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Occupational Aspirations of Scheduled Tribes Post Graduate Students

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Abstract:

It is universal fact that every man wants to do some work or other. He cannot sit idle. He has to live and to support his dependents, if any. Therefore a man works for subsistence and for security. The scheduled tribes of our society are also engaged in many occupations like forestry and food gathering, animal husbandry, agriculture, bonded labor, household industry and other occupations. But today as a result of unique changes in various fields, the occupational structure of scheduled tribes is also changing. It is also due to expansion of higher education among scheduled tribes today the acquisition of education, particularly higher education, can be seem as a major avenue for occupational mobility, depending upon occupational aspirations.

Key words: Scheduled tribe, occupational problems, tribes, mobility

1. Introduction

So far in Indian society scheduled castes scheduled tribes and other weaker sections have engaged in their traditional occupations. But today with the advancement of education among these people, so many opportunities are provided to get jobs. Hence occupational mobility is quite inevitable for these people. Unless there is occupational mobility there can be no hope of improvement in their status for millions of low status worker. The main sources of occupational mobility are higher education, urbanization and industrialization. The rate of mobility among weaker sections depend upon the rate of migration due to education and industrial development in a society this occupational mobility leads to change in the socio- economic status, which helps to become a part of the elite section of the society.

2. Review of Literature

Wankede, G.G. (1999) opines, "Occupational mobility leads to change in the socio-economic status, and as a result, an individual or group becomes a part of the elite section of the society".

The further says "education becomes a condition to become eligible to avail of the facilities and a minimum level of education becomes a pre-condition to get into employment. Therefore, their occupational mobility has to be necessarily seen through educational attainments, which are inter-linked and inter-dependent.

Dubey, S.M. (1972 : 288) is of the opinion that the change in occupational structure is bringing about change in tribal economy and the pattern of occupation change is from tribal occupations to the modern occupations of father and from business and government service to professions.

Vidyarthi, L.P. (1977:141) said that "Education has received a grand welcome by the tribals and the elite among them are fast moving towards urban and industrial fields for white-collar jobs in public or private enterprises and business. Major tribes are taking up new jobs according to their educational qualifications".

3. Objectives

- The study aims at understanding occupational aspirations of post-graduation scheduled tribe students.
- The study proposes to understand the relationship between occupation and social status.
- The study aims at understanding the state of unemployment problems.

4. Methodology

This study was conducted in four universities of Karnataka, which represent different regions of the state. The universities are Mysore university, Mysore, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga, Karnatak University, Dharwad and Kuvempu University, Shimogga. The study is based on survey method to select samples quota sampling method was used. To collect the required information interview schedules were used. For the present study 300 scheduled tribe PG students were selected as a samples.

5. Limitations of the Study

The present study is confined only to post-graduate scheduled tribe students. The study covers the respondents from only four universities representing different regions of the Karnataka state.

Today it is true that society is changing very rapidly and the educated person wants to identify himself as an educated and professional one. This is also true of scheduled tribe students, who would like to achieve success and social mobility through the advantage of obtaining higher education. Hence in this research an attempt is made to know the occupational aspirations and awareness among scheduled tribe student of higher educational institutions.

Traditional parents thought that it was their duty to make plans for the future life of their children. But today a most of the younger generation think that the students themselves take decisions regarding their future career. Students expect sufficient freedom to make future plans for themselves. In this connection it is tried to know about decision taking regarding future career of the respondents.

Sl. No.	Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.	My parents	77	25.7
2.	Other members of the family	06	2.0
3.	Relatives	05	1.7
4.	Myself	211	70.3
5.	Others	01	0.3
	Total	300	100.0

Table 1: Opinion regarding decision maker about future

The present study reveals that the respondents themselves take final decisions regarding their occupational career. Here among scheduled tribes most of the educated youth have sufficient freedom to make plans for their future career. It helps them to take responsibility among all the respondents 7.3% (211) respondents have opined that they have sufficient freedom to make plans for their future life. 25.7% (77) respondents have said that their parents decide about the future career of respondents, where as only 2.0%(06) respondents have opined that other members of the family take decision about occupational life of the respondents. Thus most of the respondents have ability to take further decisions about their life.

As it is known occupation is the second stage of education. Occupation is very essential for everyone to meet their needs and to lead a good life. Hence here it is attempted to know opinion regarding future plan of the respondents after education.

