

Identification of Tribal Dominant Area of Jalpaiguri District And Socio Economic Condition

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Abstract: India has the second largest concentration of tribal population, after that of African continent. The Scheduled Tribes people have been an important part of the total population of West Bengal. As per 2011 census there are 40 tribal groups living in the state of West Bengal. Jalpaiguri. The district is a heterogeneous unit in respect of landform, climate, population etc. Maximum hilly and sub-hilly tracts of the district are tribal dominated. As per 2011 census there are 40 tribal groups found in the district of Jalpaiguri. The present study attempts to identify the Tribal dominant area of Jalpaiguri district and what effect on socio-economic development.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared in the Constitution of India. Article 366 (25) defined scheduled tribes as "such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this constitution". The criterion followed for specification of a community, as scheduled tribes are indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. This criterion is not spelt out in the Constitution but has become well established. (*WBADMI Project- Tribal*

Development Plan, 2010)

India has the second largest concentration of tribal population. The Indian tribes belong to over 550 communities (though only 427 are officially recognized). About 87% Scheduled Tribe population is concentrated in the central belt covering 8 states in the form of Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh), Orissa, Bihar (Including Jharkhand), Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal (**The Impact of Different Development Programmes on the Scheduled Tribe People in the Drought Prone Areas of West Bengal – A Case Study , Sanjib Bandyopadhyay**)

The Scheduled Tribes people have been grasping an important proportion to the total population of West Bengal since few decades. Jalpaiguri one of the dominant area of tribal groups of West Bengal. Jalpaiguri have 6.50 % (2011 census of India) Tribal population of West Bengal state. Before established of Alipurduar district Jalpaiguri. The has 13.70% Tribal population (**2011 census of India**). In jalpaiguri there are 40 groups (2011 census of India) are found like munda, Santal, Oroan, Mahali, Gora, Lohara, Lodha, and Lepcha etc. West Bengal have 52, 96,953 tribal population. Total tribal population of jalpaiguri is 3, 44,348 (census of India, 2011).

Objective of the study

The major objectives of the present study are.....

- (1) To identify the tribal dominant area.
- (2) Identify their Socio-economic condition.
- (3) Disparity in socio-economic condition with ST, SC & Non-SC-ST people.

II. DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

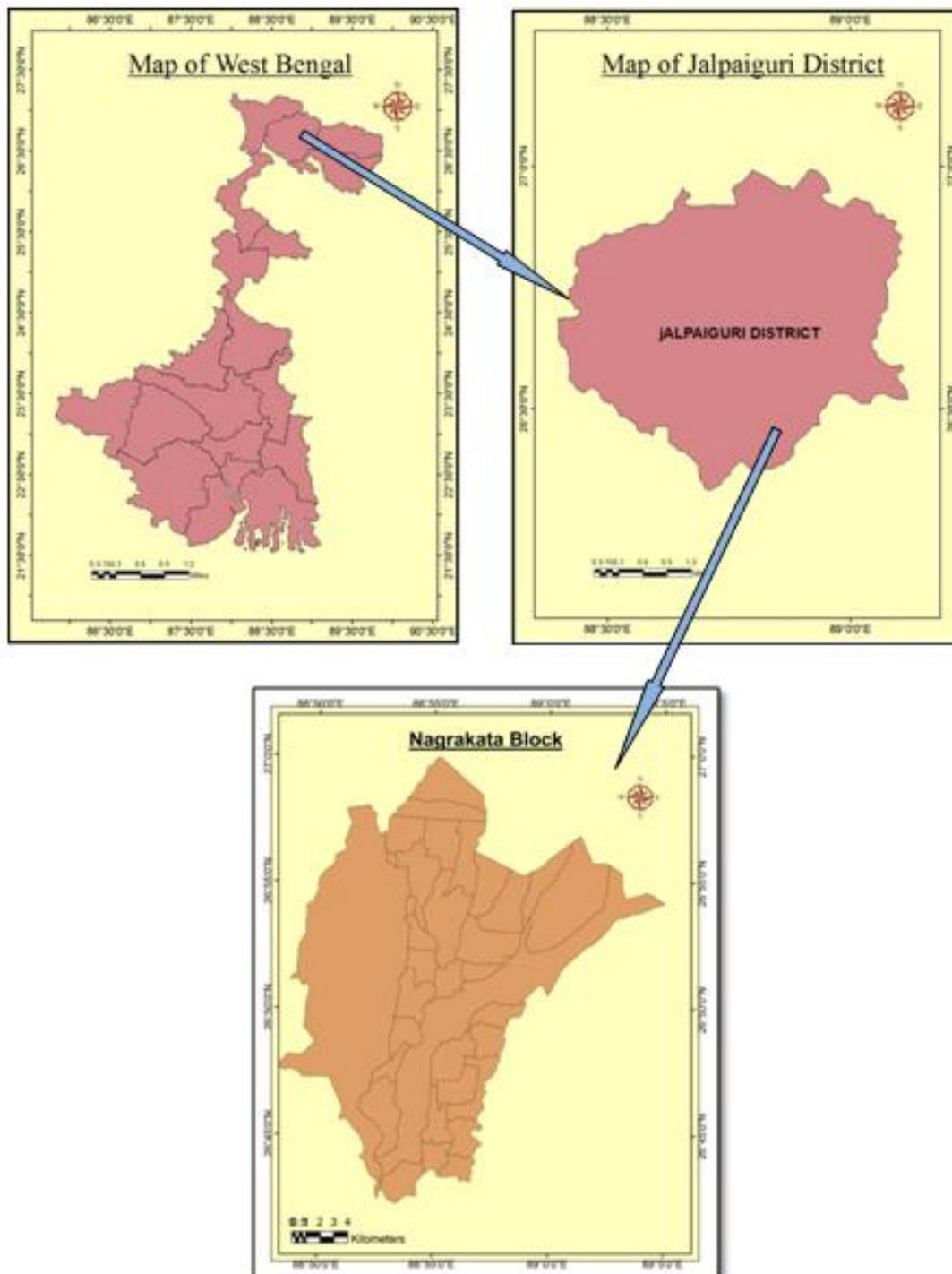
Data for this study has been based on secondary sources. Data collecting from Census of India. My whole study is based on secondary data. Methodology use for this study is use statistical method and cartographic techniques. For calculating average value find out the mean, how much dispersed from ideal value, calculate Standard Deviation, for analyze the variability, calculate the Coefficient of Variation (CV). For measuring the causality of inter relationship, calculate the Correlation Matrix. Where only the Work

