

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF WOMEN IN TEA
GARDENS: A CASE STUDY OF TERAJ OF DARJEELING
AND JALPAIGURI DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL**

A Thesis submitted to the University of North Bengal

**For the award of Doctor of Philosophy
In
Geography and Applied Geography**

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December, 2019**

DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF WOMEN IN TEA GARDENS: A CASE STUDY OF TERAI OF DARJEELING AND JALPAIGURI DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL** has been prepared by me under the guidance of **Dr. Sushma Rohatgi** Professor of Department of Geography and Applied Geography, University of North Bengal. No part of this thesis has formed the basis for the award of any degree or fellowship previously.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Nanigopal Kapasia has prepared the thesis entitled **“SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF WOMEN IN TEA GARDENS: A CASE STUDY OF TERAJ OF DARJEELING AND JALPAIGURI DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL”** for the award of Ph. D. Degree in Geography and Applied Geography of University of North Bengal under my guidance. He has carried out the research work at the Department of Geography and Applied Geography, University of North Bengal and the thesis has been prepared based on extensive field study for Primary data and Secondary sources of information.

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Preface

The Tea industry of West Bengal is an important resource which has immense contribution to promote regional, state and national economy. Although the livelihood condition of people specially workers who are engaged for producing tea is not much satisfied. They are mostly tribes known as Tea tribes. They are marginalised, deprived, ignorant, disadvantages and isolated social group from mainstream of society. Moreover women's condition is highly miserable because of their backwardness in literacy, health, standard of living, economy. The study is an attempt to understand the socio-economic condition of women in the tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal. In the study area, most of the people are illiterate, ignorant and deprived from different government facilities related to socio-economic issues. Besides many acute social problems found in the study area such as illiteracy, underemployment, unemployment, child labour, early marriages, superstitions, lack of awareness in different contemporary issues. For assessing the socio-economic condition of women in Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts both primary and secondary data have been used in study where the secondary data has been collected from Census report, Tea statistics, Tea gardens authority, Labour organisation, Government offices and Health centres. Primary data are collected by door to door survey with the help of schedules in selected tea gardens of study area. After that, data has been processed, analysed, synthesized using statistical techniques.

The study divided into nine chapters, chapter-I Introduction, chapter-II gives a brief outline on geographical profile of the tea gardens of study areas, chapter-III highlights the chronological history and growth of tea gardens, chapter-IV gives an idea about livelihood condition of tea garden women in tea gardens, chapter-V encompasses social condition of women in tea gardens, chapter-VI deals economic condition of women in tea gardens, chapter-VII highlights problems of tea garden women, chapter-VIII deals suggestive strategies for development of women in tea gardens, chapter-IX comprises summaries of the research work and draw a conclusion.

Nanigopal Kapasia
Nanigopal Kapasia 23.12.2019

Acknowledgement

First of all, I am extremely grateful to Prof. Sushma Rohatgi, Department of Geography and Applied Geography, University of North Bengal for her proper and systematic guidance.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude and sincere thanks to Prof. Pradip Chouhan, Department of Geography, Gour Banga University, Malda for his valuable suggestions, guidance and constant encouragement for the entire research works.

I am also grateful to Principal and my colleagues of Malda College for giving me inspiration to complete the work.

I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to all tea gardens people, tea gardens authority, Tea gardens labour organisation, ASHA, ANM and other health workers for their kind cooperation and assistance for providing important data and records for works.

I also express my sincere gratitude and thank to my all well-wisher friends, Research Scholars and Students for their tiredness labour, sincerity, co-operation and support to complete research work.

Finally I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my Parents, family members and relatives for their positive thinking, constant encouragement and co-operation to complete the works smoothly.

Nanigopal Kapasia
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ABSTRACT

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF WOMEN IN TEA GARDENS: A CASE STUDY OF TERAJ OF DARJEELING AND JALPAIGURI DISTRICTS OF WEST BENGAL

Introduction: In west Bengal, there are two districts namely Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri are important for producing tea and officially known as ‘**Tea Districts**’ of West Bengal. There are three geographical areas such as Darjeeling hills, Terai, and Dooars where teas are mostly developed. Being a labour intensive industry, around 50.00 per cent women get opportunities to work because their soften hands and nimble fingers are suited for plucking with two leaves and one bud efficiently. The condition of tea garden workers is much worst in term of their social, economical and other related aspect of livelihood. They are deprived of provision of workers’ facilities i.e. (PLA, 1951) accommodation, electricity, day care facilities, Children’s educational facilities, social securities (i.e. Gratuity, Provident fund, Annual bonus, Pension.) and maternity benefits. Due to meagre wages they are economically deplorable and extremely vulnerable in all forms of exploitation. Their awareness regarding socio-culture, economic, political & outer exposure are very narrow to live in present day situation.

Objectives:

- I. To investigate the livelihood condition of the Tea garden Women of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- II. To find out the Social condition of Women in Tea gardens of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- III. To investigate the Economic condition of Women in Tea gardens of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- IV. To find out the Problems of Tea garden Women.
- V. To suggest the strategies for the upliftment of the Socio-economic condition of Tea garden Women of the study area.

Hypotheses:

1. Most of the families are nuclear
2. Most of women are engaged in Tea leaves plucking

3. Women get married even before 18 years
4. The literate women are more aware of family planning
5. Most women are aware of Government Health facilities
6. The Christian tribal women possess better social conditions.
7. Political awareness is more among the literate women

Database and Methodology: The stratified Random Sampling method has been adopted to fulfil the study taking 75 per cent Register tea gardens of the study area. For surveying, tea gardens have been selected purposively and finally 25 households have been selected randomly from each tea garden adopting Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWR) sampling method. To find out the livelihood condition as well as socio-economic condition the composite index related to Housing Quality Living, Standard of Living, Decadal changes in livelihood, their overall socio-economic condition have been executed.

Findings: The literacy scenario of the study area is very miserable, only 68.45 per cent people are literate and the educational attainment is very poor where only 30.58 percent and 6.07 per cent attain at Primary and Higher Secondary level. The occupational diversification is very poor, some of people engaged in constructional works, driving and petty business. The pattern of family expenditure is very low where most of their earning spends for fooding and rice beer drinking. People living in company quarters are mostly unhygienic and weak and not repaired regularly by garden authority. The source of drinking water is Dug-well and Tube-well, Pipe-line and Tap. Even people collect water from a distance of 0.5 km and sources of drinking water also unhygienic. So they are suffering from various water born diseases. Another way, most of women especially Christian women prefer to study their children in private nursery school and Christian missionary school at initial stages for their better education and punctuality. A few Respondents replied that their children benefitted from free studentship and material facilities. Since women are illiterate, so they are unaware in maternity, reproductive health where ASHAs, ANMs and Health workers take vital role to made awareness of women. They are lagging due to poverty and illiteracy although more or less, they aware in family planning and its preventive measures due to aware by health workers. Their visiting intensity in essentials places is (P.O, Bank, B.D.O, DM, Health Centre, Children Schools, Religious places, Police station and interested places) not

frequent. Their exposure to mass media is very poor. Most of people of Tea gardens believe in superstitions and traditional doctors. They also face some discrimination at work places, common gathering, hotel, shop, transport, religious occasion and festivals even in religious places due to poor occupation, illiteracy and birth in castes.

Although casual and bigha workers are more than permanents workers, casual workers engaged mostly in peak season and earn Rs. 132.50 per day and get almost Rs.3000 per month. The workers are paid in weekly and fortnightly at the day of periodic hat. Majority of them engaged in job after getting married (75.30 per cent). They are not satisfied on earning even mostly, reluctant to continue works. They also income from dairy farming at home by selling milk and its products. They also aware in saving in future and deposit in LIC, Bank, Post Office at peak season but not aware much in government saving policies. Being employment of organised industry, they support a trade union but did not know name of their trade union because of illiteracy where they know only political affiliation of their trade union and just satisfied with functions of the trade union.

Conclusion: Finally for the uplifting of women in tea gardens of the study areas, they should aware about different women development schemes and programme. To aware in different social and economical aspects regular awareness should be arranged where tea gardens authority and local communities may take a vital responsibility. There should be focused on child education, health and hygiene, alternatives income generating activities for their better livelihood. Finally it is necessary to fully implement the PLA, 1951 and 1956 (Amendment) and made aware to workers of the tea gardens about their basic rights in their working field. Finally government and Non government organisations should look and take necessary action for pushing these deprived and disadvantage tea tribes toward mainstream of society.

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Abbreviations

AI: Assets Index
ALR: Adult Literacy Rate
ANC: Ante-Natal Care
ANM: Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery
APL: Above Poverty Level
APY: Atal Pension Yojana
ASHA: Accredited Social Health Activist
B.D.O: Block Development Office
BAI: Basic Amenities Index
BPL: Below Poverty Level
CSR: Child Sex Ratio
CSWB: Central Social Welfare Board
CTC: Cut, tear & Curl
D.M. O: District Magistrate Office
DB: Duncan Brothers
DCHB: District Census Hand Book
DDCKMU: Darjeeling, Terai and Dooars Chia Kaman Mazdur Union
DPEP: District Primary Education Programme
EAG: Empowered Action Group
ELR: Effective Literacy Rate
FOIGS: Family Oriented Income Generating Scheme
GIS: Geographical Information System
HHs: Households
HPS: High Performing States
HPWU: Himalayan Plantation Workers' Union
HQLI: Household Quality of Living Index
IAY: Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS: Integrated Child Development Scheme
IGNWPS: Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme
ITA: Indian Tea Association

IUCD: Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Device
 JSY: Janani Suraksha Yojana
 KG: Kilogram/Kinder Garden
 LPS: Low performing states
 M.L.A: Member of Legislative Assembly
 M.P: Member of Parliament
 MDMS: Mid-Day Meal Scheme
 MGNREGA: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 MSL: Mean Sea Level
 NFBS: National Family Benefit Scheme
 NGOs: Non-Government Organisations
 NMBS: National Maternity Benefit Scheme
 NMBS: National Maternity Benefits scheme
 NOAPS: National Old Age Pension Scheme
 NOC: No Objection Certificates
 NPE: Net Primary Education
 NPS: National Pension System
 NREGA: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
 NRHM: National Rural Health Mission
 NRLM: National Rural Livelihood Mission
 NUPW: National Union of Plantation Union
 PDS: Public Distribution System
 PF: Provident Fund
 Ph.D.: Doctor of Philosophy
 PLA: Plantation Labour Act
 PMGAY: Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana
 PMMVY: Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
 PSGICs: Public Sector General Insurance Companies
 PTWU: Progressive Tea Workers' Union
 RSBY: Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
 Q₁: First Quartile
 Q₂: Second Quartile
 Q₃: Third Quartile
 Q₄: Fourth Quartile

SAM: Simple Average Method
SCs: Schedule Castes
SGRY: Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna
SGRY: Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana
SGSY: Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs: Self Help Groups
SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Science
SRB: Sex Ratio at Birth
SRSWR: Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement
SSA: Sarba Siksha Abhijan
SSK: Shishu Sihsha Kendra
SSY: Sukanya Samridhi Yojana
STs: Schedule Tribes
T.V: Television
TB: Tuberculosis
TDPWU: Terai and Dooars Plantation Workers Union
TGs: Tea Gardens
TIPA: Terai Indian Tea Planters Association
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's' Emergency Fund
USK: Upa Sastha Kendya
WBCMS: West Bengal Chia Mazdur Sangha
WHO: World Health Organisation

