

Educational Scenario among the Savar of Jhargram Municipality

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Abstract: This paper mainly highlights about the educational status of Savar tribal community in Jhargram Municipality of Jhargram district of West Bengal. In addition to the educational status of students, and gender based educational status is also shown in this paper. Data was collected through household survey, interview and different secondary sources like books, journals, reports, Internet etc. The researcher takes 43 household surveys, where included 180 Savar people from selected three village area. The names of the villages are – Sirischak, Satyabanpalli and Chandbila.

Key Words: Education, Savar Community, Jhargram Municipality.

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I.INTRODUCTION

The SAVARS are an ancient tribe. Many references to this group can be found in Hindu mythology and Hindu classics. In central India, they were found in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Orissa. They have affiliates in Andhra Pradesh to the south and West Bengal to the east.

According to Cunnigham (1884, vol. XVII p.113) the origin of the name of Savar must be sought for outside the language of the Aryas. In Scythian word 'sagaris' stands for an axe. He is of the view that savars derive their name from their habit of carrying axes and that the Scythian word sagari has been distorted into savari and then Savar.

According to Swami Vivekananda 'if the poor cannot come to education, education must reach them'. Education is an important weapon of human resource development for the tribes who have been deprived of education for centuries. Lack of education is largely responsible for the exploitation and misery of the tribals. Indigenous people are unable to take advantage of new economic opportunities due to lack of education and necessary skills. Education is the mainstay on which the development of indigenous people depends. Knowledge gives inner strength which is important for the tribal communities for attaining freedom from exploitation and poverty.

As per 2011 census report in the all over India literacy rate 73% & ST literacy rate 59% gap between 14%, Where overall West Bengal literacy rate 76.3% and ST literacy rate 57.9% gap between 18.4%. It is very clear that ST community lags far behind the overall literacy rate.

II.OBJECTIVES

To study the present educational status of the Savar community in Jhargram Municipality of Jhargram District in the Indian state of West Bengal.

III.STUDY AREA

The present study researcher selected Jhargram Municipality of Jhargram district. Only three municipality area had been taken, these are Srischak, Chandbila and Satyabanpalli.

Table no 1: Selected Village, Household and Total Population Number List.

Sl.No.	Municipality	Village	Household	Total Population
1.	Jhargram Municipality	Srischak	19	78
2.	Jhargram Municipality	Chandbila	10	43
3.	Jhargram Municipality	Satyabanpalli	14	59

Source-Field Study

IV.METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

The primary data was collected by household survey and personal interview. The Secondary data was collected through books, govt. reports, journals, internet etc. The researcher takes 43 household surveys, where included 180 Savar people from selected three Municipality area. This study, the researcher used purposive sampling technique. Household data was submitted by the household heads, and in their absence, senior or responsible adult members were substituted. Qualitative and quantitative analysis methodologies were used during the data analysis stage.

