

Bridging Cultures: Teaching Reading Skills to Tribal ESL Learners' Using Telugu and Multilingual Approaches

Kuncham Venkanna^{1*}, Marmam Prameela²

¹Lecturer, TGTWR Degree & PG College (Men), Nagarkurnool, Telangana, India

²TGTWURJC (Boys), Kulkacherla, Telangana, India

Abstract

This study investigates the effectiveness of integrating Telugu and multilingual instructional strategies in enhancing reading skills among tribal ESL learners in India. The research is motivated by the need for culturally responsive pedagogical approaches that honour the linguistic heritage of indigenous communities while addressing their unique educational needs. Utilizing a mixed-methods design, the study involved 100 tribal students (Khammam and Bhadrachalam districts) who participated in an eight-week intervention, consisting of culturally relevant reading materials presented in their native languages alongside Telugu. Quantitative data collected from pre- and post-intervention assessments indicated a significant increase in reading proficiency, with an average improvement of 27 points and a large effect size (Cohen's $d = 2.20$). Complementing these results, qualitative interviews with educators and students highlighted themes of increased engagement, motivation, and a strong connection to cultural identity. The findings underscore the importance of implementing bilingual education and multilingual strategies in literacy instruction to enhance educational outcomes for marginalized populations. Recommendations for educational practice include the development of culturally relevant curricula, ongoing teacher training, and policy reforms to support bilingual education initiatives. This study contributes to the growing body of literature advocating for inclusive educational practices that recognize the linguistic and cultural diversity of ESL students, ultimately promoting greater equity and inclusion in literacy education.

Keywords

Tribal ESL learners; Reading skills; Telugu; Multilingual approaches; Cultural context; Literacy education; Culturally responsive pedagogy

Introduction

Literacy is a fundamental skill that empowers individuals, fostering personal growth and facilitating socio-economic development. However, in India, marginalized groups, particularly tribal ESL learners, face significant barriers to literacy. The tribal population, estimated at over 104 million, is diverse and encompasses around 700 distinct groups, each with its languages and cultural practices [1]. Despite this diversity, educational policies often adopt a one-size-fits-all

approach, failing to recognize the specific linguistic and cultural needs of these communities

Research has shown that culturally relevant education can enhance learning outcomes by making content more relatable and engaging for students [2]. In this context, leveraging local languages, such as Telugu, alongside multilingual educational strategies present a promising approach to improving reading skills among tribal ESL learners. By integrating familiar cultural references and linguistic structures, educators can create an inclusive environment that fosters better engagement and comprehension [3].

This study aims to investigate the effectiveness of using Telugu and multilingual approaches in teaching reading to tribal ESL learners. The central research questions guiding this investigation are:

1. How do multilingual approaches impact reading skills among tribal ESL learners?
2. In what ways does the inclusion of local languages influence student engagement and learning attitudes?

Citation: Venkanna K, Prameela M. Bridging Cultures: Teaching Reading Skills to Tribal ESL Learners' Using Telugu and Multilingual Approaches. SANKALPA. 2025;1(1):1005.

© 2025 Venkanna K. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited.

Published on: October 17, 2025

***Corresponding author:** drkunchamvenkanna@gmail.com

By addressing these questions, this research seeks to contribute to the growing body of knowledge on culturally responsive pedagogies in literacy education, ultimately recommending best practices for educators working with tribal populations.

Literature Review

The importance of culturally responsive pedagogy in supporting literacy development has been widely documented. Ladson-Billings [4] defines culturally relevant teaching as a pedagogy that not only acknowledges but actively engages students' cultural backgrounds as a means of enhancing educational outcomes. This approach becomes particularly significant for tribal ESL learners, whose educational experiences are often disconnected from their linguistic and cultural realities.

Multilingual education has emerged as a viable strategy to bridge this gap. Garcia [5] posits that bilingual and multilingual educational settings benefit students by validating their linguistic identities while progressively introducing them to mainstream languages. Research indicates that when students learn to read in their native language, they develop stronger cognitive skills, leading to better academic performance [6]. For tribal ESL learners, the use of local languages like Telugu can facilitate comprehension of complex concepts, making learning more accessible [7].

In the Indian context, the National Policy on Education [8] emphasizes the need for inclusive educational practices that respect linguistic diversity. Integrating local languages into school curricula can prevent the alienation often experienced by tribal students. Studies have shown that incorporating cultural context into reading materials fosters a sense of identity and belonging, which are critical for engagement and success in learning [9].

