



EDUCATION, OCCUPATION AND INCOME OF PARENTS OF THE TRIBAL DROP OUT STUDENTS.

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Abstract

Paschim Medinipur district is located in the south western part of West Bengal. Data was collected through household survey from the elder member of the one hundred tribal family. This paper highlights on socioeconomic status of parents of the tribal drop out students of Paschim Medinipur district in West Bengal. The researcher found that 55% tribal parents are illiterate, 35% tribal parents just enrolled in lower primary, 5% tribal parents had studied up to the upper primary level and 5% tribal parents had studied up to the high school. 80% tribal parents were dependent on agriculture, 10% tribal families on small business and 10% tribal parents on small contractual service. They had no Government job. Majority of the respondents monthly income was below Rs. 5000. Only 2% respondents monthly income ranges from Rs. 5001 to 10000.

Key words: Tribal, dropout, Student, Paschim Medinipur.

1. Introduction

As per 2011 Census report of India, there are 10.43 crore tribes constituting 8.6% of the total population of the country. Scheduled tribe refers to those who are included (eighth scheduled) in accordance with the article 342 of the Indian constitution. Historically, tribes in India are called as 'Adivasis' literally means 'Original inhabitants'. Tribes in India can be categorized into three ethnic groups, such as Mongoloid, Austric, and Dravidian. Tribes in North-Eastern part belong to Mongoloid and Austric. Tribes such as Naga, Kuki, Chakma, Abor, Mishmi, Mikir, Khasi, Garo comes under the category of Mongoloid whereas Oraon, Santhal, Ho, Bhumji, Kandha, Sabar tribes belong to Austric. Tribes residing in Bihar, Gujarat and southern states are Dravidians according to their language. Scheduled tribe people live mainly in hilly areas, densely forests and bank of water bodies. P.G. Krishnan describes tribes as "a social group of simple and kind, the members of which speak a common dialect, have a single government act together for a common purposes and have a common name, a contiguous territory, a relatively uniform culture or way of life and traditions of common descent". Most of the scheduled tribe

community lives in Kochbihar, Jalpaiguri, Maldah, jhargram, Paschim Medinipur, Birbhum, Bankura and Purulia districts in West Bengal.

2. Objectives of the study

- i) To find out parents education level of the tribal dropout students.
- ii) To find out parents occupation status of the tribal dropout students.
- iii) To find out parents income status of the tribal dropout students.

3. Review of related literature

Deepa Amgoth, S.L.Kameswari, R.Geetha Reddy and P. Sreedevi (2021) made a study entitled “Socio-economic status of Banjara tribal school dropout women in Telangana State” where it was highlighted that majority (88.3%) of the respondents’ fathers as well as mother’s education were of illiterate category. Majority (64.2%) of respondents’ fathers’ were farmers followed by (22.5%) agriculture labourers and majority (56.7%) of the respondents’ mothers’ were farmers followed by (33.3%) agriculture labourers. Most (60%) of the respondents’ annual income was 60,000 to 1,20,000 (medium level income) followed by (33.3%) of below 60,000 (low level income).

Maningba Augustine L, M Jeyaseelan, A Stephen (2020) made a study entitled “ Factors associated with school dropout: a sociological study among the Maram Naga primitive tribe, Manipur” where it was highlighted that 60.4% and 80.4% of respondents father and mother were illiterates. Occupations of parents 83.5% of the respondent’s fathers and 95.4% of the respondent’s mother were farmers. Majority of the respondent’s parents were illiterate, so they could not be able to guide their wards properly.

Hui, S. K (2016) conducted a study on socioeconomic life of the Lodhas of Odisha. The percentage of matriculates among the Lodhas is below 3% in case of males and below 1% among the females (Nayak A.N, 2010, P-204). The number of graduates and diploma holders are negligible among the Lodhas till today. They collect Kendu leaves to make bidi and sabai grass to make ropes. They also collect honey, Mahua flower, Sal leaves and seeds and firewood which they sell in the market. Economic condition is pathetic.

A, Jayakumar and P, Palaniyammal (2016) emphasized in their paper on the socio-economic status of malayali tribal community in kalrayan hills, Salem district Tamilnadu (India). 42% of the respondents are at illiterate level, 30% of the respondents have complete primary level, 19% of the respondents have complete secondary level, 7% of the respondents have complete higher secondary level and 2% of the respondents have complete degree level. 83% of the respondents are come agriculture occupation, 10% are come daily wage category, 5% are private employee and 2% are other category. 30% of the respondents monthly income below Rs. 5000, 23% of the

respondents monthly income is between Rs. 5001-10000, 16% monthly income is 10001-15000 and 10% monthly income is above Rs.15001.