V.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

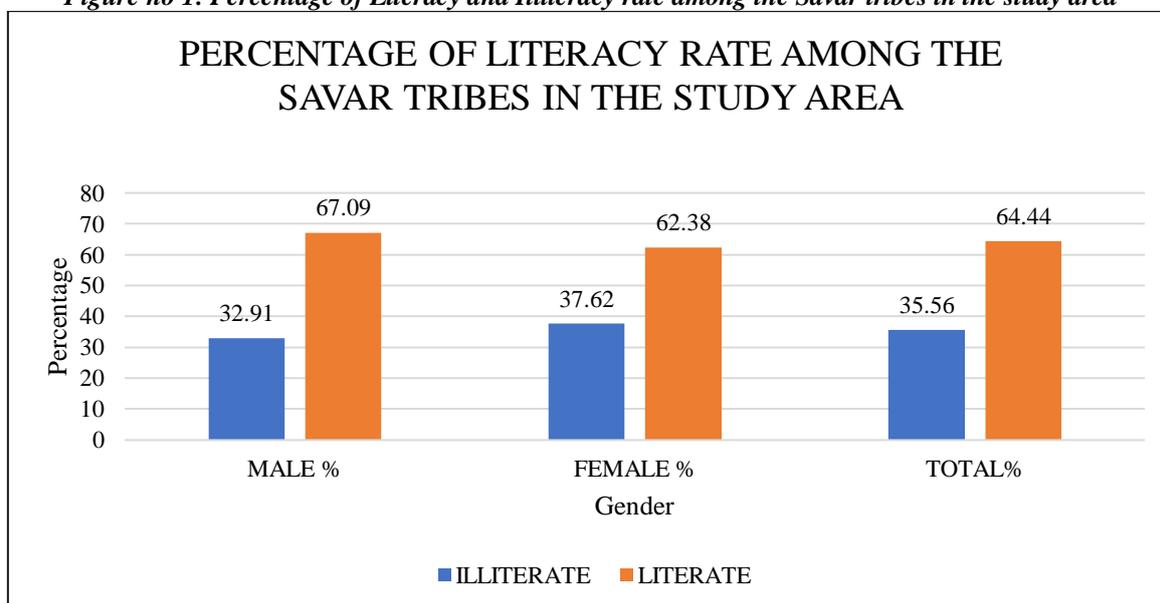
This chapter shown that present literacy rate and level of education of the Savar in the studied area on the various statistical form.

Table no 2: Percentage of Literacy and Illiteracy rate among the Savar tribes in the study area

SL.NO.		MALE %	FEMALE %	TOTAL%
1.	ILLITERATE	32.91	37.62	35.56
2.	LITERATE	67.09	62.38	64.44

Source-Field Study

Figure no 1: Percentage of Literacy and Illiteracy rate among the Savar tribes in the study area



Source-Field Study

Interpretation

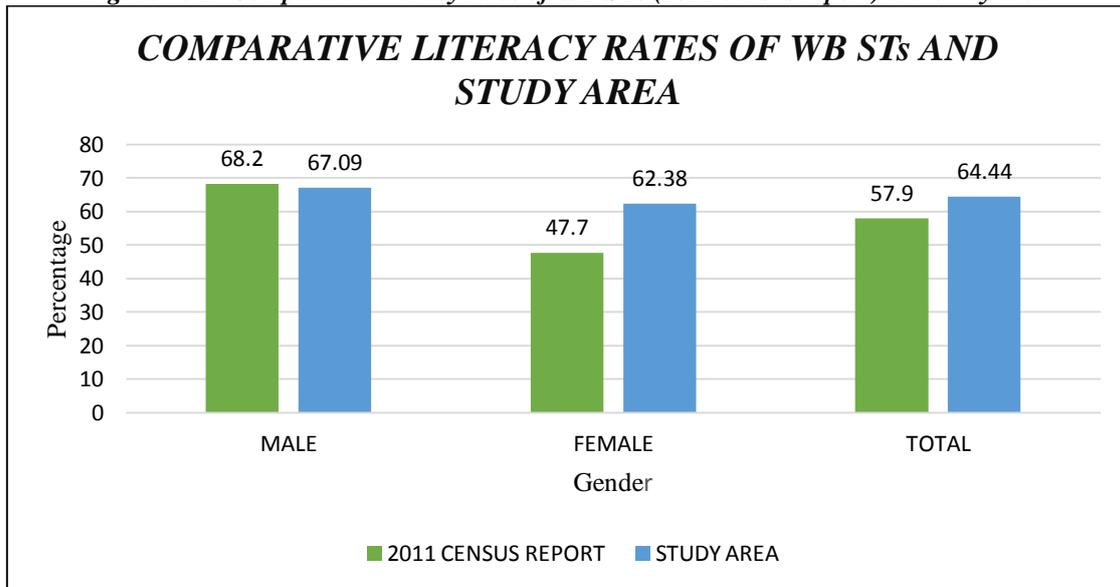
It has been shown from table no.2 and figure no.-1 that percentage of literacy and illiteracy rate among the Savar tribes in the study area. The total illiteracy rate among the Savar population in the survey is 35.56 percent, with male and female illiteracy rates of 32.91 percent and 37.62 percent, respectively. Overall, 64.44 percent of people are literate, with male and female literacy rates of 67.09 and 62.38 percent, respectively. The literacy rate difference between men and women is 4.71 percent.

