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Preface

Tribal Development in India : A Comparative Study between Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Districts 1992-2002 is considered to be of some special importance, because the tribal people of Jalpaiguri constitutes more than 6,41,688 out of 34,01,173 total population which is the highest percentage in the state. On the other hand, Cooch Behar is an another district of North Bengal which is Scheduled Caste dominated district and the percentage is 49.9, but tribal people of this district is very low in rank which is 14,926 only.

There is a considerable dearth of comprehensive study of tribal development in India in general and comparative study of tribal development programmes organised for tribes and brought out publications glorifying its own role. The Government of India and State government, through a number of Legislation and Policies has reiterated its commitment of the tribal development. A good number of schemes and programmes have been launched from time to time. In spite of all these efforts, tribal areas have still remained relatively backward. The present thesis attempts to examine the possible effects of development programmes of the tribal people in both the districts.

The thesis paper has been divided into nine chapters. The first chapter is headlines as 'Introduction' which have highlighted the formation, history and geographical areas. This chapter also reflects various problems and theoretical framework.

The second chapter is 'Methodology' which is disclosed that has been followed to complete the study. Third chapter is 'Review of Literature', in which attempt has been made to survey the prominent literature available in the purview of the study.

Fourth chapter reveals 'an enquiry of Tribal Development in the district of Jalpaiguri. The chapter also attempts to discuss Infrastructure Development Scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribe people from 1992 to 2002 by the Central Government and State Government. The chapter consists of different welfare programmes which mainly looked after the Scheduled Tribes.

The fifth chapter entitled as 'an enquiry of Tribal Development in the district of Cooch Behar. The chapter has tried to represent the Infrastructure Development Schemes and community benefits.

Chapter sixth's headlines as 'A Comparative Study of the Tribal Development in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. The present chapter attempts to examine the possible effects of tribal development programmes for tribes in both the districts, like population, education, health, agriculture, economic aspects, economic status etc. Chapter seven is on the major 'Findings of the study and chapter nine is 'conclusion'.

However, as a researcher, I had to face several problems during the interview stage with the tribals. Attempt has been made to plug all loopholes Even then if there are any shortcomings the responsibility is mine.

North Bengal University
Date : 08/9/2007

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Chapter - 1

Introduction : The Problem and Theoretical Framework

Tribal Development in India : A Comparative study of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar District : 1992-2002

CHAPTER - I

1. Introduction : The problem and theoretical framework.

The tribal groups are presumed to form the oldest ethnological sector of National population. The term 'tribes' derives its origin from the Roman word "tribus" meaning three divisions. Firstly, the term tribe commonly signifies a group of people speaking a common language, observing uniform rules of social organisation and working together for common purpose. Secondly, the typical characteristics of a tribe include a common name, a contiguous territory, a relatively uniform culture or way of life and tradition of common descent and thirdly, a tribe is generally used to denote a group of primitive or barbarous classes under a recognised chief.¹

The Anthropological term 'tribe' has a variety of meanings. In general, it was applied to people who were considered primitive, living in backward areas, and did not know the use of writing. Sometimes it was considered synonymous with the term race, which in scientific uses, has an entirely different meaning. According to Huntingford G.W.B. that the 'tribes' as a group united by a common name in which the members take pride by a common language, by a common territory, and by a feeling that all who do not share this name are outside. Western writer Ghury G.S. regards that 'tribes' as an ethnic group. Geographically isolated or semi-isolated, identified with one particular territory and having distinct social, economic and cultural traditions and particular.²

According to Notes and queries in Anthropology (1960) : A tribe may be defined as a politically or socially coherent and autonomous group occupying or claiming a particular territory.³

According to International Encyclopaedia of the social science, the word 'tribe' is taken to denote a primary aggregate of people living in a primitive or barbarous condition under a headman or chief. The unnecessary moralistic overtones that this usage implies can be provided or minimised by the use of the expression 'tribal society' which is to be preferred to such synonyms as 'primitive society' or preliterate society. At the same time, the word 'tribe' need not be discarded. Indeed it has become a technical term denoting a territorially defined political unit, a usage that recalls the original use of the word for the political division or patrician orders of Roman state.⁴

In Indian context most accepted definition has been offered by Majumder, D.N. According to Majumder, a tribe is a social group with territorial affiliation, endogamous, with no specialisation of function, ruled by tribal officers, hereditary or otherwise, united in language or dialect, recognising social distance with other tribes or castes, without any social obloquy attaching to them, as it does in the caste structure following tribal traditions beliefs and customs, illiberal of naturalization of ideas from clean sources above all conscious of homogeneity of ethnic and Territorial integration.⁵

Another important definition is offered by Naik T.B. that is :

1. A tribe to be a 'tribe' should have the least functional independence within the community;
2. Tribe should be economically backward which means that is the full impact of monetary economy should not be understood by its members. Primitive means of exploiting natural resources should be

used. The tribes economy should be at an under-developed stage and it should have multifarious economic pursuit;

3. There should be a comparative geographic isolation of its people from others;
4. Culturally, member of a tribe should have a common, dialect, which may be an influential institution;
5. A tribe should be politically organised and its community panchayat should be an influential institution;
6. The tribes members should have the least desire to change, they should have a sort of psychological conservatism making them stick to their old customs, and
7. A tribe generally has customary laws and systems of dispensing justice.

Sir Harbert Risley point out that, Tribe may be defined as a collection of families or groups of families, bearing a common name which as a rule does not denote any specific occupation, generally claiming common descent from a mythical or historical ancestor and occasionally from an animal, but in some parts of the country held together rather by the obligation of kinship; usually speaking the same language and occupying, professing, or claiming occupy a definite tract of country.⁶

Tribal communities also identify themselves by various Markers. Professor N. K. Bose point out those tribal societies divides into hunters and gatherers, animal herders, shifting cultivators and settled agriculturists. Similarly, other divisions can be made on ecological, social, linguistic or religious basis. However, in spite of the fact that tribes in India represented an assortment of communities, different in size, mode of livelihood and social organisation, certain features characterised almost all tribal societies. All the tribes have been generally homogeneous, undifferentiated and unstratified societies compared to the mainstream zones. The tribes have also had a relatively low level of technological and material base. But the Anthropologist would seek to classify on the basis

of: mode of production, extent of distance from mainstream civilisation, geographical spread, language, ethnic roots, religion, kinship network and occupational structure. The relationship between the tribes and the mainstream has taken mainly three forms: isolation, interpretation and absorption. The tribes located at the periphery and not surrounded by a non-tribal presence in any proximity, remained untouched by any kind of interaction with mainland. Their relationship with others was marked by an almost complete isolation. Various other tribes survived their basic feature but incorporated some of the social practices of the mainstream cultures as a result of long period of interaction. Similarly, it has been found that many tribes of Rajasthan and Gujrat have no separate language of their own, but speak the language of the region where they are located. These tribes obviously lost their languages and adopted the language of the region as a result of interaction with the main stream. But the adoption of new language did not lead to the loss of their tribal identity. Likewise, adhering rigidly to endogamy has been feature of almost all Indian tribes, though it is not a universal characteristics of tribes elsewhere. Endogamy is a trait which Indian Tribes share with the Indian non-tribal mainland, though it will be difficult to argue that this common trait has removed their difference.⁷

Yet another model of interaction has produced the absorption for the fusion of the tribal identity into the dominant religion. This happened the tribes affected by this form of interaction are the ones in the interior hill and forests where the influence of civilisations other than Hinduism was absent. The Bhel, Munda, Santhal, Juang and various other tribes fall into this category. It is important to note that these absorptions did not completely efface the tribal identity but altered and redefined it significantly. The formation of tribal identity has acquired a new impetus in modern times, specially after 1950 when the Indian constitution was adopted. It included a list of the scheduled tribes which was revised in

1976. With the official acknowledgement, the tribal identity has acquired a definiteness and a cohesion which it did not possess earlier. Also the dividing line between certain tribes and caste groups which was quite blurred in past has now become sharp and clear. More over the constitutional initiatives, the legal order and the political incentives (reservation in job, etc) have also helped in the revolution of all Indian tribal identity of various tribal groups geographically distant from one another.⁸

Tribal communities also identify themselves by various Markers. Each tribal community in general has one identification marker. North-East India stands out in the respect, compared to other areas. A Flag is the identification marker of Khasi Khyneixian of Meghalaya; Nagakabui of Nagaland, and Dalva communities of Orissa. Central India uses tatfoeing more frequently as a mark. Tatfoeing of males is reported among Nara, Gonda, Naga, Bhil-Bhilala, Oraon, Pasinara, Lavara follow practice of tatfoeing females. North-Eastern India has a large number of communities with female dress as the identification marker.

The tribal groups are presumed to form the oldest ethnological sector of the National population. Tribal population of India is spread all over the country. From the official source, the Madhya Pradesh registers the largest number of tribes (73), Arunachal Pradesh (62), Orissa (56), Maharashtra (52), West-Bengal (38), Andhra Pradesh (43). The vast variety and number of Indian tribes and tribal Plateau region are considered to be of the Kotarian stock.⁹

In India, there are almost a continuous belt of high tribal concentration in Northern and North Eastern India. It covers Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram, Eastern Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tarai areas of Uttar Pradesh and the Mountainous west Bengal. Another tribal concentration is Central India. It

covers West Bengal, Southern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra, Santhal Parganas, Hyderabad and Gujrat and another tribal concentrated area is South Western India. It covers Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu groups have always been a matter of great social and literary discourse for the past several decades.¹⁰

In India the tribes belong to three stocks; the Negritors, the Mongoloids and the Mediterranean. The Negritor believed to be the earliest inhabitants of the Indian peninsula who were unable to defend themselves and were gradually forced to recede before the invading hordes of Indo-Aryans, Mongoloides coming from the North-West and North-East. These tribes took shelter in the mountains and thick forest where a considerable number of them are still found and have been estimated to be about fifteen million. The Mongoloid race is represented by the tribal people of Sub-Himalayan region. They may be divided into two categories, namely - the Palaco Mongoloids and the Tibeto-Mongoloids. The Palaco Mongoloids are represented by the tribes living in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Manipur. The Tibeto-Mongoloids are represented by the tribals living in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. They have typical eyes and facial features, they speak Mon-Khmer and Tibeto-Burmese dialects. The Mediterranean people form the bulk of the tribal population and are generally known as the Dravidians. Dravidian is, however, the name of the language group spoken by these people and has no ethnic significance. The tribes believed to be belonging to Dravidian race are found in the Chhotanagpur Plateau, Rajmahal hill region, Aravalli ranges. The Mundas, Santhal, Oraons and other tribes inhabiting Chhotanagpur.¹¹

In Northern and North Eastern India there are numerically the strongest tribe is Mizo, Koch, Bodo, Khasi, Garo, Dimasa Kachari, Naga, Tharu, Bhotia, Kabui, Gangte, Zerao, Pawis, Lakher, Kinner etc. In central India most of tribes belong in this area that is, Bhumij, Gond, Ho, Oraon, Munda, Santhal, Bhil, Chero, Parchaiya, Asur, Anal, Chiru and Konkanas,

Koitors, Lodhia etc. In South Western India numerically tribe is Chenchus, Irulas, Kadars, Ketas, Kurumbas, Jedas, Lambadi, etc. In this context, also discuss the major features that are the basic feature has been follow :¹²

Koch:

Koch, Koch-Mandia, Rajbansi, Paliya, Desi, a large Dravidian tribe of North Bengal. Colonel Dalton, describes the Koch of that country as having flat square faces, eyes black and oblique, hair black and straight, in some curling; nose flat and short; cheek bones prominent; beard and whiskers rather deficient; colour of skin in most instances black. Kochs trace their origin to Rasan Mukprak Tarl. From here by migrated to Hajo. Hence they followed the course of Sonapur, Kersumbala and Garo Hills.

Bodo:

A Sub-tribe of the Kochh tribe in Northern and Eastern Bengal. It is the largest and major plain tribe of Assam. It believed that they were actually the ruling-sovereigns of India along with Dravidians during Pre-Aryan era and subsequently pushed to the North-Eastern region by the Aryans- get frequent references of these people in all ancient Hindu scriptures either as "Kiratas, Danavas or Asuras.

Khasi:

The Hill Tribe Khasi lived in Khasi and Jaintia hills. They belong to Mon-Khmer group of languages of Austro-Asiatic linguistic group. The most interesting feature of their dialect is that they retained their Linguistic Purity and it has no influence of neighbouring dialects. Prior to the British domination they ruled over the powerful Jaintia Kingdom.

Garos:

The homeland of the Garos is the Garo hills district of Meghalaya. The belief that before setting in the present habitat they settled in the Brahmaputra Valley. They speak language of the Bodo group of the Tibeto-Burma family. They are divided into Nine sub Tribes out of which Megam Sub-tribe is totally different from the rest.

Mizo:

The Mizos inhabit of Mizoram. They belong to Mongoloid group. They speak a dialect of Tibeto-Burman origin. Linguistically they are close to Kuki-chin group of Tribes. The Mizos are fold of five tribes : Lushei, Ratte, Hmar, Paitec, Pausi.

Bhutia:

The tribal territories of Munsiairy and Dharchula tehsils of Pithoragarh district are known as 'Bhutia'. Thereafter the famous Trans-Himalayan traders-- the Bhutias. Bhotia are divided into two sub-group: (1) Migrated from Tibet and Tibetan dialect that is Bhutias of, Byans, Chaundans and Darma Valleys in the upper part of Dhauli and Kali rivers. (11) Bhutias of Sohar Valley who speak Pahari dialect. They belong to Mongoloid group. Generally they are bilingual some times they are trilingual as well. They were good traders engaged in trading activiteson Indo-Tibetan border.

In India there are almost a continuous bet of high tribal concentration in Central India. In this area there are inhabitants of major tribes that is - Oraon, Santhal, Bhumij, Mahali, Kurmi, Lodhas, Maheli, Mech, Munda, Rabha, Chero. Their basic feature is :

Oraon:

Oraon/Uraon, a Dravidian cultivating tribe of Chotanagpur, classed on linguistic ground as Dravidian, and to be closely akin to Males of Rajmahal Hill. Physical characteristics of Oraon is the darks brown, approaching to

black to black; the hair being jet black, coarse, and rather inclined to be frizzy. Jaws and teeth, thick lips, low narrow foreheads, broad flat noses, are the features, which strike a careful observer as characteristic of the tribe. The dress of the Oraon consists of a long narrow strip of cloth carefully adjusted as a middle garment. The well-defined group are found among the Dravidian Oraons.¹³

Oraon	
Name of Sept.	Totem
Tirki	Young mice
Ekka	Tortoise
Kispofta	Pig's ontrails
Lakra	Hyena
Bagh	Tiger
Karjrar	Oil from kajrar tree
Gede	Duck
Khoepa	Wild dog
Minji	Ear
Chirra	Squirrel
Ergo	Rat

The religion of the Oraons is of a composite order the Oraons and all the cognates have always some visible object of worship. Through it may be but a stone or a wooden post, or a lump of earth. There are few Oraon who have embraced Christianity.

Santhal :

A large Dravidian tribe, classed on linguistic grounds as Kolarian, which is found in West Bengal, Orissa, Bhagalpur and Santhal Pargna. In point of

physical characteristics the Santal may be complexion varies from very dark brown to a peculiar, almost charcoal like black, the proportions of the nose approach those of the Negro. The inter structure of the Santhal tribe is Singularly complete and elaborate. The well-defined groups are found among the Dravidian Santhal.¹⁴

Santhal	
Name of Sept.	Totem
Munda	Nilgiri
Hansda	Wild goose
Marndi	A kind of grass
Besra	Hawk
Hemrom	Better palm
Saren	The constellation pleindes
Sankh	Conch shell
Sankh	Conch Shell
Gua	Areca nut
Kara	Buffalo

The communal Organization of the Santhals is Singularly complete the popular gods of the tribe at the present day. Marang Buru, Mor, Ko, Jair Era, Gosain Era, Pargana, Manjhi however each family also has two special gods of its own - the Orak Bonga or household god and Abge-Bonga or secret God. The names of the Orak-Bongas are Baspanar, Deswali, Sas, Goraya, Barpahar, Sarchawdi, Thuntatura. The Abge-Bongas are the following - Dharasanda, Ketkam Kodra, Champa-denagarh, Garhsinka, Lilachandi, Dhanghara, Kudpachandi, Bahara, Duarseri, Kerdraj, Gosain Era, Achali, Deswali.¹⁵

Bhumij :

A non-Aryan tribe of Manbhum, Singbhum and West Bengal mainly on linguistic ground as Kolarian. In 1850 Hodson published a short vocabulary. Prepared by captain Haugton, then in political charge of Singbhum, but most of the words in this appear to be merely Ho. The most recent observer Herr Nottrott, of Gossner's Mission, say that the Bhumij resemble the Mundas most closely in speech and manners but gives no specimens of their language and does not say whether it differs sufficiently from Mundari to be regarded as a separate dialect. The internal structure of the Bhumij is:

Bhumij	
Name of Sept.	Totem
Salrisi	Salfish
Hansda	Wild goose
Lengh	Mushroom
Sandilya	A bird
Hemrom	Betel palm
Tumarung	Pumpkin
Nag	Snake

A step higher in the social scale, according to Hindu estimation the Bhumij of West Bengal and Orissa mark an early stage in the course of development by which a non-Aryan tribe transforms itself into a full blown caste, claiming a definite rank in the Brahmanical system with the exception of a few resident of outlying village bordering on the Munda country of Chotanagpur proper, the Bhumij have lost their original language Mundari and now speak only Bengali.¹⁶

Mahali :

A Dravidian cast of labourers, Palanquin bearers and workers in bamboo found in Chotanagpur and West Bengal. Mahali are divided into five sub-castes like Bansphor Mahali – who makes baskets and all kinds of bamboo work, Patar Mahali – who makes basket and cultivation, Sulunkhi Mahali – who are cultivators and labourers, Tanti-Mahali who carry Palanquins and Mahali Munda. Mahalis marry their daughters both as infant and as adults. Mahalis affected indeed to worship all the Hindu goods, but they have not yet risen to the distinction of employing Brahmans, and their working duties seem to be Barpahari and Manasa. They believed that their original occupation is basket making and bamboo work generally. But now a days the impact of industrialisation and globalisation Mahali lost their original occupation.¹⁷

Munda :

A large Dravidian tribe of Chotanagpur chassed on linguistic grounds as Kolarian and closely akin to the HOS and Santhals and probably also to the Kandhs. They are spread over Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa. The Mundas are divided into thirteen sub-tribes such as Kharia-Munda, Mahali-Munda, Oraon-Munda, Bhuinhar-Munda, Manki-Munda, Khangar-Munda, Karanga-Munda, Kol-Munda, Konkpat-Munda, Munda-Manjhi, Nagbansi-Munda, Sad-Munda and Savar- Munda. They speak Mundari language and also speak the languages of the region like Bengali, Oriya, Hindi and Sadri.¹⁸

Mal Paharia :

A Dravidian tribe inhabiting the Ramgarh Hill in the Santal Pargana. They are spread over West Bengal and Orissa. The Mal Paharias are divided into two sub-tribes. Mal Paharia proper and Komar Bhag. They believed that jhum tillage and hunting to be their original occupation and a large

proportion of the tribe still adhere to these primitive modes of livelihood.¹⁹

Chero :

A non-Aryan cultivating tribe of Behar and Chotanagpur. Chero are spread in West Bengal. The Chero are divided into two sub-castes that is Bara-hazar and Tera-hazar or Birbandhi. The religion of the Cheros is still recognised in a state of transition and they observe a sort of dual worship. They believed that their original occupation is Agriculture and petty trade, working on roads in each mines. They have never forgotten that they were once a great people and that their descent was an honourable one.²⁰

Mech :

A Mongoloid cultivating and labour tribe of Goalpara district of Assam and the Himalayan Terai. In North Bengal the Mech are divided into two sub-tribes – Agnia-Mech and Jati-Mech. Judged by the Hindu standard, the social status of the Mech is extremely low. They eat pork, fowls, all kinds of fish, lizard and the impu silk worm. However seems to be that there is a considerable strain of Nepalese blood among the Mech, and other facts may be mentioned which go to confirm this view. Husbandry by the jhum method is regarded by the Mech as their original occupation but of late years many have taken to settled cultivation as raiyats of jots in the Terai. The rearing of the impu silk worms, which spin to silk used in the chequered cloths worn by the Mech, was at one time a regular industry but has fallen off notably within the last generation.²¹

Rabha :

A Mongoloid groups belong in West Bengal mainly Duars and Tarai Area. The most important character of the Rabha is brachycephalic head, a broad face, a short, wide nose, very low in the bridge, and extreme cases

almost bridgeless, high and projecting cheekbones, and eyelids peculiarly formed.

So as to give the impression that the eyes are obliquely set in the head. According to Dr. Buchanan Hamilton Rava migrate to this stat from Assam.²²

Kheria or Kharia :

A Dravidians cultivating tribe of Chotanagpur classed on linguistic grounds as Kotarlan. The Kheria divided into four sub-tribes : Dhilki-Kharia, Dub-Kharia, Erenga-Kharia and Munda-Kharia. The religion of Kharia as the nominal head of their system we find Bārpahar. The working duties of Kharia Pantheism are the Dorbo Dubo, Nasan Dubo, Giring Dubo, Jalo Dubo, Pat Dubo, Dong Darha, Mahadan, Gumi, Agin Darha, Kara Sarsa. The occupation of Kharia or Kheria are fair cultivators. In their persons the Kharias are very dirty seldom, if ever washing themselves. Their feature are decidedly of a low character. Not unlike the Bhumij, but there seemed to be an absence of any strongly-marked type in their faces or build, such as enables one to know a Santal and even a Kurmi, at a glance.

Kharwar :

A Dravidian cultivating and landholding tribes of Chotanagpur and Southern Bihar speaking of the Kharwars of Shababad. The social position of the tribe also varies greatly. Chero and Kharwar are intermarriages have taken place. The Kharwar are divided into seven sub tribes that is in Palamua – Patbandha, Daulbandh, Kairi, and in Southern Lohardaga – Deswari – Kharwar. Bhogta, Raut, Manjhia. In West Bengal Deswari Kharwar. Bhogta, Rout, Manjhia are inhabitants. In matters of inheritance Kharwars follows tribal customs of their own. The main body of the tribe are particularly belong to the Landholding class.

Lepcha :

A poor agricultural labours of Nepal are obliged to conform the Hindu laws of that state. In matter of inheritance and succession the Lepchas follow a tribal custom of their own. Most of Lepchas at the present day profess to be Buddhists. In the belief of the average Lepcha, mountain and forest, rock and stream represent ill defined but formidable power who threaten mankind with a variety of physical ills and require to be constantly appeased through the agency of Bijuas or exorcists.

Gond :

A non-Aryan tribe, classed on linguistic grounds as Dravidian, properly belonging to the central provinces. The Gonds of Bengal are divided into four sub tribes – Gond, Raj-Gond, Dhokar Gond and Doroa-Gond. The Bengal members of the tribe affect to be orthodox Hindus and worship the standard gods with the assistance of degraded class of Brahmans. Social Gonds are the Hinduised or semi Hinduised to be the least interesting of the great families of the aborigines of India. The physical characters of Gonds are short crisp curly hair. They are larger and heavier in build than the Oraons and Kols and with none of the graceful physical to be found in both these tribes.²³

Kora :

Racially they belong to Australoid group. They are distributed in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa They migrated to West Bengal from Chotanagpur region of South Bihar. Though their language is derived from Mundari, it differs in different regions. Kora are divided into four sub castes that is Dhalo, Malo, Sikharia and Badamia. The social position of Koras is very low and they are usually classed with Bagdis, Bauris, Bunas and the other dwellers on the confines of Hinduism. Koras believe that tank digging, road making and earthwork generally to be their character istic profession.

Magh :

The popular designation of a group of Indo-Chinese tribes who describe themselves by the various titles of Maramagri, Bhuiya Magh, Barua Magh, Rajbansi Magh, Marma or Myam-ma, Roang Magh, Thongtha or Jumi Magh. At the present day the Magh includes three endogamous group the Thongtha, Thoughcha or Jumi a Magh, the Marma, Myamma, Rong or Rakhaing Magh and the Maramagri. All Maghas are Buddhists of Southern School, are regard the Northern Buddhists of Tibet as wholly unorthodox. The Maghs are believed that cultivation and labour generally to be their characteristic profession.

Another a continuous bet of high tribal concentration in South-Western tribes are. In this are most of the tribes are-Chenchu, Lambadi, Koraga, Kurubas etc.

Cheuchu :

Cheuchu are mostly found in the district of Kurnool, Mahboobnagar and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh. Their main concentrations is in the Nallmalai forest located mostly in Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. There is a reference to Chanchus in Mamsmriti. It means a person who lives under a tree. They are divided into four branches Koya Chenchu, Konda Chenchu, Chenchu Dasaris and Ura Chenchu. Earlier Ura Chenchu, Chenchu Dasaris and Ura Chenchu. Earlier Ura Chenchu were known as Konda Chenchus. They are further sub-divided into as many as 26 gotras.

Lambadi :

Lambadi inhabitants of Talingana region. They also found in Bihar, West-Bengal Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Mysore, and Orissa where they are called Banjara. The Lambadies of Mahboobnagar and Khammam call themselves Banjaras and they believe that Banjara, Lambada and Sugali are one the same rather they are synonymous, whereas many Lambodis of Chittor,

Anantapur and Kurnool districts are not aware of the name of Banjara and the existence of their counterparts in other parts of India.

Ptolemy, in his list of Indian castes, has made a mention of a caste Lambad tai which is considered to be same as Lambadi, Ferishta, a 16th century chronicler, also records Lambadis of Deccan. It is a general belief that Banjaras came to South or Deccan along with the Mughals. They are divided into four main branches; Mathuria Banjaras, Lambana Banjaras, Charan Banjaras, and Chori Banjaras. They are further sub-divided into three exogamous groups : Rathods, Pamhar and Chawhan. They speak Lambani or Lambadi language. In Telingana they call it Banjari. Different dialects of Lambanis are said to have been derived from Western Rajasthani group of languages. The Banjari dialect of Southern Indian is however, mixed with the surrounding Dravidian language. The most important subsidiary language spoken by them is Telugu.

Koraga :

Koraga tribe is found in Malabar area of Kerala state and throughout Tamilnadu except Kanyakumari and Shenocotta Taluk of Tirunelveli district. The Koragas are regarded as one of the most backward communities of South India until recently they led the life of agrestic slaves bought and sold with land. It seems that earlier they were rulers but were later reduced to the status of a slaves on being subdued by other communities is South Kanara. They are sub-divided into a number of sub tribes : Sappu Koraga wearing grass skirts, Kuntu Koraga – use kapalas, Tippi Koraga-wear ornaments of bones, Vanti Koraga were large circular earrings in their dilated ear-lobe, Kapputus-Koraga descendants of the army of Habashika, Bangaranna-Koraga – it is looked upon as a superior sub-tribe to others, Kumaranna Koraga, Munglanna Koraga. They are further sub-divided into 17 exogamous clans known as bali.



Kurubas :

In the early Sanskrit texts the Kurumbas or Kupubas, variously known as Pallavas, Kusumas, Kumanas and the Kupathas, have been described as the people of the Southern region. They were once a very powerful tribe in South India and occupied the territory, which comprised the modern district of Madras, Chingleput, North and South Arcot, Salem and South eastern portion of Mysore with Kanchi as capital. But after their downfall in about eight century A.D., they dispersed in many direction. Many of them fled to the hills of Malabar, Nilgiri Coorg, Liyanad and Mysore. In the Madras presidency, Mysore and in the Nilgiri Plateau there is a community of people under the name of Khumbaser Kurubas. One of their branches known as Kadu Kurumba, lives in the forests of Nilgiri Plateau and speak a Tamil dialect. Another branch of Kurumbas known as Uru-Kurumbas lives in the plains. They speak Canarese. Kadu Kurumbas are more akin to the Australoid group and their characteristic traits are mostly found among the wild and their characteristic traits are mostly found among the wild and forest tribes of the southern region. It seems that the modern Kadu Kurumbas are the descendants of the ancient Kurmbas.

Scattered Tribes :

Andamanese : The Great Andamanese were in reality ten tribes – the Cari, Kora, Jeru, Bo, Kade, Kol, Juwai, Pucikwar or Bojigyab, Bea and Balawa. Each has its distinct dialect. Out of these ten tribes 6 have become extinct now. The four existing tribes are also facing threat of extinction. These tribes can be broadly divided into two groups that are the Northern and Southern. The Northern group includes tribes like Aka-Chariar, Aka-Kora, Aka-Tobo and Aka-Yere. The Southern groups known as Aka Bajigugiji included Aka Juwai, Aka Kol, Aka Bojigyab and Bea tribes.

Tribes of Lakshadweep :

Tribes of Lakshadweep were known as Tarwadi and claimed their descent from the Namboodari and Nair communities of Indian subcontinent. Around A.D. 663 the entire population was said to be converted to Islam by Hazrat Wbaidullah. Presently, the Koya are distributed all over the island except Minicoy. The language spoken by them is Laccadive, i.e. Dweep Bhasha. The script used is Arabic.

Malmi:

The Malani caste from the Mukk evolved from the Mukkuvans, the fisher-caste of Malabar, but Mukkavans rank below Teyyars on the main land whilst Malmis rank above Melacheris in the Laccadives. They, as a rule, practise navigation and astrology. They are sub-divided into two sub groups: one is Odam-captains, and other in ordinary boatman. They converse in Dweep Bhasha and use Arabic script.

Raveri :

Thiyar of Malayalam who are settled in Minicoy came to be known as Raveri. Major migration of this tribe happened around A.D. 1000. The people were the Thiyar from Kerala, Buddhist from Sri Lanka and Muslim from Maldives. They speak Raveri language of Divebi group and use Thana script.

Society and Economy :

In the earlier I have discuss the Tribal identity and geographical spread of Tribes in India. In this section I will discuss tribal society and economy. From the beginning a point mention that it is very difficult to find a uniform social and economic structure for the large number of tribes spread all over the India. Each tribes has it own distinct social structure,

institutions, customs and religion. I would like to focus on some common features of tribal social structure and religious practices.²⁴

From the previous discussion it is point out that Tribes though, posses certain common characteristics which cut across the geographical region, yet there are some strong local variations. The factors which form the matrix of the social life are: i) Geographical environment. ii) Human resources. iii) Techniques of Production and economy, and iv) Kinship network.

These factors constitute the parameters for organised social life, based on these factors now examine the social set up of the Indian tribes.

Social Organisation of Himalayan Tribes (North Eastern & Central):²⁵

In North Eastern Himalayan region there are the Garos, Khasis, Jaintias, Hajong, Lakber, Kuki, Rabha etc tribes inhabiting for a long period. The society of the North-Himalayan region is 'michong' means 'Motherland'. In some ways it is different from a family. All member of a 'michang' claim descent from common ancestors. Michang is affiliated with a larger group known as Chatchi. Another social unit is the 'mahari', which is the effective unit within the clan-lineage tie. Among the Garos divided into exogamous clans and further to exogamous matrilineal families. Assam tribes also have a somewhat similar pattern. The Lutunges are divided into a number of exogamous clans, which are grouped into a number of clan-mahaxi. The Dimasa Kacharis of Assam have different clans for different sexes. In Assam there are in all 40 male and 40 female clans. They follow the system of double descent. The male child follows the clanship of father and the female child acquires the name of her mother's clan. Among the Naga Tribes clan is a continuation of the family unit on the paternal side. Several families united on paternal basis, forma clan 'Sango' clans belonging to the same tribe may be spread over several villages. A village is divided into a number of 'Sangs'. The boundary of the clan 'Sang' is fixes

and in the old days there were even walls separating them. The head of the clan is generally the head of the original family whose Sons and Paternal cousins constitute the clan. The head of the clan, which settled first in a village automatically, becomes the first head of the village.²⁶

In central Himalayan Tribes, there are the primary unit among the 'Tharus' is family. The number of families constitutes a Kuri clan. The clans are grouped together into the groups to create higher and lower 'meity' which finally form the whole group.

Social organisation of Central Indian Tribes:

The central Indian Tribes present a notable common Pattern with a few radically different types. In Bihar and West Bengal, Santhal are divided into 12 clans called Paris. Each part is divided into sub-clans or sub-groups. The Mundas, Oraons and Hos of chotanagpur have more or less the same pattern. They are divided into exogamous clans. For example, Mundas and Hos are sub-divided into 'Kilis' and Oraons into 'Gota'. In Bihar and West Bengal Bhumij is the most popular tribe. The Bhumij are divided into seven territorial division. Each of these divisions is regarded as a sub-tribe. In Prissa Khonds are divided into three Territorial division. Each of these divisions is regarded as a sub-tribes.²⁷

c) Western and South Indian Tribal Social Organisation:

In Western India, the major tribes are Bhil, Gond, Kokna, Dhondia and so on. The Bhils occupy a large area in central as well as Western India. Their social system may be described a polysegmentary with a number of successive narrow segments dividing the entire community into several Kindred groups. The basic principle of alignment is patrilineal descent. In South India the popular social units are clan and family. The clans are mostly named after the settlement or the territory and it is an exogamous group for all.

Religion of Tribals.

With their cultural and ecological condition, Tribes are present a colourful panorama of religion faiths. Religion of tribes was termed as various animism. Animism carries with it a belief in benevolent as well as malevolent spirit which are supposed to influence the destiny of man. Some tribal communities follow by the belief that the unseen world of God. Some of tribes belief the ancestral spirits is responsive only to the shamans. Some of tribes have now attempted to institutionalise their religion. The Munda and Santhal tribes also revived and institutionalised their religion which related to sacred grave called Sarwa or Jahera. It has become the symbol of solidarity of the tribes who were not converted to Christianity.²⁸

Although most tribal communities have their own God and Goddesses and their own legends and folk heroes, over the ages Hinduism and Buddhism have become important influences on tribal religion. The tribal belts of South Eastern Himalayas such as Sikkim, Meghalaya, and even Western Himalayas such as Spiti, Kinnaur, Ladakh are predominantly Buddhist area. Most of the tribes in India believed in the conversion of the deceased into a potential spiritual force. It is believed that after the death of a person the soul continues to remain in contact with the relatives of the deceased. Ancestral worship among many tribes seems to be the logical result of such beliefs. It is also believed by many tribes that certain objects are possessed by some spiritual powers and thus a sort of fetishism appears to be the guiding principle among such tribes. Worship of such objects contains an element of magic, which is further extended to the belief, and practices of religio-magical nature. There are a number of rituals which are performed at the time of marriage, festivals, onset of seasons and at sowing and harvesting times. The rituals are generally performed by the priests of tribes.²⁹

Another important tribes are Bhutias are a complex amalgam of Tibetan-Buddhism and Hinduism in their religious practices. Tharus are originally Hindu. They followed religion and customs of Hindus. They worship Mahadeva and Ma-Bhabani, and at time Brahma is worshipped toward off sickness. There is a strong belief among tharus in invisible power, which helps in controlling an epidemic, making rain, curing an ill person. They also practice Sorcery and witchcraft.

Another tribe is Oraon. Their pantheon consists of the supreme Sun God, Mother-Earth, presiding deities, nature spoils, ancestral sprits and village tutelary saints. Supernatural rites are directed towards happiness and security in the world, natural resources, crops and avoidance of sickness. They believed in reincarnation and transmigration of souls into various from of life : trees, birds, animals, etc. The panthom of Kharia consist of the supreme the Darhis, Nasan dudo, the God of destruction, the Sun, the Moon, Pat Dubo, Donga Darba etc. Kharia believed in their way of life is to move by the God. The panthom of Nagasia consists of the supreme God Sun, white Cocks, and sacrifice goals to Sikariadeota. But their chief God is said to be the tiger. In Jashpur they swear by the tiger, but do not worship him, and their chief god is Moihidhunina.³⁰

The popular designation of a group of Indo-Chinese tribes is Magh. Their pantheon consists of the Buddha. The wilder sections of the Thongchas, however, retain same vestiges of an earlier animistic faith, which bids them sacrifice cattle, goats, and swine, and make offerings of rice, fruits, and flowers to the spirits of hill and river. Among the Maramagris, the tendency is to follow after modern Hinduism, particularly in its Tantric development, and to add the gross worship of Siva and Durga. The Cheros pantheon consists of duel worship. For the Hindu Gods they employ Kanauja, Baghaut, Chenri, Darha, Dharti, Duknahi etc, and another is Duar Pahar, Purgahaili, Daknai etc.³¹

Another important tribe is Garo. They believe in a number of sprits, which act and behave like human being but have no shape. Their sprits fall into two categories. One is; spirit embodying natural forces: spirit of thunderbolt/power (Goera); spirit of wealth Susime etc and other is spirit which causes illness: causing body ache-Delwa; causing illness of children-Moila etc. The disease is supposed to be cured by keeping the sprits happy by animal sacrifices. However, Chakmas are Predominantly Buddhist, but they are also influenced by Hinduism and Animism in their rituals. They worship Hindu Gods and Goddesses like Shiva, Kali, Durga, Laxmi etc. They appease harmful sprits by sacrificing animals.³²

The Mizos believe that they are looked after by a good spirit Khuavang, while last looked after the animals. They also believed in some evil sprits called Ramhwai, who are responsible for the ills in the world. Another important tribes is Koch. Their pantheon consist of the supreme God Kali, Bisabari, Garmi, Tista Buri, Hanuman, Bindur Tūsi, Rishi Kishto, Penthani, Jogini, Hudum Deo, Bahastho, Balibhadra, Thankua etc. Koch believe that their supreme God influence way of life.

Tribal Economy:

Tribal Society in general, have very simple economic activities. The tribal population is characterised by a heterogeneous cultural patterns with variegated economic conditions and activities depending largely on ecology. Their socio-economic structure is markedly different from that of the non-tribes. It is almost obvious that the tribal communities in India is extremely backward and poverty stricken. It is very difficult to characterise tribal economy, large number of Tribes residing in India have diverse economic activities. In term of the economic activities, the tribes may be classified into following categories:³³

- i) Food gathering-hunting. ii) Pastoral. iii) Agriculturists and iv) Craft production and trading.

Many tribal groups have more than one economic activity and these divisions are not always well marked. A common feature of all these is the simple technological base which allows for limited generation of surplus. We consider the economic, without risk of tautology, as the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. It forms both a domain of activities of particular sort, like- Production, distribution, consumption of material goods and a particular aspect of all the human activities that do not strictly belong to this domain, but the function of which involves the exchange and use of material means. The tribal economic thus appears as a particular field of social relation which is both external to the other strata of social life and also internal to them, that is, as a part of a whole that is at once external and internal to the other part of an organic whole.

However, the economic relations among the tribals themselves are mostly based on barter and exchange. Money as a store and measurement of value and medium of exchange is not widely used. Institution like banking and credit are used only in dealing with non-tribal groups which depends upon on the nature and frequency of contracts with them.³⁴

The profit motive in economic dealings is generally absent. The role of an incentive is fulfilled by a sense of mutual obligation, sharing and solidarity. Co-operative and collective endeavour is a unique feature of their economy. The regular market as an institution along with its condition of market like perfect competition and monopoly is absent. The manufacture of consumer rather than capital good is common and the same are consumed, nothing being saved or exchanged in trade.³⁵

Some of the tribal societies are still hunting and food gathering societies in economic terms. A few of these are found in central India. Their main source of survival depends on their natural environment. Tribal economy is intimately connected with the forest and their economy. However, forest based their economy depends on hunting, rearing of cattle and cultivation

based on forest clearings. Forests also supplement the needs of predominantly agricultural tribes. Forest produces such firewood, leaves, fruits, honey, grasses etc. also help in generating extra income.³⁶

Hill based tribes are famous for their terraced agriculture that is Jhum or shifting cultivation. Hill sides are terraced vertically upward and sown with wheat hill rice, corn and potato. There are also several shepherd tribes whose economies are based on grazing cattle and sheep. At present, however, tribes of Kashmir, Garhwal, Himachal and Duars area have taken to commercial cropping of apple, orange and potatoes which has greatly improved their economic position. Similarly, a groups of tribes are also famous for weavers and other craftsmen have always occupied a special position in Duars area.³⁷

Wood and cane workers, metal crafts and stonework are also pursued by many tribal community in Jhargram of West Midnapore. White in some communities there is a division between in terms of tasks performed, the practice varies from tribe to tribe. For example, whereas in Kol, Bhil, Santal & Munda in West Midnapore and Purulia weaving and agricultural labour is done by women, in the Oraon, Bhumij & Cherro of Duars tea leaf collection from the tea garden is largely done by men who form a special caste within the community. Some tribal communities like Bhutias of West Bengal are also involved in trading activities.

The impact of industrialisation and economic changes has greatly influenced the tradition tribal economy. Deforestation, grabbing of tribal land, lack of infrastructure and technology has increased pressure on limited resources. The traditional and self-sufficient economy was greatly disturbed. As a result, large number of tribal were forced to look for livelihood outside. Now they are available for mines, factories and agricultural forms as labourers. However, the Bhutias were great traders and craftsmen. But they suffered a look after 1962 India - China war. Consequently, they shifted from their tradition occupation to government

job etc. Most of the tribes of Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal are agricultural labourers, wage earners in forests, mines and construction sites.

