

WILD LIFE VS TRIBAL SCHOOLING

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ABSTRACT.

We have found a rarely seen issue in social issues that Legal Regulations and Tribal children's schooling stand face to face. This is a phenomenon in first site only. Legal provisions prevent defending of wild animals and wild animals attacks tribal children who are on the way to school. Around seventeen percentages of samples of this study stopped their schooling due to this fear about wild animals like elephants, pigs, snakes etc. A self prepared scale was used to collect data for this study. All possible suggestions have been given at the end of this paper. Legal solutions are present in the act to resolve the problem. The same time by motivating tribal parents to keep their children in hostel can be a remedial measure to this issue.

Key Words: Drop Out, MGLC [Multi Grade Learning Centre], Wild Life [Protection] Act, Wild Life Warden.

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As a researcher regarding school dropout among tribal children, no need to think about Wild Life (Protection) Act [1972]. But I am forced to refer legal books and make discussion with legal professionals in regard of this act. It was due to a result obtained from my study that, out of the 100% of school dropouts 17% of them were dropped out from school due the atrocities of wild animals in their way to school. Wild elephant, pigs, snakes etc. Among these innocent criminals, wild elephants come first 7.3% and wild pigs come second that is 1.7% and children suffer by all these wild animals are 8% totally. Among the total drop outs seventeen percentage is not a negligible figure and naturally it led to the enquiries regarding its remedial measures. There legal provisions for wild life came as a red tape. Hunting, killing, Poisoning and torturing wild animals are a punishable offence up to seven years imprisonment and may be fined more than ten thousand rupees as per the above mentioned Wild Life [Protection] Act 1972. An encounter with wild animals may cause tribes to give answer in the court even it is for self protection. In this situation many of the tribal parents and teachers of schools especially in MGLCs of Trivandrum District is in a dilemma. How this problem shall be prevented? Parents couldn't accompany their children everyday to school. Till today Trivandrum forest regions avail proper roads and transportation facilities in dense forest. The same time illiterate tribes know well about what happened to their neighbors who hunted pigs and killed tiger accidentally. They are quite helpless and there is only one way among them is letting their children to stop their schooling. In last five years more than 50 tribal children out of 300 samples, stopped their schooling due to the objection of the wild.

The problem against the goal of tribal literacy may be human beings may be wild animals and may be geographical conditions. Whatever it may be, it should be resolved for the mainstream arrival of tribal community. As deprived community tribes are not able to solve this issue them self. Let me say something about to control this issue facing by tribal children in the study area. The Wild Life (Protection) Act has being undergone several changes during years with a Wild Life Protection amendment bill 2013. Section 11 of this Act itself says some provisions to kill or control wild animals. That is, if Chief Wild Life Warden or any concerned official satisfies with the complaint of any citizen against a wild animal. It also carries some provisions to restrict wild animals with specific and evidence supported reasons. It includes provisions even to kill them if humanity experiences legally agreed threats from them. But Illiterate and ignorant tribes are not able to prove the same in the court or in front of Chief Wild Life Warden. They are not that much aware about every law have loop hole. Cut and Right provisions are comparatively low in Indian Judicial system. Tribes should be made aware about it and on behalf of them social workers, Officials of tribal department, officials of tribal education sector should act immediately.

Here I wish to conclude by giving some more peaceful suggestions than destroying a God's creation in any circumstances. In case of Trivandrum district, available hostel facilities to tribal children are more than enough. Parents should be motivated to keep their children in hostels. Tribal children enjoy free hostel facilities. The same time from government side, construction of roads and starting needed transportation facility to school can be cured of this issue. Making trenches, blocks by using steal strings in needed and possible places can be done to take the affected tribal children to school. Any legally and socially acceptable measure to prevent the

atrocities of wild animals to tribal children of Trivandrum district should be a great starting of resolving of this issue from the capital district to other districts of Kerala state.

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