Table no 3: Comparative literacy rates of WB sts (2011 census report) and study area.

SL.NO.	GENDER	WB STs (2011 CENSUS REPORT)	STUDY AREA
1.	MALE	68.2	67.09
2.	FEMALE	47.7	62.38
3.	TOTAL	57.9	64.44

(Source-Field Study)

Figure no 2: Comparative literacy rates of WB STs (2011 census report) and study area.



Source-Field Study and National Survey Report 2011

Interpretation

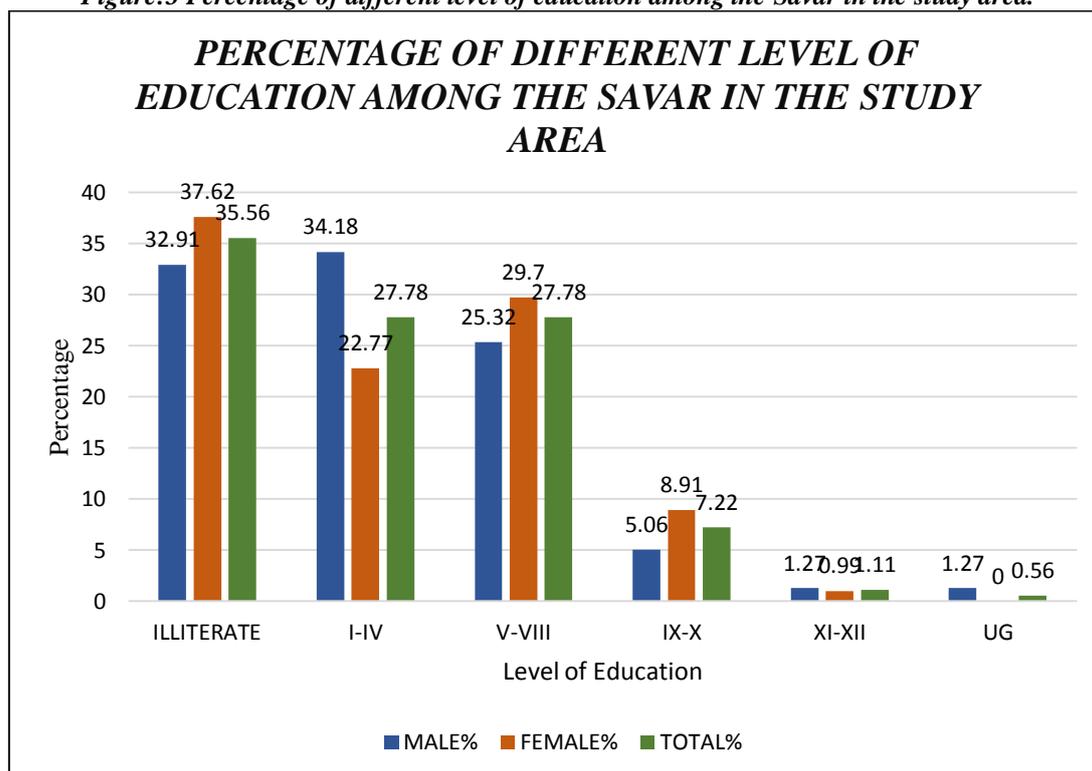
It is evident from table no.3 and figure no.2 that comparative literacy rates of West Bengal ST community (based on 2011 census report) and study area. According to the census report 2011 presented that the total literacy rate of ST in West Bengal is 57.9 percent, male and female literacy rate is 68.2 percent and 47.7 percent respectively, where total literacy rate of study area is 64.44 percent and male and female literacy rate is 67.09 percent and 62.38 percent respectively.