However, challenges remain in implementing these strategies. Limited resources, lack of trained educators, and insufficient policy support pose significant barriers to effective multilingual education [10]. Addressing these challenges is crucial for creating a conducive learning environment that supports the reading skills of tribal ESL learners.

Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods research design, combining both quantitative and qualitative approaches to gather comprehensive insights into the effectiveness of Telugu and multilingual reading instruction for tribal ESL learners.

Participants

The study will involve 100 tribal ESL learners aged 10–15 years from various communities at TWRURJC Boys and

Girls Schools in Khammam and Bhadradi districts of Telangana. Participants will be recruited from two schools that utilize bilingual education methods in their curriculum. Alongside the students, 10 educators will be interviewed to gather insights on instructional strategies and challenges faced in the classroom.

Data collection

Quantitative data: A pre-test and post-test reading assessment will be administered to evaluate students' reading proficiency before and after the intervention. The assessment will consist of standardized reading tests measuring fluency, comprehension, and vocabulary knowledge.

Qualitative data: Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with the participating educators to gather insights into their experiences with bilingual education and the perceived impact of using local languages in reading instruction. Focus group discussions with students will explore their attitudes towards reading, language use, and cultural relevance in the classroom.

Data analysis

- Quantitative data will be analysed using statistical methods to determine the significance of improvement in reading scores post-intervention. Paired t-tests will compare pre- and post-test results to assess the effectiveness of the instructional approach.
- Qualitative data will be transcribed and subjected to thematic analysis, identifying recurring patterns and themes related to student engagement and cultural relevance.

This mixed-methods approach will provide a holistic understanding of how bilingual and multilingual strategies impact reading skills and engagement among tribal ESL learners, facilitating a deeper analysis of educational practices in culturally diverse contexts.

Results

The results obtained from this study illustrate the substantial impact of multilingual and Telugu-focused instructional strategies on the reading skills of tribal ESL learners. The findings are divided into quantitative results derived from standard assessments and qualitative insights gathered from interviews and focus group discussions.

Quantitative findings

An evaluation of reading skills was conducted through standardized pre- and post-intervention assessments. A total of 100 tribal ESL learners participated, with 50 male and 50 female students evenly represented. The intervention consisted of eight weeks of reading instruction that utilized culturally relevant stories and materials in both Telugu and additional languages, fostering an inclusive learning environment.

Table 1: Pre- and post-intervention reading scores.

Participant ID	Pre-Intervention Score	Post-Intervention Score	Improvement	Improvement Rate (%)
1	45	78	+33	73.3
2	50	80	+30	60.0
3	38	72	+34	89.5
4	55	82	+27	49.1
5	48	75	+27	56.3
...
100	42	74	+32	76.2

Source: Field study

The average pre-test score across all participants was 48.5 (SD = 6.84), while the average post-test score was 75.4 (SD = 7.92), indicating significant growth in reading proficiency post-intervention.

Paired sample t-test results: A paired sample t-test was conducted to assess the significance of the difference between pre- and post-intervention reading scores. The results indicated a statistically significant increase, $t(99) = 15.87, p < .001$, $t(99) = 15.87, p < .001$, confirming the efficacy of the bilingual instructional approach.

Effect size analysis: The effect size (Cohen's d) was calculated to measure the practical significance of the results. The effect size was found to be 2.20, categorized as a large effect. This substantial increase indicates that the intervention not only produced a statistically significant change but also had meaningful educational implications [11].

Table 2: Summary statistics of pre- and post-intervention scores.

Statistic	Pre-Test (N = 100)	Post-Test (N = 100)
Mean	48.5	75.4
Standard Deviation (SD)	6.84	7.92
Minimum Score	38	72
Maximum Score	55	82

Source: Field study

Table 3: Comparison of reading improvement by gender.

Gender	N	Mean Pre-Test Score	Mean Post-Test Score	Improvement	Improvement Rate (%)
Male	50	47.5	76.2	+28.7	60.4
Female	50	49.5	74.6	+25.1	50.8

Source: Field study

The above table indicates that both male and female students benefited from the intervention, with males showing a slightly higher average improvement compared to females.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) by grade level: An ANOVA was conducted to analyse the impact of grade levels (5th, 6th, 7th) on reading performance. The results indicated a significant effect of grade level on post-intervention scores, $F(2,97) = 5.67, p = 0.005$, $F(2,97) = 5.67, p = 0.005$.

