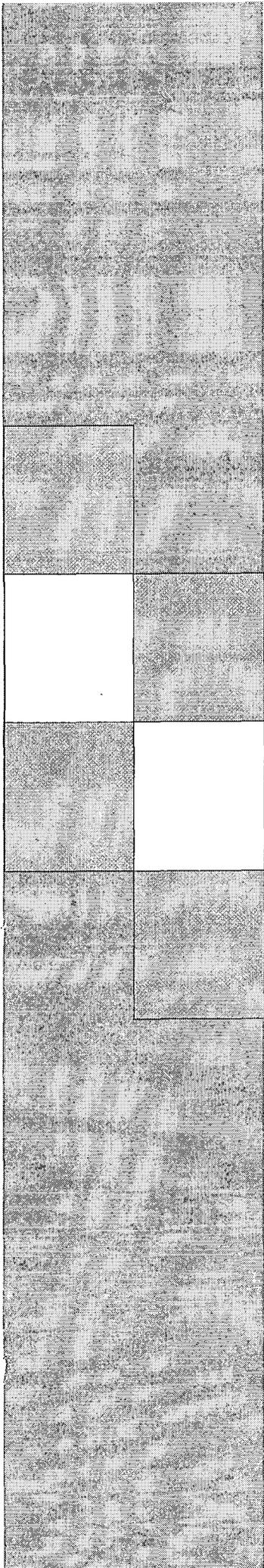


APPENDICES



APPENDIX - I

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA: JALPAIGURI DISTRICT

I.0 Introduction

Jalpaiguri – a narrow stretch of land lying between the Sikkim-Darjiling Himalayas and Gangetic West Bengal is known as the land of ‘Tea, Timber and Tourism’. The unique character of Jalpaiguri is found in her physical geography, linguistic canvas, religious demography and ethno-cultural atlas. In fact, like the country at large, Jalpaiguri is a mosaic of different ethnic, linguistic and religious groups. In the truest sense, it is a mini edition of the Greater India (Ghosh, 2008).

I.1 Location and Boundary

The district Jalpaiguri is extended between 23° 16' N to 27°00' N latitude and between 88° 04' E to 89° 53' E longitudes covering an area of 6227 sq. kilometer. The district is bounded in the north by Darjiling district and Bhutan, in the east by Assam, in the south by Bangladesh and Koch Bihar district, in the west by parts of Bangladesh and Darjiling district.

I.2 Brief History

The geographical boundaries that constitute the Jalpaiguri district of the present day had been under the control (administration) or rule of various dynasties or even countries either in fragments or as a whole during the different phases of history.

As per the history, when Huien Tsang visited Assam, the major portion of today's Jalpaiguri was a part of the Kamrupa Kingdom, which then apparently extended up to river Karatoya in the west. This land, often and commonly designated as ‘Duars’ had often been included in the kingdoms of Bhutan and Koch Bihar. The name ‘Duars’ may have been evolved from the word ‘doors’ literally meaning passages. There were eighteen such passages, which were used by the Bhutanese people to communicate with the riverine plains of the south for the cause of trade or barter. In 1864, under the commandship of captain Hedayet Ali, the British managed to capture this area from the clutches of the Bhutanese kingdom and divided it into two parts. The first was eastern part, which was merged with the Gowalpara district of today's Assam and the second, western part, which formed a new district namely the Western Duars (Grunning, 1911). In 1869, some

constitutional changes took place and finally the Jalpaiguri district was formed. The name 'Jalpaiguri' may have been evolved from 'Je-le-pe-go-ri' probably meaning the place to exchange or barter warm clothes, blankets etc. with other essential commodities.

I.3 Natural Resource Base

I.3.1 Physiography

The district is generally rectangular in shape and is a part of Darjiling Himalayas. The western part is slightly undulating and covered by paddy fields and bushy jungles whereas the eastern part is a flat strip of land. The entire topography is crisscrossed with rivulets, rivers and hills. The main rivers are the Tista, the Jaldhaka, the Duduya, the Raidhak and the Sankosh, which originates from Sikkim, Bhutan and Darjiling hills; and the Torsa, which originating from Tibet drains the northern and southern parts of the district. The region slopes from north-west to southwards and the altitude ranges from 250 metres to 1000 metres above the mean sea level (Fig. I.1). The hills bordering the alluvial plain have gentle slope, which becomes steep as the interior mountain ranges are approached where the terrain becomes extremely rough. Most of the areas are covered by tea gardens which is interspersed with forests and characterised by the soils of the recent origin (Census of India, 2001).

I.3.2 River system

There are numerous rivers and streams in the Jalpaiguri district, particularly in western part of the Duars. They flow from north to south, and as they debouch suddenly from the hills to the plains, rise and fall with great rapidity, frequently changing their courses, often do much damage. Near the hills they are full of boulders, and rapids are met with; lower down they are sandy. Their banks are ill defined, and as they bring down large quantities of silt and debris from the hills, they continually tend to raise their beds. The principal rivers of the district flowing from west to east are the Mahanadi or Mahananda, Karatoya, Tista, Jaldhaka, Duduya, Mujnai, Torsa, Kaljani, Raidhak and Sankosh (Fig. I.1). A short account of these rivers is given below.

The Mahanadi or Mahananda: The Mahanadi has its source near Mahaldiram in the Darjiling district and flows in a southerly direction to a short distance above Siliguri, where it changes its course slightly towards the west and enters the Jalpaiguri district.

From this point it acts as the boundary between Jalpaiguri and the Darjiling and Purnea districts. At Titalya it enters into Purnea and after traversing Maldah, it falls into the Ganges within the Rajshahi district of Bangladesh. In the district, the Mahananda receives three small streams, which takes their rise from springs in the field. The most northerly is the Trinayi, which joins the Mahananda a little south of Sanyasikata. The next is the Ranchandi, also rises in Sanyasikata. The third one also takes its rise in Sanyasikata from two heads, the eastern one is called Chakar, and the western one Dayuk.

The Karatoya: The Karatoya rises in Baikunthapur forest in the extreme north-west of the district and after a very winding course flows into the Rangpur district of Bangladesh. Its principal tributaries are the Talma and Chani on the right and the Sahu on the left bank. They are rapid torrents in the rains but almost dry during the rest of the year. The banks of Karatoya are almost everywhere cultivated, though many small patches of grass and scrub jungles are found in many places.

The Tista: The Tista is the largest river in the district. It rises on the far side of the Himalayas, and after passing through Sikkim in the north and after flowing nearly for 138 kilometers in a southerly direction enters the plains through a narrow gorge known as Sivok Gola pass. It then traverses the Darjiling Terai and finally enters the Jalpaiguri district from the north-west corner. For some distance from this point its bed is stony and it contains less water during the dry season though the swiftness of its current and the numerous rapids render it useless for navigation during the rains. It has no important tributaries on the right or west bank but on the left bank the main tributaries are Lish, Ghish and the Dhalla river. The Dhalla, formed by the confluence of the Chel, Mal and Neora rivers, brings down a considerable amount of water. The Tista forms the boundary of the Western Duars, dividing it from the permanently settled portion of the district, which formerly belonged to Rangpur of Bangladesh. It enters into Bangladesh from Patgram and drains into the Brahmaputra.

The Jaldhaka: The Jaldhaka river rises in the Bhutan hills and drains the eastern slopes of the Rishi-la mountain in the Darjiling district. After entering Jalpaiguri, it flows in a southerly direction until it approaches the boundary of the district, where it takes a sweep

to the east and enters Koch Bihar's territory. It joins the Torsa in the Rangpur district of Bangladesh and the combined river under the name of the Dharla flows into the Tista. The Jaldhaka is a wide river but shallow in proportion to its size and is fordable everywhere during the winter though its current is very rapid and it rises and falls with great suddenness. Its main tributaries within the Jalpaiguri district are the Murti, a stream flowing from the Dalinkot Mountains in Darjiling. Another tributary the Daina, also a large stream, rises in the Bhutan hills and falls into it on its east bank in Maraghat. The Daina is a particularly troublesome river, frequently changes its course and do much damage to roads and cultivation.

The Duduya: The Duduya is formed by the combined waters of the Gairkata, Nanai, Angrabhasa and the other small streams, all of which rise in the north-west of the Duars. It flows in a south-easterly direction and enters Koch Bihar district. Its principal tributaries are Kalua or Rehti, Barabank, Dimdima and Tasati, which rise in the Bhutan hills or the north of the Duars and join Duduya on its east or left bank.

The Mujnai: The Mujnai rises in the southern slopes of Bhutan hills near Hantapara and after a winding southerly course, enters Koch Bihar district just below the Falakata. Except the rainy season, it is not a navigable river.

The Torsa: The Torsa rises in the Chumbi valley of Tibet, where it is called the Machu and flows through Bhutan. It enters Indian Territory by the Bala Duar and flows south through Western Duars and enters into Koch Bihar district at the village of Nekobarpara. It has numerous tributaries on the right or west bank which are not of much importance and has only one tributary on the left bank, i.e. Hasimara. This is a branch of the main stream, which is thrown off by the Torsa, just above the points where that river enters the Western Duars, and after a course parallel to it of about 24 kilometers, it rejoins the parent stream.

The Kaljani: The Kaljani is formed by the combined waters of the Alaikuri and Dima, which first take the name of Kaljani after their junction at Alipur. The united stream has a course of only a few kilometers in the Western Duars. The Kaljani river has no tributaries of any importance on its right bank, but on the left or east bank it receives the water of the

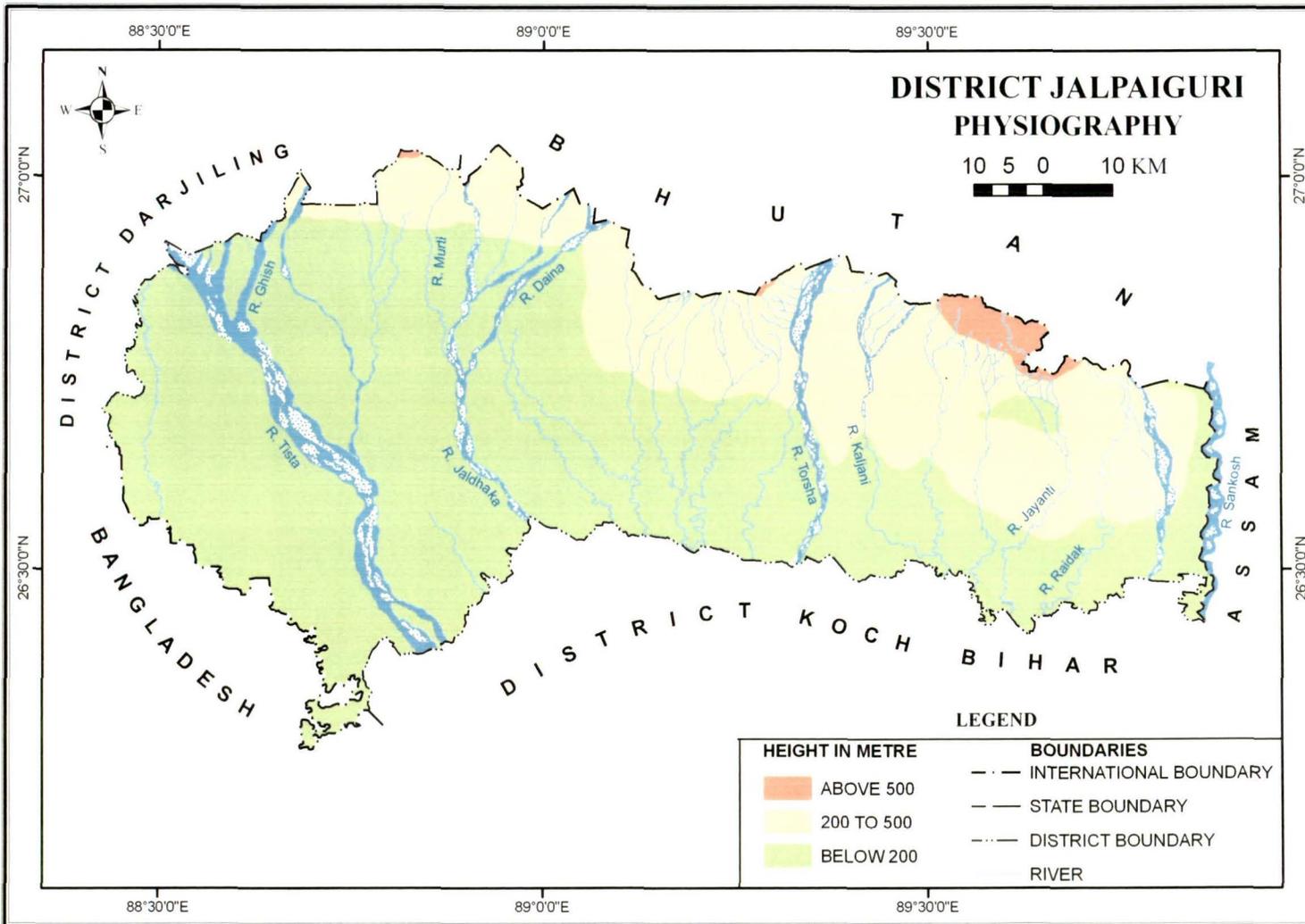


Fig. I.1

Nonai, Cheko and Gadadhar. The Alaikuri, which supplies the greatest portion of the water to the Kaljani, is a fairly large river, which rises in the Bhutan hills, and after flowing a southerly and south-easterly course through the Western Duars, joins the Dima river at Alipur. The Dima is also an important river which, rises in the lower Bhutan hills near Buxa, and flows south to meet Alaikuri. Its principal tributaries in the west or right bank are the Gabur Basra, Buri Basra and Bania rivers and the Nimtijhora and Paror on the east or left bank. The Dima, a small stream rises in the lower Bhutan hills near Buxa and flows southward to its confluence with Alaikuri. Its only tributary of any importance are the Garm on the right or west bank and the Doria on the left or east.

