



A STUDY ON THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS OF FEMALE LEARNERS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BASMOTIA TEA ESTATE UNDER TENGAKHAT DEVELOPMENT BLOCK OF DIBRUGARH DISTRICT

Ekta Sahu¹, Miranda Chetia²

¹Assistant Professor, Dept. of Education, Lahowal College, Email: esahu9157@gmail.com

²Assistant Professor, Dept. of Sociology, Lahowal College, Email: mirandachetia2016@gmail.com

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Abstract: *The Tea Tribe community forms a major percentage of the population in Assam. These people originally migrated by British from Indian States such as West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu for Tea cultivation in various parts of Assam. As now they spreaded all over in Assam and take major role in Assam population of 20% and contribute for good production of quality tea for economic development of the State.*

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INTRODUCTION

The Tea Tribe community forms a major percentage of the population in Assam. These people originally migrated by British from Indian States such as West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu for Tea cultivation in various parts of Assam. As now they spreaded all over in Assam and take major role in Assam population of 20% and contribute for good production of quality tea for economic development of the State.

This community literacy rate is down in Assam. Female education is especially down as compared to male. The primary education has been made free and compulsory by the Indian Constitution .After completing primary education the students face many problems in Secondary Education specially the women community. The secondary Education beings at the age of 15 and completes in 18. Class ix and x Include lower secondary level and class Xi and xii constitute Higher Secondary level. For this Indian government and Assam Government have to take special measures for good development of literacy rate of this community for both male and female.

For this community Assam Government has constitute various Department, schemes, implement lows, rights for development socio-economic growth.

1.2 Significance of the study

The Tea Tribe community constitutes an important part of Assam, their contribution is significant for the overall development of Assam and the Nation. Through this study, the researcher will be able to understand the problems of female learners of secondary level of education and the factors causing these problems. This study is also significant to suggest measures in solving these problems, which would help in empowering the women of the Tea Tribe community of Basmatia T.E.

1.3 Objectives of the study

- (1) To study the educational problems of female learners of secondary education of Tea Tribe community.
- (2) To study the factors of problems or root causes of their educational problems.
- (3) To suggest measurement to improve their educational status.

1.4 Delimitations of the study

1. The study is limited to Basmatia T.E. only.
2. This study is limited to the learner's of Secondary level Education.
3. It is also limited to the study of female learners.
4. For this study, only 20 female learners respondents have been selected which is its delimitation.

2.1 Review of related literature

Gogoi, Diganta and Handique Madhumita, in their study on Girl Child Education among Tea Tribe in Rajgarh T.E. of Dibrugarh District of Assam, stated some factors that causes lower educational rates among the girls child belonging to the Tea Tribe community. These factors as stated them were household works, parents, unfavourable attitude, financial problems engagements in Tea Gardens as the labours, lake of facilities. They concluded that still the educational status of girl child is low among the Tea Tribes. Sarma (1994), in her study of "Education problems of Tea Garden labourers in Assam" found that causes of non-schooling of the children belonging to Tea Tribe are lack of parents' attitude and their interest in education. This is because that they are sure and confined to work in the Tea Garden only. Therefore, no schooling is needed according to them.

Biraj Jyoti Kalita (2018) in his study Socio-Cultural Life of Tea Plantation Wokers in Assam- A study from Historical Perspective, mention that schoolism is one of the shortcoming of their society which hampers that overall development including their education.

Bora in his study education of Tea Tribe child, (2002), A case study of Udalguri District of Assam surveyed that Tea Garden of Dibrugarh District are found that enrollment of girl child is lower than boys due to early marriage. He also stated that school in the Tea Garden area failed to create a motivating environment to attract the students.

3.1 Methodology of the study

The method use for the study is the descriptive survey method. Descriptive survey method is use to collect data from a specific location and present it in details.