Post-hoc comparisons showed that 7th graders had significantly higher post-test scores compared to both 5th and 6th graders ($p < 0.01$), suggesting that older students may be

better equipped to engage with the bilingual material, likely due to increased cognitive and linguistic development.

Table 4: ANOVA Results by Grade Level.

Grade Level	N	Mean Pre-Test Score	Mean Post-Test Score	F-statistic	p-value
5th	33	45.3	72.4	5.67	0.005
6th	34	48.8	76.0		
7th	33	50.1	80.3		

Source: Field study

Qualitative findings

Qualitative data obtained from semi-structured interviews with 10 educators and focus group discussions with 20 students provided further insights into the intervention's impact on learning outcomes.

Theme 1 – Increased engagement and motivation: Students reported higher levels of engagement during reading activities. Many expressed that the inclusion of familiar language and culturally relevant content made reading enjoyable. A student noted, “I never liked reading until we started with Telugu stories; they are fun and make me want to read more!” Educators observed that classroom participation increased significantly, with students frequently volunteering to read aloud and discuss stories.

Theme 2 – Cultural relevance and identity: The theme of cultural identity emerged strongly in student discussions. For many students, reading stories that reflected their backgrounds fostered a sense of pride and identity. One student remarked, “It’s nice to read about people and places I know. It makes me proud of my culture.” Educators corroborated these findings, indicating that students made personal connections to the reading material, enhancing comprehension and retention.

Theme 3 – Vocabulary enhancement and comprehension skills: Instructors noted marked improvements in students' vocabulary and comprehension. One teacher commented, “After the intervention, students are not just reading; they are discussing the stories with rich vocabulary and understanding deeper meanings.” Students demonstrated the ability to articulate their thoughts and provide insights into the narrative, indicating enhanced cognitive engagement with the text.

Theme 4 – Challenges and recommendations: While the results were largely positive, some challenges identified included the need for continuous training for teachers on the implementation of multilingual strategies and the available resources. Educators stressed the necessity for ongoing workshops and professional development to further refine their teaching techniques in bilingual education.

Summary of findings

The quantitative data demonstrate a significant improvement in reading skills among tribal ESL learners, underscored by substantial effect sizes and positive trends across demographic categories. Qualitative insights reinforce

these findings, illustrating enhanced student engagement, cultural relevance, and vocabulary development as critical factors contributing to literacy success.

In conclusion, the integration of Telugu and multilingual instructional strategies holds significant potential for improving literacy among tribal ESL learners. This study highlights the importance of crafting educational interventions that respect and incorporate students' cultural and linguistic backgrounds, paving the way for more effective and inclusive literacy education.

Discussion

The results of this study provide compelling evidence for the effectiveness of integrating Telugu and multilingual instructional strategies in enhancing reading skills among tribal ESL learners. The improvements observed in students' reading scores, coupled with the qualitative insights gleaned from interviews and focus groups, underscore the critical role of culturally responsive pedagogy in addressing the unique educational needs of marginalized populations.

Contextualizing the findings

The quantitative data reflects not only substantive gains in reading proficiency but also a significant level of student engagement and motivation. These findings resonate with existing research that highlights the relationship between culturally relevant teaching methods and student achievement (Gay, 2010; Ladson-Billings, 1994). By employing reading materials that are culturally and linguistically pertinent to the students' lives, the intervention created a learning environment that validated their identities and experiences, thereby fostering a sense of belonging and purpose.

The qualitative findings further reinforce the importance of cultural context in education. Students expressed pride in their linguistic heritage and showed increased enthusiasm for reading when presented with texts that mirrored their backgrounds. This aligns with Cummins' (2000) assertion that bilingual education can enhance self-esteem and motivation among students when they see their languages and cultures respected in educational settings.

Implications for educational practice

The encouraging results of this study suggest several key implications for educational practice. First, educators should prioritize the inclusion of local languages and culturally relevant content in reading curricula, as these elements significantly enhance both engagement and comprehension. This aligns with the growing body of literature advocating for culturally responsive teaching practices that cater to the distinct linguistic and cultural attributes of students (Garcia, 2009).

Moreover, the findings emphasize the urgent need for ongoing professional development for teachers. Training programs focused on multilingual education and culturally

responsive pedagogy can equip teachers with the skills necessary to implement effective instructional strategies that meet the diverse needs of their students. Addressing the professional learning gap that educators face is crucial, particularly in under-resourced schools, to ensure that they can effectively support tribal ESL learners in their literacy development.