A detailed survey of the tribal economy and social organisation reveals that diverse forms exist but there are some fundamental characteristics of tribal economy. These can be overlied as follows :

1. Dependence on forest and natural environs.
2. Want of production, consumption and input of labour being the family.
3. Simple technological base.
4. Small profit base in economic dealing.
5. The community working as a cooperative unit.
6. Periodical markets and fairs at local and regional level.
7. Interdependence among various tribal groups.

At a conclusion, we may tell that, tribes are generally considered backward in socio-economic institutions. They nevertheless, possess their distinct lifestyle and have their own set of ideas which may be distinct from the developed world. In contrast to the non-tribal economy, tribal economic structure is very simple and is governed by their ecological surroundings and environment. Accordingly, some tribes practise Jhum cultivation and some subsist on pastoral economy. A few indulge in trading activities while some are engaged in handicrafts production. A few tribes still follow hunting and follow gathering as basic economic activity.

Tribes and Development Policy in General :

I have already discussed tribal identities, their geographical spread and socio-economic structure in the previous discussion. In the present, I will discuss tribal problems and the efforts made by the government for the development of the tribes and the tribal areas and with the constitutional safeguards provided for the protection of tribes.

The establishment of the British India Company in 1765. According to N.K. Singh - "The real gain from this (British) alliance was the acquisition of Dewani" (46) and in the 2nd half of the 18th century disturbed the existing land revenue system and law that is rent Act 1751, Regulation Act - VIII-1782. The new system adversely affected both tribal and non-tribal areas. The main thrust of British policies was to extract maximum possible economic benefits from the tribal regions. As a result their moves were resisted by the tribals leading to a number of rebellions leading to a number of rebellions. The most famous of these are Kol-rebellion (1820-1837), Santal-rebellion (1855), Munda-rebellion (1899).

After 1857 when India passed from the British East India Company to the British Crown several attempts to codify the laws and structure the administration of tribal areas were made. The British came into contact with tribal areas through the efforts spearheaded by missionaries in the early 19th-century. The British government created administrative zones called excluded and partially excluded areas and gave them separate political representation. These scheduled tracts were largely in the Himalayan region the them Assam, Darjeeling, Garhwal etc. in central India, Chhotanagpore and Santal Pargana etc. in Western India - Panch Mahals, Mewasi and in South India.

The problems of the tribes during the British period increased as a result of the expansion of the British system of law and revenue in the tribal region. The specific problems were related to new forest laws, and from the loss of their land as the combined result of British policies and the rapacity of money lending class.³⁸

Another problem faced by some tribes that is Birhors, Korwas, Baigas, Khonds, Bhumij, Oraon etc. who pursue shifting cultivation. But no attention was paid by the British Government to reserve some areas for the tribals pursuing shifting cultivation, nor was any attempt made to induce them to take to plough culture. Instead, tribal land used for shifting

cultivation was prohibited in most areas. The people thus, were forced to take to the kind of agriculture "unsuited to them". The law and administration of British proved disastrous to the aboriginals. It failed to take account of any special needs. British Government introduced such notions of land tenure that it made possible for easy transfer of land. The land was now to be regarded as transferable commodity. It resulted in loss of land to and supplanting of the tribal village headman by people from outside particularly in Assam and hilly region by people from the plains. These outsiders included cultivators, money lenders, traders and even land grabbers.

Another important subject is, forest laws were very stringent. They were passed keeping in mind the British interests and did not suit these tribes. British Government excise laws made it illegal to brew rice-beer or any kind of spirituous drink to protect earnings. The tribal were now offered highly intoxicating liquor made in British territories. As a result they had to substitute distilled liquor for their rice-beer, which was a relatively harmless beverage. Opium and other drugs replaced liquor on occasions. It led to increased drunkenness and become a drain on meagre resources of tribesman. However, the new laws adversely affected the family and social life of tribes. There were large number of tribal who could not afford to marry on account of the practice of the payment of heavy bride price. Similarly, the fairs and weekly markets, which were begun to attract the tribals have reined them financially because of the domination of the moneylenders, traders, etc. from outside on the whole the British followed a policy of isolating tribal areas from the rest of the country. The result of these exclusionist policies was that the tribal tracts of India lagged behind the rest of the country. The freedom involvement in the country also left these areas largely untouched.³⁹

It was only after independence and not till the making of the constitution in 1950 that the attempts were made to integrate tribal population into the mainstream.

Under the constitution of India certain tribes have been listed as scheduled tribes. The constitution specifically mentions scheduled tribes under article 15(4), 46, 334, 338, 341 and 342. Article 335 mentions their claims to services and posts (49). Certain tribes, for instance, some nomadic tribes are not specified as scheduled tribes. As per Article 366(25) of the constitution, the scheduled tribes means such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 to be scheduled tribes for the purpose of this constitution. The scheduled tribes are declared specified by the president under article 342 through public notification. The parliament may by law, include or exclude from the list of scheduled tribes and tribal community or part thereof in any state or union territory.

However, our constitution provides a number of provision to ensured development and protection to tribal culture and society. The basic idea behind there was to ensure state support for less privileged sections of society. In our constitution Article 16(4) is wider than socially and educationally backward used in Article 15(4) and weaker section use in Article 46, SCs/STs are covered in all the expansion.

Article 15(4) :

Promotion of social, economic and educational interests : This article empowers "the state to make any special provision for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of the schedule castes and scheduled tribes". Under this Article Kaka Kalekar commission in 1953 and Mandal Commission in 1978 were appointed for investigate-condition of backward classes. However, this clause has been especially incorporated to prevent any special provision made by a state for the advancement of

socially or educationally backward classes of citizens from being challenged in the law courts on the ground of discrimination.

Article 16(4) :

Reservation in post and service : This clause empowers "The state can be provided not only by the parliament/legislature but also by the executive in respect of central/state services and by local bodies and other authorities contemplated by Article 12, in respect of their respective services."⁴⁰

However, there is nothing to prevent a member of a backward class for competing with general category people and to be appointed to non-reserved post if selected.

Article 19(5) :

Safeguard of tribal interests : While the rights of free movement and residence throughout the territory of India and of acquisition and disposition of property are guaranteed to every citizen, special restrictions may be imposed by "the state for the protection of the interest of any scheduled tribe". For example state may impose restrictions on owning property by non-tribal in tribal areas. In this context the Venkataswamy commission remarks that, the population of the state by religion, caste, and sub-caste and tribes protection of the interest and avoid the problems.⁴¹

Article 23 :

With this Article, traffic in human beings, beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited". This is a very significant provision so far as scheduled tribes are concerned.

Article 9:

Cultural and educational rights : According to this article a cultural or linguistic minority has right to conserve its language or culture". The state shall not impose upon it any culture other than the community's own culture".

Article 46 :

Article 46 also lays down that "the state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes and shall protect them from social justice and all forms of exploitation.

Article 164 :

It provides for a minister in charge of tribal welfare in the states of Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. These states have substantial tribal population and special provision of a minister looking after tribal welfare is an evidence of the concern of the formers of the constitution for safeguarding the interests of scheduled tribes.

Articles 330, 332 and 334 :

According to these articles seats shall be reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in legislative bodies. There are provisions for reservations for seats in the parliament as well as legislative assembly for every state. Such reservations were cease to be effective after a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution but after every ten years its being extended through constitution or amendments.⁴²

Article 335 :

“The claims of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes shall be taken into consideration in making the appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the union or of a state”.

Article 338 :

According to the article, it is says that there shall be a special officer for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to be appointed by the president. It shall be the duty of the special officer to investigation all matters relating to the safeguards provided to them under the constitution and to report to the president upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the president may direct and the president shall cause all reports to be laid before each house of parliament.

Article 339 (1) :

The president may at any time and shall at the expiration of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution by order appoint a commission to report on the administration of scheduled areas and the welfare of the scheduled tribes in the states.

Various programmes for tribal development :

The constitution of 1950 under the provision of article 343 specifies certain tribes and tribal communities as scheduled tribes. This list has been revised numerous times but the essential areas first specified by the British are still operational like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur and hill region of Dooars etc.

In 1958, the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru Laid emphasis on tribal development and suggest that : (i) Tribal people be encouraged to development their own cultural patterns rather than imposing outside cultural upon them. (ii) Tribal rights to lands and forests should be

respected and protected. (iii) Efforts should be made to prepare and train local people to take over the regions administrative tasks rather than assigning the responsibility to outside officers and agencies.

So, the Government of India emphasis the financial needs of these tribal areas were incorporated into India's various five-year plans. Until the 5th five year plan, tribal grants were located separately from the general budget but after the 5th plan, they were included in the general allocations. It was proposed that the tribal regions be placed under a special minister who would be responsible for implementing different special schemes for these areas.

The first plan (1951-56) concentrated on education, health, and economic development and the building of roads, and other communication services in the tribal areas.

The second Plan (1956-1961) emphasised on tribal economic development by specifying the sectors of agriculture, cottage industries, forest, co-operatives and special development blocks.

The third plan (1961-66) did not alter the priorities. The fourth plan (1969-74) and fifth plan (1974-80) introduced the area development programme approach where special areas were identified and selected for intensive development. However the sixth plan (1980-85) and seventh plan (1985-90 & 1990-92) emphasis on tribal economic development, cottage industry etc.

From the eight plan (1992 to 1997), the various programmes for tribal development can be divided into five broad categories viz. economic, educational, health and sanitation, communications and housing, socio-cultural and political. Special tribal development blocks have been created by the government at the state level to supervise tribal policy and programmes.

The state development boards also responsible for introducing more productive strains of cattle into tribal areas. Minor irrigation schemes like digging of well and small canals, which are extremely suitable for hill tribal areas (Dooars, Chotanagpur, Mizoram) also under these boards. Traditional handicrafts also encourage by the Government and often grants and loans are available for setting up cottage industries in tribal areas. There are also special provisions for starting handicraft co-operative in tribal areas. Expenditure on educational and health is also routed through state Development Boards. The special emphasis is given to universalising primary education among the tribal population.

On the other hand several voluntary agencies, social worker and social welfare agencies are also involved in the upliftment of tribal areas. On such federation of social service agencies for doing tribal welfare work in different parts of the country is Bhartiya Adimjati Sewak Sang started in 1948 under the president ship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. This organisations concentrate on solving the immediate problems of tribals and providing income earning and educational opportunities of Tribal people. Several other organisations such as the All- India Backward classes Federation and Indian Red Cross Society also deserve mention.

The portion of West Bengal from the Ganges on the South and Himalayas on the North is called North Bengal. In North Bengal there are two important District is Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar. Even a casual study of both district, the state largest Tribal people i.e. 6,42,688 inhabiting this district. This is so for the reason that Jalpaiguri not only contains the largest scheduled Tribes population of all the district of West Bengal but occupies the highest rank 18.87% in the state in terms of percentage of scheduled Tribes population to the total population also. However, state with lowest Tribal people i.e. 15,246 live in Cooch Bihar. It is also of interest to note that in no other district of West Bengal one will find conglomeration of such a wide variety of scheduled Tribe. There are

altogether more than 20-scheduled Tribes in this District. But in Cooch Behar the major tribes are 'Koch', Oraon, Santhal. Now a question arises that, why of the entire district Jalpaiguri contains the largest concentration and the widest admixture of scheduled tribes?

According to Sri S.K. Bhattacharya, the following factors contributed to interesting development of Tribes in this District.⁴³

First : The North Bengal District of Jalpaiguri are famous for Tea, Timber and Tobacco. And likewise the Cooch Behar famous for Bamboo and Tobacco. Since 1875 Tea plantation as an industrial level and more tea companies in Jalpaiguri came into being. The local people had plenty of land and were engaged in food cultivation. Local men were not available for the arduous job of tea plantation and these people did not like to experience of the life of a labourer in an industry. So, labour force had to be recruited from Ranchi, Chotanagpur, Santal Parganas and other tribal belts of neighbouring State.

Secondly :

Large forest area and hilly tracts. Hunting, fishing, collection of firewood and forest products played an important role in the life of tribal and was by far their most important occupations. Vast tracts of forest provided an excellent opportunity to tribes for pursuing these occupation. The forest also ensured for them undisturbed seclusion from the din and bustle of towns and village and the busy stream of general Indian life.

Thirdly :

Moderately heavy rainfall which is a pre-condition for Jhum cultivation. Accompanied by availability of vacant land in forest and slopes of hills attracted a good number of tribes. They use to shift their cultivation and homestead from place to place so as to derive the full benefit of the region soil.

Lastly :

Both the European and Indian tea planters had to do this. Formerly the labourers used to go home after the term of contract they were repatriated. But now they have settled in the Duars permanently.

Since, 1875 tea plantation as an industrial level as a result more and more tribal people migrated from neighbouring provinces and ultimately settle down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri. This resulted in a complete transformation of the composition of tribes and their distribution in the district. Thus while in 2001 census there was mention of 22 scheduled tribes were recorded in this district. It will appear from census report that Oraon, Santhal, Munda, Kharia and Malpaharia, who number of about 4,32,1711 of the scheduled tribes of the district, constitute numerically the most important tribal group. Similarly, 70 percent of Rabha and 90 percent of Meches of West Bengal are found on this district. The whole family of Toto, a tiny tribal group of the world comprising 1175. However, it is seen from the 2001cencuse report that most of the tribal a mainly concentrated in Alipurduar subdivision. In Malbazar subdivision we find a sizable population of tribes mostly in the tea garden of Malbazar, Nagrakata and Matelle police station. ⁴⁴

The 22 tribes that is Oraon, Santhal, Munda, Malpharia, Mahali, Kheria, Bhumij, Nagesia, Mech, Rabha, Kora, Hajon, Toto, Aseer, Chero, Gond, Badia, Lohar, Kherewar, Savar, Garo may be conveniently classified on the basis of their physical feature into two broad types – Dravidian and Mongoloid. The tribes Oraon, Munda, Santhal, Kheria, Mahali, Nagesia, Malpaharia, Kora labour may be tentatively put under the former group, while Mech, Rabha, Garo, Toto etc. may be classified under the latter. In the former type, describe H.H. Risely, “the form of head usually inclines to be dolichocephalic, but all other characters present a marked contract to the Aryan. The nose is thick and broad, and the formula expressing its proportionate dimension is higher than in any known race except the

Negro. The social angle is comparatively low, the lips are thick, the face wide and fleshy, the features coarse and irregular. The average stature ranges in a long series of tribes from 156.2 to 162.1 centimetres; the figure is squat and the limbs sturdy. The colour of the skin varies from very dark brown to a shade closely approaching black". The most important character of the Mongoloid is 'a relatively Brach cephalic head, a broad face, a short, wide nose, very low in the bridge and in extreme cases almost bridgeless, high and projecting cheek bones, and eyelids peculiarly formed so as to give the impression that the eyes are obliquely set in the head.⁴⁵

It is worth white to mention that the states largest numbers of tribes inhabitant in Jalpaiguri district. They are divided into various sub-tribes. The important tribal group Oraon are divided into 18-sub tribal group and their identity is Tiger, Tortoise, Vulture, Banyan tree etc. Similarly Santhal are divided into 12 lineage and their identity is goose, white breasted kite, Nilgai, Panta Bhat Chameleon, Pigeon etc. Another important tribal group is Munda divided into 13th lineage and their identity is Aind, Salt, Kusum tree, King crow, Cocoon etc. But a large Dravidian cultivating tribes Kharia is divided into 6th sub caste and their identity is red ant, elephant, Kula, Tiger etc.

The tribal economics of Jalpaiguri call for special measures for social and economic development in view of many structural weaknesses from which the economics suffer. In addition to such hurdles as difficult topography and cultural peculiarities of the tribal group, those areas have poor infrastructural facilities such as transport and communication irrigation, credit and marketing arrangement. The principal economic activities of the tribal have been restricted to a primitive form of shifting agriculture, traditional horticulture, a few small-scale and cottage industries thriving on the basis of local demand only and some forest based activities. It is to be noted that tea industry has substantially altered the way of tribal life in this district.

Since 1915 settled in Jalpaiguri mostly as tea garden labourers. Some among them have become brick-kiln-workers or farm labourers. While some have even become cultivators, the payment in tea labourers is generally on the hazira and ticca system. Through there is no standard hazira, the hazira rate for man, women and children in Dooars 30/, 20/-, 10/- respectively. The hazira is usually completed in about 8 to 9 hours. The hazira rate has not been altered for a good many years. Most of the gardens, have, however, reduced the task since 1974 when the left front government came into power.

In a tribal family in the tea plantation the wife and even adult children are also employed as a labours. According A.K. Das & M. K. Raha – “This economic self dependency’, on the part of able-bodies of the family is resulting in an attitude of the older generation by the younger generation and the traditional roles of the husband, wife and their children and the division of labour amongst the household members are generally no longer found to be in existence in the family the work”.⁴⁶

In Jalpaiguri most of the tribes have no property and they are living in company property (tea). So tribes are influence by the company law. However, since 1950 the system of law and administration has been changed. At present the land was now easy transferable. If resulted in loss of land to and supplanting of the tribal village headmen by people from the plains. These outsiders included cultivators money lenders, traders and even land grabbers.

Forest laws were very stringent. They were passed keeping in mind the British interest and did not suit these tribes. Excise laws made it illegal to brew rice beer or any kind of spirituous drink to protect earnings. The tribal were now offered highly intoxicating liquor made in Dooar territories. As a result they had to substitute distilled liquor for their rice-beer, which was a relatively harmless beverage. Beverage and other drugs replaced liquor on occasions. It led to increased drunkenness and became a

drain on meagre resources of tribes man. The state development boards are also responsible for introducing more productive strains of cattle into Dooars. Traditional handicrafts are also encouraged by the Government. However, the life and death struggle of many primitive tribes in Jalpaiguri and else where in consequence of adverse economic conditions had led to a moral depression and its effects have been disastrous on the vitality of the tribal stock.

There are various departments under the state Government to implement different sector development programmes for the benefit to people in general. A separate department of the state Government for the tribe named as tribal welfare came into existence in West Bengal in 1952, which mainly looked after the schemes of scheduled cast and scheduled tribes. The department's name has been changed as 'Backward classes welfare department since 1997. In Jalpaiguri, the district backward classes welfare department took play an important role for tribal development since 1992. The major activities of this department are as follows:

1. Look after the educational scheme of scheduled tribe and schedule cast.
2. Community development schemes, like funds for infrastructure development road, bridge, culverts, irrigation facilities etc. are received for implementation of schemes in schedule cast and schedule. Tribe concentrated areas under the special component plan (SEP), tribal special programme (TSP), LAMP grants for infrastructural development of tribes, family oriented programme and special programme for tribal development.⁴⁷
3. Problem :

The Government of India and West Bengal state Government through a number of policies and legislation has been reiterated its commitment to the tribal development. A number of schemes and programmes have been lunched from time to time for tribal development. In spite of all these

efforts tribal are still remain relatively backward and tribes were faced various problem. That is:

1. A major problem of the tribes in Jalpaiguri is illiteracy, ill-health, inequality, unemployment, poverty and lack of infrastructure still prevail.
2. Another important problem in the tribes are indebtedness among this district. In some cases more then 60 percent households are heavily indebted to moneylenders. This is a serious source of poverty and oppression in tribal areas.
3. The special problems were related to new forest laws and from the loss f their land as the combined result of the Government policies and the rapacity of money lending classes.
4. The tribal were now offered highly intoxicating liquor made in territories. As a result they had to substituted distilled liquor for their rice-beer, which was a relatively harmless beverage. It led to increased drunkenness and became a drain on meagre resources of tribesman.
5. Collapse of tea industries and frustration of the creative impulse, nervous and moral exhaustion from contact with the law is an important problem of the tribes.
6. Loss of land, loss of the freedom of the forest, disappearance of the ritual hunt, economic impoverishment and external contacts of tribal religion are an important problem in this district.
7. The work of Christian missions among the aboriginal tribes was largely the direct result of the penetration of their area by the British and their work was largely inimical to tribal life. This is an important problem in this district. This missionary influence has certainly tended to destroy the social unity of the whole. Defection to Christianity was largely the direct result of this penetration.
8. While the policy of making the sale of liquor a monopoly and a source of revenue to the state had extremely mischievous result for tribes, the policy of prohibition, advocated by the members of the Indian public life, is very likely to cause a tyrannical interference with their private life.
9. Another importance problem is the diseases, which are rampant among the tribes, are mainly malaria, yaws and venereal diseases. So,

the tribes were quite aware of the obstacles in the way of applying the treatment, leaving aside the cost of it to a philanthropic organization, in the form of their superstitious ideas.

10. Loss of land to and supplanting of the tribal village headman by Hindus from the plains, whether cultivators, moneylenders, traders, or mere land grabbers, as a result loss of means of subsistence and other evils and disintegration of tribal solidarity.

Tribes constitute an important segment of population of the country. The constitution of India 1950 under the provision of article 343 specifies certain tribes and tribal communities as scheduled tribes. This list has been revised numerous time. The general understanding of the Indian leadership of the period was that tribal Indian needed to be brought into mainstreams of development. The Government of India and state Government through a number of legislations and policies has reiterated its commitment to the tribal development. A number of schemes and programmes have been lunched from time to time. In spite of all these efforts tribes of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar still remain relatively backward.

This thesis has made an extensive study on the TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA : A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JALPAIGURI AND COOCH BIHAR DISTRICT. Significantly the THESIS PAPER has extended the study since 1992 to 2002

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Chapter - 2

Ia) Research Questions

Ib) Data Collection and Analysis

CHAPTER - II

METHODOLOGY

(Data Collection)

1. The primary data have been collected from the Government Reports and face-to-face interview with the tribal people and the Government officials with the help of questionnaire.
2. The secondary sources of data have been collected from books and journals.

2. (a) : RESEARCH QUESTIONS :

The study sought to answer the following research questions :

1. How did Tribes emerge in West Bengal ?
2. How did it spread to North Bengal like Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar ?
3. What are the chief characteristics of Tribal economy in the Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar ?
4. How the various Constitutional safe guards and protective nature work in favours of Scheduled Tribes in those districts ?
5. Why did the Tribal Development Programmes failed to achieve the goal ?
6. What are the main problems still faced by the Tribes in both the districts ?
7. Do you think the Government help reached the proper time ?
8. Do you think political party influenced the Tribal Development Programme ?
9. How can the major problem of the Tribal be solved ?

Chapter - 3

Review of Literature

CHAPTER - III

Review of Literature

There is a considerable dearth of comprehensive study of tribal development in India in general and comparative study of tribal development of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar in particular. Different development programmes organised for tribals have brought out publications glorifying its own role while overlooking the part played by other groups.

Harbatt Risley's book (1) "The People of India" is regarded as a pioneering work of the aspect of tribes. This book is a monumental study of the ethnology of this country. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific method to the classification of the race of India and the great value of his work lies in this, that it has continued to open out fresh fields of enquiry and give a new impetus to the study of man in India.

N.C. Choudhury's book (2) "Munda Social Structure" is an important book on tribes. This book aims a comprehensive account of the various segments of the Munda social structure as it subsists in the contemporary situation. It also attempts to understand their various units not only in their immediate socio-economic but also in the larger socio-political context.

Ranvir Prakash Saxena's book (3) "Tribal Economy in Central India" the result of a careful study of tribal economy in central India. This book fills a great need, and should prove of special importance, significance and use to governments and all official agencies and describes fully and in detail

their occupations and sources of livelihood/ This book to all those who are interested in the problem of Tribes in India, particularly central India.

Bimalendu Majumdar's book (4) "Toto Folk Tales" is regarded as a pioneering work on the Totos is contains discussion on language and literature of the Totos in general and on sociological aspects of the folktales in particular. This is the first ever discussion on the folkloristic aspect of the Toto folktales containing a detailed background information on the socio-economic and cultural transformation of this tiny tribes.

Shukla Ghosh and G.K. Ghosh's book (5) "Legends of Origin of the Castes and Tribes of Eastern India" is an important book of Tribes. The authors discuss about 63 castes and tribes of Eastern India giving details about legends of the origins that each of them believed carrying forward orally from generation to generations and courses of social change that took place during various ages. This book shall no doubt feed research scholars, planners and administrators for drawing future action plan.

Ramsharan Joshi's book (6) "Tribes : Islands of Deprivation" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explain the impact of industrialization upon the tribal community. It has been shown that industrialisation has intensified alienation of land has transformed the tribal cultivators either into landless land borrowers or into industrial proletariat. It also noted the sudden influx of migrants into the hitherto cloistered tribal areas has introduced not traditional urban crimes like premeditated murder, dacoity, gambling, rape, boot legging etc.

H.K. Barpujari's book (7) "Problem of the Hill Tribes : North-East Frontier" has also touched upon various problems of Hill Tribes. Although it deals mainly with tribes that remained unconquered or beyond the sphere of British influence till the close of the last century. This book

also noted that despite repeated expeditions when the Angamis remained unsubdued, as over, the government had not option but to withdraw from the hills altogether leaving the Nagas to cut each other throats.

O.S. Adhikary's book (8) "Four Immigrant Tribes of Tripura", may consult to get ourselves acquainted with Bhil, Munda, Oraon and Santal tribes is broad-based in the sense that its focus is on how they live in their respective places of origin or concentration — the Central and Eastern India. But the question whether these tribes have been able to maintain their life style, language, socio-cultural system etc. after migration to this state or whether they have adjusted themselves with other tribal and non-tribal inhabitants of the state cannot be known from the existing literature. The objective of the present study is to fill in this gap.

Dr. Rama Kant Prasad's book (9) "Tribes" is regarded as a pioneering work on the Parahiya in the district of North and South Chotanagpur Division. It explains the Parahiya culture, to understand the socio-cultural process, economic life, social organisation, and religions. It also explains acculturation process and the change in the Parahiya culture that is complex has been taken into account for the fuller understanding of the whole culture.

G.S. Ghurye's book (10) "The Scheduled Tribes" has beautifully taken up the study of history and the problem of the aborigines of India. Prof. Ghurye in his book has forcefully drawn the attention of the Indian intelligentsia regarding the problem created by the British Government in handling the so-called Aborigines of India. It is not a problem of the latter people as such, but a part of the problems of the Hindu society. Prof. Ghurye has brought out masses of facts regarding the position of the so-called Aborigines and has splendidly advocated the policy of assimilation

with their neighbours for the later. It is thought-provoking book, to the Indian readers to get into inside of a part of the Indian problems.

Y.C. Simhadri's book (11) "Denotified Tribes" has beautifully taken up the study of ex-criminal tribes/denotified tribes. Prof. Simhadri in his book has forcefully examined of the history of criminal tribes in instructive. In this book, a socio-historical study has been attempted from pre-1871 to 1952. He also point out that the Criminal Tribes Act enacted by the British was not primarily responsible for tribal criminality though it stigmatised tribal people. It was the caste system, which was most responsible for the continuity of crime as a profession among the people, and the belief that moral degeneracy was responsible for the Commission of Crime was proved contrary.

Abdus Sattar's book (12) "Tribal Culture in Bangladesh" has also touched upon various cultures of tribes in Bangladesh. He noted that a considerable transformation if found to take place according to the influence of geographical environment and the clannish behaviour of an ethnic group at the time of its migration and transplantation. It also explains the various cultural trends in Bangladesh.

Dr. Pallab Sengupta's book (13) "Loka Puraon – O – Sanskriti" to one of the finest work of the tribal folk-tales. Sengupta shows how a Myth of the South-West Frontier Bengal has been transformed in later years into a tale of the Toto tribe, residing on the North-East Frontier of North Bengal. He also point out, how supernatural element depending on tribal society.

E.T. Dalton's book (14) "The Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. The author was informed by different local information about the tribes. Dalton was a first

author who represents various tribal religion, race etc. which is better understanding of Tribes.

T. Mathew in his edited book (15) "Tribal Economy of North Eastern Region" is regarded as pioneering work on the tribal economy of the North Eastern India. It seems to have been subsumed that the system described, as Tribal Economy and the Structural Levels at which it operates are vastly different from other economic systems such as capitalism. He also noted that the North Eastern tribal area is rich in resources both mineral and agriculture. They have remained backward because the small sector can have a tremendous impact on our economy. This book has brought to know a tremendous impact on our economy by diversification of production through ancillarisation, diffusion of ownership through a broad-based local entrepreneurship and geographical dispersal of industrial activity through units based on local skill and resources.

E. Ronald's book (16) "Voting" has forcefully drawn the political behaviour in West Bengal. Prof. Donald's work on Santal voting afforded direct access to individuals, the relationship of social characteristics. It also point out Santal people could disclose full pattern of electoral change over time more than any other lay the true significance of the advent of electoral surreys. It also attempts to understand the impact of political behaviour upon the tribal community and the relationship of social characteristics to individual.

I.K. Mahapatra's book (17) "Social Movements Among Tribals of India" is a pioneering work on political participation of a Santal community in rural Bengal. This book has brought to know political and administrative privileges, which gradually made possible for them to hold their own against the rivalry of their neighbouring groups. It attempts that to know

that how they could claim higher status because of new acquisitions in education, political power, economic benefits, jobs etc. irrespective of their following the Hindu or Christian social model.

G.K. Ghosh's book (18) "Tribals and their Culture" is an excellent book on the aspect of tribal culture. From this book we know about tribal culture in the tribal areas make her a unique land of diverse cultures. He also noted tribal culture are an unique microcosm and have ancient roots. The lack of infrastructural development and at a time of inaccessibility of remote areas lead to a number of problems

S.K. Sing's book (19) "Identity, Ecology, Social Organisation, Economy, Linkages and Development Process" is regarded as pioneering work on the tribal. This book has brought to know the social organisation of tribal community and their economic standard. This book also noted the development process of tribes. Tribal areas and tribal cultures in India make her a unique land of divers culture. At present there is almost a consensus that tribal development should be achieved without disturbing their identity and culture.

Another important book (20) "The Lodhas of West Bengal" by P.K. Bhowmick is regarded a pioncering work on Lodhas in Midnapore District. This book contains discussion on socio-economic condition and on their life style. This is the first ever aspect of the Lodhas containing a detailed background in formation on the socio-economic and cultural and how to way their daily life of this tribes.

"Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India" (21) by B.P. Chourasia is regarded a pioneering work on the Indian tribes. This book attempts to analyse history and geographical spread of tribes. It also point out cultural spread of tribes and the tribal culture with respect to its history and geographical spread in the northern, north-eastern, central, south-western

and scattered zones and languages and ethnicity of a few tribes. This book is to have an in-depth study of only a few distinct and historically important tribes.

Another important book (22) "Indian Tribes through the Ages" by R.C. Verma is regarded a pioneering collection on the Indian tribes. This book represents the legal status of tribes, the legal difference between a Scheduled and a non-Scheduled tribe. This book learns about the protection provided to Scheduled Tribes by the Constitution of India and to know about the attitude of government towards the tribals.

Charu Chandra Sanyal's book (23) "The Meches and the Totos of North Bengal" is an important book about the tribals. This book aims to giving a comprehensive account of the various segments of the Meches and Totos who are the little knowing tribes of the sub-Himalayan Bengal. This book contains about their family affairs, the visible manners and customs and invisible thoughts of their mind. However, it is expected that the publication of this book will encourage further studies on this rapidly developing primitive groups of people.

K.S. Singh's book (24) "Birsha Munda and His Movement" is an important collection of tribal movement. This book has shown that tribal movements were basically anti-colonial, directed against the policy, system and personnel of the colonial administration. This book plays a defensive role of the tribes which helps us to understand the totality of the movement in which all the elements that held tribal society together were brought into play in situations of rebellious in which the tribals also went on the offensive.

N. Datta Majumdar's book (25) "The Tribal Problem" is an excellent book on the aspect of Tribes. It explains the tribal problems and the efforts

made by the government for the development of the tribes and the tribal areas. He also noted that government initiatives and policies for the development of these areas have also been done. The gap between the policy formulation and implementation has also the failures of the tribal development.

Another important book (26) "The Role of Minor Forest Products for the Betterment of Tribal and Backward People" by R.L. Bahadur, A.C. Dey and S. Ramaswami points out that in Madhya Bharat there is neither a large volume of developmental workings of the forests nor is there any safeguard of a fair wage to the tribal labourers. The contractor is the master of the forest block for the seasons and he pays the wages as he likes. They also suggested that if the Backward Classes are to be benefited, the existing system should be changed.

D.J. Naik's book (27) "Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies" is an excellent collection on the aspect of tribes. This book has noted, the tribes into co-operatives for the collection of forest produce, the role of forest departments the plan lay down that the responsibility of organising the tribal cooperative should lay on the shoulders of the forest department. In its lucid exposition of the forest policy vis-à-vis the tribal people envisages the exploitation of the forest wealth with due consideration to the economic welfare of the tribal people. He also noted that tribal communities should be made the primary agents for the care and development of the forests and the exploitation of forest resources.

R.V. Russel and Hiralal Bahadur Rai's book (28) "The Tribes and the Castes of the Central Provinces of India" point out that the Bhils are the third most numerous tribes of India after Gonds and the Santhals, which have occupied the Aravalis hill, and the western Vindhya between the

Banas and Mahi rivers. This book also noted about their social status, their occupation and relation with other castes.

S.C. Roy's book (29) "Mundas and their Community" points out that tribal areas are notorious for the problem of drink. Liquor is a great weakness of the tribal peoples, particularly the Mundas and the Bhils. Liquor has a magico-religious, ceremonial social and recreational importance in these tribal communities. Drunkenness among the tribals leads to violent feuds resulting in murders and lasting enmity between the clans. He also noted that drink is so deeply entrenched into the tribal thinking and customs that if it is not available in a legal way illicit distillation is resorted to.

Dr. B.K. Roy Barman's book (30) "Brief Statement on the Socio-economic Situation in Totopara" is an important book. The Totos are a little known tiny tribe. Dr. Roy Barman noted the actual situation of the Totos. The cottage industries of the Totos are limited to the stage of forest-based craft. He also points out their economic life. This is the first ever discussion on the economic aspects of the Toto containing a detailed background in formation on the socio-economic transformation of this tiny tribe.

'Survey and Settlement of Western Duars' (31) by Mr. D. Sundar is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific methods to the perspective of social and psychological development of the Totos all these folk beliefs, social problems and livelihood pattern of the past age have been reflected in their myths. He also point out their religious functions have been forbidden there and the present site has been chosen as the place of ceremony and worship.

"The Adivasis" is an excellent book (32) by B.S. Guha as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes in Madhya Bharat. In his book he noted geographical distribution, the Bhils – their earlier home, marriage ceremony, social customs, religious system etc. As like as he also explains the dowry, social customs, ornaments and funereal rites of the Gonds.

T.N. Naik's book (33) "The Bhils" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific methods to the perspective of Bhil economies. He points out Bhil economies are not of a private character and Bhil economies are not much different from the general Indian rural economies. The whole study of the economy of these tribes is the only feature that differentiates their economy is the fact of their appalling poverty and their exploitation by the more advanced non-tribal communities.

Malinowski Bronishaw's book (34) "A Scientific Theory of Cultur" explains the tribal economies in Madhya Bharat. This book points out the tribal and their social set up, their customs and tradition, their ideas of right and wrong, their whole sets of values. He noted that the tribal man cannot be treated and studied as economic man alone, economies as an equity into with and welfare as means of exchange of production.

Alfred Marshall's book (35) "Principles of Economics" a significant contribution in this area. He says the economy of the tribal communities should be studied on the context of non-economic motives in order to understand the other forces that motivate those desires. The importance of such integrated study is all the more important in view of the plans that we would like to draw up for their amelioration.

L.M. Shrikant's book (36) "The Scheduled Tribes of India" has beautifully taken up the problems of tribes after the period of Independence. He says

the British policies towards the tribals shows that the various constitutional measure taken by them failed to solve the basic problems of the tribal people. Neither has the economic exploitation been checked, any tangible evidence of increase in the adaptability of the tribes to changing condition. However, the problem was absolutely neglected and what were emphasized were the preservation of law and order in the tribal areas and not the development of tribals.

W.V. Grigson's book (37) "The Aboriginal Problem in the Balaghat District" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of the tribal problems. It explains the various problems of tribal and how it emerged. It also explains how the tribal people exploited by the contractors in Balaghat district. He says that the bulk of the forest produce is collected through contractors who lend to exploit the tribesman.

Mention may be made of B.S. Ghury's (48) work "Caste and Race in India" has focussed mainly the place in tribal economy. The present position of traditions, he says generally a caste or a group of allied considered some of the callings as its hereditary occupations, to abandon which in pursuit of another though it might be more lucrative, was thought not to be right. He also noted that in Madhya Bharat of tribal concentration, non-tribals, particularly Harijans are fewer and therefore cottage industries are less developed.

G.V. Jacks and R.O. Whyte's book (39) "The Rape of the Earth" is significant contribution to understand the tenancy in tribal economy. He says the soils of these substance tracts are subject to heavy erosion. Due to excessive run of surface soil disappears and the soluble chronicles on bleached out, it becomes one of the vicious and distributive forces that have ever been released by man. This destruction threatens not only the well being but the very existence of the tribal people.

Devendra Nath Thakur and D.N. Thakur's book (40) "Tribal Life and Forest" is significant contribution to understand the tribal life. This book present a systematic study to different aspect of tribal life and their problems can be easily understood and fresh endeavours can be made for their socio-economic development. This book also studies of tribal life and their relation to forest in historical as well as in modern perspective. This book also obviously, the welfare of the tribal people of India in true sense of the term and if they serve the purpose in any way, it will give us immense pleasure.

Anadi Kumar Mahapatra's book (41) "Tribal Politics and West Bengal" is significant contribution to understand the political participation of tribes. In the present volume a modest attempt has been made to throw some light on the virgin are of the political participation of the tribes in independent India. It is a micro-level study to assess the extent of participation and level of involvement of a small Santal community in West Bengal in matters of politics. In a sense, this micro study on the Santals of West Bengal is pioneering one.

W.W. Hunter's book (42) "The Annals Rural Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. In the present book a modest attempt has been made to different aspect of tribal life along with their religious, social, economical conditions/aspects.

He is the first author to study the tribal community and remarks that the whole of the tribal India is at the present moment going through the critical stage of transition and the consequence has been far-reaching change in all directions.

Another important book (43) "Paschimbanger Adivasi Nirdesika" (in Bengali) by Amal Kumar Das and Sankarananda Mukhopadhyay point out

the total population of the Santal community that more than half of the total tribal population of the Santal. They are widely dispersed all over the state. It has been seen that tribals are comparatively in much higher concentration in Midnapore and Purulia districts and have a good deal of the historical traditions in these districts. This book has also touched upon various problems of tribal community.

Another important book (44) "Tribal Heritage: A Study of the Santal's" by W.J. Gelshaw is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of Santal traditional order. The author points out like all other tribals of India, the Santals have a mythological story regarding their origin. Different authorities in a slightly varying form have depicted the Santal notion of origin of man. He also noted, Thakur made two birds out of 'Sirom' grass seeds. They were called 'Has' and 'Hasn't'. The two birds laid down to eggs in a clump of thatching grass. From those two eggs to humans were born and they were 'Pillow Haram' and 'Pileu Budhi'.

O'Malley's book (45) "India's Social Heritage" points out the totem as a general rule considered the most sacred emblem of Santal community. He also noted the totemic object are not regarded as their ancestors. Nevertheless, certain relationship is believed to exist with the totem objects. The Santals are singular in having passwords by which member of different sects can recognise. On the other hand these passwords are the names or places, ancestors, chiefs and other notable persons.

P.C. Biswas's book (46) "Santals of the Santal Pargana" is regarded as a pioneering work of Santal community. The author mainly works on the Santal traditional order of Santal Parganas. He points out the Santal of our days do not believe in the actual descent of clan from its totem. All that they indicate is that the totem animal and plant had some accidental connection with the birth of ancestor of the clan.

Another important book (47) "Santal Rural Economy" by S. Sengupta and R.N. Prasad has focused mainly the economic aspect of Santal community. Originally the Santal used to lead a semi-nomadic life in quest of food. But individual ownership of land was a later phenomenon in the history of the human society. In this sense this book explains primitive communism of property pertains to traditional phenomenon of Santal society in this respect. But excepting in lands, individual ownership in other things like houses, domestic goods, cattle, various weapons and implements is recognised the dearth of agricultural land is the crux of the economic problem of the Santal and every Santal seems to consider this as his principal problems.

Mention may be made of K. Suresh Singh's book (48) "Tribal Situation in India" is an excellent work on the tribes. This book has focussed mainly the life of the tribals of the country. The Indian society including the tribal as well as in a state of creative disequilibrium. In the wake of independence of the country newer and newer laws touching almost all aspect of social life. The forces and influences that exposed the tribal society to change are numerous since – social change is complex phenomenon and it may be caused and shaped by diverse factors.

"History of Midnapore" (49) by Narendranath Das is an excellent book to understand the political participation of tribes. This book gives its readers suitable information about the society of Oraons to an understanding of the nature of political participation of the Oraon and Santal in the pan-tribal solidarity movement – the demand for the tribal state of Jharkhand. However this was fulfilled. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of the movement.

