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## The Educational Scenario of Arunachal Pradesh: Way Forward

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### Introduction

The Arunachal Pradesh erstwhile *North East Frontier Tract (NEFA)* was under the supervision and direct control of the Ministry of Home Affairs and constitutionally was part of the province of Assam till 1972, it was (*NEFA*) reconstituted as a union territory status by the name of Arunachal Pradesh under the 27th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1971. Subsequently in 1975, the Pradesh Council was constituted as a separate Legislative Assembly and Lieutenant Governor was appointed as the head of the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh under the 37<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975. The Pradesh Council becomes provisional Legislative Assembly having 23 members. The first elected legislative assembly constituting of 33 members (30 elected members and 3 nominated) formed on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1978, which lasted only for about 20 months. In November 1979, the Assembly was dissolved and President's rule was imposed which continued till January 1980. The second General election was held in January 1980, the third general election for Legislative Assembly was held simultaneously with the General Election for eight Lok Sabha in December 1984 and the Assembly was continued till January 1986. In February 1987, Arunachal Pradesh became the 24<sup>th</sup> state of the Indian Union under the 55<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1986 with a provisional of 60 (sixty) members legislative assembly under Government of India's "The State of Arunachal Pradesh Act, 1986," and made Itanagar as the state's capital. The Arunachal Pradesh tribes belong to Indo-Mongloid racial stock, originated from modern day Tibet. In Arunachal Pradesh, linguistically diversified and its language belong to Tibeto-Burman language group. The tribal population constituted 88.76% of the total population of the state as per 1961 census. It is horseshoe shaped Eastern Himalaya state, a thinly populated hilly tract lies between the latitude 26<sup>o</sup>-28' N and 29<sup>o</sup>-30' N and the longitudes 91<sup>o</sup>-30'E and 91<sup>o</sup>-30'E on the North East extremity of India.<sup>1</sup> It has long international borders. It has 160 kms of borders with the Royal Kingdom of Bhutan in West and 440 kms with Burma in East, the Republic of China on its North with 1030 kms and the State of Assam on its South. It stretches from snowcapped mountains in the North to the plains of the Brahmaputra valley in the south. The area of Arunachal Pradesh is 83,743,743 sq km having population of 13,83,727 with density of 17 persons per sq.km as per 2011 census. Areas wise, Arunachal Pradesh is the largest state in the North-East Region of India. The Mc-Mohan Lines define the international boundary between India and China.

In Arunachal, rich and colorful flora and fauna orchids find a place of pride. The state is having eight wildlife sanctuaries, one orchid sanctuary and two national parks covering 9,488,48 sq.km. Two national parks Namdapha and Mouling cover areas of 1985 sq.km. and 483 sq.km.,

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<sup>1</sup>. *Oxford Student Atlas for India*, (2005), Oxford University Press, New Delhi, p.17.

respectively. Wild life sanctuaries and orchid sanctuary in the state include Daying Ering, Dibang, Eaglenest, Kamlang, Kane, Mehao, Pakke, Tale and Sessa Orchid. The wildlife of Arunachal is equally rich and varied; Among the great variety of wild life, the most commonly noticed are tiger, black panther, leopard, wild elephant, barking deer, musk deer, mongkey and buffalo, wild goat, flying fox, fruit bat, etc. Around 500 species of orchid are found in Arunachal Pradesh. The *Mithun* (*Bos Frontails*), exists both in wild and semi-domesticated form. This animal has a religious significance and has intimate relation with socio-cultural life of the people. Traditionally, mithun is a unit of wealth and is allowed to move freely in the jungle till it is either used for ritual on festive occasions and marriage wealth.

Broadly, the people inhabiting in the land are divided into three cultural groups on the basis of their socio-religious affinities. The *Monpas* and *Sherdukpens* of *Tawang* and *West Kameng* districts follow the lamaistic tradition of Mahayana Buddhism. Noted for their religious behaviour, the villages of these communities have richly decorated *Buddhist* temples, locally called '*Gompas*'. The second group of people are the *Adis*, *Akas*, *Apatanis*, *Nyishis*, *Mishmis*, *Sajolang*, *Tagins*, *Tangsas* etc, who worship Donyipoloism religion (Sun and the Moon God), namely, *Donyi-Polo* and *Abo-Tanyi*, the original ancestor for most of these tribes. The third group comprises *Noctes* and *Wanchos*, adjoining Nagaland in the *Tirap* district. These are hardy people known for their strictly structured village society in which the hereditary village chief still plays a vital role. The *Noctes* also practice elementary form of *Vaishnavism*. The Arunachal tribal society is dominated by myths and fictions. These bear the stamp of tribal creativity and imagination.

