

Triej Human Capital

Dr. Emad Ahmed Mahgoub^{1*}, Mohammed Abdella Teabin² & AbduelSalam Gumaa Abduel Aziz Abdallah³

^{1*}Agricultural Research Corporation,
P.O. Box 126, Wad Medani,
Sudan.

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted on 20-29 Dec. 2011 in Darussalam and Gouz Gurab area, Triej subunit, locality of Zalingei, West Darfur State, Sudan. The study aimed to create community profiling. PAR Technique was applied in data collection through group discussion mechanism, however, quantitative approach was considered for collecting data on population, women household head; education of household heads, etc. Descriptive method was applied in revealing results and findings. The main pressing problems are lack of sanitary water, Illiteracy, and lack of health services.

Keywords: Terji Human Capital, Community Profiling, Applied Technique.

Introduction

Triej is a locality with eight Koliyat. Each koliya consist of around 3-7 Villages which in total reaches 38 village before the Darfur conflict in 2003. Since 2007 it has been considered as a sub unit of Zalingei. Geographically it is on the south side of Zalingei locality; basically, it has 2 higher levels of Native Administrative members called Shirttayi and many Oumdas among the multi-tribal groups. At the Grassroots level the community is ruled by multi Sheiks either in villages or Damras. The area has one Natural Forest reserved called Saraf Boyah which is rich with pastures. The land for rain fed agriculture is concentrated in narrow spaces near the big valleys called Wadi Areboo and Saraf Boyah. Most of the Community do not Practice winter season crops, either for their low skills or low financial ability to obtain essential inputs and tools for cultivation. Most of the villages are displaced except Triej and Arkom which are semi settlement The Damras in the area were occuppies by Multi tribal Groups of Arabs raising mainly Cows, goats, sheeps and local poultries. In the area there is a weekly Market day being held on Saturday which gives the community opportunities to buy and sell commodities. Women activities are mainly collecting of firewood, Grasses, and charcoal.

The study is conducted in Darussalam and Gouz Gurab area (Triej sub unit). The population of area most of them are semi settled, but some of them have mobility process with their animals regarding to seasonal change going and coming back to their area. Historically, the people of Darussalam Damra and other surrounding community have inhabited the area since 1984/85 during the Darfur famine and drought period.

During the Field survey, researchers have met with some representatives from (Triej countryside community). They have gathered from different areas creating this surrounding community, most of them from Misaria and Salamat tribe at Triej. They were driven from areas such as (East Delaj, Fujola, Tourkolmi, Salingei, Kabar, Dabanairah,). But not considered during our study, and as they said; their population number

above 500 Households without explaining very clear the reasons of leaving their origin areas.

Darfur Resources Community, (DRC) is seeking to promote the living standards through Base Line Surveys, using efforts and collaboration of institutions besides community effective participation to tackle issues that challenges community in order to realize community goals and develop their living standards.

Objectives/Purpose of the study

This study aimed to:

- To evaluate human capital in the area.
- To evaluate infrastructure status in the area.

Methodology

Field survey was conducted by the researchers in the period 20-29 Dec 2011. Community mobilization checklist was used effectively to guide the process. The areas which were covered in the study include Darussalam; and Gouz Gurab. In mobilization days, the researchers' explained the objectives of the survey and encouraged representatives of the people to participate in group discussions by s. In addition to that PAR technique (Participatory Rural Appraisal) was applied for data collection and problems analysis, through divided` target groups into two groups (Darussalam and Gouz Gurab). However quantitative approach was applied for data collection on population number, households' heads, education of households, etc. using structured form, and SPSS software was used to analysis quantitative data. Also observation and notes were considered. Descriptive approach and estimation are used to show the results.

Result/Findings

Human Capital

The majority of the populations in the area are illiterate due to many reasons such as culture, style of life. The total of population is 227 people for Darussalam and 280 people for Gouz Gurab, with average family size between 5-6 persons; women constitute 52% of the total population for both Darussalam and Gouz Gurab. Table 1, 2 and figure 1 and 2 show number of population. The results showed that a few of people in the area used to enroll their children in schools of Triej, and Zalingei Town.

