxation 05 years for SC/ST/OBC/Women/PWD (Persons with Disabilities) candidates. For general category, minimum 55% of marks at UG level and minimum 60% of marks at PG level are mandatory. For reserved categories (SC/ST/OBC/PWD) candidates, minimum 50% of marks at UG level and minimum 55% of marks at PG level are required.

The following Table 7 is expressed regarding that Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences. The financial assistance available under the scheme is as follows:

Table 7. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship In Humanities And Social Sciences w.e.f. 01.12.2014.

Fellowship	38,800/- p.m. first two years and 40,300/- p.m. for Second years 41,900/- p.m. for three years
Contingency	50,000/- p.a. for three years
Escorts/Reader assistance	2,000/-p.m. (fixed) in case of Persons with disability (PWD)

VI. Conclusion

Education is very important to all tribal students in India. The literacy rate of tribals is only 59% compared with all persons at 73% in India. At the point of all persons, the gap between tribal education literacy rates of Andhra Pradesh is 18.6% with comparison in India is 14% only. The filled differentiation of 4.6% is requiring to support of government schemes. The above Seven Scholarships schemes are to play an important role in tribal education. The participation of tribal students in the education system is required now a day's. The government takes various education policies and a government initiative has been focused to improve the literacy rate of the tribal communities.

Reference

- [1]. <https://tribal.nic.in/>
- [2]. <https://tribal.nic.in/scholarships.aspx>
- [3]. <https://tribal.nic.in/DivisionsFiles/education/Amendmentpara31dated27Aug2018.pdf>
- [4]. <https://tribal.nic.in/DivisionsFiles/Education/RevisedGuidelinesNOSST1718.pdf>
- [5]. <https://tribal.nic.in/writereaddata/Schemes/EDUGuidelinesAnnex1.pdf>
- [6]. MOTA Annual Reports
- [7]. <https://scholarships.gov.in/home>
- [8]. <http://vikaspedia.in/education/policies-and-schemes/scholarships/post-matric-scholarship/post-matric-scholarships-to-the-students-belonging-to-st#section-5>

Dr. Krishna Banana. "A Study on different types of Tribal's Educational Scholarships in India." IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM) , vol. 20, no. 11, 2018, pp. 91-97.