Chapter-1

Introduction

1.0 Introduction: Tea is popular as well as a famous non-alcoholic beverage in the world. The Tea industry in India starts its long journey since the 18th Century and a leading producer country of the world producing both ‘CTC’ (Cut, Tear & Curl) and ‘Orthodox’ types of tea. In India, tea plantations share 30.84 per cent of total area and produce 46.49 percent of total national plantation output. Most of the tea plantation concentrated in North & South India occupying 77.68 per cent and 22.32 per cent of total area where Assam and West Bengal of North India share 67.87 per cent and 27.84 per cent area under tea plantation (Marlin Joseph, 2002). In West Bengal, there are two districts namely Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri are important for producing tea and officially known as ‘**Tea Districts**’ of West Bengal where in hills areas (Darjeeling hill), Terai (Foothills of Darjeeling) and Western Dooars (Jalpaiguri) tea plantation has developed. The first tea garden was introduced in the hilly tracts of Darjeeling in 1839 and found as a commercial form in 1856 (Bhattacharya, 2007). Since it is a labour-intensive industry so found a gender-specific work where around 50.00 per cent employee shares women and engaged in different works of the tea plantation. Because they soften hands and nimble fingers are suitable for plucking with two leaves and one bud efficiently. Men and adolescents workers also engaged in various works of tea plantations such as harvesting, ploughing, weeding, spraying to control harmful pests and weeds, maintenance of irrigation in the plantation. Yet the condition of tea garden workers is much worst in terms of their social, economic and other related aspects of livelihood. According to PLA, 1951 workers were provisioned about welfare facilities of accommodation, electricity, daycare facilities, Children’s educational facilities, social securities (i.e. Gratuity, Provident fund, Annual bonus, Pension.) and maternity benefits. Due to meager wages, they are economically deplorable and extremely vulnerable in all forms of exploitation. Their existing social and economical aspects do not reflect a better standard of living. Because they are mostly illiterate and ignorant, their food habits and nutrient consumptions are very poor to health. Their awareness regarding socio-culture, economic, political & outer exposures is very narrow to live in present-day situations. On the other hand, the socio-economic condition of women in tea plantation is much worst compared to men. They are mostly backward, depressed and economically weaker of the society. Even exploited and dominated by males in domestic and occupational spheres. So, the position of women in tea gardens is assigned as a lower ladder in the social hierarchy of tea plantation. Even they have no knowledge about their rights and duties in the working world.

1.1 Review of Literatures:

In view of the introductory background and the objectives of the study, a retrospective exploration and systematic review of available literature have done. The attempt has been made to scan the topical studies pertaining not only to the Indian subcontinent but also to other developing continents from the global perspective.

The authors S. N. Singh et al. in 2006 in their book named '*Socio-economic and political problems of tea garden workers*' have highlighted in details historical development of tea plantation in Cachar of Assam, the recruitment of labour in tea plantation, the role of women workers and Government impact on tea industry regarding economy of Cachar, the socio-economic profile of tea garden women workers. their languages, culture and religious festival, living condition literacy attainment, economic status, the political participation of tea workers, their voting behaviour and its impact on the politics of Cachar.

The study on '*Women workers of Tea plantation in India*' by Dr. Mita Bhadra in 1992 tried to investigate the condition of Tea plantation women workers of Chandmoni Tea estate of Terai region of Darjeeling district where she pointed out role of women as a Plantation workers, their occupation, recruitment in tea plantation, nature of women's work in tea plantation, type of work done by women workers, their wages pattern, beneficiaries & facilities, participation in trade union. The author also presented the family pattern, prevailing marriage system, family planning measures, decision making power and social interaction of women workers.

The authors Brijinder Singh and R.K Sud in 2013 studied on '*History of Tea in India*' where they highlighted briefly the historical background of Tea plantation in a different favourite part of India like Assam, Darjeeling, South India, Uttarakhand, and Kangra valley.

The author Dr. Khemraj Sharma in 2000 in his book entitle '*The Himalayan Tea plantation workers*' has focused on the tea plantation workers of Eastern Himalayan region especially hill areas of Darjeeling district of West Bengal. The author pointed out on the socio-economic condition of the workers related to caste, nature of family, types of household and marriage system as a social parlance while for portraying the economic condition he included the occupational structure of the workers, working for

population within and outside of tea gardens, possession of land holdings and household items. He also highlighted the workers' participation in a trade union, welfare measures, history of recruitment, settlement of workers and futurology of industry and workers.

The author S.R. Molly Joseph in 2009 study on '*Women workers in Tea plantation-A brief appraisal*' in Assam to investigate the reason behind women worker's participation in tea plantation. He also highlighted the gender-specific work in tea plantation like preparing of tea beds, preparing seedling & maintaining nurseries, transplanting seedling & tipping, pruning & forking, weeding & digging, manuring & spraying, tea leaves plucking and carrying of plucked leaves.

The author Tushar Kanti Ghosh in 1987 on his book entitled '*Tea gardens of West Bengal (A critical study of Land management)*', has highlighted the history of tea gardens in India especially in West Bengal, land management policies of tea gardens, land revenue pattern and land management problems of sick and closed tea gardens.

The author Manas Dasgupta in 1999 studied on '*Labour in Tea Gardens*' portrayed the continuity and changing condition of tea garden Labours in Darjeeling, Duars and Terai region of West Bengal. He also highlighted the development of industry, immigration of labours in Darjeeling hill, Duars & Terai tea plantation areas, the condition of plantation labours in pre-independence days, the trade union movements in Darjeeling, Duars & Terai, and status of women workers in tea gardens and influences of productivity on wages of the labourers.

A study conducted by D. K. Dasgupta & I. A. Khan in 1983 on '*Impact of Tea plantation industry on the life of Tribal Labourers*' in some selected Tea estates (Chapar Tea estate of Goalpara district, Assam, Mogulkata Tea estate of Jalpaiguri and Rungeet Tea estate of Darjeeling district, West Bengal) across the state Assam and West Bengal to highlight the socio-economic condition of tea plantation labourers included work organization & labour force, the economic organization and demographics as well as social aspects like population composition, clan, marital status, literacy, family composition, and sizes. They also highlighted the Trade union movement, political organization, and maintenance of their ethnic boundary across the states.

The author Khemraj Sharma (2003) in his book named '*Tea plantation workers in a Himalayan region*' has presented the condition of tea plantation workers in the Himalayan region especially in Temi tea estate of Sikkim. He highlighted the economic life of workers where he pointed out the organizational settings, the composition of the workforce, various benefits and facilities, nature of work, landholding possession, traditional occupation, and livestock rearing. He also focused the impact of the tea industry on the social life of workers where he highlighted the changing trend of their prevailing caste system, place of birth, educational structure, marriage pattern, family composition, religious structure and practices of both traditional and modern health care.

The author Manas Dasgupta in 1984 studied on '*Socio-economic impact of Tea plantation on Agriculture in Darjeeling hill areas*' where he pointed out the river Teesta divides the economy into two categories of Darjeeling, its eastern side followed plantation comprises Darjeeling & Kurseong while the western side of agriculture comprises Kalimpong and Garubathan. He presented historically the interrelation of a dual economy, in pre-independence the leading and dynamics role of tea gardens led dynamic forward linkages of development on agriculture but in post-independence while tea gardens became sick and uneconomic that led the various backward linkages in agricultures.

The authors A. K. Das & H.N. Banerjee in 1964 studied on '*Impact of Tea industry on the life of the Tribals of West Bengal*' taking four major tea gardens namely Kadambini T.E, Murnai T.E, Makrapara T.E and Cooch Bihar T.E of North Bengal considering 4.2% of the total families in tea gardens. They highlighted the tea industry's impact on the economic system of workers where they presented their immigration, occupation & income status of tribal and non-tribal workers; changes of intergenerational occupation; household income & expenditure patterns; debt and borrowings pattern and workers attitudes towards plantation jobs & production. They also presented the impact on social life included ethnic group-wise family structures, clan, marriage, inter-religious marriage, inter-tribal marriages, literacy, dialect, changes of social distances, religious festivals and medical facilities and in case of psychological impact they highlighted the worker's attitude towards industrial works, their routine life, family and interpersonal relationship and attitude towards children education and trade union.

The author E. Kaniampady in 2003 studied on '*Status of women working in the tea plantation-A case study*' in Assam where she highlighted the daily activities of women tea plantation labours; role of women in their family and communalities activities; the factors related to socio-economic developments of women like education, wage earnings, employments, income & expenditures and the position of women workers in society. She also highlighted the general health of women workers related to age at marriage, fertility, and infant mortality performance and the implementation of social security and other benefits provided to tea plantation labours.

A study conducted by M. Bhadra in 1997 on '*Women workers in the organized sectors with special reference to the Tea plantation in India*' where she found the number of women workers gradually increased in Tea plantation industry of West Bengal which is a labour-intensive organized sector. She also observed that not only the men workers but also the women and children of above twelve-year take an important role in Tea plantation industry and found from the year of 1977-80, the number of plantation women workers are much higher in Darjeeling district than women workers in West Dinajpur and Cooch Bihar.

A study on '*Family welfare among Tea plantation workers of West Bengal*' by S. Chakravarty in 1997 to highlight the knowledge, attitude & practices among Tea gardens workers in family welfare. He pointed out several aspects like maternal & child health care practices; knowledge & adoption of family planning methods; the spacing of birth, preferences of children, and size of the family. He observed a positive attitude among Tea plantation workers with respect to modern concepts & methods of family welfare.

A Doctoral research work conducted by Sreerupa Bhattacharya in 2006 on the '*Tea industry and its associated problems in Terai of Darjeeling district*'. The major objectives of her work comprise for investigation of physical problem included flood, drought, siltation, soil erosion, deposition & its effect on tea plantation; historical background of tea gardens & its land-use pattern; the processing & marketing of tea industry & its consumption in national and international markets; evaluation of demographic & socio-economic aspects of Darjeeling-Terai; identification of problems & constraints of tea plantation and suggested the strategy for upliftment of socio-economic condition of the people of tea plantation.

The author S. Ghorai in 1999 studied '*The problems and future prospects associated with Tea gardens & Tea industry in Nagrakata & Banarhat Police Station of Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal*' for her Doctoral research work. The focus of her research work lies on investigation the problems that affect on the tea plantation, the historical profile of the tea industry; evaluation of the processing, marketing and consumption pattern in national & international markets; identification of the socio-economic problems and major constraints of tea plantation & Tea industry; suggestive measures for upliftment of the status of the tea plantation labours.

The author M. Bhadra in 1992 conducted her Ph.D. research work on '*Life and labour of plantation women workers-A study in Sociology of work*' in Chandmoni Tea estate of Terai of Darjeeling district. Her research work focused on the role of women in tea plantation regarding nature of work & participation in tea industry; women and family life; investigation of socio-economic condition workers included ethnic composition, household composition, and literacy, process of recruitment, working facilities & prospects and finally the role of women workers in Trade union activities.

The author Namrata Thapa in 2012 carried out a study on '*Employment status and human development of Tea plantation Workers in West Bengal*' to highlight the employment pattern of tea plantation workers; trend of labour employed in tea plantation; composition of workforce and the economic status of labour's households in light of their households assets. The author also presented the living standard in terms of education of worker's children, the health status of household members and basic amenities on housing condition & sanitation of permanent, casual and self-employed workers of tea plantation in Darjeeling district. She observed that the drop-out rate is more acute among STs Children of permanent workers compare to children of SCs & General category workers.

The author S. C. Majumder & S. C. Roy in 2012 carried out a study on '*Socio-economic Conditions of Tea Plantation Workers in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Sreemongal*' to highlight the working environment & living standard of the tea plantation workers; major problems & discrimination faced by workers and finally the role of Bangladesh Cha Sramik Union for solving concerned problems in tea plantation.

The author Shyamal Chandra Sarkar in 2013 in his research paper named '*The condition of Tea garden workers of Jalpaiguri district in colonial India*' has focused

the historical background of The tea industry in Jalpaiguri; the origin of tea gardens workers in district and condition of tea gardens workers. The author found that illiteracy, ignorance, poor housing conditions, low wages, long working hours, social discrimination and de facto restriction on their free movement deprived of many basic human needs and rights.