The study revealed that 19 household are headed by women in Darussalam, (16%) of the total households, while 50 households are headed by women in Gouz Gurab, (33%) of the total households, table 3, 4 and Figure 3, 4.

Quantitative data showed that 87% of household heads are illiterate in Darussalam, while 93% of household heads in Gouz Gurab are illiterate, table 5, 6 and figure 5, 6. Regarding

household heads age group, group from 31-40 represent the highest one, followed by age group 21-30 and 41-50 respectively in Darussalam, whereas age group from 21-30 represent the highest one, followed by age groups 31-40 and 41-50 in Gouz Gurab, tables 7, 8 and figure 7, 8.

Infrastructures and Services

Findings showed that there is a school in Darussalam that was constructed by DRC but not operational due to lack of teachers, the roofs of some of the classes have collapse. Regarding to health services the study revealed there are no health services in the area, and no trained persons in the area either in Darussalam or Gouz Gurab, like medical assistant, midwife, primary health care technician to provide health services. But the people in the area used to obtain health service from Triej clinic (IMC), however it is relatively far. Study discovered Darussalam people used to bring water directly from the valleys; while Gouz Grab people have three hand pumps one is in a low capacity to fulfil the needs of the people with water, the third one is newly dug, but not fixed yet. Table 9 shows infrastructures and services.

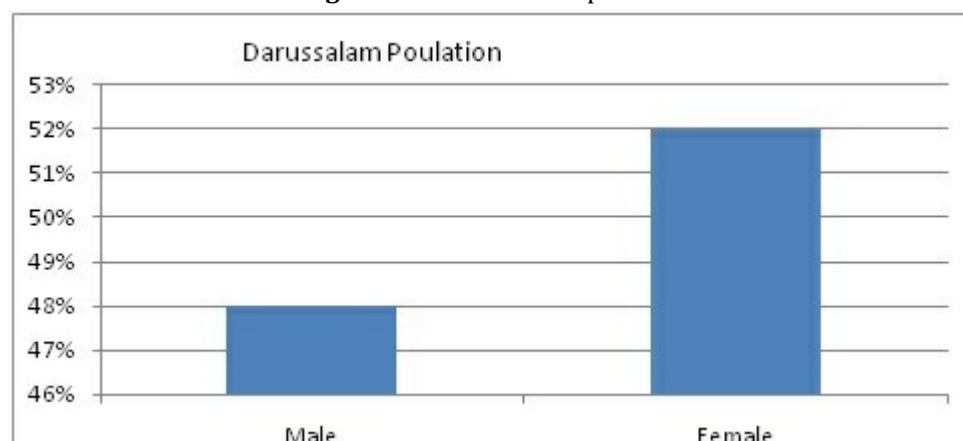
Discussion

Table 1: Darussalam Population

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	110	0.48
Female	117	0.52
Total	227	1