Participation rate is displayed there it calculated as Main Worker rate, Marginal worker and non worker. Beside this for displaying the Sex ratio and literacy rate in Bar Diagram.

Study area

My study area is Jalpaiguri district. This is located in state of West Bengal, India. Jalpaiguri district geographically located in 26°15'47" & 26°59'34" N Latitude and 88°23'2" & 89°07'30" E Longitude. Geographical area is 3386.18 sq.km. Annual rainfall and temperature is 2548.8 mm (Up to August'2014) and 37.9° cel (max) 7.8° cel (min)(Jalpaiguri.gov.in). Jalpaiguri has 7 block(before origin of Alipurduar district it has 13 block).

Map of Study Area

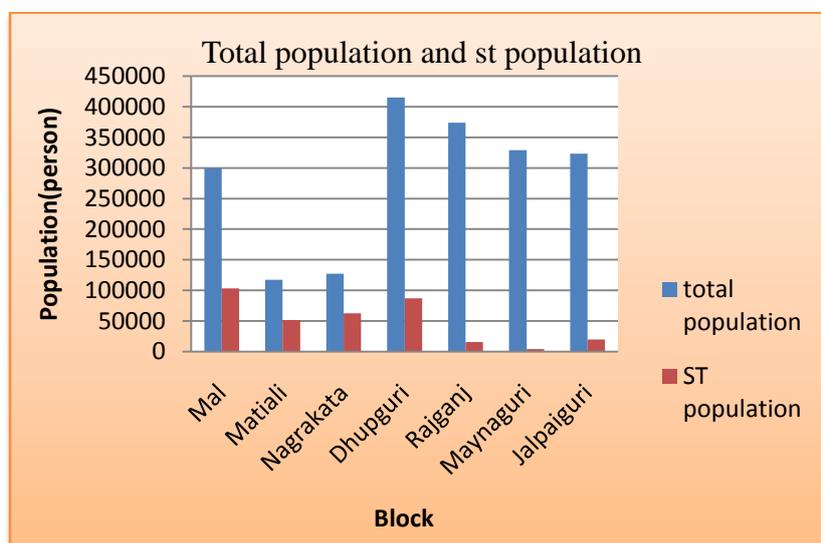


III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table no. 1 The table shows the total population and ST population.

Name of the block	total population	ST population	percentage of ST population	Average ST population
Mal	299556	103356	34.50	982.15
Matiali	117540	51789	44.06	1770.50
Nagrakata	127397	62624	49.16	1897.70
Dhupguri	414854	87273	21.04	756.48
Rajganj	373776	15386	4.12	507.50
Maynaguri	329032	4328	1.32	48.16
Jalpaiguri	323445	19592	6.06	668.82
Mean	283657	49192.6	22.89	
deviation	116362	37865.7	19.91	
Standard deviation				
CV	41	77.0	86.94	

Source: census of India 2011



Analysis: The table shows that out of seven blocks of Jalpaiguri district Nagrakata has huge percentage of Tribal population 49.16% which is almost half of the total population. Matiali block also has very large number of Tribal population 44.06%. Lowest Tribal population located in Maynaguri block 1.32%. So most Tribal dominant area is Nagrakata block. The CV value of percentage (%) of ST population is 86.94. so variability of ST population is high. It also indicates that ST population most concentrated in some blocks not all blocks. On the other hand if we see the CV value of total population is 41, which is indicate the variability is very low.

About Nagrakata block

Nagrakata was a small location in the British period but there was 14 tea gardens together named as doors Tea Company. Nagrakata station was the important railway station for dispatching CTC tea all over the world. Tea Research Association is located here from that time. A big workshop was settled for all 14 tea gardens near the station. There is a club named European club from the British time, also a big play ground named club ground surrounding the club. The scenic beauty and the green tea gardens make Nagrakata be a wonderful place in doors area. The Bhutan border near Jiti T.G. is also a excellent of its kind. Hilla T.G. is a wonderful beauty of nature. The natural beauty of Nagrakata attracts the Britishers that time and they planted Tea gardens, roads and train lines for development of the place. Now this place will be a very popular tourist spot for its natural beauty if the Government take the initiative (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagrakata). It is located at 26°54'0"N 88°55'0"E at an elevation of 214 m above (Map and Weather of Nagrakata) Nagrakata has total 33 villages. In this block there are no urban areas.