M. Lal. Goel's book (50) "Political Participation in a Developing Nation India" is an excellent work on the socio-economic attributes and political

participation. He points out social stratification and social divisions are relevant factors for the study of political behaviours in any society. He find out each of the aforesaid variables has important explanatory role in determining the degree of political participation. However, the extent to which these distinctions affect political participation of tribal community.

L.P. Vidyarthi's book (51) "Leadership in India" has focussed on occupation and political participation in the tribal milieu under study. He also points out that how leadership influence the tribals and has motivated their political awareness. Vidyarthi has also remarks that tribal people are generally simple character, so very simply they are motivated by the political leaders. It also explains some theoretical dimensions of political behaviour in India, which gives certain clue for a better understanding on the system of politics.

Purushottam Thakur's book (52) "Social and Religious Life of Northern India" is an important book of social and religious life of northern India. This book is the first full length, systematic study to be made of the different aspects of social and religious life of northern India (A.D. 700 – 1200). This book gives its readers suitable information about the society of Northern India which was based on varnasrama dharma divided into four castes i.e., Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras. This book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of social and religious life of Northern India.

Dr. S.B. Saha's book (53) "Socio-economic Survey of the Noatia Tribes" has focussed on socio-economic status of the Noatias, who are considered a specious of the generic stock of Tripuris. He has dwelt on the ethnological characteristics of Noatia in Tripura, stressed on their contacts at some historical past with the Burmese, Chakmas and Mogs of Arakan. He has studied the demographic characteristics, agrarian techniques, its

impact on their economy, especially on income, expenditure and indebtedness, which will be better, understand about the socio-economic status of the Noatias.

Elwin Verrier book (54) "The Religions of an Indian Tribe" is an important work on the Indian tribes. This book is the first full length, systematic study to be made of the religious life in Indian tribes. He is the first author who completely explains the Indian tribal religion and relation with social segment. This book will be in a better position to understand the religious life in central India and their impact upon the social system.

W.G. Griffith's book (55) "The Kol Tribe of Central India" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. This book presents a brief historical review of Kol culture of Chhotanagpur. It also discussed their demography, occupational classification, and poverty of the parents. Prof. Griffith gives detailed knowledge comprehensive account of the life and culture, their problems. He also points out the most striking feature of Kol economy is self-reliance and balanced exploitation of natural resources of subsistence.

Another important book (56) "The Rajpoot Tribes" by C.T. Metcalfe is regarded as a pioneering work on the Rajpoot tribes. This book has been focussed about their social structure, economy still their social as well as religious customs. It also explains heterogeneous cultural patterns with variegated economic conditions and activities depending largely on their ecology. Rajpoot tribes present a colourful panorama of religious faith and practices.

William Crook's book (57) "The Tribes and Castes of the North Western India" is an important work upon the tribes. It explains the social structure and institutions, focussed on religious practices and form of worship. He

also noticed that interaction with non-tribal religions has influenced religious practices and customs of tribal religions. The North-Western tribes present a notable common pattern with a few radically different types to this books the Mundas, Oraons and the Hos of Chhotanagpur have more or less divided into exogamous clans.

Archer W.G.'s book (58) "Tribal Law and Justice" is an excellent work on the tribes. This book has been shown the constitution of Indian provides to all the citizens, social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity for Santal community. It also explains the deficiencies and shortcomings pointed out by the earlier commissions and committees have generally remained unattended. It also emphasised the programmes for prevention of land alienation, restoration of land, influence of modern industrialised areas and review of excise and forest policies needed special attention.

Christopher Von and Furer Haimendorf's book (59) "Tribes of India the Struggle for Survival" in which a modest attempt has been made to throw some light on the distress anticipated and the struggle for life. With the introduction of commercial/orientation of land as a resource, there was a substantial increase in the pressure on the tribal lands. Opening of the tribal areas in the wake of the development process and setting up of various irrigation, power, industrial and mining projects, brought in the problem of land alienation. It also shown grabbing of the tribal land coupled with their exploitation by zamindars, contractors.

V.G. Ramachandra's book (60) "Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies" has focussed upon the tribes. This book has been made the objects of reservation and genesis of the concept of reservation is deeply rooted in the long history of discriminations. It also noted specific provisions in the constitution of India for reservation in service in favour

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also explains some procedural and institutional safeguards.

A.A. Mackenzie's book (61) "History of the Relation of Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontiers of Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal. It explains the relation of hill tribes towards the government and knows about the attitude of British government towards the tribes and the policies followed by the Indian government for the betterment of the tribes. It also point out the problems of the tribes during the British period increased as a result of the expansion of the British system of law and revenue in the tribal regions.

One of the important book (62) "Encyclopaedia of Backward Castes" by M.I. Mathur has focussed on the Backward Castes. Prof. Mathur critically examined and analysed history of reservation policies and programmes for Backward Castes from the beginning in different states, recommendations given by various committees and commissions. This book also focussed on other effect of announcement of Mandal recommenendations and development after Mandal judgement.

"Rise and awakening of Depressed Class in India" by J.R. Kamble (63) has focussed on political representation of backward sections. He remarks that emancipate the Backward section of Indian society from the age-old bondage was not accorded due to recognition during the 19th century. The dawn of the 20th century i.e., India Act 1909 certain privileges were provided to Muslims, but no representation for depressed class was provided. He also noted the government of India Act 1919, the first time in Indian history gave recognition to the existence of depressed classes.

Another important book (64) "Reservation Policy and Personnel Selection" by R.G. Mishra and Gurvinder Kaur has focused on the

reservation policy of India. They explain that political representation as a means to emancipate the backward section of Indian society from the age-old bondage was not accorded due recognition during the 19th century. They also noted that the dawn of 20th century also did not herald their recognition as a political entity. However, they explain the background of the reservation policy of India and pointed out their merits and demerits.

B.A.V. Sharma and Madhusudan Reddy's book (65) "Reservation Policy of India" is an important book for better understanding of reservation policy. It has excellently taken up the issue of reservation in modern India. He noted that it was for the first time in history their claims were being considered along with other Indians including the rights to be consulted in the forming of the Constitution for India. It also explains the impact of reservation since Independence. – Manash Chowdhuri, D.K. Roy, S. De, S. Biswas's book (66) "Ethnographic Notion on the Scheduled Tribes of West" is a pioneering work on the aspect of the tribes. This book has focussed the history of migration of the tribals, their occupation, basic nature, their festivals etc. It is a micro-level studies book, which represents that educational standard and socio-economic condition. It also explains the identification of Tribes and Community Status.

Another important book (67) "Socio-Psychological Study of the Adivasi Students Studying in Ranchi District" by S.P. Gupta is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explains the psychological concept of education and their problem for higher study. It also explains why the student left the school in the middle state, the government activity of the education and their social background. He noted that adequate preparation should be made for Adivasi but tribal people have, by and large, not become education conscious. Punitive or coercive measure would meet with stiff opposition and would be largely ineffective.

Another important documental book (68) "Santal Rebellion" compiled by Tarapada Roy is regarded as a pioneering collection of Santal Rebellion. It is a venture of armature who believes that presentation of these documents and papers may, provoke competent professionals to undertake a deep study of different facets of the problem thrown up by the Santal Rebellion in the unknown uplands of Birbhum and Bhagalpur a century and a quarter ago, may of which have relevant even today.

J.C. Das's book (69) "From Trade to Agriculture", is regarded as a pioneering work on the tribes. It explains the emergence of Bhutia in northeast area and why they change their original occupation and emergence to agriculture. It is also explained about their social, religious, cultural and family pattern. It also undermined the principles on which the earlier society was organised.

Another important book (70) 'Impact of Industrialisation on Tribal Economy in south Gujarat' by R.B. Lal is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explains the economic development to leads to structural change in impact of industrialisation. It also noted there is a change in economic roles and relation including the economic role of women. However, the incompatibility between tribal norms and the industrial and commercial ethic provides a clue to changes shows how . incompatibility causes friction and leads to change.

P.K. Dasgupta's book (71) "Transformation of Tribal Economy in an Industrial Context" has focussed the respective patterns and the decision making process also affected of the tribes. It also noted some tribals working in an urban and industrial setting fall back on ethnic ties to meet the stresses and strain of the new environment. It also explains how economic development has in most cases led to the integration of tribal

with the regional economy. Dasgupta points out in his book forces of tribalism show reliant adaptation to new conditions.

T.N. Madam's book (72) "Education of Tribal India" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the success of education endeavour in a tribal community can be gauged by the extent of adjustment of changing condition. He also noted, cultural penetration through education may have the effect of disturbing too rapidly to a traditional society. The breaking of tribal loyalties leads to bewilderment followed by disillusion, inevitably followed by social degeneration and crime.

D.S. Nag's book (73) "Education of the Primitives" is an excellent work of tribal education. This book is the first full-length systematic study to mad of the aspect of education. This book gives its readers suitable information about education of Northern India, which was based on social background. It also explains the back of education in primitive tribes. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of social and educational life of North India.

Rochenga Pudaite's book (74) "The Education of Hamar People" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the most primitive tribes 'Hamans' education system. It explains the education system and the rule of government to prospect of Hamars students. He also has noted that the actual restricted sense of education includes only in the processes of teaching and learning carried on at specific times in particular places outside the home for a definite periods by persons specially trained for the task. It would be useful to make a conceptual distinction between enculturalism, education and schooling although they are the expressions of a single process by which an individual masters and manipulates his culture.

K.P. Chattopadhyaya's book (75) "Tribal Education" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the various problems of tribal education. It also explains some theoretical dimensions of tribal education in India, which gives certain clue to form better understanding on the system of education in the tribal society. He has taken up the matter of their lack of education and their impacts upon the society.

"*Uttar Banger Jati O Upajati*" (76) edited by Ratan Biswas has also touched upon North Bengal Tribes. Although it is mainly a work on tribal society, culture of tea garden people. It also explains the Kamtapuri culture and their language. This book gives its readers suitable information about the garden culture in Duars area. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be on a better position to understand the tribal culture, religion, and occupation.

Another important book (77) "*Uttarbanga Janajati O Luptapray Lok Sanskriti*" by Goutam Roy has focussed to explore the culture in North Bengal. It also explains the various festivals of tribal people and their present position. This book gives its Rajbanshi and Mech and other garden tribal culture in Jalpaiguri district and which is better to be understandable in the context of North Bengal.

Oalton's book (78) "Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal" has focussed West Bengal Scheduled Tribes. It explains how did tribes emerged in West Bengal and how did it spread to North Bengal like Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district. Although it is mainly a work of race, basis of caste, origin, stratification of caste prevalence of dolichocephaly in North India.

Shyama Nanda Singh's article (79) entitled "Tribes and Education in India" published in Teaching Politics is also a significant contribution in this area.

He says "The Constitution of India recognised 450 tribal groups in India. In the 1981 Census their number was more than 675. But hundreds of tribes have a very small percentage of population. In India only six tribes have more than one million population. These tribes are found in more than one state in central India"

Mahasweta Devi in an excellent article (80) 'Adibashi Tatha Samagra Nipirita Gosthi Mukti aj-kon Pathe' entitled : Ganga-Jamuna-Dulung-Chaka has discussed different dimensions of tribal law, service and their educational measurement has aptly pointed out that why the tribal are under development.

Another important article (81). 'Adibashi Nari' by Krishna Mardi has discussed the status of woman tribes. He has aptly pointed out that the 'Dainy Pratha' and its impact on the North Bengal tribal community. He has also noted the tribal women are exceed as a labour from the very beginning.

Dhirendra Nath Baskey (82) in an excellent article in the 'Adibashi Bidhaha Charitra' has significantly contribution. It explains the social and economic condition of tribal communities and why they are economically backward.

Omkar Banerjee's article (83) "Daynee Kupratha" is an excellent article of the tribes. It explains the role of Daynee Pratha and role of tribal priests. He has also noted that fall conscious of Marang Buru represent the daynee system.

Another important article (84) 'Tribal Development' by Dr. T. Lakshmaiah has focussed on the scheduled tribe population launching of planned development in the country. He also noted that 'proper cognition of cultural milieu of tribal people, identification of problem areas and address

them with appropriate redressal measures ... to facilitate the process of development to reach out the set goals in tribal areas.

Samarendra Saraf's (85) article 'Tribal Development and the Role of Tribes' has noted that high time to reorient the tribal development plan and policy where withal a team of trained bureaucrats and technocrats gets nurtured from amongst the tribals themselves, the plans get reached to the tribals in their own idiom through such personnel, and the emphasis and priorities get identified and implemented by the trained tribal man power in consultation with the tribal people, on the one hand, and the central and state governments on the other.

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Chapter - 4

An enquiry of Tribal Development in the District of Jalpaiguri

CHAPTER – IV

An Enquiry of Tribal Development in the district of Jalpaiguri

The district of Jalpaiguri as an administrative unit which came into being on January 1869 by the amalgamation of the Western Duars district with the Jalpaiguri sub-division of Rangpur district (Notification of December 8, 1868). The Jalpaiguri sub-division has been formed in 1854 with headquarters at Sookanee and was called the Sookanee sub-division. The three Police Station Fakirganj (New Jalpaiguri), Bada and Sanyasikata (now Rajganj) comprising the sub-division were transferred to newly formed district of Jalpaiguri. At the commencement of 1869 the Thana of Patgram was also separated from Rangpur and to Jalpaiguri on April 1870.

Jalpaiguri is one of the richest district of West Bengal in respect of natural resources. It enjoys special features in geographical locations, demographic structure, with natural abundance of flora and fauna. Jalpaiguri has the boundary with Bangladesh in South, Bhutan in North, Assam in East and Bangladesh and Darjeeling in West. It is the second largest district of West Bengal in respect of Schedule Tribes population. The demographic feature in this district has a very distinctive position. Out of the total population of 28,00,543 about 58% belong to SC/ST communities. 10,35,971 persons belong to SC communities and 5,89,225 persons belong to ST communities (According to 1991 Census). However, 2001 Census report pointed out that out of the total population of 34,011,73 about 52% belong to SC/ST communities. 12,48,577 persons belong to SC communities and 6,41,688 person belong to ST communities. The tribal people are, in fact, the original inhabitants of the soil. But due to ignorance and poverty, they do

not know their right and privileges. After independence, the Constitution of India provided safeguards for the tribal people to translate these Constitutional provisions into practice special schemes were provided from the First Five Years Plan, which are still continuing.

There are various departments under the state government to implement different sectors development programmes for the benefit of people in general. A separate department of the state government named as Tribal Welfare came into existence in West Bengal in 1952, which mainly looked after the schemes of Scheduled Tribes. The Tribal Welfare Department was further renamed as Scheduled Castes and Tribes Department in 1967 in order to cover both SC & ST's in the state. Since, 1997 the department's name has been changed as Backward Classes Welfare Department. This Department work for the benefit of all the Backward Classes of the state.

There are 40 Schedule Tribes in Jalpaiguri with total tribal population of 5,89,225 to implement various schemes for the welfare to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes headed by the 'Project Officer-cum-District Welfare Officer'. The major activities of the Development are (a) To look after the educational schemes for upliftment of SC & ST and O.B.C.; (b) To supervise issue to Castes Certificates and enforce Reservation Rules in Services and educational institution; (c) To implements schemes for their social and cultural development; and (d) To implement schemes for their economic upliftment.

The Constitution envisaged a fast enough peace of development for the tribal areas so that they could be brought to the level of development in the surrounding regions in the concerned district within a period of 10 years after the commencement of the Constitution. Special programmes for these districts, therefore, were taken up in the early 60's in the form of Special Multipurpose Tribal Block and subsequently, Tribal Development

Blocks. The achievements of these special programmes were also uneven. Some progress was made in some areas but in many cases the difference in the level of development of the tribal areas and the remaining regions in the district and accentuated. In 1992, a new approach was adopted for Tribal Development where all areas with more than 50 percent tribal concentration were clearly identified and special plans were prepared. The new programme has covered about 70 percent of total population. Thus, while the developmental efforts in these areas have been intensified, the programmes for the remaining 35 per cent dispersed tribal have remained unchanged and no special attention could be given to their problems. In view of the fact that the Constitution had envisaged a satisfactory solution to the problems of the tribal development in a much small time-frame and now that a very high priority has been accorded to the problems of weaker sections of the community.

The socio-economic situation of tribal communities varies considerably from one area to another. The problems of the tribal communities will be attempted to be solved within a time frame of not more than 12 years from now, i.e., by beginning of the year 1989. Thereafter, these areas and communities can be expected to share the benefits of general programmes as equal partners with the rest of the communities and areas in the respective district. The broad approach to tribal development will have to depend on the pattern of distribution of tribals in an area and the level of their economy. In predominantly tribal areas, area approach with focus on the development of the tribal community or communities will be suitable; for dispersed tribals, community oriented programmes will have to be evolved; and in the case of primitive groups, which are facing special problems and are small in size, a very cautious individualised approach will have to be adopted lest their precarious balance is irretrievably lost.

In view of the fact that substantial stepping up of the investment has created certain constraints even in the Fifth Plan, it will be necessary to give the highest priority in the Sixth Plan to building up inner strength of tribal community or communities so that they can stand the pressure of the new situation and are able to take benefits from the New programmes. Highest priority, therefore, will have to be given to the education, health and a full employment programme in these areas. Moreover, the concept of educational and health service will have to be suitably modified to the specific tasks of strengthening the tribal communities. The specific economic programmes will naturally flow from the full employment plan, which will have a different significance in the tribal areas compared to other advance regions.

Thus, raising of economic conditions of tribals in the immediate future and enabling them to come up to the general level in a period of 12 years will require :

- i) Consolidation of Protective measures initiated in the Fifth Plan;
- ii) Major thrust in Educational and Health Services; and
- iii) Full Employment Economy in tribal areas by the end of the Sixth Plan.

The targets will have to be defined with reference to the base level in each of the specific areas and limits to the absorption capacity of the community in the short-run. In each case, a longer-term perspective will also have to be kept in view so that the constraints in the immediate context do not inhibit preparatory perspective programmes.

- i) Education :

Education must be accorded the highest priority in the coming years in the tribal areas, since the tribal communities must be enabled to satisfactory

negotiate the transitional phase in their socio-economic change and take advantage of the new investment under economic programmes. The role of education in pre-developmental phase of a community has not been properly appreciated so far. The tribal communities have remained isolated and have an entirely different world-view of the socio-economic phenomena. The long-term programme should be prepared under the general educational frame of the state.

ii) Health Services :

Tribal areas lagging far behind in respect of health services. It is an irony that it is some of these areas mainly hill side, which have a record of sterilisation operations covering almost all the eligible couples. Some of the mass-killers and epidemics have not been tackled in these areas. Some of the special health hazards IN Jalpaiguri like TB, Leprosy, VD, Skin Diesis, Malaria etc. continue to badly effect these communities. A different strategy for health coverage in these areas is to be evolved.

iii) Full Employment Economy :

In the district of Jalpaiguri the tribal areas, the problem of unemployment is qualitatively different and varies from one area to another. In the more backward areas where land is still plentiful and pressure of population is low, the problem in its new accepted form from many not even appear to exist. It is these areas, however, where we come across 'Low income traps' because the community does not possess the skills for more intensive utilisation of resources. The basic issue in these areas is to raise the level of incomes in a short-term period by taking up comprehensive economic programmes. While programmes in the ITDPs and Sub-Plan will be comprehensive, it will be necessary to identify some major thrust areas for the entire Sub-Plan in a state or for different regions thereof. Some of the major thrust, which have emerged for different areas in the district are shifting cultivation (Jhoom), horticulture, marketing, minor irrigation,

forestry-oriented programme. Programmes for landless, pasture development, animal husbandry and education.

The situation of tribal in the district was gone into in-depth before the first Tribal Sub-Plan was conceived in 1975-76. The new tribal problems was necessary in terms of their geographic and demographic concentration if a faster development of this community is to take place and tribal population consisting within the new tribal Sub-Plan strategy in a coordinated manner. Integrated Tribal Development Project for substantial tribal areas, the Modification Area Development Approach for pockets of tribal concentration and Special Project for primitive tribes were conceived and adopted. Under the Minimum Needs Programme, priority should be given to the tribal areas. For this purpose general norms will have to be relaxed. The quantum of people's participation may be varied wherever necessary. Some of the points which will need special attention. From 1992 District Project Office to give the special attention are as below :

- i) Communication;
- ii) Education;
- iii) Health Services;
- iv) Rural Water Supply etc.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of S.T. People take up during the year 1992-1993.

A. Expenditure Report of Education [Post-Matric, Pre-Matric Stipendiary Scheme] :

Total Allotment by the Government :	Rs. 44,85,100=00	
Actual Expenditure	Rs. 40,59,370=00	
		<u>Number of Beneficiary</u>
i) Post-Matric Scholarship	Rs. 23,19,600=00	7732
Book Grant and Examination Fee	Rs. 4,99,870=00	5464
ii) Hostel and Maintenance Cost	Rs. 12,39,900=00	2695

B. Family Oriented Schemes : Report of Tribal Special Programme (T.S.P.).

i)	Total Project Cost	: :	Rs. 88.80 Lakhs
ii)	Subsidy Money of Programme	:	Rs. 17.06 Lakhs
iii)	Margin Money of Programme	:	Rs. 28.54 Lakhs
iv)	Bank Loan Programme	:	Rs. 43.20 Lakhs
v)	Highest Loan Amount	:	Rs. 35,000=00

Total Beneficiary : 2436.

C. Progress report on issuance of S.T. Certificate for the year 2002

i)	No. of application for certificate	:	1729
ii)	No. of certificate issued	:	1232
iii)	No. of certificate pending	:	300
iv)	No. of enquiry	:	197.

D. Million Wells Scheme :

During the financial year 1992-93 Rs.393.00 lakhs have been set out with ambition to build up strong sport source of irrigation to the SC & ST beneficiaries.

Utilisation of Fund	:	Rs. 393.00 Lakhs :	S.C.P. = 294.00 lakhs
"	:		T.S.P. = 99.00 lakhs

Number of Dug Well	:	452
Construction of Bundh	:	120 K.M.
Construction of Dam	:	12 Nos.
Construction of Canal	:	46.5 Nos.
Construction of Intake Weir	:	11 Nos.
Maintenance of Canal and Bundhs	:	140.5 Nos.

Man days Generated	:	7.969 Lakhs :	S.C. = 4.096 Lakhs
	:		S.T. = 0.897 Lakhs
	:		Other = 2.976 Lakhs

Expenditure	:	393.00 Lakhs :	Wages = 182.331 Lakhs
	:		Non-Wages = 197.787 Lakhs
	:		Contingency = 12.882 Lakhs

E. Indira Awaas Yojana :

During the financial year 1992-93 Jalpaiguri Zila Parishad under IAY Programme allotted Rs. 117.90 lakhs and priorities the following Programme :

- i) To provide houses to poor SC families.
- ii) To provide houses to poor ST families.
- iii) To construct houses with the local available materials.
- iv) To evolve new items of housing materials at low cost for S.T

Utilisation of Fund	:	117.90 Lakhs:	S.C.P. = 90.30 Lakhs
			T.S.P. = 27.60 Lakhs
Number of House	:	893 :	S.C. = 520
			S.T. = 373
Man days Generated	:	0.526 Lakhs :	S.C. = 0.293 Lakhs
			S.T. = 0.096 Lakhs
			Other = 0.137 Lakhs
Expenditure	:	117.90 Lakhs :	Wages = 12.058 Lakhs
			Non-Wages = 105.621 Lakhs
			Contingency = 0.221 Lakhs

F. Zilla Parisad's Share : Divisible Pool :

The annual outlay of Rs. 282.96 lakhs have been kept for the current financial year as against allocation of Rs. 1406.96 lakhs only.

- Items :
- i) To create economically productive assets 35% of the allocation to earmarked and share of SC & ST coverage will be maintained, Rs. 99.04 lakhs is earmarked for the current financial year.
 - ii) Social forestry 25% Rs. 70.04 lakhs being the 25% of divisible pool is allotted.

- iii) Individual beneficiaries for SC & ST families (15%) is earmarked to cover the needs of this sector which are not covered by the non-divisible pools.

Achievement :

i)	Economically Productive Assets :	Rs. 99.04 lakhs	SCP – 39.65 lakhs
			TSP - 10.05 lakhs
			S.T. Man days – 49.34 lakhs.
			SCP – 37.26 lakhs TSP – 5.98 lakhs
ii)	Social Forestry :	Rs. 70.74 lakhs :	Man days SC – 1.615 lakhs Man days ST – 0.178 lakhs SCP – 31.83 lakhs TSP – 10.61 lakhs
iii)	Individual Beneficiary for SC & ST	: Rs. 42.44 lakhs	Man days SC – 0.385 lakhs Man days ST – 0.086 lakhs. SCP – 21.22 lakhs TSP – 7.17 lakhs
iv)	Other works including Road & Buildings	: Rs. 70.74 lakhs	Man days SC – 0.403 lakhs Man days ST – 0.075 lakhs.

Bridge	-	27 Nos.	Social Forestry – 615 Hectors
Culvert	-	35 Nos.	Irrigation Bundh – 14 K.M.
Pucca Road	-	10.6 K.M.	Pucca Drain – 1245 Mtrs.
Hut Shed	-	6 Nos.	Rope Bridge – 5 Nos.
Dev. of Hut	-	16 Nos.	Land Rechanination – 22 Hectors.
Imp. of Road	-	28.50 K.M.	

G. JRY Divisible Pool to Gram Panchayats.

Rs. 11.31.85 lakhs is proposed for 122 Gram Panchayats in 13 Blocks of the district. The Gram Panchayats annual plan share priority of schemes and objectives of gram development. The Gram Panchayat Planning should cover items of Local Needs on priority basis. The Schemes of the other departments should be linked up with G.P. Planning. The DRDA, TSP, SCP, FFDA etc. on the other hand, the socio-economic atmosphere

in the Sphere of Cultural elements to be taken into account particularly. When Planning is aimed at for the benefits of the weaker section e.g. SC, ST.

However, some of these elements are included the annual Plan of Gram Panchayat. The following priorities of village planning are taken into account.

- i. Share to weaker section SC & ST and Women;
- ii. Small and Marginal farmers;
- iii. Patta holders and Bargadars;
- iv. Community Welfare Programmes, DWCRA shed construction, Community Centres, Mahila Mandals etc.
- v. Facilities for basic education by construction of schools and library etc.

H. Social Forestry in the District - Rs. 113.60 Lakhs.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribe People during the year 1993-1994.

A. Expenditure Report of Education [Post-Matric, Pre-Matric Stipendiary Scheme].

Total Allotment by : the Government	Rs. 21,35,000=00.		
Actual Expenditure :	Rs. 17,75,380=00		
i) Book Grant and Examination Fee :	No. of Beneficiary Rs. 6,34,080=00	2089	
ii) Post-Matric Scholarships :	Rs. 7,75,200=00	1182	
iii) Hostel Grants and Maintenance Fee :	Rs. 3,66,100=00	3964	

B. Family Oriented Schemes (T.S.P.) :

i.	Total Project Cost :	Rs. 114.78 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy Money of Programme :	Rs. 56.46 Lakhs
iii.	Margin Money of Programme :	Rs. 22.74 Lakhs
iv.	Bank Loan Amount :	Rs. 35.58 Lakhs
v.	Highest Loan Amount :	Rs. 35,000=00
	Total Number of Beneficiary :	1878

C. Progress report on issuance of Certificate for S.T. :

i.	No. of application for certificate	:	2100
ii.	No. of certificates issued	:	1970
iii.	No. of certificate pending	:	120
iv.	No. of enquiry	:	10

D. Million Well Scheme :

During the financial year 1993-94 Rs. 383.30 lakhs have been set out with ambition to build up and to much needed repair works of the irrigation structure in the predominantly S.C. and S.T. inhabited areas.

The allocation of fund to be utilised as wages and non-wages, proposed physical achievement and man days to be generated are as below :

Allocation of fund :Rs. 383.30 Lakhs. Wages - 202.144 Lakhs Non-Wages - 181.156 Lakhs

Number of Dug Wells	-	328 Nos.
Construction of Bandhs	-	26.7 K.M.
Construction of Dams	-	1 No.
Construction of Canals	-	22 K.M.
Construction of Intake weirs	-	6 Nos.
Maintenance of Canals and Bandhs	-	16 K.M.
Construction of Distributory Canal	-	52.65 Nos.
Protection of Soil Conservation Work	-	4285 Hectors
Minor irrigation work	-	20 Nos.
Excavation of Pond	-	18 Nos.

Man days to be generated	: Rs. 8.835 lakhs	S.C.	- 4.246 lakhs
		S.T.	- 0.612 lakhs
		Other	- 3.977 lakhs.

E. Indira Awas Yojana :

Allocation of Fund :	Rs. 114.99 Lakhs
Number of houses to be constructed :	906
Man days to be generated :	Rs. 0.534 Lakhs
Scheduled Castes :	Rs. 0.297 Lakhs
Scheduled Tribes :	Rs. 0.096 Lakhs
Others :	Rs. 0.141 Lakhs
Wages :	Rs. 12.237 Lakhs
Non-Wages :	Rs. 102.759 Lakhs.

F. Divisible Pool :

As against allocation of Rs. 1414.81 lakhs only for the year 1992-93, the proposed annual outlay under JRY for the current financial year 1993-94 has been kept at Rs. 1960.50 lakhs in which share of Zilla Parishad comprising of 20% stands at to 275.88 lakhs.

The current financial years proposed outlay of Rs. 275.88 lakhs has been allocated in the four sub sectors as follows :

- i. 35% of Rs. 275.88 lakhs i.e. Rs. 96.56 lakhs has been allotted for creation of economically productive assets maintaining share of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe true to the policy formulation of J.R.Y.
- ii. 17.5% of 275.88 lakhs i.e. Rs. 48.28 lakhs has been allotted for Social Forestry.
- iii. 22.5% of 275.88 i.e. Rs. 62.07 lakh has been allotted in the individual scheme for SC & ST families for whom no other provision has been left for direct benefit under non-divisible pool of J.R.Y. Schemes have been formed under this sub sector of divisible pool to ensure at least employment question of 100 man days in a year for this category of people.

- iv. 25% of Rs. 275.88 i.e. Rs. 68.97 lakh has been earmarked for the development of Roads and Buildings to provide better rural communication and creating and maintaining these assets for better quality of rural life of SC and ST.

G. JRY Divisible Pool to Gram Panchayats :

An outlay of Rs. 1103.50 lakh has been proposed for 122 Gram Panchayats distributed over 13 Blocks of the District. The annual action plans of the Gram Panchayats accord priority to development activities covering such fields as road communication, soil conservation, social forestry and school buildings renovations and construction. For the growth and development of healthy cultural pursuit to promote active habits among the rural poor in general and weaker sections i.e., SC and ST in particular. Infrastructural facilities such as community general and weaker sections i.e., SC and ST in particular, infrastructural facilities such as community hall and libraries.

H. Special Programme for S.T. People :

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|----|---|---|----------------|
| 1. | Construction of house of the S.T. people | : | Rs. 1.14 lakhs |
| 2. | Construction of Pucca well for drinking purpose at Mohitnagar, Kamarpara, Sebagram, Tarapara and Gomastapara. | : | Rs. 0.37 lakhs |
| 3. | Construction of house of S.T. people at Nagar Berubari. | : | Rs. 0.90 lakhs |
| 4. | Construction of wells for S.T. people at Nagar Berubari. | : | Rs. 0.12 lakhs |
| 5. | Construction of sanitary latrine and urinals for S.T. people. | : | Rs. 0.49 lakhs |
| 6. | Construction of well and sinking of tube wells for drinking purpose for S.T. people under Baropatia Nutanbos. | : | Rs. 1.61 lakhs |
| 7. | Construction of house for S.T. people under Baropatia Natungram. | : | Rs. 1.01 lakhs |

8.	Repairs to primary school (1) Jhakuapara and : Vandiguri Primary School and Bodaganj Primary School under Baropata Nutanbos.	Rs. 1.53 lakhs
9.	Construction of house for S.T. people under : Kharia G.P.	Rs. 0.78 lakhs
10.	Construction of well for S.T. people under : Kharia G.P.	Rs. 0.12 lakhs
11.	Construction of house for S.T. people at : Sonapara, Bramhattarpara, Koranipur under Kharia No. II G.P.	Rs. 0.25 lakhs
12.	Construction of ring well for drinking purpose: for S.T. people at Kharia No. II G.P.	Rs. 0.80 lakhs
13.	Construction of sanitary latrine in Saradapally : of Karlarchar at Sukanta Nagar.	Rs. 0.18 lakhs
14.	Construction of houses for homeless S.T. : people 20 nos. at Paharpur.	Rs. 0.66 lakhs
15.	Construction of wells for 44 nos. of drinking purpose at Paharpur.	Rs. 1.20 lakhs
16.	Construction of houses for S.T. people at : Paharpur.	Rs. 1.18 lakhs
17.	Construction of Houses for S.T. (10) people : at Kharija Berubari.	Rs. 0.65 lakhs
18.	Construction for Houses of S.T. people inclu- : ding sanitary latrine at Kharija Berubari.	Rs. 0.64 lakhs
19.	Construction for houses for S.T. and drinking: well and repair of roads at Kharija Berubari.	Rs. 3.23 lakhs
20.	Construction of house for S.T. people and well: for irrigation at Patkata.	Rs. 2.49 lakhs
21.	Construction of houses for low income poor : S.T. people at Mandalghat.	Rs. 1.22 lakhs
22.	Construction of primary school building at : Central Mandalghat, Fandaitpar for beneficiary of S.T. students.	Rs. 1.24 lakhs

23.	Construction of houses for S.T. people at Belakoba.	Rs. 0.91 lakhs
24.	Construction of 40 nos. of ring well for drinking water purpose for S.T. people.	Rs. 0.86 lakhs
25.	Well for S.T. people @ 2600 per well at Fulbari :	Rs. 2.58 lakhs
26.	Excavation of pond at Fulbari :	Rs. 2.14 lakhs
27.	Construction for household well for S.T. people at Majhiali.	Rs. 1.45 lakhs
28.	Construction of pond at Majhiali :	Rs. 0.56 lakhs
29.	Construction of houses for S.T. and renovation of pond at Majhiali.	Rs. 2.07 lakhs
30.	Construction of Nowapara B.F. Primary School at Sukhani.	Rs. 1.14 lakhs
31.	Construction of houses for SC and ST people at Kukurjan.	Rs. 1.20 lakhs
32.	Construction of houses for ST people and sinking of tube wells at Panikouri.	Rs. 0.80 lakhs
33.	Land reclamation from the land of Provat Roy to the house of Asit Singha of Panbari. Ear-marked for ST people of Maynaguri.	Rs. 0.11 lakhs
34.	Construction of ST houses and ring well for drinking purpose at Ramsai.	Rs. 1.60 lakhs
35.	Digging of well and tube well, construction of culverts, construction of irrigation bandh.	Rs. 3.08 lakhs
36.	Construction of culverts and school material of Batabari No. 1. G.P.	Rs. 3.08 lakhs
37.	Construction of common room for P.B.C.M. High School and others and R.C.C. Ring Well.	Rs. 4.46 lakhs
38.	Road construction from Mangalbari market to Lal Sukra's house via Sarabati T.G. and road from Mahabari to Sarabati T.G.	Rs. 0.65 lakhs
39.	Construction of huts for SC/ST of Hridaypar Kalabari Mouja.	Rs. 0.60 lakhs

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| 40. | Construction of well for drinking purpose at:
Hridaypur and Kalabari Mouja. | Rs. 0.60 lakhs |
| 41. | Construction of Pucca Hume Pipe culvert near:
the house of Subodh Dey at Angrabasha. | Rs. 0.30 lakhs |
| 42. | Road from the house of Sibcharan Oraon of:
Dhomda Simla Primary School. | Rs. 0.56 lakhs |
| 43. | Construction of house for ST people at Salbari: | Rs. 1.12 lakhs |
| 44. | Construction of ring well and digging of dug :
well in the land belong to ST people. | Rs. 2.20 lakhs |
| 45. | Land reclamation of cultivated land belongs to:
ST at Salbari. | Rs. 0.42 lakhs |
| 46. | Flood protection and soil conservation work of:
cultivation. | Rs. 0.50 lakhs |
| 47. | Flood protection and soil conservation to :
cultivated land belongs to ST people. | Rs. 0.60 lakhs |
| 48. | Digging of C.C. Ring well for ST people of :
Jharaltagram - 1. | Rs. 0.90 lakhs |
| 49. | Construction of house of ST people at Jhar-:
altagram. | Rs. 1.00 lakhs |
| 50. | Construction of house and ring well for drink-:
ing water purpose of the ST people. | Rs. 0.25 lakhs |
| 51. | Construction of tube well for ST people : | Rs. 0.60 lakhs |
| 52. | Construction of irrigation canal from Gilendi:
river of Jharaltagram. | Rs. 0.20 lakhs |
| 53. | Construction of culvert enoverious road :
(Hume Pipe and R.C.C. Span Pipe) at Baragharia. | Rs. 0.90 lakhs |
| 54. | Construction of field canal, earthern bandh, :
dug well and excavation of pond for irrigation
purpose. | Rs. 4.10 lakhs |
| 55. | Construction of ring well of ST people for :
drinking purpose. | Rs. 0.45 lakhs |
| 56. | Construction of house and tube well for ST : | Rs. 1.50 lakhs |

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| 57. | Land reclamation with cultivator logging of :
land for ST at Deogaon. | Rs. 1.06 lakhs |
| 58. | Digging of pond for irrigation and for jute pro-
cessing in ST area of Deogaon. | Rs. 0.93 lakhs |
| 59. | Social Forestry in ST area of district in total : | Rs. 15.06 lakhs |

I. NSFDC Linked Scheme :

Under an agreement with the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation takes up economic development schemes for SC and ST people. The project cost of each scheme can be as much as Rs. 1 lakh. In order to get the benefit of this scheme, the beneficiary should have an annual income less than double the poverty line i.e. less than Rs. 22,000/- in rural areas and less than Rs. 23,700/- in urban areas. N.S.F.D.C. Finance is available upto 85% depending on the nature of project.

In addition to NSFDC assistance the beneficiary gets 15% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 15,000/- as margin money the Corporation and Rs. 6,000/- as subsidy out of SCA. The beneficiary has to contribute a certain portion of project cost as his/her share for the scheme. So far the Corporation has financed 21 units in Jalpaiguri under different NSFDC linked schemes like Power Tiller, Photo-Copier, Garage Servicing, Auto-Rickshaw, Spice and Curry. The total amount involved for the scheme is Rs. 11.57 lakhs.

J. Rehabilitation of Scavengers :

The Corporation is the nodal agency for implementation of the National Scheme for Rehabilitation of Scavengers (NSS) under these programme

scavengers or their dependents are given schemes upto Rs. 50,000/- out of the total project cost 15% comes as margin money for the Corporation, 50% (subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000/-) as subsidy and rest as bank loan. There is a provision for implementing skill development training to the beneficiaries' upto 6 months under NSS.

So far 49 scavengers have been provided with financial assistance to the turn of Rs. 4,29,632/- out of this margin money involved is 67,963/- subsidy of Rs. 2,63,690/- and bank loan of Rs. 1,73,319/-. The schemes taken up are Piggery, Grocery, Diary, Rickshaw, and Tea Stall etc.

K. The LAMPS :

The regional office of the West Bengal Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation Ltd. was established in Jalpaiguri to maintain close liaison with the LAMPS Society. The LAMPS are affiliated to the West Bengal Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation Ltd., which acts as a conduct of a variety of government assistance. Together with specialised training and close supervision the similar objective of the T.D.C.C. is to build self-reliant Tribal Societies. The Regional Office of Jalpaiguri looks after the functions of 14 LAMPS located in Jalpaiguri and 2 in Darjeeling districts.

The LAMPS of this region do not have any monopoly business such as kendu leaves and sal seeds and as such are deprived of a perpetual source of income. They are engaged in firewood extraction works of the Forest Department in a limited way but the work is gradually diminishing. Thus there will be no income to both the members engaged directly in this work and the society in due course. Labour-contract works, earth excavation, canal-making soil conservation works etc. obtained from the Panchayats and other departments are also done by the societies.

Consumer business particularly in cheap clothing is another item in the activities of LAMPS.

Community Development Schemes and T.S.P. are being introduced for the benefit of the members of the LAMPS.

The following is a table showing actual disbursements to LAMP under some major heads for this year made by the Regional Office.

1.	Share Capital Contribution by State Govt./N.C.D.C.:	
2.	Managerial and Miscellaneous Subsidies	: Rs. 9,84,865=00
3.	Loans and Credit (Schematic and Credit Business)	: Rs. 1,05,332=00
4.	Consumer Business	: Rs. 6,21,692=00
5.	Infrastructure (Construction of Godown etc.)	: -
	Total	:Rs.16,11,889=00

L. Social Forestry in this District : Rs. 112.20 lakhs.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Tribe people during the year 1994-1995.