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 1: Darussalam Population



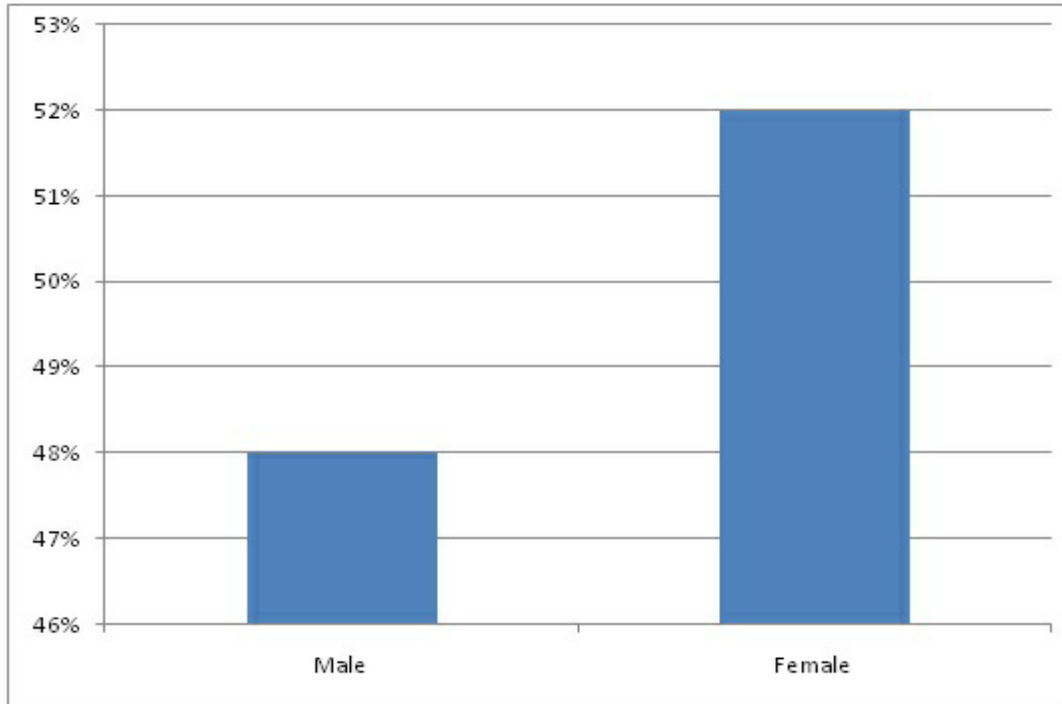
Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 2: Gouz Gurab Population

Gender	Number	Percentage
Male	134	0.48
Female	146	0.52
Total	280	1

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 2: Gouz Gurab Population



Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 3: Gender of Household Head in Darussalam

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	99	83.9	83.9	83.9
Female	19	16.1	16.1	100
Total	118	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 3: Gender of Household Head in Darussalam

