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20	Policies And Practice For Inclusion In India , <b>Ramprosad Das</b> and <b>Dr.Pratyusha Biswas</b>	111
21	Role Of H D Devegowda's Government In The Promotion Of Inclusive Education: With Special Reference To North-East States , <b>Doddaboraiah</b>	117
22	Impact Of Language Barrier In Indian Tribal Education System: - Overcoming Issues And Challenges , <b>Dr. Pramodini Jena</b>	122
23	Peer Tutoring: An Innovative Practice In Inclusive Setting , <b>Dr. Sapna Verma</b> and <b>Dr. Preetam Pyari</b>	128
24	Inclusive Education In Indian Scenario- A Conceptual Study , <b>C. Uma Devi, Dr. P. Saritha</b> and <b>Shaik Abdul Mazeed</b>	134
25	Policies and Practices for Inclusive Education , <b>Annada Sankar Dash</b> and <b>Amarendra Bhuyan</b>	141
26	Inclusive Education For Tribal Students In Odisha: Challenges And Policy Implications , <b>Kanhu Charan Purty</b> and <b>Ranjuma Pradhan</b>	144
27	Experiences Of Teachers Of Asperger's Syndrome Pupils About Distance Education At Private Primary School For Gifted Children Cenada In Bratislava, Slovakia , <b>Mgr. Petrana Dubeňová</b>	148
28	Trans-Inclusive Approach To Education, <b>Dr. (Ms.) Subhashree Panda</b>	154
29	Inclusive Education In India : Issues And Challenges, <b>Chandra Sekhar Sharma</b>	158
30	Inclusive Education – A Means to Achieve Active Citizenship, <b>G Ananth, B.Ramyasri , CH.Gowthami , Dr.Y Aparna Rao</b>	162
31	Inclusive Education as a Harbinger of Holistic Development, <b>Dr. Nibedita Mohanty</b>	167



# Impact Of Language Barrier In Indian Tribal Education System: Issues And Challenges

**Dr. Pramodini Jena**

HOD and Asst. Professor, Dept. of Odia  
School of Comparative Tribal Language and Literature  
KISS Deemed to be University, Bhubaneswar  
Mail id- pramodini.jena@kiss.ac.in

## Abstract

Education is an instrumental communication of special knowledge, and communication is mutually spread by verbal and symbolic behavior. Its indices Socio-Economic status of an Individual in the society where knowledge is power and the Individual's socio-economic status is governed by their education. Tribes constitute a significant proportion of the Indian population but still are socially and economically backward compared to the mainstream population. To have a healthy development of the country. We must empower the tribal communities. Education can play a crucial role here in helping the tribal communities to have a dignified life. It can be the key mantra to their survival and social wellbeing. Education here is insurance for tribes in need and assurance for full-fledged development of their self-esteem. However, the forced modern education systems marginalize their tribal languages in the given scenario. This results in the loss of their linguistic individuality and uniqueness. It is well said that a child understands better when they are taught in their mother tongue. And it is, therefore, necessary for us to incorporate the vast number of tribal languages spoken by a majority of tribes into the Education system so that these communities can have holistic growth and development in a true sense. So, the paper will deal with the language being a barrier in tribal education and how imparting education in Tribal languages would ensure indigenous people's individual and collective development.

**Keywords:** Challenges Education, Issues, Linguistic individuality, self-esteem, Tribal language, Uniqueness.

## Introduction:

"Linguistic features serve both centripetal and centrifugal purposes in social structure. Without the cement of communication through language, humans could never have achieved anything like the complicated methods of cooperation on which even the simplest society depends. On the other hand, although not caused by language, most social divisions are accentuated by the use which many persons make of these latter for enhancing their social positions, a process of linguistic robbery. Our use of language as inextricably interwoven with our existence both as individuals and as members of human society." (Robert A. Hall)

The conversation takes place in human civilizations through the medium of language, which is a unique human possession and ingenious instrument. Sociocultural life is gained, shared, and transmitted to new members of society through communication. As a result, language is "part product and part culture." Language makes it easier to communicate and receive codified signals, as well as to teach learning processes. Written literature is also used to convey and disseminate knowledge in literate communities. As a result, literate civilizations are in a better position. This benefit is not available to non-literate societies. The majority of tribes in this category are illiterate. The term "tribe" is not specified anywhere in India's constitution. Scheduled tribes, on the other hand, are defined as "tribes or tribal communities, or parts of tribes or tribal communities, which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in respect to that state for this constitution." According to one assessment, the country has 427 different scheduled tribe communities. However, when a state-wise list of organized Tribe communities is computed, the aggregate may be added up to more than 600 groups. The number of scheduled tribes in India is 10,42,81,034, i.e., 8.6% of India's overall population, according to the 2011 census. The majority of Scheduled Tribe communities are



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