



Habitat, Economy and Society of the major Scheduled Tribe Communities of Darjiling District, West Bengal

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Abstract

The interaction between man and his environment produces a series of human and economic landscapes with, of course various degrees of human control. Its geographical pattern is thus a manifestation of the resource-based regional economics as controlled by the physical landscapes. Scheduled Tribe population is a very important component of total population. Economically, they are the poorest section, socially they are the most deprived ones, and physically they have the rawest forms but environmentally, they present a brilliant show of a fine symbiotic relation with the habitat, they live in. They are distributionally very scattered, and often occupy the terrain which is most undesired and avoided by the people of the upper class. Anthropologically, they are numerous in groups with diverse social organizations, economic practices, technological developments and attitudes toward local environment and the so-called modern society. Indian Constitution has scheduled them in order to uplift them both socially and economically through various social and economic tribal welfare schemes since the planning era. Hence, their socio-economic status has certainly changed but not up to the level of expectation. Attempts have been made here to analyze the socio-economic status of the major tribal groups living under varied habitat conditions in the district of Darjiling, West Bengal based on field survey.

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Introduction

Scheduled Tribe population in general is still lagging far behind the non-scheduled population so far as their achievements in the field of economy and education are concerned. During the entire plan periods, strategies have been changed several times for plugging the loopholes and gearing up the development process especially among the Scheduled Tribes. But very little progress has been made for achieving better “quality of life” for the ST population. The concept of “Tribal Sub-plan” for the STs emerged since the fifth 5-year plan and extensive drives have been made intensively during the successive plan periods through areas of infrastructural development and family-oriented programmes to uplift the ST families above the “poverty line”. Thus, there is certainly a disparity between the scheduled and non-scheduled population, between even the ST and SC population, and also between one administrative area and another.

Furthermore, even within the ST population, there are communities that have been able to avail of maximum benefits in respect of tribal development

plans, while others remain shield off. Thus, there remains a significant disparity at inter-community level.

There are about 38 communities in the ST population of the Darjiling district. They comprise about 12.68% of the total population of the district with a sex ratio of 952 per '000 male, literacy level of 32.50%, and a worker mass of 40.85% engaged mostly in primary sector as per 2001 census. Most of them have little access to safe drinking water, easy transport and communication, smooth inter-group mixing and meeting, secured shelter and food, education and healthcare facilities. Attempts have been made in the present paper to analyze the socio-economic aspects of the sample households taken from the five different blocks of Darjiling District viz. Jorebunglow - Sukhiapokhri, Kalimpong - I, Kharibari, Naxalbari, and Phansidewa to get the picture of tribal groups of people eking out their existence under varied habitat conditions. Geographical, ecological, and environmental conditions offer these communities some extra facilities in respect of available resources. Technology certainly played a positive role to satisfy the

growing needs of the people where man power becomes very important. It is true that some new opportunities and employment facilities are being made available to the different ethnic groups giving rise to the newer situations.

Objectives

The basic objectives of the present study are to characterize the habitat, economy and society of the major tribes of the study area, and to recommend measures for improving their current quality life.

Methodology

Primary data has been collected through field survey using the questionnaires. Five sample villages have been surveyed in October 2009 about the five major tribes the Bhutia, the Lepcha, the Oraon, the Munda and the Santal. Criteria for selection of the villages attempt to capture the most reasonable similarities of the particular tribals in the purview of the natural habitat, occupational structure, income, location of the tribes in respect to block and social distance and also the quality of life and basic services. All these parameters are analyzed for five dominant tribes systematically to get the real scenario of tribal development, culture, quality of life and other related information in the following sections.

Bhutia Sub-group

(1) Habitat

The Bhutias are the perhaps the most advanced scheduled tribe in Darjiling District, mainly engages in business. Most of the Bhutias residing in the Municipal area are normally engaged in business and trade. Most of the Bhutias profess Buddhism mixed with Lamaism. They are non-vegetarian and prefer to beef. Their staple food is Momo, Thukpa, Chow-chow, Phalay and Chamba etc., all are prepared out of flour. Bhutias residing in the villages are engaged in the agriculture, piggery, poultry and cattle rearing. In urban areas, Bhutia settlement is popularly known as Bhutia Bustee, because of dense squatter settlement either in the periphery of the town or by the side of the important roads. They are habituated in urban life because of close proximity to urban or rural centers. The highest concentration of Bhutia is found in Darjiling Pulbazar block. Other blocks with considerable Bhutia concentration are Kalimpong-I, Kalimpong-II, Jorebunglow- Sukhiapokhri, Kurseong, Gorubathan. Most of the settlement are found at the sloping hills along the roads.

