

# A Critical Study of Tribal Population : With Special Reference to Nagada Village of Jajpur District

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## Abstract

*Nagada is a small village discovered in 2016 which is situated in Sukinda block of Jajpur district of Odisha. This is a tribal village. Basically the Juanga Communities are residing in this village. This village is situated in the hill top. After intervention of the Local Administration, the communication and livelihood standard have been increased. Before discover of this village , the people of this villagers are eating only Rice with salt. Eating of vegetables other curry with their rice was a dream. But now this has been changed a lot. People are depending for their livelihood on daily labor and on forest. As the normal and plain road not available, there is a hilly and climbing road is available to reach to this village. In the rainy season its creates a huddle for all. Prior to discover there was no education facility, but after the discovery of this village two schools have been established in this village.*

**Keywords :** Education, Juanga Communities, Local Administration, livelihood, Tribal.

## I Introduction

Nagada is a small village discovered in 2016 which is situated in Sukinda block of Jajpur district of Odisha. This is a tribal village. The said village situated fifty four Kilo Meters towards west part from the district head quarters of Jajpur district of Odisha. Nagada is surrounded by four Tahasils that is danagadi Tehsil of Danagadi block is situated from the East side , Bhuban Tehsil of Dhenkanal district is situated from west side, Byasanagar of (Jajpur district) Tehsil is situated from the East side of the Nagada village and the Gondia Tehsil is situated from the south side of this village.

NAGADA was a village without either any knowledge of district administration nor the state Government. Nobody is aware that such types of village will be possible in such a hill top, where there was no road, no electrification, no water like this. They are were living in a marginalized and very poor life. They were not able to how to survive. First time this NAGADA village was discovered in the year 2016. After this the State Government as well as the District Administration was

prepared to supply every support to these villagers. But till date they are ling as they were.

## II. Review of Literature:

**T. BRAHMANANDAM & T. BOSU BABU(2016)** in their paper they have suggested that the Inclusion of local culture, folklore, and history to the curriculum can help building confidence among the tribal children, and this approach may help in increasing their enrolment and retention at school since music and dance are the essential aspects of their cultural life. Further they have suggested that the tribal literature and ethnology constitute the invaluable indigenous knowledge. It should be documented, researched, and promoted in a special way and also the tribal history should be teaches to the tribal people in great extent. They have also marked that there is a remarkable absence of quality education both in secondary and higher secondary schools in tribal areas. <sup>1</sup>

**K. Sahu(2014)**, in her paper has identify that tribal communities are facing different types problem in their day to day life like language for proper communication,

attitude of the parents, lack of proper monitoring and lack of local as well as community teachers with respect to tribal areas, economic condition of the tribal people. Keeping in view this problem she suggested that extensive literacy campaign may be adopted and also the attitude of the tribal parents should have to improve through proper counseling and guidance. Different scholarship for tribal community and special school or residential school should be provided to such people to improve their standard of living. Smt Sahu has also suggested that local as well as female teachers and special study material for tribal community should have to be provided to the tribal areas. Moreover she has also suggested that the social security for the students especially for the adolescent girls should be given and proper monitoring facilities should be extended to such areas for proper implementation of the Plan and Programmes.<sup>2</sup>

**Dr. Jayanta Kumar Nayak and Rajeswar Maharana** (2017), in their article they have identify that the children are the main source of income, it means that they are the asset for the family. So that the dropout rate and accessible for schooling facilities to such people are very negligent. So they have suggested different parameter to overcome the problems faced by such tribal group. The major suggestion are to provide proper schooling facility with some special curriculum facilities to such children. The tribal life culture should be given to the tribal people..<sup>3</sup>

**Alok Ranjan Behera and Subasini Maharana** (2018) in their paper they have analyses that the dropout rate at Class I and Class X is 77%. According to them the main problems in tribal education in Odisha are, Poverty, mental attitude, lack of schooling facilities available in the local areas, lack of subject specific teachers, some environmental problem and lack of monitoring facilities etc. They have also elaborated the Government initiatives for improvement of the facilities available for tribal communities.<sup>4</sup>