Descriptive survey method is an approach of descriptive research that blinds both qualitative and quantitative data to provide relevant and accurate information

3.2 Population

A population is the entire group that one person wants to draw conclusion about. It is complete set of people with a specialize set of characteristic.

Since, for this study the topic has been chosen to study the educational problems of female learners of secondary education level in Basmatia T.E. under Tengakhat Development Block of Dibrugarh District. Therefore, all the female students studying in secondary level of this village are the population for this study.

3.3 Sample

A sample refers to a smaller, manageable vision of a larger group. It's a subset containing the characteristic of the large population.

For this study, twenty female students of secondary level were selected. Purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample for the present study.

3.4 Study tools

In this study, a self developed interview scheduled was used as a tool to collect data. The self developed interview schedule includes twenty questions in it. With the help of these twenty questions, the data were collected that were mandatory to study the educational problem of female learners.

3.5 Data Collection

There are mainly two types of data that can be collected to study there are--

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

Primary data is collected by the researcher directly from the study area. In other words the primary information, identity etc that are collected by the researcher through interview, field survey are known as primary data.

Secondary data are obtained by the researcher papers, website, etc. without going to the study area on field by own self.

In this study, data were collected through direct interviews, books articles, websites research journals etc. Therefore data were collected for the present study are both primary and secondary data.

4.1 Presentation and analysis of data

4.1.1 Personal Information

Table - 1

(A) AGE

Age	Number of student	Percentage
15-16	11	55%
17-18	9	45%

Table - 2

(B) Religion

Age	Number of Student	Percentage
Hindu	6	30%
Muslim	0	0
Christian	14	70%

Table - 3

(C) Race

Age	Number of Student	Percentage
OBC	13	65%
ST	5	25%
General	2	10%

Table -4

(D) Type of Family

Type of Family	Number of Student	Percentage
Jointly Family	10	50%
Single	10	50%

(1) From table 1 above, it can be seen that 55% of female student age between 15-16 years go to secondary education and 45% of female students 17-18 years go to their secondary education of the stage.

(2) From table 2 above that 30% of the female secondary education students belong to Hindu and 70% of the female secondary education students are belong to Christian.

(3) It can be seen from table - 3 above the 65% of the female secondary education students in the village are OBC, 25% and ST and 10% are general girls .

(4) From table -4 above 50% of female students in secondary education are single and 50% live in jointly families.

4.1.2 Occupation of head of household

Table -5

Name of profession	Number of Head	Percentage
Agriculture	15	75%
Business	2	10%
Government Job	1	5%
Shop	2	10%

From table no-5 above, it can be seen that agriculture is the main household of the majority of female secondary school students in this village. 75% of the person main occupation is agriculture, followed by 10% in business and shop. Only 5% holds government jobs. Therefore, 75% of girls in secondary education are from farming families.

4.1.3 Total monthly income of the family

Income	Number of person	Percentage
<3000	5	25%
3000-5000	5	25%
5000-10000	7	35%
10000 and above	3	15%

From Table - 6 above , it can be said that 25% of totally monthly income of families is <3000, 25% of monthly income of Rs 3000 - 5000, 25% of monthly income between 5000 - 10000 , 35% of monthly and 10000 above is only 15%

4.1.4 Education qualification of parents

(a) In the case of father:

Table - 7

Type of Education	Number of fathers	Percentage
Primary Education	9	45%
Secondary Education	7	35%
Higher Education	4	20%

From table 7 (a) it can be seen that majority of the fathers (45%) have received primary education followed by secondary education with 35% and higher education with only 20%.

(b) In, The case of Mother

Table - 8

Types of Education	Numbers of Mothers	Percentage
Primary education	12	60%

Secondary education	7	35%
Higher education	1	5%

From table - 8 (b) above, it can be seen that the majority of mothers (60%)have received primary education followed by secondary education with 35% and higher education with only 5%.