Sex	Opinions			Total
	Try to get job	I will continue our traditional occupation	I don't say anything	
Male	176 (88.9)	01 (0.5)	21 (10.6)	198 (100.0)
Female	80 (78.4)	04 (3.9)	18 (17.6)	102 (100.0)
Total	256 (85.3)	05 (1.7)	39 (13.0)	300 (100.0)

Table 2: Sex of the respondents and opinion regarding future plan after education

The date has revealed that most of the respondents are interested to get job after completing their education. Out of all respondents 85.3% (256) respondents wish to try to get job after education where as 13.0% (39) respondents have no definite idea and goal about their future career. But only 1.7%(05) respondents want to continue their family occupation. It shows that almost all respondents continue their higher education only for the purpose of getting a good occupation. The study has revealed that irrespective of sex a majority of students want to joined a job after education.

Sl. No.	Area	Opinions								Total
		IAS	KAS	Lecturer	Business man	Politician	Social worker	Banking service	Others	
1.	Rural	39 (15.7)	28 (11.3)	114 (46.0)	11 (4.4)	06 (2.4)	14 (5.6)	11 (4.4)	25 (10.1)	248 (100.0)
2.	Urban	12 (23.1)	03 (5.8)	20 (38.5)	01 (1.9)	02 (3.8)	05 (9.6)	-	09 (17.3)	52 (100.0)
3.	Total	51 (17.0)	31 (10.3)	134 (44.7)	12 (4.0)	08 (2.7)	19 (6.3)	11 (3.7)	34 (11.3)	300 (100.0)

Table 3: Area of the respondents and opinion regarding occupational aspiration

In the present study a majority of respondents irrespective of their area want to join as lecturers in colleges and universities. Their aspiration is for a teaching post. Also some respondents wish to join IAS, KAS, Banking service and the like. Among all the respondents 44.7% (134) respondents wish to join lecturer posts, 17.0% (51) respondents as IAS, 10.3% (31) as KAS, 3.7%(11) respondents want to join banking service and 6.3%(19) respondents want to become social workers. Remaining respondents want to become business men and politicians. Thus the above data revealed that majority of the respondents are interested to join teaching profession.

As science and technology develops in the world, the occupational opportunities are decreasing. Therefore migration is very common for the purpose of getting jobs in other parts of the country as well as abroad. Similarly the knowledge of science and technology inevitably leads to migration in search of jobs. Therefore the respondents' information is collected regarding their opinion about going out of state if jobs are available in other parts of the country.

Sl. No.	Area	Opinions				Total
		Yes, definitely	Yes May go	No	No opinion	
1.	Rural	188 (75.8)	37 (14.9)	08 (3.2)	15 (6.0)	248 (100.0)
2.	Urban	34 (65.4)	02 (3.8)	10 (19.2)	06 (11.5)	52 (100.0)
	Total	222 (74.0)	39 (13.0)	18 (6.0)	21 (7.0)	300 (100.0)

Table 4: Area of the respondents and opinion regarding going to other state for job

The Table 4 provides information about willingness of respondents to go for jobs in other states with reference to area of respondents. The study reveals that 74.0%(222) respondents are ready to work in other states, where as only 6.0%(18) are not ready to go out side Karnataka to work. 13.0%(39) respondents may go to other states for work and remaining 7.0%(21) respondents have not given any opinion.

The study shows that inspite of their background of area a majority of respondents would like to get jobs in other parts of the country. Among all the respondents more number of rural respondents are ready to go anywhere for work, which is inevitable for them as they are very poor.

Occupation is very important for every one to have a livelihood. There fore an attempt is made to understand the reason behind taking up an occupation.

Sl. No	Social class	Opinions					Total
		To help my family	To achieve economic self sufficient	To increase social status	All above	Others	
1.	Upper class	02 (5.6)	05 (13.9)	12 (33.3)	16 (44.4)	01 (2.8)	36 (100.0)
2.	Middle class	19 (13.7)	13 (9.4)	21 (15.1)	84 (60.4)	02 (1.4)	139 (100.0)
3.	Lower class	21 (16.8)	14 (11.2)	06 (4.8)	84 (67.2)	-	125 (100.0)
	Total	42 (14.0)	32 (10.7)	39 (13.0)	184 (61.3)	03 (1.0)	300 (100.0)

Table 5: Social class and opinion regarding main purpose getting job

The study reveals that a most of respondents want to get jobs to help their family, to achieve economic self sufficiency and to increase their social status in the society. Among all the respondents 61.3%(184) respondents want to get jobs for the above purposes 14.0%(42) respondents opined that they want to get job to help their family. 13.0%(39) respondents want to increase their social status by taking up better paid jobs. Remaining 10.7%(32) respondents want to get jobs to be independent by achieving economic self sufficiency.

6. Conclusion

Thus today most of the younger generation think that the students themselves take decisions regarding their future career. Students expect sufficient freedom to make future plans for themselves. They felt that educational system is a method of ascending the hierarchical ladder of occupational structure. It means education is the main instrument of upward mobility.

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