The Authors D. Bosumatari & P. Goyari in the year 2013 on their research paper on *'Educational Status of Tea Plantation Women Workers in Assam: An Empirical Analysis'* have highlighted the educational status of women workers of selected tea gardens and observed Economic backwardness, negligence of girls education, early marriages and non-availability of schools are factors responsible for low literacy of female workers. They statistically examined the significance of women's literacy on their children's education and observed the educated women are more inclined to send their children to schools than illiterate women workers.

The author G. Dasgupta in 2009 in his research paper on *'Whither Right to Food? Rights Institutions and Hungry Labour in Tea Plantations of North Bengal'* has highlighted the role of the State Mechanisms, Non-State Mechanisms/Facilitating Bodies and Interfaces with Rights to supply food security in closed tea gardens; status of Food for Work Programme Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna (SGRY) and Cash Distribution Programme of Government of India; Status of Situation of Health Care in Closed/Abandoned gardens in terms of healthcare entitlements like mobile medical by the Government of India; Status of Supplementary Nutrition Programme like ICDS, Mid-day meal for Pregnant and Lactating Mothers in Closed/Abandoned Tea Gardens; distribution of food grains in Closed/Abandoned Tea Gardens under SPL AAY.

A disguised author in chapter five entitled *'Work and leisure: living condition of the tea labourers'* of research work highlighted the living condition of the tea garden labourers relating to their work and leisure environments during the colonial period in Cachar province (covering present Cachar and Hailakandi district). Has been highlighted the living condition of the labours pertaining to their daily life such as socio-political & economic life include all facilities, difficulties, problems faced by the labourers during the time of their engagement in the tea gardens.

The author Sangeeta Saikia et. al. in 2013 in studied on *'Tea Garden Labours and Their Living Conditions: A study on Sarusarai Tea Garden of Jorhat District of Assam'*

and highlighted the living condition & welfare amenities of tea gardens workers regarding their wage structure, medical facilities, educational facilities, housing facilities, family size, fuels for cooking, provision of electricity, Public distribution system, sanitation and water supply. The author also pointed out the comparison of the wage structure of unskilled (tea garden workers) & skilled workers (working outside tea garden) and suggestive measures for upliftment of the conditions of the labours.

The author P. Dutta in 2015 studied on '*Women Tea Plantation Workers of North Bengal and the Politics of Wages and Other Entitlements*' and tried to investigate the politics behind the prevailing low wages of workers and the role of the state, planters' associations and trade unions behind the existence of almost starvation level of wages in tea industry where women are the primary wage earners. The pointed out in details the wage scenario of tea industry workers, it's some discernible trends and issues; Gender and Wage Politics under the Planter Raj; Gender & Post-colonial Wage Politics in West Bengal's Tea Industry; non-wage entitlements and Gender-based discrimination of Women Tea Plantations Workers like food ration entitlement.

A study on '*Socio-economic Condition and Income and Expenditure pattern of Plantation workers with special reference to Lepetkota Tea estate*' in Assam by A. K. Borah in 2013 highlights the demographic and social aspects of the workers include sex, age, marital status, type of family, children, nature of employment, living standard. The author also highlighted the household and individual income of respondents workers; extent of expenditure in food, education, clothing, entertainment, and medicals.

A study by N. Borah in 2012 on '*The rights of women workers in the tea gardens of Assam*' where she highlighted the level of enjoyment of workers' rights namely the human rights within the tea industry by the women workers. The author also observed some problems of women workers within tea gardens like poor health care facilities, maternal mortality, problems of the epidemic, unsafe drinking water, early marriage, child labour, alcoholism, school drop-out, and superstitious belief.

In 2013, the author Subrata Roy et al. in their Research paper named '*Health: Cognition & Threshold among the Oraon Tea Garden Labourers of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal*' have highlighted the degree of accessibility of Primary Health Care and health problems of Oraon Tea Garden Labourers in Birpara and Dalgaon Tea Gardens

of Jalpaiguri District. They pointed out the threshold situation in health problems of workers on the basis of some aspects like mortality data, subjective well-being, frequency of ailment symptoms, perceived health status and selected health practices. They also examined that the infant and adolescent mortality are relatively high among the mother of 45+ age group and low among mothers under the 25-34 age group.

The author T. Das in 2015 in his article named '*Socio-economic settings, health problems, causes and remedial measures of sick tea garden workers of Ramjora and Dheklapara Tea Estates in Birpara Block of West Bengal, India*' tried to investigate various occupational health problems faced by tea garden workers, impact of health problems on their social life and highlights suggestive remedial measures to mitigate the occupational health problems of the tea garden workers. The author observed a lack of affirmation of nutritional diet because of their low wages; spraying pesticides without proper protection; Intoxication due to illiteracy, lack of awareness are factors behind health vulnerability of tea garden workers.

The author M. H. Kabir et al. (2013) in their article named '*Tribal medicine in tribes who have lost their identities: Medicinal plants of tea garden workers in Sreemangal, Maulvibazar district, Bangladesh*' have pointed out the medicinal plants and its different parts for tribal medicine practiced by tribal practitioners to cure various ailments like jaundice, anemia, chest-pain, coughs, constipation, blood poisoning, diarrhea, eye problems, diabetes, delayed delivery of baby, leg infections, throat pain, tuberculosis, stomach ache, abscess, shrinking of pupil in eyes, swelling of ear lobes, burning sensation during urination, and pain in leg.

The author S. Roy & Md. A. Sattar in 2015 on their article '*Open and distance learning towards the eradication of illiteracy of the tea-garden workers in Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects*' highlighted socio-economic condition of tea gardens workers include age, sex composition, nature of employment and income; the major constrain for receiving the formal education; educational status of the workers; role of NGOs for education of the workers; finally they established the relationship statistically whether the constraints and status of workers significantly impact their way in restarting education.

The Authors Md. Kamruzzaman et. al (2015) in their article on '*Livelihood Improvement of Tea Garden Workers: A Scenario of Marginalized Women Group in*

Bangladesh’ tried to investigate the livelihood improvement status of the Tea garden workers and relationship between Socio-economic characteristics of workers and their livelihood improvement status. They observed higher improvement in the social sphere of workers include membership in a different organization, participation in different social functions, casting of votes and lowest improvement in the financial sphere include salary structure to meet family demand, quality and amount of ration provided and scope of savings. Some socio-economic characteristics like formal education, monthly income and communication media exposure of the workers significantly affect their improvement of livelihood.

The authors S. Ahmed & S. R. Choudhury (2014) in their paper named *‘The Rights of Tea workers of Bangladesh in the light of existing Labor laws and standards: A study on selected tea estates of Sylhet District’* tried to assess actual scenario of the implementation of the Labor Laws in tea gardens; social condition of the tea workers; knowledge about their human rights; the level of awareness among the tea workers to their basic rights and highlights some suggestive measures for improving living standard of the tea workers.

The author Md. I. Ali in 2009 carried out a study on *‘Measurement of Plucking efficiency in the different age group of Permanent Tea garden workers of Duncan Brothers (DB) limited: a case study’* in Shumshernugger Tea Estate of Bangladesh where he highlighted the Quantities and qualitative plucking efficiency of the different age group of Permanent worker in tea gardens. The author observed the workers with the age group of 26-30 are more efficient in plucking efficiency.

The author P. Borgohain in 2013 in his article named *‘Occupational health hazards of tea garden workers of Hajua and Marangi tea estates of Assam, India’* highlighted socio-economic condition of workers include literacy, nature of work, income, housing; existing health and sanitation facilities; occupational health hazards include physical, mechanical, biological, chemical & psychological; health problems faced by workers; Causes of vulnerability to occupational health hazards; effects of occupational health hazards on occupational & social lives workers and finally highlights some suggestive remedial measures for improving the occupational health in tea gardens workers.

A study conducted by P. Sarmah & H. Goowalla in 2014 on *‘Financial inclusion on daily wage earners in Tea garden of Assam: Challenges and Remedial measures’* to

investigate impact of financial inclusion on Daily wage earner in Tea Garden; degree of accessibility of financial services in low-income groups and they observed most of the tea gardens workers have not awareness in minimum financial bank schemes.

The author P. Banik studied on *'Food security and migrant women workers: a study of tea estates in Assam'* in tea gardens workers of Tinsukia district, Assam. The author tried to find out the level of food security accessible and enjoyed by the migrant women workers. He also highlighted the wage differences among local and migrant's different categories of workers; different categories of ration card holders among workers; native places of immigrant workers; the living condition, sanitation & housing pattern and the occupational health hazards and problems faced by tea gardens workers.

The author Saraswati Kerketta in 2015 on her article *'Living in the Edge: Crisis in Indian Tea Industry and Social Deprivation of Tea Garden Workers in Dooars Region of India'* tried to assess the socio-cultural and demographic characteristics of the tea garden labourers; the social situation of workers in sick estates in Dooars region; the magnitude of deprivation the impact of economic crisis on abandoned and closed tea estates in the region.

The author Surjapada Paul and Sushma Rohatgi (2016) studied on *'Literacy pattern and level of development of the tea garden workers of Dooars region, West Bengal'* and they pointed out a vast number of people are illiterate and female literacy rate is decreased compare to male with advancement of educational hierarchical level.

The author Sushma Rohatgi studied on *'Alternative Strategies for Income Generation of Vulnerable Tea Gardens of Darjeeling Terai and Jalpaiguri Duars Region of West Bengal'* where she emphasised on community participation specially women in co-operative and Self Help Groups for upliftment their development.

The author Rohatgi (2013) studied on vulnerability of tea gardens of Jalpaiguri district of west Bengal and identified 30 per cent vulnerable tea gardens. for development suggested alternative income sources of tea gardens workers.

1.2 Statement of the Problems: The tea industry is one of the major sources of better livelihood and employment opportunities for the population. Generally, people of tea gardens are mostly tribes. They are the most disadvantaged, depressed and vulnerable