The Bhutia settlement studied here is located in Jorebunglow-Sukhiapokhri named Sonada Khasmahal by the side of SH12A. The total household is 1995 and population is 9030, according to 2001 Census. It is a bustee type of settlement with mainly pucca structures with either tin roof or concrete roof. Dense settlement is found to occur at the hill slopes, prone to occasional

landslides. Like other advanced community Bhutia society is male dominated and so male normally outnumbered female. Here the total number of male 51 while female is only 39. But Bhutias respect the elderly member of the family irrespective of sex. For that reason out of 21 households 6 are headed by female. In terms of sex ratios 11 households are dominated by male while 5 female. For 5 households balanced sex ratio are found. Bhutias are also to control their population because narrow base. Age group of 10 - 40 is having the wider reflection in age pyramid, though female highest frequency occurs for the age group of 40-50. Elderly population i.e. more than 70 and 80 are also found within Bhutia tribe.

(2) Land holding and Occupation

In Sonada Khasmahal, out of 21 households 16 (76%) have no landholding and 3 (14%) have landholding less than two bigha and 2 (10%) have less than 4 bigha. The causality of negligence of land holding is due to their orientation towards business. Bhutia settled in the rural areas are mainly cultivators by profession. But Bhutia with urban location are engaged in non-primary activities. In the Sonada Khasmahal out of 21 sample household 12 (57.14%) families earn their livelihood by business (out of which 8 households (38.09%) have no landholding, 3 households (14.28%) have landholding in between 0 - 2 bigha, 1 household (4.76%) in between 2 - 4 bigha) while 6 (28.57%) have mixed occupation i.e. business and others, out of this 5 households, 4 (19.05%) have no landholding, 2 households (9.52%) in between 0 - 2 bigha. For 2 households (9.52%), service is the main occupation while for only 1 family occupation is recorded as army.

(3) Income

Bhutias are undoubtedly the most affluent scheduled tribe in Darjiling district. The outcome of present survey reveals the same picture. Out of 21 households 17 (81%) have normally income more than Rs.10,000, while 7 household nearly 33% categories as business and service /army or more than one service have enlisted in the frequency table with monthly earning more than Rs.30,000 but in reality those are mainly above Rs.40,000. Only 4 have income less than Rs.10,000, out of which 2 have enlisted in the lowest group i.e. below Rs.5000.

(4) Education

Of the five major tribes, Bhutias are the most developed in the achievement of education. Outstandingly, no illiterate is below 42 years of age and only 37% illiterate are found above 45 years. Another significant aspect of literacy is that female literacy is not high above the male literacy which is normally found for other tribals. The spectacular achievement of literacy of Bhutia in Sonada Khasmahal is that more than 55% male and 41% of female have literacy level above Madhyamik. Higher

education (college level) is mainly found for the families associated with business and service, at the same time no illiteracy is found in the present generation (0-15 age group). Presence of school is perhaps the main reason but their well off economy is perhaps the most important factor.

(5) Quality of Life

Because of relatively high income level, quality of life of the Bhutias is far better than the others. In terms of consumer goods all the surveyed household has T.V. & V.C.D/D.V.D while the five household use motor cycle for short communication. In terms of basic services, all the surveyed households have electricity connection and facility of water supply. In terms of educational help, 18 out of 21 families enjoy book grant facility. Because of their better educational level and sound economy they are maintaining a good quality of life.

Lepcha Sub-groups

(1) Habitat

Lepchas are mainly concentrated in rural areas of Kalimpong-I, Kalimpong-II & Gorubathan. Other blocks with considerable Lepcha concentration are Jorebunglow-Sukhiapokhri, Darjiling-Pulbazar, Rangli-Rangliot, Kurseong, Mirik, Matigara, Naxalbari, Kharibari, and Phansidewa. The investigated Lepcha settlement is located in Kalimpong-I named; Kalimpong Khasmahal by the side of SH12. The total household is 1513 and population is 7764, according to 2001 Census.

Earlier Lepchas were hunters, food gathers & pastoralists. But presently they are primarily a community of land owning cultivators. Lepchas in Darjiling live in the pristine hilly surroundings. They are presently habituated with terrace cultivation, cultivating paddy, wheat, ginger, cardamom etc. The landless Lepchas are primarily agricultural labourers, forest collectors and basket makers and weavers. At present Lepchas profess mainly Buddhism and Christianity. Buddhists (51.33%) constitute maximum population by religion of Lepchas followed by Christian (42.55%) and Hindus (5.49%) while rest is others according to 2001 census.

(2) Age-Sex Composition

Age-sex pyramid of Lepchas are slightly different from Bhutias with a feature of typical developing country, i.e. wider base and narrow apex, as revealed from the survey. About 65 % of male and 65 % are found below the age of 40 years.

It is also noticeable that elderly population of higher age group i.e., 60-70, 70-80 and more than 80 years are found for both male and female. Sex ratio of the surveyed Lepchas are dominated by female (45 male and 52 female), and so, out of 14 families 7 have more female while five have more male members while 2 are balanced.