The tribes of Arunachal Pradesh have highly ordered and organized system of functioning in their villages. Most of the tribes' have egalitarian characteristics society. All matters relating to the community as a whole are decided at the village level. The socio-administrative structure of the society, as evolved over a period of centuries, recognizes democratic participation right down to the level of villages. The festivals having connection with agriculture and celebrated with ritualistic gaiety either to thank God for the providence or to pray for a bumper harvest. Animal sacrifice is a common ritual in most festivals except Buddhism.

The study is empirical and descriptive in nature and adopted participant observations by researcher in this study. The relevant data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. The researcher interviewed some educators working in educational institution. The data were also collected from published and unpublished government documents and sources were collected from published books, published articles, research journals; newspaper clipping, etc. The data collections were based on available records from relevant sources from various important sources like library, museum and research institution. The data was also collected from government and educational institution by visiting important various places after getting proper permission.

The percentage of literacy rate is 54.74 percents are females as per the 2001 census. The Lower Dibang Valley district has lowest population and Lower Subansiri district has highest population due to its rapid modernization approach.

The name Arunachal Pradesh was coined and given by Bibhabasu Das Shastri then then Director of Research and K.A.A. Raja, the then Chief Commissioner of Arunachal Pradesh on 20<sup>th</sup> February 1987 that Arunachal Pradesh got the status of 24<sup>th</sup> full fledged state of the Union of India, inaugurated by Rajiv Gandhi at Itanagar. As on 2024, Arunachal Pradesh has twenty-seven districts namely Anjaw, Bichom, Changlang, Dibang Welly, East Kameng, East Siang, Kra Daadi, Kurung Kumey, Kamle, Keyipanyor, Lohit, Longding, Lower Dibang valley, Lower Subansiri, Lepa Rada,

Namsai, Papumpare, Pakke-Kessang, Shi-Yomi, Siang, Twang, Tirap, Upper Siang, Upper Subansiri, Upper Dibang Valley, West Kameng and West Siang. The names of these districts are based on the famous rivers flowing through the respective districts. Arunachal Pradesh is one of the most sparsely populated state of India having the population of 13,82,611 according to 2011 census, scattered over 29 towns and 3863 villages.

### **Meaning of Education**

The word education is etymologically derived from the Latin words *educare*. The *educare* means “to bring up or to nourish”. Education in the traditional sense means controlling or disciplining the behaviour of an individual.

The Cambridge dictionary defined education as “*the process of teaching or learning, especially in a school or college, or the knowledge that you get*”.

The Merriam Webster dictionary defined education as “*the action or process of educating or of being educated*” or “*the knowledge and development resulting from the process of being educated*”.

The Collins dictionary defined “*education involves teaching people various subjects, usually at a school or college, or being taught or education of a particular kind involves teaching the public about a particular issue*”.

The Oxford English dictionary defined education as “*process of teaching, training and learning, especially in schools, colleges or universities, to improve knowledge and develop skills*”.

Koutilya defined “*education means training for the country and love for the nation*”.

Swami Vivekananda, said “*education is the manifestation of perfection already in man*”.

Mahatma Gandhi, “*By education, I mean an all-round drawing out of the best in child and man’s body, mind and spirit*”.

Rabindranath Tagore, advocated education as “*the highest education is that which does not merely give us information but makes our life in harmony with all existence*”.

In Rigveda, it is defined, “*education is something, which makes a man self-reliant and self-less*”

The Upanishad said, “*Education is that whose end product is salvation*”.

Hence, education is process of teaching-learning for acquire knowledge and skill towards perfection or more ideas. It involves the transmission of knowledge through educators or teachers by imparting all round knowledge in informal learning institution or in informal ways too. The various techniques of education like schooling, training, skill instruction, various teaching-learning is called education. The education means not only formal teaching-learning activities; it also covers multifarious ways of effective transformation of knowledge through guidance, counseling, motivation channelizing the energy or talents in proper direction. So, promoting all-round development of students through organisation of co-curricular activities in educational institution like music, debate, drama, athletics, sports, literary, cultural etc. is also part of education.