4.1.5 Attitudes of parents

Table - 9

Attitude	Numbers of parents	Percentage
Positive	15	75%
Negative	5	25%

From the table above, it can be seen that 15 i.e., 75% of parents have positive attitude and 5 i.e.,25% of parents have negative attitude towards women's education at secondary level . Measures should be taken to remove this 25% negative towards women's education.

4.1.6 Distance to school

Table - 10

Distance to school	Numbers of students	Percentage
< 1 KM	2	10%
2 KM after 5 KM	11	55%
5 KM after 10 KM	4	30%
19 KM and above	3	20%

From table 10 above, it can be seen that 10% of female students in secondary education level have secondary school within 2 k.m. to 5 k.m. . 55% schools with 5 k.m.to 10 k.m., 20% have schools are more than 20 k.m. distance.

4.1.9 Transportation of school

Table - 11

Distance to School	Number of Student's	Percentage
Good	15	75%
Bad	5	25%

Table no . 11 above shows that above 75% of the students commented that the transportation is bad. Since Basmatia village is larger village. There are many roads separated through it, some of which are paved and some are dirty.

4.1.10:- Students are aware of government education facilities

Table - 12

Known	Number of students	Percentage
Yes	16	80%
No	4	20%

Table no 12 above shows that above 80 % of the students are aware of education facilities and 20 % of the students are not aware of educational facilities

4.1.11 Problems face in schools

Table - 13

Problems encountered in schools	Number of students	Percentage
Lack of female teacher	0	0%
Teachers negative attitude	1	5%
Lack of toilet facility	2	10%
No problem	14	70%

Table no 13 above shows that above 5% of teachers negative attitude and 10 % have the lack of toilet facility and 70% of them have no problems.

FINDINGS

1. Basmatia's villagers are more interested in girl's education. They are conscious and alert. But the enrollment of girl child in school is still very low.
2. In this study of 70% the head of household was counted as day labour.
3. Transportation problems: - The transportation system in the village is not very easy. During the rainy season, the village suffers from mud and water. About 25% of the girls in the village report experiencing these problems.
4. Problems faced in schools: - The female students of the village have complained about the related to the school such as pollution drinking water, lack of teaching materials. They mentioned the lack of housing distance to schools, attitude of teachers etc.
5. In this study only 15% of the households have a total monthly income of Rs. 10,000 above. Most of the families have only less than 3000 rupees income per month.
6. In this study 20% of parent's educations are up to primary education only means higher education found among them.
7. In this study 80% of the girls of the applicants are studying in government school.
8. 55% of the parents found that the distance from their daughters home to school was within 2.K.M to 5 KM.
9. 55% of parents are facing financial problems in their children education.
10. 75% of the parents in this study report that their children had positive attitude towards education.

SUGGESTIONS

To increase the awareness of the people of Basmatia village to be interested in education and for development in various aspects of the villages. It's our responsibility and duty to raise awareness of education among the people of the village. The following suggestions can be made for the improvement of the village such as

1. Poor female students can be attracted to education by providing financial assistance for education.
2. Female students should be provided with a healthy environment in their homes and school conducive to their studies, various knowledge enhances topics, stories, great people to increase their interest in reading knowledge should be imported.
3. Easy communication and transports is the only way for students to go to and from school. Therefore the government should focus on easy transportation facilities.
4. The village should be made aware of the various initiatives of the government and the government should also implement the facilities and scheme undertakes for the development of women education and takes new initiatives.

5. Implement of women in various fields to villagers and all people in education of girls and boys equal important should be given. Therefore, reservation of seats should be made of employment for women in various fields.
6. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that parents do not discriminate against anyone for raising awareness in the field of education, providing advice on getting experience education benefits, financial assistance etc. can be done.

CONCLUSION

Basmatia village is very beautiful and charming village. This village has beautiful natural environment. We have learned through studying the challenges of female learners of secondary education in this village that the people of this village solve the financial problem's raising awareness education, employment of female government facilities, healthy transportation etc. can solve the problems of female student's in secondary education in the village.

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