

Family related barrier of tribal women dropouts from literacy programme: A 't'-test analysis

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Abstract

The objective of this paper was to study family related barriers for female literacy among the different Tribal Groups dropout from literacy programmes in Bolangir district of Odisha. From the study it was found that family related barrier shows that the variables like aged parents wanted my presence in the family, other family member did not pay attention to my child, illness of old family member, heavy work in family, anger of the family member, family function, large family size, unable to cope up with the family member, no learning environment in the family were acting as a problems from "minor" to "moderate problem" whereas illiterate family member was acting as "moderate problem" to "serious problem". From the study it was again observed that illiterate of the family member one of the most important problem of family related problem of kandha tribal group. It was evident from the data analysis that variables such as heavy work in family, anger of the family member, family function, indifferent attitude of family member towards the adult education were differ from the opinions of the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda tribal women.

Keywords: Family Related Barrier, Tribal Women, Dropouts, Literacy Programme

1. Introduction

The social institutions in tribal society include family, kinship, marriage and religious institutions. These act as barrier for the drop out of women literacy. One of the major problems is early marriage in the tribal society. It needs serious attention in the context of women's health and literacy. When girls attain early motherhood, it becomes almost impossible for them to think of acquiring literacy or any other skills that requires them formality of regular attendance. Apart from the routine housekeeping and child care activities, women are also engaged in the subsistence activities like cleaning of bush, thorns and thickets in the field. They also make the field, plant seeds, weeding and reaping. The religious ceremonies are inseparable part of tribal way of life. There are two types of ceremony observed in both family and community level. The family level ceremonies mainly include newly born babies, marriage and death rites. These ceremonies have specific custom and convention. The tribal women spent most of their time in preparation for the rites and rituals practiced in their family and the community which resulted in absence of literacy classes and ultimately dropping out from the centre. The tribal women engaged themselves in their age old subsistence activity of food gathering from the forest. Seasonal food collection is still an integral part of their economic life. Their food is greatly supplemented by seasonal variety of fruits, roots, tubes, mushrooms and green leaves collected from the forest. Beside edibles, they also collect fire wood, timber and forest produce for their own consumption. In addition to cultivation of crops, they also practice hunting and collecting minor forest products for selling in the local market for their economic need. These are the major problems of drop out from literacy centers (Ota, 2008; Sinha and Behera, 2009). The major economic activity of the tribal society depends on agriculture mainly in shifting cultivation

and horticulture. The paucity of plain and wet lands and natural conditions has resulted in shifting cultivations. The tribal women engaged along with their male members of the family engaged in whole day for both shifting cultivation and horticulture are the major problems in continuing their classes in literacy centre (Mohanti, 2009) [11]. The Directorate of Adult Education (1973), Naik (1979), Bhandari (1974) [3], Ray and Nandi (1980), Ramakrishna (1980), Rao et al. (1980), Sachachidananda et al. (1981), Pestonjee et al. (1981), Roy and Nandi (1981) [21], Bastia (1981), Natarajan (1982), Acharji (1983) [1], Aikara (1984) [2], Prasad (1985) [17], Rajyalakashmi (1986), Avasthy (1986) [3], Nanda (1987), Basu (1987) [5], Vanaja (1989), Das (1990) [8], Pati (1991), Manjula et al. (1991) Pati (1994) Kaur (1997) [9] Chouhan (2001) [7] Intodia et al. (2002) [22], Obulesu (2005) [14] Priya (2006) [18], Mamonah and Anwaar (2012), Swamy (2013) reported that family related factor was responsible for the dropout from the literacy Programme.

2. Objective of the study

To study family related barriers for female literacy among the different Tribal Groups dropout from literacy programmes in Bolangir district of Odisha

3. Hypothesis of the Study

There exist no significant differences of opinion among the different Tribal women dropout's learners with respect to family related barriers for the promotion of literacy among tribal women.

4. Method and Material

Method

Survey design was used for the purpose of this study.

Population

The total number of 18457, Tribal female dropouts from the Total Literacy Campaign, Post-Literacy Programme and Continuing of Bolangir district of Odisha **served** as the population.

Sampling

800 respondents were drawn from the universe by using multistage Sampling Procedure.

Stage-1: Out of 14 blocks in Bolangir District, 8 blocks were selected on the basis of Random Sampling procedure.