(3) Occupation and Land holding

In the surveyed Lepcha village, most of them are farmer or farmer cum agricultural labourers, though presently educated Lepchas are joining in the service sector. According to survey information 50% household are traditionally or farmer cum agricultural labourers. 6 out of 14 household are presently engaged in service, where farming is also the secondary occupation. Lepchas are mainly concentrated in the foot hills or river terraces. Though farming is their main occupation, but for the Kalimpong Khasmahal, the land holding is very small. About 6 out of 14 have land holding less than 3 bigha while only 3 out of 14 have land holding more than 6 bigha.

(4) Income

Monthly income of Lepcha are far below than the Bhutias is revealed from the survey results that 35% have income low than Rs.5,000 per month and 28% have income in the income group of Rs.5,000 - 10,000 per month. Service holders have income level in the income group of Rs.10,000 - 20,000. Astonishingly no family has been enrolled in the income group of Rs.20,000 - 30,000, while 3 out of 14 have been marked with income level more than Rs.30,000. Educated Lepcha who are able to join in the Government service are becoming the salaried people, enjoying better quality of life.

(5) Education

In terms of level of education, Lepchas are relatively backward in comparison to Bhutias. Like the Bhutias, illiteracy is almost absent in the present generation, and even below the 30 year of age irrespective of male and female. But female literacy is conspicuously high above 30 years of age. Like the general caste people female education would not be encouraged 30 years ago. So, 25% total women in the age group above 30 years are illiterate where as only 13% of total male in the age group above 30 are illiterate. Present day education achievement is far better. Apart from the children below school age; all are either going to school or attained literacy. The most common literacy level of Lepchas for both male and female are confined in the two types standard below class X and above class X. Apart from the age group of 4 - 15, most of the male and female have their educational achievement with these two types. Higher education, i.e. level of education above Higher Secondary is found for the age group of 15-30 years mainly and for this case especially female has outnumbered male.

(6) Quality of Life

Regarding the quality of life the standard is low for Lepchas in contrast to Bhutias. About 35.5% of the families have been enumerated without any consumer goods while 29% use only radio. Out of the total 7 service holder families, 1 household uses radio and T.V.,

2 households use radio, T.V. and VCD while 2 families use the T.V. and Motor cycle. So, altogether 35.5% families use multiple consumer goods where T.V. is the common media entertainer. es has created opportunities to analyse the processes of urban growth which has considerable significance in the understanding of space organization, transformation of landscape and socio-economic structure of the area concerned.

Santal Sub-group

(1) Habitat

Out of the five major Scheduled tribes Santals are lowest in number, the highest concentration of Santal is found in Kharibari block while the other four blocks of plain area, i.e., Phansidewa, Matigara, and Naxalbari have relatively low concentration. Agriculturally, it is very rich compared to any other blocks of Darjiling district. Proto-Australoid tribes of Chotanagpur area came here as the workers in the tea gardens, but Santals are something different. They are primarily cultivators and agricultural labourers, not the tea garden workers remarkably as Oraon and Munda. The Chunilaljote village has a total household of 190, with a population of 950 (2001). Out of the 190 households, 45 samples have been collected for enquiry. Age-Sex structure is not exception to the normal Indian scenario. It is purely a pyramidal structure with base and narrow apex. Here 77% of population belongs to age group below 40 years for male and for female it is 84%. The young generation in the consideration of age group below 20, is almost 50% and is exactly 50% for male and 48% for female. Elderly population above 60 is meagre and account for 4% for male and 5% for female.

(2) Occupation and Landholding

In the surveyed area of Chunilal Jote, Santals are mainly agricultural labourers, farmer or agricultural labourers cum farmers. More than 75% families occupation have been categorized as agricultural labourers and farmer cum agricultural labourers of which 22 % families are purely agricultural labourers and 53% family are farmer cum agricultural labourers. Because of their proximity to Mechi river, 5 out of 45 families are engaged in fishing not neglecting the farming practices. Only 1 family has been enumerated as service holder while for the 5 families, occupation is diversified, other than primary. Landholding status of the Santal families of Chunilal Jote is satisfactory, in comparison to others. 7 families out of 45 are land less of which 5 are agricultural labourers and for 2 are in non-primary activity. 47% families have landholding in between 3 to 6 bighas while 22% have landholding less than 3 bighas. Rest have landholding more than 6 bighas.

(3) Income

Income level of the surveyed area is very low and 78%

of the families monthly income is below Rs.4,500. Only 22% families earning is above Rs.4,500. Those are basically associated with other activities like driver, shop keeper, liquor shopkeeper, etc and families with high land holding associated with labourers. About 55% of the families monthly income is within Rs.1,500-3,000 which is very low in terms livelihood.