A. Expenditure Report of Education Programme (Post-Matric; Pre-Matric, Stipendiary Scheme) :

Total Allotment by the Government	: Rs. 20, 40, 000=00
Actual Expenditure	: Rs. 20, 37, 895=00
Numbers of Beneficiary	: Rs. 5, 825=00

i)	Book Grant and Examination Fee	: Rs. 6, 50, 000=00
ii)	Post-Matric Scholarship	: Rs. 2, 90, 000=00
iii)	Hostel Grant and Maintenance	: Rs. 11, 00, 000=00

B. Family oriented Economic Development under TSP :

i)	Annual Target	: 2118
ii)	Actual nos. of Beneficiary	: 1504
iii)	Total Project Cost	: Rs. 110.54 lakhs
iv)	Margin Money of Programme	: Rs. 21.66 lakhs
v)	Bank Loan of Programmes	: Rs. 35.60 lakhs

C. Progress Report on Issuance of S.T. Certificate :

i)	Nos. of Application	:	1635
ii)	Nos. of Certificate Issued	:	1507
iii)	Nos. of Certificate Pending	:	118
iv)	Nos. of enquiry	:	10.

D. Million Well Scheme :

During the financial year 1994-95 Rs. 495.70 lakhs have been set out with ambition to build up and to much need repair works of irrigation structure in the pre-dominancy of S.T. inhabited areas in this district.

Allocation of fund : Rs. 495.70 lakhs	:	Wages – Rs. 302.50 lakhs
		Non-Wages – Rs. 93.20 lakhs

Man days to be generated : Rs. 9.353 lakhs :	S.C. – Rs. 4.246 lakhs
	S.T. – Rs. 0.912 lakhs
	Others – Rs. 4.195 lakhs

E. Indira Awas Yojana :

Allocation of Fund	:	Rs. 119.75 lakhs
Number of houses to be constructed	:	Rs. 809
Man days to be generated	:	Rs. 0.954 lakhs
Scheduled Castes	:	Rs. 1.375 lakhs
Scheduled Tribes	:	Rs. 0.934 lakhs
Others	:	Rs. 0.375 lakhs
Wages	:	Rs.17.237 lakhs
Non-wages	:	Rs.102.527 lakhs.

F. Divisible Pool :

As against allocation of Rs. 1919.27 lakhs only for the year 1994-95, which is the share of Zila Parisad comprising 20% stands at Rs. 363.854 lakhs.

The current financial years proposed outlay of Rs. 363.854 lakhs has been allocated in the for sub-sectors as follows :

- i) 39% of Rs. 363.854 lakhs i.e., 127.3 lakhs has been allotted for creation of economically productive assets maintaining share of SC and ST true to the policy formulation of J. R.Y.
- ii) 17.5% of Rs. 363.854 lakhs i.e., Rs. 63.6 lakhs has been allotted for Social Forestry in ST concentrated area.
- iii) 22.5% of Rs. 363.854 lakhs i.e., Rs. 81.6 lakhs has been allotted in the individual scheme for SC/ST families for whom no other provision has been left for direct benefit under non-division pool of J.R.Y. Scheme has been formed under this sub-sector to divisible pool to ensure at least employment question of 100 man days.
- iv) 25% of 363.854 i.e., Rs. 96.96 lakhs has been earmarked for development of road and buildings to provide better rural communication and creating and maintaining these assets for better quality of rural life of SC and ST people.

JRY divisible Pool to Gram Panchayats :

An outline of Rs. 1105.60 lakhs has been proposed for 122 Gram Panchayats distributed over 13 Blocks of District. The annual Action Plans of Gram Panchayats accord priority to development activities covering such fields as road communication, soil conservation, social forestry and school building construction. For the growth and development of healthy, cultural pursuit, to promote active habits among the rural poor in general and weaker sections i.e., SC and ST in particular, infrastructural facilities such as community hall and to improve the rural libraries.

H. Statement of the Fund received and expenditure under S.C.A. to T.S.P. (Article) 275 (i) Geo No. 1450(17) T.W. dt. 20.10. 94 :

- i) Improvement of playground of Totopara in : Rs. 1,28, 254=00
Ballaguri G.P. under Madarihat P.S.

- ii) Improvement of road from IRD to Gurjung- : Rs. 5, 40, 000=00
jhora T.E. under Mal P.S. 2 K.M.
- iii) Improvement of Kachcha road from Totopara: Rs. 1, 88, 000=00
Ballaguri via Karjipara under Madarihat P.S.
- iv) Construction of 6:rows 1.2 m. dia vented caused : Rs. 2, 95, 000=00
way of Uttar Tatabari under Kalchini P.S.
- v) Construction of Kachcha road from Purba Dob- : Rs. 2, 40, 000=00
bari Primary School towards Falakata S C Primary
School with one H.P. Culvert of double row inter-
nal dia 1.2 m. under Maynaguri P.S.
- vi) Construction of Purba Dobbari Primary School : Rs. 74, 000=00
- vii) Construction of road from Totopara T.E. to : Rs. 3,99, 876=00
Upper Kalabari 0 K.M. to 1 K.M. under Angra-
bhasa - 1 G.P.
- viii) Re-construction of approach road filling ditch : Rs.1,86, 000=00
near Hindi Jr. High School at Uttar Kalabari
under Kalchini P.S. Mainly benefited to ST people.
- ix) Construction of slab culvert over the road : Rs. 3,500=00
Dhowlajhora under Turturi G.P. mainly benefited
to ST people.
- x) Construction of 1.2 m. dia internal Span pipe : Rs. 62,000=00
culvert triple row 5.00 M. long on the road from
National Highway No. 31 to Kamakshyaguri Forest
road near Sishubari Primary School under
Khowardanga - II G.P. of Kumargram Block.
- xi) Improvement of earthen road by WBM from : Rs. 30,466=00
National Highway No. 31 Saldalia More to
Dangapara Church under Madarihat P.S.
- xii) Improvement of earthen road from backside : Rs. 2,78, 000=00
of Madarihat Railway Station to Binod Karjee's
Ration Shop at Madhya Chhekamari under
Madarihat P.S.

Statement of the Fund received and expenditure under SCA to TSP Geo
No. 1450/(17) - TW dt. 20.10. 94.

- xiii) Construction of 8 m. Span open foundation : Rs. 2, 88, 599=00
culvert with 4 nos. of Protection Wall and improve-
ment and strengthening of roads at Nagrakata.
- xiv) Construction of market link road and construc- : Rs. 3, 07, 000=00
tion of 10.5 Mtr. Span pipe barrel 1.80 Mtr. Dia H.B.
culvert along with backprath, at the Sukhani River
Under Nagrakata P.S.
- xv) Construction of 3.00 Mtrs Span Slab Type : Rs. 1,11,000=00
culvert towards Karjipara near Spl. Cardev
Primary School under Totopara Ballalguri G.P.
In Madarihat P.S.
- xi) Proton work of 2 X 10 Mtr. Span R.C.C. bridge : Rs. 1,40,596=00
from Paschim Kanthalguri to Ghoskadanga of
Alipurduar - 1.
- I. Special Programme for ST People :
- i. Construction of house for ST under Tors: Rs. 1.2 Lakhs
Forest Area under Alipurduar.
- ii. Construction of house and ring well for ST: Rs. 3.12 Lakhs
people under Alipurduar.
- iii. Construction of kachcha road under Dakshin : Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
Barajhar Forest Area at Alipurduar.
- iv. Construction of house for ST under Pukuritala: Rs. 0.75 Lakhs
- v. Construction of house, ring well, stub set : Rs. 1.35 Lakhs
under Paschim Jitpur at Alipurduar.
- vi. Construction of house, latrine, road, school : Rs. 3.35 Lakhs
building under Loknathpur at Alipurduar.
- vii. Construction of pacca road and school building: Rs. 5.95 Lakhs
repair and ring well under Dakshim Mahakalguri
at Alipurduar.
- viii. Construction of pacca road near Jainti : Rs. 3.65 Lakhs
T.G. area under Janti at Kumargram.
- ix. Construction of ST house, ring well and primary : Rs. 6.35 Lakhs
building (New) under Turturi Tea Garden at
Kumargram.

- | | | |
|-------|--|----------------|
| x. | Construction of ST house, kachcha road :
Kumargram.to Baksa Tiger Project at Kumargram. | Rs. 7.53 Lakhs |
| xi. | Construction of road, pond, waterline near :
Tea Garden area at Kumargram. | Rs. 6.35 Lakhs |
| xii. | Construction of road from Falakata Bus Sto :
to Kamarpar under Tasti at Falakata. | Rs. 6.69 Lakhs |
| xiii. | Construction of health centre at ST populated :
area at Rangamati and Mal P.S. | Rs. 7.39 Lakhs |

J. NSFDC Linked Schemes :

Under an agreement with the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation takes up economic development schemes for SC and ST people: However, in Jalpaiguri under different NSFDC Linked Schemes like – Auto Rickshaw, Pump Set, Chatay, Dhanbana, Muri Bhaja etc. Total amount involved for the scheme is Rs. 11.86 Lakhs.

K. Rehabilitation of Scavengers :

The Corporation is the Nodal agency for implementation of NSS. There is a provision for implementing skill development training to the beneficiaries upto 6 months under NSS. So far 49 scavengers have been provided with financial assistance to the turn of 5,01,582/- in this financial year.

1. The LAMPS :

- | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 1. | Share capital contribution by State
Government/N.C.D.C. | - |
| 2. | Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies | Rs. 10, 35, 658=00 |
| 3. | Loans and Credit
(Schematic & Credit Business) | Rs. 1, 15, 233=00 |
| 4. | Consumer Business | Rs. 6, 26, 296=00 |
| 5. | Infrastructure Const. of Godown etc. | Rs. 40, 309=00. |

Infrastructure Development Scheme for the welfare of ST people during the year 1995 – 1996 :

A. Expenditure Report of Education :

Total Allotment by the Government :	Rs. 18, 35, 665=00
Actual Expenditure :	Rs. 85, 92, 060=00
Number of Beneficiaries :	10, 302
i) Book Grant and Examination Fee :	Rs. 18, 35, 665=00
ii) Post-Matric Scholarship :	Rs. 34, 83, 600=00
iii) Hostel Grants and Maintenance :	Rs. 46, 48, 860=00
iv) Additional Financial Assistance : for S.T.	Rs. 4, 59, 600=00

Community Schemes :

B. Special Component Plan for S.T.

Eligibility Criteria :

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| i) Limitations for yearly family income for rural areas; | Rs. 15, 976=00 |
| and for urban areas | Rs. 21, 206=00 |
| ii) Age limitation | 18 – 55 Years |
| iii) Applicant must not be defaulter from any Government or non-Governmental Finance Organization. | |

Provisions for Finance Scheme :

Maximum project cost is Rs. 35,000/- subsidy 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/-, 20% margin money loan with @ 04% simple interest subject to maximum of Rs. 2,000/- per Scheme available upto project cost + Rs. 13,000/-. The nearest branch of any bank as a loan will make rest of the Finance.

• Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 120.31 lakhs
• Subsidy of the Programmes	:	Rs. 58.26 lakhs
• Margin Money of Programme	:	Rs. 10.53 lakhs
• Bank Loan of Programme	:	Rs. 51.52 lakhs
• Number of Beneficiary	:	1560

Following is the list of Indicative Income Generating Schemes :

Pump set, piggery, bullock cart, cow rearing, bamboo furniture making, wooden furniture making, grocery shop, departmental store, tailoring, tea stall, radio repairing shop, hawkery, microphone hiring, poultry, cycle van etc.

There may be some schemes in different districts based on local needs of the people.

B. Progress Report on issuance of ST Certificate :

i) No. of application	:	1565
ii) No. of Certificate issued	:	1374
iii) No. of Certificate pending	:	179
iv) No. of enquiry	:	12.

D. Development of Primitive Tribal Groups :

Three primitive Tribal Groups in district are Lodha, Birhor and Toto. Exclusively for their economic development during 1995-1996 with funds available under Act 275 (1) of the Constitution. Various developmental Schemes like construction of house; drinking water irrigation water, road land development etc. are being taken up exclusively for these three primitive Tribal Groups from this year.

Total Allotment : Rs. 45, 60, 249=00

G.O. No. 838 TW dt. 24. 5. 95.

i) Construction of housing for Totos 10 Nos. @ Rs. 42, 650/- each.	:	Rs. 4, 26, 590=00
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- | | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| ii) | Repairing and renovation of Totopara Primary School at Totopara under Madarihat P.S. | Rs. 1, 00, 000=00 |
| iii) | Extension of irrigation canal of Dipti Irrigation Scheme at Totopara under Madarihat P.S. | Rs. 2, 15, 000=00 |
| iv) | Improvement of road from Totopara Bazar to Gailtring at Totopara, Totopara Ballalguri G.P. under Madarihat P.S. | Rs. 2, 30, 417=00 |
| v) | Extension of Bunglow i.e., Tribal Welfare Centre of ITDP at Totopara | Rs. 3, 21, 448=00 |
| vi) | Improvement of road from Kalikhola to Howri River under Totopara | Rs. 1, 98, 000=00 |
| vii) | Repair work of social works quarter at Totopara under Madarihat P.S. | Rs. 51, 750=00 |
| viii) | Special repair of the road from ITDP TWC Centre to Totopara Bazar and improvement of bazar under Totopara | Rs. 1, 70, 000=00 |
| ix) | Improvement of road from Totopara Primary School to ITDP TWC under Totopara | Rs. 1, 29, 000=00 |
| x) | Protection of the road from Nirosh Toto's house to the culvert by boulder sausage work at Totopara | Rs. 4, 95, 000=00 |
| xi) | Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia Group RCC Span Pipe outlet at Bhangapuljhora Under Kalchini P.S. | Rs. 4, 63, 000=00 |
| xii) | Construction of road from Totopara T.E. to Upper Kalabari 1 K.M. to 2 K.M. under Angrabhasa - 1 G.P. in Nagrakata | Rs. 3, 99, 876=00 |
| xiii) | Construction of 3 nos. H.P. Culvert 1.2 Mtr. and link road from Sukhanijhora Basti to PWD roads along with bank portion at Sukhani river under Nagrakata | Rs. 3, 00, 000=00 |

- xiv) Renovation/Reclamation and apicultural: Rs. 3, 41, 000=00
Gobrabarth Fishery Project under Madarihat
- xv) Construction of slab culvert 5.0 Mtr. Span: Rs. 2, 41, 000=00
on Radhanagar near the house of Matal Ekka under Bholka Barobisha No.-1 G.P. under Kumargram.

E. Community Development Schemes for ST:

For development of infrastructure – road, bridge, culverts and irrigation facilities in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. There is also State Plan Provision for infrastructure development in ST dominated areas.

- i) SCA to TSP (Centrally sponsored State Plan) :
- a) Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia 6 rows R.C.C. Span : Rs. 4, 63, 000=00
Pipe outlet at Bhangapuljhora under Kalchini
- b) Construction of 5.0 Mtr. Clear Span Slab Culvert : Rs. 1, 50, 000=00
at-Uttar-Haldipara near the house of Nitai Chandra Das under Kumargram (Back side)
- c) Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia Mtr. 4th row Span : Rs. 1, 26, 000=00
Pipe Culvert at Amarpur near Durgabari, Kumargram
- d) Construction of 6 Mtr. Span Culvert at :Rs.2,04,000=00
Nichchalsa within Kumlai G.P. in Mal P.S.
- e) Construction of 3.00 Mtr. Span Culvert at :Rs. 1, 36, 000=00
Kumlai G.P. under Mal.
- f) Construction of Bundh at Purba Dabbari under: Rs. 1, 00, 000=00
Maynaguri P.S.
- g) Construction of 2 no. of R.C.C. Slab Culverts : Rs. 4, 26, 458=00
3.00 Mtr. Span Slab Culvert on the road from Chepani to Samuktala under Alipurduar – II
- h) Construction of Ramgaon Basti, Jaygaon: Rs. 2, 39, 361=00
at Kalchini Block

- i) Construction of Sisubari Bhaktapara Madarihat: Rs. 2, 51, 257=00
Birpara P.S.
- j) Construction of Kachcha road Dakshin Satali : Rs. 1, 31, 672=00
at Kalchini P.S.
- k) Improvement of road-cum-bundh for water : Rs. 2, 29, 000=00
for water conservation at Satali, Latabari and
Mendabari under Kalchini P.S.
- l) Construction of R.C.C. bridge at Purba Stall : Rs.4,10, 000=00
near the house of Phulchand Suba of Kalchini
- m) Rural Electrification of ST areas of Salbari, : Rs. 1, 74, 300=00
Neora Majhiali, Batabari, Dakshin Dhipjhora,
Udong, Baghchar colony under Meteli Panchayat
Samiti
- n) Extension of electrification in Saptibari – I, II, : Rs. 6, 12, 000=00
Chetrarpar of Domohoni – I under Maynaguri
P.S.
- o) Construction of Canal from housing complex at :Rs. 7, 20, 000=00
Mal to Nepuchapur with Tesimla G.P. under
M.W.S.
- p) Construction of low cost huts for ST people at : Rs. 2, 53, 000=00
Nagrakata Panchayat Samiti
- q) Construction of bridge on the road Deomali : Rs. 4, 25, 000=00
near the house of Bishnu Roy at Sakoajhora No. I
G.P. under Dhupguri Panchayat Samiti
- r) Construction of pucca road from Railway Gate : Rs.2,196, 000=00
to B. Munda's house under Madarihat P.S.
- s) Construction of girls hostel at Mohan Singh High:Rs. 1, 40, 000=00
School at Paschim Khyerbari under Khyerbari.
- F. Panchayat Samiti-wise Break up of Allocation under Indira Awaas
Yojana, 1995 – 1996 :

Sl. No.	Name of the Panchayat Samiti	No. of ST house to be built	Cost per house including latrine and smokeless chullah	Total Cost
1	Jalpaiguri Sadar	46	14,000/-	6,44,000/-
2	Rajganj	26	14,000/-	3,64,000/-
3	Maynaguri	32	14,000/-	4,48,000/-
4	Mal	70	14,000/-	9,80,000/-
5	Matelli	25	14,000/-	3,50,000/-
6	Nagrakata	26	14,000/-	3,64,000/-
7	Dhupguri	142	14,000/-	19,88,000/-
8	Falakata	96	14,000/-	13,44,000/-
9	Madarihata	17	14,000/-	2,38,000/-
10	Kalchini	14	14,000/-	1,98,000/-
11	Alipurduar I	103	14,000/-	14,42,000/-
12	Alipurduar II	113	14,000/-	15,82,000/-
13	Kumargram	65	14,000/-	9,10,000/-
Total :		775		1,08,50,000/-

G. Synopsis of M.W.S. and Divisible Pool :

Sl. No.	Name of the P.S.	M.W.S.	Individual Benefit Scheme for ST	Economic-ally Assets, Social Forestry	Road and Building
1	Jalpaiguri Sadar	60.26 Lakhs	5.815 Lakhs	11.44 Lakhs	2.816 Lakhs
2	Rajganj	29.03 Lakhs	2.3 Lakhs	5.26 Lakhs	-
3	Maynaguri	6.96 Lakhs	3.68 Lakhs	5.77 Lakhs	4.00 Lakhs
4	Mal	10.95 Lakhs	4.75 Lakhs	2.25 Lakhs	6.94 Lakhs
5	Matelli	7.54 Lakhs	2.22 Lakhs	2.99 Lakhs	2.3 Lakhs
6	Nagrakata	9.18 Lakhs	2.53 Lakhs	4.21 Lakhs	1.6 Lakhs
7	Dhupguri	20.23 Lakhs	5.17 Lakhs	10.44 Lakhs	-
8	Falakata	21.42 Lakhs	6.17 Lakhs	2.88 Lakhs	5.00 Lakhs
9	Madarihata	25.00 Lakhs	3.25 Lakhs	2.12 Lakhs	3.44 Lakhs
10	Kalchini	10.01 Lakhs	2.36 Lakhs	4.75 Lakhs	-
11	Alipurduar I	31.04 Lakhs	3.94 Lakhs	7.33 Lakhs	-
12	Alipurduar II	30.00 Lakhs	5.01 Lakhs	10.12 Lakhs	5.2 Lakhs
13	Kumargram	14.27 Lakhs	2.81 Lakhs	7.75 Lakhs	3.83 Lakhs

H. NSFDC Linked Schemes :

Under this Schemes Tribes Development and Finance Corporation takes up economic development Scheme for ST people. In Jalpaiguri under NSFDC under different linked schemes likes auto rickshaw, pump set, chatay, dhanbana, muribhaja etc. the total amount involved for the schemes is Rs. 13.55 lakhs during the financial year.

I. The Lamp (LAMPS) :

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Share Capital Contribution
by State Govt./N.C.D.C. | : | - |
| 2. | Managerial & Miscellaneous
Subsidies | : | Rs. 9, 20, 523=00 |
| 3. | Loan & Credit (Schematic & Credit
Business) | : | Rs. 70, 005=00 |
| 4. | Consumer Business | : | Rs. 4, 30, 625=00 |
| 5. | Infrastructure (Cons. of Godown etc.): | | Rs. 35, 000=00 |

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of ST People taken up during the year 1996 - 1997 :

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Article 275 (i) | : | Rs. 15, 09, 2005=00 |
| | (a) Repair of Pucca road from Howri:
River to Totopara hutshed at Toto-
para under Madarihat P.S. | | Rs. 1, 70, 373=00 |
| | (b) Electrification of Lokdeep Kutir:-
jyoti Scheme to the houses of
Totos at Totopara | | Rs. 8, 38, 832=00 |
| | (c) Improvement of Totopara Water :
Supply Scheme under Madarihat P.S. | | Rs. 5, 00, 000=00 |
| 2. | Article 275 (i) | : | Rs. 11, 33, 071=00 |
| | (a) Improvement of Totopara Water
Supply Scheme (Phase - II)
under Madarihat P.S. | | Rs. 11, 33, 071=00 |
| 3. | Schemes of Totopara Development | : | Rs. 2, 61, 85, 597=00 |
| A. | (a) Animal Husbandry | : | Rs. 8, 79, 970=00 |
| | (b) Agriculture | : | Rs. 7, 90, 500=00 |
| | (c) Ashram Hostel | : | Rs. 5, 00, 000=00 |
| | (d) Industry | : | Rs. 9, 00, 000=00 |
| | (e) Housing Schemes for the Totos | : | Rs. 50, 00, 000=00 |
| | (f) Rural Library | : | Rs. 15, 000=00 |

B.	(a)	Electrification for Toto Houses	:	Rs.	11, 40, 127=00
	(b)	Ambulance	:	Rs.	3, 00, 000=00
	(c)	Road (Madarihat to Totopara)	:	Rs.	1, 04, 16, 611=00
	(d)	Sanitary Latrine	:	Rs.	18, 80, 000=00
	(e)	Extension of Totopara Welfare Centre	:	Rs.	2, 00, 000=00
	(f)	Improvement of Totopara Water Supply Scheme	:	Rs.	18, 00, 000=00
	(g)	Printing of Status Paper on Totopara Development	:	Rs.	25, 000=00
	(h)	Community Hall	:	Rs.	4, 54, 000=00
	(i)	Two twin quarters for Nurses	:	Rs.	8, 50, 000=00
	(j)	Quarter for Medical Officer – II	:	Rs.	3, 00, 000=00
	(k)	Construction of Pucca Drain at Totopara	:	Rs.	5, 86, 000=00
	(l)	Protection Wall to protect main road at Totopara	:	Rs.	3, 13, 000=00
	(m)	Soil Conservation with Land Reclamation	:	Rs.	2, 31, 000=00
	(n)	Road from Jr. High School to Hospital at Totopara	:	Rs.	3, 60, 000=00
	(o)	Road from Howri river to Totopara Bazar	:	Rs.	1, 78, 000=00

4. Execution of Community Development Schemes under S.C.P.

Programme :

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Value of Work (in Rs.)	Name of Block
1	Construction of bridge over river Talma	16, 70, 000=00	Rajganj
2	Construction of 3 Mtr. Span Culvert at Berubari	1, 31, 195=000	Sadar
3	Construction of 3 Mtr. Span Culvert at Bairagidanga	1, 31, 195=000	Sadar
4	Construction of 3 Mtr. Spun Culvert at Rangdhamali	1, 31, 195=000	Sadar
5	Sinking of 21 nos. of Shallow Tube Well in different sectors of Sadar Block	5, 01, 249=000	Jalpaiguri
6	Construction of bridge at Jayachendpuri, Falakata	4, 20, 000=00	Falakata
7	Construction of 1 X 60 Mtr. bridge	3, 86, 300=00	Falakata
8	Construction of 1 X 60 Mtr. Bridge at Alinagar, Jateswar	3, 86, 300=00	Falakata
9	Construction of 1 X 60 Mtr. Bridge at Ghabardanga	3, 86, 300=00	Falakata
10	Construction of a road from L.R.P. of Rava Basti	4, 00, 000=00	Kalchini
11	Construction of bridge vented at Millanpally	73, 087=00	Rajganj
12	Construction of twin quarter C.H. Dhupguri	1, 50, 000=00	Dhupguri
13	Construction of open foundation culvert at Jharmatiali	96, 000=00	Mal

14	Construction of open foundation culvert at Nagardanga Chowrangi	96,000=00	Mal
15	Construction of open foundation culvert at Kamakshaguri G.P.	4,45,000=00	Kumargram I
16	Construction of open foundation culvert at Laskarpara under Bhalka	4,45,000=00	Kumargram
17	Construction of double row H.P. culvert at Chapatali	56,624=00	Alipurduar I
18	Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia S.P. culvert at Ghoskapara More	43,000=00	Kumargram
19	Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia S.P. culvert at Gochimari	35,000=00	Kumargram
20	Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia S.P. culvert at Kamakshaguri G.P.	40,000=00	Kumargram
21	Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia S.P. culvert at Pakriguri	39,000=00	Kumargram
22	Construction of 1.2 Mtr. dia S.P. culvert at Khaordanga G.P.	42,500=00	Kumargram
23	Construction of S.P. culvert at Pakriguri	40,000=00	Kumargram
24	Construction of S.P. culvert at Mission Road of Khaordanga	45,000=00	Kumargram
25	Construction at Valka Barobisha	45,000=00	Kumargram
26	Construction at Uttar Haldibari	45,000=00	Kumargram
27	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Velurdabri	73,197=00	Alipurduar
28	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Mahakalguri G.P.	44,437=00	Alipurduar
29	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Uttar Porokata	35,594=00	Alipurduar
30	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Vitadanga Mahakalguri	6,15,721=00	Alipurduar
31	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Uttar Porokata	35,944=00	Alipurduar
32	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Paschim Chikliguri	74,147=00	Alipurduar
33	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Tapswari Colony	43,700=00	Mal
34	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Kalirhat Moulani	43,700=00	Mal
35	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Nagardanga	43,700=00	Mal
36	Construction of 3 row R.C.C. S.P. culvert at Jharmatiali, Lataguri	14,71,000=00	Mal

5. 5th State Level One Act Drama Competition in :
Tribal Language Rs. 16,600=00
(a) One Act Drama : Rs. 16,600=00
Competition in
Tribal Language

5th State Level One Act Drama Competition in :

Tribal Language	Rs.12, 400=00
(b) One Act Drama Competition in Tribal Language	Rs. 12, 400=00
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total : Rs. 29, 000=00	Total : Rs.29,000=00

6. Expenditure Report of Post-Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Stipendiary Scheme for Scheduled Tribes :

Name of the Scheme	Expenditure	No. of Benefited
(a) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST	Rs. 12, 87, 000=00	1, 202
(b) Book Grant and Examination fees for ST	Rs. 15, 00, 000=00	14, 983
(c) Hostel Charge for ST	Rs. 39, 86, 100=00	1, 186
(d) Maintenance Charge to ST	Rs. 26, 50, 000=00	7, 382
(e) Additional Financial Benefit to ST merit girl students of Class V to X	Rs. 3, 33, 000=00	222
(f) Additional Financial Assistance to ST merit students of class IX - XII	Rs. 3, 30, 400=00	69
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Total : Rs. 1, 00, 76, 500=00	25, 134

7. Progress Report on Issuance of ST Certificate for the period 01. 01. 1996 to 31. 12. 1996 in Jalpaiguri District :

(a) No. of Application for Certificates received for the period from 01.01.1996 to 31.12.1996 S.T.	(b) No. of Certificates Issued for S.T .Period 01.01.1996 to 31.12. 1996	(c) No. of Application for Certificates Pending on 01.01.1996
Total : 1, 249	Total : 1, 245	Total : 95 (including 1995)

8. Representation of Scheduled Tribes Teachers/Non-teaching and various government office of Jalpaiguri district as on 01. 01. 1997.

(a)	Professor	:	NIL
(b)	Reader	:	NIL
(c)	Lecturer	:	04
(d)	Secondary Teacher	:	114
(e)	Primary Teacher	:	533
(f)	Non-teaching	:	713
(g)	Government Office	:	715
Total		:	2, 069

9. Family Oriented Schemes/Family Oriented economic Development Schemes under T.S.P./SCP.

Under this Scheme, assistance is provided to SC & ST family living below the poverty line having annual family income in urban areas Rs. 11, 850=00 and rural areas Rs. 11, 000=00 and also to enable them to cross the poverty line. The Corporation provides 20% of the project cost as margin money loan subject to maximum of Rs. 2, 400=00 only where the maximum project cost is Rs. 4, 000=00, subsidy is also provided by the Corporation to Maximum Limit of Rs. 6, 000=00 per Scheme. Rest comes from Bank loan. The maximum project cost of the individual Scheme is upto Rs. 35, 000=00.

Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 91, 04, 000=00
Subsidy Money of Programmes	:	Rs. 43, 60, 000=00
Margin Money of Programmes	:	Rs. 2, 94, 000=00
Bank Loan of Programmes	:	Rs. 44, 50, 000=00
Total Number of Beneficiary	:	1, 094

10 NSFDC Linked Schemes :

Under an agreement with the National Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, the West Bengal Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development and Finance Corporation takes up economic development Schemes for SC and ST people. The Project cost of each Scheme can be as much as Rs. 1 lakh. In order to get the benefit of this Scheme, the beneficiary should have an annual income less than Rs. 22, 000=00 in rural areas and less than Rs. 23, 700=00 in urban areas. The total amount involved for the same is Rs. 8.35 lakhs (only S.T.).

11. Rehabilitation of Scavengers :

Under this programme Government of West Bengal total amount allotted to Rs. 6, 64, 890=00 for S.T. people under Jalpaiguri. The Schemes taken up are piggery, grocery, diary, rickshaw, tea stall etc.

12. Family Oriented Scheme (T.S.P) :

Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 91, 04, 000=00
Subsidy of Programmes	:	Rs. 43, 60. 000=00
Margin Money of Programmes	:	Rs. 2, 94, 000=00
Bank Loan	:	1, 094
Beneficiary of S.T. People	:	1, 094

13. Tribal Development Programmes under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Scheme :

1. Electrification of house of ST in Rajganj : Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
2. Sinking of well for drinking water in Jalpaiguri : Rs. 7.00 Lakhs.
Sadar
3. Construction of hostel at Dhabganj Asram type: Rs. 5.00 Lakhs.
Jr. High School
4. Construction of culvert between Bajrapara and: Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.
Balapara in Paharpur mainly benefited ST people
5. Sinking of shallow, tube well for SC/ST people : Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.
in Sadar Sub-Division
6. Providing electrification in Matelli 25 ST House: Rs. 2.8 Lakhs.
7. Construction of ST Ashram hostel (70 S.T. : Rs. 8.68 Lakhs.
students) at Barodighi High School
8. Providing electrification of 10 ST family at : Rs. 2.00 Lakhs.
Nagrakata

9.	Providing electrification of 30 ST houses in Chottapara and Saptibari at Maynaguri	Rs. 6.30 Lakhs.
10.	Extension of L.T. Line in ST area of Falakata	Rs. 8.75 Lakhs.
11.	Construction of house for 20 ST people in Kalchini	Rs. 2.10 Lakhs.
12.	Low cost house, ring well for drinking water, coconut tree under Balmari Mandalpur (3050 ST + 1012 SC)	Rs. 21.55 Lakhs.
13.	Low cost house, ring well for drinking, school: building repairing works, 1.5 K.M. Kachcha road At Belacoba	Rs. 35.50 Lakhs.
14.	1.5 Mt. Culvert, electrification of 30 ST houses at: Dabgram	Rs. 31,633,709
15.	Construction of school building, electrification, Low cost house at Kalchini	Rs. 16.50 Lakhs.
16.	Low cost house, ring well for drinking, 3.2 K.M.: Kachcha Road repairing at Ethelbari	Rs. 21.96 Lakhs.
17.	Indira Awas Yojana total allotted for Tribal Development	Rs. 330.81 Lakhs.
18.	Economically productive assets and other Programmes	Rs.367.414 Lakhs.
19.	Millions of Wells Programme for Tribal Development	Rs. 472.78 Lakhs.
20.	Low cost house, ring well for drinking water at Chengmari Forest Base	Rs.92.00 Lakhs.
21.	Road construction, low cost house, under water: Supply at Jalpara ST Basti	Rs. 62.50 Lakhs.
22.	Construction of road, low cost house, electrification, tube well at Ghasmari	Rs. 26.52 Lakhs

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of ST People taken up during the year 1997-1998.

A. Expenditure report of Post-Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Stipendiary Scheme for Scheduled Tribes :

		Number of Beneficiary	
i)	Book Grant to ST	Rs. 29, 40, 315=00	25, 000
ii)	Hostel Charge for ST	Rs. 35, 60, 000=00	1, 186

iii)	Maintenance Charge to ST :	Rs. 50, 76, 000=00	14, 099
iv)	Compulsory Charge to ST :	Rs. 3, 17, 000=00	11, 300
v)	Post-Matric Scholarship : to ST	Rs. 9, 71, 000=00	759
vi)	Add. Financial asset for ST :	Rs. 4, 24, 800=00	93
vii)	Add. Financial asset for ST :	Rs. 3, 33, 000=00	224

IX - XII.

B. Statement showing the fund received under Article 275 (1) for the welfare of Totos during this year :

i)	Development of Toto Primitive Tribes :	Rs. 3,63,996=00
ii)	C.D. Scheme for construction of road, house: electrification	Rs.61,02,306=00
iii)	Drinking Water Supply under Totopara :	Rs. 6,00,000=00.

C. Development Schemes for SC/ST People :

Some schemes have been taken up for welfare of Scheduled Castes people for all round development of ST people during this year.

i)	Construction of causeway over river Turturi at Damshibad under Alipurduar - II P.S. mainly Tribal area	Rs. 4,00,000=00
ii)	Construction of R.C.C. Slab Culvert on Odlabari: Patharjhora (90% ST people) under Malbazar P.S.	Rs.1,58,000=00
iii)	Construction of approach and projection work : to the Ghotani Bridge under Kumargram P.S.	Rs.5,62,000=00
iv)	Construction of one-side approach road with :	Rs.1,39,744=00
v)	Construction of 1.2 Mt. dia span culvert on the : river Mahananda under Nagrakata P.S.	Rs. 2,53,114=00
vi)	Construction of boundary wall around the : Changmari T.E.H.S. at Changmari Phase - I	Rs. 4,10,341=00
vii)	Construction of boundary wall around the : Changmari T.E.H.S. at Changmari Phase - II	Rs. 3,32,315=00
viii)	Span pipe culvert 1.2 dia Mtr. double row at : Paglarhat near the Barmanpara under Kumargram Block	Rs. 96,161=00

- ix) Construction of double row span pipe 1.2 Mtr. on: Rs. 86,800=00
Wararthali RLEGP at Gopal Bhandar under
Kumargram Block
- x) Extension of Khowardanga Jalaneswari High : Rs. 1,98,039-00
School under Kumargram Block
- xi) Construction of span bridge at Hemaguri on : Rs. 3,69,000=00
RLEGP road at Kumargram Block
- xii) Improvement of road for Mechia Basti to Jaygaon: Rs. 4,75,000=00
under Kalchini Block.
- xiii) Improvement of road from Setai High School to: Rs. 2,75,000=00
N.H. No. 31 under Kalchini Block
- xiv) Rural electrification in Shibdanga Khalpara, : Rs. 9,44,530=00
Tesimla and Kumlai G.P. and Mal P.S.
- xv) Construction of 2 no. of B.F.P. Schools in : Rs. 5,60,000=00
in Alipurduar – I
- xvi) Protection of Nabipur village on the right bank: Rs. 3,00,000=00
of river Ekti
- xvii) Construction of Pucca road from 9th Mile to : Rs. 4,30,500=00
Madrassa under Chhoto Salkumar mouja in
Alipurduar – I, P.S.
- xviii) Improvement on embankment on the river : Rs. 3,00,000=00
Jaldhaka Phase – I under Dhupguri Block
- xix) Construction of 60 mm span open slab culvert : Rs. 2,98,750=00
over a Nala under Metelli P.S.
- xx) Laying of H.P. for disposal of rain water under : Rs. 1,87,000=00
Sishujhumra G.P. under Madarihath Block
- xxi) Construction of earthen road from Barmanpara: Rs. 1,25,000=00
to Kharipara under Madarihath P.S.
- xxii) Protection of Nabipur village on the right bank of: Rs. 1,43,000=00
river Ekti Phase – II
- xxiii) Construction of 3X4 MT. Span C.C. Culvert at : Rs. 2,91,989=00
village Purbajitpur under Alipurduar – I P.S.
- xxiv) Construction of canal and bundh at Shreelal Munda:Rs. 61,000=00
in Metelli P.S.
- xxv) Protection of bundh and canal at Samuktala and :Rs.1,51,600=00
Dhupguri in Metelli P.S.
- xxvi) Protection of bundh embankment at Daubill in :Rs. 54,000=00
Metelli P.S.

- xxvii) Construction of 8 Mtr. Span Culvert at Salbari : Rs.4,90,000=00
- xxviii) Improvement of earthen road from : Rs. 69,949=00
Dhodajhera river under Alipurduar – II
- xxix) Construction of damage road near Tautami : Rs.3,93,000=00
Bridge in Nagrakata P.S.
- xxx) Restoration and protection of river bank and : Rs.1,41,000=00
agri cultural land on river Sukhanijhora in Nagrakata P.S.
- xxxi) Restoration and protection of link road from : Rs.1,73,000=00
TPA to Nagrakata
- xxxii) Improvement of road (by black top) from : Rs.4,69,559=00
Mechia Basti to Jaygaon Hospital
- xxxiii) Construction of Nirmal Karjee Bundh (Rabha- : Rs.62,402=00
bandh Part) in Kalchini P.S.
- xxxiv) Construction of school building of Baradalai High: Rs. 2,80,000=00
School in Kumargram
- xxxv) Improvement of an embankment near the river : Rs. 2,00,000=00
Jaldhaka Phase – II
- xxxvi) Construction of No. 1 Board Primary School : Rs. 1,87,000=00
at Uttar Chhekamari in Madarihat P.S.
- xxxvii) Improvement of road from Sisubari Sirishtala to : Rs. 3,44,800=00
Chowpathi at Rangali Bazar in Madarihat Birpara

D. Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P. :

The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development & Finance Corporation is a Statutory Corporation as promote for the Economic Development of SC/ST people living below Poverty Level.

Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 50.66 Lakhs.
Subsidy Programme	:	Rs. 24.54 Lakhs.
Margin Money Involved	:	Rs. 0.38 Lakhs.
Bank Loan of Programme	:	Rs. 25.74 Lakhs.
Total No. of Beneficiary	:	620.

E. Progress Report on Insurance of ST Certificate for the period 1.1. 1997 to 31.12. 1997 :

No. of applications pending for Certificate :	176
No. of application for Certificate received :	349 + 280
No. of Certificate issued :	453.

F. LAMP :

The following is a table showing actual disbursements to LAMPS under some major heads for this year :

i) Share Capital Contribution by State Government:	Rs. 1, 01, 500=00
ii) Managerial & Miscellaneous Subsidies :	Rs.14, 03, 600=00.
iii) Loan and Credit :	Nil
iv) Consumer Business :	Rs. 79, 537=00.

G. Tribal Development Programme and Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Scheme :

i) Electrification of house of ST people at Dakshin Barajhar Forest Basti under Alipurduar P.S.	: Rs. 1.5 Lakhs.
ii) Improvement of village earthen road at Uttar Paitkapara under Alipurduar P.S.	: Rs. 4.30 Lakhs.
iii) Construction of low cost house, low cost latrine, ring well under Uttar Panialguri at Alipurduar	: Rs. 2.35 Lakhs.
iv) Construction of low cost house, low cost latrine at Baniangaon under Alipurduar P.S.	: Rs. 3.25 Lakhs.
v) Construction of low cost house, earthen road at Dhaolajhora G.P. under Alipurduar P.S.	: Rs. 5.26 Lakhs.
vi) Construction of low cost house, rural electrification and two road span culvert under Kalchini P.S.	: Rs. 4.00 Lakhs.
vii) Construction of low cost house at Tolopar under Madarihath P.S.	: Rs. 1.5 Lakhs.
viii) Construction of low cost house, latrine, ring well at Dimdima under Birpara P.S.	: Rs. 4.5 Lakhs.
ix) Electrification of Birpara T.G. Basti under Birpara P.S.	: Rs. 2.35 Lakhs.