Stage-2: From each block, 4 villages were selected again on the basis of Simple Random Sampling procedure

Stage-3: Out of each selected block, 4 villages and 25 Tribal women dropout from different stage of literacy campaign belonging to four prominent tribal groups (Kandha, Lodha, Bonda, Saora) were selected purposively using Convenient Sampling Procedure. Thus the samples drawn from the universe for each of the selected tribal group works out to be 200. The total sample for the purpose of the study was 800.

Tools

Interview Schedule used for the purpose of data collection in this study.

Technique

The obtained data are analyzed quantitatively by 't' test used for the purpose of data analysis and interpretation.

5. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

The Item wise analysis was done for the purpose of analysis and interpretation of data

Item No. 1: Parents wanted my Presence in the Family

Taking care of the aged parents in the family is one of the duties of the tribal women. Old parents always need care and support. As a result, the tribal woman feels difficult to attain the literacy centre during in the evening time. To test the mean difference of opinion on the item "Parents wanted my presence in the family" the information was collected from four tribal women group who subsequently dropped out from literacy campaign in different stages of its implementation. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.15 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.14 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveals that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.22, Kandha & Saora was 1.01, Kandha & Saora was 0.80, Lodha & Saora was 0.79, Lodha & Bonda was 0.58 and Saora & Bonda was 0.21. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 2.25, for Kandha Vs Saora was 11.58, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 9.33, for Lodha Vs Saora was 8.08, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 5.59 and for Saora VS Bonda was 2.52 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to aged parents wanted my presence in the family.

Item No. 2: Other Family Members did not Pay Attention to my Children

In tribal society all the family members are busy in their house hold and the agricultural work. They also engaged in

horticulture, animal husbandry, wage earning, trade and barter during their leisure. As a result the other family members are unable to pay attention to my children when I went for literacy classes. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.30 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.13 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.46, Kandha & Saora was 1.17, Kandha & Bonda was 0.88, Lodha & Saora was 0.71, Lodha & Bonda was 0.42 and Saora & Bonda was 0.29. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 5.07, for Kandha Vs Saora was 14.02, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 10.54, for Lodha Vs Saora was 7.27, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 4.31 and for Saora Vs Bonda was 3.81 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant differences in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 3: Most of my Family Members were Illiterate and they did not understand the Importance of Literacy

In tribal society, the majority of the family members are illiterate. They do not know the benefit of the literacy. For this reason they do not allow to their wives for the attainment of the literacy programme. Family member considered that attainment of the literacy programme is time consuming. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.29 (Kandha) to a lowest of 1.84 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.53, Kandha & Saora was 1.45, Kandha & Bonda was 1.10, Lodha & Saora was 0.92, Lodha & Bonda was 0.57 and Saora & Bonda was 0.95. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 5.57, for Kandha Vs Saora was 18.64, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 13.44, for Lodha Vs Saora was 9.98, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 5.99 and for Saora Vs Bonda was 4.38 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to most of my family members were illiterates and they did not understand the importance of the literacy.

Item No. 4: Could not go to the Centre because of Heavy Work in the Family

The tribal women play an important role for the economic development of the family. They usually go to the forest for the food collection and also work in the field along with their husband up to the evening. Besides, they also maintain all the household activities in the home. The over burden of work is severely affects the irregular in literacy centre. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.22 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.09 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.45, Kandha & Saora was 1.13, Kandha & Bonda was 0.83, Lodha & Saora was 0.68, Lodha & Bonda was 0.38 and Saora & Bonda was 0.30. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 4.53, for Kandha Vs Saora was 12.58, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 10.01, for Lodha Vs Saora was 6.94, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 4.12, and for Saora Vs Bonda was 3.79 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was

significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda with regard to they could not go to the literacy centre because of heavy work in the family.

Item No. 5: Family Member showed their Anger when I attended the Literacy Classes Regularly

After motivation of the village leader and the volunteer teacher the tribal women are willing to join in the literacy centre. They try to attain the class regularly after completion of their work of the family, but the family members thought that it will affect their family interest and showed in their anger upon them .The obtained mean score varies from a highest of 3.26 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.21(Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.34, Kandha & Saora was 1.05, Kandha & Bonda was 0.89, Lodha & Saora was 0.71, Lodha & Bonda was 0.55 and Saora & Bonda was 0.16 .The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 3.87, for Kandha Vs Saora was 15.88, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 13.56, for Lodha Vs Saora was 8.59, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 6.69 and for Saora Vs Bonda was 2.68 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exists significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to family member showed their anger when I attended the literacy classes regularly.