(4) Education

Literacy level of Santal in Chunilal Jote represents a very fade picture. Out of total 239 surveyed population 18 belong to belong school age. So out of the remaining 221 people 91 have been identified as illiterate (41%). Here female literacy is severe than male illiteracy as out of the total illiterates 60% belong to female category. The most common level of literacy is below class V where 80 out of 221 have attended that level (36%). The lowest age group (4-15) has shared this level (70%) where female (30) have outnumbered male. This is a good sign as female literacy is becoming more popular in the new generation. Literacy level between V-X is gaining popularity as major share is contributed by people below 45 (37 out of 41) but here male literacy is more than double (28) comparing female (13). Literacy level for high school education and higher education is almost meagre and almost entirely confined within the male.

(5) Quality of Life

The quality of life of the Santals are inferior to even Lepchas. About 16 families have no consumer goods, even a radio and 18 have bicycle while 4 families use bicycle and radio. Three families enjoyed T.V. and bicycle though T.V. is run by battery due to absence of electricity. Three families own van rickshaw for earning. So most of the families use bicycle for local transport and communication. Basic services of the villagers are very poor, as they are not getting any electricity and water supply even in the 21st century. They use well water (kua) for drinking purposes. Government help relating to education is almost unfamiliar as out of 45 families 33 families do not enjoy book grant, only children of 11 families enjoy book grant. Only one student enjoy the hostel facility.

(6) Loan Received

Government loan has become more or less popular, as 20% families have taken loan from Block Development Office for animal husbandry, 6.66% for business, 2.22% families for agricultural purpose and 2.22% for housing and 2.22% for purchasing van rickshaw. It should also be mentioned here that 66.67 % families have not taken any loan.

Oraon Sub-group

(1) Habitat

Oraon is the most dominant scheduled tribe in West Bengal as well as in Darjiling district. Oraon migrated

from Chotanagpur area as the workers of the tea garden of North Bengal. Oraon concentration is found in Naxalbari, Kharibari, Phansidewa, Matigara, and Garubathan blocks. As they are traditionally tea-garden workers, their livelihood is relatively better. Tea garden workers earn money on weekly or daily basis. So, their attitude to quality of life, livelihood and education are better than the Santals and Munda. The present investigation has been carried out in Dakshin Bagdogra of Naxalbari block with a total household 1856 holding population size of 5744, according to 2001 Census. Out of 1856 household 26 samples have been collected for enquiry.

Age structure is almost typical to that of developing countries with wider base and narrow apex, though for this settlement, narrowing is not so sharp. For Dakshin Bagdogra, females has outnumbered male (77 female and 63 male) and so 12 families have female member domination while 9 have male member domination and 5 families having balanced sex ratio. Young females below the age group of 20 years have the share of 47% and for male it is only 38%. One interesting fact is that the absence of female above 60 years and male above 70 years. For male up to the age of 50, all the age groups are almost balance in number with highest recording 14 and lowest recording 10.

(2) Occupation and Landholding

Residing very close to military campus and air port of Bagdogra, the Oraons engaged in diverse occupation. Along with tea garden workers people are in service, army, and casual workers are also found with a more or less balanced distribution. Poor families are engaged as labourers or farming cum labour. Among the sample data, occupation relating to service cum agriculture is dominating (7 out of 26 families). One family has recorded army cum teacher 3 families in tea garden, 3 families in casual work. Because of the service orientation and tea garden work, most of the families have no farming land. Out of the total 26 families 12 have no land holding. In contrast to this 6 out of 26 (23%) have land holding more than 6 bighas. So, most of the surveyed families have either no land or very high land holding, according to this scale. 6 families (23.24%) have landholding within 3 - 6 bighas.

(3) Income

Like the occupation, income level has some diverse response. Landless labourers and casual workers belong to lowest group with monthly earning Rs. 1500. Highest frequency is found in the middle (Rs.4500 - 7500) and highest (> 10000) group. Tea garden workers, farmers, and farmer cum agricultural labourers belong to this middle income group while, teacher, service holder, army people belong to the highest group of salary considered here. Families with more on labourer, and single tea garden worker have monthly income in between Rs.3000 - 4500 while some service

and retired army people earn more than Rs.7500 but less than Rs.10500.

(4) Education

In terms of level of education Oraons are more developed than Santals and Mundas, because of their alienation to non primary activity. Reasonable frequency is found for both male and female in all levels of education. Astonishingly high education is absent for male where for female it reflects a satisfactory result. Highest percentage is found within I - IV for both male and female with 66.67% for male and 73.07% for female. Next level i.e. IX is also satisfactory of both male and female.