- x) Improvement of Primary Health Centre at Sonagachhi T.G. Basti under Metteli P.S. : Rs. 3.5 Lakhs.
- xi) Construction of earthen road 1.2 K.M. at Nagai suri basti under Metelli P.S. : Rs. 4.75 Lakhs.
- xii) Construction of low cost house, ring well, low cost latrine etc at Indong Forest Basti : Rs. 3.25 Lakhs.
- xiii) Construction of Pucca road from N.H. to Satkhaya Basti 1.5 K.M. : Rs. 6.54 Lakhs.
- xiv) Construction of earthen road from Batabari Godown north side to Kurti Basti 2.5 K.M. : Rs. 7.25 Lakhs.
- xv) Improvement of Rangamati Basti under Mal P.S.: Rs. 4.35 Lakhs.
- xvi) Construction of Ashram hostel at Baradighi under Mal P.S. Short Phase : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs.
- xvii) Construction of earthen road, low cost house, latrine, ring well at Haldibari under Banarhat P.S. : Rs. 7.5 Lakhs.
- xviii) Electrification of Kalabari ST Basti under Banarhat P.S. : Rs.5.75 Lakhs.
- xix) Construction of low cost house, low cost latrine ring well and improvement of earthen road Gosairhat Forest Basti : Rs. 9.5 Lakhs.
- xx) Construction of low cost house, ring well and improvement of earthen road under Nagrakata P.S. : Rs. 5.95 Lakhs.
- xxi) Construction of earthen road from N.H. to Lukshan High School. : Rs. 4.25 Lakhs.

H. Rehabilitation of Scavengers :

Under this programme Government of West Bengal allotted a total amount of Rs. 4, 34, 870=00 for ST people under Jalpaiguri. The Schemes taken are piggery, grocery, diary, tea stall etc.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare for ST people during the year 1998-1999.

A. Expenditure report of Post-Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Stipendiary Scheme for the Scheduled Tribes.

		No. of Beneficiary
i)	Book Grant to ST	Rs. 37,30,000=00 27857
ii)	Hostel Charge to ST	Rs. 58,29,000=00 1221
iii)	Maintenance Charges to ST	Rs. 12,56,000=00 1684
iv)	Compulsory Charges to ST	Rs. 3,33,000=00 222
v)	Post-Matric Scholarship to ST	Rs. 93,00,000=00 439
vi)	Additional Financial Assistance for ST Girls	Rs. 6,10,000=00 1118
vii)	Additional Financial Assistance for ST IX – XII.	Rs. 6,09,150=00 1117

B. Statement showing the fund received under Article 275 (1) for the welfare of Totos during this year.

i)	Development of Toto Primitive Tribes	Rs. 5,52,000=00
ii)	C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge and culvert etc.	Rs. 62,32,000=00
iii)	Drinking Water Supply Scheme under B.M.S.	Rs. 11,32,000=00
iv)	Cultural activities for ST people:	Rs. 33,000=00.

C. Community Development Schemes for SC/ST people mainly ST population area.

i)	Construction of earthen road under Birpara- II G.P. in Madarihat, Birpara P.S.	:Rs. 3,44,381=00
ii)	Improvement of road at Dakshin Mendabari under Kalchini P.S.	Rs. 3,45,000=00
iii)	Construction of river bad materials road 3.30 KM under Sulkapara G.P. under Nagrakata	:Rs.5,70,000=00
iv)	Construction of pucca drain at Uttar Sisubari under Madarihat Birpara P.S.	Rs.1,84,425=0
v)	Construction of 1 X 9 Mt. span R.C.C. deck bridge under Dhupguri Block.	Rs. 3,43,570=00

- vi) Improvement of road from MLA hat to Mujnai: Rs. 8,43,000=00
T.G. Border in Rangalibazar under Madarihat
- vii) Construction of sub-culvert (8.0 MT) at Karani- :Rs. 4,47,000=00
para Madhya Khairbari near the house of Chun
Munda of Madarihat P.S.
- ix) Construction of pucca road from Jalpesa Basti :Rs. 4,15,000=00
towards Dudumari Basti under Dhupguri P.S.
- x) Improvement of road from Mendabari to Menda- :Rs. 4,12,000=00
bari Beat Office Phase - I.
- xi) Improvement of road from Mendabari to Menda- :Rs. 4,65,000=00
bari Beat Office Phase - II.
- xii) Construction of 16 MT. span bridge on river : Rs. 4,69,000=00
Khajhora at Jaydevpur near Primary School.
- xiii) Construction of road with culvert at Fakudhura :Rs. 6,24,000=00
within Matelli Batabari No. 1 G.P.
- xiv) Repair work of the village road under ITDP area :Rs.4,93,000=00
from Nathuahat to Chilapata Forest in Chakena-
kheti G.P.
- xv) Construction of 10.50 Mt. dia H.P. Culvert under :Rs. 1,57,604=00
Kumargram P.S.
- xvi) Construction of black top road under Kalchini :Rs. 4,69,559=00
P.S. for Mechia Basti to Jaygaon Hospital.
- xvii) Improvement of village road at Palashbari under :Rs. 3,62,963=00
Alipurduar - I, P.S.
- xviii) Construction of Nirmal Karjee Bundh at Uttar :Rs. 3,27,598=00
Manabari under Kalchini P.S.
- xix) Construction of 3 X 4 Mt. Span Culvert at : Rs. 60,177=00
Kaiyada at Uttar Sibkata under Alipurduar - II P.S.
- xx) Construction of 6 Mt. span open foundation cul- :Rs. 3,09,000=00
vert in Angrabhasa-II G.P. under Nagrakata P.S.
- xxi) Improvement of an embankment in Ramsai G.P. :Rs. 2,00,000=00
Phase - II.

- xxii) Improvement of road at Rangalibazar G.P. : Rs. 27,000=00
- xxiii) Construction of Nirmal Karjee Bundh (Rava- : Rs. 3,27,598=00
bandh) at Uttar Manabari under Kalchini P.S.
- xxiv) Construction of riverbed materials road from : Rs. 37,000=00
Grassmore to Chhartandu in Nagrakata P.S.
- xxv) Construction of road by black top from Ethelbari :Rs. 1,61,000=00
Khagenhat road to Narsingpur in Falakata P.S.
- xxvi) Tribal Basti at Gayarkata Development for play :Rs. 2,00,000=00
ground.

D. Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P :

The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation is a Corporation to promote for the economic development of SC/ST people living below the poverty line. A brief outline of functioning ST Development Finance Corporation is shown :

Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 76.30 Lakh
Subsidy of Programmes	:	Rs. 34.11 Lakh,
Margin Money involved	:	Rs. 0.29 Lakh
Bank Loan of Programme	:	Rs. 25.28 Lakh
Total No. of Beneficiary	:	733

E. Progress Report on Issuance of ST Certificate for the period from
1.1. 1998 to 31.12. 1998 :

No. of application pending for certificate	:	171
No. of applications for certificates received for the period from 1.1. 1998 to 31.12. 1998	:	317 + 277
No. of certificates issued from 1.1. 1998 to 31. 12. 1998.	:	423

F. LAMP :

The following is a table showing actual disbursements to LAMPS under some major heads for this year :

- i. Share capital contribution by State Government: Rs.1, 29,300=00
- ii. Managerial and miscellaneous subsidies : Rs.10,16,000=00
- iii. Loans and Credit (Schematic and Credit Business): Rs. Nil
- iv. Consumer Business : Rs. Nil.

G. Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Scheme :

- i) Tentative Allocation on IAY For '98 – '99 : Rs.626.91 Lakhs
in total. But Allocation for S.C. Rs. 70.27 Lakhs
and 54.65 Lakhs for S.T. However, 54.65
Lakhs Expense for Rural Electrification, Drinking
Water, Construction of House, Fishery, Low Cost
Sanitary Latrine etc.
- ii) Individual Benefit for S.T. People : Rs.120.35 Lakhs

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1999-2000.

- 1. Statement Showing the Fund received under Article 275 (1) for the welfare of Totos during this year.

A. Development of Toto Primitive Tribes : Rs. 5,67,000=00

B. Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of S.T. People taken up during this year :

- 1. C.D. Scheme for construction of road, : Rs. 68,96,000=00
bridge and culvert etc.
- 2. Drinking Water Supply Scheme under : Rs. 14,52,000=00
B.M.S:
- 3. Cultural activities for S.T. People : Rs. 24,000=00

21. Educational Programme :

		No. of Beneficiaries
i)	Book Grant for S.T. : Rs. 29,10,1000=00	27,267
ii)	Hostel charges to S.T. : Rs. 35,59,000=00	1,186
iii)	Maintenance charges to : Rs. 98,40,860=00	34,577
	S.T.	

iv)	Compulsory charges to S.T.	:Rs. 9,00,000=00	27,220
v)	Post-Matric Scholarship	:Rs. 21,55,000=00	1,700
vi)	Addl. Financial Assist- ance for S.T. Girls V - X	:Rs. 3,33,000=00	222
vii)	Addl. Financial Assist- ance for S.T. IX - XII	:Rs. 11,70,000=00	246

C. Development Schemes for S.C./S.T.

Some schemes have been taken up for welfare of Scheduled Castes people for all round development of S.T./S.C. people during the year 1999 - 2000 in this district.

1. Observation of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar : Rs. 20,000=00
2. Construction of boundary wall - Central Hostel at Jalpaiguri town (Girls) : Rs. 3,26,000=00
3. Construction of road at Purba Kathalbari Alipurduar - 1 Block (mainly tribal inhabited area) : Rs. 2,45,000=00
4. Construction of school building attached : Rs. 4,99,000=00
5. Promotion of Cultural Activities (Bhawaiya Song, Tribal Mela at Matelli) : Rs. 1,00,000=00
6. Inter-cast Marriage Grant for S.T. : Rs. 10,000=00
7. Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T. People :Rs. 44,95,000=00
8. P.E.T.C. Jalpaiguri : Rs. 2,50,000=00
9. Maintenance of Ashram Hostel : Rs. 15,95,000=00

D. Pre-Examination Training Centre (P.E.T.C.)

A Pre-Examination Training Centre for W.B.C.S. and Allied Services is being run at Ahanda Chandra College of Commerce, Jalpaiguri since 1983 for imparting Training to the SC and ST students of North Bengal Total 30 SC and 20 ST boys and girls are admitted for

every year for a Training Course of 10 months. Meanwhile government has sanctioned 68.00 lakhs for construction of P.E.T.C. Complex at Jalpaiguri town, which is under construction.

E. Residential School for tribal boys and girls at Nagrakata – Jalpaiguri

A proposal for sanction of Rs. 2.00 crore for construction of one residential school for 320 nos. of ST boys and girls at Nagrakata on 21.80 acres of land has been submitted to government for consideration. Work will be started as soon as fund is made available.

F. Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme Under TSP

The West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation is a Statutory Corporation set up under the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Finance Corporation Act 1976. The Corporation Acts as catalytic agent and also as promote for the economic development of SC/ST people living below the poverty line by arrangement of subsidy from government and by providing margin money loan out its share capital.

A brief outline of functioning ST Development and Finance Corporation is shown.

Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 60.67 Lakhs
Subsidy of Programmes	:	Rs. 26.66 Lakhs
Margin Money involved	:	Rs. 6,33,118=00
Bank Loan of Programme	:	Rs. 25.28 Lakhs
Total No. of Beneficiary	:	589

G. Progress Report on Issuance of ST Certificate for the period from 1.1. 1999 to 31.12. 1999 of Jalpaiguri

No. of Applications for Certificate Pending on : No. 219
1.1. 1999 to 1.1. 1999

No. of Applications for Certificate Received : No. 858+1350 =2208
for the period from 1.1. 1999 to 31.12. 1999

No. of Certificates Issued from 1.1. 1999 : No. 969+1257=2226
to 31.12. 1999.

H. LAMP

The following is a table showing actual disbursement to LAMPS under some major heads for this year made by the Region 1 Office, Jalpaiguri :

1.	Share capital contribution by State Govt./: N.C.D.C	Rs. 1,00,700=00
2.	Managerial and Miscellaneous Subsidies:	Rs.10,50,199=00
3.	Loans and Credit (Schematic and Credit Business) :	Rs. Nil
4.	Consumer Business	: Rs. 34,332=00
5.	Infrastructure (construction of Godown etc.)	: Rs. Nil

I. Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana Scheme

- i) Electrification of houses of ST people at Satali Mandalpara under Kalchini P.S. : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- ii) Sinking of Shallow tube well for ST people and providing electrification house in Mechia Basti under Kalchini : Rs.23.6 Lakhs
- iii) Construction of house for ST people at Raja Bhatkhawa under Kalchini P.S. : Rs. 1.2 Lakhs
- iv) Extension of road Dalgaon Bus Stand to Dalgaon Tea Garden Basti : Rs. 3.2 Lakhs
- v) Sinking of cluster shallow tube well 15 cluster in Paschim Salkumar : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs

- vi) Const. of road by black top from Ethelbari : Rs. 1,61,000=00
Khagenhat road to Narsingpur hat in.
Falakata P.S
- vii) Improvement of road from Kalikhola to : Rs. 5,67,000=00
- viii) Construction of bituminous road from near : Rs. 4,15,000=00
the house of Ananda Das to near the house
of Bharam Das under Vivekananta G.P.
under Alipurduar - 1
- ix) Improvement of village earthen road : Rs. 1,50,000=00
spreadind riverbed materials from the
house of Lalbahadur Chhetri to Maya
more in Sulkapara
- x) Construction of low cost house, latrine, :Rs. 6.99 Lakhs
electrification and improvement of rural
road at Paharpur
- xi) Construction of primary school building, : Rs1.05 Lakhs
B.P.F school has Huslurdanga Jr. Basic
School at Paschim Salbari
- xii) Construction of low cost house, low cost : Rs. 2.014 Lakhs
latrine construction of ring well and
construction of village road at Madhabdanga,
- xiii) Construction of D.W.C.R.A. group Mahila : Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
Dugdha Samabay Samity and Health
Sub-Centre Building
- xiv) Sinking of ring well, low cost house, improve- : Rs.1.6 Lakhs
ment of road and construction of pucca drain
at Lataguri
- xv) Construction of P.H.E. connection Reservoir : Rs.1.6 Lakhs
at Uttar Matiali Mouza
- xvi) Setting of Hume pipe earth cushion at : : Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
different place of Matiali-Batabari No.II
G.P. area - 11 nos
- xvii) Const. of ring well platform for ST people, : Rs.2.5 Lakhs
construction of house side, construction of
kachcha road at Bidhan Nagar

- xviii) Construction of earthen road for ST areas of : Rs. 1.4 Lakhs
Dhuppuri and W. Barogari Mouza
- xix) Construction of ring well of 1165 nos. at : Rs.1.00 Lakhs
Gadhayerkuthi
- xx) Drinking tube well, community latrine, low : Rs.5.64 Lakhs
cost house, bundh repair at Khagrabari in
Jateswar No.1
- xxi) Raising of arrant seeding at Totopara and : Rs.1.05 Lakhs
Ballaguri
- xxii) Construction of house site for ST people,; Rs.3.38 Lakhs
cons truction of tube well for drinking
purpose in 7 nos. of Mouzas
- xxiii) Construction of earthen canal at Mundrapara : Rs. 0.47 Lakhs
for agricultural purpose in ST area at Mouza
Rangalibazna
- xxiv) Construction of 15 nos. of house site, mainte :Rs. 2.515 Lakhs
nance of earthen road in ST area
- xxv) Construction of low cost house for ST, and : Rs. 5.34 Lakhs
construction of latrine for ST people
- xxvi) Sinking tube well and repairing of tube : Rs. 1.99 Lakhs
well - 27 nos. and construction of Sanko
at all Mouza
- xxvii) Improvement of kuchcha road and laying : Rs.2.635 Lakhs
of Hume pipe with each cushion
- xxviii) Construction of primary school at Bholar- :Rs. 2.10 Lakhs
dabri and improvement of school play ground
- xxix) L.T. Line extension of Vivekananda No.: Rs. 0.40 Lakhs
1 G.P 500 MT.
- xxx) Plantation of trees 8 nos. primary school : Rs. 0.97 Lakhs
and sapling of different fruits tree.

Infrastructure Development Programme for Welfare of ST People taken up during the year 2000-2001

A. Different Educational Schemes for Awarding Stipend to ST Students Reading in School and Colleges in Jalpaiguri :

		No. of Beneficiaries .
i)	Book Grant and Examination Fees to ST Rs. 27,56,285=00	28,261
ii)	Hostel Charges to ST Rs. 35,51,400=00	1,186
iii)	Maintenance Charges to ST Rs. 98,69,730=00	28,553
iv)	Compulsory Charge to ST Rs. 6,52,284=00	21,638
v)	Post-Matric Scholarship to ST Rs. 17,51,707=00	1,341
vi)	Addl. Fin. Assistance to ST Rs. 2,10,400=00	58
vii)	Addl. Fin. Assistance to ST Girls Students of V to X. Rs. 1,13,000=00	101
viii)	The Department have also arrange for giving training in computer to Schedule Tribe Students at Post Matric Stage in collaboration with Youth Services Department of this Government in their Centres at Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 0.50 Lakhs was sanctioned during 2000-2001.	
ix)	Ashram Hostel Charge for ST Rs. 42.50 Lakhs	
x)	PETC to S.T. Rs. 7.25 Lakhs.	

B. Community Schemes :

(a) Development of Primitive Tribal Group

Development of Primitive Tribal Groups in the State viz. Lodha, Birhor and Toto excluding for their economic development a sum of Rs. 100 Lakhs has been sanctioned during this year. However, Jalpaiguri share with this programme 05.00 Lakhs with available under Act 275 (1) of the Constitution.

Various development schemes like construction of house, drinking water, irrigation water, road land development etc. are being taken up exclusively for these three primitive groups from this year.

(b) Tribal Sub Plan (T.S.P) :

For development of infrastructure road, bridge, culverts and irrigation facilities in areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. There are also State Plan provisions for infrastructure development in ST dominated areas.

SCA to TSP (Centrally Sponsored)	Rs. 271.00 Lakhs
a) Infrastructure Development Programme :	Rs. 90.00 Lakhs
b) Roads, bridges and culverts :	Rs. 31.00 Lakhs
c) Construction of office premises :	Rs. 5.50 Lakhs.

C. Lump Grants to Zilla Parishad

Lump provision for grants to Zilla Parishad for infrastructure development for welfare of Schedule Tribes during 2000-2001 has been made. A statement below shows the amount allotted to Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad during the year 2000-2001.

Lump grants to Zilla Parishad for Scheduled Castes :	Rs. 2,32,30,000=00
Lump grants to Zilla Parishad for Scheduled Tribes :	Rs. 1,60,20,000=00.

D. Economic Development Schemes :

i) Family Orientation Schemes (T.S.P)

Total Project Cost	: Rs. 89.01 Lakhs
Subsidy of Programmes	: Rs. 42.44 Lakhs
Margin Money of Programme	: Rs. 8.64 Lakhs
Bank Loan of Programmes	: Rs. 37.93 Lakhs
Total No. of Beneficiaries	: 748.

ii) NSFDC Credit Linked Scheme :

(i) Maruti - 3 (ST)	NSFDC Term Loan	: Rs. 5.40 Lakhs
	Margin Money	: Rs. 0.40 Lakhs
	Subsidy	: Rs. 0.19 Lakhs
	Promoters Share	: Rs. 0.58 Lakhs
	Total	: Rs. 6.57 Lakhs

(ii) Pick-up Van-1 (ST) NSFDC Term Loan	:	Rs. 0.45 Lakhs
Margin Money	:	Rs. 0.04 Lakhs
Subsidy	:	Rs. 0.06 Lakhs
Promoters Share	:	Rs. 0.02 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 0.57 Lakhs.

iii) Auto Rickshaw	: 1 (ST)	Total	: Rs. 0.57 Lakhs
iv) Diesel Auto Van	: 1 (ST)	Total	: Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
v) Power Tiller	: 3 (ST)	Total	: Rs. 6.45 Lakhs
vi) Poultry	: 2 (ST)	Total	: Rs. 1.5 Lakhs.

iii) NSS & NSKFDC Scheme for Scavengers :

No. of Cases Sanctioned	-	6
Margin Money	-	9,000=00
Subsidy	-	30,000=00
Bank Loan	-	21,000=00.

iv) House Diary Scheme :

Physical Target	-	500
Class Sanctioned	-	174
Total Cost	-	17.5 Lakhs.

E. Progress Report on Issuance of S.T. Certificates for the Period
01.01. 2001 to 31.12. 2001 :

(a) No. of Application for Certificates received for the period from 01.01. 2001 to 31.12.2001	:Total = 1349
(b) No. of Certificate Issued for Scheduled Tribes	:Total= 1132
(c) No. of Certificate Application Pending (Including - 2000).	:Total= 542

F. Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana
Scheme :

i. Tentative Allocation on IAY for 2000-2001	Rs. 528.62 Lakhs
ii. Individual Benefit for ST People	Rs.130.50 Lakhs

Under this programme, Jalpaiguri Zilla Parishad proposes to the Scheme – Low cost house, low cow latrine, construction of link road, fishery, rural electrification, drinking well, reconstruction of school building etc.

G. To Promotion of Cultural Activities :

This Department has been working for Promotion of Cultural Activities of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

A community under the Chairmanship of Dr. Pabitra Sarkar has been constituted to examine the feasibility of teaching Santhali Language in Al Chiki Script at different levels and also examine the possibility of introducing Santhali Languages as a medium of teaching.

This Department arranges one-Act Tribal Drama Competition, Gunijan Sambardhana, Bhawaiya Sangeet and competition, Sadhu Ramchand Murmu Scholarship Santhali literature competition and Dr. Ambedkar's Birthday Celebration. "Hul Dibas" is observed in almost all the district to commemorate the glorious 'Santhal Bidroha' of our country against British Rule. Total cultural Grants allotted by the government during this year Rs. 70,000=00.

Infrastructure Development Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribe people taken up during the 2001-2002.

A. Different Educational Schemes for Awarding Stipend to the ST Students Reading in School and Colleges in Jalpaiguri :

		No. of Beneficiaries	
i)	Book Grant to ST and Examinations Fee	: Rs. 33,50,000=00	34,300
ii)	Hostel Charge to ST	: Rs. 35,80,000=00	1,186
iii)	Maintenance Charge to ST:	Rs.1,77,00,000=00	
iv)	Compulsory Charge to ST:	Rs. 13,00,000=00	42,655

v)	Post-Matric Scholarship : to ST	Rs. 23,49,000=00	36,158
vi)	Addl. Financial Assistance: to ST IX – XII	Rs. 5,66,400=00	118
vii)	Addl. Financial Assistance: to ST.	Rs. 3,33,000=00	222

B. Tribal Sub-Plan (S.C.A. to T.S.P) :

- i) In terms of G.O. No. BCW/SC/P/CD(MC)-1/2000 dt. 11.01.2001
- Total Allotment by the Government : Rs. 92.00 Lakhs
- Total Allotment under Article – 275(1) : Rs.175.00 Lakhs.

C. Annual Action Plan for the year 2001-2002 of LAMPS under Jalpaiguri Region :

- i) Share Capital particular participation by : Rs. 4.50 Lakhs
State Govt
- ii) Managerial and Miscellaneous Subsidies : Rs. 10.03 Lakhs
- iii) Loan and Credits : Rs.110.41 Lakhs
- iv) Consumer Business : Rs. 10.30 Lakhs
- v) Infrastructure : Rs.48.00 Lakhs.

D. Target for Mid-term Loan Under TSP for the year 2001-2002 :

- i) Total Project Cost : Rs. 72.73 Lakhs
- ii) Subsidy of Programmes : Rs. 35.24 Lakhs
- iii) Margin Money of Programmes : Rs. 8.18 Lakhs
- iv) Bank Loan of Programmes : Rs. 29.31 Lakhs
- No. of Beneficiaries : 575.

E. NSFDC, NSTFDC Credit Linked Scheme :

- NSFDC Total Financial Project Cost :Rs. 109.95 Lakhs
- NSTFDC Total Financial Project Cost :Rs. 45.58 Lakhs.

F. Minor Irrigation Scheme under Uttar Banga Samabay Sech Prakalpa (Mainly ST Area) :

Total Units	:	250
Total Allotment	:	250.75 Lakhs.

G. Statement of ST Certificates as on 30.06. 2001 :

i)	Total No. of Application Received	:	1392
ii)	No. of Certificate Issued to ST	:	1072
iii)	No. of Applications Pending	:	320.

H. No. of Schemes taken up out of Special Tribal Development Programme :

i. Total Fund Allotted Rs. 34,50,000=00 G.O. No. 4764 BCW dt. 22.11. 2000 for ST

a)	School at Mal	Rs. 5,00,000=00
b)	Road and Community Hall	Rs. 10,00,000=00
c)	School Rajganj	Rs. 5,50,000=00
d)	(Bridge, Kalabari) Nagrakata	Rs. 21,00,000=00

ii) Total Fund Allotted Rs. 1,81,80,000=00 G.O. No.4765 BCW dt.12.01. 2001 for ST

(a)	School Alipurduar-I	Rs. 1,80,000=00
(b)	School and Road Alipurduar - II	Rs. 10,00,000=00
(c)	School and Road Falakata - I	Rs. 15,00,000=00
(d)	School Kumargram	Rs. 12,00,000=00
(e)	School Maynaguri	Rs. 15,00,000=00
(f)	School Matelli Rastrobhasa	Rs. 25,00,000=00

Excess Rs. surrender to the Government

(g)	School Dhupguri	Rs. 35,00,000=00
(h)	School Ethelbari	Rs. 25,00,000=00.

I. N.S.S. Programme :

Any family member and his dependent of any community, those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger. They are under this Scheme.

Total Allotment by Government	:	Rs.	4.75 Lakhs
No. of Beneficiary	:		1950.

J. Tribal Development Programmes Under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana :

		Total Allotted
i. Low cost house and ring well for drinking water under Jalpaiguri district mainly ST area	:	Rs.124.56 Lakhs
ii. Rural Electrification mainly ST Basti in Jalpaiguri district	:	Rs.234.56 Lakhs
iii. Re-construction of earthen road, bridge, culvert in ST villages	:	Rs.342.56 Lakhs
iv. Economically productive assets and other programme	:	Rs.112.47 Lakhs
v. Social Forestry in Jalpaiguri	:	Rs. 10.50 Lakhs
vi. Sajaldhara Programme only for ST people	:	Rs.112.50 Lakhs
vii. Construction of road from Cooch Behar to Rajarhat village under Cooch Behar II	:	Rs.3.25 Lakhs
ix. Construction of low cost house under Madhupur village under Cooch Behar II	:	Rs 1.23 Lakh
ix.. Construction of low cost house under Rampurhat village under Tufanganj	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
ix. Construction of low cost house and latrine and ring well at Chowdhurihat village under Dinhat Block	:	Rs.1 Lakhs

- x. Construction of low cost house and ring well at Babughat village under Tufanganj Block Rs.1.54 Lakhs
- xi. Reconstruction of kuchcha road under Rampur village : Rs.1.25 Lakhs under Tufanganj Block
- xii. Reconstruction of Nagar Lalbara village road under :: Rs. .65 Lakhs

Chapter - 5

An enquiry of Tribal Development in the District of Coochbehar

CHAPTER - V

AN ENQUIRY OF TRIBAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DISTRICT OF COOCH BEHAR

The North Bengal District of Cooch Behar as an administrative unit came into being on 1st January 1950 with the "Cooch Behar Merger Agreement". J.W. Trotten in his pioneer book – 'India under Victoria' and Harendra Nath Chowdhuri's book – 'History of Cooch Behar' point out that "The Little State of Cooch Behar on Assam Border Could boast of a Library richer than any to be found in Bengal except Calcutta".

Even a casual study of the District Cooch Behar will not be complete unless it includes in some measure the variegated castes inhabiting the district and important aspect of their life. This is so for the reason that Cooch Behar not only contains the largest school caste population of all the district of West Bengal but also occupies the poor rank in the state in terms of percentage of Schedule Tribes population to the total population also. However, in the 1991 census while the Schedule Tribes population of Midnapore the biggest as well as a tribal concentrated district of the state, the corresponding figure for this district was 10,619 and 2001 census figure is 14,926. Therefore, the development preconditions of this district needs more special attention and are to be taken with reality and deep understanding to the peculiar problems.

Block wise and Municipality wise distribution of Schedule Tribes population as per 2001 census of Cooch Behar district:

Sl. No.	Block	Total Population	Schedule Tribe Population	% of Schedule Tribe
1.	Haldibari	93867	354	0.30%
2.	Mekliganj	133275	1866	1.35%
3.	Mathabhanga - II	196346	2530	1.19%
4.	Mathabhanga - I	186658	97	0.03%
5.	Cooch Behar - I	284615	1140	0.40%
6.	Cooch Behar - II	297984	2762	0.93%
7.	Tufanganj - I	223088	217	0.11%
8.	Tufanganj - II	167455	3176	1.90%
9.	Dinhata - I	254662	743	0.29%
10.	Dinhata - II	205546	896	0.44%
11.	Sitai	96347	46	0.01%
12.	Sitalkuchi	163708	149	0.03%

Haldibari Municipality	-	234.
Cooch Behar Municipality	-	440
Dinhata Municipality	-	84
Mekhliganj	-	78
Tufanganj	-	59
Mathabhanga	-	55.

In addition to the institutional finance this department takes up infrastructural schemes for community benefit in the sector of agriculture, irrigation, link road connection and drinking water supply are being implemented with the approval of District Welfare Committee as well as District Planning Co-ordination Committee in rural areas and SC/ST concentrated are of Municipality, likewise family-oriented economic schemes, health, education, sanitation, soil conservation, housing and allied schemes. Main tribal communities of the district are Santhal, Mahali, Oraon and Mech.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1992-93:

i. Educational Programme:

Educational schemes play a great role for enlightenment of educationally backward students of S.C. and S.T. students. Schemes taken up for ensuring educational benefit to S.T., students are detailed below for the year 1992-93.

	<u>Fund Received</u>	<u>Fund Utilised</u>	<u>No. of Beneficiaries</u>
i. Book Grant to S.T.	2,02,000=00	1,70,690=00	2112
ii. Hostel Charge to S.T.	4,72,000=00	3,32,992=00	597
iii. Compulsory Charge to S.T.	2,30,000=00	170,000=00	427
iv. Addl. Financial Assist to Girls V - X	79,000=00	52,772=00	119
v. Post-Matric Scholarship to S.T.	1,77,000=00	1,40,000=00	412
vi. Maintenance Charge to S.T.	2,63,000=00	1,63,337=00	370
Total :	14,23,997=00	10,29,791=00	4037

NB : Excess Rs. 3,94,206=00 kept in the Government Account.

ii. Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under TSP :

i. Total Project Cost	:	89.01 Lakhs
ii. Margin Money of Programmes	:	8.64 Lakhs
iii. Subsidy of Programmes	:	32.42 Lakhs
iv. Bank Loan of Programmes	:	37.93 Lakhs
Total Number of Beneficiary	:	748.

iii. West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited :

The regional officer of the West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited was established in Jalpaiguri to maintain close liaison

with the LAMPS Societies. The LAMPS are affiliated to the West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited which acts as a conduct of a variety of government assistance. Together with specialised training and close supervision the singular objectives of the T.D.C.C. is to build Self-Reliant Tribal Societies.

The Regional Office of Jalpaiguri looks after the function of LAMPS located in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Cooch Behar district. The following is the list of LAMPS Societies showing brief particular of Cooch Behar Region.

- i. Samuktala LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 14, dt. 20.3. 75,
Saontalpur
- ii. Kumargram LAMPS Ltd.
Barovisa.
- iii. Khoardanga LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 49, dt. 16.12. 90,
Khoardanga
- iv. Alipurduar – 1 Block LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 13, dt. 20.3. 75,
Santinagar.
- v. Rajabhatkhawa LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 41, dt. 17.2. 89,
Rajabhatkhawa.
- vi. Kalchini LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 15, dt. 20.3. 75,
Hamiltanganj.
- vii. Madarihat LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 35, dt. 11.1. 77,
P.O. Madarihat.
- viii. Falakata LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 3, dt. 3.11. 80,
Satpukuriahat 5 miles.

- ix. Totopara LAMPS Ltd.
Regd. No. 7, dt. 6.9. 94,
Totopara.

The following is a table showing actual disbursement to LAMPS under some major heads for this years made by the Regional Office.

1.	Share Capital Contribution by State Government	:	2.5 Lakhs.
2.	Managerial and Miscellaneous Subsidies	:	. 57 Lakhs.
3.	Loans and Credit (Schematic and Credit Busine	:	3.37 Lakhs.
4.	Consumer Business	:	31 Lakhs.
5.	Infrastructure (Construction of Godowns)	:	7.35 Lakhs.
	Total	:	11.10 Lakhs.

IV. Progress Reports are issuance of S.T. Certificate for the period from 2002 – 2003 :

i.	No. of Application for Certifiates received for the period	:	617
ii.	No. of Certificate issued for the period	:	576
iii.	No. of Certificate rejected for the period	:	15
iv.	No. of Certificate pending for the period	:	26

V. NSFDC Linked Schemes:

Under an agreement with the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development and Finance Corporation, the West Bengal Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Development and Finance Corporation takes up economic development schemes for S.C. and S.T. people. The project cost of each scheme can be as much as Rs. 1 lakh. In order to get the benefit of this scheme, the beneficiary should have an annual income less than double the poverty line i.e., less than Rs. 22,000/- in rural areas and less than Rs. 23,700/- in urban areas. NSDFC. Finance is available upto 85% depending on the nature of project.

In addition to NSDFC assistance the beneficiary gets 15% of the project cost, with ceiling of Rs. 15,000/- as margin money from Corporation and Rs. 6,000/- as subsidy out of SCA. So far the Corporation has financed 15 units in Cooch Behar under different NSDFC Linked Schemes like Power Tiller, Photocopier, Garage-servicing, Auto Rickshaw, Spice and Curry. The total amount involved for the same is Rs. 17.57 lakhs.

However, total amount involved for the Scheme	:	Rs. 17.57 lakhs.
Actual amount disbursed to Scheduled Tribes	:	Rs. 10.97 lakhs
Actual No. of Beneficiary	:	620.

Note: Rs. 6.6 lakhs referred to the Government by the Memo No. Bew/CB/2002/11 Dt. 31.3. 2003.

VI. Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i.	Divisible Pool (Individual Benefit for ST People)	:	Rs. 10.75 Lakhs
ii.	Economically Productive Assets 35% Propose Money	:	Rs. 63.25 Lakhs
	Unutilised money	:	Rs. 57.65 Lakhs
	Refund to the D.M.	:	Rs. 5.6 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry 25%	:	Rs. 20.54 Lakhs
iv.	Individual Beneficiaries for S.T. 7%	:	Rs. 10.35 Lakhs
v.	Other works including Road (ST areas) and Buildings	:	Rs. 32.75 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs.132.04 Lakhs.

VII. Special Development Programme for S.T

	Total Allotment:		Total Utilized:
i.	Construction of kutchha road at Kalaka Village	:	Rs.5.25 Lakhs
ii.	Construction of well at Chilakhana Village under Tufanganj Block	:	Rs. 74,000
iii.	Construction of low cost house at Ghughumari	:	Rs.87,000
iv.	Construction of drainage channel at Kalakata under Cooch Behar Block	:	Rs. 1,26,375

v.	Construction of S.T. children park Chilakhana under Tufanganj Block	:Rs. 2,22,375
vi.	Construction of latrine for S.T. people at Bhotpatti under Mekliganj Block	: Rs. 60,000
vii.	Construction of Pundibari, Patlakhawa, under Rajarhat Cooch Behar Block II	: Rs.11,70,000
viii.	Construction of low cost house and latrine under Sitai Block	:Rs. 75,000
ix.	Construction of low cost house at Bara Simulguri under Mathabhanga – II	:Rs. 87,000
x.	Construction of rural hospital quarter at Uchalpukuri under Mekliganj	:Rs. 5,87,000
xi.	Construction of boundary wall at Salbari under Tufanganj – II	:Rs. 3,75,000
xii.	Construction of pucca road at Charcharabari under Mekliganj	:Rs. 3,32,966
xiii.	Construction of S.T. hostel (Ashram) at Mosbathan under Cooch Behar – II	Rs. 9,99,999
xiv.	Construction of underground water line at Bhataguri under Cooch Behar – I	:Rs. 8,76,777
xv.	Construction of pucca bridge of Udalpukuri at Mekliganj Block	:Rs. 11,66,699
xvi.	Extension of road at different places at Tufanganj, Sitai, Mathabhanga – I, Mathabhanga – II	Rs. 17,329,000
xvii.	Construction of Hume Pipe culverts at Barakodali under Tufanganj – II	Rs. 2,27,000
	Total Allotment by the Government in the Financial Year	:Rs.90.00Lakhs
	Total Utilized for this Year	:Rs. 82.2 Lakhs
	Excess rupees to kept in Government Fund	:Rs. 2.8 Lakhs.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1993-1994:

Educational Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No.of Beneficiaries
i. Book grant for S.T. students :	2.5 Lakhs	1.97 Lakhs	2117
ii. Hostel charge for S.T. students:	4.32 Lakhs	3.93 Lakhs	597
iii. Compl. charge for S.T. students:	2.3 :Lakhs	2.00 Lakhs	436
iv. Addl. Fin. Assist to girls V to X:	0.94 Lakhs	0.94 Lakhs	127
v. Post-Matric scholarship to S.T. students	1.12 Lakhs	1.07 Lakhs	415
vi. Maintenance charge to S.T. students:	2.32 Lakhs	2.21 Lakhs	380
Total	13.50 Lakhs	12.12 Lakhs	4072

N.B. Excess Rs. 1.38 Lakhs kept in Government Account.

Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.

Fund received from Government of India : Rs. 76.05 Lakhs.

during 1993-1994.

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 71.01 Lakhs
ii. Margin money of programmes	:	Rs. 5.64 Lakhs
iii. Subsidy of programmes	:	Rs. 26.32 Lakhs
iv. Bank loan of programmes	:	Rs. 30.92 Lakhs
Total Number of Beneficiary	:	612.

Following is a table showing disbursement to LAMPS under some major heads for this year made by the Regional Office.

i. Share Capital contribution by State Government:	Rs. 3.0 Lakhs
ii. Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	: Rs. 1.57 Lakhs
iii. Loans and Credit (Schematic and Credit and Business	: Rs. 5.37 Lakhs
iv. Consumer Business	: Rs. .73 Lakhs
v. Infrastructure (Construction of Godown) etc.	: Rs. Nil.

Progress report on issuance of S.T. Certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for the period :	647
ii.	No. of certificate issued for the period	: 601
iii.	No. of application reject for the perio	: Nil
iv.	No. of certificate pending for the period	: 46.

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC Credit Linked Schemes:

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. 5.91 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy	:	Rs. 0.97 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 1.27 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC Share	:	Rs. 3.67 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	132

- N.B. i. Beneficiaries of NSFDC Schemes, irrespective of whether belonging to BPL/DBPL category used to get subsidy @ Rs. 6000/- per scheme.
- ii. Beneficiaries of NSFDC belonging to BPL category (MI Schemes) had been provided subsidy @ Rs. 10000/-per unit.

Special Component Plan for Tribal Sub Phase for S.T.

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 50.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy	:	Rs. 25.375 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 10.15 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 15.225 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	145.

- NB: i. Limitation for yearly family income is Rs. 15,776/- for rural areas and Rs. 21,206/- for urban areas.
- ii. Maximum project cost is Rs. 31,000/- subsidy 50% of the project cost subject to maximum of Rs. 10,000/-. 20% margin money of loan with @ 4% simple interest subject to maximum of Rs. 2,000/- per scheme available upto project cost 10,000/-.

N.S.S.

Any family member and in dependant of any community those who have maintained at their profession as sweeper of scavenger. They are under this scheme:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 32.5 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 16.25 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 4.88 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 11.37 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	85.

Total Development Programme under Jawahar Rjagar Yojona:

i.	Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 10.85 Lakhs
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 41.25 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 16.35 Lakhs
iv.	Other work for S.T. area	:	Rs. 14.75 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs. 83.2 Lakhs.