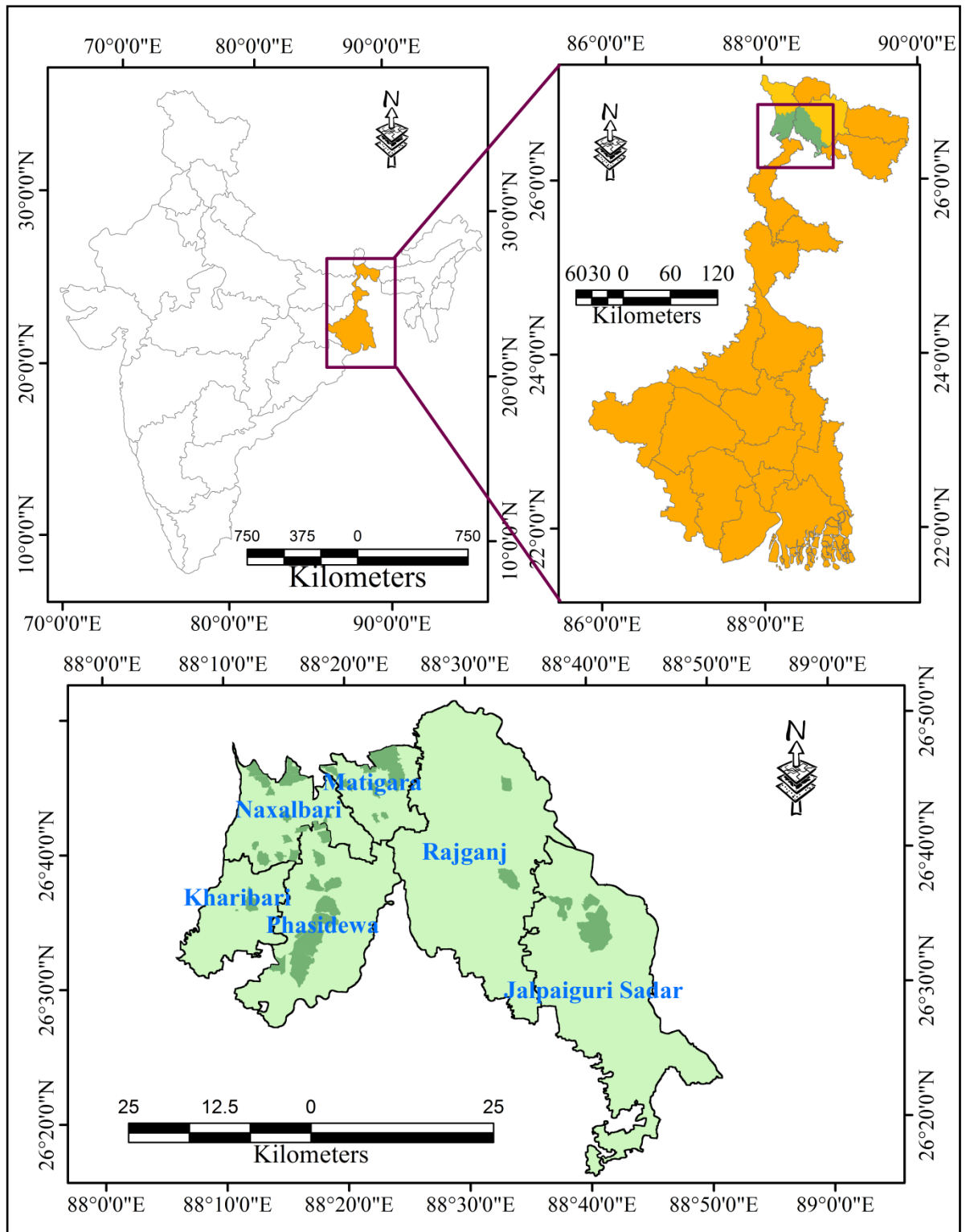
sections of society and known as 'Tea tribes'. The socio-economic problems of Tea plantation women are pointed as below-

- ❖ Social problems: Unfortunately tea plantation women suffering from ignorance, illiteracy, starvation, malnutrition, ill-health, health care facilities especially during maternity, lack of social security, lack of knowledge and awareness in different aspects such as child labour, child marriage, superstitions, empowerment, intoxication, and low status. So, they are socially excluded, disconnected, deprived, and exploited sections of society and apart from mainstream society.
- ❖ Economic problems: the people of tea gardens working with nominal wages although permanents workers work throughout the year casual workers get the opportunity to work only in peak season. So they suffer from work frustration, the disparity in work, low wages, not paid in due time and deprived of different material supply i.e. P.F, Gratuity, fuelwood, repairing cost. So they fully deprived of the provision of PLA, 1951.
- ❖ Hazardous problems: During work in tea plantation workers suffered from natural, mechanical, biological and chemical hazards during plucking in the uneven terrain of the plantation.

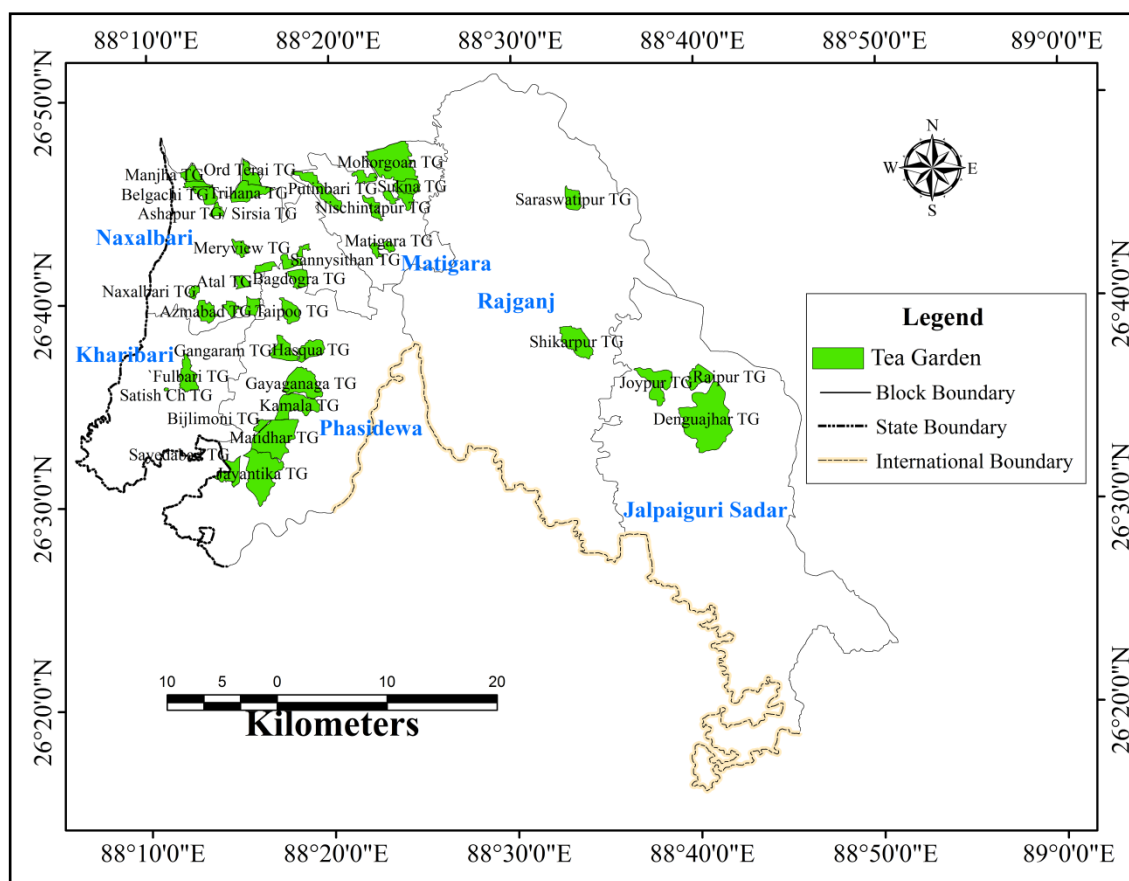
In previous, several studies had attempted to understand the existing situation of Tea gardens of North Bengal. But the study tried to reflect the socio-economic condition of tea plantation women of the Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal which is a burning issue in present-day situations.

1.3 Location of the study area: In West Bengal, the tea gardens are concentrated in three geographic regions such as Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars of North Bengal (Bhattacharya, 2007). The study area of research is the Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts of West Bengal (Map 1.1). Although physically, the boundary of the study is vague to some extent where Terai of North Bengal is a part of foothills of Darjeeling and Bangladesh and Nepal are in south and west. Moreover, administratively, the Terai region covers foothills of Darjeeling namely the Siliguri subdivision of Darjeeling district (consists of four blocks: Phansidewa, Matigara, Naxalbari, and Kharibari) and right bank of river Teesta flowing over district Jalpaiguri (Comprises only two blocks: Rajganj and Jalpaiguri Sadar). Although Terai covers the Siliguri subdivision, Jalpaiguri and Coch Bihar comprises an area of 4800 square k.m.

(Ghosh, M, 2014.) and bounded by Sikkim in the north, Nepal in west and Bhutan in the northeast.



Map 1.1: Location map of the study area



Map. 1.2: Samples Tea Gardens

Sample Tea Gardens:

1. Ashapur, 2. Atal, 3. Azmabad, 4. Bagdogra, 5. Belgachi, 6. Bijlimoni, 7A. Daga Pur, 7B. Dagapur TG Annex, 8. Fulbari 9. Denguajhar, 10. Gangaram, 11. Gayaganga, 12. Hansqua, 13. Jayantika, 14. Joypur, 15. Kamla, 16. Kamalpur, 17. Kiran Chandra, 18. Manjha, 19. Marapur, 20. Motidhar, 21A. Matigara, 21B. Matigara TG Annex, 22. Vijaynagar 23. Meryview, 24. Mohargaon and Gulma, 25. Naxalbari, 26. New Chamta, 27. Nischintapur, 28. Ord Terai, 29. Paharghumia, 30. Kutinbari, 31. Raipur, 32. Sonnasisthan, 33. Saraswatipur, 34. Satish Chandra, 35. Sayedabad, 36. Sikarpur, 37. Singhiahjhora, 38. Sukna, 39. Taipoo, 40. Trihana

1.4 Hypotheses: Generally a hypothesis is an assumption for showing relations between variables and tentative explanation of problems related to research. On the other hand, the hypothesis shows clear implications for testing a stated relationship (Ahuja, 2011). Another way, the hypothesis is a proposition or set of propositions for explaining in some occurred specified- phenomena which is asserted as a provisional conjecture to guide investigation and highly probable for established facts (Kothari & Garg, 2016). According to Theodorson and Theodorson (1969:191), “A hypothesis is a tentative statement asserting a relationship between certain facts. Kerlinger (1973:8),

“A conjectural statement of the relationship between two or more variables”. Black and & Champion (1976:126), The following hypothesis (APPENDIX-I) has been tentatively tested to study the Socio-economic condition of women in Tea Gardens of Terai of the district Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal.

Hypothesis 1: Most of the families are nuclear

Rationale: During the investigation, four types of the family have been reported such as Broken, Joint, Nuclear, and Single-family in the study areas. Most of the family is nuclear (50.20 percent) reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 49.60 percent and 50.29 percent respectively. Due to job opportunity, getting welfare facilities (i.e. housing, child education, medical benefit) and fragmentation of extended family or joint family are mostly the reason behind the formation of a nuclear family in tea gardens whereas 39.60 percent families are joint family and 8.60 percent & 1.60 percent is broken and single-family. In precisely, more than 62.45 per cent nuclear families found in 15.00 percent (6 in number) of the TGs named Joypur TG, Atal TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG. 50.20-62.45 per cent nuclear family reported in 30.00 percent (12 in number) tea gardens. In 16 tea gardens (40.00 per cent), 37.95-50.20 per cent nuclear families are reported and finally <37.95 per cent nuclear family reported in 15.00 percent (6 in number) of tea gardens of the study area.

Hypothesis 2: Most of women are engaged in Tea leaves plucking

Rationale: Since the tea industry is a labour-intensive industry and regular a large employed for working and both males and females are recruited in the tea gardens. Male labourers are engaged in hand and heavy work like, factory, car drive, irrigation, spraying, weeding, ploughing and field observation whereas female is engaged for tea leaves plucking because their nimble and soft finger hands are suitable for plucking tea leaves during lean season, permanent women workers are also engaged in weeding and pruning besides plucking. Where more than fifty per cent (53.00 per cent) women involved in tea leaves plucking which is found in tea garden of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling is 46.40 per cent and 53.94 per cent respectively and mostly reported in tea gardens of Saraswatipur TG (80.00 per cent), Joypur TG (48.00 per cent) and Denguajhar TG (40.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Dagapur TG (88.00 per cent), Nishchintapur TG (60.00 per cent), Atal TG (84.00 per cent), Belgachi TG (76.00 per

cent), Kiran Ch TG (88.00 per cent), Marapur TG (88.00 per cent), Ord Terai TG (76.00 per cent), Trihana TG (72.00 per cent), Bijlimoni TG (76.00 per cent), Hansqua TG (76.00 per cent), Jayantika TG (60.00 per cent), Sayaedabad TG (84.00 per cent). The permanent workers throughout the year, they not only plucked tea leaves but also involved in weeding, pruning managing in the plantation. Where 22.50 per cent women also involved in plucking and weeding reported in Sikarpur TG (36.00 percent), Joyur TG (32.00 per cent), Raipur TG (32.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chanda TG (60.00 per cent), Matigara TG (56.00 per cent), Putinbari TG (52.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (40.00 per cent), Gangaram TG (32.00 per cent) and Taipoo TG (48.00 per cent). Another 5.70 per cent women engaged in plucking and pruning reported in Joypur TG (16.00 per cent), Denguajhar TG (12.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (16.00 per cent), Sukna TG (16.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (16.00 per cent), Naxalabari TG (16.00 per cent) and Motidhar TG (16.00 per cent).