Table no 4: Percentage of different level of education among the Savar in the study area.

SL. NO	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	MALE%	FEMALE%	TOTAL%
1.	ILLITERATE	32.91	37.62	35.56
2.	I-IV	34.18	22.77	27.78
3.	V-VIII	25.32	29.7	27.78
4.	IX-X	5.06	8.91	7.22
5.	XI-XII	1.27	0.99	1.11
6.	UG	1.27	0	0.56

Source-Field Study

Figure:3 Percentage of different level of education among the Savar in the study area.



Source-Field Study

Interpretation

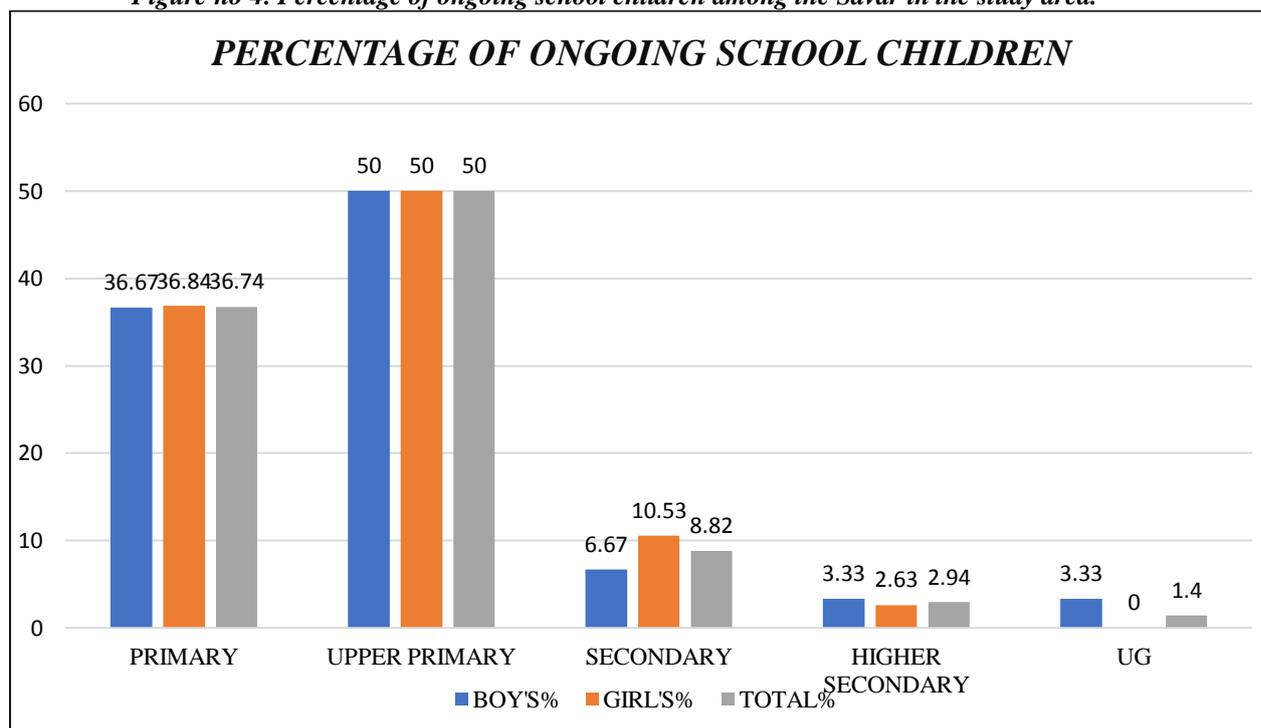
According to the above table no.4 and figure no.3, the illiteracy rate among Savar is 35.56 percent, with female illiteracy being higher than male. Male and female percentages in class I to IV education are 34.18 percent and 22.77 percent respectively, while V to VIII education is 25.32 percent and 29.7 percent respectively, IX to X education is 5.06 percent and 8.91 percent respectively and XI to XII education is 1.27 percent and 0.99 percent respectively. Only 0.56 percent of Savars have completed UG, with 1.27 percent of men.