### **School Education Scenario of Arunachal Pradesh**

The literacy rate of Arunachal Pradesh was 65.4 % whereas Lower Subansiri had the highest literacy rate of 70.3% and Kra Dadi and Kurung Kumey had the lowest literacy rate of 44% and 48.8% respectively as per 2011 census of Arunachal Pradesh prepared by Government of Arunachal Pradesh. As per the report of Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2014-

2015, Arunachal Pradesh has the literacy rate of 65.38 percent. The literacy rate was below 1% during time of country’s independence year in 1947 with only one higher secondary school in whole the then NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh) namely Independent Golden Jubilee Higher Secondary School Pasighat which was established only in 1947. The first school was opened at Pashighat, East Siang district in 1918 only and as per government’s record, till 1953, there were only 67 lower primary schools and only one middle school but no higher secondary school and college. After attainment of full-fledged statehood only in 1987, the, the progress of state little accelerated and many educational institutions both school level and higher education institutions growing thereby developmental activities too growing due to impact of modern education. As per report available with department of education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh till 2016, in Arunachal Pradesh there are total 4,047 schools, out of this which, there are 2363 primary schools, 1266 is upper primary schools, 263 is secondary schools and 155 are Higher secondary schools in Arunachal Pradesh.

In table A, the district wise population and respective district literacy percentage of Arunachal Pradesh are shown.

**Table-A**  
**District Wise Population with Literacy Rate of Arunachal Pradesh.**

District	Population	Sex Ratio	Literacy Rate	Density
Tawang	49,977	714	59.00%	23
West Kameng	83,947	819	67.07%	11
East Kameng	78,690	1029	60.02%	17
Papumpare	176,573	980	79.95%	51
Lower Subansiri	83,030	984	74.35%	24
Upper Subansiri	83,448	998	63.80%	12
West Siang	112,274	930	66.46%	13
East Siang	99,214	980	72.54%	28
Upper Siang	35,320	889	59.99%	5
Dibang Valley	8,004	813	64.10%	1
Lohit	145,726	912	68.18%	28
Changlang	148,226	926	59.80%	32
Tirap	111,975	980	72.54%	47
Lower Dibang Valley	54,080	928	69.13%	14
Kurung Kumey	92,076	1032	48.75%	15
Anjaw	21,167	839	56.46%	3
Longding	56,953	926	68.50%	48
Pakke Kessang	15,358	1012	62.48%	7
Namsai	95,950	984	54.20	60
Kradadi	46,704	11297	44%	54
Siang	24,788	962	56%	28
Shi Yomi	13,229			12
Keyi Panyor				
Bichom				

Sources: Population Census of Arunachal Pradesh, Government of India, 2011.

### **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Integrated Scheme of School Education (ISSE) in Arunachal Pradesh**

The Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan was started in Arunachal Pradesh on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 with the vision to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education from pre-school to senior secondary stage in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for education, which requires by 2030 to ensure all girls and boys to get complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes. The objective is also to ensure all girls and boys have access to quality early education childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they can be ready for primary educations. The major components of SSA are universal access including infrastructure development and retention, gender and equity, inclusive education, equality, financial support for teachers' salary, digital initiatives; right to education entitlements, including uniforms, textbooks, etc.; pre-school education; vocational education; sports and physical education; strengthening of teacher education and training; monitoring; programmed management.

The achievement of SSA is establishment of 342 pre-primary in existing schools, 1666 primary schools, 713 upper primary schools, 81 secondary schools, 154 residential schools, 12 hundred bedded and 42 fifty bedded hostel in existing government upper primary schools, 4 hundred bedded residential hostels at secondary level and 48 Kasturba Balika Vidhyalas have been opened and made functional. Moreover, 4602 primary teachers, 2248 upper primary teachers including 34 head teachers, 433 subject teachers including 81 head masters in secondary schools, and 430 part time instructors in upper primary schools have been recruited so far under SSA. The project is successfully exercising for growth of education in education in Arunachal Pradesh.

### **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)**

The RMSA is another pilot project launched in March 2019 by the Government of India with an objective to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. The scheme envisages to enhance the enrolment at secondary stage by providing a secondary school within reasonable distance of every habitant. The objective of RMSA is to ensure all secondary schools to have physical facilities, staff and supplies according to the prescribed standard in the RMSA norms with special emphasis on achieving and sustaining a pupil/teacher ratio of 30, pupil/classroom ratio of 40, adequate and fully equipped laboratories, computer rooms, and libraries. Also to improve access to secondary schooling to all children according to norms-through proximate location of secondary schools within 5 kms and higher secondary within 7 to 10 kms; and safe transport arrangements/residential facilities, depending on local circumstances and many more facilities. The RMSA project is working effectively in the state.