The Raidhak: The next large stream in the east is the Raidhak, which rises close to mount Chumatarhi in Tibet. It flows southwards through Western Duars and enters Koch Bihar below Burujkuti. In its northern course through the district, the river forms a large island by throwing off a branch stream called Mainagaon nadi, which leaves the Raidhak at the point where it enters the district and joins it again about 16 kilometers down.

The Sankosh: The right bank of the Sankosh river is the boundary of the district and before the partition of the country it marked the boundary between the provinces of Bengal and Assam. Its principal tributary on its right or west bank is the Glentani. Both the Raidhak and Sankosh flow into the Brahmaputra, a few kilometers below Dhubri of Assam.

I.3.3 Soils

The maximum part of the district is covered with alluvium ranging from pure sand to clay. Sandy loam is found in almost all over the district but in the basin between the Tista and Jaldhaka rivers it is hard, black and clayey; excellent bricks and earthenware can be made in this part of the country and the land furnishes good pasture and fine crops of tobacco. In the uplands to the north of the Duars the soil is ferruginous clay and is particularly well suited for the growth of the tea plant. The Western Duars has numerous old river beds which have been deserted by the streams which used to flow there; near the hills they are strewn with stone and boulders, lower down they contain gravel and in the plains, sand. These deserted river-beds are unprofitable wastes, or of little use to anyone.

I.3.4 Geology

With the exception of the Buxa hills, the district is covered by alluvial deposits consisting of coarse gravels near the hills, sandy clay and sand along the course of the rivers, and fine sand consolidating into clay in the flatter parts of the river plain. The Buxa hills are composed of a series of beds, named after Buxa, which consists of variegated slates, quartzites and dolomites, and the south is fringed by low hills of upper tertiary strata. Limestone occurs in considerable quantities in the Buxa hills and masses of calcareous tufa are found along their base. Copper occurs in greenish slate with quartz layers to the west of Buxa. Copper ores are also found six kilometers north of Sam Sing Tea Estate, close to the boundary between the Jalpaiguri and Darjiling districts. Building stone of good quality can be procured in the Buxa hills.

I.3.5 Minerals

The only mineral of importance is limestone, of which large quantities are quarried in the shape of calcareous tufa, along the base of the Bhutan hills. Some inferior coal deposit has been found in Bagrakot but it does not pay to work it.

I.3.6 Flora

There are numerous and valuable forests of Jalpaiguri district and cover an area larger than those of the adjoining district of Darjiling. In addition to the reserved forests, which are situated entirely in the Western Duars between Tista and Sankosh rivers, there is a large forest lying west of the Tista named as Baikunthapur forest. All these forests lie in the plain area with exception of some forest area located in the vicinity of Buxa hill. The principal timber tree is sal (*shorea robusta*) which in some parts grows nearly pure, but often mixed with a large number of other trees. Other timber trees which are fairly numerous are chilauni (*schima walichin*), sisso (*dalbergia sisso*), khair (*acacia catecha*), kamjal (*bischopia javanier*), malagiri (*cinnamomum cecidodaphne*) and simul (*bombax malabaricum*). The numerous hamlets are surrounded by thickets of trees and shrubs, partly planted and partly spontaneous growth, in which mango, jackfruit, papal and tamarind trees frequently occur; bamboos thrive luxuriantly and the numerous clumps of these form a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The forests may be divided into four types, viz. Sal, Mixed, Evergreen and Savannah forests. The ground is often covered with dense under growth of shrubs and creepers. The principal species found are *lagerstroemia*

parniflora, culicoria arbore, slerculia villosom etc. Many varieties of orchids are found in the forests and a curious creeper, locally known as the 'pani lahra' (*vitis repanda*), climbs in and out round the tree trunks. In the Buxa forests the principal species found are sidha (*lagerstraemia parviflora*), udal (*sterculia villasa*), chalavni (*schima wallichii*), jaman (*eugenia operculata*), tun (*cedrela toona*) etc.

I.3.7 Fauna

The forests of Jalpaiguri are the home of many rare and endangered species of animals and birds. Among the larger carnivore are the tigers (*felis tigris*), the leopard (*felis pardus*) and the clouded leopard (*felis diadri*). The order Ungulata comprises the elephant (*elephas indicus*), the wild pig (*sus indicus*) and various Ruminantia including the rhinoceros, bison, wild buffalo and many kinds of deer. The Ursidae are represented by the Himalayan black bear (*ursus tibetanus*) and the common Indian sloth bear (*ursus hibiatus*). Other mammalian found in the district are the common Indian hare (*lepus ruficaudatus*) the hispid hare (*lepus hispidus*), monkeys, squirrels, otters, porcupines and several of the smaller rodents.

Among the birds, game birds used to abound in the Western Duars. The Indian pea-fowl (*paro cristatus*) is still common in the jungles of east of Jaldhaka and Torsa rivers. The Indian bustard (*euphoditis edwards*) and the floriken (*sypheolis bengalensis*) are becoming scarer. The Kalij pheasant (*gennaues leucomelanus*) is also common in the forest north of the Meenglas tea-garden. The black partridge (*francolinus vulgaris*), the swamp partridge (*ortygornis ponticeriana*) are still fairly common and the hill partridge (*arboricola torqueola*) is found in the hills near Buxa. The red jungle fowl (*gallus ferrugineus*), the green pigeon (*crocopus phoenicopterus*), imperial pigeon (*carcophaga sylvatica*) etc. are very common all over the district. Snipe, duck, quail are also fairly numerous.

I.3.8 Climate

The seasons in Jalpaiguri district generally follow the same course of the other districts in the plains, but owing to its proximity to the hills, the rainfall is much heavier and the temperature is rarely excessive. Rainfall occurs in almost every month of the year, though it is lightest in the cold winter months, rather more in March and increases considerably in April. The month of May is almost a rainy month and precipitation is often

very heavy. From June to September rainfall is general. During this period, the monsoon current flows northwards and is deflected towards the west in North Bengal so that the prevailing direction of the wind in Jalpaiguri during the rains is east or south east. The heaviest rainfall in the district is at the foot of the hills and the lowest in the south on the borders of Bangladesh. In consequences of this heavy and widespread rainfall, the district never presents a dried up appearance but is always green and the growth of vegetation is most luxuriant. The early cold weather months are delightful. In January and February, it is colder and there are often slight mists. By the end of March, it begins to get warmer, and is very hot in April. The temperature ranges from 30.9 to 10.8 degree celcius throughout the year. The average relative humidity and rainfall is about 82 per cent and 3130 mm respectively.

I.4 Demographic Resource Base

I.4.1 Distribution of Population

According to 2001 Census, total population of the district is 3,401,173, out of which 1,751,145 are males and 1,650,028 females over an area of 6227 sq. kilometer. This accounts 51.49 per cent males and 48.51 per cent females. Among the blocks, Dhupguri has the highest population of 418,461 persons and Matiali comprises the lowest population, i.e. only 105,906 persons. The percentage distribution of male population to total population in the block varies from 50.49 per cent in Matiali to 52.04 per cent in Dhupguri block and percentage distribution of female varies from 47.96 per cent in Dhupguri block to 49.51 per cent in Matiali block. Percentage of male population to total population, in the urban centres, varies from 50.45 per cent in Jalpaiguri (M) to 52.59 per cent in Siliguri (M.C. Part) while percentage distribution of female population to total population ranges from 47.41 per cent in Siliguri (M.C. Part) to 49.55 per cent in Jalpaiguri (M) (Table I.1 and Fig. I.2).

I.4.2 Density of Population

Density of population is an important measure of understanding the variation in the distribution of population. It is expressed as number of persons per unit area. As shown in Table I. 2 the density of population of the district, according to Census 2001, is 546.20 persons per sq. km. Among the blocks, Dhupguri has the highest density of 740.51

Table I.1 Distribution of Population -2001

C.D. Block / M	Population					
	Total	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Rajganj	283967	8.35	147467	51.93	136500	48.07
Mal	265392	7.80	135344	51.00	130048	49.00
Matiali	105906	3.11	53472	50.49	52434	49.51
Nagrakata	115907	3.41	58790	50.72	57117	49.28
Madarihat-Birpara	185470	5.45	94278	50.83	91192	49.17
Kalchini	252571	7.43	128622	50.93	123949	49.07
Kumargram	178047	5.23	91458	51.37	86589	48.63
Alipurduar-I	197231	5.80	101569	51.50	95662	48.50
Alipurduar-II	196984	5.79	101538	51.55	95446	48.45
Falakata	254273	7.48	131114	51.56	123159	48.44
Dhupguri	418461	12.30	217785	52.04	200676	47.96
Maynaguri	281700	8.28	145603	51.69	136097	48.31
Jalpaiguri	280927	8.26	145272	51.71	135655	48.29
Jalpaiguri (M)	100348	2.95	50629	50.45	49719	49.55
Siliguri (M.C. Part)	187772	5.52	98750	52.59	89022	47.41
Mal (M)	23218	0.68	12151	52.33	11067	47.67
Alipurduar (M)	72999	2.15	37303	51.10	35696	48.90
District Total	3401173	100.00	1751145	51.49	1650028	48.51

Source: Census of India, 2001

persons per sq. km. followed by Falakata (718.43). The other blocks having density higher than the district average include, Alipurduar -II (617.66) and Jalpaiguri (561.12). On the other end of the scale is Nagrakata which has the lowest density of 291.60 persons per sq. km. followed by Kumargram (343.93), Kalchini (354.93), all of which has a density of less than 400 persons per sq. km. All these blocks have lower density of population than the other due to reasons like large forest cover, limited availability of agricultural land, poor infrastructural background etc. Between these two extremes are the other blocks having density of population close to that of the district average. Among the four urban centres, Mal has the highest density of 9069.53 persons per sq. km., while Alipurduar has the

lowest comprising 7448.88 persons per sq. km. The density of population has been classified into five groups (Fig. I.3). The figure shows that Nagrakata block falls in the group below 300 persons per sq. km. while Dhupguri and Falakata blocks fall under the group of 701-900 persons per sq.km. All the urban centres have very high density of population and falls in the group of 901 and above, persons per sq. km.