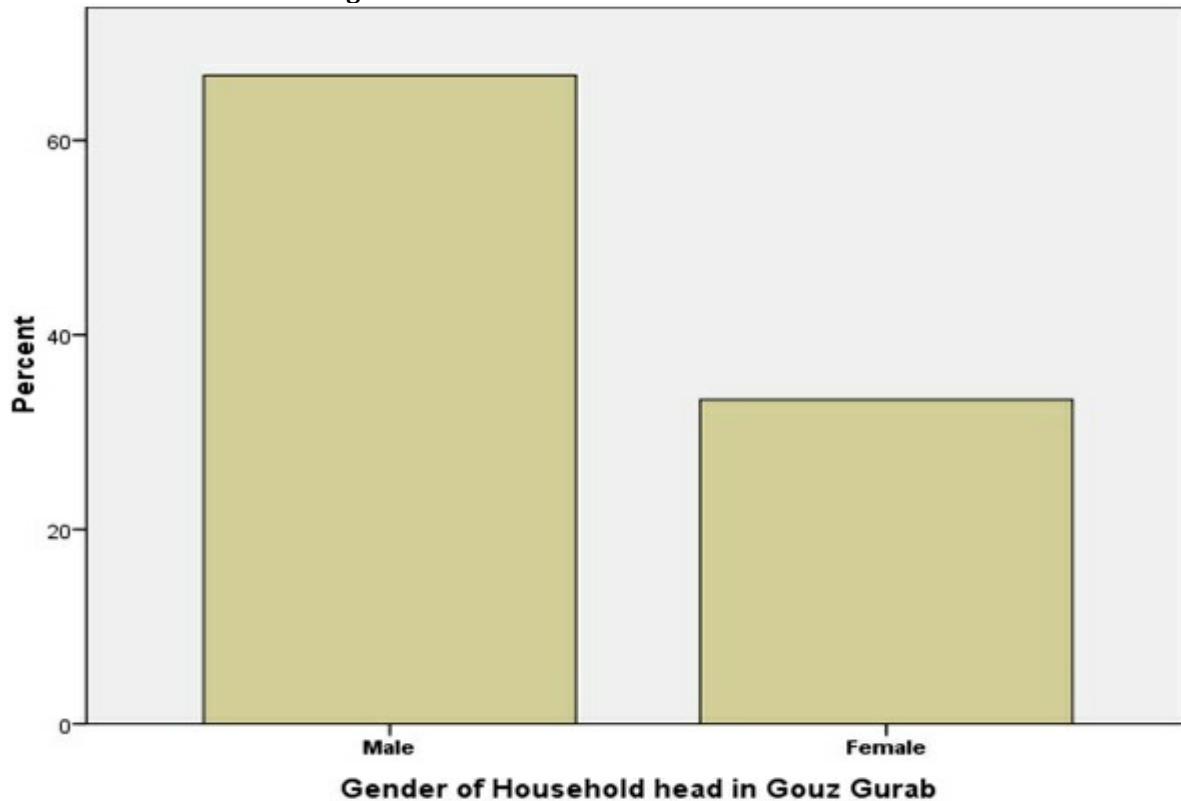


Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 4: Gender of Household Head in Gouz Gurab

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	100	66.7	66.7	66.7
Female	50	33.3	33.3	100
Total	150	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 4: Gender of Household Head in Gouz Gurab

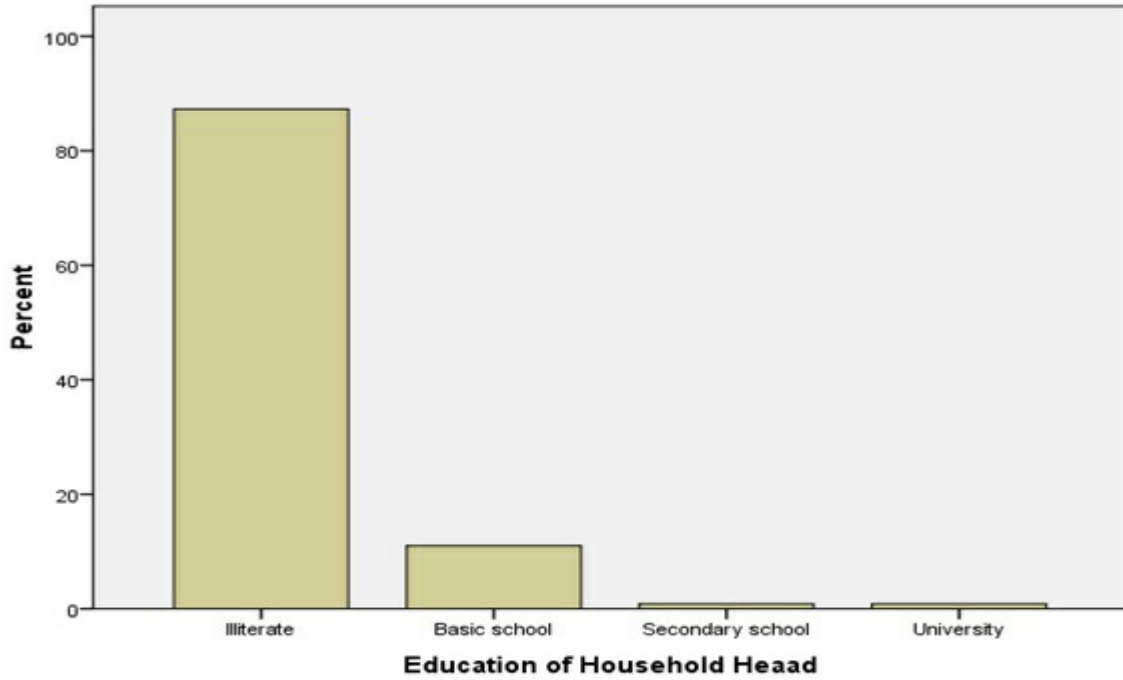
Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 5: Education of Household Head in Darussalam