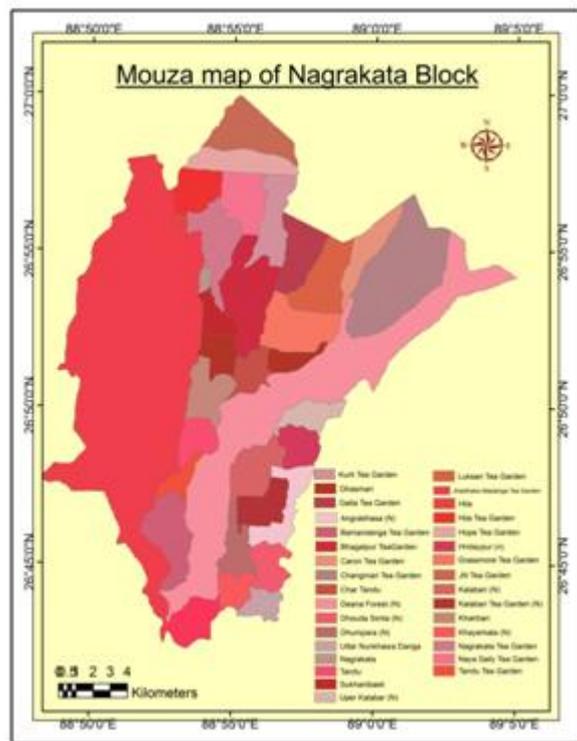
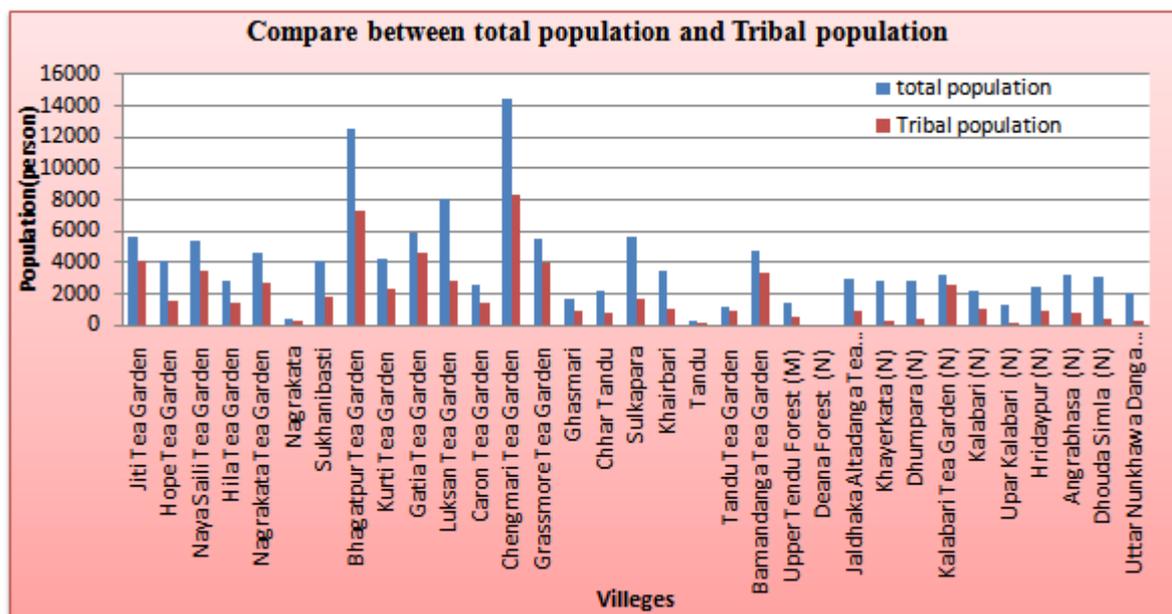


Table no 2. the table shows Village wise total and Tribal population of Nagrakata

Name of the villages	total population	Tribal population	Percentage (%)
Jiti Tea Garden	5588	4039	72.28
Hope Tea Garden	4076	1531	37.56
Naya Saili Tea Garden	5446	3510	64.45
Hila Tea Garden	2843	1410	49.60
Nagrakata Tea Garden	4598	2722	59.20
Nagrakata	356	288	80.90
Sukhanibasti	4100	1849	45.10
Bhagatpur Tea Garden	12555	7244	57.70
Kurti Tea Garden	4285	2286	53.35
Gatia Tea Garden	5855	4649	79.40
Luksan Tea Garden	8027	2818	35.11
Caron Tea Garden	2609	1360	52.13
Chengmari Tea Garden	14446	8324	57.62
Grassmore Tea Garden	5563	4027	72.39
Ghasmari	1687	867	51.39
Chhar Tandu	2257	708	31.37
Sulkapara	5682	1666	29.32
Khairbari	3534	980	27.73
Tandu	298	124	41.61
Tandu Tea Garden	1173	837	71.36
Bamandanga Tea Garden	4698	3290	70.03
Upper Tendu Forest (M)	1384	472	34.10
Deana Forest (N)	28	1	3.57
Jaldhaka Altadanga Tea Garden (N)	2927	913	31.19
Khayerkata (N)	2889	314	10.87
Dhumpara (N)	2781	403	14.49
Kalabari Tea Garden (N)	3272	2601	79.49
Kalabari (N)	2193	1030	46.97
Upar Kalabari (N)	1354	85	6.28