(5) Quality of Life

Oraons enjoy better quality of life as most of the families use multiple consumer goods. 26.94% families use T.V., Tape and Bicycle, 19.23% families use T.V., Bicycle, Motor Cycle and 19.23% families use T.V., Radio, Bicycle. Only 19.23% families use Bicycle only. In terms of basic services they enjoy good facility. Out of the 26 families, 18 (69.24%) families have only electrical connection, while 5 (19.23%) families have both electric and water facility. Only water facility is enjoyed by 2 families (7.69%).

Munda Sub-group

(1) Habitat

Mundas are found mainly in the blocks of Phansidewa, Kharibari, Naxalbari and Matigara of the district but highest concentration is found in Phansidewa block. Mundas are basically associated with tea garden as labour. Apart from worker in the tea garden, they are engaged in construction, driving, service etc. Their level of education is relatively poor though in the new generation, no one is found illiterate. Because of earning as tea garden workers also with other multiple sources, most of families earning level are not so low as compared to Santals. The present primary investigation has been carried out in Haodavita village in Phansidewa block with a total household of 163, holding population size of 931, according to 2001 census. Out of the 163 households 26 samples have been collected for enquiry.

(2) Occupation and Landholding

Activity space of Mundas is more diversified. For the surveyed village, most of the family is engaged in stone quarrying as the village is situated by the side of the Mechi river. No family has been enumerated as agricultural labourer only. Out of the 20 families 10 (50%) families are engaged in stone quarrying and agricultural labourer. While 15 % (3 out of 20) are engaged in stone quarrying and construction works. Working in the garden is another activity of Mundas. Two families (10%) are earn by working in the tea garden only, while 15% (3 out of 20) are associated with tea garden and other workers. Apart from this one family

each has been enumerated as business and labour cum driver. In terms of landholding Mundas are no exception to Santals of Darjiling. Out of 20 families 9 (45%) have no landholding and 1 (5%) have landholding of less than 2 bighas, while 7 (35%) have landholding in between 2 - 4 bighas. Only 3 (15%) have relatively large landholding of 4 to 6 bigha.

(3) Age-Sex Composition

Age- sex of surveyed Mundas is no exception with the general trend i.e. with a wider base and narrow apex. Near about fifty percent of both male and female are found below 20 years. For male this account is 33 out of 68 and for female it is 29 out of 63. Sharp narrowing (tapering) of the pyramid is found to occur after the age group of 30-40 for male and 40-50 for female. Highest age for female has been enumerated less than 80 years for male while it is 80 years for female.

(4) Education

The level of education of Mundas is almost similar to that of the Santal. Illiteracy is pronounced in all age groups apart from the lower age group of 4-15. Out of the 67 male, with age more than 4 (the age for attending school) 22 are illiterate; the percent account is around 32%. The scenario is more intensive for female education where more than 40% is literate. The common level of education is highly satisfactory at the present generation, i.e., in the age bracket of 4-15. Most of them have been enrolled in the primary school. Fifteen out of 67 and 19 out of 59 in the age group of 4-15 has attended primary school. Secondary education is also satisfactory for the male only as 20 out of 67 male have been marked with educational qualifications below XI. For female secondary education is found in the age group of 15-30 years only. Higher secondary is also found in the age group of 15-30 only, with a limited number and higher education is almost absent with only one male in the age group of 15-30 have qualification more than XII.

(5) Quality of Life

In terms of use of consumer goods position of Mundas are far below than the others. Out of the 20 families 12 families have only bicycle while 2 families own Radio only. 3 families have been identified with multiple consumer goods (T.V., bicycle & Radio). Only one family have T.V., bicycle and Motor Cycle. 65% of house hold have (13 out of 20) electricity connection while 35 % are devoid of it. Most of the house hold have not yet get government loan. Only 20% families have got loan for animal husbandry. One family each have got loan for agricultural and housing purposes. Only 20% of families have enjoyed book grant facilities.

Community Development Programmes

Different tribal development programmes and projects have been initiated after independence. But through the