Table I.2. Density of Population–2001

C.D. Block / M	Area in sq. km.	Population	Density per sq. km.	Percentage of population to district population
Rajganj	614.82	283967	461.87	8.35
Mal	545.90	265392	486.15	7.80
Matiali	204.90	105906	516.87	3.12
Nagrakata	397.48	115907	291.60	3.41
Madarihat-Birpara	376.75	185470	492.29	5.45
Kalchini	711.61	252571	354.93	7.43
Kumargram	517.68	178047	343.93	5.23
Alipurduar-I	378.59	197231	520.96	5.80
Alipurduar-II	318.92	196984	617.66	5.79
Falakata	353.93	254273	718.43	7.48
Dhupguri	565.10	418461	740.51	12.30
Maynaguri	530.60	281700	530.91	8.28
Jalpaiguri	500.65	280927	561.12	8.26
Jalpaiguri (M)	12.50	100348	8027.84	2.95
Siliguri (M.C.Part)	21.80	187772	8613.39	5.52
Mal (M)	2.56	23218	9069.53	0.68
Alipurduar (M)	9.80	72999	7448.88	2.15
District Total	6227.00	3401173	546.20	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001

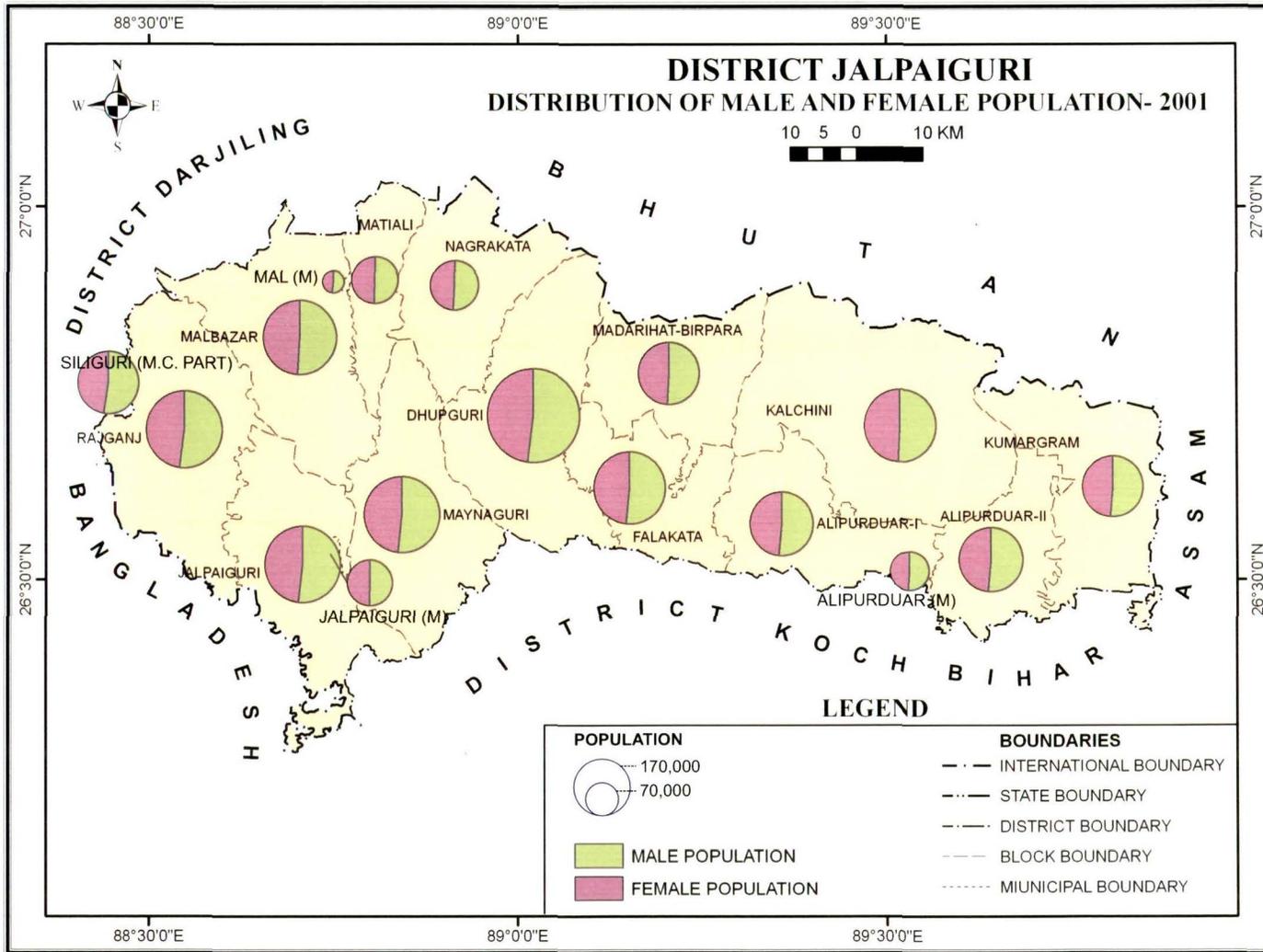


Fig. I.2

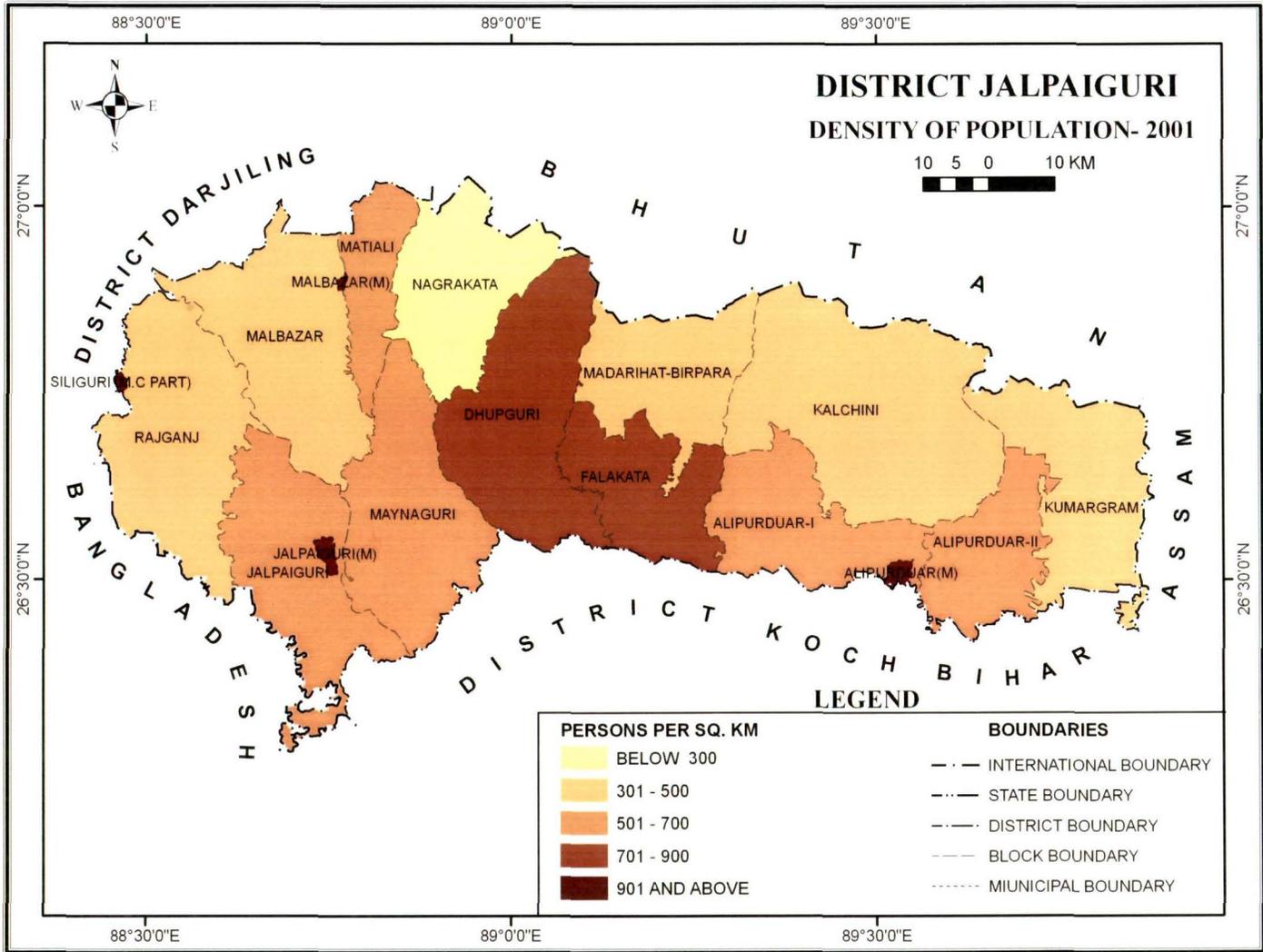


Fig. I.3

I.4.3 Rural and Urban Population

Distribution of population in urban and rural areas is unequal and has differences. The economy of the district being agrarian, majority of the population are dependent on agriculture and allied activities and live in rural areas. Distribution of rural and urban population of the district has been presented in Table I.3 and Fig.I.4. The table shows that as per the 2001 census, the total rural population of Jalpaiguri district is 2,794,291 which is 82.16 per cent of the total population of the district. Whereas, the total urban population is 6,06,882 which is 17.84 per cent of the district's total population (Table I.3). Among the blocks, Alipurduar-I has highest percentage of urban population (23.40 per cent) followed by Kalchini (21.04 per cent). Alipurduar-II block has the lowest percentage of urban population (2.48 per cent). There are 4 statutory towns and 13 census towns in the district. Siliguri Municipal Corporation, partly located in the district, is the major town of the district and is inhabited by 1,87,772 persons.

Table I.3 Distribution of Rural and Urban Population-2001

CD BLOCK/ M	Population				
	Total	Rural	Urban	Percentage of Rural Population	Percentage of Urban population
Rajganj	283967	283967	0	100.00	0.00
Mal	265392	265392	0	100.00	0.00
Matiali	105906	105906	0	100.00	0.00
Nagrakata	115907	115907	0	100.00	0.00
Madarihat-Birpara	185470	185470	0	100.00	0.00
Kalchini	252571	199432	53139	78.96	21.04
Kumargram	178047	167500	10547	94.08	5.92
Alipurduar-I	197231	151078	46153	76.60	23.40
Alipurduar-II	196984	192090	4894	97.52	2.48
Falakata	254273	234894	19379	92.38	7.62
Dhupguri	418461	357134	61327	85.34	14.66
Maynaguri	281700	254594	27106	90.38	9.62
Jalpaiguri	280927	280927	0	100.00	0.00
Jalpaiguri(M)	100348	0	100348	0.00	100.00
Siliguri(M.C.Part)	187772	0	187772	0.00	100.00
Mal(M)	23218	0	23218	0.00	100.00
Alipurduar(M)	72999	0	72999	0.00	100.00
District Total	3401173	2794291	606882	82.16	17.84