Hridaypur (N)	2516	867	34.46
Angrabhasa (N)	3224	811	25.16
Dhouda Simla (N)	3136	396	12.63
Uttar Nunkhawa Danga (N)	2017	202	10.01
Mean	3860.52	1897.70	43.90
Standard deviation	3081.07	1991.65	22.92
CV	79.81	104.95	52.22

Source: census of India, 2011



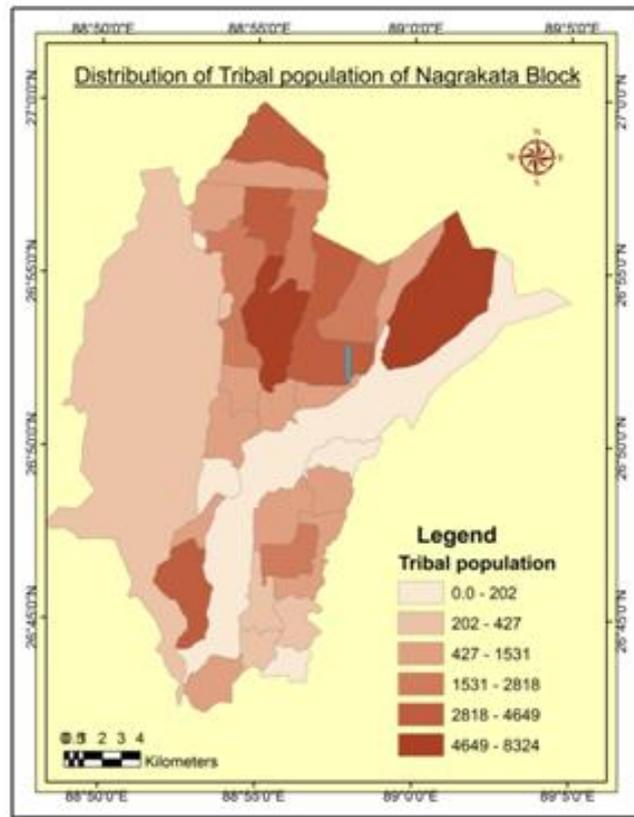
Analysis: The average value of Tribal population of villages is 1897.70. So these are the area highly dominated by tribal population. Many villages has 70 or 80 percentage of tribal population like Nagrakata village has above 80 percentage tribal population. The CV of the total villages is 79.81 which indicate variability of total population of villages is high and 104.95 CV value of tribal population of villages are indicate that variability of tribal population of these villages is very high. But if we see the average value and CV value of percentage of tribal population is very low 43.90 and 52.22. The CV value shows the variability of percentage of tribal population is not much. Viz concentrations of tribal population in all villages are not very differing.

Table no.3 Tribal percentage wise divided the villages

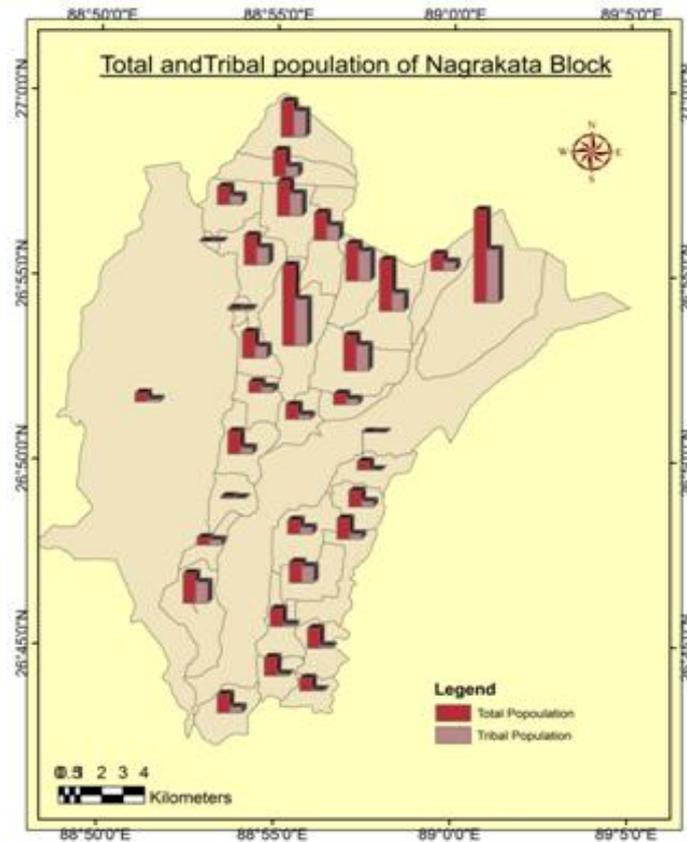
Percentage of tribal population	Frequency	Name of the villages
0-20	6	Dhumpara (N), Dhouda Simla (N), Khayerkata (N), Uttar Nunkhawa Danga (N), Upar Kalabari (N), Deana Forest (N).
20-40	9	Hope Tea Garden, Luksan Tea Garden, Hridaypur (N), Upper Tendu Forest (M), Chhar Tandu, Jaldhaka Altadanga Tea Garden (N), Sulkapara, Khairbari, Angrabhasa (N).
40-60	10	Tandu, Sukhanibasti, Kalabari (N), Hila Tea Garden, Ghasmari, Caron Tea Garden, Kurti Tea Garden, Chengmari Tea Garden, Bhagatpur Tea Garden, Nagrakata Tea Garden,
60-80	7	Kalabari Tea Garden (N), Gatia Tea Garden, Grassmore Tea Garden, Jiti Tea Garden, Tandu Tea Garden, Bamandanga Tea Garden, Naya Saili Tea Garden.
80-100	1	Nagrakata