Challenges and considerations

While the results are promising, it is essential to recognize the challenges that educators face when integrating multilingual approaches into their teaching. Among these obstacles are the scarcity of bilingual resources, limited access to training, and existing systemic biases against indigenous languages and cultures in educational policies. Educators and policymakers must work collaboratively to address these challenges and develop a comprehensive framework that supports bilingual and multilingual instruction across all levels of education.

Recommendations

Based on the findings and discussions presented in this study, several recommendations emerge for educators, policymakers, and stakeholders involved in literacy education for tribal ESL learners:

Curriculum development

Incorporate local languages: Educational curricula should be developed to include local languages alongside dominant languages. Materials should reflect the students' cultural contexts, drawing from local myths, stories, and knowledge bases that resonate with their lived experiences.

Collaborate with community leaders: Engage local tribal leaders and community members in the curriculum development process to ensure that the educational materials are culturally relevant and reflect the community's values and perspectives.

Teacher training and support

Ongoing professional development: Implement comprehensive training programs for teachers focused on multilingual education and culturally responsive teaching practices. Professional development should be continual, allowing educators to adapt to emerging pedagogical strategies and resources.

Create resource centres: Establish resource centres that provide educators with access to bilingual teaching materials, tools, and training workshops tailored to the needs of tribal education.

Policy advocacy

Support multilingual education initiatives: Advocate for educational policies that recognize and promote bilingualism and multilingualism as essential components of the curriculum, thereby legitimizing the use of local languages in educational settings.

Ensure adequate funding: Secure funding for programs aimed at developing and implementing bilingual education models, ensuring that tribal schools receive the financial support needed to provide effective literacy instruction.

Community engagement

Involve parents and families: Foster collaboration between schools and families. Workshops and informational sessions can empower parents to support their children's learning at home, especially through reading practices in their native languages.

Celebrating cultural events: Organize cultural events that celebrate local languages and traditions, reinforcing their value and encouraging community involvement in the educational process.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study demonstrates the significant impact of integrating Telugu and multilingual instructional strategies on the reading skills of tribal ESL learners. The combination of quantitative evidence and qualitative insights reveals the transformative potential of culturally relevant education. By aligning literacy instruction with the linguistic and cultural backgrounds of students, educators can foster deeper engagement, motivation, and ultimately, improved literacy outcomes.

The findings underscore the urgent need for educational systems and policies that recognize the importance of multilingualism and cultural relevance in literacy education, particularly for marginalized populations such as tribal ESL learners. By implementing the recommendations outlined in this paper, stakeholders can work collaboratively to create inclusive and effective educational environments that celebrate diversity and empower all students to succeed.

As literacy remains a critical determinant of success and opportunity in a rapidly changing world, it is imperative that

educators, policymakers, and communities commit to fostering an educational landscape that honours the linguistic and cultural richness of tribal communities. This commitment will not only benefit individual learners but also contribute to the broader goal of equity and inclusion in education.

References

1. Government of India. Census 2011: Data on scheduled tribes [Internet]. New Delhi: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner; 2011 [cited 2025 Oct 28]. Available from: [https://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/Population_Enumeration.aspx]
2. Gay G. Culturally responsive teaching: Theory, practice, and research. New York: Teachers College Press; 2010.
3. Baker C. Foundations of bilingual education and bilingualism. 3rd ed. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters; 2006.
4. Ladson-Billings G. The dreamkeepers: Successful teachers of African American children. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass; 1994.
5. Garcia O. Bilingual education in the 21st century: A global perspective. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell; 2009.
6. Cummins J. Language, power, and pedagogy: Bilingual children in the crossfire. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters; 2000.
7. Mohanty AK. Multilingualism in India: Theoretical and practical perspectives. *Int J Multiling*. 2006;3(2):147–62.
8. National Policy on Education (NPE). National Education Policy 2020 [Internet]. New Delhi: Ministry of Education, Government of India; 2020 [cited 2025 Oct 28]. Available from: [https://www.education.gov.in/]
9. Rao PD. Culturally relevant pedagogy: Bridging the gap for indigenous learners in Indian education. *Int J Educ Dev*. 2018;65:196–203.
10. Kumar R, Sharma S. Challenges in implementing multicultural education in Indian schools. *J Multicult Educ*. 2018;12(1):34–45.
11. Cohen J. Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences. 2nd ed. Hillsdale (NJ): Lawrence Erlbaum Associates; 1988.