Hypothesis: 3. Women get married even before 18 years.

Rationale: Since most of the tea garden peoples belong to the tribal community and they are mostly illiterate and ignorant from the modern lifestyle. During the survey, it is observed the women getting marriage before legal age (18 years) which is 27.00 per cent (although it is less at present than earlier due to consciousness about children marriage which is a punishable offense) reported 42.50 per cent tea gardens (17 in number) 27.38 per cent women got marriage before 18 years although in 32.50 per cent tea gardens (13 in number) 16.42-27.00 percent women married before legal age. It worth maintaining that more than 37.58 per cent women getting marriage before 18 years found in Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Kiran Chandra TG whereas less than 16.42 per cent getting marriage before 18 years found in 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in numbers) named Ashapur TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Jayantika TG of the study area.

Hypothesis 4: The literate women are more aware of family planning

Rationale: During the survey, it has been observed that due to ignorance and illiteracy the awareness in family planning is very poor among the tea garden women due to their illiteracy, ignorance and isolate from the mainstream of society. But now, regular door to door visit of ASHA and health workers, they are much awareness in family planning. Although family planning awareness and its measures mostly observed in literate

women and found more among highly qualified women (**Chi-Square, X^2 : 119.661; P: 0.000**). So 52.60 per cent women are illiterate, among them only 21.10 per cent are aware of family planning. But among literate women (47.40 per cent) 33.20 per cent are conscious in family planning. Regarding consciousness and awareness of family planning, at primary level, 7.70 per cent women are aware out of 13.40 per cent; at upper primary level (12.80 per cent) women are aware out of 19.60 per cent women. Although at the secondary level, 9.40 per cent are aware out of 17.70 per cent women and at the higher secondary level, 2.90 per cent women are conscious out of 3.30 per cent women, while all the graduate women are aware in family planning.

Hypothesis 5: Most women are aware of Government Health facilities.

Rationale: In the study area most of tea gardens (32.50 per cent and 13 in Numbers) 34.80-51.00 per cent women Respondents take medical facilities during maternity (immunization, health check-up, measures of family planning and so on) from health centre (Upa Sastha Kendya) where Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery (ANM) and Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) are employed for providing services. Another in 30 per cent tea gardens (12 in number), 51.00-67.20 per cent women take facilities from health centers. Although more than 67.20 per cent women enjoyed medical facilities provided from health centres reported in 20 per cent tea gardens (8 in numbers) named Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Singhiajhora TG women are highly aware because of easy accessibility of health centres and co-operation of centres-staffs wherein 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in numbers), below 34.80 percent women benefitted from govt health centers reported in Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidha TG, Sayedabad TG. Women enjoyed facilities from another government hospital (Matigara hospital), lack of awareness and inaccessibility of health centers. Women received many facilities after institutional deliveries at the stage of prenatal to postnatal stages after institutional deliveries (where ASHA takes a vital role from anti-natal care of the pregnant mother to perform- deliveries).

Hypothesis: 6. The Christian tribal women possess better social conditions.

Rationale: There are different religious social groups (Hindu, Christian, Muslim, Buddhist) working in tea gardens of the study area. During the investigation, it is found that social conditions of Christian tribal women are comparatively better than non-

Christian women because of the religious transformation into Christianity, their literate children; regularly visit in Church, interaction of local people at periodic *hat* are responsible for promoting the social condition only 31.01 per cent Christian and 32.96 per cent non Christian women possess poor social conditions. The moderate social condition reported among Christian and Non-Christian women in 62.37 per cent and 62.69 per cent respectively. Where 6.62 per cent Christian and 4.3 per cent non Christian women possess high social conditions (**Chi-square, X^2 : 2.357, P: 0.308**).

Hypothesis 7: Political awareness is more among the literate women

Rationale: Since, tea garden people are mostly busy with work and mostly illiterate, ignorant and they have no time even not interested in gossiping about politics. Unfortunately, they don't know even the name of their panchayat members. About 52.60 per cent women are illiterate; most of them (26.90 per cent) possess low political awareness and 1.40 per cent secures high political awareness. Among 47.40 per cent literate women, 28.70 per cent secures moderate political awareness and 7.90 per cent possess high political awareness. It is noticeable that the political awareness among literate women gradually increasing with increasing their educational attainment (**Chi-square, X^2 : 235.634, P: 0.000**). At the primary level (13.40 per cent), only 0.70 per cent and 4.80 per cent women possess high political awareness and low political awareness. At the secondary level (10.70 per cent), 3.40 per cent and 5.90 per cent women have high and moderate political awareness. Although at the higher secondary level (3.30 per cent), 1.70 per cent and 1.60 per cent secure high and moderate political awareness. All graduate women also possess high and moderate political awareness.

1.5 Objectives:

- I. To investigate the livelihood condition of the Tea garden Women of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- II. To find out the Social condition of Women in Tea gardens of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- III. To investigate the Economic condition of Women in Tea gardens of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of North Bengal.
- IV. To find out the Problems of Tea garden Women.
- V. To suggest the strategies for the upliftment of the Socio-economic condition of Tea garden Women of the study area.

1.6 Methodology:

To study the socio-economic condition of women in tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, following materials and methods have been incorporated in the following ways:

❖ **Sampling and survey process:** The stratified Random Sampling method has been adopted to fulfill the study. 75 per cent Register tea gardens of the study area have been taken as a sample tea gardens i.e. 75 per cent of 53 register tea gardens. thus 40 tea gardens have been taken into consideration as sample tea gardens of the study area (Map 1.2). Since the study area located in two administrative units i.e. Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district so again 75 per cent tea gardens has been taken from each administrative unit. From Darjeeling district, 75 per cent of 46 tea gardens have been selected i.e 35 tea gardens and from Jalpaiguri district, 75 per cent of 7 tea gardens i.e. 5 tea gardens have been selected. For surveying, tea gardens have been selected adopting purposive sampling and finally, 25 households have been selected randomly from each tea gardens adopting Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWR) sampling method.

❖ **Households Schedules:** For collecting the primary data regarding the socio-economic aspects of women in tea gardens a schedule has been used.

❖ **Household Quality of Living Index (HQLI):** To assess the household quality of living of women in the tea gardens the Household Quality of Living Index (HQLI) has been followed using 29 variables under three heads. HQLI is a combined score of QHI, BAI, and AI. The selected 29 variables fall under three domains where QHI consists of 7 variables, BAI consists of 5 variables and AI consists of 17 variables. The percentage of availability in HHs of each variable has been considered in each tea garden under three domains. After that, the value of each variable is normalized ($\text{Dimension Index} = \frac{\text{Actual} - \text{Minimum}}{\text{Maximum} - \text{Minimum}}$). Finally, each domain value of tea gardens is extracted by taking average normalized values of selected variables under each domain where value near to 1 indicates good facilities or amenities and near to 0 indicates poor facility or amenities. Finally, HQLI is constructed by adding the value of each domain in each tea garden. After getting the value of HQLI, it is divided into four categories based on quartile i.e. Low Household Quality of Living (<0.44), Moderately Low

Household Quality of Living (0.44-0.55) and Moderate Household Quality of Living (0.50-0.56) and Moderately high Household Quality of Living (>0.56).

Household Quality of Living Index (HQLI)	List of Selected Variables
	<i>Quality of Housing Index (QHI)</i>
	HHs living in Company built Houses
	HHs Occupying at least 3.5 Katha in Size
	Repairing benefits enjoying from Company
	HHs having Semi-pucca houses
	HHs having at least two dwelling rooms
	Dwelling room having at least two windows
	HHs having separated kitchen room
	<i>Basic Amenity Index (BAI)</i>
	Drinking water within the premises
	Electricity connection
	LPG for cooking
	Sanitary latrine within premises
	Drainage facility for water outlet
	<i>Asset Index (AI)</i>
	Television
	Fan
	Light
	Electric Press
	Refrigerator
	Cycle
	Motor Bike
	Clock
	Electric Mixture
	Radio
	Mobile
	Laptop/Computer
	Pressure Cooker
	Chair
	Table
	Showcase
	Cot

❖ **Standard of Living Index:** For constructing the Standard of Living Index, the Simple Average Method (SAM) has been followed using 18 variables under 6 domains such as Standard of Health, Social Security Schemes, Material Wellbeing, Households' Economy, Household Size, and Standard of Education (Banger, 2007).

Standard of Living Index (SLI)	List of Selected Variables
	<i>Standard of Health</i>
	Percentage of HHs having Sanitary Latrine
	Percentage of HHs having Drinking Water in Premises
	Percentage of HHs having Drainage System
	Percentage of HHs uses Disposal of Waste at the dumping of a particular place
	<i>Social Security Schemes</i>
	Percentage of Respondents having a Ration card
	Percentage of HHs benefitted from Khadyasathi Prokalpo
	Percentage of Respondents Working in NREGA Scheme
	Percentage of Respondents enjoyed Pension Scheme
	Percentage of Respondents enjoyed Security Scheme
	Percentage of Respondents having Bank account
	<i>Material Well Being</i>
	Percentage of HHs having T.V
	Percentage of Respondents access Mobile
	<i>Households Economy</i>
	Per capita income
	Per capita consumption
	<i>Household Size</i>
	Number of members in HHs
	<i>Standard of Education</i>
	Percentage of Net Primary Enrolment
	Percentage of Effective Literacy rate
	Percentage of Adult Literacy rate

The facility available in HHs (%) of each variable has been considered in each Tea garden under seven domains. Then, the value of each variable of each tea gardens are normalized (Dimension Index= (Actual-Minimum)/(Maximum-Minimum)). Finally, the average value of 6 domains is extracted where value near to 1 indicates the good condition and near to 0 indicates the poor condition and divided into four categories based on quartile i.e. Low Standard of Living (<0.47), moderately low Standard of Living (0.47-0.52) and Moderate Standard of Living (0.52-0.62). Moderately high Standard of Living (>0.62).

❖ **Composite Index for Decadal Livelihood Change:** To investigate the decadal livelihood status, ‘**Composite Index**’ in livelihood has been executed by taking two economic i.e. annual income, economic condition and eleven social parameter i.e. social condition, mobility, cultural interaction, family education status, housing condition, exposure to mass media, livestock rearing, protein intake, expenditure on

clothing, sanitation condition and drinking water facility. Where women are asked about these variable in this way that their condition is increased/improved or decreased/deteriorated or remain unchanged/same in last one decade. After that, on the basis of their responses, '+1' weight is given for 'increased/improved' and '-1' weight is given for 'decreased/deteriorated' and finally '0' weight is given for 'unchanged/same'. After weight, they are summed up and divided by a number of households to get the average score value of each variable. Finally, to get finally score value, the average score value of all variables is summed up where positive (+) score value indicates positive livelihood change and the Negative (-) score value indicates Negative livelihood change.

❖ **Hygienic Condition:** For the assessment of the hygienic conditions of women, a composite Index has calculated. Where respondents are asked 10 questions which is related to hygienic spheres such as follow prescription of traditional doctors, visit health centres regularly during illness, wash face and fresh daily, cutting nail regularly, changes clothes daily, washcloths daily, wash hand after latrine daily, drink boil water for body protection, using mosquito during sleeping daily, use soap daily. All the questions are assigned 'one' for 'yes' and 'zero' for 'No'. All the assigned value of each question is summed up for obtaining the score value of each question. Finally, all scores of all questions are summed up to get the total score value of each garden.