Source: census of India 201143

Distribution of ST population of Nagrakata Block



Total and Tribal population of Nagrakata Block



Socio-economic condition

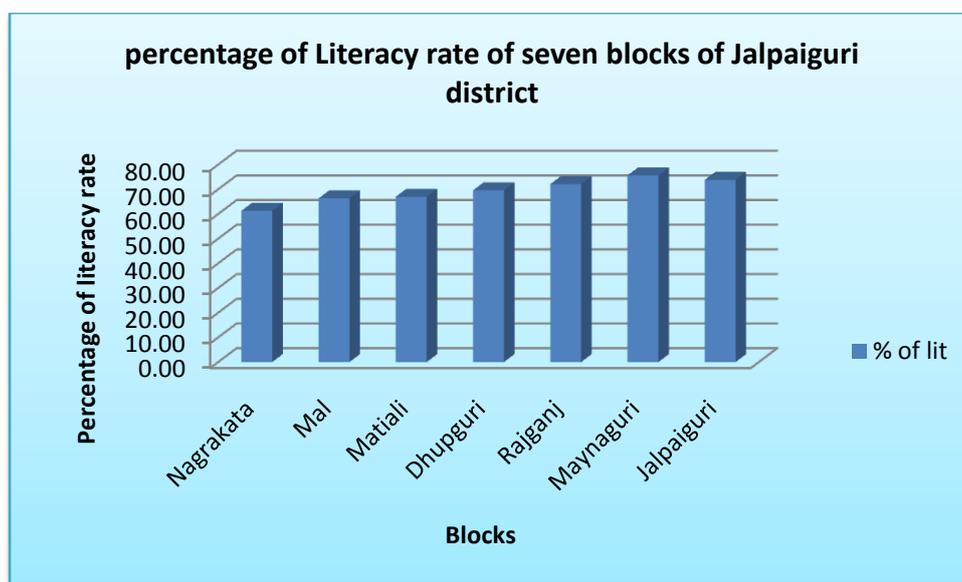
Literacy rate of this block

A dominant tribal population is very bad affect on literacy rate of the area. If tribal population less than non tribal population the literacy rate will be high .Below the table shows the literacy rate of Nagrakata and other blocks of Jalpaiguri.

Table no.4 the table shows percentage of literacy

name of the block	total population	0-6 age population	literate population	percentage of literacy
Nagrakata	127397	16991	67646	61.27
Mal	299556	39025	172753	66.31
Matiali	117540	14127	69264	66.98
Dhupguri	414854	52834	251875	69.57
Rajganj	373776	48038	234799	72.08
Maynaguri	329032	41633	217359	75.63
Jalpaiguri	323445	38992	209966	73.81
CV			43.82	

Source: Census of India 2011



Analysis: This bar graph indicates that Nagrakata have lowest (61.27%) percentage of literacy rate out of seven blocks of Jalpaiguri District. So it can be say that tribal population affect the literacy rate of an area.CV value of Literate population is 43.82 that means variability of literacy in seven block’s is very low.

Table no. 5 Literacy rate and work participation rate of villages

Percentage of ST population	Frequency	literacy			work participation rate		
		maxi	mean	minimum	% main worker	% of marginal worker	% of non worker
0-20	6	71.44	60.18	52.71	26.98	15.19	57.83
20-40	9	60.88	54.84	39.46	26.96	9.06	63.98
40-60	10	66.32	50.27	39.78	27.09	9.78	63.13
60-80	7	54.05	49.64	46.42	27.34	13.50	59.16
80-100	1	48.88	-	-	19.94	10.96	69.10

Source: Census of India 2011

Analysis: From the above table, it is shown that maximum villages are under the range of 40-60% of st population, 10 villages. Next maximum villages are prevails between 20-40 percentage of st population. When we see at the Literacy rate of the villages of Nagrakata block (Jalpaiguri) it is displayed that the mean, Maximum & minimum literacy rate decreases with increasing % of ST population. Beside this the Work participation rate in case of main worker is high in below 60-80% ST population villages and lowest in the 80-100% ST population dominated village. The marginal worker low (9.06%) in 20-40% of ST population and high (15.19%) in 0-20% of ST population. The non-worker is high density (69.10%) in 80-100% ST population group and low (57.83%) in 0-20%.