**Dr. G. Anbuselvi and P. John Leeson** (2015) have vividly discussed regarding student assessment in his paper and they have analyzed that the attitude of the other students, social factor, lack of interest of formal education are the most reliable and major factor which are affecting to the tribal education. They have suggested that Vocational Education, Residential facilities with all amenities should provide to teachers and other staffs, High level of monitoring facilities for checking the teaching methodology should be provided such tribal people.<sup>5</sup>

**Dr. Jayanta Kumar Nayak and Sili Rout** (2017) they have analyzed different challenges faced by the tribal people like Parental attitude on Male and Female Education,

Infrastructural facilities, Toilet and Water Facilities, Classroom and Teaching Facilities etc.<sup>6</sup>

**A.V. Yadappanavar (2003)** He has mentioned that 80% heads of House Holds did not have any secondary source of subsidiary occupation. So that they have much more depends upon one source for their livelihood. As a result which they faced so many problems in their day to day life.<sup>7</sup>

**Sutapa Agrawal (2013)**, She has studied that tribal population in Odisha have a little health awareness and having no knowledge about to improve their standard of living. But they are fail to implement it in practical point of view.<sup>8</sup>

### **III. Research Problem**

There are so many problems are associated with the tribal community. But in the present era female foeticide, lack of communication, residing in a separate habitation, lack of education in their local language are the major problems arises in the field life of tribal population. Further due to lack of education they could not have aware of different benefits provided by the Government, as a result of which they have deprived from it. And also child population has been increased in a great extent. As a result of which they couldn't have provided sufficient education to their children. Further different problems which are associated with different sectors of education and to diagnosis them in a spectacular method. Due to lack of education they have fails to maintain their day to day life, i.e. to aware about the health, law, facilities available by the Govt, how to accrue the income for the family etc. This is main problem faced by the tribal community. And also this may differ basing upon the geographical region.

As the Nagada village is situated in a Hill Top of the boarder of Jajpur district. Near about 300 hundred household is residing in this area. Further more than 30 this types of villages is situated in the Jajpur as well as in Keonjhar district. Although Government has been encouraging different developmental plan and programmes in order to develop their standard of living, but due to social awareness amongst them and due to lack of education and knowledge they have been repeatedly deprived from availing such benefits provided by the local government. One cannot said that it is happening due there in born problem, but some more focus should be given in order to mainstreaming them with comparison to the general people. Now a days Government has formulating different plans and kept different budgetary provision on the basis of community. The main objective of this is to strengthening their standard of life. But in many cases it could not reach to the ground level or to the appropriate beneficiaries. As a result of which the

low standard of people particularly the tribal peoples could not get hundred percent benefits from it. There are so many problems, challenges and difficulties are available in this route.

#### **IV. Objective of the Study**

In spite of the broader prospective and far reaching consequences, the outstanding objectives can be analyzed as follows

1. To find the trends of socio-economic status of tribal population in Nagada Village.
2. To investigate major problems and challenges faced by the tribal people in different sectors of their social life in Nagada Village.
3. To find out particular reasons behind the poor standard of living and low socio-economic life of tribal people of Odisha with special reference to Nagada Village of Jajpur district and its remedial measures.

#### **V. Methodology**

In order to analyze and find out the socio-economic status of tribal population of Nagada Village of Jajpur district of Odisha the following methodologies are to be applied.

1. Primary data are used through questionnaire.
2. Secondary data are used through government record.
3. Data analysis methods are to be applied for socio economic status of tribal population in Nagada village of Jajpur district.

#### **Sampling design and collection of data**

Multi stage and multiphase sampling technique shall be used. Simple random sampling shall be used to select the respondents. Primary data collection in proposed to be conducted through pre questionnaire. The respondents are to be interviewed personally. The questionnaire both open-ended and close-ended questions. The socio economic status of tribal population residing in Nagada Village shall be prepared with the help of district as well as block level officials of the Departments of State Government.