They are normalized by using the following formula--**(Actual score/Maximum score) x100**. After that, they are classified into four categories using the Mean-Standard deviation Method--Moderately Low Hygienic Condition (score: below 77.46), Moderate Hygienic Condition (score: 77.46-85.00), Moderate High Hygienic Condition (score: 85.00-92.54), High Hygienic Condition (score: above 92.54).

❖ **Political Awareness:** For the assessment of Political awareness of women in tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district. Women of each tea Garden are asked eleven questions such as women's reservation in Panchayat politics, the name of Panchayat members, Prodhan, M.L.A, M.P, Chief Minister, Prime Minister, President of India, the Chief Minister and Prime Minister belong to a political party, participate in Gram Sabha program. The entire question is coded 'Yes' for '1' and 'No' for '0'. All the coded value of each question is summed up to get the score value of each question. Finally, all the scores of all questions are added to obtain the

total score value of each garden. They are normalized by using the following formula: **(Actual score/Maximum score) x100.**

After that, they are classified into four categories based on quartile- Low Political Awareness (score: below 73.17), Moderate Political Awareness (score: 73.17-77.13), Moderate High Political Awareness (Score: 77.13-88.57) High Political Awareness (score: above 88.57).

❖ **Decision-making Status:** For the assessment of decision-making status, Decision Making Index (DMI) has been calculated with the help of sixteen activities under six categories i.e. Agriculture, Livestock, Households, Economic, Human capital and Political sphere. Where the score is assigned on the basis of a decision taken. A score 'three' is given to women who take decisions independently. Score 'two' is given to women who participate in decision making jointly with other members of the family while score 'one' is given to women where the decision taken by male/husband entirely. Finally score zero is given to women where they do not participate in decision making. All the assigned value is summed up to get a total score under each category. Then scores of each category are added for getting total decision scores and finally normalized by using the following formula: **(Actual decision score of women/Maximum decision score obtained by Women) x100.**

Then scores of Decision Making Index are categorized into four groups based on quartile--Low Decision Making Status (score: below 79.75), Moderate Decision Making Status (score: 79.75-82.99), Moderate High Decision Making Status (Score: 82.99-89.77) and High Decision-Making Status (score: above 89.77).

❖ **Visiting status:** For assessing the visiting intensity of tea gardens women in essential places of their daily life, the visiting score has been worked out by considering parameters of their visited places. The weightage has been assigned in each parameter on the basis of their visiting frequency like weightage of '0' assigned for never visited, '5' for weekly visited, '4' for fortnightly, '3' for monthly, '2' for Quarterly and '1' for Yearly. After assigning weightage, they are summed up and obtained the total score of each selected parameter. Then the total scores of each parameter also summing up for getting the final score of the visiting a score of each tea gardens. After that, they are normalized by using the following formula: **(Actual score/Maximum score) x100.**

After that, they are classified into four categories based quartile-Low Visiting Status (score: below 66.67), Moderate Visiting Status (score: 66.67-74.36), Moderate High Visiting Status (score: 74.36-82.55). High Visiting Status (score: above 82.55).

❖ **Occupational Health Hazards Index:** The occupational health hazards have been calculated by considering multiple responses related to various health problems (i.e. heat, cold, injuries, sprain, insect bite, the peril of leech, dermatitis, Eczema) under four occupational hazards such as Physical hazard, Mechanical Hazard, Chemical Hazard and Biological Hazard. The responses in the different problems under each hazard are summed up. Finally, responses of all occupational hazards are added and they are normalized using this ‘**(Actual responses/ Highest responses) x100**’ formula. Finally they are categorized into four based on quartile—Less Occupational Health hazard (score: below 61.20), Moderately Occupational Health Hazard (score: 61.20-72.41), High Occupational Health Hazard (score: 72.41-78.77), Very High Occupational Health Hazard (score above 78.77).

❖ **Occupational Health Problems:** To find out health problems, Respondents’ responses regarding various different health problems (i.e. Body pain, Anaemia, High Blood Pressure, Headache, Chest pain, respiratory disease, cough, Abdominal disorder, fever, Tuberculosis, Diarrhoea) of each Tea Garden are summed up. After that response to health problems are normalized as the following formula- $\{(Actual/Highest) \times 100\}$. Then the responses of each Tea Garden are classified into four categories based on quartile—Less Occupational Health Problems (score: below 65.5070), Moderate Occupational Health Problems (score: 65.50-70.93), Moderate High Occupational Health Problems (score: 70.93-81.78), Very High Occupational Health Problems (score: above 81.78).

❖ **Severity of Problems of Tea Gardens:** To find out the Severity of Problems of Tea gardens, the weighted score method has been followed. At first the nature of problems in tea gardens has been identified such as Infra-structural Problems, the House-holds Infra-structural Problems, Economic Problems, Social problems and Environmental problems. Then each problem that is identified under categorized is weighted based on their acuteness of problems in each tea garden. After that the average weight is calculated. On the basis of the calculated value, they are classified into four groups based on the Mean-Standard deviation method- less severe

problems (<15.56), Moderate severe problems (15.56-18.00), High severe problems (18.00-20.44) and Very high severe problems (>20.44).

❖ **Composite Index for Social Condition:** For the assessment of Social condition of women in the tea gardens the Composite Index has been framed separately (Das, 2018).

$$CI = \frac{X1 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X2 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X3 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X4 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X5 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X6 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + \dots \dots \dots Xn}{W1 + W2 + W3 + W4 + W5 + W6 \dots \dots \dots Wn}$$

Where,

CI= Composite Index

X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6 Xn is the selected variables

$\bar{X}$ = Mean value of each variable

σ = Standard deviation of each variable

W= Weightage (Mean/SD)

After calculating the Composite Index of all tea gardens, the Composite Indices have been calculated by the following equation

$$Composite\ Indices = \frac{Composite\ Index\ of\ any\ garden}{Average\ Composite\ Index} * 100$$

Variable Code	Name of Variables
X1:	Number of Nuclear Family to Total family
X2:	Average family size
X3:	Number of Hindu family
X4:	Number of Christian families
X5:	Number of Muslim family
X6:	Number of Buddhist families
X7:	Number of General Caste households
X8:	Number of Scheduled Caste households
X9:	Number of Scheduled Tribes households
X10:	Number of Other Backward Class households
X11:	Numbers of respondents who know Sadri language
X12:	Numbers of respondents who know Oraw language
X13:	Numbers of respondents who know the Bengali language
X14:	Numbers of respondents who know the Bhojpuri language
X15:	Numbers of respondents who know the Nepali language
X16:	Numbers of respondents who know Rajbanshi language

Variable Code	Name of Variables
X17:	Numbers of respondents who know the Hindi language
X18:	Numbers of respondents who know Santhal language
X19:	Numbers of respondents who know Sadri and Bengali language
X20:	Percentage of literate respondents
X21:	Percentage of respondents enjoyed facilities during education
X22:	Percentage of respondents interested for further education
X23:	Percentage of respondents preferring in govt schools for child education
X24:	Percentage of respondents family where 5+ year children go to school
X25:	Percentage of respondents preferring higher study for their son
X26:	Percentage of respondents preferring higher study for their daughter
X27:	Percentage of respondents preferring job other than tea garden for son
X28:	Percentage of respondents preferring job other than tea garden for daughter
X29:	Percentage of respondents aware of material facilities for child education
X30:	Percentage of respondents aware of the Plantation Labour Act,1951
X31:	Percentage of respondents strictly follow the religious rule in life
X32:	Percentage of respondents having separate worship places at home
X33:	Average time (hour) spent in household chores
X34:	Percentage of respondents getting marriage after legal age
X35:	Percentage of respondents select spouse their own choice (love marriage)
X36:	Percentage of respondents preferring inter-caste marriage
X37:	Percentage of respondents preferring widow marriage
X38:	Percentage of respondents preferring dowry
X39:	Percentage of respondents believe in witchcraft
X40:	Percentage of respondents believe in traditional treatment
X41:	Percentage of respondents habit in drink
X42:	Percentage of respondents go to the doctor at illness
X43:	Percentage of respondents enjoy medical facilities during pregnancy
X44:	Percentage of respondents enjoy tea garden Ambulance and Matriyan facilities at last delivery
X45:	Percentage of respondents enjoy at last delivery in an institution
X46:	Percentage of respondents enjoyed financial benefit (Rs.) at post-delivery in an institution
X47:	Percentage of respondents aware of modern family planning
X48:	Percentage of respondents aware of women reservation in panchayet
X49:	Percentage of respondents cast their vote regularly
X50:	Percentage of respondents dine with higher caste outside tea garden

❖ **Composite Index for Economic Condition:** For the assessment of Economic condition of women in the tea gardens the Composite Index has been framed separately.

$$CI = \frac{X1 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X2 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X3 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X4 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X5 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + X6 * \frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} + \dots \dots \dots Xn}{W1 + W2 + W3 + W4 + W5 + W6 \dots \dots \dots Wn}$$

Where,

CI= Composite Index

X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6 Xn is the selected variables

$\bar{X}$ = Mean value of each variables

σ = Standard deviation of each variable

W= Weightage (Mean/SD)

After calculating the Composite Index of all tea gardens, the Composite Indices have been calculated by the following equation

$$Composite\ Indices = \frac{Composite\ Index\ of\ any\ garden}{Average\ Composite\ Index} * 100$$

Variable Code	Name of Variable
X1	Percentage of Respondent handling cash earning in family
X2	Per capita Income of Family
X3	Per capita Expenditure of Family
X4	Percentage of Earning member of family
X5	Average Homestead land of family
X6	Average agricultural land of family
X7	Percentage of households possess mobile phone
X8	Percentage of Respondents access mobile phone
X9	Percentage of respondents want to change their present profession
X10	Percentage of respondents want to purchase land in outside TG
X11	Percentage of respondents having NREGA job card
X12	Percentage of respondents participate in NREGA work
X13	Percentage of respondents enjoying loan
X14	Percentage of respondents have savings for future
X15	Average tea leaves plucking of Respondents in Lean season
X16	Average tea leaves plucking of Respondents in peak season
X17	Percentage of Respondents not engaged in Tea gardens work
X18	Percentage of Respondents Satisfied with their earnings
X19	Average year of experience in their occupation (work)
X20	Percentage of Respondents engaged in Job after marriage
X21	Percentage of Respondents engaged in Job before marriage
X22	Percentage of child labour engaged in Tea gardens work
X23	Percentage of Respondents benefitted from the Tea gardens facilities(triple, umbrella)
X24	Average income from livestock

❖ **Composite Index for Socio-Economic Condition:** For the assessment of Socio-Economic Condition of women in tea gardens, the Average Composite Indices of the Composite Indices of Social and Economic condition of women has been incorporated.

❖ **Chi-Square Analysis:** The Chi-square analysis has been used to find out the association between literate women and awareness in family planning; Christian women and social condition; literate women and political awareness.

❖ **Cartographic techniques:** To represent the socio-economic data diagrammatically various cartographic techniques such as Bar graph, Pie graph, Line graph have been used. To show the spatial distribution of various socio-economic variables the Choropleth method has been used. Finally, Maps have been prepared using GIS tools.

1.7 Data Sources: The study based on both Primary and Secondary data. The primary data has been collected through a prepared Schedule. The Secondary data was collected from:

- a) Various Publications of Census of India.
- b) Data from different Government and on government institutions, organizations association: TIPRA, Matigara; TBITA, Bengdubi; TAI, Siliguri branch; Tea Board of India, Siliguri branch; Tea Board of India, Calcutta; Siliguri Tea Auction Committee, Siliguri; State Labour Institution, Dagapur; State Labour Welfare Board, Dagapur; Regional Labour Office, North Bengal Zone, Siliguri.
- c) Various Reports on Tea statistics.
- d) Government Health Centres (Upa Sashtha Kenda)
- e) Tea gardens population, educational Institution data from ASHA and ICDS Centres.