Source: Census of India, 2001

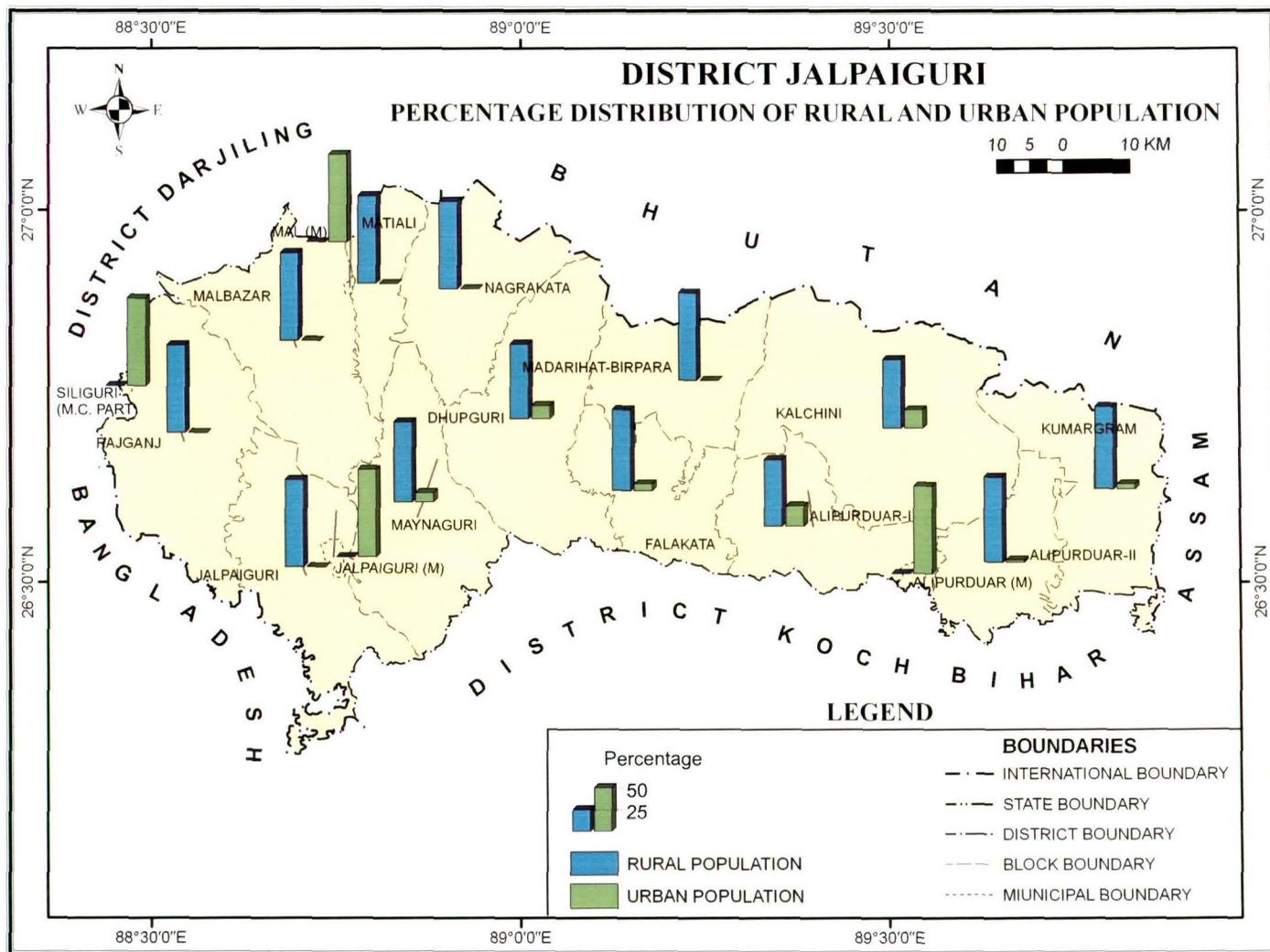


Fig. I.4

I.4.4 Sex Ratio

Sex composition of the human population is one of the basic characteristics, which is extremely vital for any meaningful demographic analysis. Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio is an index of economy prevailing in an area and is useful tool for regional analysis. Sex ratio refers to the number of females per thousand males in the population of an area. The distribution pattern of sex ratio among the blocks and urban centres shows a diverse pattern. Table I.4 reveals that as per 2001 Census, sex ratio of the district is 942 females per thousand males. It is found that only six blocks have sex ratio above district average. These blocks are Mal, Matiali, Nagrakata, Madarihat-Birpara, Kalchini and Kumargram. Among these blocks, Matiali has the highest sex ratio of 981, while the lowest figure is for Dhupguri with sex ratio of 921. Alipurduar-I, Alipurduar-II and Falakata have the sex ratio close to the district average. Among the urban centres

Table I.4 Distribution of Sex Ratio- 2001

C.D. Block / M	Total population			Sex Ratio
	Total	Male	Female	
Rajganj	283967	147467	136500	926
Mal	265392	135344	130048	961
Matiali	105906	53472	52434	981
Nagrakata	115907	58790	57117	972
Madarihat-Birpara	185470	94278	91192	967
Kalchini	252571	128622	123949	964
Kumargram	178047	91458	86589	947
Alipurduar-I	197231	101569	95662	942
Alipurduar-II	196984	101538	95446	940
Falakata	254273	131114	123159	939
Dhupguri	418461	217785	200676	921
Maynaguri	281700	145603	136097	935
Jalpaiguri	280927	145272	135655	934
Jalpaiguri (M)	100348	50629	49719	982
Siliguri (M.C. Part)	187772	98750	89022	901
Mal (M)	23218	12151	11067	911
Alipurduar (M)	72999	37303	35696	957
District Total	3401173	1751145	1650028	942

Source: Census of India, 2001

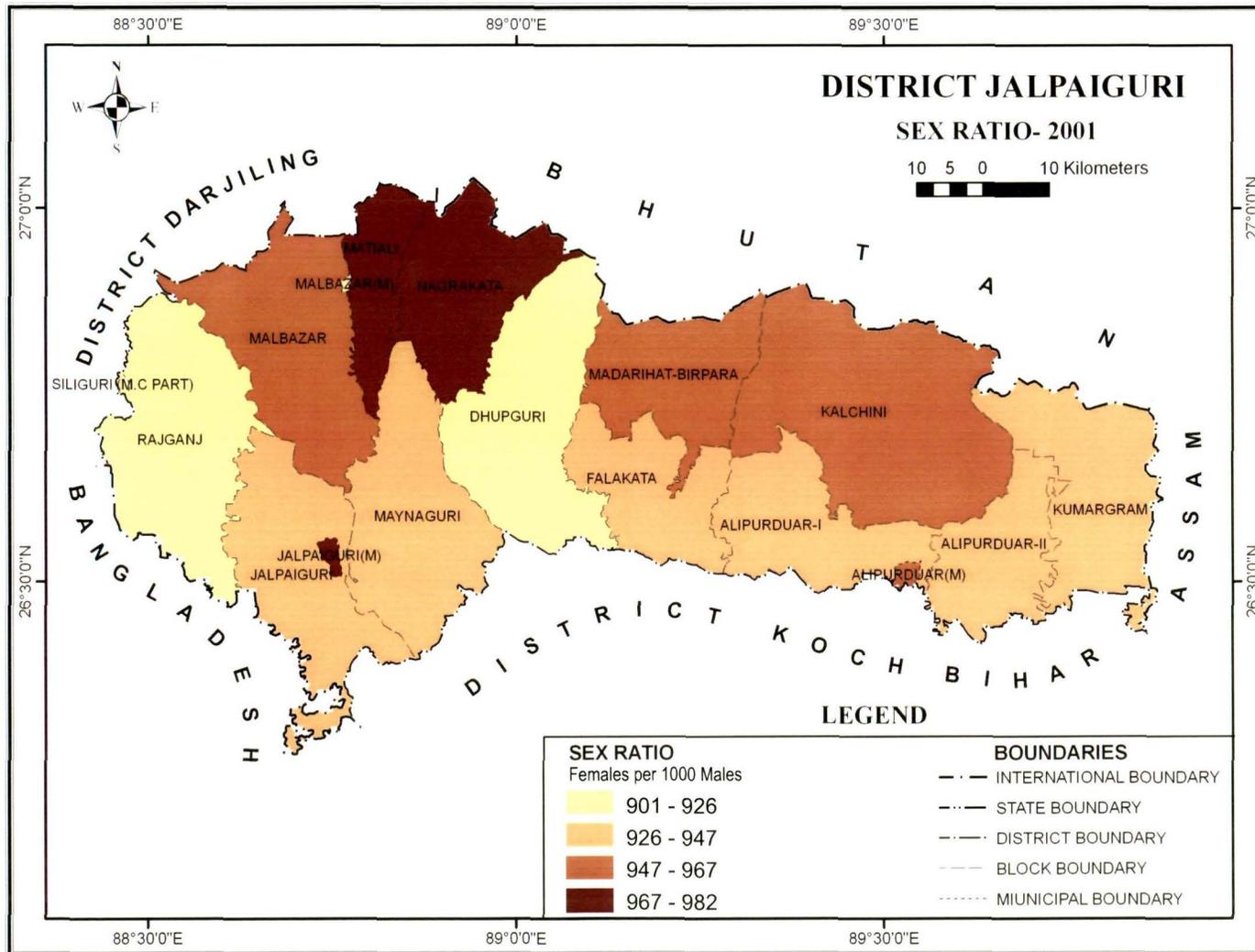


Fig. I.5

Jalpaiguri figures the highest sex ratio (982) and the lowest (901) is for Siliguri Municipal Corporation part. Fig.I.5 shows the distribution of sex ratio in Jalpaiguri district.

I.4.5 Scheduled Caste Population

Table I.5, Figs. I.6 and I.7 show the distribution of Scheduled Caste Population in the district of Jalpaiguri according to 2001 Census. The table and figures reveal that there are 12,48,577 number of Scheduled Caste people which constitute 36.71 per cent of the total population of the district. Among the blocks, Maynaguri with 70.83 per cent of Scheduled Caste population tops the list. This is followed by Jalpaiguri (60.65 per cent). It is found that nearly 50 per cent of the total population of Rajganj belongs to Scheduled Caste population. Other blocks having large concentration of Scheduled Castes population include Alipurduar-I (46.88 per cent), Dhupguri (41.83 per cent), Alipurduar-II (40.53 per cent), Falakata (39.94 per cent), Kumargram (35.80 per cent) and Mal (27.25 per cent). Kalchini has the lowest 10.46 per cent of Scheduled Caste population closely followed by Nagrakata (11.89 per cent), Madarihat-Birpara (14.02 per cent) and Matiali (15.07 per cent). Among the urban centres, Jalpaiguri has the highest 20.12 per cent Scheduled Caste population while Mal with only 12.30 per cent Scheduled Caste population figures the lowest. Considering the percentage of Scheduled Caste population to total Scheduled Caste population of the district, Maynaguri among the blocks has highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population (15.98) closely followed by Dhupguri (14.02 per cent), while Nagrakata block has the lowest percentage (1.10 per cent) of Scheduled Caste population closely followed by Matiali (1.28 per cent). Urban centres have negligible percentage of Scheduled Caste population.

I.4.6 Scheduled Tribe Population

According to 2001 Census, there are 6,41,688 people belonging to Scheduled Tribe population constituting 18.87 per cent of the total population of the district. The distribution pattern of the tribal communities shows that their spatial distribution is characterised by a striking tendency of clustering and concentrating in pockets, which have suffered from isolation and are situated in areas where environmental setting is, by and large, not suitable for settled agriculture. Thus, most of the tribal communities live in

forested tracks and other comparatively remote areas of the district. There are wide variations in the distribution of tribal population. Table I.6, Figs. 1.8 and 1.9 show the distribution of tribal population in the district. Thus, among the blocks, while percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is only 1.26 per cent in Maynaguri, it is in Nagrakata and Matiali where the Scheduled Tribe population comprises of almost 50 per cent of their total population. Other blocks where Scheduled Tribe population constitute almost one-third of the total population are, Kalchini (39.32 per cent), Mal (34.39 per cent), Madarihat-Birpara (33.03 per cent), and Kumargram (30.37 per cent). Besides Mainaguri, other blocks comprising very low percentage of Scheduled Tribe population are Rajganj (4.48 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (5.81 per cent). Percentage of tribal population is very negligible in all the urban centre except Mal. Mal has 5.81 per cent of tribal population. It is negligibly small in Alipurduar (M) followed by Jalpaiguri (M) and Siliguri Municipal Corporation comprising 0.72 per cent, 0.97 per cent and 1.09 per cent respectively. When

Table I.5 Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population - 2001

C.D.Block / M	Total Population	SC Population	Percentage of SC Population to Total Population	Percentage of SC Population to Total SC Population
Rajganj	283967	137839	48.54	11.04
Mal	265392	72323	27.25	5.79
Matiali	105906	15965	15.07	1.28
Nagrakata	115907	13777	11.89	1.10
Madarihat-Birpara	185470	25996	14.02	2.08
Kalchini	252571	26429	10.46	2.12
Kumargram	178047	63740	35.80	5.11
Alipurduar-I	197231	92463	46.88	7.41
Alipurduar-II	196984	79839	40.53	6.39
Falakata	254273	101564	39.94	8.13
Dhupguri	418461	175043	41.83	14.02
Maynaguri	281700	199529	70.83	15.98
Jalpaiguri	280927	170394	60.65	13.65
Jalpaiguri (M)	100348	20190	20.12	1.62
Siliguri (M.C. Part)	187772	37305	19.87	2.99
Mal (M)	23218	2855	12.30	0.23
Alipurduar (M)	72999	13326	18.26	1.07
District Total	3401173	1248577	36.71	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001