Item No. 6: Husband was having a Negative Attitude towards for getting me Literate

Most of the husbands of the tribal women are illiterate and ignorant. They perceive that in attaining literacy programme is wasting of time. As a result, they have the negative attitude towards their education. Their negative attitude shows that they have very less interest towards the literacy Programme. The obtained mean score varies from a highest of 3.25 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.08 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.51, Kandha & Saora was 1.17, Kandha & Bonda was 0.89, Lodha & Saora was 0.66, Lodha & Bonda was 0.38 and Saora & Bonda was 0.28.The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 4.92, for Kandha Vs Saora was 13.36, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 10.38, for Lodha Vs Saora was 6.48, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 3.83 and for Saora Vs Bonda was 3.25 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 7: Family Functions led to my Irregularity at Attending the Literacy Classes

In the tribal society, they observe the festivals in their family throughout the year. The tribal women plays very important role for observing the festivals and also spends more time for preparation of the festivals. They also spend time for playing the different types of functions such as economic, religion, and civic. The obtained mean score varies from a highest of 3.22 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.03 (Saora) on the above mentioned

item .The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.42, Kandha & Saora was 1.19, Kandha & Bonda was 0.80, Lodha & Saora was 0.77, Lodha & Bonda was 0.38 and Saora & Bonda was 0.17. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 4.20, for Kandha Vs Saora was 14.78, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 9.02, for Lodha Vs Saora was 8.33, for Lodha Vs Bonda was 3.84 and for Saora Vs Bonda was 4.75 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to family functions led to my irregularity at attending the literacy classes.

Item No. 8: Having more Work in the Family as my Family Size is Large

Family is a primary social organization in the society. Generally in the tribal society, the family is large in nature. In the large family, the women's responsibility is more that they do not get time for the coming in attending the literacy centre. Normally all the literacy centres are opened during the evening hours. It is difficult for the tribal women in attending literacy centre due to the taking care of old people and also children and other family members. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.15 (Kandha) to a lowest of 2.14 (Saora) on the above mentioned item. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.13, Bonda & Saora was 1.19, Kandha & Bonda was 1.07, Lodha & Saora was 0.88, Lodha & Bonda was 0.84 and Saora & Bonda was 0.04. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Saora was 11.32, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 11.41, for Lodha Vs Saora was 9.10 and for Lodha Vs Bonda was 9.07 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda response with regard to more work in the family as my family size is large. Further the calculated't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 1.38 and Saora Vs Bonda was 0.42 which were less than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. This indicated that there exist no significant differences in between the Kandha Vs Lodha and Saora Vs Bonda with regard to the above mentioned item.

Item No. 9: Unable to cope up with the Family burden and Literacy Classes

Family burden is most important variable for the dropout of the tribal women in the literacy centre. Family burden of the women are due to the illness of the old member and children. Family burden refers to the care giving, psycho-social, and financial burden associated with the family member's mental condition. Many physical and mental conditions make significant demands on caregivers' resources and these requirements can result in care providers in becoming depressed, socially isolated, and physically ill. The obtained mean score varies from a highest of 3.05(Lodha) to a lowest of 2.00 (Saora) on the above mentioned item.The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was

0.37, Kandha & Saora was 0.68, Kandha & Bonda was 0.59, Lodha & Saora was 1.05, Lodha & Bonda was 0.96 and Saora & Bonda was 0.09. The calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 3.45, Kandha Vs Saora was 7.09, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 6.07, for Lodha Vs Saora was 10.96 and for Lodha Vs Bonda was 9.88 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda with regard to cope up with the family burden and literacy classes. Further the calculated 't' value for Saora Vs Bonda was 1.05 which was less than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. This indicated that there exists no significant difference in between the Saora Vs Bonda response with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 10: No Learning Environment in my Family for Adults

Learning environment plays an important role for the better learning process but in the tribal family there is no learning environment for the adults in the family. The family member perceive that it is not the time for learning to the adult member of the family rather it is the time for the money earning in the family. Du to this environment in the family the tribal women are dropout from the literacy centre. The mean score varies from a highest of 3.09 (Lodha) to a lowest of 1.84 (Saora) on the above mentioned. The data analysis reveal that the mean difference between Kandha & Lodha was 0.14, Kandha & Saora was 1.11, Kandha & Bonda was .64, Lodha & Saora was .25, Lodha & Bonda was 0.78 and Saora & Bonda was 0.47. The calculated 't' value for Saora Vs Bonda was 6.17, for Kandha Vs Saora was 12.11, for Kandha Vs Bonda was 6.86, for Lodha Vs Saora was 14.03 and for Lodha Vs Bonda was 8.57 which were more than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was significant. Hence the null hypothesis was rejected. This indicated that there exists significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora, Lodha Vs Bonda and Saora Vs Bonda with regard to no learning environment in my family for adults. Further the calculated 't' value for Kandha Vs Lodha was 1.30 which was less than the table value of 1.97 at 398 degree of freedom at 0.05 level of significance. The difference was insignificant. Hence the null hypothesis was accepted. This indicated that there exist no significant differences in between the Kandha Vs Lodha with regard to the same item.