1.8 Conclusion: The women in tea gardens of Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district facing a lots of acute problems such as social, economical and hazardous problems because of their illiteracy, ignorances and unawareness about their working rights. Even many women worked still in hazardous working spheres. To trace out the socio-economic condition of women in Terai, total 75 per cent register tea gardens have been surveyed where highlighted their households quality of living, standard of living, socio-economic conditions and finally their livelihood changes in last decades.

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Chapter-2

Geographical profile of the Terai region of
Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts of West Bengal

2.0 Introduction: the study area encompasses two districts Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri covers a narrow strip of Himalayas foothills. The eastern and western boundary of the study area is demarcated by river Mechi and Teesta. On the other hand, the southward boundary bounded by river Mahananda. Administratively the study area covers six Community Development blocks among them four blocks i.e. Matigara, Naxalbari, Kharibari, Phasidewa fall in Darjeeling district and remaining two blocks i.e. Rajganj and Jalpaiguri Sadar area in Jalpaiguri district. The region covers an area of 1910.28 square km with a total population of 1244635 (Census of India, 2011). The average density of population is 670 persons per sq km. The region also consists of 48 Gram Panchayat and 8 Police Stations. In the study area, the total numbers of register tea gardens are 53 where 46 tea gardens in Darjeeling and the remaining 7 tea gardens in Jalpaiguri.

2.1 Physical set-up

2.1.1 Boundaries: Since Terai located in the foothill of Himalayas. So, the study area i.e. Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri also located in the foothill. The northern boundary demarcated by Darjeeling hill, Eastern boundary bounded by river Teesta, the western boundary of the region demarcated by river Mechi flowing as a boundary between district Darjeeling and Nepal and the southern boundary demarcated by Mahananda river and Bangladesh boundary. Geographically region bounded toward the east by river Teesta and westward by Nepal followed by a ridge which also demarcated a boundary of the plain (Terai) of the south-west corner of the district (Dash, 1947).

❖ **Natural Configuration:** The territory within the district not marked by any natural feature as a region but its altitude ranges from 300-12000 feet above MSL. Generally, terrain stretches along foothills with a low lying strip. Geographically it belongs to a plain composed neither by alluvium nor rocks of the hills but its great part comprises with alternating beds of sand, gravel and boulders come from the mountain and covered with a forest of *Sal* (*Shorea Robusta*) (O'Malley, 1907).

❖ **Natural Division:** Normally Terai comprises a tract which falls in two administrative districts i.e. Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri characterised by the hills of the ridge and deep valley of lower Himalayas. Yet, it is a low lying belt has numerous rivers and streams flowing down from hills. It covers with an unhealthy, marshy tract, formerly covered by dense mixed jungles. The aboriginal tribes such as

Meches, Dhimals and Koches cleared and cultivated their scanty crops of rice and cotton. Gradually, the jungle is extensively cleared for developing tea garden and settled down. In Terai, the altitude is 300 feet from MSL (Mean Sea Level) where its upper part (loftily spurs) reaches 6000 feet to 10000 feet with top to bottom (O'Malley, 1907). In a high elevated portion of Terai, tea gardens are mostly developed but in a lower portion, cultivated land and homestead with shady groves of Bamboo plantation are developed.

2.1.2 Drainage System: Many rivers flowing over the study area. The Rivers in the study area originated from hills and flows southward where west to East Ridge leads a series of Teesta river tributaries (Dash, 1947). The rivers named Teesta, Mechi, Balason, Mahananda are drained in the study areas. (O'Malley, 1907). A short account of rivers are given below---

❖ **Teesta:** Teesta is the main river in the study area and also demarcated the eastern boundary of the study areas. River Teesta rises from the glacier of North Sikkim which is 21,000 feet above MSL (Dash, 1947) and flows southward and debouches on plains through a gorge known as 'Sivok Gola Pass'. Although it passes along with a short course in Darjeeling-Terai and enters in Jalpaiguri district. Finally joined in river Brahmaputra of Rangpur district of Bangladesh. The important tributaries are Rangpo and Rilli (on the left bank) and Great Rangit, Riyang (on the right bank) (Gruning, 1911).

❖ **Mahananda:** The Mahananda rises near Mahaldiram of Eastern Kurseong. It flows southward at Siliguri and changes its course to the westward and forms a boundary line between Terai and Jalpaiguri as far as Phansidewa which is the extreme south-east portion of Darjeeling district (O'Malley, 1907). Mahananda also passes through Purnea, Maldah and finally falls into river Ganga. The river does not receive any important tributaries in Darjeeling and only imprints its fall volume after leaving the district. Although Mahananda is Bengali name and originated from 'Mahaldi' given by Lepcha. (Gruning, 1911).

❖ **Balason:** The river Balason rises at Lepcha-Jagat a few miles from south-west of Darjeeling station. It flows southward and enters in Terai. Their course divided into two streams new Balason branches off and joins to Mahananda just below

Siliguri. Another stream is old Balason continue flows southward till passing out Terai and finally joins to Mahananda at Purnea. The principal tributaries of river Balason in the hill are Rinchington (on the left) and Rangbang (on the right) and in the plain, Rakti and Rohini (on the left bank) (O'Malley, 1907).

❖ **Mechi:** The river Mechi rises from Rangbang spur of Singalila ranges on Nepal frontiers and flows southward and demarcate the western boundary of the study areas. It enters in Terai and divided into two branches at lower Mechi forest and finally joins to Mahananda in Purnea district (O'Malley, 1907). The extreme western boundary demarcated by Mechi River, with Nepal, whose chief tributary comes from beyond the frontier.

2.1.3 Geology: The Terai is located at the foot of Himalaya which is formed with horizontal layers of unconsolidated sand, silt, pebbles and gravel (Dash, 1947). The northern part of Terai consists with similar layers but comparatively well- cemented and more compact alluvial (i.e. soft, grey and massive sandstones, mudstones, shales, mottled clays, conglomerates and subordinate bands of earthy limestone and lignite). The rocks mostly belong to Tertiary age and Nahan stage of Siwalik Himalaya where materials were laid down along the foothills. The old river systems drained along foothills (Dash, 1947). So, geographically Terai with alluvial deposits, coarse gravels, sandy clay, sand along the course of rivers where fine sandy clay found in the flatter part of the riverbank (Gruning, 1911).

2.1.4 Climate: There is found a variation in climatic condition in the study area and its surrounding. The sub-tropical climate found in foothills but temperate climate reported in higher altitudes. (HADP in Assam & West Bengal, 2010).

A wide variation in a climate found in different parts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts not only for differences of altitude where temperatures vary 3 degrees Fahrenheit per 1,000 feet in different altitudes of the region and its neighbour mountain which deflect winds and affect on rainfall and temperature. Since Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is low altitude so whether directly affected by plains. Although the climate in the northern parts of the study area depends on shape and altitude of local mountainous masses (Dash, 1947). The temperatures also varied with altitudes. In the Terai, the maximum temperature recorded 104.0°F and the minimum is 36.0°F. But in

the northern part at Darjeeling town, the maximum temperature recorded in June (80.1° F.) and a minimum of 19.9° F in February (Dash, 1947).

2.1.5 Forest and Vegetation: There are several forests in the study area which are conserved under forest department. The forest of the study areas are as following

- ❖ **Mechi forest:** Covers an area of 1183 acres with full of Sishu and Khayer trees. This tract found at the bank of the river Mechi comprises a low flat with sandy and stony ground and almost inundated yearly.
- ❖ **Loharghar Terai:** Loharghar Terai forest is at foot of the lohaghar hills. It is a small tract with slight hills comprises sandy soil with heavy grass jungle.
- ❖ **Balason:** Sishu and Khayer forest reported on the bank of river Balason River although not found full of grass and timber while mostly covers Khayer than Sishu. The timber on this tract not found so much and most of the trees are hollow. During the rainy season, flood-carrying down stones and rock which hurt to young trees and knocking off the barks.
- ❖ **Garidhara:** Garidhara is a small patch of sishu and other jungles found. On the bank of the Rakti river. This tract is a flat and sandy piece of land composed of the old bed of river Rakti.
- ❖ **Rangmati:** Rangmati tract extending from Rakti jhora to Sukna a narrow strip of 1850 acres covers with few young sal trees, but not found matured timber of any kind. The widest part of this tract at Sukna composed with dark and rich soil. But at Rakti, the land is low, damp and well-drained full of heavy grass jungle and common jungle trees.
- ❖ **Murgao jhar:** This tract extended from Sukna to Mahananda river at the foot of the hills composed with well-drained land of rich soil. In this tract, heavy grass jungles with a few young sal trees are found but no matured timbers are found due to continuous cutting of trees. Even many patches have been cleared and converted into cultivated land by Meches and uncivilised races. They wander from place to place for their livelihood but not stay more than two years in one place.
- ❖ **Champersari Jhar:** This tract extends from the Mahananda to Sevak on the bank of river Teesta comprises an area of 7557 acres. Although there is no matured timber is found in this track due to cutting full grass trees and timber. Only a few patches of young Sal are found scattered here and there.

❖ **Dhalka jhar:** This tract comprising 5059 acres where a large portion of it is low and swampy land. No timbers are found because of cutting all the matured timber by contractors. Although some patches of brushes and masses of valuable canes-brakes are found in this tract.

2.2 Cultural Set up:

2.2.1 Population: The total population of the study area is 157459 and 181492 according to 2001 and 2011 census respectively. Where the decadal growth rate of the population shows positive i.e. 13.24 per cent. Although the growth rate in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is 18.28 per cent and 7.95 per cent respectively, District Jalpaiguri is much lower than Darjeeling. But decadal growth of female population is higher than the male population in the tea gardens areas of Darjeeling (20.54%) and Jalpaiguri (9.58%). (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Population and Decadal growth

Year/Region	Population (2001)			Population (2011)			Decadal Growth Rate (%)		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Terai	157459	80971	76488	181492	91376	90116	13.24	11.39	15.12
Darjeeling	75992	38606	37386	92992	46119	46873	18.28	16.29	20.24
Jalpaiguri	81467	42365	39102	88500	45257	43243	7.95	6.39	9.58

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

The 0-6 population of the study area indicates fertility behaviours as well as population pressure. Although the decadal growth rate of 0-6 population is 11.16 per cent (Table 2.2) whereas the growth rate of male and female is 11.00 per cent and 11.32 per cent respectively.

Table 2.2: Decadal growth rate of 0-6 years population

Year/Region	Population (2001)			Population (2011)			Decadal Growth Rate (%)		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Terai	22201	11331	10870	24990	12732	12258	11.16	11.00	11.32
Darjeeling	11513	5909	5604	11799	5942	5857	2.42	0.56	4.32
Jalpaiguri	10688	5422	5266	13191	6790	6401	18.98	20.15	17.73

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

It is also remarkable that the decadal growth rate is much higher in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (18.98 per cent) than Darjeeling (2.42 per cent). In Darjeeling, the decadal

growth rate of the female is higher (4.32 per cent) than male (0.56 per cent). But in Jalpaiguri, the decadal growth rate of male is higher (20.15 per cent) compare to female (17.73 per cent).

2.2.2 Ethnicity: Since different religious people are working in tea gardens of Terai so found variation in their ethnicity (Table 2.3). There are found the total population 51.24 per cent and 48.76 per cent total population in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Although the STs population is higher (37.45 per cent) than SCs (30.49 per cent) and Non-SCs/STs (32.06 per cent). In Darjeeling, the STs population reported more (28.32 per cent) than SCs (5.73 per cent) and Non-SCs/STs (17.19 per cent) population. But in Jalpaiguri, the SCs population is much higher (24.76 per cent) than the Non-SCs/STs (14.87 per Cent) and STs (9.13 per cent).

