

**SCHOOL DROPOUTS AMONG TRIBAL STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY OF VENGAPPALY
GRAMA PANCHAYAT IN WAYANAD DISTRICT**

Shinto M Kuriakose

Assistant Professor of Economics, P M Government College, Chalakudy, Potta P O, PIN 680722.

Abstract

Tribal communities are at the bottom of the ladder of economic and social development. An important catalyst in the process of their development is education. But it seems that the educational dropout among tribal students is high and it is increasing continuously. There are several reasons for the increasing levels of dropout among tribal children. Serious attempts from the part of the Governments is required to enable them to achieve the benefits of education.

INTRODUCTION

Defining 'Tribe' has conceptual as well as empirical problems for the academician. But this term of administrative convenience has now been adopted by the tribe's themselves to mean the dispossessed, deprived people of a region. There is no claim to being the original inhabitants of that region, but a prior claim to the natural resources is asserted vis a-vis the outsiders and the dominant caste. The tribal identity now gives the marginalized self-esteem and pride. According to the Oxford English Dictionary the word Tribe had been derived from the Latin term 'Tribus'. According to Stephen Corry "tribal people as those who have followed ways of life for many generations that are largely so sufficient and clearly different from the mainstream and dominant society".

A tribe is a group of distinct people, they are primarily seen as a stage and type of society dependent on their land for their livelihood who are largely self-sufficient and not integrated into the national society. The present a society that lacks positive traits of the modern society and thus constitutes a simple, iterate and backward society. Tribes are referred to as social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious factors with a common culture and dialect and typically having a recognized leader. The tribes are also called by different names such as primitive, indigenous, aboriginal, native and so on.

India is homeland to a number of tribal communities with diverse eco-cultural, socio-economic and geographical backgrounds. According to 2011 Census, the scheduled tribe constitutes about 8.6% of the total population, (about 104.3 million out of total population 121.019crore). The major tribes in India are Gonds, Bhils, Santals, Oraons and Minhas. They are mostly concentrated in Madhya Pradesh Orissa, Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Gujarat. The areas inhabited by tribal population constitute a significant part of the underdeveloped areas of the country. The Andaman & Nicobar Island are also inhabited by several tribes such as the great Andamanese, Sentinelese, Onges, Jarwas, and Sompens. The number of ethnic groups notified as scheduled tribes is 705 in India based on 2011 Census.

In the State of Kerala, there are 36 Scheduled Tribes comprising of 1.45% of the total population. Most of the tribal people of Kerala live in the forests and mountains of western Ghats, bordering Karnataka and Tamilnadu. The tribes of Kerala settled mainly in four districts viz. Wayanad, Idukki, Palakkad and Kasaragod. Cholanaikkans, Kueumbas, Kattinaikans, KadarsandKoragas are the five primitive tribal groups in Kerala.

Wayanad, the panoramic hill of Malabr in the Northern Kerala situated is situated between 700 to 2100 meters above the sea level. About 35.82% of tribal people in Kerala are settled in Wayanad district. The native Adivasis of the district belong to various sects like Paniyas, Kurumas, Adiyars, Kurichyas, Ooralis, KattunaikansandUraliKurumas. They often live in houses made of thatched roof, mud, bamboo and bricks set in swampy valleys and plateaus. The tribes were the original inhabitants of Wayanad region. But once the British era opened roads to this region and commercial plantations began to sprout, there occurred a migration of settlers to this region during

UGC-CARE List

You searched for "Arts and Humanities". Total Journals : 375

271	Sahridaya	Nav Udayan	2230-8997
272	Salis	Softel Revolution	2348-1129
273	Samakaleen Bhartiya Sahitya (print only)	साहित्य अकादेमी	0970-8367
274	Samakalika Sangeetham (print only)	Radha Madhavan	2319-3506
275	Samanvay Paschim	Kendriya Hindi Sansthan	2582-0907
276	Samayantar	Sweet Home Publication	2249-0469
277	Sambodhi (print only)	Lalbai Dalpatbhai Institute of Indology	2249-6661
278	Sambodhi Buddhagaya	Buddhagaya Centre, Maha Bodhi Society of India	NA
279	Samdarshi (print only)	Punjabi Academy	2581-3986
280	Sameecheen	Naman Prakashan	2250-2335

Showing 271 to 280 of 375 entries

Previous

1 ...