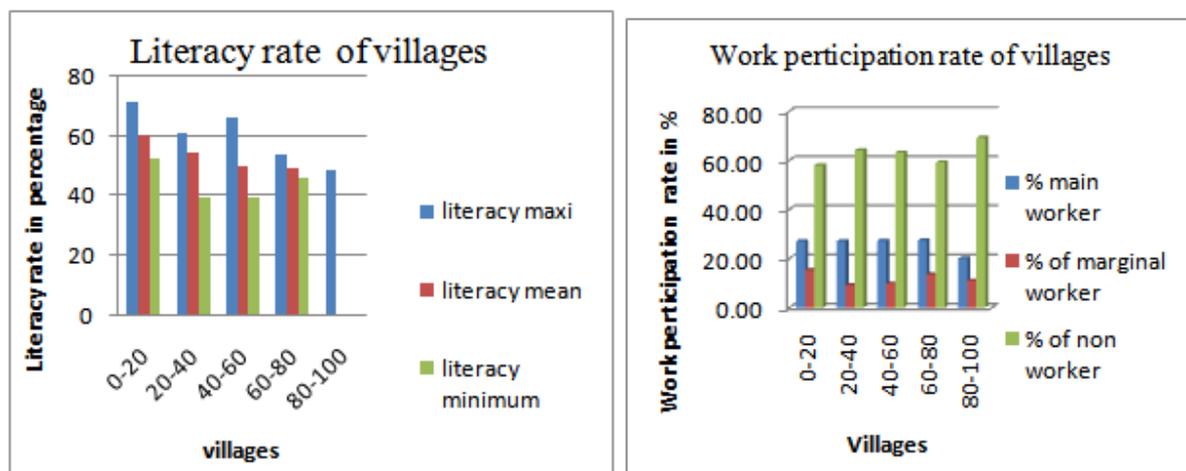


Table no. 6 ST population and non ST, SC population

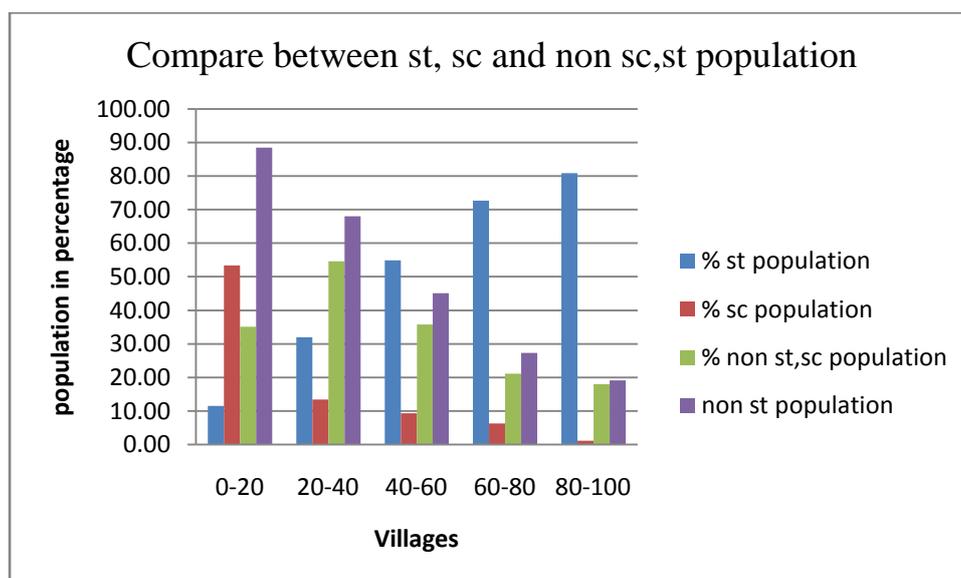
Name of villages	Total population	st population	% of st population	sc population	% sc population	non st,sc population	% of non st,sc population	non st population	% of non st population
Deana Forest (N)	28	1	3.57	15	53.57	12	42.86	27	96.43
Upar Kalabari (N)	1354	85	6.28	79	5.83	1190	87.89	1269	93.72
Uttar Nunkhawa Danga (N)	2017	202	10.01	1126	55.83	689	34.16	1815	89.99
Khayerkata (N)	2889	314	10.87	1947	67.39	628	21.74	2575	89.13
Dhouda Simla (N)	3136	396	12.63	2322	74.04	418	13.33	2740	87.37
Dhumpara (N)	2781	403	14.49	1027	36.93	1351	48.58	2378	85.51
Angrabhasa (N)	3224	811	25.16	984	30.52	1429	44.32	2413	74.84
Khairbari	3534	980	27.73	172	4.87	2382	67.40	2554	72.27
Sulkapara	5682	1666	29.32	371	6.53	3645	64.15	4016	70.68
Jaldhaka Altadanga Tea Garden (N)	2927	913	31.19	690	23.57	1324	45.23	2014	68.81
Chhar Tandu	2257	708	31.37	210	9.30	1339	59.33	1549	68.63
Upper Tendu Forest (M)	1384	472	34.10	107	7.73	805	58.16	912	65.90
Hridaypur (N)	2516	867	34.46	806	32.03	843	33.51	1649	65.54
Luksan Tea Garden	8027	2818	35.11	813	10.13	4396	54.77	5209	64.89
Hope Tea Garden	4076	1531	37.56	349	8.56	2196	53.88	2545	62.44
Tandu	298	124	41.61	0	0.00	174	58.39	174	58.39