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Illiterate	103	87.3	87.3	87.3
Basic School	13	11	11	98.3
Secondary School	1	0.8	0.8	99.2
University	1	0.8	0.8	100
Total	118	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 5: Education of Households Heads in Darussalam



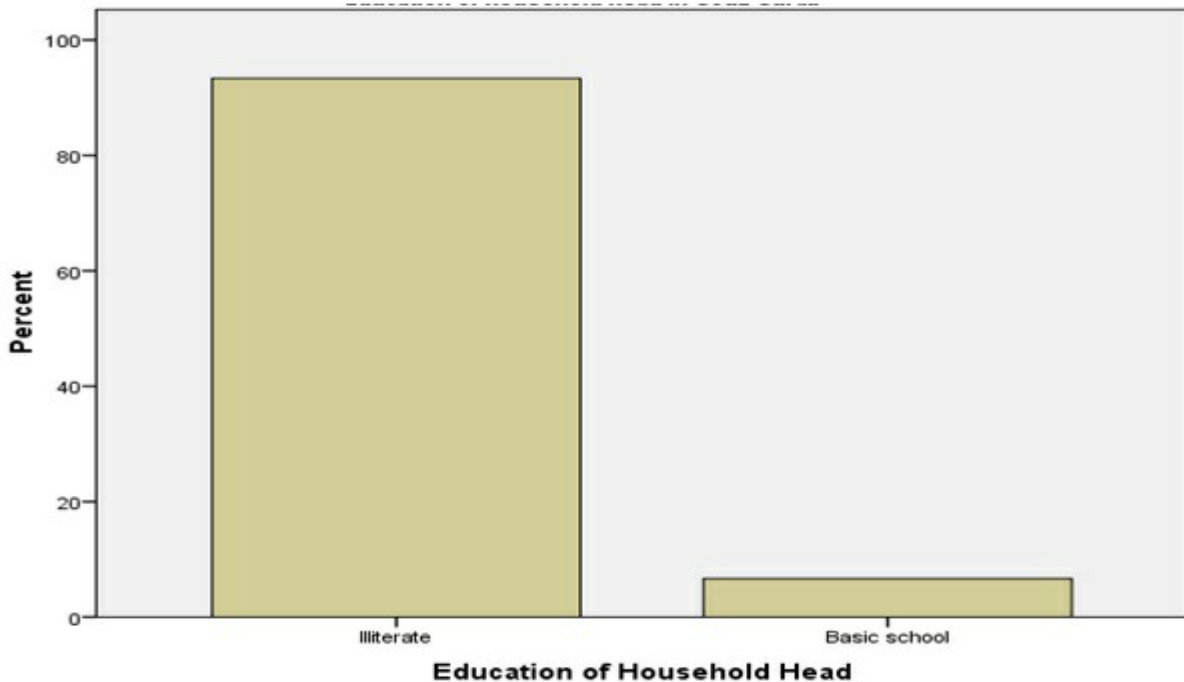
Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 6: Education of Household Head in Gouz Gurab

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Illiterate	140	93.3	93.3	93.3
Basic School	10	6.7	6.7	100
Total	150	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 6: Education of Household Heads in Gouz Gurab