investigation it is revealed that only few people are aware about book grant, loan for agricultural development or animal husbandry. So, people were asked about the direction of development programmes as well as positive and negative impact in relation projects or development. But out of total 126 respondents, only 20 made comments about the variable responses of direction of tribal development projects. Others are perhaps not properly familiar with this. Out of 20 responses, on 10 types of questions only two have highly biased response, where others are partially biased. The responses are classified into three category agreed, disagreed, cannot say. Now, highly biased response was found for misuse of money and programmes are needed for change. 95% of the respondents (19 out of 20) are agreed that money have been misused and development programmes are necessary for change of situation. Other biased responses in favour of agree are found for four consideration (with 50% response or more)-development have brought awareness in the tribal villages, execution of development programmes are bureaucracy dominated at the same time development are made for richer section only, and implementation of development project are politically motivated. The responses highly disagreed (more than 55%) are found in three consideration-development programmes have changed tribal life, development programmes have benefited ST farmers and development programmes are planned through prior consultation with the tribal people. Balance responses are found only for the consideration that development programmes have affected (benefited) ST people. So, out of the ten inquiries, nine opinions are found in a negative tune, which necessarily put emphasis about the implementation of the programmes.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Before the formulation of any scheme, a thorough survey of the socio economics, cultural and political factors of the tribal communities has to be undertaken. Different communities having their varying occupational pattern and cultural set up require community-based development or family benefits scheme. This should be introduced among all the tribal communities, for example the Munda and Santal communities should be given greater assistance for their agricultural development. While formulating schemes for any tribal community, the communities concerned should be involved actively so that a need-based and family oriented scheme should be introduced. Before implementing any scheme, technical feasibility and other possible infrastructure should be examined. While implementing the scheme by the communities concerned, the implementing agency should supervise the work periodically so that the qualitative aspect of any scheme can be checked and verified. The beneficiaries concerned should be made aware of the need and

importance of monitoring and evaluation from time to time either in the Panchayat office or in the Block development office. People's participation can be ensured while selecting the right beneficiaries by providing them the scheme they feel necessary. While formulating the scheme by any method, the beneficiaries concerned should be allowed to propose their own choice of scheme which will be helpful to them while implementing the scheme to get a good return. To make the people's level of participation in a most effective way the government officials as well as Panchayat functionaries should monitor and evaluate all programmes. The people can be more participatory provided they receive their project amount in time without any delay. The best suited scheme can be provided to the beneficiaries of different blocks by taking into consideration the available raw materials along with the basic infrastructure facilities. Officials of the different departments must ensure joint responsibility to make the people more participatory by conducting various awareness campaigns. urban growth which has considerable significance in the understanding of space organization, transformation of landscape and socio-economic structure of the area concerned.

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Table – 1: Responses of the Tribal Sub-groups about Community Development Programmes

Sl. No	Statements	Agree (%)	Disagree (%)	Cannot say (%)
1	Development projects have changed their life	20	60	20
2	Bureaucracy dominates the execution of Welfare Programme.	50	25	25
3	Development Programmes have affected the ST population	40	20	40
4	Implementation of Development Programmes is politically motivated.	60	-	40
5	Development programmes have brought awareness in the tribal village.	50	30	20
6	Development programmes have benefited the ST farmers.	20	65	15
7	Do you think money has been misused during the execution of the Programmes?	95	-	5
8	The Programme were aimed for the relatively rich section only	55	25	20
9	Development programmes were planned with the people's participation	40	55	5
10	Development programmes need to change direction to suit the changing habitat.	95	-	5

Table – 1: Age- Sex Composition of the Bhutia Sub-groups

Age Groups (Years)	Age/Sex of HOF		Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-dominated Family (%)	Female-dominated Family (%)	Balance
	M	F					
0-10			80.00	20.00	52.38	23.81	23.81
10-20			58.82	41.18			
20-30			57.89	42.81			
30-40	2		60.00	40.00			
40-50	3	1	30.76	69.24			
50-60	2	3	50.00	50.00			
60-70	5		55.55	44.45			
70-80	3	2	100.00	-			
>80			-	100.00			

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 2: Education Status of Bhutia Sub-groups

Level	Nil		I - IV		V - IX		X - XII		B.A. and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4 - 15	-	-	71.43	25.00	28.57	75.00	-	-	-	-
15 - 30	-	-	-	-	29.41	33.33	41.18	33.33	29.41	33.34
30 - 45	11.11	14.28	-	14.28	-	-	55.56	57.14	33.33	14.28
45 - 60	14.29	58.33	-	-	28.57	16.67	58.57	25.00	28.57	-
> 60	66.67	100.00	-	-	-	-	33.33	-	-	-

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 3: Education Status of Bhutia Sub-groups

Level	Nil		I - IV		V - IX		X - XII		B.A. and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4 - 15	33.34	16.67	41.66	55.56	25.00	27.77	-	-	-	-
15 - 30	-	-	-	-	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.33	33.34	33.34
30 - 45	10.00	10.00	-	-	20.00	20.00	60.00	60.00	10.00	10.00
45 - 60	50.00	42.87	-	-	33.33	28.57	16.67	14.28	-	14.28
> 60	25.00	25.00	37.50	37.5	-	-	37.50	37.5	-	-

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 4: Occupation and Landholding of Santal Sub-groups

Land Holding (bigha)	Ag. Labourer (%)	Ag. Labourers + Farmers (%)	Farmer & Fisherman (%)	Service (%)	Others (%)	Household (%)
Nil	11.10	-	-	-	4.50	15.60
0 - 3	11.10	-	6.70	-	4.50	22.30
3 - 6	-	40.00	2.20	2.20	2.20	46.60
> 6	-	13.30	2.20	-	-	15.50
Household (%)	22.20	53.30	11.10	2.20	11.20	