To collect secondary data, various officials records are to be used which includes publications of

- Report from various Government Department of Jajpur and Keonjhar District.
- Different Sample Survey Office of Odisha
- Data from SC & ST Development , Minorities and OBC Department of Odisha.

- Data from S & ME Department.
- Data from different Social Organizations/NGOs working for the tribal community.
- TATA Steel Ltd and OMC Ltd.

#### **Statistical Tools used:**

In order to find and analyze the socio-economic status of tribal population from different communities of Jajpur district , the statistical device used like correlation, regression, variance, co-efficient of variance and simple average. Graph, ration, percentage, bar diagram, secular trends, line graph shall be used.

#### **Results And Discussion**

Nagada is situated in Sukinda block of Jajpur district. Now a day a drastic change has been occurred in this village/hamlet situated in hilltop, home to vast mineral wealth.

The people depend on nearest Government Medical which is situated at Sukinda Block Head Quarter. Although the Mobile Health unit and AWW is follow up the medical checkup work but it is not sufficient.

Now a days communication facility has been well extended to this two villages. The electricity and mobile network also been available at this hill top which is a achievement of District Administration, Jajpur and Govt of Odisha as a whole.

#### **Recent Development Status of Nagada Village :**

Two schools named as Nagada PS and Guhiasala PS has been opened since 2016. Four Mini Anganawadi Centre were been constructed in this areas. out of four Mini AWW, two AWW has been constructed by the TATA Steel and another two AWW has been completed by the OMC Ltd. Till date 85 numbers of Mothers have been covered under MAMATA Yojana. The people were using the river water for their daily uses. Now the district administration has constructed six numbers of Tube well in this village. Out of total population 117 numbers of Job Card has been issued. They till depending the traditional ways for their daily livelihood. The following agricultural activities have been taken up by the District Administration , Jajpur District.

<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Action Taken</b>
Agricultural Production System	Farmer of Gramya Krushak Mancha	Nagada - 29 Farmers Guhiasala - 21 Farmers Tumuni - 23 Farmers

Promotion of Oil Seed ( Mustard )	Awareness Campaign	Held at Nagada on Mustard Cultivation
	Demonstration	10 Acres
	Organization of Field Day	Organized in the month of March 2017

**Coverage of Social Securities Activities :**

No of Beneficiaries	Name of the Scheme	Village Covered	
		Nagada	Guhiasala
68	MBPGY ( OAP )	16	12
	MBPY ( WP )	6	6
	IGN ( OAP )	5	9
	IGN ( WP )	3	6
	IGN ( DP )	0	5
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>38</b>

Two Primary Schools named as Nagada Primary School and Guhiasala Primary School has been opened in the year 2016 and also these two schools have been upgraded to Upper Primary Schhol in the year 2022. The total students reading in these schools is 94

The Samagra Siksha Jajpur has been conform for the universalisation of elementary education in Jajpur district.

Demographic and education profile of Nagada and Guhiasal villages of Chingudipal Panchayat, Sukinda Block, Jajapur District, Odisha.

Sl No	Head	Nagada	Guhiasala
1	Number of households	55	32
2	Total Population	307	155
3	Total male Population	149	80
4	Total female population	158	75
5	Population below 6 years	95	29
6	Male population below 6 years	48	17
7	Female population below 6 years	47	12
8	ST Population	307	134
9	ST Males	149	69
10	ST Females	158	65
11	Literate Population	1	2
12	Literate Male	1	2
13	Literate Female	0	0

Source : Census 2011

**Suggestion**

Inspite of above development till now there are so many problems are available in NAGADA village. First and most important problem is that the communication facility should be improved during the rainy season. One Extended medical facility and 24x7 electric facility should be available in all hamlets of this village. Monthly monitoring by the district authority is to be taken up regarding the progress and development of this village. Although the drop out has not been found but this factor should not be omitted in the near future, a special attention should be given to regular checkup to reduce the dropout in this village. The basic livelihood problem should be solved and adequate employment facility should be created for the people of Nagada.

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