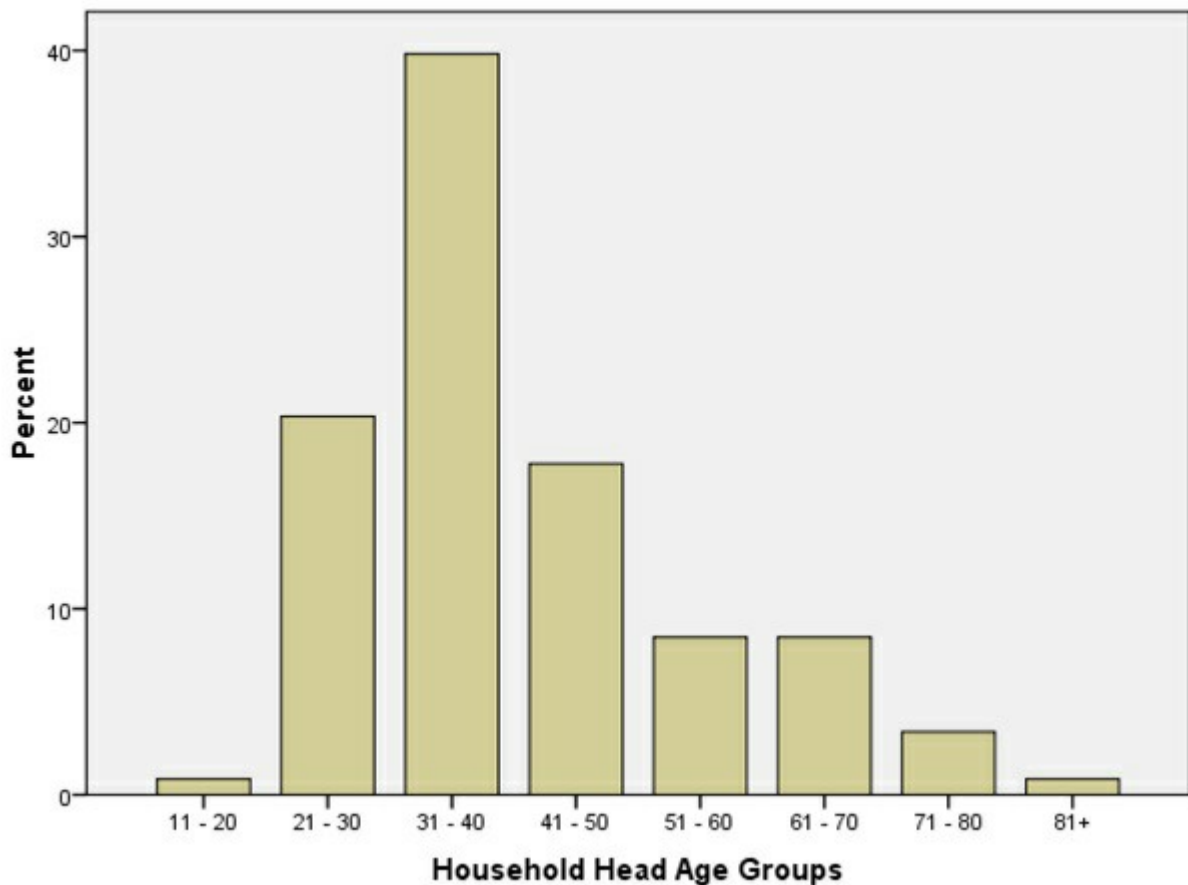


Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 7: Household Head Age Groups in Darussalam

Age Groups	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 11 - 20	1	0.8	0.8	0.8
21 - 30	24	20.3	20.3	21.2
31 - 40	47	39.8	39.8	61
41 - 50	21	17.8	17.8	78.8
51 - 60	10	8.5	8.5	87.3
61 - 70	10	8.5	8.5	95.8
71 - 80	4	3.4	3.4	99.2
81+	1	0.8	0.8	100
Total	118	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