### **Higher Education Scenario in Arunachal Pradesh**

The first college named Jawahar Lal Nehru college in Pasighat established only on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1964 much late in comparison to other states. There is separate department under Director of Higher and Technical Education in Arunachal Pradesh to manage the higher education system and there is Arunachal Pradesh State Higher Education Council (APSHEC) established to reviewed and monitors the projects under Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) and Pradhan Mantri Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan in the state. and Arunachal Pradesh State Council for Technical Education Act 2010 has been also passed to paved for establishment of technical higher educational institution. The State Project Directorate, RUSA Rajya Mission, Arunachal Pradesh was established on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2014 under Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh to look after the daily activities of RUSA programme. The objective of RUSA is to improve the quality, access,

and equity of higher education. Under RUSA project, there are seven model degree colleges has been opened till 2022 and eight existing colleges are getting grant in aid for quality improvement of the higher education. There are seventy-five (75) colleges has been established till 2023 with three central institution/universities viz. Rajiv Gandhi University central university), North East Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST-deemed university) and National Institute of Technology (NIT) central govt. level institute in Itanagar. The Arunachal Pradesh university at Pasighat is state university and eight private universities has established in Arunachal Pradesh. There are four medical colleges in Arunachal Pradesh, need more medical colleges in the state. There are three B.ed. colleges has also established in state. Due to establishment of many private universities and colleges in the recent times. In order to check the standard and set rules as per the statutory body named and style of The Arunachal Pradesh Private Educational Institutions (Regulation Commission) Act 2017 in where details procedures and guidelines are laid down to check the private educations institution in the state. There are two higher educational institutions in Arunachal Pradesh which have affiliated to outside university viz. College of Horticulture and Forestry affiliated to central agriculture university, Imphal Manipur and another one is Central Institute of Himalayan Cultural Studies affiliated to Sanskrit University Varanasi, Funded by Ministry of Culture, Government of India and established at Dahung, Tenga Valley under West Kameng district, Arunachal Pradesh.

### **Socio-Religious Cultural Educational Institution in Arunachal Pradesh**

India being followed secularism philosophy provided under constitution of India. There are various religious sects are working effectively even through converting idegousnous faith believers thereby many missionaries are working energetically with establishing many educational institutions in the state which is known as socio-religious educational institution for its objective to preservation, protection and promotion with formal teaching-learning activities.

#### **Educational Institution Established by Christian Missionary in Arunachal Pradesh**

The Saint Claret College, Ziro (SCCZ) established in 2003 at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh with courses offered to Bachelor of Arts, B. A. (Mass Communication), and B. Com, besides several certificate courses It is managed by Claretian Missionaries, a Roman Catholic Order founded by St. Anthony Mary Claret and permanently affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi Central University, Itanagar. SCC is recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and is accredited with "A" Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore. Now, recently, UGC has granted the college as automous college.

The Don Bosco College, Itanagar was established in 2002 at Jollang in Itanagar affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University offers general degree with managed by Christian missionary. As per records available in department of education, several Christian missionary management groups schools have been established and working effectively in the state.

#### **The Budhism Cultural Educational Intstitution**

The Gompa system of educational institution is runs under the Department of Karmik and Adhyatmik Affairs (DoKAA) and name of DoKAA is known as *Chos-Rig* in Bhoti language which was created by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in August 2009 under a Notification No.CA/CND-1/2009 dated 24<sup>th</sup> August 2009 and subsequent notification No.GA-08/2010 Dated 21<sup>st</sup>January 2010, under the leadership of Late Dorjee Khandu who was then the Chief Minister with a view to look after the socio-cultural affairs of West Kameng and Tawang Region with objective for protection, promotion, preservation, conservation and creation of awareness of the rich cultural heritage of these regions, which have become vulnerable to destruction for various reasons in

modern era. The Department is also focusing on creation of pilgrimage amenities for promotion of spiritual cultural tourism. Under this department, many Buddhist schools have been established in Tawang and West Kameng district with around 200 teachers teaching Bhoti language since 2011. The department is also to look after with registration of Monasteries, Gompas, Stupas, Archaeological sites including promotion of religious studies including arts, to establish and support study centers for the traditional healing system known as “*Sowa Rigpa* and practices of *Tse*—the traditional astrology teaching system. So, Buddhism cultural oriented schools are working successfully in Arunachal Pradesh with uplifting Buddhism way of life is being preserved and taught through Bhoti language.