6. Results of the study

Item No. 1: Aged Parents wanted my presence in the Family

Analysis of item 1 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda perceive the aged parents wanted my presence in the family as a "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy classes. Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 2: Other Family Members did not pay attention to my Children

Analysis of item 2 of the study reveal that tribal Kandha, Lodha, Bonda, and Saora perceive the other family members did not pay attention to my children from "minor problem" to "moderate problem". Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to other above mentioned item.

Item No. 3: Most of the Family Members were Illiterate and they did not understand the importance of Literacy

Analysis of item 3 of the study found that tribal groups Lodha, Bonda, Kandha and Saora perceive unable to understand the importance of literacy act as problem from "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy classes. Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 4: Could not go to the Centre because of Heavy Work in the Family

Analysis of item 4 of the study found that heavy work in the family of Kandha Lodha, Bonda and Saora perceive from "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy centre. However there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard to same item.

Item No. 5: Family Member showed their anger when I attended the Literacy Classes Regularly

Analysis of item 5 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Bonda and Saora perceive the family members did not take interest in my learning as a problem from "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy centre. Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda with regard to above mentioned item.

Item No. 6: Husband was having a Negative Attitude towards for getting me Literate

Analysis of item 6 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Saora, and Bonda perceive husband having a negative attitude towards for getting as a problem from "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy classes. Further found that there exists significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard above mentioned item.

Item No. 7: Family Functions led to my irregularity at attending the Literacy Classes

Analysis of item 7 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda perceive the family functions led to irregularity acting as a problem from "minor problem" to "moderate problem" for attending the literacy classes. Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda response with regard above mentioned item.

Item No. 8: Having more Work in the Family as my Family size is Large

Analysis of item 8 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Saora and Bonda perceive that size of family acting as a problem from “minor problem” to “moderate problem” for attending to the literacy centre. However there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda with regard to large size of the family whereas there exist no significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Lodha and Saora Vs Bonda response with regard to same item.

Item No. 9: Unable to cope up with the Family burden and Literacy Classes

Analysis of item 9 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Bonda and Saora perceive unable to cope up with the family burden from “minor problem” to “moderate problem” for attending the literacy classes. However there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda with regard to cope up with the family burden and literacy classes where as there exist no significant difference in between the Saora Vs Bonda response with regard to above item.

Item No. 10: No Learning Environment in my Family for Adults

Analysis of item 10 of the study found that Kandha, Lodha, Bonda and Saora perceive learning environment in my family for adults from “minor problem” to “moderate problem” for attending the literacy classes. Further it was found that there exist significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda and Saora Vs Bonda response with regard to no learning environment in my family for adults where as there exist no significant difference in between the Kandha Vs Lodha response with regard to the same item.

7. Discussion of the Study

Results of the family related barrier shows that the variables like aged parents wanted my presence in the family, other family member did not pay attention to my child, illness of old family member, heavy work in family, anger of the family member, family function, large family size, unable to cope up with the family member, no learning environment in the family, were acting as a problems from “minor” to “moderate problem” where as illiterate family member was acting as “moderate problem” to “serious problem”. It is clear from the study that illiterate of the family member one of the most important problem of family related problem of Kandha tribal group. It was evident from the data analysis that variables such as heavy work in family, anger of the family member, family function, indifferent attitude of family member towards the adult education were differ from the opinions of the Kandha, Lodha, S and Bonda tribal women.

On the other hand Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda for no interest in my learning, Kandha Vs Saora, Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda for large family size, Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs DY, Lodha Vs Saora and Lodha Vs Bonda for lack of cooperation of the village leader, Kandha Vs Lodha, Kandha Vs Saora,

Kandha Vs Bonda, Lodha Vs Saora and Saora Vs Bonda for unable to cope up with the family member were differ in their opinions with regard to the family related barriers.

8. Conclusion

From the main findings of the study it was conclude that family related factor of the tribal women also responsible for the dropout from the literacy campaign.

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