Table no 5: Percentage of ongoing school children among the Savar in the study area.

SL.NO	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	BOYS%	GIRLS%	TOTAL%
1.	PRIMARY	36.67	36.84	36.74
2.	UPPER PRIMARY	50	50	50
3.	SECONDARY	6.67	10.53	8.82
4.	HIGHER SECONDARY	3.33	2.63	2.94
5.	UG	3.33	0	1.4

Source-Field Study

Figure no 4: Percentage of ongoing school children among the Savar in the study area.



Source-Field Study

Interpretation

It is presented above the table no.5 and figure no.4 that percentage of ongoing school children in primary level to UG level. The rate of boys and girls in primary level of education is 36.67 percent and 36.84 percent respectively and in the upper primary level of education is 50 percent and 50 percent and secondary level of education is 6.67 percent and 10.53 percent and higher secondary level of education is 3.33 percent and 2.63 percent and UG level of education is 3.33 percent and 0 percent.

Two Case Studies of students

Case 1: Sonali Vukta, age 19, married, Village Danmari. Studied till class XI. Her studies have been stopped due to poor financial condition of the house. She has a strong desire to study. She is very conscious about environmental protection. She teaches children in the morning and in the evening. She would be very happy if the government or NGO would provide education in their village.

Case 2: Sagar Mallik, age 21, Satyabanpalli, 3rd yr. student at Jhargram Raj College. In addition to his studies, he has a keen interest in playing football. In his spare time, he works as a painter and helps his family financially. He does not receive proper financial assistance from the government. He wants to do government job in future. But his dream is to become a footballer.

Two Case Studies of parents

Case 1: Mangal Mallik, age of 40, a male illiterate, married man, resides at sirischak village, Who has one son and two daughter. The boy is studying at class V and two girls are studying at class VIII and XI respectively. He wants to educate his children in higher education. However, the financial situation of the family is not good, she is quite worried. His family monthly income is 4500/-. He will be able to fulfil his dreams if the government helps him financially.

Case 2: Pramila Vukta, age of 32, a female married women resides at Danmari Village. She studied till class V. He has two sons. The two boys are in class V and VIII respectively. She thinks that the teacher does not guide properly. Her gross monthly family income is Rs 4000/- and she expends Rs 500/- for her children education purpose.

VI.CONCLUSION

The most significantly finding of this research is the total literacy rate 64.44 percent of the selected area where male and female literacy rate is 67.09 percent and 62.38 percent respectively. It is clearly indicated that they manifest themselves in the light of education. According to census report 2011 shown that West Bengal ST literacy rate is 57.9 percent where study area literacy rate is 64.44 percent. It is important evident

from table no.2 that women literacy rate under Jhargram Municipality area 62.38 is greater than WB ST women literacy rate (based on 2011 census report). The percentage of male and female in class I to IV level of education is 34.18 percent and 22.77 percent and V to VIII level of education is 25.32 percent and 29.7 percent and IX to X level of education is 5.06percent and 8.91 percent and XI to XII level of education is 1.27 percent and 0.99 percent respectively. Only 0.56 percent Savar people have reached UG level, where 1.27 percent male. This data found that most of the Savar community people's do not interesting their education after primary or upper primary education. The most interesting findings of this research that girls are ahead of boys in primary and secondary education and presence of boys and girls in upper primary education is equal. The enrolment of students is significantly less in higher education. Here are some reasons why students are lagging behind in higher education these are poverty, lack of consciousness, malnutrition etc. They need awareness, economic support and mental support to get out of this situation.

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