### **Roles of Vivekananda Kanyakumari Arunachal Prant, Ramakrishna Mission School and Arunachal Shiksha Vikash Samity (Vidhya Bharati) in educational growth of A.P.**

Vivekananda Kanyakumari started educational activities since 1977 in Arunachal Pradesh. There are forty-two (42) schools established and managed by VK Arunachal Prant with one B.Ed. college, runs one Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidhyala (KGBV) and one Ekalavya Model Residential School (EMRS) by the VK Arunachal Prant with good academic performances. Apart from formal teaching-learning, the Bharat cultural aspects are being imparted through various co-curriculum activities thereby good outputs from students is coming out. The Arunachal Shiksha Vikash Samity was formed in 1994 and started social works especially in the field of academic and running twenty-seven formal educational institutions by own management and four non-formal teaching-learning institutions known as *Sanskar Kendra* with total thirty-one (31) schools in the state with honouring the indigenous Arunachal culture and tradition which bring good academic performances in the state. But, both organisations could not able to establish higher educational institutions in the state till now which is need of the hour.

### **Donyipolosim Education System in Arunachal Pradesh**

The movement for establishment of school for Donyi Polo the indigenous faith believers of Arunachal Pradesh germinated in Arunachal Pradesh after penning of *Donyi Polo Yelam Kebang* under the leadership of late *Talom Rukbo* on 31st December 1986 in Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh than pan Arunachal indigenous movements started in entire Arunachal Pradesh. In year 2015 the common prayer center for believers of *Donyi Polo* (Sun-Moon) was established in the state which are predominant among the five communities viz. *Adi, Apatani, Galo, Nyishi* and *Tagin*. The *Donyi Polo Cultural & Charitable Trust (DPCCT)* with *Nyishi Swqkar Tamasar Pwqlwng (Council for Nyishi Langge Research and Training)* the educational wing of Nyishi Nyidung Mwnjwng Rallung for imparting native language, preserving and promoting the Indigenous faiths and cultural way of living and officially registered on 6th September 2019 established *Nyubu Nyegam Yerko (gurukul)* in 2020 at Rang village East Kameng district having blended of traditional with modern education. The Yerko is similar to ancient Gurukul model education system developed in ancient to modern India which is totally residential and all kind of teaching-learning is being imparted with teachers staying with students inside the yerko’s campus itself. The yerko is run with joint venture of Donyi Polo Cultural & Charitable Trust with Council for Nyishi Language Research and Training the educational wing of Nyishi Nyidung Mwnjwng Rallung and Vivekananda Kendra Vidhyalaya, Kanyakumari. The CBSE pattern and NCERT syllabus of education is being taught by VKV and Nyishi language teaching learning by Council for Nyishi Language Research and Training. Presently, there are four Yerkos functioning namely Nyubu Nyegam Yerko in Rang under East Kameng with 136 students, Nyubu Nyegam Yerko at

*Mwya* village having 64 students of Nyishi tribe, *Menjik Meqkok* at Basar of Galo tribe having 69 students and *Nilung Tungko* of Adi at Pangin with 49 students till 2024-2025 academic session from class I to V standard.

### Way Forward and Conclusion

After going through all the discourses on educational scenario of Arunachal Pradesh, it can be inferred that many school level education system is effectively gets helped from SSA and RMSA but need many more policies for re-streamlining the current education system especially for contain rural areas basic issues. The British government during pre-independence period did not pay attention for opening of schools in the then NEFA (Arunachal Pradesh). The religious based educational institution especially Christian missionary managed school played pivotal roles for conversion in the state, the Budhism socio-cultural are in safe zone due to set up of DoKAA their region but the Donyipoloism cultural sects traditional and culture oriented is lacking behind in many aspects due to non-realization of own community members and come extents governments also. The educational system in Department of Tirap and Changlang belt and Tanyi belt especially Nyishi area is not well managed as per literacy percentage data based on 2011 census e.g. example Kurungkumey district. The higher educational institution needs to establish in Tanyi belt similar to others faith's management so that the newly established four gurukul students for preservation, protection and promotion of indigenous culture and tradition can be carried forwarded. Other organizations and its managers also need to ponder over for establishment of indigenous cultural based college and universities which is the need of the hour in Arunachal Pradesh.

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