Special Development Programme for S.T.:

Total Allotment	:	Rs. 70 Lakhs
Total Utilized	:	Rs. 64.51 Lakhs.

i.	Construction of Still Bridge at Rampur of Tufanganj Block	:	Rs.7.51 Lakhs
ii.	Construction of low cost house for S.T. Public at Bhogmara under Mathabhanga II.	:	Rs. 1.35 Lakhs
iii.	Construction of well and low cost house at Uchalpukuri under Mekliganj Block	:	Rs.1.30 Lakhs
iv.	Construction of well hutshed at Choudhurihat Market Dinhata under Block	:	Rs.1.25 Lakh
v.	Construction of pocket root from Cooch Behar to Pundibari School	:	1.25 Lakh

- vi. Construction of Mathabhanga Balika Vidyalaya under Mathabhanga Block :Rs. 79,977/-
- vii. Construction of well boundary wall of Madhupur High School under Cooch Behar II :Rs.1.25 Lakh
- viii. Construction of kuchcha earthen road at Ranipur under Tufanganj Block :Rs.0.75 Lakh
- ix. Construction of Barakodali village road under Tufanganj Block II : Rs.1.30 Lakh
- x. Rural electrification at Charcharabari under Mekliganj :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xi. Construction of well boundary wall at Katyarbari under Sitai Block :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xii. Construction of new water line at Bhetaguri Bus Stand to Bhetaguri middle village under Cooch Behar – I :Rs.4.25 Lakh
- xiii. Construction of 40 miles long Pr. S.J. Bridge by replacing of old Bridge over Mora-Torsa near Kooch Behar airport of Cooch Behar – II Panchayat Samity for the benefit of S.T. People : Rs.16.00 Lakh
- xiv. Improvement of village road from Chowdhurihat to Dinhata under Dinhata Panchayat Samity : Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
- xv. Additional fund for construction of Higher Secondary Class Room of Ghoksadanga High School within at first phase Mathabhanga – II P.S. :Rs. 1.24 Lakhs
- xvi. Infrastructure Development Programme under Basic Minimum Scheme in the S.T. concentrated area at Mathabhanga – II :Rs. 7.42 Lakhs
- xvii. Construction of Barakodali road under Mathabhants-II: Rs. 2.6 Lakhs Panchayat Samity.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1994-1995:

Total allotment by the Government :

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund utilised	No.of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grants for S.T. students	Rs. 2.6 Lakh	Rs. 2.51 Lakh	2200
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. students	Rs.4.63 Lakh	Rs. 4.25 Lakh	605
iii. Compl. Charge for S.T.students	Rs.2.5 Lakh	Rs. 2.00 Lakh	139
iv. Add. Fin. Assist. to Girls V-X	Rs.1.02 Lakh	Rs. 0.98 Lakh	132
v. Post-Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs.1.37 Lakh	Rs. 1.28 Lakh	427
vi. Maintenance charge for S.T. students	Rs. 2.42 Lakh	Rs. 2.40 Lakh	389
Total	Rs. 14.54 Lakh	Rs. 13.42 Lakh	389

Rs. 1.12 Lakhs deposit to Government Account.

N.S.K.F.D.C.

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 32.52 Lakhs
ii. Bank loan	:	Rs. 07.21 Lakhs
iii. 90% finance sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.:		Rs. 29.27 Lakhs
No. of Beneficiary	:	65
Maximum finance scheme upto 5 Lakhs.		
Total	:	69 Lakhs

Community Development Scheme:

i. C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge and culvert etc.	:	Rs. 13.72 Lakhs
ii. Drinking water supply scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 3.2 Lakhs
iii. Cultural activities for S.T. people	:	Rs. 0.4 Lakhs
iv. Implementation of basic minimum service programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 1.28 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 18.6 Lakhs.

Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.

i. Annual target	:	Rs. 12.93 Lakhs
ii. Margin money involved	:	Rs. 3.73 Lakhs
iii. Subsidy involved	:	Rs. 3.20 Lakhs
iv. Bank loan	:	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs
v. No. of cases involved	:	128.

LUMPS grants to Zilla Parishad:

i.	Share capital contributed by State Government.	: Rs. NIL
ii.	Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	: Rs. 1.23 Lakhs
iii.	Loan and Credit	: Rs. 0.70 Lakhs
iv.	Consumer business	: Rs. 1.42 Lakhs
v.	Infrastructure	: Rs. NIL
	Total	: Rs. 3.35 Lakhs.

Statement showing Target and Performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation):

i.	Total Cost	: Rs. 21.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy Money	: Rs. 10.30 Lakhs
iii.	Margin Money	: Rs. 4.25 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC Share	: Rs. 7.2 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	: 124
	Total	: 43.5 Lakhs

Special Component Plan for Tribal Sub Plan for S.T.:

i.	Total Project Cost	: Rs.13.25 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of Project	: Rs. 4.15 Lakhs
iii.	Margin Money	: Rs. 3.00 Lakhs
iv.	Bank Loan	: Rs. 2.25 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	: 129
	Total	: 22.65 Lakhs

N.S.S:

Any family member and his dependent of any community, whose who have maintained their profession as sweeper or scavenger are under the Scheme.

i.	Total Project Cost	: Rs. 6.32 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy Money	: Rs. .92 Lakhs
iii.	Margin Money	: Rs. .39 Lakhs
iv.	Bank Loan	: Rs. 5.54 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:
	Total	: 13.17 Lakhs

Tribal Development Programme under Jawhar Rojgar Yojana:

i.	Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 14.75 Lakhs
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 9.35 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 4.20 Lakhs
iv.	Other Work for S.T. Area	:	Rs. 7.93 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs.36.23 Lakhs

Progress Report on Issuance of S.T. Certificate for this Period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for this period	:	654
ii.	No. of certificate issued for the period	:	442
iii.	No. of applications reject for the period	:	32
iv.	No. of certificates pending for the period	:	180

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	Total Allotment	:	Rs. 47.000
ii.	Total Fund Utilized	:	Rs. 42.000

- Rs. 5 Lakh Refund to the Government.

Special Development for S.T. People:

Total Allotment: Rs. 170 Lakhs Total Utilization: Rs. 168.64 Lakhs

- i. Specially low cost house for S.T. people under Ghugumari Basti Rs.:0.7 Lakhs
- ii. Replacement of wooden bridge of 2 k.m. of Chilkirhat village path mainly for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes : Rs.10.00 Lakhs
- iii. Construction of low cost house and ring well at Rajarhat village under Cooch Behar II : Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- iv. Extension to electrification from Cooch Behar Power House to Mosbathan : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- v. Construction of Birsha Munda Memorial Hall at Barasimulguri under Madarihath : Rs. 5.6 Lakhs

- vi. Construction of low cost house and latrine at : Rs.1.25 Lakhs
Choudhurihat village
- vii. Construction of kuchcha road at Baterhat village : Rs 0.75 Lakhs
- viii. Construction of 10 family low cost hous : Rs 2.0 Lakhs
- ix. Construction of boundary wall Hajrahat boundary wall: Rs 0.75 Lakhs
- x. Reconstruction of wooden bridge at Charcharabari : Rs 0.80 Lakhs
- xi. Construction of village road at Matiarkuthi 2 k.m. : Rs 1.25 Lakhs
- xii. Construction of village road at Hajrahat village: Rs 5.25 Lakhs
- xiii. Construction of new building at Chowdhurihat village : Rs 5.25 Lakhs
Primary Health Centre
- xiv. Construction of rural library at Madhupur villag : Rs 2.5 Lakhs
- xv. Improvement of underground water line at Ruidanga : Rs.2.5 Lakhs
village
- xvi. Construction of various village Health Centre under : Rs 7.5 Lakhs
T.S.P. Plan
- xvii. Construction of bus stand at Ruidanga village : Rs 1.5 Lakhs
- xviii. Electrification and renovation and extension work at : Rs 6.5 Lakhs
Kawardara, Satkhuli, Phalimari
- xiv. Extension of classroom of Mathabhanga Madhyamik : Rs .79 Lakhs
Balika Vidyalaya
- xv. Construction of Harija Primary School building with : Rs.1.08 Lakhs
boundary wall of Mathabhanga Municipality
- xvi. Construction of ten member of c.c. ring wall for S.T.: Rs.49 Lakhs
families residing at Dhulia Uchalpukuri village under Mekliganj P.S.
- xvii. Construction of Khattimari Birendra Barman Jr. High: Rs. 3.07 Lakhs
School for S.T. students
- xviii. Construction of wooden bridge over Ghargharia at: Rs.24.09 Lakhs
8 k.m. of link road to Kaljani Health Centre
- xix. Purchase and levelling of land towards the settlement.: Rs. .99 Lakhs

of 24 S.T families at Barasimulguri

- xx. Extension of electrification to the S.T. areas mainly : Rs.33.19 Lakhs for the benefit of S.T. covering 12 classified mouza of Mathabhanga – I and VI classified mouzas of Ghoksadanga Gram Panchayat
- xxi. Extension of electrification to the areas inhabited: Rs.:47.04 Lakhs predominantly by D.C./S.T. people covering 11 electrified mouza under Sitalkuchi.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1995-1996.

Total Allotment by the Government:

Education Scheme at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grant for S.T. Students	Rs. 1.9 Lakhs	1.9 Lakhs	2166
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. Students	Rs. 4.0 Lakhs	4.0 Lakhs	593
iii. Compulsory Charge for S.T. Students	Rs. 2.4 Lakhs	2.3 Lakhs	133
iv. Additional Financial Assistance to Girls V – X	Rs. 1.0 Lakhs	.99 Lakhs	127
v. Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. Students	Rs. 1.0 Lakhs	1.28 Lakhs	422
vi. Maintenance Charge to S.T. Students	Rs. 2.42 Lakhs	2.37 Lakhs	378
Total	Rs. 13.02 Lakhs	12.84 Lakhs	3819

N.S.K.F.D.C:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| i. Total Project Cost | Rs. 42.56 Lakhs |
| ii. Bank Loan | Rs. 4.6 Lakhs |
| iii. 90% Finance sanctioned by | Rs. 37.96 Lakhs |

N.S.K.F.D.C.

No. of Beneficiary	107
Maximum finance scheme upto 5 Lakhs.	
Total	: 85.12 Lakhs

Community Development Scheme:

i. C.D. Scheme for Construction of Road, Bridge and Culvert etc.	-	11.37 Lakhs
ii. Drinking water Supply Scheme under B.M.S.	-	4.72 Lakhs
iii. Cultural Activities for S.T. People	-	.49 Lakhs
iv. Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	-	3.15 Lakhs

Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i. Annual Target	-	Rs. 22.25 Lakhs
ii. Margin Money Involved	-	Rs. 7.15 Lakhs
iii. Subsidy Involved	-	Rs. 3.10 Lakhs
iv. Bank Loan	-	Rs.12.00 Lakhs
v. No. of Cases Involved	-	149.

Lump Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i. Share Capital contributed by the State Government	-	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
ii. Managerial and Miscellaneous Subsidies	-	Rs. .63 Lakhs
iii. Loan and Credit	-	Rs. 1.32 Lakhs
iv. Consumer Business	-	Rs. Nil
v. Infrastructure	-	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
Total	-	Rs. 4.45 Lakhs.

Statement showing Target & Performance under the N.S.F.D.C. (National Finance & Development Corporation):

i. Total cost	:	Rs. 47.38 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy Money	:	Rs. 7.3 Lakhs
iii. Margin Money	:	Rs. 4.2 Lakhs

iv. NSFDC Share	:	Rs. 25.88 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	:	178
Total	:	84.75 Lakhs

Special Component Plan for Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Tribes:

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 27.35 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 7.5 Lakhs
iii. Margin money	:	Rs. 10.25 Lakhs
iv. Bank loan	:	Rs. 9.6 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	:	212
Total	:	54.7 Lakhs

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community, those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger. They are under the Scheme:

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 13.75 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy money	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
iii. Margin money	:	Rs. 2.75 Lakhs
iv. Bank loan	:	Rs. 9.75 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	:	131
Total	:	27.5 Lakhs

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i. Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 14.75 Lakhs
ii. Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 11.35 Lakhs
iii. Social Forestry	:	Rs. 20.12 Lakhs
iv. Other work for S.T. Area	:	Rs. 12.75 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 58.97 Lakhs.

Progress report on issuance of S.T. Certificate for this Period:

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|-----|
| i. | No. of application for certificates received for this period | : | 78 |
| ii. | No. of certificate issued for the period | : | 612 |
| iii. | No. of application reject for the period | : | 90 |
| iv. | No. of certificate pending for the period | : | 80. |

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|---|------------|
| i. | Total allotment | ∴ | Rs. 49000 |
| ii. | Total fund utilized | : | Rs. 37350. |

Special Development Programme for S.T. People:

Total Allotment : Rs. 50.00 Lakhs Total Utilized : 35.88 Lakhs

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---|-----------------|
| i. | Electrification Renovation and Extension of Office Building | : | Rs. 36,000 |
| ii. | Construction of low cost houses @ Rs. 20000 at Uchalpukuri village under Mekliganj | : | Rs. 54,300 Lakh |
| iii. | Construction of low cost house and latrine at Charchabari village under Mekliganj | : | Rs. 1.4 Lakhs |
| iv. | Repair of Bhotpatti rural kuchcha road at Mekliganj | : | Rs.1.63 Lakhs |
| v. | Construction of low cost house and ring well at Pundibari village under Cooch Behar II | : | Rs.2.75 Lakhs |
| vi. | Construction of road from Cooch Behar Town south side to Rajarhat village under Cooch Behar II | : | Rs.3.25 Lakhs |
| vii. | Construction of low cost house under Madhupur village under Cooch Behar II | : | Rs 1.23 Lakhs |
| viii. | Construction of low cost house under Rampurhat village under Tufanganj | : | Rs. 1.5 Lakhs |

- ix. Construction of low cost house and latrine and ring well at Chowdhurihat village under Dinhata Block :Rs.1.46 Lakhs
- x. Construction of low cost house and ring well at Babughat village under Tufanganj Block :Rs.1.54 Lakhs
- xi. Reconstruction of kuchcha road under Rampur village under Tufanganj Block :Rs.1.25 Lakhs
- xii. Reconstruction of Nagar Lalbara village road under Sital Kuchi Block :Rs. .65 Lakhs
- xiii. Construction of low cost house mainly at Chandalpara of Pakhihaga village under Mathabhanga village :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xiv. Construction of low cost house and well for Chamarpara at Chanaka village under Mathabhanga village, (132 Family) :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xv. Construction of Sasanghat of Kowadanga/ Kouardara village under Mathabhanga Block :Rs.1.25 Lakhs
- xvi. Reconstruction of village road at Ruidanga village under Mathabhanga village :Rs.2.5 Lakhs
- xvii. Construction of Balsri Rural Hospital under Mathabhanga-II Block :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xviii. Construction of Matiarkuthi Chamar Houses (20) @ Rs. 20,000 :Rs. 4.0 Lakhs
- xix. Construction of school building of Balabhuta village Primary School :Rs.1.25 Lakhs
- xx. Construction of village road at Bhogamar under Mathabhanga Block -II. :Rs. .90 Lakhs

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Bank Grand for S.T Students	Rs. 2.75 Lakhs	2.25 Lakhs	2350
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. Students	Rs. 5.00 Lakhs	4.93 Lakhs	61

iii.	Compulsory Charges for S.T. Students	Rs. 2.95 Lakhs	2.79 Lakhs	148
iv.	Addl. Financial Assist. to Girls V – X	Rs. 1.35 Lakhs	1.35 Lakhs	140
v.	Post-Matric Scholarship to S.T. Students	Rs. 1.50 Lakhs	1.47 Lakhs	443
vi.	Maintenance Charge to S.T. Students	Rs. 2.62 Lakhs	2.61 Lakhs	390
	Total	Rs.16.17 Lakhs	15.4 Lakhs	4090

* Rs. 0.77 Lakhs kept in Government Account.

N.S.K.F.D.C.:

i.	Total Project Cost	Rs. 55.75 Lakhs
ii.	Bank Loan	Rs. 05.35 Lakhs
iii.	90% Finance sanctioned by N.S.KL.F.D.C.	Rs. 50.18 Lakhs
	No. of Beneficiaries	163
	Maximum finance scheme upto Rs. 5 Lakhs	

Community Development Scheme:

i.	C.D. Scheme for construction of Road Bridge and Culvert etc.	Rs. 7.87 Lakhs
ii.	Drinking Water Supply scheme under B.M.S.	Rs. 1.82 Lakhs
iii.	Cultural activities for S.T. Students	Rs. 0.32 Lakhs
iv.	Implementation of Basic Minimum Service programme for S.T.	Rs. 14.32 Lakhs
	Total	Rs. 24.33 Lakhs

Family Oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i.	Actual target	Rs. 63.35 Lakhs	240 Family
ii.	Margin money involved	Rs. 11.25 Lakhs	
iii.	Subsidy involved	Rs. 26.25 Lakhs	
iv.	Bank loan	Rs. 25.85 Lakhs	
v.	No. of cases involved	218	

LUMP Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i. Share Capital contributed by State Government	Rs. 2.35 Lakhs
ii. Managerial and miscellaneous Subsidies	Rs. 1.1 Lakhs
iii. Loan and Credit	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
iv. Consumer Business	-
v. Infrastructure	Rs. -
Total	Rs. 5.95 Lakhs

Statement showing Target and Performance under the N.S.F.D.C.
(National Finance & Development Corporation):

i. Total Cost	Rs. 33.35 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy Money	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
iii. Margin Money	Rs. 10.1 Lakhs
iv. N.S.F.D.C. Share	Rs. 13.6 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	111

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community, those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the Scheme:

i. Total Project Cost	Rs. 11.35 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy Money	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs
iii. Margin Money	Rs. 1.15 Lakhs
iv. Bank Loan	Rs. 6.95 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	69

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i. Divisible Pool to S.T.	Rs. 16.35 Lakhs
ii. Economic Productive Asset	Rs. 10.25 Lakhs
iii. Social Forestry	Rs. 8.39 Lakhs
iv. Other work for S.T. Area	Rs. 5.35 Lakhs
Total	Rs. 40.34 Lakhs

Progress report on issuance of S.T. Certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for Certificates received for this period	555
ii.	No. of Certificate issued for the period	333
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	179
iv.	No. of Certificate pending for the period	43

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	Total Allotment	Rs. 32,000
ii.	Total Fund utilized	Rs. 32,000

Special Development Programme for S.T. People:

Total Allotment : Rs. 60.00 Lakhs Total Utilized :Rs. 54.30 Lakhs

- i. Construction of low cost house and drinking water well at Uchalpukuri under Mekliganj Block : Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
- ii. Construction of low cost house and latrine at Charcharabari village under Mekliganj Block : Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- iii. Construction on river bandh at Bhotpatti village 8 k.m. under Mekliganj :Rs. 2.75 Lakhs
- iv. Construction of village road from Changrabandha bus stand to Changrabandha Primary village main point 2.5 k.m. under Mekliganj Block :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- v. Construction of low cost house and drinking water line at Ghugumari village under Cooch Behar – II :Rs. 4.5 Lakhs
- vi. Construction of new pucca road at Cooch Behar south side Bus Stand to Ghugumari Charal Basti under Cooch Behar – I :Rs. 4.75 Lakhs
- vii. Construction of low cost house and latrine at Mosbathan village under Cooch Behar – II : Rs. 1.20 Lakhs
- viii. Construction of low cost house under Pasterghar village under Cooch Behar – II :Rs. 1.2 Lakhs
- ix. Construction of low cost house and ring well at Tufanganj – II Block :Rs. 1.75 Lakhs

- x. Construction of hatchala at Nuri Basti village hat of : Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
Chilkarhat village at Tufanganj – II
- xi. Construction of village road from Dinhata Bus Stand : Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
to Chowdhurihat village main point
- xii. Construction of boundary wall of Balabhut High: Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
School under Tufanganj Block
- xiii. Electrification and renovation of Phulimari village : Rs.4.25 Lakhs
(Bachgotra Family)
- xiv. Construction of low cost house near Haldibari village : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
under Haldibari area
- xv. Improvement of Pucca road from Haldibari Station to: Rs. 3.4 Lakhs
Basti
- xvi. Improvement of Kuchcha road from Hajrahat to :Rs. 4.5 Lakhs
Pakhihaga village under Mathabhanga Block – II
- xvii. Extension from Atpukuri to Bolpari village road : Rs. 2.25 Lakhs
(Kuchcha)
- xviii. Extension to Barasimulguri for electrification under :Rs. 4.5 Lakhs
ITDP Project
- xix. Construction of low cost house for Mendura Section :Rs. 2.25 Lakhs
under Ramthanga village
- xx. Construction of low cost house and latrine for S.T. :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
people at Rangamati village under Mathabhanga – II.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Tribe
People taken up during the year 1997-1998.

Total allotment by the Government :

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grant for S.T. students	Rs. 2.8 Lakhs	Rs. 2.6 Lakhs	2375
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 5.2 Lakhs	Rs. 5.0 Lakhs	624
iii. Comp. Charges for S.T. students	Rs. 3.1 Lakhs	Rs. 3.0 Lakhs	151
iv. Addl. Fin. Assist. to Girls V-X	Rs.1.25 Lakhs	Rs.1.35 Lakhs	145

v. Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs. 1.6 Lakhs	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs	449
vi. Maintenance Charge to S.T. students	Rs. 2.6 Lakhs	Rs. 2.6 Lakhs	388
Total	Rs.16.65 Lakhs	Rs.16.05 Lakhs	4132.

N.S.K.F.D.C

i. Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 65.75 Lakhs
ii. Bank Loan	:	Rs. 6.57 Lakhs
iii. 90% Finance Sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.	:	Rs. 59.18 Lakhs
No. of Beneficiaries	:	170
Maximum Finance Scheme upto 5 Lakhs		

Community Development Scheme:

i. C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge, culvert etc.	:	Rs. 8.53 Lakhs
ii. Drinking Water Supply Scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 4.32 Lakhs (Including some SC/ST area)
iii. Cultural Activities for S.T. people	:	
iv. Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 18.65 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 31.5 Lakhs

Family oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i. Annual target	:	Rs. 67.25 Lakhs/350 Family
ii. Margin money involved	:	Rs. 12.5 Lakhs
iii. Subsidy involved	:	Rs. 30.5 Lakhs
iv. Bank loan	:	Rs. 24.25 Lakhs
v. No. of cases involved	:	225.

LUMPS grants to Zilla Parishad:

i. Share capital contributed by State Government	:	Rs. 1.9 Lakhs
ii. Managerial and miscellaneous subsidies	:	Rs. 1.2 Lakhs
iii. Loan and Credit	:	Rs. 0.3 Lakhs
iv. Consumer business	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
v. Infrastructure	:	Rs. 0.7 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 5.6 Lakhs

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation):

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. 20.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 2.3 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 6.0 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC share	:	Rs. 10.4 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	70

Special Component Plan for Tribal Sub Plan for S.T.

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 31.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 5.75 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 4.25 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 21.75 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	107

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the Scheme:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 6.5 Lakhs:
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 2.0 Lakhs:
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs:
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 2.75 Lakhs:
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	40

Tribal Development Programme under Jawar Rojgar Yojana ::

i.	Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 22.75 Lakhs:
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 12.25 Lakhs:
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 12.75 Lakhs:
iv.	Other work for S.T. area	:	Rs. 8.25 Lakhs:
	Total	:	Rs. 56.00 Lakhs:

Progress report on issuance of S.T. certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for the period	:	775
ii.	No. of certificate issued for the period	:	472
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	:	14
iv.	No. of certificate pending for the period	:	289

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	Total allotment	:	Rs. 52,000
ii.	Total fund utilized	:	Rs. 51,500

Special Development Programme for S.T. People:

Total Allotment	:	100 Lakhs	
Total Utilized	:	85.95 Lakhs	
i.	Construction of low cost houses at Barasimulia Oraon Basti under Mathabhanga – II @ Rs. 20,000	:	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
ii.	Construction of village road near Barasimulia Primary School to end of Mandirbari at Barasimulia	:	Rs. 2.72 Lakhs
iii.	Construction of low cost house and latrine for S.T. people at Rangamati under Mathabhanga Block – II	:	Rs. 2.62 Lakhs
iv.	Construction of low cost house and latrine for S.T. people at Uchalpukuri under Mekliganj - II	:	Rs. 2.07 Lakhs
v.	Construction of low cost house and latrine for S.T. people at Charcharabari under Mekliganj – II	:	Rs. 3.117 Lakhs
vi.	Construction of village road near Bhotpatti under Mekliganj Block	:	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs
vii.	Construction of Village Primary School at Changraban-dha under Mekliganj Block	:	Rs. 1.87 Lakhs
viii.	Extension and renovation of rural electrification from Charcharabari to Bhotpatti	:	Rs. 8.33 Lakhs
ix.	Reconstruction of wooden bridge to still bridge Balarampur under Cooch Behar – II	:	Rs. 10.00 Lakhs

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|--------|--|------------------------------|
| x. | Construction of low cost house and latrine at Pundibari Village under Cooch Behar – II | : Rs. 5.01 Lakhs |
| xi. | Construction of culvert at Barakodali village: | Rs. 1.57 Lakhs
+ .97 Lakh |
| xii. | Re-construction of wooden bridge at Madhupur : village under Cooch Behar – II | Rs. 2.09 Lakhs |
| xiii. | Construction of new tube well in Mekliganj Block: | Rs. 1.72 Lakhs |
| xiv. | Construction of new School Building at Charalbasti: | Rs. 5.2 Lakhs |
| xv. | Construction of low cost house under Salbari Fores: Basti under Tufanganj Block | Rs. 2.84 Lakhs |
| xvi. | Construction of rural kuchcha road at Rampur under: Tufanganj – II | :Rs. 3.45 Lakhs |
| xvii. | Construction of R.C.C. new connection bridge under Najirhat village | :Rs. 8.71 Lakhs |
| xviii. | Construction of hut-shed at Chilkirhat village | :Rs. 0.50 Lakhs |
| xix. | Extension of new water line from Pholimari to Majirhat village | :Rs.6.92 Lakhs |
| xx. | Construction of Rural Health New 2 Rooms at: Katyabari | :Rs. 5.0 Lakhs |
| xxi. | Construction of rural kuchcha road at Baradala Village | :Rs.1.29 Lakhs |
| xxii. | Construction of water ring well, tube well and hut shed at Mathabhanga – II. | :Rs. 5.0 Lakhs |

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. People taken up during the year 1998-1999:

Total allotment by the Government:

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grant for S.T. students	Rs. 3.2 Lakhs	Rs. 3.0 Lakhs	2395
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 6.2 Lakhs	Rs. 5.95 Lakhs	631
iii. Compulsory Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 3.75 Lakhs	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs	155
iv. Addl. Financial Assist. to Girls V – X	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs	Rs. 2.25 Lakhs	166
v. Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs. 2.0 Lakhs	Rs. 2.0 Lakhs	506
vi. Maintenance Charge to S.T. students	Rs. 2.9 Lakhs	Rs. 2.25 Lakhs	380
Total	Rs. 20.55 Lakhs	Rs. 18.70 Lakhs	4232

N.S.K.F.D.C.:

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 50.35 Lakhs
ii. Bank loan	:	Rs. 5.03 Lakhs
iii. 90% Finance sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.	:	Rs. 45.32 Lakhs
No. of Beneficiaries	:	180

Maximum finance scheme upto 5 Lakhs

Community Development Scheme:

i. C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge and culvert etc.	:	Rs. 12.75 Lakhs
ii. Drinking water supply scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
iii. Cultural activities for S.T. people	::	Rs.
iv. Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 16.75 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 32.00 Lakhs

Family oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i.	Annual target	:	Rs. 60.75/350 Family
ii.	Margin money involved	:	Rs. 14.5 Lakhs
iii.	Subsidy involved	:	Rs. 30.5 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 15.75 Lakhs
v.	No. of cases involved	:	216.

LUMP Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i.	Share capital contribution by State Government	:	Rs. NIL
ii.	Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	:	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
iii.	Loans and Credit	:	Rs. 2.1 Lakhs
iv.	Consumer business	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
v.	Infrastructure	:	Rs. —
	Total	:	Rs. 5.85 Lakhs

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation):

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. 16.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 2.25 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 5.50 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC Share	:	Rs. 9.00 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	70

Special Component Plan for Tribal Sub Plan for S.T.:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 27.50 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 5.5 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 4.0 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 18.0 Lakhs
v.	No. of Beneficiaries	:	110

N.S.S:

Any family member and his dependent of any community, those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the scheme.

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 4.25 Lakhs.
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 1.50 Lakhs
iv.	Bank Loan	:	Rs. 1.50 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	31

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i.	Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 25.57 Lakhs
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 14.50 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 15.75 Lakhs
iv.	Other work for S.T. area	:	Rs. 12.05 Lakhs
			(Including ST/SC area)
	Total	:	Rs. 67.87 Lakhs

Progress report on issuance of S.T. certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for this period	-	315
ii.	No. of certificate issued for the period	-	560
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	-	30
iv.	No. of certificate pending for the period	-	14

Promotion of cultural activities:

i.	Total allotment	:	Rs. 65,000=00
ii.	Total fund utilized	:	Rs. 64,570=00

Special Development Programme for S.T. people:

Total allotment by the Govt.	:	Rs. 100 Lakhs
Total utilization	:	Rs. 54.13 Lakhs
Excess to refund to Govt. A/C	:	Rs. 45.87 Lakhs

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|-------|--|------------------|
| i. | Reconstruction of Primary Health Centre at Sitai G.P. | : Rs. 2.20 Lakhs |
| ii. | Repairing of the village earthen road under Uchal Pukuri village | :Rs. 0.75 Lakhs |
| iii. | Repairing of Lalchand Sukra Smriti Samiti Building | :Rs. 2.50 Lakhs |
| iv. | Repairing of village (S.T. Chandal) play ground at Mosbathan | :Rs. 2.50 Lakhs |
| v. | Improvement of hut-shed under Satkhali village | :Rs. 0.75 Lakhs |
| vi. | Construction of low cost house and latrine for Borodola village | :Rs.2.50 Lakhs |
| vii. | Construction of low cost house and ring well at Pakhihaga village | :Rs. 1.50 Lakhs |
| viii. | Construction of low cost house and latrine for Gosaihat Chamar Basti | :Rs. 1.25 Lakhs |
| ix. | Repairing of village earthen road at Haldibari near station village | :Rs. 1.75 Lakhs |
| x. | Construction of low cost house at Sarisakhola village at Haldibari | ::Rs.1.25 Lakhs |
| xi. | Construction of river bandh at Baramaricha village area under Sitalkuchi Block | :Rs. 2.25 Lakhs |
| xii. | Construction of Small Industry (bamboo) Corporation under Kowardanga village | :Rs. 3.75 Lakhs |
| xiii. | Construction of rural village road at Chanakala:: forest basti area under Mathabhanga – II | Rs. 2.25 Lakhs |
| xiv. | Replacement of steel bridge at Sitalkuchi village | :Rs. 5.25 Lakhs |
| xv. | Improvement of village road at Balabari village under Mathabhanga – II | :Rs.2.52 Lakhs |
| xvi. | Improvement of road and bridge at Nāgar Lalbazar: village | :Rs. 5.50 Lakhs |
| xvii. | Construction of low cost house under Sikarpur: village | :Rs. 1.25 Lakhs |

xviii.	Construction of low cost house and latrine at Bairagihat village under Mathabhanga village	:Rs. 2.12 Lakhs
xix.	Construction of school building at Tufanganj High School	:Rs. 3.25 Lakhs
xx.	Improvement of the Health Centre at Mosbathan village	:Rs. 2.52 Lakhs
xxi.	Improvement of rural electrification at Rampur village	:Rs.2.12 Lakhs
xxii.	Improvement of village road at Bhogamara under Mathabhanga – II	:Rs. 2.15 Lakhs
xxiii.	Construction of low cost house at Baroda village	:Rs. 2.25 Lakhs

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. people taken up during the year 1999-2000.

Total allotment by the Government :

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries	
i.	Book Grant for S.T. students	Rs. 3.35 Lakhs	Rs. 3.35 Lakhs	3045
ii.	Hostel Charge for S.T students	Rs. 6.55 Lakhs	Rs. 6.5 Lakhs	626
iii.	Compulsory Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs	Rs. 3.95 Lakhs	162
iv.	Addl. Financial Assist. to Girls V – X	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs	169
v.	Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs	550
vi.	Maintenance Charge to S.T. students	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs	401
	Total	Rs. 22.90 Lakhs	Rs. 22.55 Lakhs	4953

N.S.K.F.D.C.:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 5.75 Lakhs
ii.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
iii.	90% finance sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.	:	Rs. 24.00 Lakhs
	No. of Beneficiaries	:	30
	Maximum finance scheme upto Rs. 5 Lakhs		

Community Development Scheme::

i.	C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge, culvert etc.	:	Rs. 16.55 Lakhs
ii.	Drinking water supply scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs
iii.	Cultural activities for S.T. people	:	
iv.	Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 14.35 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs. 34.15 Lakhs.

Family oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i.	Annual target	:	Rs. 65.25 Lakhs/300 Family
ii.	Margin money involved	:	Rs. 14.5 Lakhs
iii.	Subsid involved	:	Rs. 28.25 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 32.25 Lakhs
v.	No. of cases involved	:	286.

LUMP Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i.	Share capital contribution by State Government	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
ii.	Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	:	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
iii.	Loans and Credit	:	Rs. 0.25 Lakhs
iv.	Consumer business	:	Rs. 0.50 Lakhs
v.	Infrastructure	:	—
	Total	:	Rs. 3.00 Lakhs.

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation)

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. 14.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC share	:	Rs. 9.2 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	105

Special component plan for tribal sub plan for Scheduled Tribes:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 40.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 5.35 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 3.35 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 26.5 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	146

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the scheme:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 0.95 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	26

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i.	Divisible Pool	:	Rs. 22.35 Lakhs
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 12.75 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 10.25 Lakhs
iv.	Other works for S.T. Area	:	Rs. 14.25 Lakhs
	Total	:	59.60 Lakhs

Progress report on issuing of S.T. Certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for this period	:	619
ii.	No. of Certificate issued for the period	:	570
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	:	12
iv.	No. of Certificate pending for the period	:	37

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for this period	:	619
ii.	No. of certificate issued for the period	:	570
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	:	12
iv.	No. of certificate pending for the period	:	37

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	Total allotment	:	Rs. 63,500=00
ii.	Total fund utilized	:	Rs. 63,500=00

Special Development Programme for S.T. People:

Total allotment by the Government	:	Rs. 300.00 Lakhs
Total Utilization	:	Rs. 285.64 Lakhs
Excess amount returned to the Govt.	:	Rs. 14.36 Lakhs

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|------|--|------------------|
| i. | Improvement of road from Dholaguri more to Jiten Barman's house via Dharjmore in Premerdanga G.P.under Mathabhanga – II P.S. | :Rs. 14.36 Lakhs |
| ii. | Construction of urinal and latrine at Rajarhat High School under Cooch Behar – II Panchayat Samity | :Rs. 2.21 Lakhs |
| iii. | Improvement of Rajarhat-Mathabhanga road from 3.6K.M. to 13.6 K.M. in the district of Cooch Behar | :Rs. 33.72 Lakhs |
| iv. | Construction of New Kuttchar road from Dolongerkuti to Ghoksadanga N.H. on the both side | :Rs. 31.82 Lakhs |

bank of river Dolong to connect the steel bridge over river Dolong

- v. Additional fund for water supply scheme in the : Rs. 5.29 Lakhs
Mouza Dasagram Gobrachowra under Dinjata – II P.S.
- vi. Construction of steel bridge over river Verbari : Rs.13.57 Lakhs
near Nirmal Das's house in Unishbisha G.P. under
Mathabhanga – II G.P.
- vii. Construction of steel foot bridge over river Gilandi :Rs. 16.62 Lakhs
under Fulbari G.P. in the Mathabhanga – II P.S.
- viii. Construction of RCC bridge over river Giridhari at :Rs. 30.47 Lakhs
Sukandighi under Sitalkuchi Panchayat Samity
- ix. Construction of pucca road from P.W.D. road near : Rs.18.90 Lakhs
Paradise Club under Mathabhanga – I
- x. Construction of road from Takoamari at :Rs. 2.02 Lakhs
Madhurvasa upto Ghorama river under Tufan-
ganj – II P.S. in the S.T. concentrated area
- xi. Improvement of road from Kachara Doctor house : Rs. 5.0 Lakhs
to Charamary Primary School via Magurmari causeway
culvert in Unishbisha G.P. under MTB – II P.S.
- xii. Construction of steel bridge 55 Mtr. length at: :Rs.21.46 Lakhs
Mukul danga under Ruidanga G.P. in Mathabhanga – II
- xiii. Construction of steel bridge (3 beam) over :Rs. 11.14 Lakhs
Chokiachera vandi near Nishiganj New Market in
Nishiganj – I G.P.
- xiv. Sinking of 40 m.m. dia tube well 36.50 mtr. deep :Rs. 1.09 Lakhs
boring including cost of materials under Mathabhanga
– I P.S.
- xv. Construction of R.C.C. bridge at Bocharghat :Rs. 20.44 Lakhs
- xvi. Construction of joint R.C.C. bridge :Rs. 14.67 Lakhs
- xvii. Infrastructure Development Programme under : Rs.18.54 Lakhs
Basic Minimum Service Scheme in the S.T.
Concentrated Areas
- xiii. Construction of low cost house and latrine at : Rs. 3.25 Lakhs

Charcharabari

- xix. Construction of low cost house and ring well : Rs. 4.75 Lakhs
Bhetaguri and Balarampur under Cooch Behar – II
- xx. Improvement of water line under Rajarhat village : Rs. 4.25 Lakhs
- xxi. Construction of low cost house under Bairagihat : Rs. 2.25 Lakhs
village
- xxii. Construction of latrine and urinal at Chanakata : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
village Primary School
- xxiii. Construction of low cost house and ring well for : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
Bhogamara Gandura Basti
- xxiv. Construction of boundary well of Asram building : Rs. 2.4 Lakhs
(20 set) at Baharampur School Building
- xxv. Construction of kuchcha road at Nagarlabazar :Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
village under Mathabhanga – I
- xxvi. Construction of low cost house and latrine under : Rs. 2.52 Lakhs
Hajrahat village under Mathabhanga – I
- xxvii. Construction of school play ground at Baramircha : Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
village under Sitalkuchi
- xxix. Construction of low cost house under Rampur : Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
village
- xxx. Repairing of Rangamati village road under Matha- : Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
bhanga Naya Basti.

Infrastructure Development Scheme for welfare of S.T. people taken up during the year 2000-2001:

Total allotment by the Government :

Education Schemes at a glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grant for S.T. students	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs	3024
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 5.0 Lakhs	Rs. 4.75 Lakhs	599
iii. Compulsory Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs	158
iv. Addl. Financial Assist. to Girls V – X	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs	Rs. 2.47 Lakhs	152
v. Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs	Rs. 2.45 Lakhs	547
vi. Maintenance Charge to S.T. students	Rs. 1.7 Lakhs	Rs. 1.52 Lakhs	200
Total	Rs. 18.45 Lakhs	Rs. 17.94 Lakhs	4680

N.S.K.F.D.C.:

i. Total project cost	:	Rs. 26.75 Lakhs
ii. Bank loan	:	Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
iii. 90% finance sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.	:	Rs. 25.00 Lakhs
No. of Beneficiaries	:	40

Maximum finance scheme upto Rs. 5 Lakhs

Community Development Scheme:

i. C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge, culvert etc. specially Siltorsa R.C.C. Bridge	:	Rs. 20.75 Lakhs + 18.5 Crore
ii. Drinking water supply scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 5.65 Lakhs
iii. Cultural activities for S.T. people:		
iv. Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 14.75 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 41.15 Lakhs.

Family oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i.	Annual target	:	Rs. 75.25 Lakhs/525 Family
ii.	Margin money involved	:	Rs. 15.5 Lakhs
iii.	Subsidy involved	:	Rs. 30.75 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 30.00 Lakhs
v.	No. of cases involved	:	497.

LUMP Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i.	Share capital contribution by State Government	:	Rs. 2.50 Lakhs
ii.	Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	:	Rs. 1.00 Lakhs
iii.	Loans and Credit	:	Rs. 1.1 Lakhs
iv.	Consumer business	:	Rs. 0.50 Lakhs
v.	Infrastructure	:	—
	Total	:	Rs. 5.1 Lakhs.

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation)

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. Nil
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs.
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs.
iv.	NSFDC share	:	Rs.
v.	No. of beneficiaries:		
	Total-	:	Nil.