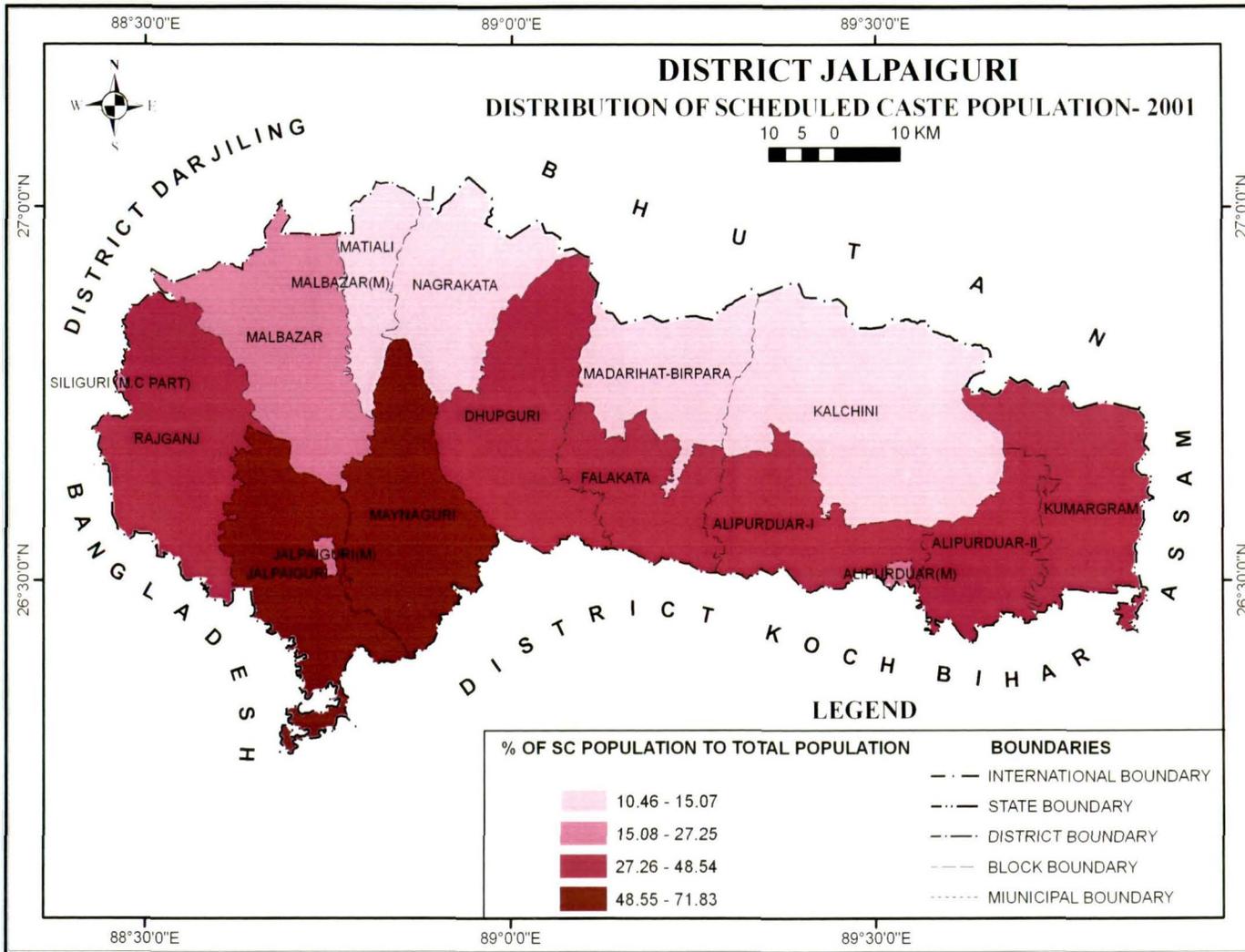


Fig. I.6

District Jalpaiguri
Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population - 2001

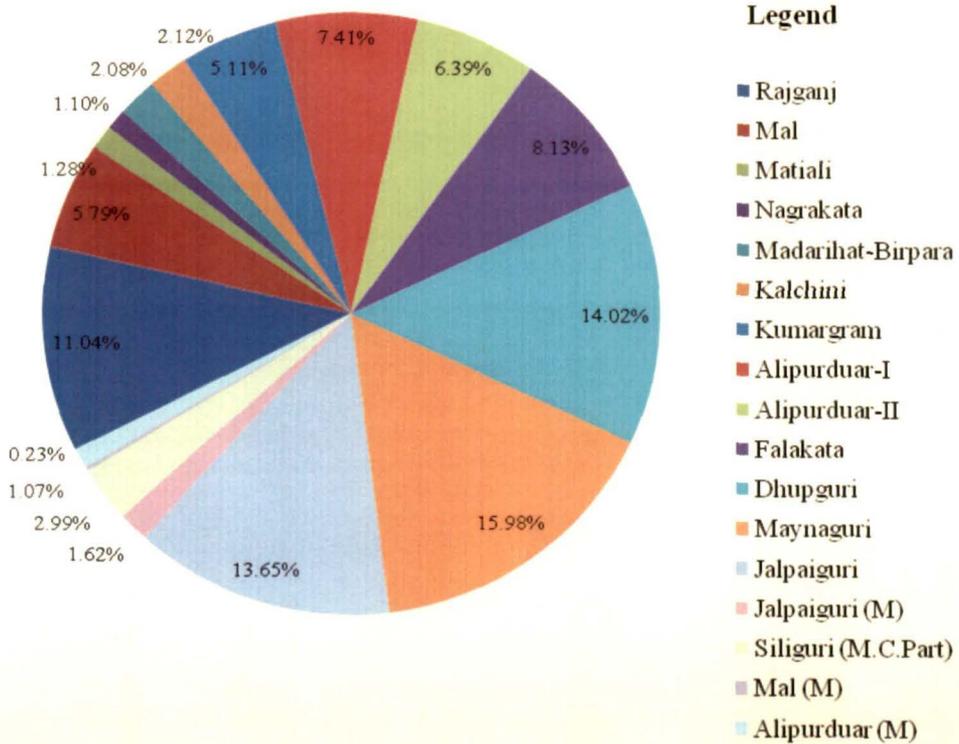


Fig. I.7

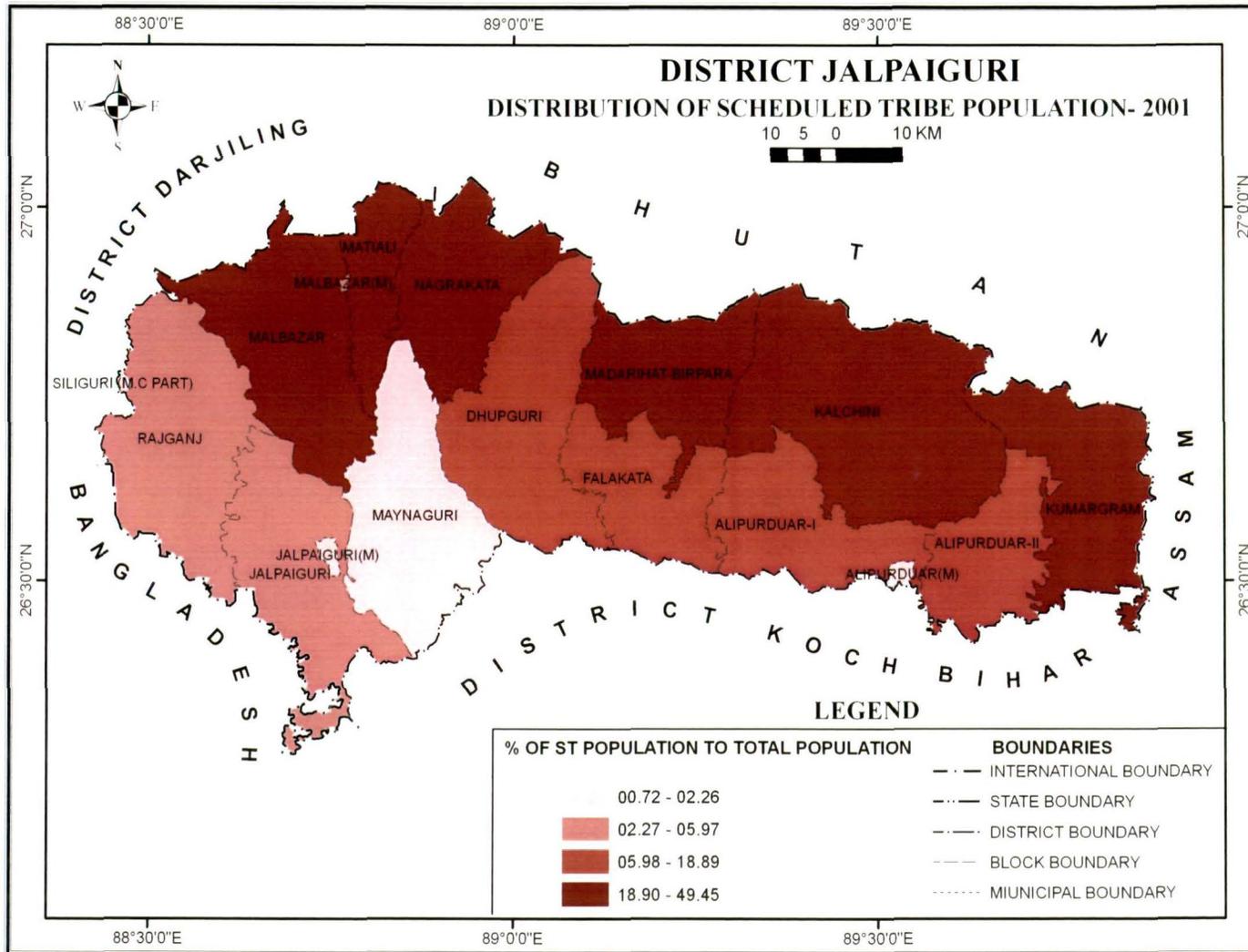


Fig. I.8

percentage of Scheduled Tribe population to total Scheduled Tribe population of the district is considered the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population is found in Kalchini block (15.48 per cent) followed by Mal (14.22 per cent). Dhupguri is another block in this category constituting 12.32 per cent tribal population. However, the lowest figure is for Maynaguri block comprising a negligible 0.55 per cent of tribal population. Tribal population in the urban centres is found to be very negligible.

Table I.6 Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population – 2001

C.D. Block / M	Total Population	ST Population	Percentage of ST Population to Total Population	Percentage of ST Population to Total Population
Rajganj	283967	12723	4.48	1.98
Mal	265392	91262	34.39	14.22
Matiali	105906	51011	48.17	7.95
Nagrakata	115907	57325	49.46	8.93
Madarihata-Birpara	185470	61252	33.03	9.55
Kalchini	252571	99303	39.32	15.48
Kumargram	178047	54079	30.37	8.43
Alipurduar-I	197231	32435	16.45	5.05
Alipurduar-II	196984	36892	18.73	5.75
Falakata	254273	41121	16.17	6.41
Dhupguri	418461	79068	18.89	12.32
Maynaguri	281700	3545	1.26	0.55
Jalpaiguri	280927	16774	5.97	2.61
Jalpaiguri (M)	100348	975	0.97	0.15
Siliguri (M.C. Part)	187772	2044	1.09	0.32
Mal (M)	23218	1350	5.81	0.21
Alipurduar (M)	72999	529	0.72	0.08
District	3401173	641688	18.87	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001

I.4.7 Literacy of Population

Literacy is essential for eradicating poverty and mental isolation, for cultivating peaceful and friendly international relations and for permitting the free play of

District Jalpaiguri
Percentage Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population - 2001

