

An Impact of Alcoholism on Yanadi Children in Primary Education

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Abstract: Education is the major backbone of our society. Primary Education is a fundamental right in India. The parents and guardians should understand the value of education and send their children to primary schools. The present paper deal with following objective is to understand the alcoholism effect on Yanadi children primary education, to understand the extent of their participation in Primary Education. **Methodology:** The present research paper study is an attempt to study the tribal students who are studying in the primary schools, tribal parents. **Information/data** is collected from both primary and secondary sources. Parents of 90 school children were selected from each district. Data was collected from all the teachers in 18 selected schools. Parents are the back bone of their children education. Unfortunately, Yanadi parents are not aware of their role in their children education. **Conclusion:** There are so many causes which can affect children primary education such as child marriage, parent illiteracy, migration, occupation, and alcoholism. Most of the Yanadi parents are illiterate they are unaware of the importance of their children education.

Keywords: Alcoholism, Primary Education, Parents, Yanadi Student, Tribal Education and Tribal students.

1. Introduction

Mahatma Gandhi expressed very well that, "By education I mean abound drawing out of the best in the child and man body, mind and spirit". Primary education is often referred to as 'elementary education' and is very important for a society and a country at large. Elementary education is very important whether you are living in a developing country or a developed world. Primary education is usually started 6 years old as 1 grade usually ends at ten years old as fifth grade. The main purpose of primary education is to give children a strong foundation in the basics of a general curriculum, with an emphasis on reading and math. Yanadis are one of the major schedule tribe of Andhra Pradesh located in Southern India. They live particularly in the districts of Nellore, Chittoor, Prakasam, Guntur and nearby districts.

Yanadis are non-vegetarians and eat meat of rabbit, fowl, goat, sheep and fish etc., but abstain from eating beef. They eat all kinds of vegetable that are available in their surroundings. Alcohol consumption is a common feature among males and females during the festivals and life cycle ceremonies. Alcoholism definitely affects a person is physical, psychological, social and economical status. Mostly both mother and father consume alcohol in front of the children. So

that children also pick up the habitat of drinking from childhood. Yanadi parents are originated from ancient forest dwelling people. They are illiterate from the decades and live interior and in rural areas. Firstly, parents do not pay even minimum attention towards their children education. Their belief is children are god's gift, and god will nourish them. Parents do not take much care of children's health, hygiene and other activities. If children get sick they approach local witch and treat their disease with some local medicinal plants which is not of much use. There are no family planning and family welfare systems. They don't follow immunization schedule and vaccination. Even they don't believe the doctors and their medicinal practice.

They follow irrational myths and beliefs for each and every thing. They don't believe the education system. They send the children to school only for sake of food (mid-day meal). Whenever the teachers interrogate the parents for their child's absence, both the child and parent blame each other. Both parents, occasionally mothers consume alcohol in front of their children; the children also develop the habit of drinking from childhood. Generally, the parents go for hunting, fishing, collecting waste papers, plastic in the dustbins, dump-yards along with their children instead of sending them to school. Due to this they are vulnerable to attack of infectious diseases. Any how the parent's age, marital status, literacy levels, occupation and their life style definitely influence the education process of Yanadi children.

A. Alcoholism

Alcoholism means consumption of alcohol as an addiction. It's not a single locality problem and its worldwide. Alcoholism shows greater impact in human life especially among poor and tribal communities particularly Yanadis. Consumers are physically and mentally addicted to alcohol due to this they lose their self-control, conscious and health. Alcoholism is the main factor responsible for all diseases. Alcohol affects a person physically, mentally, socially and economically.

The following table indicates the information on alcohol consumers among Yanadi parents.

From the table 109 (60.56%) fathers, 29 (16.11%) mothers consume alcohol, occasionally 22 (12.22%) both father and mother consume alcohol. Only 20 (11.11%) parents do not have the habit of drinking. However non-alcoholic parents are

Table 1
Consumption of Alcohol

District & Mandals	Father	Mother	Both	None	Grand Total
Chittoor	62	23	4	1	90
%	68.89	25.56	4.44	1.11	100.00
Chandragiri	20	7	2	1	30
%	66.67	23.33	6.67	3.33	100.00
Srikalahasti	21	7	2	0	30
%	70.00	23.33	6.67	0.00	100.00
Tirupati	21	9	0	0	30
%	70.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
Nellore	47	6	18	19	90
%	52.22	6.67	20.00	21.11	100.00
Indukurpeta	14	4	5	7	30
%	46.67	13.33	16.67	23.33	100.00
Kovuru	15	2	8	5	30
%	50.00	6.67	26.67	16.67	100.00
Vidavaluru	18	0	5	7	30
%	60.00	0.00	16.67	23.33	100.00
Grand Total	109	29	22	20	180
%	60.56	16.11	12.22	11.11	100.00

attentive and responsible about their family and children education.

Parents are the back bone of their children education. Unfortunately, Yanadi parents are not aware of their role in their children education. There are so many causes which can affect children primary education such as child marriage, parent illiteracy, migration, occupation, and alcoholism. Most of the

Yanadi parents are illiterate they are unaware of the importance of education. The data in table reveal that among 180 respondents 79 (43.89%) are illiterates. Generally, most of the parents feel that children as their economic asset. The data as per table 5.6 reveal that out of 180 parents 66 (36.67%) are opined that they consider their children as an economic asset. Parent Alcoholism is one of the major contributively factors of children education. It is also observed that 60.56% of the parents are found to be alcohol consumers who elicit minimum in their children’s education.

2. Conclusion

This paper presented an overview on impact of alcoholism on yanadi children in primary education.

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