Special component plan for tribal sub plan for Scheduled Tribes:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 65.75 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 5.25 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 3.25 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 55.00 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	175
vi.	Computer training	:	36,000=00

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community, those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the Scheme:

i. Total Project Cost	:	Rs. 13.25 Lakhs
ii. Subsidy Money	:	Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
iii. Margin Money	:	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
iv. Bank Loan	:	Rs. 9.25 Lakhs
v. No. of Beneficiaries	:	37

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i. Divisible Pool to S.T.	:	Rs. 26.75 Lakhs
ii. Economic Productive Asset:		Rs. 10.25 Lakhs
iii. Social Forestry	:	Rs. 20.25 Lakhs
iv. Other work for S.T. Area	:	Rs. 25.25 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 40.34 Lakhs

Progress report on issuance of S.T. Certificate for this period:

i. No. of application for Certificates received for this period	437
ii. No. of Certificate issued for the period	397
iii. No. of application reject for the period	10
iv. No. of Certificate pending for the period	30

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i. Total allotment	:	Rs. 92,000=00
ii. Total fund utilized	:	Rs. 91,000=00

Special Development Programme for S.T. People:

Total Allotment by the Government	:Rs. 260.00 Lakhs
Actual Utilized for Development	:Rs. 253.66 Lakhs + Rs. 18.5 Crore.
Excess Rupees transferred to Government A/C	Rs.6.34 Lakhs

- i. Improvement of village road by single and RBM: spreading and consoling approaching Bayadapara in Uchalpukuri village Rs.3.7 Lakhs
- ii. Construction of low cost house and latrine and ring well at Dewanbosh village Rs.3.25 Lakhs
- iii. Construction of R.J.S. steel bridge at Putimari mouza:Rs.19.45 Lakhs under well Latapara G.P.
- iv. Construction of low cost house and ring well at Dakhatari village under Kuchibari G.P. :Rs.16.50 Lakhs
- v. Extension of electrification at Kutamara village of Mornia Bazar Dinhat - II ::Rs.13.31 Lakhs
- vi. Construction of village road from Sadhurhat to Baburhat under Bhowrthana G.P. :Rs. 6.41 Lakhs
- vii. Construction of low cost house and latrine at Kashiabari village under Barokodali G.P. - I :Rs. 5.25 Lakhs
- viii. Construction of low cost house and latrine Morangabazar Mahabha Chowdhuri :Rs. 1.8 Lakhs
- ix. Infrastructure Development Programme for S. concentrated area viz. shelter less S.T. family have been residing at Ward No. 6 near Police Station under Mathabhanga Municipality :Rs. 4.77 Lakhs
- x. Improvement of road along with construction of water harvesting, structure, along with provision to drain excess water at Bannapara in Chilakhana - I G.P. :Rs. 9.54 Lakhs
- xi. Improvement of Mahisbathan village road :Rs. 7.41 Lakhs
- xii. Construction of R.J.S. Steel Bridge under Latapara G.P under Mathabhanga - II :Rs.18.62 Lakhs
- xiii. Construction of Rural Health Centre for S.T. people Byada para village :Rs. 3.70 Lakhs
- xiv. Construction of Hazrahat to Pakhihaga road 3 K.M and including replacement of H.P. Culvert 10 X 4 barrel and 4 X 4 barrel H.P. Culvert :Rs.29.17 Lakhs
- xv. Construction of low cost house and latrine at Paradubi:Rs. 14.6 Lakhs

Gram Panchayat

- xvi. Construction of Rural Hospital at Malardanga village: Rs.19.97 Lakhs
- xvii. Construction of bad material road from Sodhurhat to Baburhat under Bhower G.P. :Rs. 4.77 Lakhs
- xviii. Infrastructure Development Programme in the S.T areas for set for the over new water tank at Chilkhapar :Rs. 0.85 Lakhs
- xix. Construction of 2 storied building of Vivekananda Chhatrabas in the Campus of Chowdhurihat Ramkrishna Ashram :Rs. 7.96 Lakhs
- xx. Construction of 36 Mtr. long R.J. Bridge over river Gobindakera at Sitai :Rs.14.98 Lakhs
- xxi. Improvement of village road by single and RBM spreading and concluding approaching Byadapara in Mekliganj for the benefit of S.T. people :Rs. 3.70 Lakhs
- xxii. Infrastructure Development for S.T. construction of 32 Mtr long R.J.B. Bridge over Kumbliia near Mongrapara :Rs.18.85 Lakhs
- xxiii. Repairing of road from Salbari to Mathabhanga :Rs.10.10Lakhs
- xxiv. Improvement of Nisiganj road and Biswakarma to Osman Ali's house via Dumrigari Primary School :Rs.15.18 Lakhs
- xxv. Siltorsa R.C.C. Bridge for communication to Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri :Rs. 18.5 Crores

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Welfare of S.T. people taken up during the year 1999-2000.

Total allotment by the Government :

Education Schemes at a Glance:

	Fund Received	Fund Utilized	No. of Beneficiaries
i. Book Grant for S.T. students	Rs. 3.50 Lakhs	Rs. 3.45 Lakhs	3050
ii. Hostel Charge for S.T students	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs	Rs. 6.00 Lakhs	626

iii.	Compulsory Charge for S.T. students	Rs. 4.00 Lakhs	Rs. 3.75 Lakhs	165
iv.	Addl. Financial Assist. to Girls V – X	Rs. 1.50 Lakhs	Rs. 1.45 Lakhs	110
v.	Post Matric Scholarship to S.T. students	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs	440
vi.	Maintenance Charge to S.T. students	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs	220
	Total	Rs. 18.75 Lakhs	Rs. 18.35 Lakhs	4611

N.S.K.F.D.C.:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 20.75 Lakhs
ii.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 2.00 Lakhs
iii.	90% finance sanctioned by N.S.K.F.D.C.	:	Rs. 18.75 Lakhs
	No. of Beneficiaries	:	42
	Maximum finance scheme upto		Rs. 5 Lakhs

Community Development Scheme:

i.	C.D. Scheme for construction of road, bridge, culvert etc.	:	Rs. 22 25 Lakhs
ii.	Drinking water supply scheme under B.M.S.	:	Rs. 7.35 Lakhs
iii.	Cultural activities for S.T. people	:	
iv.	Implementation of Basic Minimum Service Programme for S.T.	:	Rs. 16.75 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs. 46.35 Lakhs.

Family oriented Economic Development Scheme under T.S.P.:

i.	Annual target	:	Rs. 90.00 Lakhs/715 Family
ii.	Margin money involved	:	Rs. 19.50 Lakhs
iii.	Subsidy involved	:	Rs. 30.00 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 40.5 Lakhs
v.	No. of cases involved	:	692.

LUMP Grants to Zilla Parishad:

i.	Share capital contribution by State Government	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
ii.	Managerial and Miscellaneous subsidies	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
iii.	Loans and Credit	:	Rs.
iv.	Consumer business	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
v.	Infrastructure	:	Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs. 6.0 Lakhs.

Statement showing target and performance under the NSFDC (National Finance & Development Corporation)

i.	Total cost	:	Rs. 3.5 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. 0.5 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. .05 Lakhs
iv.	NSFDC share	:	Rs.2.52 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	
	Total	:	21

Special component plan for tribal sub plan for Scheduled Tribes:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. 45.35 Lakhs
ii.	Subsidy of project	:	Rs. 2.75 Lakhs
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. 1.75 Lakhs
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. 40.00 Lakhs
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	150
	Addl. Specially Computer Training	:	Rs. 47,000=00

N.S.S.:

Any family member and his dependent of any community those who have maintained their profession as Sweeper or Scavenger are under the scheme:

i.	Total project cost	:	Rs. Nil
ii.	Subsidy money	:	Rs. Nil
iii.	Margin money	:	Rs. Nil
iv.	Bank loan	:	Rs. Nil
v.	No. of beneficiaries	:	Nil
	Total	:	Nil

Tribal Development Programme under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana:

i.	Divisible Pool	:	Rs. 14.25 Lakhs
ii.	Economic Productive Asset	:	Rs. 16.75 Lakhs
iii.	Social Forestry	:	Rs. 18.00 Lakhs
iv.	Other works for S.T. Area	:	Rs. 22.00 Lakhs
	Total	:	Rs. 71.00 Lakhs

Progress report on issuing of S.T. Certificate for this period:

i.	No. of application for certificates received for this period	:	450
ii.	No. of Certificate issued for the period	:	350
iii.	No. of application reject for the period	:	25
iv.	No. of Certificate pending for the period	:	75

Promotion of Cultural Activities:

i.	Total Allotment	-	Rs. 63,975=00
ii.	Total Fund Utilized	-	Rs. 63,975=00

Special Development Programme for S.T. people:

Allotted grant by the Government	:	Rs. 119.0 Lakhs
Actual Utilization	:	Rs. 111.11 Lakhs
Excess amount returned to	:	Rs. 07.89 Lakhs

Government A/C

- i. Additional fund for construction of science of building Tufanganj College :Rs. 3.05 Lakhs
- ii. Execution of 34 number minor irrigation schemes for S.T. people Rs. 14.05 Lakhs

- iii. Improvement of village kuchcha road at Bolapara under Mathabhanga – II :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- iv. Improvement of school building of Rampur village Primary School building :Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- xii. Construction of Adarsha High School Deldantala under Cooch Behar :Rs. 1.5 Lakhs
- xiii. Water supply in the mouza at Dasagram Gobrachhara under Dinjata :Rs. 12.00 Lakhs
- xiv. Allotment of special fund for development of Mathabhanga Depot of NBSTC Rs. 10.00 Lakhs
- xv. Pundibari G.D. Lokhoti Balika Vidyalaya of Pundibari Cooch Behar – II :Rs. 50 Lakhs
- xvi. Electrification of Sikharpur B.G. Katha 'O' Nalangibarimouza in Sikharpur G.P. Second Phase :Rs. 5.99 Lakhs
- xvii. Construction of hut shed at Fulbari within Fulbari :Rs. 2.30 Lakhs
- xviii. Construction of joint bridge at Mahiskuthi of Nararhat-II :Rs. 7.78 Lakhs
- xix. Purchase and leaving of land towards the settlement of 24 S.T. families at Barasoulmari :Rs. 0.99 Lakhs
- xx. Construction of bed material roads from Sadherhat to Babuhat under Bhowerthana Gram Panchayat :Rs. 6.41 Lakhs
- xxi. Construction of low cost houses, latrines and ring wells at Charcharabari village (mainly for Patuni group) :Rs. 3.50 Lakhs
- xxii. Construction of village hut (market) at Chilakhana village :Rs. 1.4 Lakhs
- xxiii. Construction of low cost houses at Dewanganj Basti :Rs. 1.25 Lakhs
- xxiv. Construction of village road at Makardanga village :Rs. 2.5 Lakhs
- xxv. Construction of low cost house on rural electrification for Kuchlibari :Rs. 7.5 Lakhs
- xxvi. Improvement of village road from Gopalpur Tepathi to Chhagalbari Chowpathi in Gopalpur. :Rs. 6.69 Lakhs

Conclusion:

It was felt that to look after the interest of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, there should be a separated department. In the field of education and services there is still necessity to safeguard the interests of these classes as they are socially isolated, economically weak and culturally neglected. There are 18 Scheduled Tribes in Cooch Behar who have been identified as more backward in consideration of their literacy, population and economic status and style of living. These communities are – Asur, Chakma, Chero, Mahali, Mech, Oraon, Rabha, Savar, Chardal/Chandal etc.

District Project Officer-cum-District Welfare Officer of Cooch Behar to implement the grants of various schemes for the welfare of the ST's during the 1992 to 2002 had been made. A statement below shows the amount allotted during 1992 to 2002.

1.	Actual allotment by the Government (State & Central) for Education Programme	: Rs. 168.77 Lakhs (about)
	Actual allotment by the D.P.O.-cum-D.W.O.	: Rs. 157.67 Lakhs
	(approx.)	
	Excess amount kept to Government A/C :	Rs. 11.10 Lakhs.
2.	T.S.P. Allotment and expenditure (According to D.P.O.-cum-D.W.O. office)	: Rs. 622.09 Lakhs
3.	N.S.F.D.C. allotment and expenditure	: Rs. 181.71 Lakhs
	- Do -	
4.	N.S.K.F.D.C. allotment and expenditure	: Rs. 320.18 Lakhs
	- Do -	
5.	LAMP grants	: Rs. 61.17 Lakhs
	- Do -	
6.	Tribal Development under JRY	: Rs. 687.75 Lakhs (including SC/ST area)
7.	Special Component Programme	: Rs. 334.20 Lakhs
	- Do -	
8.	N.S.S. Programme	: Rs. 91.42 Lakhs

- | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-------------------|
| 9. | Special Development Programme
(Allotted by the Government) | : | Rs.1273.13 Lakhs |
| | Actual utilized | : | Rs.1200.723 Lakhs |
| | Excess amount kept to Government A/C: | | Rs.72.407 Lakhs. |
| 10. | For cultural Development | : | Rs. 4.47 Lakhs |
| 11. | Extra allotment for Siltorsa Bridge | : | Rs. 18.5 Crores. |
| 12. | Construction of low cost house at Mosbathan
under Cooch Behar – II | Rs. | 2.20 Lakhs |
| 13. | Improvement of S.T. Hostel at Cooch Behar
Boys' High School | Rs. | 2.50 Lakhs |
| 14. | Construction of earthen road at Gosaihat village
under Sitalkuchi | Rs. | 2.75 Lakhs |
| 15. | Construction of village rural hospital at Matirkuthi
village | Rs. | 3.5 Lakhs |
| 16. | Improvement of school building at Satkhali village
under Sitai Panchayat | Rs. | 2.5 Lakhs |
| 17. | Construction of 24 dwelling houses for the benefit of
S.T. families of Barasoulmari village | Rs | 4.5 Lakhs |
| 18. | Construction of Ashram hostel building for SC/ST | | Rs.2.0 Lakhs. |

Chapter - 6

A Comparative Study of the Tribal Development in the District of Jalpaiguri and Coochbehar

CHAPTER - VI

A Comparative Study of the Tribal Development in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar

The North Bengal District of Jalpaiguri situated at the foot of the Himalayas in a sub-mountance region is famous for tea, timber and tobacco. Jalpaiguri is the largest district of North Bengal covering an area of 6,245 sq.km. It is situated between $26^{\circ}16'7''$ and $29^{\circ}0'$ North Latitude and $88^{\circ}47'$ and $89^{\circ}53'$ East Longitude. The district was established in 1869. The name "Jalpaiguri" came from the word "Jalap" means "olive" and "guru" means a place. The district situated in the Northern part of West Bengal has international borders with Bhutan and Bangladesh in the North and South respectively and borders with Assam and Darjeeling hills in the East, West and Northwest.

Another district Cooch Behar is a district of West Bengal situated at the Jalpaiguri Division are dominant products of jute and tobacco, It is situated $25^{\circ}57'4''$ to $26^{\circ}36'20''$ North Latitude and $89^{\circ}54'35''$ to $88^{\circ}47'44''$ East: longitude. The district was established in before 28 August 1949 and eventually, Cooch Behar was transferred and merged with the province of West Bengal on 18 January, 1950 and from, the date Cooch Behar emerged as a new district in the adminisstrative, part of West Bengal The name "Cooch Behar" is derived from the name of the Koch tribe that is indigenous to this area. The word "Behar" is the Sanskrit word 'bihar' means to travel. Coch Behar is located in the Northeastern part of the state and bounded by the district of Jalpaiguri in the north, state of Assam

in the east and Bangladesh in the west as well as in the south. The district forms part of the Himalayan Terai of West Bengal.

There is a considerable dearth of comprehensive study of tribal development in India in general and comparative study of tribal development Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts in particular. Different development programmes organised for tribals have brought out publications glorifying its own role while overlooking the part played by other groups. The Government of India and West Bengal State Government through a number of Legislations and Policies have reiterated its commitment to the tribal development. A number of schemes and programmes like Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), Package of Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Adibasi Mahila Swanirvar Yojana (AMSY), Tribal Sub Programme (TSP) etc. have been launched from time to time to achieve this goal. In spite of these efforts, tribal areas still remain relatively backward.

However, the various programmes and schemes for tribal welfare can be divided into five broad categories, viz., educational, health and sanitation, communication and housing, socio-cultural and political. The central government and state government started to supervise tribal policy and programmes under the Project Officer cum District Welfare Officer and Backward Class Department, West Bengal, Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Limited, West Bengal S.C. and S.T. Development and Finance Corporation etc. while the major activities of the Tribal Development are implemented through the three tier Panchayat Bodies and different Engineering Link Department of the government. However the District Project Officer cum Welfare Officer and Zila Parishad formulating an action plan for Tribal Development. The main object of those departments is to bring about socio-economic development and to protect of tribal against the exploitation. Tribal Development Programmes played an important role since 1990s.

The present paper attempts to examine the possible effects of some tribal development programme of the tribal in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts.

Population :

With the growth of tea industry in Duars area of Jalpaiguri more and more tribal people migrated from neighbouring state like Chhotanagpur in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Garo Hills etc. and permanently settled down in the tea plantation areas and forest villages which are isolated and mostly inaccessible.

If we analysis 1991 Census report. It is to be found that the Tribal population of Midnapore, the biggest as well as a tribal concentrated district of the state was recorded 7,31,282. The corresponding figure for this district was 5,89,234. Out of 28,00,543 total population. Again, it should be born in mind that the percentage of Schedule Tribe population to the total population of West Bengal being only 5.63, the percentage for Jalpaiguri was 21.04. According to 2001 Census the corresponding figure of tribal people in Jalpaiguri is 6,41,688 out of 34,11,73 total population and the percentage of tribal people is 18.87.

On the other hand, Cooch Behar is an another district of North Bengal, which is, scheduled Castes dominant district. According to the 1881 Census report the corresponding figure for this district was 89,21,31 out of 1,78,47,82. It should be born in mind that the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to the total population of West Bengal 25.03, the percentage for Cooch Behar was 49.9. It is to be noted that tribal people of connecting districts were very low rank. The corresponding figure of tribal people 7,612.

If we analyse the another Census report that is 2001, point out that the corresponding figure of tribal people in Jalpaiguri is 6,41,688 and the percentage of S.T. people to the total population of West Bengal being only 5.50, the percentage for Jalpaiguri is 18.87. On the other hand, tribal people of Cooch Behar is 14,246 and the percentage of state people of West Bengal being only 0.57. But scheduled Caste people is 12,42,374 and the percentage of S.C. people to the total population of West Bengal being only 23.02, the percentage for Cooch Behar is 50.11.

In this context it is to be noted that Jalpaiguri is also conglomeration of such a wide variety of Scheduled Tribes permanently inhabitants of this district since 1867.

So, from this explanation, it is to be concluded that Jalpaiguri district is a Schedule Tribe dominant district. On the other hand district of Cooch Behar is a Scheduled Caste dominant district and low rank tribal people are inhabitants in this district since 1950.

Education :

The tribals are still lagging behind the general population in the field of modern education. But education is the key too development, it can be an input for their economic development, it can also build up the inner strength of tribal communities, It was felt that to look after the interest of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and the other Backward Classes, there should be a separate department of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

I have undertaken the survey work in the districts of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri to confined to education of the tribes and collected data of the same are appended below

1. Growth of Scheduled Tribe students in Primary Section (Class I to IV)

Year	Jalpaiguri			Cooch Behar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991-1992	311316	32819	67135	219	118	337
1992-1993	34972	33918	68890	314	198	512
1993-1994	35092	34813	69905	396	270	666
1994-1995	37112	35919	73031	409	297	706
1095-1096	37892	36019	73911	507	312	819
1996-1997	38002	37012	75014	636	411	1047
1997-1998	38982	37919	76908	692	511	1203
1998-1999	39716	38302	78018	814	579	1393
1999-2000	40029	38912	78941	1002	813	1815
2000-2001	50039	45811	35850	1073	919	1992
2001-2002	52079	49319	101398	2005	1089	3094

2. Growth of Scheduled Tribe Students in Upper Primary School (Class V to VIII)

Year	Jalpaiguri			Cooch Behar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1991-1992	2296	1062	3358	198	97	295
1992-1993	2686	2894	3580	272	112	384
1993-1994	2796	1012	3808	292	165	457
1994-1995	2122	812	2934	319	187	506
1095-1096	3036	1924	4960	309	199	508
1996-1997	5019	2132	7251	412	207	619
1997-1998	7290	4887	1297	419	219	628
1998-1999	8376	4989	13365	507	271	778
1999-2000	8276	7982	13258	577	413	990
2000-2001	8576	4998	13975	811	476	1287
2001-2002	5698	5392	15090	919	535	1408

3. Growth of Scheduled Tribe Students in Madhyamik Section (Class IX - X)

Jalpaiguri				Cooch Behar		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-1992	870	437	1307	76	77	153
1992-1993	1022	339	1361	107	97	204
1993-1994	1226	672	1898	112	9	121
1994-1995	1296	712	2008	136	-	136
1095-1096	2682	1136	3728	200	140	340
1996-1997	3625	2237	5858	227	119	346
1997-1998	4922	3274	8196	307	200	507
1998-1999	6227	3179	3406	312	210	522
1999-2000	6027	3070	9397	397	216	713
2000-2001	6420	3080	9500	514	312	826
2001-2002	7229	3180	40209	574	376	950

4. Growth of Scheduled Tribe Students in Higher Secondary Section (Class XI - XII)

Jalpaiguri				Cooch Behar		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-1992	370	06	486	36	41	77
1992-1993	394	129	523	57	49	106
1993-1994	465	343	808	61	60	121
1994-1995	520	363	883	67	46	113
1095-1096	969	605	1574	111	70	181
1996-1997	1331	643	197	109	69	178
1997-1998	2663	1958	4627	116	74	190
1998-1999	2769	2317	5086	129	78	207
1999-2000	2762	1850	4612	128	82	210
2000-2001	2862	2325	5187	116	101	217
2001-2002	5800	2091	8801	179	132	311

5. Growth of Schedule Tribe Students Enrolment in Under-Graduate Colleges (B.A., B.Sc., B. Com)

Jalpaiguri				Cooch Behar		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-1992	172	09	181	24	14	38
1992-1993	178	01	179	36	24	60
1993-1994	136	52	188	60	31	91
1994-1995	167	76	243	61	26	87
1095-1096	197	87	384	71	16	87
1996-1997	201	211	412	81	23	104
1997-1998	209	110	319	82	29	111
1998-1999	195	126	321	83	31	114
1999-2000	142	162	304	89	37	126
2000-2001	237	112	349	100	32	132
2001-2002	252	119	371	112	33	145

6. Growth of Scheduled Tribe Students Population in Post-Graduate Classes (M.A., M.Sc., M.Com)

Jalpaiguri				Cooch Behar		
<i>Year</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1991-1992	05	-	05	02	01	03
1992-1993	02	03	05	-	01	01
1993-1994	07	02	09	-	02	02
1994-1995	03	-	03	05	-	05
1095-1096	11	03	14	08	02	10
1996-1997	12	03	15	09	05	14
1997-1998	16	04	20	11	02	13
1998-1999	14	09	23	12	05	17
1999-2000	14	07	21	19	11	30
2000-2001	15	10	25	11	-	11
2001-2002	11	12	23	12	12	24

7. Growth of Schedule Tribe Students in Law, Library Information and Medical Courses :

Jalpaiguri							Cooch Behar					
LAW			B.LIB/ M.LIB		MBBS/ BHMS		LAW		B.LIB/ M.LIB		MBBS/ BHMS	
Year	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
1991 - 1992	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
1992 - 1993	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1993 - 1994	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
1994 - 1995	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1095 - 1096	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1996 - 1997	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1997 - 1998	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1998 - 1999	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1999 - 2000	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000 - 2001	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
2001 - 2002	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-

In the field of education, it is found that the growth of Tribal Education is very sad. The central government and state government works for the benefit of all the Backward Classes of the state. Among the 38 different communities of the Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal who have been identified as more backward in consideration of their literacy. There are 8th tribes in Jalpaiguri and 4th tribal communities of Cooch Behar who have been identified as more backward in consideration of their literacy. This community is Munda, Santal, Mech, Toto, Gond, Magh, Birhor, Lohar in Jalpaiguri and Savar, Charal, Rabha, Hajang in Cooch Behar. To promote the education the District Welfare Department of both the districts have implemented the various Educational Schemes: that is;

Book Grant : Grants for purchase of books are given to all eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students reading in Class V to X at approved rate is

:	Class V	:	Rs. 20=00
	Class VI	:	Rs. 50=00 .
	Class VII	:	Rs. 150=00
"	Class VIII	:	Rs. 150=00
	Class IX	:	Rs. 200=00
	Class X	:	Rs. 100=00

Following is the statement of Educational Fund like examination fee and book grants allotted by the government for Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar from 1991 to 2002.

Jalpaiguri					Cooch Behar			
Year	Govt. Allotment	No. of Beneficiary			Govt. Allotment	No. of Beneficiary		
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
1991-1992	4,50,000	3584	1567	5151	2,32,000	732	392	1124
1992-1993	4,99,870	4037	1427	5464	2,70,000	796	372	1168
1993-1994	6,34,080	4429	2084	6513	3,20,000	816	412	1228
1994-1995	6,50,000	3427	2398	5835	3,52,000	840	419	1259
1995-1996	18,35,665	5254	4048	10302	3,67,000	912	319	1231
1996-1997	15,00,000	8979	6004	14983	3,70,000	1002	503	1505
1997-1998	29,403,15	1000	10400	25000	3,96,000	1059	563	1622
1998-1999	37,30,000	16390	11467	27857	4,21,000	1079	602	1681
1999-2000	29,10,000	16210	11057	27267	3,20,000	2010	703	2713
2000-2001	27,56,285	16911	11350	28261	6,32,000	2101	905	3006
2001-2002	33,50,000	21800	12500	34300	5,92,000	2205	835	3100

Under this scheme, Rs. 2,12,56,215 for Scheduled Tribe students were spent from the year 1991 to 2002 of Jalpaiguri district. About 1,90,923 Scheduled Tribe students got benefits under this scheme during 1991 to 2002. On the other hand under this scheme Rs. for Schedule Tribe students were spent from the year 1991 to 2002 of Cooch Behar district. About Schedule Tribe students got benefits under this scheme.

Another important grants is Hostel charges. Scheduled Tribe students of secondary stages (Class V to Class X) residing in hostels are given grants at the rate of Rs. 300/- per month for 10 months in a year on account of hostel charges. In the case of Scheduled Caste students the hostellers coming from families living below the poverty line are considered eligible for the grant. But in case of Scheduled Tribes, there is no such income limit for the students. Rs. 35316920/- for Scheduled Tribe students were

spent during 1991 to 2002 for payment of hostel charges for Jalpaiguri district. The increase rate of hostel charge is Rs. 400/- per month. On the other hand under this scheme Rs. for Scheduled Tribe students were spent during 1991 to 2002 for payments of hostel charges for Cooch Behar district.

However, to more improvement of tribal education, the government in consideration of the Backwardness of Scheduled Tribe girl students, a residing/residential Higher Secondary Girls' School has been established at Nagrakata. The students are provided with boarding, lodging, garments, medical treatment and educational equipment at government cost.

Another importance is Ashram Hostel for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. Ashram Hostel were constructed in primary and Jr. High and High School stage so that they may continue their studies in congenial atmosphere. Boarding and lodging all other essential facilities are also provided at governmental costs.

However, about 19% (18/86) of the total population of the Jalpaiguri belong to Scheduled Tribes and only 0.57% S.T. people in the Cooch Behar district, but another deprived peoples of Scheduled Castes in this district is about 50%. These people were deprived in many ways in the past. For the last 10 years, through continuous efforts it has been possible to bring about some change in the life of these downtrodden people. With the spread of education, literacy rates have slow and low improved.

During the 1981-1991 the literacy rate among the tribals has registered as rise from 8.92 per cent to 13.21 per cent. 22.16 per cent tribal males and only 5.01 per cent of the tribal females are literate in Jalpaiguri district. In contrast of them, 60 per cent of general male and 32.25 per cent female are literate. During the last 10 years an attempt has been made for their educational development but the gap still continues to exist rather widely. In comparison the tribal literacy rate is low in Jalpaiguri. Therefore, the

gap between the general literacy rate and tribal literacy is of 10.1. The enrolment position of tribal student at various stages of education is much lower as compared to the level of general students. However, the same picture is to be found in the district of Cooch Behar.

Another important point that we find that in the school of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, the dropout rate of tribal students is very high. If we analyse the enrolment position, it is to be noted that Class I to IV tribal students to reduce the drop out at the time of admission in the upper primary section. The percentage of dropout candidates is more than 50 percent. At the same picture that we find the after upper primary section. As a result in the Higher Section like B.A., B. Sc, B.Com and M.A., M.Sc., M.Com the rate of tribal students is 0.02 percent. However, the central and the state government try to various attempts have been made to bring about un-school children to schools and to stop drop-outs under the fold of non-formal education. Non-formal education centres like S.S.K. World Vision Education Centre etc. have been opened in tribal areas.

From my survey work, that the chief reasons for the failure of tribal education are a poor socio-economic environment the lack of study atmosphere at home and irregular attendance. Another important heavy curricular, the irregular payment of government scholarship or late payment. In tribal areas the medium of education one of the most important problem of both the districts. In Jalpaiguri 304 school of Madhyamik and Higher Secondary Institution. The fact that the medium of instruction is not mother tongue. So, tribal students are not received proper education.

Health :

During my investigation it is learnt that most of the tribal people lived almost as unhealthy basti/villages. Having an exceptionally heavy rainfall and its waterlogged region abounding in stagnant, which are ideal breeding

grounds for the anopheles mosquito. The physical features of this unhealthy tract have been percolating their gravel beds and carried off by evaporation through the stratum of ever-increasing vegetable world, must be one main agent in the production of various diseases.

It is learnt that most of the tribal people lived in the tea garden areas. The main problem of tribes in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar's fevers. By far the greatest mortality is caused by fever, which are generally malaria in nature. As already indicates, they are commonest in both the districts. The Duars has an evil reputation for the severity of its fever : which may be divided into malarial fevers, black water fevers and kala-zar, simple fevers include tertian and quart an and those cases in which the parasites are mixed. The cycle of the tertian cases lasts for 48 hours and of quarter cases for 72 hours. The cycle of malignant fevers, including Block-water fever, lasts for about 24 hours. They are prevalent all the year round the malignant type of fever is especially frequent in certain location and such as Chalsa T.G., Indong T.G., Mangalbari Basti, Madarihat Basti, Gayerkata T.G. Basti, Rangamati T.G. Basti, Odlabari T.G. Basti, Nagaswari T.G. Basti, Gazulduba T.G. Basti, Kalchini T.G., Baradighi T.G., Patkapara T.G. etc. Another important problem of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district is chronic shortage of Anti Rabias Vaccine due to poor and inadequate supply from Pastur Institute. Some of the special heal hazards like – T.B., Leprosy, V.D. Allergy, Jaundice etc. continue to badly affect the tribes of both the districts.

The main problem of Jalpaiguri, mainly of Duars is chronic shortage of Anti Rabies Vaccine due to poor in adequate supply from Pastur Institution. Most of the tribes lived in forest areas are bitten by wild animals. So many Tribes died in this situation. The only point of supply to them is C.M.O.H. The distance of Jalpaiguri is also more than 60 to 90 kilometers. There is no special fund existing for bringing A.R. Vaccine.

Another common disease in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar is Falciparum malaria or cerebral malaria due to presence of vector Anopheles stephensi etc. Species contribute factor being presence of vast stretch of forest areas. Tribal people of tea gardens and forest fringe areas also seldom use mosquito nets due to poor economic condition and lack of practice. So malaria has remained problem to Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

The central government and state government and various voluntary organizations to take different strategy for health coverage in these areas are to be evolved. An effective programme of preventive medical care should be taken up to saturate the tribal areas. Curative medical centres should be evenly distributed geographically. So that every pocket of about 15,000 population has the benefits of one centre with a qualified doctor. The delivery of medical services should be made effective so that some of the tribals in both the districts can get free medical service. Public Health and Welfare and for medical facilities to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas six public Health Centre in Jalpaiguri that is i) Jasodanga PHC at Alipurduar – II Block; ii) Kamakhyaguri PHC at Kumargram Block, iii) Uttar Latabari PHC at Kalchini Block, iv) Mangalbari PHC at Mateli Block, v) Odlabari PHC at Mal Block and vi) Sulkapara PHC at Nagrakata Block etc.

On the other hand Kharkharia PHC at Mekliganj Block, Dhapra PHC at Barubari, Dedwanganj PHC at Kooch Behar, Tufanganj PHC at Tufanganj Block, covers the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas of Cooch Behar district. Cooch Behar district set up on mobile medical facilities for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes dominated areas that are Mathabhanga village P.H.C. at Mathabhanga Block – II, Mekliganj Block P.H.C. etc.

It is to be noted that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department should more the health department to accord administrative approval and financial sanction of the above stated six units. If the situation

so arises then the government in SC and ST Welfare Department should fill the entire gap from the S.C.A to S.C.P/T.S.P. This scheme can be taken up as a "CRASH" Programme during the year 1992.

Another important subject noted that the tribal are still lagging behind the general population in the field of modern education. I have undertaken the survey work in the Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar to confine to health of the tribes are ill nourished. Most of the tribes live in un-hygiene environment. It is to be noted that, the Duars is a tract which nature has marked out as the home of Malaria and Jadish. In every year the month of June and July basically spread this diseases. To tackle these problems tribes is believed upon ojha. They also believe ojha properly treated and fully cures these diseases. As a result number of tribes are died attacked by the malaria and jaundice. Same fact that I find in Cooch Behar. Following is the statement of death report attacked by malaria and jaundice in both the districts.

The actual result will be seen from the official account but un-official account is more than double. During the year 1991 many Primary Health Centres was opened in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar: But there is no sufficient doctors and medicine. As a result, non-registered doctors to look after the tribes. It must be clear from the above discussion that large number of rural tribes are not get proper treatment for diseases. As a result, they depend on "Ojha" or "Marang-Guru". So malaria has remained problem to Jalpaiguri. To tackle this problem more efficiently and to carry out effective research to guide the district administration in tackling cerebral malaria problem.

Year	Jalpaiguri	Cooch Behar		
	No. of persons attacked by Malaria	[Death]	No. of persons attacked by Malaria	[Death]
1991 - 1992	204	17	19	03
1992 - 1993	237	22	22	03
1993 - 1994	245	17	16	01
1994 - 1995	212	11	10	03
1995 - 1996	219	19	12	05
1996 - 1997	208	11	07	02
1997 - 1998	402	12	09	02
1998 - 1999	306	16	11	03
1999 - 2000	511	19	08	01
2000 - 2001	619	21	14	06
2001 - 2002	418	17	12	04

Another important incidence that was found since 1998. Incidence of brutal murder of tribal women in tea garden and forest areas declaring them 'witch/Dine' have increases witch-hunting prevalent amongst tribals particularly among the Santals and Oraons are attributed to tribals living in unhygienic condition which causes number of diseases. Prolonged illnesses are through by tribals to be the handiwork of witch or wizzard. Creation of awareness amongst tribal men and women on hygiene are holding tribal drama and plays through tribal cultural groups in tea garden areas where such witch hunting have taken place is felt very essential.

Agriculture :

The physical configuration of the district (Jalpaiguri) makes the conditions of agriculture in different parts exceedingly varied. Out of the total agriculture land 2.28 lakh hectars in Jalpaiguri district only 0.53 lakh that is 23.5% hectars are presently covered under irrigation. This district has suffer serious problems of loss of agriculture land due to sand, stony soil and dolomite deposit in agricultural land which are loss of agricultural land. The main agriculture of the district is paddy, jute, wheat, mustard, potato and vegetables.

The agricultural area of Cooch Behar is about 2531 square kilometres. The dominant agricultural products of Cooch Behar district are jute and tobacco. Paddy is also grows before and after rainy seasons. Common plantation crops are arcane, coconut and black paper, vegetables, mustard, and potato cultivation. However, now a days, a large number of farmers still depend on traditional technology and in the mercy of god. Only 32% of the potentially cultivable land is developed for irrigation.

With the growth of tea industry more and more tribal people migrated from neighbouring provinces and permanently settled down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri. Tea industry has substantially altered the way of tribal people inhabiting this district. A significant change in the material life of tribal workers employed in plantation finds expression in increasing demand for cheap cosmetics, various fashionable and stationary goods, artificial fabrics, etc. They also usually spend a considerable share of their earning for consuming liquor.

The agriculture in the tribal blocks of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar depends entirely on rains. There is no house irrigation. Most of the areas have less than one or two per cent of irrigation. The modern agricultural technology primarily based and focussed on irrigated agriculture therefore, cannot be of any use to the tribal of both the districts. The little work that is being

done in the field of minor millets and dry farming techniques is also not being made use of. The successful techniques evolved in some dry farming projects have not been made known to others who can make use of them in similar situations.

The distribution of the Scheduled Tribes in the district Jalpaiguri is not uniform and while the S.T. peoples primarily are concentrated in the tea gardens and forest villages, which are more in the northern, half of the district. Out of 13 blocks of this district, 11 are under four Integrated Tribal Development Project comprising of 315 ITDP mouzas. As is obvious from the above these projects areas are extended over 2,821,82 sq. kms. And have the Scheduled Tribes population of 4,58,260, which is above 78 per cent of the total tribal population of the district. Besides major portion of the above S.T. population reside in the tea gardens and forest villages.

However. Some 1991, majority of the Scheduled Tribes population of the ITDA areas in Jalpaiguri are engaged in agricultural sector. As a result most of the tribes are either engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers. From my survey work, it is to be noted that most of the tribal areas are in the upper reaches of the rivers and streams. Many irrigation works are taken up in the lower reaches taking into account the total availability of water. This consequently comes in the way of taking up irrigation work in the upper reaches.

It is to be noted that, the Scheduled Tribes of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar have not reached a stage of agricultural technology where they are fully aware of the advantages of irrigation. They do not follow the package of practice, leading to higher returns and therefore, do not consider it worthwhile to pay water charges for irrigating their field. The poor innocent tribals do not understand all the implications of signing an agreement and many of them hesitate to enter into an agreement as desired by the Irrigation Department.

From my survey work that I find, in most of the tribal areas the women play a major role in agricultural operations and activities on the other hand male tribes are interested in this field. With the gradual increase in irrigation facilities and improvement in the technology of agriculture in the tribal areas, but the main profit is not get the tribal people. Because from my survey work that I found that due to economic shortage most of the tribal sells there agricultural land by a minimum cost. One of the important problems is tradition regarding ownership of land. In many tribal communities the land is held as the property of the whole community.

However, the traditional occupation was cultivation. But due to loss their agricultural land most of the tribes are engaged as a worker or day labourers. That was found in both of the districts.

Economic Aspects of Tribal Life :

It is almost obvious that the tribal communities in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar is extremely backward and poverty stricken with larger land-mass coming under settled cultivation it was possible to grow a variety of crops in different fields. In spite of all, the economic condition of the tribal people cannot be too much improved. Agricultural in the Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar has remained backward due to natural, technological as well as institutional factors.

Tribal economy is intimately connected with the tea garden and with the forest of Jalpaiguri. On the other hand, Cooch Behar tribal economy is intimately connected with the agriculture and the daily workers. The traditional occupation of Oraon is cultivation and garden workers. Mundas are hunting, but Kharia collection of jungle production farm labour, witchcraft that the Sandal collection of forest production, hunting, fishing and cultivation and basket making carrying and agriculture. But Mech, Rabha, Garo and Toto practised shifting cultivation. The most important

occupation of the Totos cultivating and season-trade like orange that is found of both the districts.

In Jalpaiguri, the principle subsistence activity of Munda, Oraon, Kharia, Mahali and Majhi is labour in the tea plantation. It is seems from 2001 Census report that of the total 'workers' engaged in various profession is agriculture, industry, trade, transport, service. About 75 per cent were among the Oraon community and 75 per cent of Munda; 70 per cent of Kharia, and 90 per cent of Mahali workers are engaged. Another important role in the tribal economy are reserve forest from where collecting of firewood, hunting, honey etc. and it carried out through 'hats' or 'markets'

However, the main agricultural production in Cooch Behar is paddy and jute, most of tribal people engaged as an agricultural labourer. But some tribes have own land and proper agriculture carried on by themselves with favourable seasons. With favourable seasons, it should be possible for the better results. It is to be noted that 90 per cent of Kharia engaged with bamboo work, 50 per cent Santhal are engaged with daily workers and 90 per cent of Munda are engaged as of a worker.

It is to be noted that, tribes of Jalpaiguri dependence of a very large preponderances of tea manufacture and secondly on agriculture. On the other hand tribes of Cooch Behar dependence largely on preponderance of cultivation and secondly on small industry. In all the tribal economy of both the districts a vast majority of the population including women and children takes part. The regions economy is basically rural and garden worker but Cooch Behar tribal economy is basically rural and agricultural. The bulk of the cultivated are is devoted to the production of rice. But the growth rate of agriculture productivity is much lower. Some of the areas of Duars (Jalpaiguri) the method of jhum cultivation are detected. And the customary land tenure system is responsible to large extent, for the retarded growth of the tribal economy. No one can develop actual method of cultivation.

However, West Bengal Tribal Development Co-Operative Corporation Limited emphasis for the development of tribal economy. The regional office of West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation was established in Jalpaiguri to maintain close liaison with the LAMS Societies. The LAMPS are affiliated to the W.B. Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd., which act as a conduct of a variety of government assistance. In Jalpaiguri, there are 6 LAMP Co-Operative work in the government assistance in the Tribal area and 8 LAMP works for Cooch Behar district. Following is the list of LAMPS societies particulars of Jalpaiguri region.

	Name of LAMPS	Area of Block	Co-Operative Range
1.	Oodlabari	Mal Block	Jalpaiguri
2.	Baradighi	MAL Block	Jalpaiguri
3.	Mateli	Mateli Block	Jalpaiguri
4.	Nagrakata	Nagrakata Block	Jalpaiguri
5.	Angravasa	Nagrakata Block	Jalpaiguri
6.	Shal Jhorahat	Dhupguri Block	Jalpaiguri
1.	Madarihat	Madarihat Block	Cooch Behar
2.	Falakata	Falakata Block	Cooch Behar
3.	Kalchini	Kalchini Block	Cooch Behar
4.	Alipurduar – 1	Alipurduar – 1 Block	Cooch Behar
5.	Rajabhatkhawa	Kalchini Block	Cooch Behar
6.	Samuktala	Alipurduar Block – II	Cooch Behar
7.	Khoardanga	Khoardanga Block	Cooch Behar
8.	Totopara	Kumargram Block	Cooch Behar.