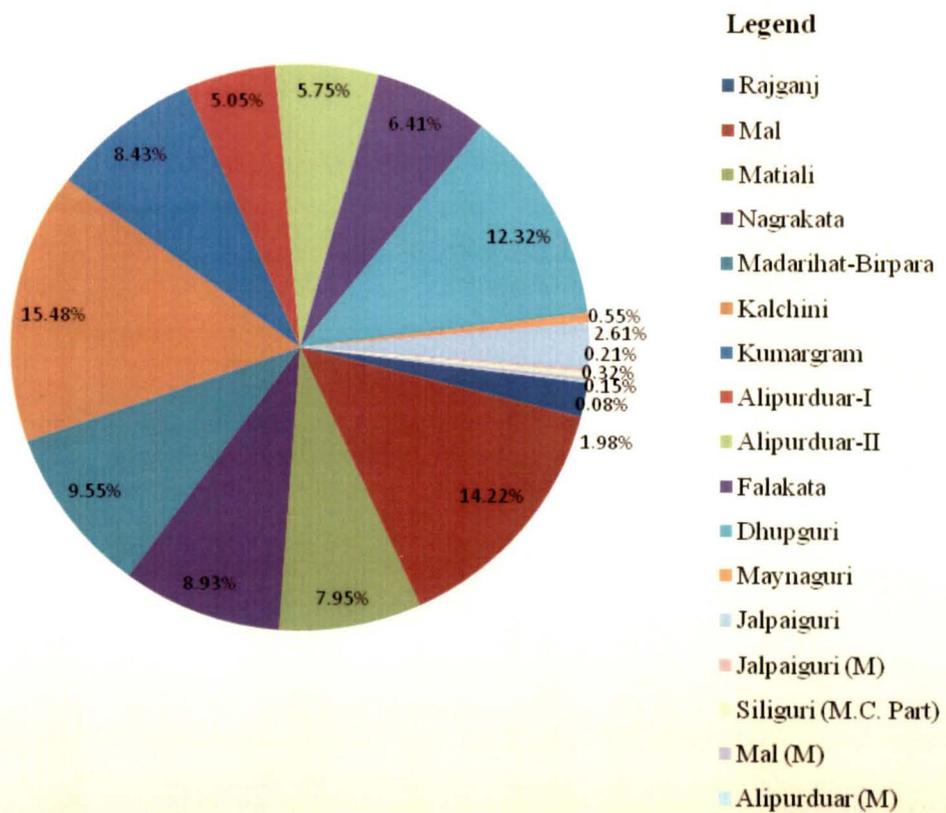


Fig. I.9

demographic processes (Chandna and Sidhu, 1980). Table I.7, Figs. I.10 and I.11 show the percentage distribution of literacy in Jalpaiguri district. It is found that the average literacy rate of the district in 2001 was 62.90 per cent. It is also found that males are more literate (72.80 per cent) than the females (52.20 per cent). Among the blocks, Alipurduar-I has the highest rate of literacy (67.80 per cent) closely followed by Maynaguri (66.20 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (65.30 per cent). The other blocks with literacy rate above the district include Alipurduar-II (64.90 per cent) and Falakata (63.30 per cent). Among the blocks Nagrakata has the lowest literacy rate (48.50 per cent) followed by Mal (53.50 per cent). Urban centres have shown a fairly high literacy rate. Among the urban centres, Jalpaiguri has the highest literacy rate (87.10 per cent). In almost all the blocks, males are found to be more literate than the females. Among the blocks, male literacy varies from 76.90 per cent in Alipurduar-I to 60.20 per cent in Nagrakata. Nagrakata has also the lowest female literacy (36.40 per cent) while the highest figure is for Alipurduar-II (55.60 per cent). The block with female literacy above the district are Maynaguri (54.90 per cent), Alipurduar-I

Table I.7 Literacy– 2001

C.D.Block/M	Male	Female	Total
Rajganj	70.50	46.50	59.10
Mal	64.80	41.80	53.50
Matiali	67.10	41.60	54.40
Nagrakata	60.20	36.40	48.50
Madarihat-Birpara	64.90	43.10	54.20
Kalchini	65.20	43.70	54.70
Kumargram	69.70	49.60	60.00
Alipurduar-I	76.90	54.90	67.80
Alipurduar-II	73.70	55.60	64.90
Falakata	72.90	53.00	63.30
Dhupguri	73.50	49.60	62.10
Maynaguri	76.70	54.90	66.20
Jalpaiguri	75.80	54.00	65.30
Jalpaiguri (M)	91.00	83.10	87.10
Siliguri (M.C. Part)	81.90	69.10	75.90
Mal (M)	86.00	76.20	82.40
Alipurduar (M)	90.60	81.70	86.20
Total	72.80	52.20	62.90

Source: Census of India, 2001

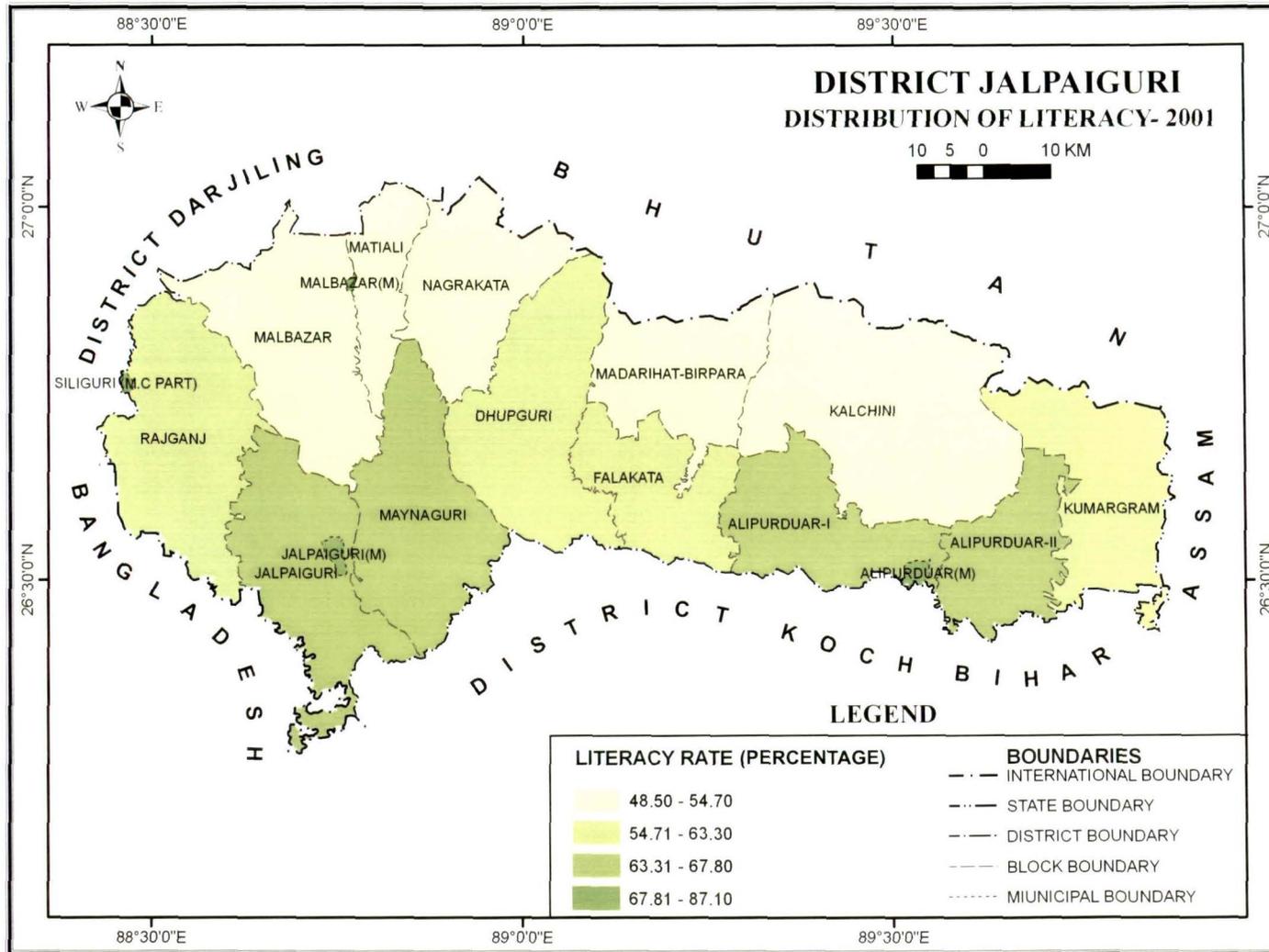


Fig. I.10

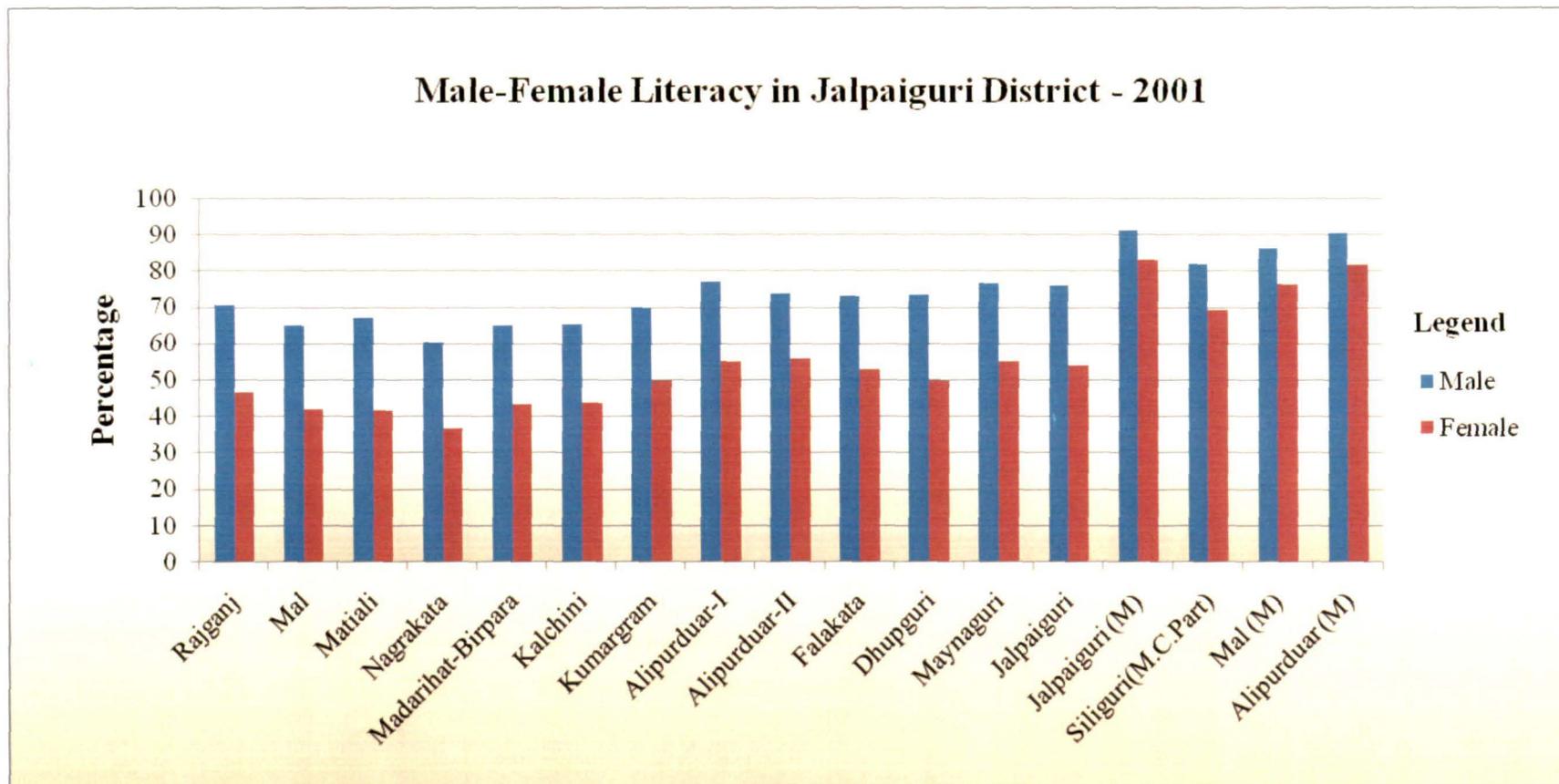


Fig. I.11

(64.90 per cent), Jalpaiguri (54.00 per cent) and Falakata (53.00 per cent).

I.4.8 Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors. The nature and variety of physical resource base, of course, lays down the basic foundation in the form of good land for agriculture, indented coast for fishing, thick vegetation cover for forestry, rich geological strata for mining etc. (Chandana, 2006). The study of economic composition of any area remains incomplete without reference to the occupational structure. However, occupational structure depends upon the degree of economic development and sophistication of any country (Ghosh, 1985).