Pal, B., Goswami, A and Biswas, S (2015) have shown the present socioeconomic status of some selected tribe of Purulia and Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal in India. 70% Sabar, 13% Santhal, 42% Toto and 19% Oraon are illiterate. 21% Toto, 10% Sabar, 19% Santhal and 23% Oraon completed primary schooling. 11% Oraon, 4% Sabar, 21% Santhal and 10% Toto completed high schooling. Only 2% Oraon and Santhal are graduate. Mximum Sabar respondents earn as an daily labour. 50% Santhal and 47% Toto are cultivators. 2% Oraon and 1% Santhal, Sabar and Toto are involved in business. 15% Oraon, 13% Santhal, 4% Sabar and 7% Toto earn from animal husbandry. 22% Oraon, 12% Santhal and Sabar and 13% Toto have monthly family income group of Rs.2001-Rs.5000. Maximum respondents are lower income group i. e. below Rs. 2000.

4. Research methodology

Sample Techniques and Sample Size

Multistage stratified random sampling techniques have been applied. Researcher has selected Paschim Medinipur district in this study. The district is situated in the south western part of West Bengal. There are 19.08% Scheduled Caste and 14.88% Scheduled Tribes of total population in Paschim Medinipur district. Researcher has selected twenty five villages from thirteen blocks of this district. In this study 100 tribal families have been taken from thirteen block of this district. Four S.T families have been taken from every selected village. The researcher took interview of head of the family/ elder member of the family to collect information through household scheduled.

5. Result and discussion

Parents Education Level of the Drop out Students

Drop out Students pseudonym	His / Her Parents	Education Level			
		Illiterate	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	High School
Joy kisku	Father			Upper Primary	
	Mother	Illiterate			
Sunil Besra	Father	Illiterate			
	Mother	Illiterate			
Amal Murmu	Father				High School
	Mother	Illiterate			
Sanjoy Murmu	Father		Lower Primary		
	Mother	Illiterate			
Bidhan Sing	Father	Illiterate			
	Mother	Illiterate			
Mou Murmu	Father		Lower Primary		
	Mother		Lower Primary		
Hiramoni	Father	Illiterate			
Hansda	Mother	Illiterate			

Mogli Hemram	Father	Illiterate			
	Mother	Illiterate			
Geeta Besra	Father		Lower Primary		
	Mother		Lower Primary		
Fulmoni Mandi	Father		Lower Primary		
	Mother		Lower Primary		

Parents educational level of the drop out students is shown in above table. 55% tribal parents are illiterate. 35% of tribal parents just enrolled in lower primary. But they did not complete the education of lower primary level. 5% tribal parents have studied up to the upper primary level. 5% tribal parents have studied up to the high school.

Parents Occupation of the Drop out Students

Occupation	Drop out Students Families
Daily Wage	0 (00%)
Agriculture	8 (80%)
Collection Forest Product	0 (00%)
Small Business (selling fish, Vegetables Fruits etc)	1 (10%)
Government. job.	0 (00%)
Small Contractual Service	1 (10%)

Parents occupation of the drop out students is shown in the above table. 80% tribal parents are dependent on agriculture. 10% tribal families are dependent on small business such as selling fish, vegetables, fruits and forest products. 10% tribal parents are dependent on small contractual service. They have no Government job.

Parents income of the drop out students

Sl.No	Parents of the drop out student	Income per month
1	Father & Mother	3000 & 1700
2	Father & Mother	9000 & Nil
3	Father & Mother	3000 & 2000
4	Father & Mother	3000 & 1000
5	Father & Mother	5000 & 2000
6	Father & Mother	3600 & 400
7	Father & Mother	2000 & Nil
8	Father & Mother	2000 & 1000
9	Father & Mother	10000 & Nil
10	Father & Mother	3000 & Nil

Parents income per month of the dropout students is shown in the above table. Majority of the respondents monthly income is below Rs. 5000. Only 2% respondents monthly income ranges from Rs. 5001 to 10000.

6.Delimitation of the study

1. The study has been delimited only in the Paschim Medinipur district.
2. The study has been delimited in one hundred tribal families only.

7.Conclusion

Socioeconomic study reflects the condition of people of a society. From the study the researcher found that 10 students have dropped out in primary level. Half of those 10 students have left their study after passing class I because they found studying uninteresting and became engaged in other household work or earning. Majority of their parents are also illiterate. They mainly depend on agriculture for earning. So they don't find the relevance to get their child educated. So many of them compel their wards to leave study and to help them in agriculture. Both their mother and father work equally but their monthly family income is below Rs. 5000. So they can't afford the expense of their children's education. So government has to look into the matter so that they all will be provided with free education and don't have to leave their study for economical inabilities.

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