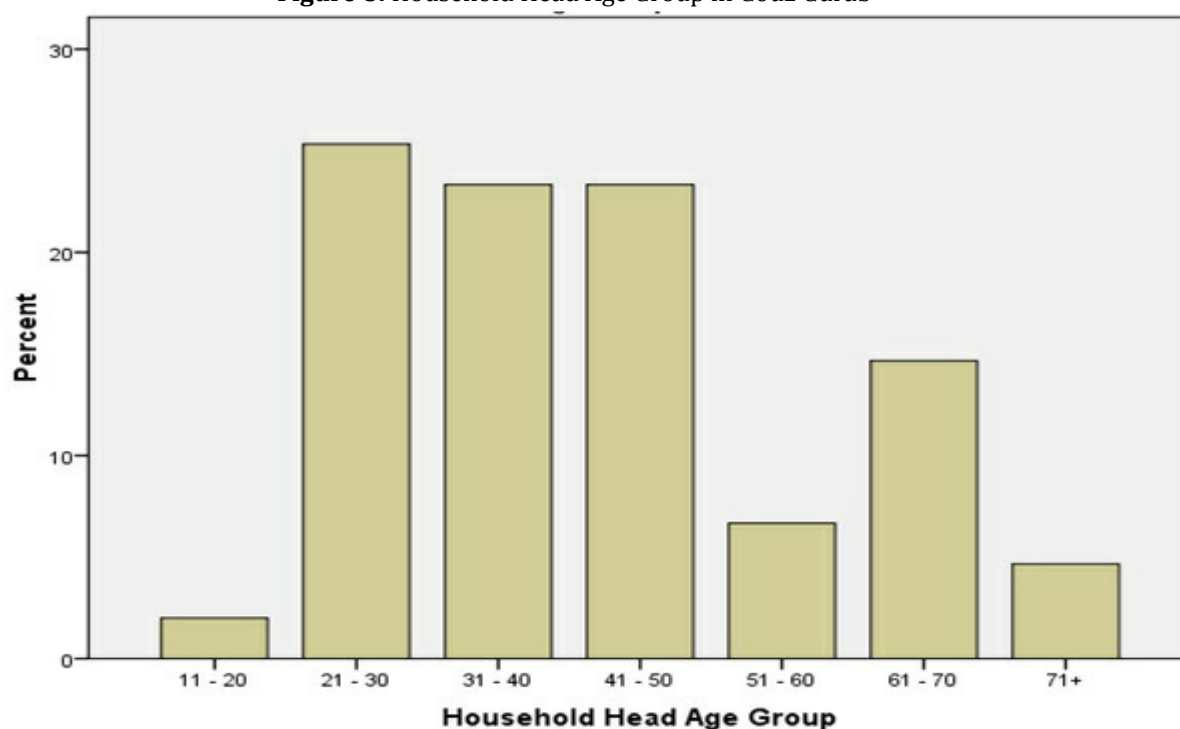
Figure 7: Household Head Age Groups in Darussalam

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 8: Household Head Age Group in Gouz Gurab

Age Groups	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 11 - 20	3	2	2	2
21 - 30	38	25.3	25.3	27.3
31 - 40	35	23.3	23.3	50.7
41 - 50	35	23.3	23.3	74
51 - 60	10	6.7	6.7	80.7
61 - 70	22	14.7	14.7	95.3
71+	7	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	150	100	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Figure 8: Household Head Age Group in Gouz Gurab

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Table 9: Infrastructure and Services

No.	Name of village /Damra	School	Clinic	Sources of water	Flour mill	trained midwife
1	Darussalam	School constructed by DRC but not in operation	None	From Valley	None	None
2	Gouz Gurab	None	None	3 Hand pump	1	None

Source: Field Survey, 2011

One of the hand pump is working at low capacity to fulfill the needs of the people with water, the third one is newly dug, but not fixed yet.

Community Structure and Social relations

The field survey showed that the community in the area consists of multi-tribal components. Table 10 illustrates tribes, local organization.

Table 10: Community Structure

No.	Name of village /Damra	Tribes	Types Social Organizations	Women Participation in Social Organization
1	Darussalam	Khuzam, Rezigat, Beni Halba, Musiria, Salamat, Sharafa, Awlad Rasid, Mahadi, Targim	Oumda, Sheikh, and reconciliation committee	None
2	Gouz Gurab	Musiria, Barno, Salamat, Mahadi, Khuzam, Awlad Rashid, Fur	Oumda, Sheikh, and reconciliation committee	None

Source: Field Survey, Nov. 2011

References

Primary data collected by the authors, 20-29 December, 2011, in Darussalam and Gouz Gurab Area, Triej Central, Darfur State, Sudan.