Table I.8 Occupational Structure of the Working Population – 2001

Sectors	Main Workers	Percentage	Marginal Workers	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Cultivators	209830	20.46	60114	21.65	269944	20.71
Agricultural labourers	134360	13.10	95803	34.50	230163	17.66
Household industrial workers	18864	1.84	7975	2.87	26839	2.06
Other workers	662379	64.60	113811	40.98	776190	59.56
Total workers	1025433	100.00	277703	100.00	1303136	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2001

As per 2001 Census, the total population of the district is 34,01,173, out of which number of workers are 13,03,136 (38.32 per cent) and the remaining 20,98,037 (61.68 per cent) are non-workers. Table I.8 and Fig. I.14 reveal that working force in Jalpaiguri district in 2001 was overwhelmingly dominated by other category workers (59.56 per cent) followed by cultivators and agricultural labourers comprising 20.71 and 17.66 per cent of the working force respectively. Household industrial category shares only 2.06 per cent workers. Both in the main and marginal category, other workers constitute the largest working force of 64.60 per cent and 40.98 per cent respectively (Figs. I.13 and I.14). In the main category, cultivator comprises the second largest share (20.46 per cent) followed by agricultural labourers (34.50 per cent) and household industrial workers (2.87 per cent),

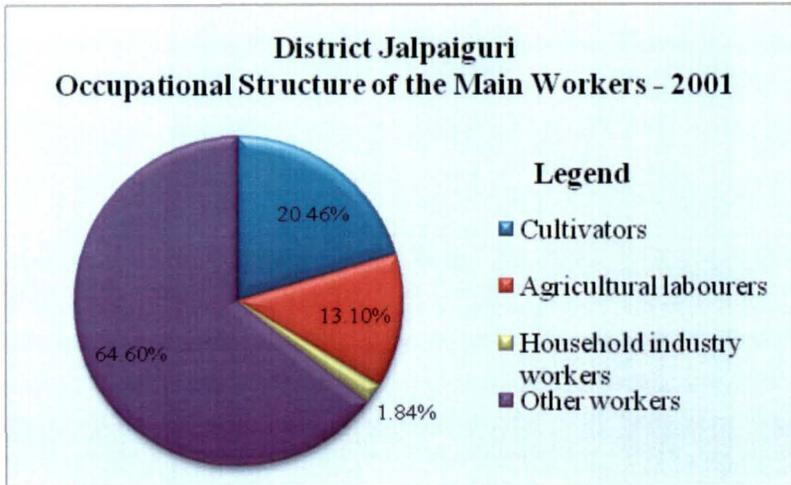


Fig. I.12

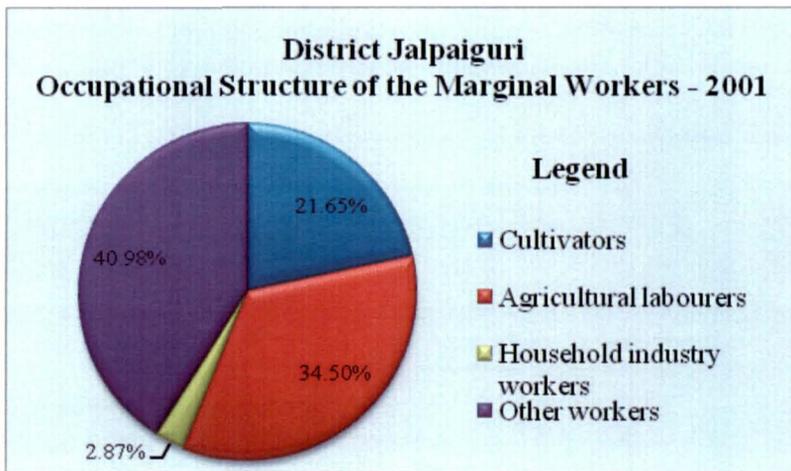


Fig. I.13

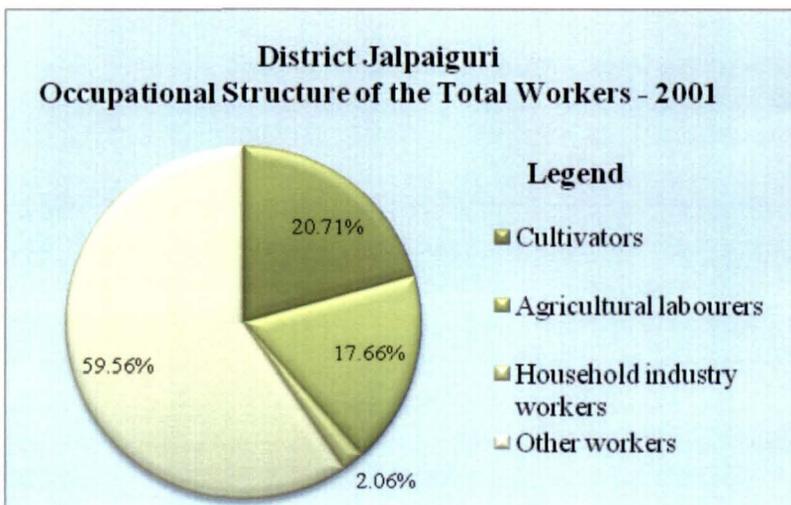


Fig. I.14

while in the marginal category, agricultural labourers are the second largest working population (34.50 per cent) followed by cultivators (21.65 per cent) and household industrial workers (2.87 per cent).

I.5 Land Utilisation

The utilisation of land depends mainly upon physical factors like topography, soil and climate as well as upon human factors such as the density of population, duration of occupation of the area, land tenure and technical level of the people. There are spatial and temporal differences in land utilisation due to the continued interplay of physical and human factors (Khullar, 2006). Table I.9 and Fig. I.15 reveals that of the total reported area of 622.7 thousand hectares, the highest 53.74 per cent is under the net sown area. Next highest area is of forest sharing 28.75 per cent area followed by current fallow (2.38 per cent). Nearly 1 per cent area is under miscellaneous tree groves, which are not included in the net sown area. Barren and unculturable land comprises only 0.54 per cent area. Culturable waste land and fallow land other than current fallow shares a negligible 0.01 per cent each.

Table I.9 Classification of Land Utilisation: 2007-08

Sl. No	Land utilisation	Area (thousand hectares)	Percentage
1	Forest Area	179.00	28.75
2	Area under Non-agricultural use	84.65	13.59
3	Barren and unculturable land	3.36	0.54
4	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	0.00	0.00
5	Land under misc. tree groves not included in Net area sown	6.11	0.98
6	Culturable waste land	0.06	0.01
7	Fallow land other than current fallow	0.06	0.01
8	Current fallow	14.81	2.38
9	Net Area Sown	334.65	53.74
	Total Reporting Area	622.7	100.00

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Jalpaiguri - 2008

I.6 Cropping Pattern

The total cropped area of the district is 4,43,500 hectares. Rice is the principal crop of the district and is cultivated over an area of 2,36,100 hectares, accounting 53.24 per cent of the cropped area of the district. This is followed by miscellaneous crops including tea, which is cultivated on 1,17,100 hectares area (26.40 per cent). Other major crops of the district are fibres, wheat, oil seeds, maize and pulses which are cultivated on 41,400 hectares (9.33 per cent), 16,800 hectares (3.79 per cent) hectares, 15900 hectares (3.59 per cent), 11,700 hectares (2.64 per cent) and 4100 hectares (0.92 per cent) of area respectively (Table I.10 and Fig. I.16).

Table I.10 Crop Pattern: 2007-08

SL.	Crops	Area (hectares)	Percentage
1	Rice	236100	53.24
2	Wheat	16800	3.79
3	Maize	11700	2.64
4	Other Cereals	400	0.09
5	Pulses	4100	0.92
6	Oil seeds	15900	3.59
7	Fibres	41400	9.33
8	Misc. crops including Tea	117100	26.40
Total Cropped Area		443500	100.00

Sources: 1) Directorate of Agriculture, Govt. of W. B.

2) Bureau of Applied Economics and Statistics, Govt. of West Bengal

I.7 Economy of the District

According to the government, Jalpaiguri is a non-industrial district, though tea industry is the backbone of Jalpaiguri's economy since its advent. The economy of the district is essentially agriculture-based. Moreover, the staple resources of the tea industries are tea leaves, which are also cultivated.

The northern strip of the region is a hilly tract, which is congenial for tea cultivation. Jalpaiguri is the second largest producer of tea in West Bengal. It is the

District Jalpaiguri Classification of Land Utilisation 2007-08

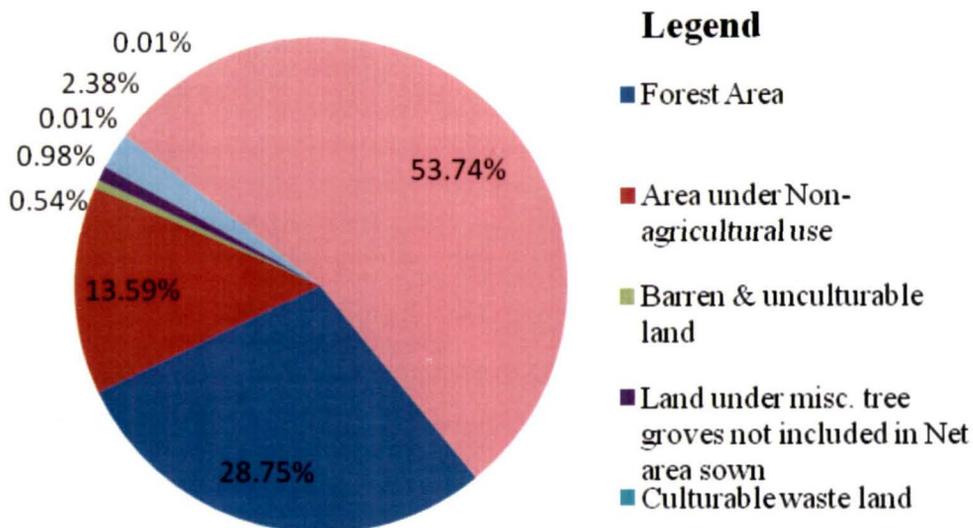


Fig. I.15

District Jalpaiguri Distribution of Cropped Area 2007-08

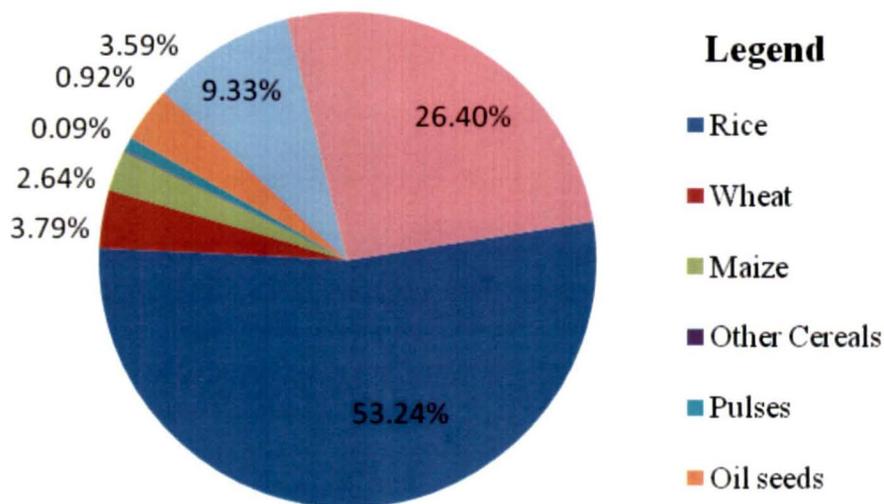


Fig. I.16

regional topography, which supports the economy greatly. The brand 'jalpaiguri tea' is extremely popular worldwide. The ample production of tea in the region laid the foundation of the tea industry here. The constituting parts of tea industry like tea processing, tea packaging etc. involves large-scale employment, thereby supporting the local economy of the district.

The tea industry lends a dual support to the economy of Jalpaiguri. The industries fetch a large amount of labours locally at a low rate and the superior quality of tea are exported to the neighboring states and even abroad.

Again in the present era of industrialisation, some policies have been undertaken by the government to ensure the economic prosperity of Jalpaiguri district. An oil refinery at Banarhat is the principal project adopted by the government. In the adjacent areas of Jalpaiguri, medicine factory, cold storage for fruits and different other factories of electronic goods etc. have grown up, which augment the economic growth. Besides, projects have also been taken up, for the proper utilisation and suitable marketing of tea. A tea auction company has come up in the district. However, the policies and plans that are being adopted are instrumental to the economic development of Jalpaiguri district.

