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A study on problems faced by tribal peoples for their higher educations with special reference to Munnar

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ABSTRACT

India is a home to a large variety of indigenous people. Education is one of the primary agents of transformation towards development. Education is in fact, an input not only for economic development of tribes but also for inner strength of the tribal communities which helps them in meeting the new challenges of life. This study describes about the problems that faced by the tribal peoples for their higher educations. The tribal are facing several serious problems. The major among these is poor economic conditions. As they have no regular source of earnings of living most of the tribal lead of poverty and a majority of them live below the poverty line. As they lead a nomadic life, their children do not get formal education.

I.INTRODUCTION

The original inhabitants of munnar are called muthuvas. There are a tribal people who used to lead a hunter- gatherer life style. There are excellent trackers who now engaged in forestry and anti poaching work for the state forest departments. They are not very highly educated but are very hard working. The people adopt a dressing style that is a mixture of traditional clothing and western wear. The tribal people have their own tradition, art and culture. They make beautiful picture of natural scenes, Trees, birds and animals. The tribal have their dance, music and folkore. The bamboo dance of the eastern states is very famous. Their music is sweet, charming and soothing to the ears.

II.OBJECTIVES

To identify the problems faced by the tribal people for their higher educations.

III.SCOPE OF THE STUDY

1. The study will be helpful for understand the income and education level of the tribal people.
2. The study will also help to find the problems faced by the tribal due to their lack of educations.
3. It also helps in identifying their culture and food.

IV.LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

1. Since the sample size is very low we are not able to calculate accurately.
2. Questioner is in English so they cannot able to answer the questions properly.
3. Travelling and time management was very difficult.

V.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Rohit berwal in his paper entitled on "higher educations challenges on tribal". The analysis based on the secondary data of census of India, 2011. Based on the data he describes about the tribal people problem due to the lack of higher educations.
2. Mr.P.Nair,(2007), "Whose Public Action? Analyzing Inter-sectoral Collaboration for Service Delivery: Identification of Programmes for Study in India." International Development Department, Economic and Social Research Council.

VI.RESERCH METHODOLOGY

VI.1.RESEARCH DESIGN

The present research starts with the problem definition, and in this case, it refers to a

detailed study of women's preference towards two wheelers with special reference to trippur district.

VI.2.SAMPLING SIZE AND TECHNIQUE

VI.2.1.Sample design

The sampling technique used is convenience-sampling method. Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

VI.2.2.Size of the sample

The population size is infinite and the sample size is 30.

VI.3.QUESTIONNAIRE

The questions are arranged logical sequence. The questionnaire consists of a variety of questions presented to the employees for the response. Multiple choice questions, rating scale questions were used in constructing the questionnaire.

VI.4.DATA COLLECTION METHOD

VI.4.1.PRIMARY DATA

The primary data has been collected directly from the women's through questionnaire method.

VI.4.2.SECONDARY DATA

These are data which are already collected and used by someone preciously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

VI.5.STATISTICAL TOOLS USED

To analyze and interpret collected data the following statistical tools were used.

VI.6.SIMPLE PERCENTAGE METHOD

Percentage Analysis is the method to represent raw streams of data as a percentage (a part in 100%) for better understanding of collected data.

Formula = (No. of respondents/ Total no. of respondents) x100

VI.7.HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondent, Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula:

$$\text{Percent position} = 100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) N_j$$

Where R_{ij} = Rank given for the i th variable by j th respondents

N_j = Number of variable ranked by j th respondents.

VII.DATA ANALYSIS

Table 1

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Details of respondents		No of respondents	Percentage (%)
Age group (in years)	Below 20years	4	13.3
	20-30 years	15	50
	30-40 years	9	30
	Above 40 years	2	6.67
	TOTAL	30	100
Gender	Male	15	50
	Female	15	50
	TOTAL	30	100
No. of family members	2-4	10	33.33
	5-7	15	50
	8-10	4	13.33
	Above 10	1	3.33
	TOTAL	30	100
Income Level	Below 5000	11	36.67
	Below 10000	13	43.33
	Below 20000	6	20

	Below 30000	--	--
	TOTAL	30	100

VII.1.INTERPRETATION

The participants of respondents in the survey male (50) percentage and female (50) percentage and the age group of the respondents below 20 years (13.33) percentage, 20 to 30 (50) percentage, 30 to 40 (30) percentage and above 40 years (6.67) percentage and the annual income of the respondents is below 5000 (36.67) percentage, below 10000 (43.33) percentage, below 20000 (20) percentage and below 30000 (-) percentage and the total members in the family of the respondents 2-4 (33.33) percentage, 5-7 (50) percentage, 8-10 (13.33) percentage, above 10 (3.33) percentage are calculated.

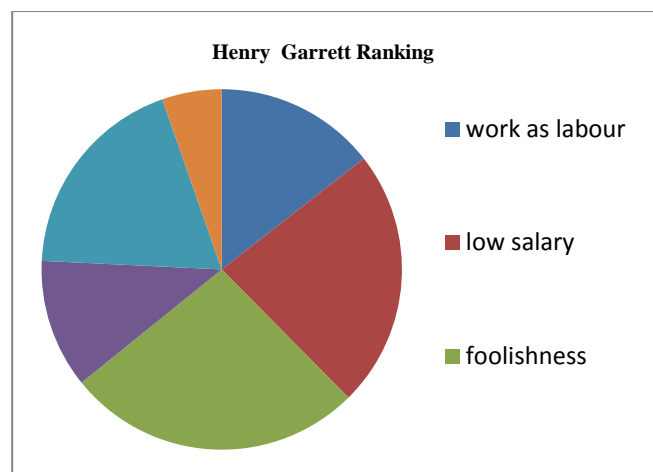
Table 2

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE TRIBAL PEOPLE FOR THEIR HIGHER EDUCATIONS

S no	Problem	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	Work as labour	100	300	4
2	Low salary	96	480	2
3	foolishness	92	552	1
4	Lack of technological development	120	240	5
5	Low standard of living	98	392	3
6	No generation improvement	111	111	6

VII.2 INTERPRETATION

From the above table the problem for the tribal peoples are “foolishness” ranked as no1 with the total mean score of 552, “low salary” ranked as no.2 with the total mean score of 480, “low standard of living” ranked as no.3 with the total score of 392, “work as labour” ranked as no.4 with total mean score of 300, “lack of technological development” ranked as no.5 with total mean score of 240, “no generation improvement” ranked as no.6 with total mean score of 111 are calculated.



VIII.FINDINGS

- “Foolishness” is ranked as no.1 problem with the total mean score of 552 points.
- “Low salary” is ranked as no.2 problem with the total mean score of 480 points.
- “Low standard of livings” is ranked as no.3 with the total mean score of 392 points.

XI.SUGGESTION

- Proper awareness campaign should be organized to create the awareness about the importance of education to the tribal people.
- Depending upon the education level of tribes present in that particular area the government has provide the job for that particular people on forest department.
- Government scheme has been provided to the tribal people to increase their standard of living.

X.CONCLUSION

This study mainly focused on the problems faced by tribal people due to the lack of education level. This study observed many factors that affects education of the tribes. Easy access and more opportunities should be provided to the tribal children in order to bring them to the mainstream of economic development. It seriously about tribal education So, there is an urgent need for various govt. interventions, planners and policy makers to address this problem and allocate more funds in the central and state budgets for tribal education.

XI.REFERANCES

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