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## Education status among the Santal tribes in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha

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### **Abstract**

*Education, in fact, is one of the major life processes of the human beings just as there are certain indispensable vital processes of life in a biological sense. So education may be considered as a vital process in a social sense. Education is indispensable to normal living, without education the individual would be unqualified for group life. Education should be individualized and personalized to the utmost and should constitute a preparation for self-learning. There will always be a deep and wide gap between what one known and what ought to be known and nothing can bridge this gap better than original thinking and capacity to learn aided by the careful and well-planned study. Education today has reduced itself to a ritual and a mediocre process of making students pass examination without any basic transformation within their inner personality as such. So for excellence, proper motivation and the use of suitable study strategies are necessary. According to 2011 census report Odisha literary rate 74.45% and Santal tribal people literacy rate is 30.2%. Around 30% of Schools in these remote areas villages have no teachers or either one teacher are there more than 65% of Santali villages are not connected to a road. All 38 Santali villages are located in remote forested and hilly areas.*

**Key world:** *Access to education, Santal Tribe,*

### **Introduction:**

Education is the process of developing the capacities and potentials of the individual so as to prepare him/her to be successful in a specific society or culture. From this perspective, education is serving primarily as an individual development function. Education begins at birth and continues throughout life. Schooling generally begins between the ages of four and six when children are gathered together for the purposes of specific guidance related to skills and competencies that society deems important. In the past, once the formal primary and secondary schooling was completed the process was finished. However, in

today's information age, adults are quite often learning in an informal setting throughout their working lives and even after retirement. Education, in its broadest sense, may be defined as a process designed to inculcate the knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to enable individuals to cope effectively with their environment. Its primary purpose is to foster and promote the fullest individual self-realization for all people. The world is becoming more and more competitive. Quality of performance has become the key factor for personal progress. Parents desire that their children climb the ladder of performance as high as possible. This desire for a high level of achievement puts a lot of pressure on students, teacher, and schools and in general, the education system itself, In fact, it appears as if the whole system of education revolves around the academic achievement of students, through various other outcomes are also expected from the system. Thus, a lot of time and effort of the schools are used for helping students to achieve better in their scholastic endeavours. The human life which is the best creation of God has got two aspects; the biological and sociological or cultural. While the former is maintained and transmitted by food and reproduction, the latter is transmitted by education. It is again through education that he/she promotes his/her intelligence and adds his/her knowledge with which he/she can move the world for good and for evils according to his/her wishes.

#### Review of Literature:

**“Tribal Research Bulletin”, Vol : xxxiii, No. 2, September 2009, Arvind Kumar Jha, Commissioner, Tribal Research and Training Institute, Maharashtra.** “Tribal population rate is high in South Africa and second is India, Tribal population in India is equivalent to the total population of Canada, Australia, Sweden and Belgium. Tribal education is the basic factor for the tribal Development in India. The new economic policy is a threat to Tribal education and development. The aboriginal people are still lacking on the education front. As per the Article 46 of the constitution of India, states are bound to the Socio-economic and educational development of the Tribes in India but are not performing as per the requirement”. Sociological Bulletin- Journal of the **“Indian Sociological Society,” Vol : 48, No.1, March-September 1999, Pg 7, topic- “Tribe, Region and Nation in the context of the constitution of the India State.”** Writer-Jagannath Pathy- “The reason for conceptual revision could be many but some significant ones may be worth reiterating previously unquestionable terms have been decent red largely due to the newly emerging political identities for instances a tribe or Tribal Social formation, Once referred to a stage destined to move towards the ubiquitous mainstreams by means of Education, Modernization and so on”. **IOSR Journal of Economics and Finance (IOSR-JEF), e-ISSN : 2321-**

5933, P-ISSN : 2321-5925, Vol. : 3, ISSUE : 2, Ver : (March-April,2014), PP48-52, topic : **“Challenging issues of Tribal Education in India”**, written by : Kabita Kumari Sahu, Lecturer in Economics, Baripada University, Odisha “currently, the tribe lag behind not only the general population but also the scheduled group is literacy and education. This disparity is even more marked among the scheduled tribe women, who have the lowest literacy rate in the Country (Maharatna, 2005). The Female gap in literacy and educational attainment among the scheduled Tribes is significant. Education specially in its elementary form, is considered of utmost importance to the tribal because it’s crucial for total development of tribal communities and is particularly helpful to build confidence among the tribes to deal with outsiders on equal terms. Hence the educational status of the scheduled tribes and the rate of governance in direction are high incidence of literacy and very low level of education among the tribal people. India Education Report: **A profile of Basic Education, “Education among the Scheduled Tribes”**. Now Delhi: Oxford University Press, writer-K. Sujatha, Andhra Pradesh (2000)- In a study on Tribes of Andhra Pradesh, K. Sujatha (1994) contended that the perspective adopted for Educational Development of Tribal communities fails to adequately address the specific disadvantages characterizing the Tribal population. She found that one of the major constraint of Tribal education as the planning level is the adoption of a dual system of administration. Raymonds Firth **“Economy deals of Social Relations”** Economy is an important constituent of the community life and play deciding role in the formation of the cultural and social structure of the Tribal societies.

#### **Objective of the study:**

- a) To study their socio-economic status in the society.
- b) To study their daily way of living.
- c) To analyses the status of Education hour they lack in access to Higher Education.

#### **Methodology:**

My study is based on the quantitative study of Research design in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha. During the study following tools and techniques has been used for data collection. Data will be collected from both primary source and secondary sources. Primary data will be collected by Interview, Observation, Questionnaire, Case study and structure and unstructured methods.

### Research Questions:

1. Household identifications: -
  - i) Household Code
  - ii) Name of Hamlet
  - iii) Name of Gram Panchayat
  - iv) Name of respondent
  - v) Name of Revenue Village
  - vi) Name of Block
  - vii) Religion of household: (1) Hindu, (2) Muslim (3) Christian (4) others (Specify) –
  - viii) Caste of Hindu HH, (1) SC (2) ST (3) OBC (4) Others—
  - ix) Name of Sub-caste /Tribe
  
2. Did HH member have any problems with the School? (Multiple responses possible)
3. No problems (Satisfied), (ii) lacks of books/supplies, (iii) poor teaching (iv) lack of teacher (v) Irregular attendance of teachers (vi) Facilities in bad conditions, (vii) Other problems (Specify)
  
4. If should going children currently not in school, specify, why? (multiple responses possible)  
(i) too old/completed school, (ii) too far away (iii) too expensive (iv) is working (home/job)  
(v) useless or Uninteresting, (vi) illness or pregnant, (vii) failed exam. (viii) got married (ix)  
can't understand the language or medium of instruction (x) others (Specify) –

### Conclusion:

Education is the key for development but the study found that participation of the children of Santal tribes in Mayurbhanj District of Odisha is very low amidst the tribal development taking place a strong boost in India. Their participations are also very low in the field of higher education. If the government will not take this problem seriously, the tribal education will become distress and despair.

So it is the time to think seriously about the tribal education and their inclusive growth. There is an urgent need for thinkers, planners and policymakers to put efforts to address the problem and allocate more

funds from central and state budget for tribal education. Easy access and more opportunities should be given to tribal children in order to bring them to the mainstream of economic development.

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