The physical homogeneity of the central and the southern part of the district is formed of alluvium and the silt carried by the rivers like Tista, Mahananda, Torsa, etc. All these are originated from the northern glacier – hence perennial; they provide continuous water to the region for the growth of agriculture. The conducive landscape with the continuous supply of water is favourable for the cultivation of rice. Rice is the principal crop of the district, though the major part of its production is meant to serve the domestic requirement. Wheat also shares a position in serving the local economy of district.

Moreover, horticulture has also been promoted thereby serving the district's economy to a large extent. Jute, tobacco and mustard are the principal products here, much of which is exported. The orchard cultivation of Jalpaiguri is also famous. The superior quality of orchard fruits mainly pineapple and banana draws a large quantity of export income.

I.8 Tourism

Jalpaiguri, the beautiful landscape has more than often evoked a sense of both eerie and romanticism since the early British rule. Veined by mighty rivers like the Tista, Torsa,

Jaldhaka, Daina, Sankosh etc. this piece of land has rightly been called as the land of 'Tea, Timber and Tourism'. A major stretch of area is bordered in the north by Bhutan and hence the name – 'Dooars' or 'Duars' which means – door of Bhutan.

Rarely one can find a place like Duars of Jalpaiguri that is so potentially rich in tourism. But a major part of it still remains to be exploited. Turbulent rivers battling out of the steep gorges, the vast stretches of forest cover, the undulating span of tea estates and the panoramic grandeur of the Himalayas are only a few jewels that made the British ground their roots deep into the heart of this land. Just a drive and a hike around will make one's eyes wide open. If a tourist is a nature lover or an admirer of wild life, there cannot be a better place than this for him. He can run wild in the various sanctuaries, national parks and tiger reserves located in the district. Garumara National Park, Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary etc. are only a few. One can leisure out his time by the sides of the turbulent rivers or simply roll through the tea gardens. The more adventurers may prefer to trek to Rupang Valley and Buxa-Duar in Buxa Tiger Reserve. Apart from these, there are very old temples like the Jalpeshwar and Jatileshwar. Persons interested to smell history can take a look at the prisoners' cell at the Buxa Fort area where freedom fighters were imprisoned during the pre-independence era. Places like Jainti, Murti, Santale Kholra, Mongpong will get many more tourists imagining to run wild. Moreover, this place gives any one the opportunity to access the Darjiling and Sikkim Himalayas whose potentiality in this regard need not to be mentioned.

I.9 Conclusion

For proper utilisation of resources, it is necessary to explore the possibilities for the same and also examine infrastructural need on which any developmental programme can be initiated. The political and administrative factors have their own say and decision. What is desirable is that resource utilisation should, on one side, keep pace with the technical skill, cultural milieu and consequent demand of the society and also maintain an ecological balance on the other. Coming specifically to the resource of the region, it should be made clear at the outset that in order to arrive at a rational solution of the current problems of development, each and every resource should be viewed in relevant perspective because these considerably differ with respect to potential, prospect of utilisation and development strategy. Among all the resources of the region, tourism can no doubt effectively bring

about large scale economic change. This appears true firstly because of the popularity and large number of tourists coming into the region and secondly due to the region being endowed with a large geographical variety that present an unlimited scope for the development of tourism. The entire region is endowed with scenic variety with areas predominating with forests, lush green tea gardens, picturesque valley and hills etc. abounds in the areas of tourist interest and the region is of course, a tourist paradise. In this context, it will equally be imperative to plan development on the basis of tourist preferences instead of tourist popularity measured in terms of the number of tourists visiting any place. Finally, it would be inappropriate to analyse the whole situation with regard to the most basic of all, i.e. the human resource. The human resource is basic to the very idea of resource use. For any developmental planning every aspects of human resources need to be analysed properly and policy measures be formulated accordingly. It is thus necessary that the intellectuals, politicians, administrators, planners and academicians should think in the same way and develop a clear perception of the real problems so that they are able to strike on right issues. All the future utilisation of resource should therefore, be based on the exploratory studies for a balance as well as the most efficient utilisation of resources in the study area.

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APPENDIX – II
SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

(Proforma on Household Industrial Unit Survey)

I. General Description:

1. Name of the unit _____
2. Name of _____
3. Address: _____
4. Village/ town _____
Name of Block _____
5. Manufacturing Main Industry _____
6. Year of Establishment _____
7. Type of organisation: household/ Cooperative /Registered/un-registered
/other _____
8. Ethnic Background _____
9. Principle Occupation _____
10. No. of subsidiary Workers _____
11. Same family / other paid worker _____
Average cost of production per article in Rs. _____
12. Repairing cost _____
13. Transport cost _____ Tax _____
14. Background of the particular industry : _____
 - a. How prominent was this industry in the past? _____
 - b. Do you think the industry have good market, why? _____
 - c. What is the present as compared with the earlier state? _____
15. Is it a seasonal occupation? Why? _____
16. Any folklore dominating the industry _____

II. Employment Structure

1. Nature of employment perennial / seasonal. Ref. Year _____
 - a. If Perennial (i) Average no. of shifts per day _____
(ii) Average no. of worker employed per month _____

- b. If Seasonal: (i) Normal season _____
(ii) Actual season month of operation _____
(iii) Avg. no. of Worker per month _____
2. Nature of work time: Full time/Part time _____
3. Seasonal work load: Normal Season/ Peak Season _____
4. Average no. of worker employed per month _____
5. Actual month of operation _____
6. Age structure of the worker in average _____

Table 1. Age structure of the worker in average:							
Age group	No. of Worker	No. of Full-time Worker	Sex		No. of Part-time worker	Sex	
			M	F		M	F
Below 15							
15.1 - 30							
30.1 - 45							
45.1 - 60							
Above 60							

7. Type of labour used:

Table 2. Type of labour used							
Worker	No. of Worker		Distance of worker from site	Previous occupation of worker			Payment Cash / kind
	2001	2008		Pry.	Sec.	Tertiary	
a) Skilled							
b) Partly Skilled							
c) Unskilled							
d) Other							

III. Raw materials

Table 3. Raw materials				
Nature of raw materials	Source: place & distance	unit & quantity	How to acquire mode of transport	Cost of transport per unit
a) Semi processed				
b) Processed				
c) Any other				

IV. Fuel Consumed Ref. Year

Table 4. Fuel Consumed in Reference Year							
Item	Total quantity consumption	Peak demand (Rs.)	Value	Source of supply place & distance (km)	Mode of transport	Cost of transport	Total
Coal							
Firewood							
Lubricant							
Water							
Other							

V. Nature of Total Product Manufactured

- a. Value of Product _____
- b. Nature of sale _____
- c. Output and Commodity Flow _____
- d. Annual Capacity:- _____
 - (i) Disposal _____
 - (ii) Total sales Quantity _____
 - (iii) Total sale value _____
 - (iv) lace name and Quantity. _____
 - (v) Dist in Km. _____
 - (vi) Mode of Transport _____

- (vii) Total Cost of Transport/Week _____
- (viii) Other disposal _____
- (ix) Self-consumption _____
- (x) Waste _____
- (xi) Other _____

VI. Assessment of assets

Table 5. Assessment of Fixed Capital asset	
Fix Capital	Quantity value Rent if hired
(a) Land	
(b) Building	
(c) Plant & Machine	
(d) Other fix Capital	
(e) Repairing	

Table 6. Assessment of Working Capital assets	
Working Capital	Quantity value Rent if hired
(a) Material, stores fuel etc in stock	
(b) Stock of product & by-product	
(c) Cash in Hand & in Bank (net amount receivable)	
(d) Loan in advances	
(e) Out standing Credit	

- VII. (a) Source of finance** _____
- (i) Self-finance in Rs. _____
 - (ii) Partner _____
 - (iii) Mahajan _____
 - (iv) Customer advance _____
 - (v) Bank loan _____
 - (vi) Middleman _____
 - (vii) Other agencies _____

- (b) Location: _____
- (c) Purpose amount: _____
- (d) Duration: _____
- (e) Proportion: _____
- (f) Rate of interest (Fix /actual): _____
- (g) Terms & conditions: _____
- (h) Any security: _____

VIII. Factor which influence

- (a) Less supply of raw material _____
- (b) Less capital _____
- (c) Other _____
- (d) Do you have extra capacity? _____
- (e) If so, how much extra you are capable to produce: _____

Table 7. Factor which influence			
Factors	Present location	Other activity	Reasons
Ancestral influence			
Historical inertia			
Supply of raw material			
Demand of produce			
Proximity of market			
Labour supply skilled			
Labour supply unskilled			
Heap fuel/power/water			
Cheap labour			
Favorable climate			
Availability of capital			
Market mechanism			
Transport facilities			
Govt. initiation			
Other			

- (a) Have you produce beyond your capacity? If so how much: _____
- (b) If you are given capital, subsidy or other facilities how will you organise your industry: _____
- (c) Whether any technological improvement known to you for this type of unit?
- i. If yes, why are you not adopting that? _____
 - ii. If not, are you interested to avail training and other facilities in this lines? _____
- (d) What are the three most important problems you face: _____
- (e) Can you give some suggestion that how these household industries can be improved _____
- (f) In case you feel that your enterprise is not doing good business, do you think that some co-operative effort can improve the situation ? Yes/No
- (g) If yes, how what type of member you would like?
Same community/educated/ financially sound/ others _____
- (h) Any other remarks: _____

APPENDIX –III

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

(Proforma on Household Demographic Survey)

I. Family Type: Single person/Nuclear/Joint/Extended _____

II. Details of Family members:

Table 1. Details of Family members:										
Sl.No	Family Members	Age	Sex	Relation with the Headof family	Education of Dependent	Marital Status	Occupation Main / Subsidiary	Place of Work	Income (Rs.)	per month
1			M/F							
2			M/F							
3			M/F							
4			M/F							
5			M/F							

III Income Pattern: Land Holding

Table 2. Income Pattern: Land Holding						
Sl. No	Type	Area Owned in acre	Single Crop in	Double Crop in	Area irrigated (acre)	Non- irrigated Area (acre)
1						
2						
3						
4						

IV. Cost of Cultivation

Table 3. Cost of Cultivation						
Sl. No	Seed	Fertilizer	Taxes	Power Use	Family labour	Hired labour
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

V. Agricultural Practice

Table 4. Agricultural Practice:		
Name of the Crop (s)		
Season		
Area		
Self utilisation		
Exchange		
Sale	Physical	
Amount	Value	
Amount value		(In Rs.)
Traditional/ H.Y. V		(In Qnty.)
Total Production		

VI. Live Stock

Table 5. Live Stock					
Sl. No	Type of Domestic animal	Number owned	Milking animal	Total Cost	Self use
1					
2					
3					

VII. Forest Collection

Table 6. Forest Collection:	
Questionnaires	Details
Item	
Season	
Self utilisation	
Sale	
To whom sold	
Amount value	

VIII. Other Casual work

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Horticulture | (b) Road building |
| (c) Agriculture labour | (d) Factory worker |
| (e) Business | (f) Service |
| (f) Any other | |
| (g) Monthly Income: (Amount Value): | _____ |

IX. Expenditure Table

Table 7. Expenditure Table		
Expenditure Pattern	Monthly value (Rs.)	Yearly value (Rs.)
Food		
Cloth		
Dwelling		
Fuel & light		
Medicine		
Entertainment		
Drink		
Festival		
Travelling		
Rent		
Loan		
Purchase of News Paper		
Other purchase		

X. Details about saving

- (a) Amount (b) Purpose.....
- (c) Where saved: Post office, Bank, L.I.C any other
- (d) Indebtedness: i. Source... ii. Amount... iii. Cause.....

XI. Housing Condition

- a) When Constructed: _____
- b) House type: kucha / pacca _____
- c) Wall _____
- d) No. of room: _____
- e) Shed for animal: Y/N _____
- f) Water supply: _____
- g) Sanitation: _____
- h) Electricity available/ not available: _____
- i) Street light: Y/N _____
- j) School facilities: _____
- k) Medical facilities: _____

XII. Marketing/ Shopping:

- a) Place of marketing _____
- b) Distance in km _____
- c) Mode of travel _____
- d) Cost of travel _____
- e) Major item purchase _____
- f) Freq. of visit _____