Sukhamibasti	4100	1849	45.10	291	7.10	1960	47.80	2251	54.90
Kalabari (N)	2193	1030	46.97	368	16.78	795	36.25	1163	53.03
Hila Tea Garden	2843	1410	49.60	189	6.65	1244	43.76	1433	50.40
Ghasmari	1687	867	51.39	24	1.42	796	47.18	820	48.61
Caron Tea Garden	2609	1360	52.13	237	9.08	1012	38.79	1249	47.87
Kurti Tea Garden	4285	2286	53.35	117	2.73	1882	43.92	1999	46.65
Chengmari Tea Garden	14446	8324	57.62	1968	13.62	4154	28.76	6122	42.38
Bhagatpur Tea Garden	12555	7244	57.70	955	7.61	4356	34.70	5311	42.30
Nagrakata Tea Garden	4598	2722	59.20	482	10.48	1394	30.32	1876	40.80
Naya Sali Tea Garden	5446	3510	64.45	321	5.89	1615	29.65	1936	35.55
Bamandanga Tea Garden	4698	3290	70.03	556	11.83	852	18.14	1408	29.97
Tandu Tea Garden	1173	837	71.36	101	8.61	235	20.03	336	28.64
Jiti Tea Garden	5588	4039	72.28	380	6.80	1169	20.92	1549	27.72
Grassmore Tea Garden	5563	4027	72.39	249	4.48	1287	23.13	1536	27.61
Gatia Tea Garden	5855	4649	79.40	174	2.97	1032	17.63	1206	20.60
Kalabari Tea Garden (N)	3272	2601	79.49	192	5.87	479	14.64	671	20.51
Nagrakata	356	288	80.90	4	1.12	64	17.98	68	19.10

Source: census of India 2011

Table no. 7 percentage of ST, SC and non ST ,SC population

villages	% st population	% sc population	% non st,sc population	non st population
0-20	11.48	53.39	35.13	88.52
20-40	32.02	13.39	54.60	67.98
40-60	54.86	9.33	35.81	45.14
60-80	72.65	6.24	21.11	27.35
80-100	80.90	1.12	17.98	19.10



Analysis: From the above bar diagram it can be said that where percentage of ST population is 0-20 or 20-40 percent the sc population existing in very high rate. If we see villages where ST population exist 60-100 percent, on these villages the amount of sc population and non ST population is very low.

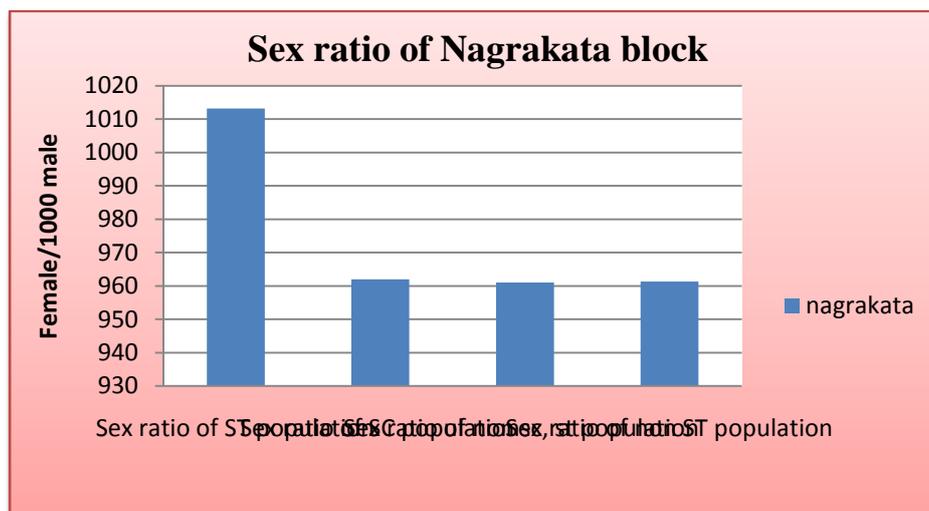
Table no. 8 Co-Relation matrix of ST population, SC population and not ST, SC population

	% of st population	% of sc population	% of non st, sc population	% of non st population
% of st population	1			
% of sc population	-0.87401	1		
% of non st, sc population	-0.71264	0.281975	1	
% of non st population	-1	0.874007	0.712644	1

Analysis: From the Correlation matrix, causality of relationship displayed. Here we found that % of ST, % of SC, % of ST, SC population and % of non ST population are negatively correlated but different level. Percentage of ST population increased but % of non ST population, % of non SC, ST population and % of sc population will decreased. Decreased of non ST population is very high rate. If non ST population increased than decreased of ST population is very high.

Table no. 9 Sex ratio of Nagrakata

Name of the block	Sex ratio of ST population	Sex ratio of SC population	Sex ratio of non sc, ST population	Sex ratio of non ST population	Mean	SD	CV
Nagrakata	1013	962	961	961	974.25	22.38	2.30



Analysis: the bar diagram shows that sex ration of ST population in Nagrakata is very high, 1013 female population per 1000 male population. But if will see the sex ration of SC, non SC, ST and non ST population is relatively low.