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 5: Education Status of Santal Sub-groups

Level	Nil		I - IV		V - IX		X - XII		B.A. and above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4 - 15	8.89	8.33	75.56	83.34	15.56	8.33	-	-	-	-
15 - 30	35.0	62.5	22.50	12.5	25.0	21.87	12.5	3.13	5.00	-
30 - 45	30.0	83.34	30.0	5.56	35.0	11.11	5.0	-	-	-
45 - 60	62.5	100.00	12.5	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-
> 60	60.0	100	40.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 6: Education Facilities enjoyed by Santal Sub-groups

Nil (%)	Households receiving Book Grants (%)	Households enjoying Hostel Facilities (%)
73.34	24.45	2.21

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 9.7 Govt. Loan received by Santal Sub-groups

Households receiving Loan					
Nil (%)	Animal Husbandry (%)	Business (%)	Van Rickshaw (%)	Agriculture (%)	Housing (%)
66.67	20.00	6.66	2.22	2.22	2.22

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 9.8 Beneficiaries in Santal Sub-groups

Households visiting Block Office (%)		Households given Training in Tailoring (%)	
Yes	No	Yes	No
17.78	82.22	6.66	93.34

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 9: Age- Sex Composition of the Oraon Sub-groups

Age Groups (Years)	Age/Sex of HOF		Male (%)	Female (%)	Male-dominated Family (%)	Female-dominated Family (%)	Balance
	M	F					
< 10			41.67	58.33	34.62	46.15	19.23
10-20			38.89	61.11			
20-30	7.69		33.34	66.64			
30-40	26.92		60.00	40.00			
40-50	38.46	3.85	61.12	38.88			
50-60	3.85	3.85	20.00	80.00			
> 60	15.38		0.00	100.00			

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 10: Occupation and Landholding of Oraon Sub-groups

Land Holding (bigha)	Farmer + Ag. Lab. (%)	Ag. Lab. (%)	Tea Garden Worker (%)	Casual Worker (%)	Service + Farmer (%)	Service + Army (%)	TG Worker + Army (%)	Others (%)
Nil	-	19.20	3.80	3.80	11.70	-	3.80	3.80
0 - 3	-	-	-	3.80	-	3.80	-	-
3 - 6	3.96	0.00	7.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	-	-
> 6	11.54	-	-	-	11.70	-	-	-
Household (%)	15.50	19.20	11.50	11.40	27.20	7.60	3.80	3.80

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 11: Education Status of Oraon Sub-groups

Level	Nil		I-IV		V-IX		X-XII		B.A. & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4-15	20.00	11.55	66.67	73.07	13.33	15.38	-	-	-	-
15-30	30.00	32.26	5.00	12.91	35.00	19.35	30.00	25.81	-	9.67
30-45	22.23	33.33	27.77	8.33	27.77	25.00	22.23	33.34	-	-
45-60	-	50.00	16.66	12.50	50.00	25.00	33.34	-	-	12.50
>60	50.00	-	-	-	25.00	-	25.00	-	-	-

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 12: Beneficiaries in Oraon Sub-groups

Households receiving No Education Facility (%)	Households receiving Book Grant (%)	Households enjoying Hostel Facility (%)
61.54	34.62	3.84

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 13: Education Status of Oraon Sub-groups

Level	Nil		I-IV		V-IX		X-XII		B.A. & above	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4-15	4.54	16.67	77.27	83.33	18.18	-	-	-	-	-
15-30	20.84	40.91	12.50	18.18	45.84	18.18	16.66	22.73	4.16	-
30-45	61.54	90.00	7.69	10.00	30.77	-	-	-	-	-
45-60	80.00	100.00	-	-	20.00	-	-	-	-	-
>60	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Table – 14: Households of Munda Sub-groups enjoying Education Facilities

Households receiving Book Grants (%)	Households with Book Grants (Day Scholar)	Households with Day Scholar	Households receiving No Education Facility
20.00	10.00	5.00	65.00

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Note: Figures in %

Table – 15: Households of Munda Sub-groups enjoying Basic Services

Electricity	No Electricity	Water Supply
65.00	35.00	Nil

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Note: Figures in %

Table – 16: Households of Munda Sub-groups receiving Loan under ITDP and others

Animal Husbandry Loan	Agricultural Loan	Housing Loan	No Loan
20.00	5.00	5.00	70.00