The LAMPS of this region do not have any monopoly business such as kendu leaves and Sal seeds. LAMPS happened to be engaged in firewood extraction works of the forest department in a limited way but the work has been totally diminished at present. However Community Development Schemes under T.S.P. under supervision of TDCC has been introduced for the benefit of the tribal peoples. Consequently implementation of various schemes for development of tribal societies as well as members remains

unsuccessful. The cause of less successful is proper and regular contact with the members of the society and not seriousness.

Another important subject is loan. Loan is the most important input for agricultural development. Due to contribute attitude for co-operative and active bank act LAMPS have not received and Scheduled Tribes loan some years.

Another important programme for tribal development that is family oriented scheme and the TSP (Tribal Special Programme). Since 2001-2002 to 2001-2002 government and tribal welfare department a large number of rupees have been sanctioned in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district. But net result was hopeless under the Adibasi Nittya-O-Unnayan Nigam Program, Government and Welfare department sanction large amount of money. Due to un-known of proper utilization this programme cannot achieve the goal. So Each and every cases for Tribal Development Programme cannot achieve the hundred per cent successful to proper economic development in both of the districts.

From any survey work that I found that a large number of money sanctioned by the government from improvement of S.T. house, road, bridge etc. under the supervision of government or non-government construction. Since 1991-2000 to 2001-2002 the government of West Bengal allotted more than Rs. 120 Crores. Integrated Tribal; Development Programme, the latest mechanism developed for tribal enlistment although has sophisticated out look. In every tribal development programme like Education, CDP for ST, LAMPS Grants, various Economic Development Schemes, special Component Plan for ST, Dairy Scheme, small irrigation etc. actually helpful to limit number of tribal people, except one or two programmes, most of the programmes profit go to the capitalist persons which are general people.

Another important observation made on tribal development programmes is that Integrated Tribal Development Programmes make it their policy to give preference to lower section in the distribution of benefits, facilities and other forms of assistance, integrated development will become only a paper manifesto for the development of tribals, personnel connected with the implementation of development programmes play a crucial role in the success of various programmes in both the districts.

Another important subject that a major source of subsidiary income to the tribal people of the ITDA areas is the activities in dairy development, poultry development and pig, sheep, goat etc. Beside they also provide nutrition in the form of protein and offer good employment opportunity of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar. The tribal people of both the districts are traditionally been involved with cow and buffalo rearing, poultry and piggery through not in a scientific manner. However Article 275 (1) under this Programme the Government helped the tribal people of hybrid seed, construction of go down, minikit, cold storage, shallow tube well etc. Most of the tribal people are not use properly. As a result from the beginning to end tribes are poorer from poor.

"Culture and Religion :

From time immemorial this land of Jalpaiguri remained a pristine creation covered with dense forest and Reverie Island. Jalpaiguri was the harbour of one of the richest bounties of wild life. With growth of tea industry it had been seen the various Indo-Mongoloid tribes migrated from neighbouring state and permanently settles in northern part of Jalpaiguri mainly tea garden areas. So the culture pattern has been changed. From my survey work that I find each of the tribes is divided into a number of totemistic. Each such step bears the name of a totem object may be animals, birds, trees and housefly objects. The members of any of these sets "must abstain from eating or other wise using, domesticating, killing, destroying, maiming hunting the animal or plants that from this totem. The totem of

oraon is tree, the man of the clan will neither go under the shade of the tree nor cut or burn its wood nor use its produce in any shop. For example some specimens selected from among the sets of different tribes are given below :

	Name of the Tribe	Name of the Clan
1.	Oraon	Tirki, Bika, Lakra, Bagh, Kujur, Minj
2.	Mund	Horo, Kerketta, Toppo
3.	Kharia	Nag, Kachua, Hatri, Dhobi, Kamti, Baske
4.	Santhal and Mahali	Hansda, Tudu
5.	Mech	Narjinary, Mochari, Basumata
6.	Garo	Sangma, Marak
7.	Rabha	Bonda, Darboth
8.	Toto	Danku-be, Danto-be.

Each and every clan believe different types of clan. Some of the specimens totem of different tribes are given below :

	Name of the Clan	Totem
1.	Tirki	Young mice
2.	Ekka	Tortoise
3.	Kispotta	Pig's entrants
4.	Lakra	Tiger
5.	Bagdi	Tiger
6.	Kujur	Fruit
7.	Minj	Fish
8.	Haro	read and on tree
9.	Kerketta	Sparrow
10.	Toppo	Bird
11.	Nag	Cobra
12.	Hansda	Duck
13.	Tudu	Rat.

It is to be noted that the totem of tribes has been changed due to impact of various Christian Missionary. In Duars area most of the Tribal peoples to accept the Christian religion and lose their original totem. In Jalpaiguri there are more than 100 organisations after the tribal problem and they helped various kinds like rage, weal, low cost latrine, educational assets etc.

But from 1950s to 1970s tribal people believe that this totem must have helped or protected his ancestor.

Some pictures that are found in Cooch Behar district. In this context it is to be kept in mind that more than 50 per cent Scheduled Caste people lived in Cooch Behar district and their culture influence to the tribal society. So in this district the caste people affect tribal culture and practice of religion.

In analysing the cultural traits of the Dravidian group of tribes among them adult monogamous marriage is the general profile. The Mahali marriage customs, which is an admixture of both Hindu, and tribal custom, recognises both infant and adult marriage. In tribal community divorce is generally made by the Panch. Among the Santhals and Oraons, it is affected. But widow's remarriage is permitted in all the tribal community. The widow is expected to marry her deceased husband's brother. Divorced wives may marry again on the same terms and in the same form as widows, except that she is not allowed to marry the husband's younger brother. The Mongoloid group of tribes, except Rabhas, also generally practise both monogamy and adult marriage, group endogamy and class exogamy. Among the Rabha, Hansda, Minj, Toppo in fact marriage goes side by side with adult marriage. This marriage system is generally made by the consent of both the party.

Another important Indo-Bhutanese tribe. Toto is a small chain called Toto Para in the Jalpaiguri district. Totos were nearly becoming extinct in the 1950s, but recent measure to safeguard their areas from being swamped with outsiders have helped preserve their unique heritage and also helped for their population growth. In 2001 Census, they live in elevated bamboo huts. These are raised on mashes and straw thatches. There is a single log placed to get to the huts and this log is meant to be economic activities. Totos are not much cultivators and hence do not cultivate a particular crop to a great extent. They grow vegetables, potatoes, and bananas along with others. In Toto society there are two types of marriage

i.e., Jipeca-behoea' and 'dada-behoea'. Toto marriage generally takes place by negotiation. It is only then that the ceremonial marriage is performed and it is socially and spiritually recognised.

From my survey work i.e., a section of Oraon, Munda, Kharia, Santhal, Mech and Garo profess Christianity. The rest of Garos as well as Rabhas and Mahali practise Hinduism. The Santhal, Munda and Toto while the religion are Hinduism or nature of worship. Mech religions are regarded as an admixture of Hinduism and some form of animism.

It had seen the arrival of various Indo-Mongoloid tribes, who came into settle in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar fertile land. Though different varieties of races and their cultures got intermingled in the same land, each individual tribe retained their individual culture heritage over the ages. Thus the phenomenon of combined culture never got a chance to bloom in both the districts. Majority of tribal culture are folk cultures. Folk dance, folk songs and folk ores form an integral part of these cultures.

Economic Status :

In determining the economy of tribal area of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar, items of income, expenditure and indebtedness are the main source to be dealt with. During the short term of the survey in the tribal block, it is not always feasible to have correct information yet every nerve has been strained to bring out correct and precise data in respect of socio-economic life of tribe villages.

In Cooch Behar agriculture is the principal source of basic economy of tribal people. By and large, agriculture is also the prime source of livelihood of the tribes of this area. The system of agriculture is prevalent among them cannot keep the people engaged through out the whole year because of the fact that labour force in the domain of agriculture by far out-number the provision of land and capital. Over and above, a good

number of tribes are landless. So they have to depend on earning from other sources.

On the other hand, in Jalpaiguri tea industry has substantially altered the way of life of the tribal people inhabiting. A significant change in the material life of tribal workers employed in plantation finds. In a tribal family in the tea plantation the wives and even the adult children are also employed as labour. So a large number of tribal occupation of the day labouring. It is reported that with daily engagement, a worker can earn only Rs. 40=00 to Rs. 60=00 only. A very few of them earn something by agriculture. Though a good number of tribes in Jalpaiguri are landless. So they depend on earning from other sources.

The secondary occupation of the tribes in Cooch Behar is industrial and petty industrial labour. It is reported that with daily engagement, a worker can earn only Rs. 40=00 to Rs. 70=00. Some of them is bamboo maker. Nobody is found in the surveyed to earn livelihood from the salaried jobs.

On the other hand, the secondary source of income in Jalpaiguri tribes is by collecting and selling firewood. The rate of these categories is 1.00 to 1.50 rupees per K.G. By and large, a good number of families have engaged to this work.

It is observed that some tribal girls are engaged in the profession of tailoring under Duars area and hamlets of Cooch Behar. It is learnt from the tribal supervisor that the tailoring is not very lucrative profession in both of the districts due to low quantity. Considering the subsistence level of living of the poor tribal and absence of alternative employment, tailoring may be encouraged. The government may provide better training facilities to the tribal inmates in tailoring.

Considering the economic position of the tribals of the surveyed hamlets in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar that the average annual income per

household to the cultivators is Rs. 14,400=00 to Rs. 16000=00 and the average rate of daily labour is Rs. 5000=00 to Rs. 7000=00 per annum.

In most cases when the tribals were asked about their monthly expenditures, they could not remember the exact amount of expenditures on different items of their day-to-day requirements or they told us such a figure, which could not tally with the total member of the family. The headman of family does not know the family budget and actual expenditure. From my survey work that I find, most of the tribes also usually spend a fascination considerable share of their earning for consuming liquor. Averagely they spend more than Rs. 20/- per day, which is half of their daily income. Basically in garden areas tribes alluring for regular consumption of intoxicants like rice beer or country liquor. Intoxicants like rice-beer are brewed at home and consumed by all the members of family. So, percentage of expenditure in this regard is although a bit high. From my survey work it has been seen that the tribals are very prone to exaggerate their expenditure for unproductive purposes.

If we analyse the participation of government service, it is a very sad picture. Some of the tribes in Jalpaiguri are engaged to government jibs basic action Bhutia, Lepcha, Sherpa and some of Rabha tribe's serves in B.D.O., Joint-B.D.O., Panchayet Secretary, Deputy District Magistral etc. On the other hand Lakra, Kujur, Kerketta, Tudu, Narjinary are engaged as a primary school teacher and madhyamik school teach. But some tribes like Toppo, Baske, Ekka are engaged as group-C or Group-D. It is to be noted that Sanjib Toto first man of Toto community who passed the B.A. examination and 2004 joint as Panchayat extension officer at Malaria block and such Ana Toto is a first women who passes the Mathematic examination and joined as a primary school teacher. An overall picture of service is very sad. Some picture is to be found in another district of Cooch Behar.

From the above it may be concluded that 90 per cent of the Oraon, 89 per cent Munda, 85 per cent of Kharia, 87 per cent of Santhal and Mahali, 70 per cent of Mech, 92 per cent of Toto, 69 per cent of Rabha are being to below poverty level, on the other hand above 40 per cent of the Lepcha, 50 per cent of Bhutia, 60 per cent of Sherpa belong to below poverty level. And overall 65 per cent of people of survey groups are economically backward who are half-fed and ill-clad.

But the economic status quite as compared to status of Cooch Behar tribes are good, Jalpaiguri. According to 2001 Census report, there are more than 6,000 tribes belong to below poverty level and overall 50 per cent people are economically backward who are half-fed and ill-clad.

During my short time survey work, it is learnt that many among tribals are compelled to take loan. The loan facilities as available to the tribes at present and mostly from government source. From the government source they enjoy development loan, Agricultural loan, co-operative loan industrial loan etc. Side by side private loan can also be taken like village maharani, paddy merchant, villagers and kuliwana. The rate of private loan interest being 20-30-40 per cent. They borrow money for productive and unproductive purpose. Most of the loans category together with the interest occurred there to as mentioned above are being squared off within the same agricultural year. Unproductive purpose covers the borrowing for meeting up the expenditure for marriage ceremony, funeral rite, medical treatment and litigation etc. In general it is very sorry figure in making repayment of the loans of this kind. As a result they lose the produce of the mortgage land besides being open to the danger of losing it for good.

Economic Difference and Change :

Tribal economic life of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district represents a complex economic system. This complex system has emerged due to different socio-ecological settings of both that districts. The tribes of both

the districts have struggled hard for their existence. From my survey work it has been found that the tribesmen of Jalpaiguri are partially dependent for their subsistence on forest production and tea garden worker. On the other hand, tribesmen of Cooch Behar district are partially dependent for their subsistence on agriculture and daily labour. On a field survey conducted in Block Tea Garden Village in the Jalpaiguri and four in Cooch Behar district. The name of the villages covered under the survey are shown below :

Jalpaiguri	Cooch Behar
(a) Matelle Block :	(a) Cooch Behar
1) Mangalbari Basti Tea Garden Village	1) Marapora Dighi
2) Dangee Tea Garden Village Road	2) Bangchatra
3) Chulsa Tea Garden Village	
4) Killcot Tea Garden Village	
(b) Mal Block :	(b) Tufanganj Block
1) Belguri Tea Garden Village	1) Station Para
2) Odlabari Tea Garden Village	2) Market Para
3) Boradighi Tea Garden Village	
(c) Nagrakata :	(c) Mekliganj Basti
1) Red Bank Tea Garden Village	
2) Changmari Tea Garden Village	
(d) Kumargram Block :	(d) Balibhasa
Village	
1) Sankosh Village	
2) B.D.O. Office Para (Rayatpara)	
(e) Falakata Block :	
1) Chilk Para	
2) Sunkapara	

(f) Kalchini Block :

- 1) Telpukur Para
- 2) Kalapara

(g) Madanhat Block :

- 1) Totopara Village.

In total 150 households are contacted in the survey of Jalpaiguri district and Cooch Behar. As no readymade data on the Tribes-SC composition of the workforce in the tea gardens are available it has not been possible to adopt a scientific method of selecting the household. The most notable thing that on an average each of the family has two or more than members are working in the tea garden with a wage rate of Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/- per day, some are permanent worker and subsidised ration of 4 taken together per week. Since, 2000-2001 the subsidised nation has been stopped. But in plain areas most of the tribes are working as cultivators.

But due to illiteracy they cannot overcome the good result. For development of Tribesmen, Government of India and the state government have implemented previous programmes under the central sectors schemes. The main objectives of special centre assistance strategy are socio-economic development of ST people. The income generating schemes are in the sectors of agriculture, horticulture, land development, minor irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, small industries, Minimum Need Programme and Infrastructure incidental thereto. West Bengal Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Development and Finance Corporation having its network in both the districts executes economic development scheme particularly for the schedule caste and schedule tribes living below the poverty line. Similar schemes were also exerted with the National Schedule Castes Finance and Development Corporation loan inputance of Bank Loan. Persons living below double the poverty line were also covered under this scheme. As a result a good number of tribes have changed their original occupation and joined indicative income generating

schemes like pump set, piggery, bullock cart, cow rearing, bamboo furniture-making, wooden furniture making, grocery shop, tailoring, tea stall, radio repairing shop, poultry, cycle van etc.

Under this programme a good number of deprived tribal people had been included for their economic development through various income generation. The following table shows reports of Tribal Special Programme expenditures and no. of beneficiary for Jalpaiguri.

Financial Year	Total No. of Beneficiary	Subsidy of Programme	Margin money of Programmes	Bank Loan of Programmes	Total Project Cost
1992-1993	2436	17.06 Lakhs	28.54 Lakhs	43.20 Lakhs	88.80 Lakhs
1993-1994	1878	56.46 Lakhs	22.74 Lakhs	35.58 Lakhs	114.78 Lakhs
1994-1995	1504	53.28 Lakhs	21.66 Lakhs	35.60 Lakhs	110.54 Lakhs
1995-1996	1560	58.26 Lakhs	10.53 Lakhs	51.52 Lakhs	120.31 Lakhs
1996-1997	1094	43.60 Lakhs	2.94 Lakhs	44.50 Lakhs	91.04 Lakhs
1997-1998	620	24.54 Lakhs	0.38 Lakhs	25.74 Lakhs	50.66 Lakhs
1998-1999	733	34.11 Lakhs	0.29 Lakhs	41.90 Lakhs	76.30 Lakhs
1999-2000	589	28.60 Lakhs	6.83 Lakhs	25.28 Lakhs	60.77 Lakhs
2000-2001	748	42.44 Lakhs	8.64 Lakhs	37.93 Lakhs	83.01 Lakhs
2001-2002	575	35.24 Lakhs	8.18 Lakhs	29.31 Lakhs	72.73 Lakhs

Another important point is the construction work under this programme most of the project works are completed by the contractor (thikadar). So, a good number of people have realized this works. This picture can be seen in the districts. There are a good number of metalled roads from main road to tribal village. From my survey work I felt that the communication facility by jeep is contemptible during the rainy seasons because the road being kachcha become muddy due to rain water and

flowing water from the high slopes from both the wide. During the rainy season, sometimes charras are full of water, which brims over for hours together. People have to face a great difficulty.

The following table shows reports of Tribal Special Programme expenditure and no. of beneficiary for Cooch Behar :

Financial Year	Total No. of Beneficiary	Subsidy of Programme	Margin money of Programmes	Bank Loan of Programmes	Total Project Cost
1992-1993	220	16.64 Lakhs	4.0 Lakhs	1.5 Lakhs	22.14 Lakhs
1993-1994	119	10.25 Lakhs	2.5 Lakhs	1.6 Lakhs	14.35 Lakhs
1994-1995	211	13.94 Lakhs	3.5 Lakhs	1.63 Lakhs	19.07 Lakhs
1995-1996	179	11.75 Lakhs	2.75 Lakhs	1.25 Lakhs	15.75 Lakhs
1996-1997	165	11.95 Lakhs	2.85 Lakhs	1.01 Lakhs	15.81 Lakhs
1997-1998	211	16.64 Lakhs	3.10 Lakhs	1.09 Lakhs	20.83 Lakhs
1998-1999	192	11.34 Lakhs	3.12 Lakhs	1.20 Lakhs	15.66 Lakhs
1999-2000	196	10.84 Lakhs	3.13 Lakhs	1.11 Lakhs	15.08 Lakhs
2000-2001	205	10.34 Lakhs	3.75 Lakhs	1.20 Lakhs	15.27 Lakhs
2001-2002	240	20.20 Lakhs	8.6 Lakhs	2.20 Lakhs	31.00 Lakhs

The primary occupation of the Tribal men in Cooch Behar is agriculture. Landless working people have to depend on daily works/wages. Sometimes they are engaged in government work like construction. Some of the tribals, it is learnt that earn money by collecting and selling fuels and other forest productions. The expenditure pattern of the survey areas reveals that the percentage of expenditure brews their own requirement of drink, which is made of rice. Generally they spend the entire amount they earn. The cultivators do not have work throughout the year. Sometimes they are engaged in husbandry like bullock, buffalo, pig, goat and poultry with the governmental help a good number of tribes in Cooch Behar suitable for different programmes, i.e., piggery, goatry, dairy development etc. The programmes of poultry development and animal husbandry aims at improving nutritional status of the local tribals. Another important programme is fisheries. Pisciculture is an important four of nutrition as well as a subsidiary income in many tribal areas of this district.

Political Transformation :

Tea plantation on an industrial level started in Jalpaiguri more and more tribal people from neighbouring provinces migrated and ultimately settled down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri. The traditional political system and its culture in Jalpaiguri are undergoing a process of change. Popular participation in the political system introducing the Panchayati Raj System. But Tribes of Jalpaiguri introduce as a political man – in 1948 at Nagrakata Tea Estate. The introduction of Panchayati Raj in West Bengal unlike in other parts of the country preceded the introduction of universal adult suffrage. However, in 1974 when the Left Front Government came into state power by breaking the tribal isolation brought them closer to wider administration since then a new set of leadership is emerging and the authority in the tribal village is gradually passing from the traditional leaders to elected ones.

In this study an attempt is made to investigate, the nature of this political transition at the garden area through the function of Panchayati Raj. In my survey work, a vital point has been noted that, most of the tribal people also divided into two groups i.e., Congress Party (INTUC) and others is Marxbadi Communist Party of India (CITU). When I asked the question to leader person for present situation in tribal economy, they replied me that the role of central government is create the bade and undergone situation. Some of the general person replied the leaders choose the man who gets the government help. But it is actual fact that since 1990 to at presents the role of trade union in garden area to destroy the tribal economy. As a result a good number of garden are running of deficiency and the owner or company try to sell the garden. For example, Tata-Tea Company declared that due to loss running, the garden will be sell otherwise, the garden will be run under the cooperative system. However, actually present situation in garden (Tea) village is so bad.

However, most of the tribal people are direct or indirect related with the political party. So ingenious political person skilfully captures the political power and lives comfortably. General tribal people are not producing good result. If I analyse last two state elections, the total number of tribal electors near about 3,41m436 are participated. In last election fight only Congress Mr. Turikul Munda, CPI (M) Mr. Somra Lakra and T.M.C. Candidates Mr. Dinesh Oakera, Mr. Shyam Bhagat was fought and a good number of tribal men and women fought in Pinhead election. It is to be noted that Panchayati Raj, has introduced the politics of opportunity and participation into the Duars village. Even my survey both from districts it is relevant to note that the female respondent referred was under the influence of liquor at that time. Still another significant point to be noted here is that the traditional leaders of the tribal community appeared to be failing to maintain their control over the community. It has been observed that in the recent election the rural areas rather than the urban areas have become the target of party propaganda. It is a positive help to increase tribal voting rate and political discussions get more frequent and intensified during period of political propoganda. However, on the eve of election the ethnic leaders, various pressure group party cadres and the like politically mobilize them. Another important point noted that men are more favourably inclined to indulge in participatory political activities than women. With respect to the Panchayat election the participatory activities of these tribal people were wide and on a massive scale due to their next-door neighbour was the candidate in this election. In this respect the Members of Legislative Assembly or Members of Parliamentary election were of much less important to them.

On the other hand, the district Koch Behar is covered by large number of Scheduled Caste people permanently inhabiting only 14236 tribal people lived in this district. Koch Behar a good deal of historical tradition in this district. There is contiguous belt of Koach and Rajbanshi concentration covering the whole Koch Behar district. Again in this district, all the tribal

communities are not distributed. Only tribal concentrated block or Tufanganj - II. There near about 3217 tribal man and woman lived in 2 villages. Coach Behar II Block is 2852 and Mathabhanga II Block is 2500 and Mekliganj is 1700. So different aspect of tribal life has been influenced and affected by modernism.

How in the survey work, the tribal headman appeared to have radically influenced by the political leaders or party cadre etc. The tribes have serious grievance against the civilised people. These greedy people exploited them in ruthless manner by taking advantage of their simplicity and ignorance. The innocent, illiterate and economically poor tribes lost considerably their lands to the cunning and greedy immigrant non-tribals. In Coach Behar the CPI (M), Forward Block, Congress and Trinamul Congress influence most of the tribal people. In Panchayat election most of the respondents under reference are found to have electorate talk with the cadre of the local units of the CPI (M) party and the candidates concerned. So, they quite naturally take electoral decision in consultation with the candidates of course those tribes who are committed to a party line, must attend a public meeting organised by his or her party.

"From my survey, it has been seen that those persons interested in election might have refrained from taking active part in electioneering activities. Their political interest and political participation are not yet highly developed and well knit. Educated tribal people possess the keys to numerous forms of political participation and involvement, but tribal people with less education are generally found less equipped. In examining on Panchayat election i.e., found that highly educated tribal are less likely touse the ballot box than the illiterate. However it is clear to be noted that with respect the Panchayeti Raj a good number of tribes have join the political party and changed their transitional political idea.

Chapter - 7

Major Findings of the Study

CHAPTER - VII

Major Findings of the Study

Education is the key concept to the development of human resources. For the tribals, education is the pivot on which their success depends. Education knowledge gives inner strength, which is very essential for the tribals for attaining freedom from exploitation and poverty. Due to ignorance arising out of illiteracy, the tribals have not been able to take advantage of new economic opportunities. The most important aspect of education in the tribal areas is that of informing the community of the new innovations. So, education must be meaningful to the people. Indian Constitution has made specific provisions in Article 15 (4) and 46 for promoting education among the Scheduled Tribes. The Ministry of Education, which is responsible for the educational development. Some of the activities taken up by the Ministry of Education for promoting education among the Scheduled Tribes are provision of scholarship, research fellowship, reservation of seats in hostel and educational institution have been instructed to relax the norms for tribal students admission. In West Bengal, Department of Education, Tribal Welfare implement the education programmes for Scheduled Tribes and operate the facilities of grants, scholarships, hostels and ashram schools etc.

From my survey work, the literacy among the Schedule tribes in Jalpaiguri was 15.07 per cent. 30.5 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population in the age group of 7 years to 10 years and above is found to be literate as the year 2001; the literacy rate being 45.5 for males and 20.00 for females. On the others age group of 11-20 years and above is found to be literate 20.5

per cent, 21-35 years and above is only 2.5 per cent. But the literacy rate after 2001 is slowly increasing.

On the other district Cooch Behar, the literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was near about 15 per cent. 40 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes population in the age group of 7-10 years and above is, 18.5 per cent. The main cause of slow progress in literacy is as follows :

1. Poverty of the parents.
2. Contents of education.
3. Medium of instruction.
4. Education policy.
5. Government help is not sufficient.
6. Inadequate educational institution for higher study. Trends of absenteeism.
7. The effect of Dooradarshan, T.V. programmes.

1. Poverty of the Parents :

In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar for the poverty-ridden parents, education of their children is a luxury item, which they can hardly afford. The children assist their parents in earning their livelihood. Grown up-children also look after the younger ones when the parents go out for work either as cultivator or as labourers.

In the remote tribal areas, also has to share the blame for depriving the children of the poor parents of the facility of education.

2. Contents of Education :

The curriculum of education for the tribals has to be carefully evolved. It has to take into consideration the socio-cultural milieu of the Scheduled Tribes. Tribes are not accepted the present curriculum. Presently the general contents of education have been extended to the tribal areas which in many cases are not relevant. Particularly at the primary stage. So, the impact to influence to higher education.

Inadequate Educational Institutions for Higher Studies :

The tribals of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district suffer from inadequacy of educational, institutions, boarding and lodging facilities. Even where centres have been reopened, about 40 per cent of them are without building. The supporting services, such as the incentives in terms of scholarships, book grants etc. are very insignificant and generally do not attract the children. For example, a student of Class V are received Rs. 20=00 (twenty) but the grammar book like English or Bengali, minimum cost Rs. 20-30 rupees. So the Book Grant is not sufficient. Another grants like compulsory charge of tribal students is Rs. 35=00 but the maximum of the Every Educational Institution is Rs. 60=00 to Rs. 65=00. Another important is, every grant is not reach in proper time. Most of the grants are received at the end of the session or middle of the session.

In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar there are no wider scope of Education. Only 9 - 10 colleges are situated in Jalpaiguri and the colleges are mainly situated in town area. But tribal students are situated in hill areas. So the communication gap is the most important problem for education. In the tribal areas the problem of absenteeism of the teacher is one of the important factors affecting the education. They generally remain absent for days together due to absence of supervision over them also lack the dedication to educate the tribals. The children and also the parents, cannot afford to waste their time and generally opt to drop out from the schools.

3. Medium of instruction :

The medium of instruction in the schools or college is a vital problem for the tribals. Even after 50 years of Independence we have not been able to provide education to the tribals in their mother tongue. As a result the tribal children are not generally able to follow the lessons given to them in the school in the language, which is totally strange to them. The tribals, undoubtedly, form linguistic minority groups and entitled to facility of instruction in their mother tongue at the primary school stage. The Constitution of India specially provides for adequate facilities for

instruction in mother tongue at the primary stage of education. But this system cannot be seen in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar districts.

The level of economic activity in tribal village in Jalpaiguri is very low yet, the potential of their resource endowments is only partially utilised. Opportunities for better utilisation of available manpower should be created through programmes of horticulture, animal husbandry, piggery and allied occupation, cottage industries based on the local raw materials. Due to illiteracy no developmental activity for benefiting the tribal population will succeed in this district.

On the other hand the level of economic activity in Tribal village in Cooch Behar is so good with the help of government from 1993-'96. A good number of tribal people engaged with poultry farms, goat farms, pig farms etc.

Commercial vending of liquor in the tribal areas has caused serious damage to the tribal economy resulting in impoverishment of the tribal families. Brewing of indigenous drinks of self-consumption is a traditionally permissible activity among the tribals. In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar Tribal people are affected by this situation. As a result they suffer from various diseases.

However, through integrated tribal development projects certain problems have been solved.

IV. Education Policy :

There is no clear education policy for the tribal peoples in both districts. The general education policy is not totally accepted. As a result the scope of higher education is less for the tribes and most of the post for service is still lying vacant. Lack of administrative policy regarding the educational

institution in tribal areas adversely affects the education of the tribals in both districts.

V. Effect of Doordarshan:

The Doordarshan mostly affects tribal people. They follow the style of actors and in social life they act this style. They are not followed the good side of T.V. From my survey work that I find, in every Saturday and Wednesday most of the students are absent from the educational institutions in every year, during bonus time (Durga Puja) they buy television or tape recorders or cassette player. But are less interested in buying educational goods.

However, a general trend is that I found in my survey work is most of the students are not interested for higher education and stop or drop out from the educational institution and engage engaged in daily work and same as in case of Cooch Behar.

Economic Activity :

From my survey work I found a substantial section of the tribal population earn their livelihood as labourers mainly engaged in tea garden sector of Jalpaiguri. On the other hand a substantial section of the tribal people of Cooch Behar earn their livelihood as agricultural labourers or day workers. As per 1991 Census, the work participation workers percentage of total tribal population is 50.50 per cent of both the districts, which is much higher than that for the general population.

An interesting point is, the female worker participation rate is generally quite higher in most of the districts. The Scheduled Tribe population is largely rural based which has a higher female work participation rate than the urban tribal population. However, if I comparatively study the

government service, a small number of tribes are engage in this sector. Mainly in Group-D category.

Another important point is, a huge amount of rupees are allotted for the communication purpose, but the communication condition is not so good in both the districts. A good percentage of money pickpockets by the contractors.

Chapter - 8

Conclusion

CHAPTER - VIII

CONCLUSION

This study has attempted to explore the conditions of the Tribal development in India. With special reference to the development of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district during the period between 1990 to 2002. Tribal people of both the district were believed to be the backward classes of society. In particular, the interest of this study lay in both districts developing condition, which made the Tribal people moor backward. Briefly, the major findings of the present study are as follows:-

1. Jalpaiguri is one of the richest districts of west Bengal in respect of natural resources. It is the second largest district of West Bengal in respect of Schedule Tribes population. According to 1991 census, it may be seen that the scheduled Tribe (S.T) population which was 5,89,225 of total population (28,00,543), has increased to 6,41,688 as per 2001 census. On the other hand Cooch Behar is one of the poorest district of Tribal people but it is the First largest district of West Bengal in respect of Schedule Caste (S.C.) population. According to 1991 census, it may be seen that the schedule Tribe (S.T) population which was 5,89,225 of total population has increased to 12,48,577 as per 2001 census. Only 7.59 percent of the Scheduled Tribes populations of India live in urban areas as compared to 25.95 percent of the general population and 19.01 percent of the Scheduled Castes population live in the urban areas. So it is to be noted that 92.41 percent of Scheduled Tribes population are rural based. In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district, most of the tribal people permanently settled in Tea-garden area. In

Jalpaiguri, there are five tribes which account for a population 30 Thousand or more each. These are: - The Oraons, the Santhal, the Bhils, the Mundas and the Khonds. On other's hand Cooch Behar district is 2 tribes which account for a population 5 Thousand or more each. But Cooch Behar district is a Cooch domineered district. According to Government report Cooch's are belong into Caste-Group.

The Concept of a Tribe has undergone a change from that of a political unit of olden days to a group of people identified with poverty and backwardness. In past independence period, grouping together of all the tribal communities as the Scheduled Tribes under the constitution is a significant achievement. The Government of India through a number of legislation and policies has reiterated its commitment to the tribal development. A number of Schemes and programs have been lunched from time to time to achieve this goal. It is almost obvious that the tribal communities in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar is extremely backward and poverty stricken. In spite of all these efforts tribal areas still remain relativity backward and need more attention.

2. Education is the key concept to the development of human resources. Lack of it is largely responsible for the exploitation and pitiable plight of the tribal. The most important aspect of education in this district is that of informing the community of the new innovation in science and technology as well as the development in the economic and political fields. From my survey work that I found that the main causes of slow progress in literacy is

(a) Poverty of parents: -

For the poverty-ridden parents, education of their children is a luxury which they can hardly afford. The children assist their parents in earning

their live hood. Government's help for education is not sufficient. For example- A students of class V get only Rs.20/- (Twenty) and Rs.35/_ (Thirty five) as of maintenance grants. On the other hand an English grammar book is of Rs.25/- (Twenty five), Bengali grammar book is of Rs.20/- (twenty). So the Government helped is not sufficient. As a result parents thought that education of their children is a luxury. Grown-up children also look after the younger ones when the parents go out for work either as cultivator or as labourers and they earned more than Rs.40/- (forty) per day.

(b) Medium of instruction: -

The medium of instruction in the schools is a difficult problem for the tribes. Even after 59 years of independence we have not been able to provide education to the tribes in their mother language or mother tongue. In Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar the tribal boys are taught in a foreign language (English/ Hindi) or Bengali language, and with the destruction of their own tongues a whole world of poetry and legend disappears. The aesthetic effect of education is breakdown. As a result, the tribal children are not generally able to follow the lesson given to them in the school and "failed one or two years at the same class.

(c) Absenteeism: -

In Tribal areas another most importance problem is absenteeism of students and teacher which is important factors affecting of the education. In these areas, a good number of people continuously absent from the school. They do not know their daily lesson etc. As a result tribal educations are continuously breakdown. Another problem is absenteeism of the teacher. Due to political interferences many teachers remain absent for days together. So the absence of supervision over the tribal students and also due to lack of dedication to the cause of education of the tribal,

the children and also the parents can not afford to waste their time and generally they are dropout from the school.

(d) Contents of Education: -

The curriculum of education for the tribal has to be carefully evolved. Presently the general contents of education have been extended to the tribal areas which in many cases are not relevant, particularly in the primary stage. A good number of students in upper primary section (V-VIII) not occupy the general curriculum. For this reason they can not urn of number in Annual examination and failed 2 or 3 times in same class. It is to be found that, most of the tribal people or students think that Mathematics is a very difficult subject. If we analyse the group wise, tribes that I find that only 20 Toto's are educated. Susana Toto is the first women who pass the M.P. examination and Sandi Toto who pass the B.A. or graduation.

e) Inadequate Education Institution: -

In Jalpaiguri there are 250 Madhayamik Institutions and 50 (Approx) Non-governmental institutions. So, due to poverty of parents most of the tribal students are not getting the higher education and the tribal areas of Jalpaiguri district suffer from. Inadequacy of educational institution, boarding and lodging facilities. Even where centers have been opened and 40 percent of them are without Building. The supporting services, such as the incentives in terms of scholar-ships, book, bank etc. are very insignificant and generally do not attract the children.

f) Education Policy: -

There is no clear educational policy for the tribal areas. In spite of the recommendations and suggestions of various committees and commissions, no policy for the tribal areas has been evolved. So, Tribal

students are not getting proper education and supporting services for prospering tribal societies. So, it is clear that Education is the key catalyst to the development of human resources. Lack of it is largely responsible for the exploitation and pitiable plight of the tribal. For the tribal, education is the pivot on which their success depends and knowledge gives inner strength which is very essential for the tribal. Due to ignorance arising out of illiteracy they have not been able to take advantage of new economic opportunities.

3. Commercial vending of liquor in the tribal village of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar has caused serious damage of the tribal economy. Most of them are addicted to drink, formerly their own rich-beer. Mohua flower liquor and latterly all kinds of foreign liquor. Most of the women and children are addicted to rich-beer which is necessary accompaniment of almost all social and religious functions. With the growth of tea industry more and more tribal people from neighbouring provinces migrated and ultimately settled down in the plantation areas of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar and were engaged as a gardens labours. A significant change in the materials life of tribal workers employed in plantation find expression increasing demand for various fashionable and artificial fabrics etc. They also usually spend a considerable share of their earnings for consummating liquor. It is to be found that in some cases they had lost their lands and cost able think. As a result most of the tribal people suffered with various diseases or ill-health and destroy their economy. We know that intoxicating drink and of drugs which are injurious to health. It is the primary duty of us to raise the standard of living of tribal people and improvement of tribal public health. This policy directive is very significant in respect of the scheduled Tribe development of a country.

4. Scheduled Tribes of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar District are exploited by various ground. A substantial section of the Tribal people earned their livelihood as a labourer. In tea gardens they are also recruited by the contractors and their agents. But in the process they are badly exploited by their employers. They are not paid even the minimum wages. They are physically assaulted if they show any slackness in work or protest against their working conditions. Women labourers are exploited sexually.

The Tribal people continued to be the victims of money-lenders or landlords. The indebtedness among the tribal is symptom of economic malaise. Due to financial constraints tribes have failed to serve the purpose. They are ineffective in dealing with the vested interest and the powerful forces of exploitation that thrive of the cost of the poor tribal. Despite legislations to protect the interest of the tribal against the money-lenders, the former continue to be exploited by the latter. There is no adequate machinery for the enforcement of the Acts and regulations. The tribal peoples are exploitation partly because of lack of awareness about legal provision and mainly because they are illiterate.

5. The diseases which are rampant among the tribal people of both district. These people are mainly malaria, kalajor, jandish, skin troubles etc. However, the main problem of Jalpaiguri is chronic shortage of Anti rabies vaccine to poor. Falciparum Malaria or cerebral Malaria is very common here due to presence of vector Anopheles Stephenson etc. Species contributory factor being presence of vast stretch of forest area, no. of border areas sand presence of no of rivulets. People of fringe areas also seldom use mosquito nets due to poor economic condition and lack of practice. So, malaria has remained problem of Jalpaiguri. The Birpara state general hospital, Malbazar subdivision hospital, Mangalbari rural hospital etc. of Jalpaiguri district. A considerable number of Tea

garden and Tribal people of central duars are depending upon it. Most of rural hospital has not medical facilities and they referred patients to district hospital. But due to poor economic condition tribal people are not reached there. Result in every year more than 25 to 40 tribal people died attacked by Falcipirum Malaria and Jondish and other diseases and most of 6th students of class V-IX. A importance picture that we found, a tribal people attacked by any diseases they are not attend primary health centre. They firstly meet with OJHAR so it clearly said that lack of awareness and illiterate tribe are influence by this system. Some picture that is found in Cooch Behar District.

6. The performance of tribal development in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district under the supervision of district project officer cum district welfare officer. Since, 1992 the major activities of the tribal development and implemented through the three tire panchayet bodies The West Bengal Govt. the long term program should be prepared under the guidance of district project officer for tribal people. The tribal population coming with in the new tribal sub-plane strategy in a coordinate manner, Integrated tribal development project for substantial tribal area, the modified area development approach for pockets of tribal concentration and special project for primitive tribes were conceived and adopted.

Review of the functions of both districts that is LAMPS in Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar has shown that there is amount of lack of coordination between the tribal development cooperative corporation on the hand and the LAMPS on the other. There will be no income to both the members engaged directly in this work, earthexcavation, cannel making, soil conservation works etc. Community development schemes under T.S.P are being introduced for the benefit of the numbers of the LAMPS.

Consequently, implementations of various schemes for development of society as well as members remain unsuccessful.

Another important point that I've found, most of the tribal development program like construction, irrigation & water supply, electricity, agriculture etc. are implemented under the supervision of contractors. So a good percentage of tribal development money is pickpocket by the contractors. On the other hand role of banking moony is not sufficient.

From my survey work I've found that huge money was invested for construction work like road, building, bridge etc. on the other hand the tribal areas of both district are characterized by a large number of population hamlets .However, a large number of projects have been taken up in the district since with a view to exploit our resource potential for the benefit of the community. A number of schemes and programs has been lunched from time to time to achieve this goal. In spite of all these efforts, tribal areas of those district still remain relatively backward and need more attention.

Government policy has suffered, both from lack of research and perspective. Many times the goal has clearly stated but the resources and infrastructure lag behind. Policy is often devised at the top level with little participation of the local tribal communities. As a result, most of the time they are passive pertness another major problem with Government sponsored programs has been the lack of adequately qualified personals. which results in serious difference in the perspectives. A major problem in tribal Block of Jalpaiguri remains that of indebtedness amongst tribal. This is a serious source of poverty and oppression in tribal areas especially Mateiali, Nagrakata, Madharihut, Kalchini, Kumargram. This basic problem is not of the scarcity of source but that of mismanagement.

Chapter - 9

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