Table no. 10 the table shows the sex ratio of villages

Villages	sex ratio
0-20	920
20-40	949
40-60	1002
60-80	1028
80-100	1107
mean	1001
SD	73
CV	7.26

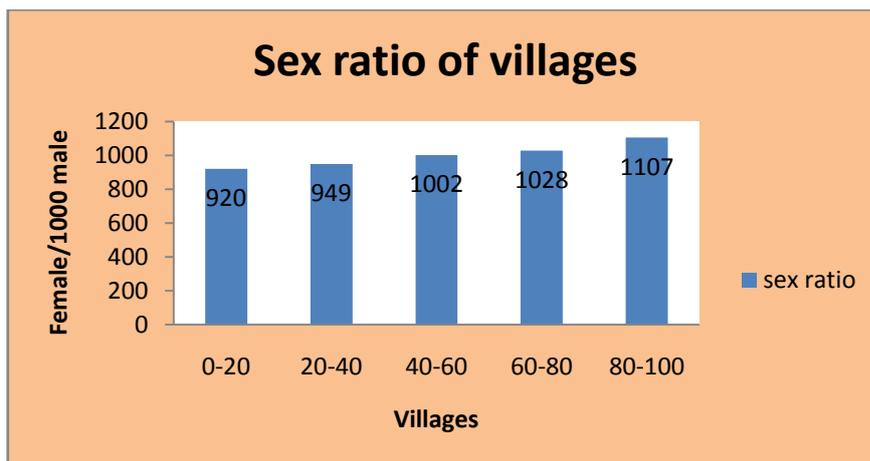


Table no. 11 the table shows percentage of ST,SC and non ST,SC population, literacy rate and worker

Percentage of villages	% of ST population	% of SC population	% of non ST,SC population	% of literacy	% of main worker	% of marginal worker	% of non worker
0-20	11.48	53.39	35.13	69.82	26.98	15.19	57.83
20-40	32.02	13.39	54.6	64.37	26.96	9.06	63.98
40-60	54.86	9.33	35.81	60.10	27.09	9.78	63.13
60-80	72.65	6.24	21.11	56.62	27.34	13.5	59.16
80-100	80.9	1.12	17.98	57.43	19.94	10.96	69.1

Table no. 12 Co-relation on these data

	% of ST population	% of SC population	% of non ST,SC population	% of literacy	% of main worker	% of marginal worker	% of non worker
% of ST population	1						
% of SC population	-0.87407	1					
% of non ST,SC population	-0.7125	0.281903	1				
% of literacy	-0.9799	0.915387	0.613126	1			
% of main worker	-0.56002	0.390892	0.5414	0.39694	1		
% of marginal worker	-0.26456	0.662885	-0.43494	0.325295	0.172063	1	
% of non worker	0.557067	-0.66643	-0.13761	-0.47482	-0.82038	-0.70445	1

Analysis

Percentage of ST Population:

From the Correlation matrix, causality of relationship displayed. Here we found that % of ST & % of SC are negatively correlated but different level, -0.87 and -0.71. The relation literacy rate is -0.98 that means, if the % of ST increases % of Literacy decrease with a very high level and vice-versa. The % of main worker, marginal Worker are decreases but their intensity is different i.e. for main worker -0.56, -0.26. And non worker increase with high rate i.e. 0.56.

Percentage of SC Population:

From the Correlation Matrix it is displayed that the relation of % of literacy with % of SC is high (0.91). So if the % of SC population increased then the % of Literacy increased at a high rate. The relation with Main and Marginal is positive. Negative relation with non worker. But their relationship is high in the case of marginal worker (0.66) & Main worker (0.39).

Percentage of Non-SC-ST:

From the Correlation Matrix, it is displayed that the % of Non-SC,ST is correlated with Literacy rate in a moderately positive (0.61). So In this block the rate of literacy is greater in the case of SC population than ST and Non-SC-ST population. The relation with Main, Marginal & Non worker is negative. In this case the main worker increase (0.54) and marginal worker (-0.43) and non worker decreased (-.13).

Table no. 13 the table shows the main worker participation

villages	main worker participation			
	Cultivator worker	Agricultural worker	household industries worker	Other worker
0-20	37.99	45.82	2.13	10.42
20-40	13.26	19.46	0.94	49.79
40-60	5.56	3.92	0.71	51.84
60-80	1.70	0.93	0.52	54.69
80-100	46.48	4.23	0.00	30.99

Table no. 14 Co-relation matrix of main worker participation

main worker	cultivator	agricultural	household industries	other worker
cultivator	1			
agricultural	0.436963	1		
household industries	0.123172	0.930642	1	
other worker	-0.84702	-0.78843	-0.60283	1

Analysis: From the Correlation matrix, we found that relation between cultivator and agriculture worker is positive relation. But relation between cultivator worker and other worker is negative. If cultivator worker increase than other decrease with high level (-0.85).

IV. CONCLUSION

The study focus that the find out the tribal dominant area and socio economic status of tribal dominant Nagrakata block. In this block the sex ratio of tribal population is high ,female population more than male population. But non sc and ST population’s sex ratio is relatively less with ST population sex ratio. The literacy rate of tribal population is very low but literacy rate of non ST population is high level. The work participation rate of tribal population is low. Non worker rate is very high of tribal population in this block.

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