

## **The Religious Research for Tribal Development with Multi-model Planning Structure Special Reference to Village Ratanpur, Tihu Town, District – Nalbari, State Assam (781371) India**

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### **Abstract**

Let us now recapitulate the main thrust of the study. To begin with, we place the analysis of the Bodo people in the context of the village Ratanpur. Our findings are the village is not far away from the Block and circle head quarter i.e. Tihu Town. Transport and communication both within and outside of the state is available within the reach of 4 kilometers. This is not bad in the context of the present situation of Indian village. But due to lack of all weather road to the village from Tihu, the people of the village suffer during rainy season. So, if the connecting road is made useable for throughout the year, then much of the troubles of the villagers will be mitigated. The private bus service from Sialmari village which is the nearest point of transportation is neither regular nor it is reliable. Therefore, there is a need to improve the transport and communication system of the village.

So far drinking water is concerned, the people are enjoying tube-well water for which in comparison to other tribal village of Assam, they are fortunate.

**KEYWORDS** : Religious, Anti-religious, Politics, Anti-politics, Structure, Re-structure.

### **Main Theme :**

Though majority of the people mainly depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, there is no use of implements of modern cultivation. Single cropping is the major cropping pattern. This can not improve the lot of the peasants. Therefore, introduction of multiple cropping or double cropping is essential. The land of the village is suitable for Rabi crops, vegetable gardens and fruits production. But no scientific efforts have been made either by the government or by any Non-government organization. If Rabi crops and gardening are taken on commercial basis, the economic condition of the people will surely improve. As there is no surplus of Khariff crops as most of the farmers are either marginal or small, emphasis should be given on production of Rabi crops on commercial basis.

The production of textiles and handlooms of tribal of Assam are getting markets within and outside the country. But production of these are confined to home consumption. If special care taken to produce handloom and textiles on commercial basis, the tribal will in general get some economic relief and government and different tribal development agencies should come forward to help the weavers and cottage industries. The supply of 100 looms by the government of India is of course encouraging because most of the families of the village even cannot offered to purchase a modern loom.

There is no industry in the village. The Khadi and Gramodyog Department of Government of India has sanctioned a modern weaving centre with marketing facilities. This centre has come to reality due to red-tapism of the revenue department. The allotment of land for the centre should be expedite. Sericulture rearing of 'Eari' gradually astingushing. Therefore special programme should be lunched the revitalize the silk production which is important means of earnings of the village. It is seen the

projects for training and financial help under T.S.P. are mainly confined to the development blocks viz Musalpur and Tamulpur which are within B.A.C. areas. This practice should be done away with and should introduce in non-B.A.C. area's also.

Educational system both primary and higher are available to the people. Primary education is encouraging but secondary and higher education in the village is in very bad shape. From 1995 to 1999 not a single student has passed H.S.L.C. (matriculation) examination but now human resource is religiously development through educational development (H.S.L.C., H.S., B.A., M.A.) There is no doctor or engineer in the village. So this should be taken as a social problem and special problem should be adopted to spread education. The I.T.D.P. should come forward with helping hand.

Financial and health facilities are satisfactory but these are not properly availed by the people due to their ignorance. This can be removed only through the spread of education. Information media and private mode of transportation is not good. As a result, people cannot avail the benefit of health and finance.

The villagers irrespective of their religion observe a common festival of Shiv-Ratri. This shows the religious tolerance of the people. There is no enmity among the people of different religion which is very encouraging in present situation of Assam.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the villagers. But due to shortage of land, they cannot produce surplus, even production is not sufficient to meet their own demand. Therefore, measures should be adopted to raise subsidiary income by means of poultry, weaving, erirearing and producing more rabi crops. Rabi crops require adequate irrigation facilities which lacks in the village. It is encouraging that N.A.B.A.R.D. has come forward with 4 deep tube-wells on loan basis for supplying water in agriculture field.

The problem of land alienation and housing can be solved by increasing the subsidiary income. The tribal of B.A.C. areas have safeguard against land alienation. No such legal protection are available to the tribal outside B.A.C. areas. So, it needs a very careful attention. In 1999 about 70% people live on Kacha house and 100% people have no sanitary latrine but now house are roofing by Ispat and 90% people have sanitary latrine. The problem can be solved by special programme by I.T.D.P., Tribal Welfare Board or other agencies by taking special programme. This possible by allotting more fund in T.S.P. and raising the percentage of funds for non-B.A.C. areas.

The sub-divisional welfare officer for S.T. and S.C. has very important role for all round development of tribal people in non-B.A.C. areas, as it is the only organization of Government to help the people on non T.S.P. areas. But their role is so hush hash that the office is reluctant to supply the list of beneficiaries. Though we approach twice, they did not supply us the requisite data. Of course the aid given by S.D.W.O. is very limited and small in amount yet not a single family of the village is getting help from the S.D.W.O. which are gathered from our survey. This is very pathetic picture.

About 50% people are not getting any aid from any agencies. The role of Assam plain Tribal corporation in 70's and 80's decade was encouraging but at present its role is also coming down as during 90's decade no loom assistance was received by the villagers. This implies the need for scruting of working of the different development agencies.

Our observed data reveals that more than 40% bodo tribal of the districts live outside the B.A.C. and 20% allotment of funds for 40% people is not proportionate. As results, the tribal of these areas are deprived from T.S.P. benefit. Hence the

planners should review the matter and arrangement should be made to allot more funds for those who are outside B.A.C. We have come to know from secondary information that no, school building was constructed under T.S.P. during 1991-92 to 1995-96 in non-B.A.C. areas, now building are constructed by Sarba Siksha Yojana. The department of sericulture, co-operation and social forestry have taken no projects for these tribal. So new policy measures should be taken to reach the benefits to these people but small development is happening.

The handloom and textiles distributes accessories to 8 nos. of which 1 beneficiary is in T.S.P. area and D.I.C. is granting benefits to 20 persons in T.S.P. of only 3 are non T.S.P. areas. Thus the proportion of beneficiaries in non T.S.P. areas is always much below the T.S.P. area. It also supports our view to review the proportion.

The multiplicity of tribal development agencies was created for the benefits of the tribal. But it becomes boomerang. Every agency requires huge amount of administrative expenditure which are taken from development funds. As result development is retarded. The ignorant tribal have also to take pain of loitering from one office to assistance by pointing out other. So an integrated development agencies will be more beneficial.

There is much to be done about the problem we are dealing. It is not possible to analyze every aspects of the problem in small papers. It requires more time, more finance and other resources to investigate the problems. So, we conclude with a hope to enquire the problem in further details if time and strength permit.

**Methodology :** Only religious methodology is applied.

#### **Hypothesis :**

- I. There is no difference between tribal people and general people religiously.
- II. The development trend of tribal people is religiously infinity ( $\alpha$ )

#### **Review of Literature :**

The review of literature is religious because of avoid unreligious obstruction. Here use infinite level literature for naturally or simple understand focal point for high level or maximum happiness. The aims and objective of review of literature theoretically is for full support or religious support to practical vice versa.

#### **Aims and Objectives :**

- I. Balance development of tribal and general people.
- II. Re-infrastructuring and re-structuring the anti-infrastructuring and anti-structure for infrastructure and structure.
- III. Reforming the anti-formation for formation.

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