Source: Sample Survey, 2010

Note: Figures in %

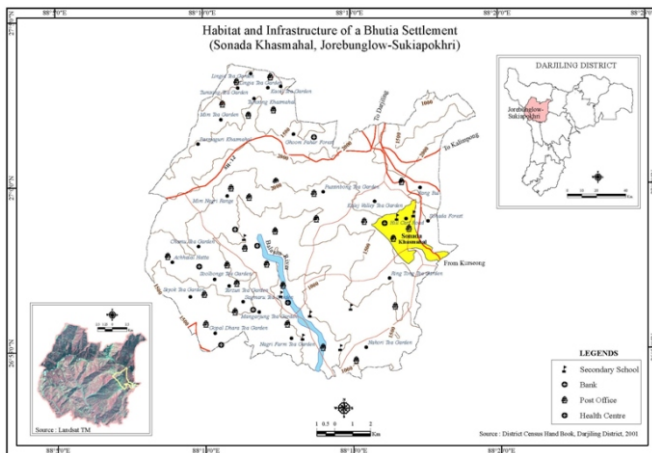


Fig. 1: Sonada Khasmahal, Jorebunglow - Sukhiapokhri

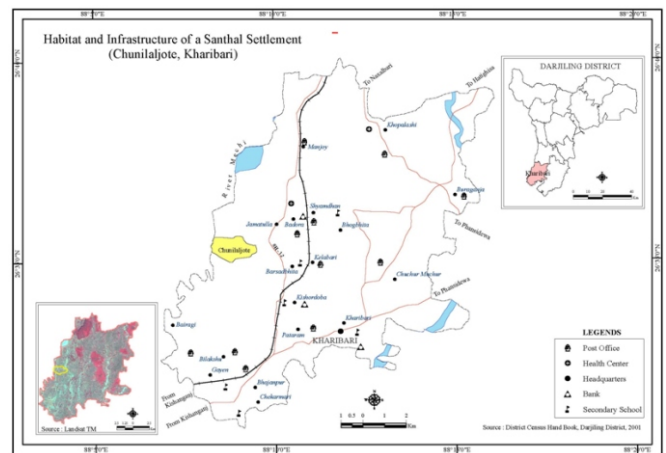


Fig. 2: Chunilaljote, Kharibari

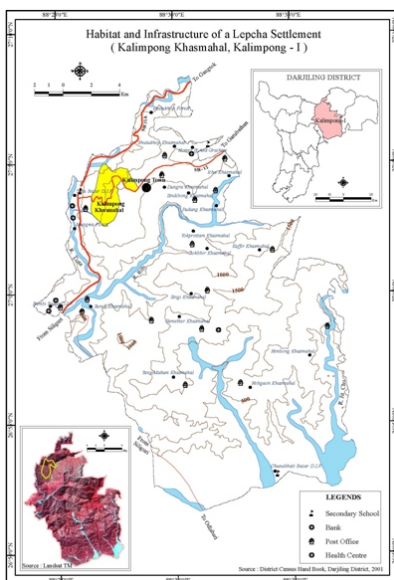


Fig. 3: Kalimpong Khasmahal, Kalimpong -I

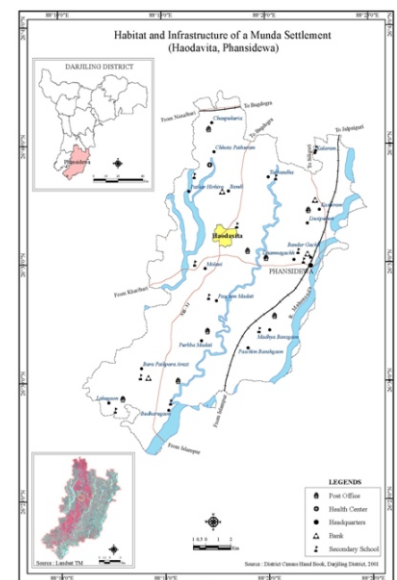


Fig. 4: Haodavita, Phansidewa

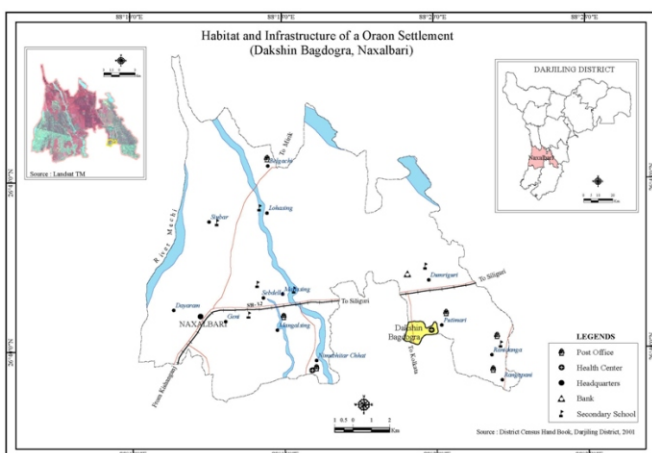


Fig. 5: Dakshin Bagdogra, Naxalbari



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