Table 2.3: SCs and STs Population of Terai region

Region	Population				Population in %			
	Total	SCs	STs	Non-SCs/STs	Total	SCs	STs	Non-SCs/STs
Terai	181492	55338	67963	58191	100.00	30.49	37.45	32.06
Darjeeling	92992	10399	51390	31203	51.24	5.73	28.32	17.19
Jalpaiguri	88500	44939	16573	26988	48.76	24.76	9.13	14.87

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

2.2.3 Sex Ratio: Sex Ratio is one of the important demographic features of the population which expressed the proportion of women to men. In India, the sex ratio has been measured by a number of female per 1000 male, where higher the sex ratio indicates the absence of gender disparity and declining on son preferences. In the study area found a tremendous increase in sex ratio from 945 female per 1000 male (2001) to 986 female per 1000 male (2011) where the sex ratio is high in the tea gardens areas of Darjeeling i.e. 1016 female per 1000 male and in Jalpaiguri, it is 955. Although the highest sex ratio is found in Darjeeling district over the West Bengal as per 2011 Census (Table no 2.4).

The child Sex ratio of the study area is less than (963) total sex ratio (986). The higher child sex ratio was found in tea gardens of Darjeeling (986 in 2011) where Jalpaiguri possesses 943 (Table 2.5). Whereas decreased child sex ratio from 2001 (971) to 2011 (943) has been observed in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri.

Table 2.4: Sex ratio of the study area

Year/Region	Population (2001)			Population (2011)			Sex Ratio	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	2001	2011
Terai	157459	80971	76488	181492	91376	90116	945	986
Darjeeling	75992	38606	37386	92992	46119	46873	968	1016
Jalpaiguri	81467	42365	39102	88500	45257	43243	923	955

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

Table 2.5: Child Sex Ratio of the study area

Year/Region	Population (2001)			Population (2011)			Child Sex Ratio	
	T	M	F	T	M	F	2001	2011
Terai	22201	11331	10870	24990	12732	12258	959	963
Darjeeling	11513	5909	5604	11799	5942	5857	948	986
Jalpaiguri	10688	5422	5266	13191	6790	6401	971	943

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

2.2.4 Literacy: Education is the main instrument for the overall development of a nation that helps in every aspect of life (i.e. social well being). Education helps women to take proper decision in marriage, health, children health, mobility to go outside etc. So without higher educational attainment, it is not possible to develop society. In the study area (Table 2.6) the overall literacy rate was found 56.21% where the male and female literacy rate was 67.23% and 44.51% which indicates gender disparity where male person or son preferences were emphasised which is reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (42.08%) and Jalpaiguri (46.86%). It is also a region found that both male and female literacy was high in Jalpaiguri region compare to Darjeeling of the study areas.

Table 2.6: Literacy rate of the study area, 2011

Region	Literate			Literacy in %		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
Terai	107780	60698	47082	56.21	67.23	44.51
Darjeeling	53900	30266	23634	53.30	64.14	42.08
Jalpaiguri	53880	30432	23448	58.95	70.07	46.86

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

2.2.5 Work Participation Rate: Workforce Participation Rates are useful for understanding people participation in economic activity. The workforce participation depends on stages of economic development of the country in respect of cultures, age groups, gender. But in the study area, the tea industry is labour intensive so work participation is much higher than any other organised industry.

Table 2.7: Work participation Rate

Region	Work participation			Work participation %		
	T	M	F	T	M	F
Total	75355	48397	26958	100.00	64.23	35.77
Darjeeling	39608	23301	16307	52.56	30.92	21.64
Jalpaiguri	35747	25096	10651	47.44	33.30	14.13

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2001 & 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

In the study area, male work participation is much more (64.23 per cent) than female (35.77 per cent). In Darjeeling, the work participation is 52.56 per cent whereas the male is 30.92 per cent and remaining 21.64 per cent is female. On the other hand, the work participation rate is 47.44 per cent in Jalpaiguri whereas male and female work participation rate is 33.30 per cent and 14.13 per cent respectively (Table 2.7).

Table 2.8: Work participation in the study area, 2011

Region	Main Workers			Marginal Workers			Non-workers		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Terai	56622	39889	16733	18733	8508	10225	106137	42979	63158
Darjeeling	29190	18496	10694	10418	4805	5613	53384	22818	30566
Jalpaiguri	27432	21393	6039	8315	3703	4612	52753	20161	32592

Source: DCHB of Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri District, 2011

T= Total, M=Male, F=Female

The pattern of main, marginal and non-workers is expressed by table no 2.8. In the study area, the number of main workers (work more than 180 days) is 56622 whereas the number of males is much more than female. The numbers of marginal workers (works less than 180 days) in a year is 18733 whereas female is higher than male. Among non-workers (who are not yet workers or searching their work) female is higher than male. On the other hand, in Darjeeling number of main and marginal workers are

29190 and 10418 (whereas female workers are much more than male workers). The number of Non-workers is 53384 whereas female and male is 30566 and 22818. In Jalpaiguri, the total number of main and marginal workers is 27432 whereas the male workers are higher than female. On the other hand, the number of Non-workers is 52753 whereas the female workers are higher than male workers.

2.3. Conclusion: The physical setting such as Relief, drainage, climate, soil, vegetation and the cultural settings such as population, religion and work participation of the study areas influence the tea plantation which is the main industry of the region and contributes a lot for developing the regional economy. Since the Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri belongs to foothills, marshy land with thin and mixed jungles. But after the development of tea gardens, the region becomes more resourceful physically and socio-economically. Since the local indigenous people were unwilling for working in tea gardens because wages were very nominal and they are engaged in agricultures so, labour crisis exists, so planters inclined more for recruiting labours from outsides and labourers are recruited as family basis due to intensive labourers industry which abruptly changed the demographic aspect of the region and most of the people belong to tribal communities. Socio-economically they are mostly backward due to isolated, disadvantaged and weaker section in society. Yet the work participation was high as most of the family members are recruitment although their wage structure is very poor to live.

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Chapter-3

History and growth of Tea Gardens

3.0 Introduction: Tea Industry is the oldest agro-based and well-organized industries take a significant role in the India economy ([Kerketta, 2015](#)). Where more than one million people get the opportunity to be employed directly and two million people employed in the tea industry indirectly where around 50 per cent employee are women. Where workers and their families live within Tea gardens, they are employed and get the benefit of food, health care and education ([Selvakumar & Jeyaselvam, 2012](#); [Datta, 2017](#); [Kamath & Ramanathan, 2017](#)). Due to employment opportunity, it has a plentiful potential in the domestic and international market. So the government should be given duly attention to flourish off the tea gardens peoples ([Shah, 2013](#)). Since India is the second-largest producer of tea. There are 16 tea producing states in India among them Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala occupying 96 per cent of the total tea production and 78 per cent area of tea plantation located in North East India. The tea of Darjeeling, Assam and Nilgiris possess their distinctive quality due to certain specific soil and climatic conditions ([Arya, 2013](#)). As per Tea Board of India, India produced tea 1233.14 million kilograms in 2015-16 where Assam and North Bengal contribute near about 52 per cent and 26 per cent of total tea production ([Mitra, 2003](#)). On the other hand, India contributes 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the total tea export and more than 10 per cent of India's earning exchange. So, in respect of exports, income and employment, the tea industry has a significant contribution to the Indian economy ([Mishra et al., 2012](#)). The history of tea plantation is long back in India. The first tea plantations were developed in Assam in 1821. Initially, Due to some severe climatic conditions, it was not ahead with success. Yet tea plantation in Assam went ahead by British colonial government at early nineteen century. So experimentally first tea plantation developed in 1835 by the colonial government at Lakhimpur of Assam state. Gradually plantation spread out in favourable climatic areas of North East India. In the beginning, slowly it was developed but found a rapid growth when tea plantations were governed by private enterprises in 1859 ([Bhadra, 1997](#)). In West Bengal (especially North Bengal) the tea plantation developed in Darjeeling hills, Terai, Dooars. In the hilly tract of Darjeeling, the first Alubari tea garden was opened in 1856 by Darjeeling Tea Company. In the Terai region of Darjeeling district, the first tea gardens named Chamta was developed in 1862 near Khaprail. Whereas the tea gardens developed in western Dooars at Gazoldoba in 1874. It also reported that within 1866, 39 tea plantations were developed shares about 10000 acres of land ([Bhadra, 1992](#)) .

The present chapter deals with the history and growth of tea plantation. Precisely this chapter focused to the origin and gradual development of tea plantation in India, the favourable condition for the tea plantation, the tea industry history in West Bengal and its gradual development in Darjeeling hill, Dooars and Terai, the process of recruitment of labours and immigration of labours in tea plantation. The causes behind labour migration and migrated labour compositions in tea plantation.

3.1 The Journey of Tea Plantation history in India: Tea Industry is an oldest organised industry in India which ensures the largest employment opportunity India is the largest producer of tea (approximately 790 million Kg per year) which contributes around 30 per cent of tea production in the world (Tea Board, 2004). India also the largest consumer of tea in the World, among the four largest tea producing country (i.e. India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Keniya) India exports the least amount of tea in the world. So, in this context, it is essential to know about the history of the tea industry in India. So, Assam is very important which shows the first potentiality of tea growing in 1824 by Robert Bruce and expanded rapidly in colonial periods. Among four tea producing states (Assam, West Bengal, Tamilnadu and Kerala) Assam shares 52 per cent production of tea and 56 per cent employment ([Mishra et al., 2012](#)). It was reported that experimentally the tea plants were cultivated in Assam in 1834 under the supervision of Governor Lord William Bentinck and framed up a Tea Committee on 1st February 1834. Before the formation of tea committee, a report was prepared by Captain F. Jenkins, on economic potentialities of Assam in 1832 and sent some seeds and leaves of tea plants of Assam (*Camellia Assamica*) and also reported the possibilities of its commercial success. As a pioneer, latter F. Jenkins and Charlton were highly praised by Tea committee ([Ghosh, 1987](#)). In early of 1834, Lord William Bentick, the Governor-general of India expressed much doubt about indigenous tea plant in Assam which was discovered by Robert Bruce (1823) and Scot (1824). Tea Committee was formed to search for suitable land for growing tea brush. The secretary of tea culture committee (Mr Gordon) brought tea seeds and saplings and planted in some tea plantation (i.e. Jaipur and Chabuwa of Lakhimpur and Dibrugarh district of Assam). Latter C.A Bruce became superintendents of tea culture in Assam and tea was produced and delivered to England (1838) even sold in Calcutta (1841).

Tea plantation was abruptly developed after 1853 because British investors and entrepreneurs and personnel (retired governments' officials, army officials and bankers)

were inclined to establish tea plantation Although initially they faced financial constraints yet some tea industry gradually flourished and controlled by managing agencies and a general policy was laid down for flourishing the job opportunities (Phukan, 1984; Singh et al., 2006). The tea was produced with a satisfactory quality in Kumaons in 1841 and shows the first trial of tea in Darjeeling with quite a success in 1841 (Ghosh, 1987).

Table 3.1: Some important events in Tea history

Year	Events Characterisation
2737 B.C	Tea discovered by Chinese Emperor named Shen Nung
350 AD	The word ‘Tea’ first found in Chinese dictionary by Erha Ya
1657	Tea first sold as Health beverage in London at Garway’s Coffee House
1669	East India Company monopolizes British tea import
1717	First Tea shop set up in London by Thomas Twining
1773	The Boston Tea Party introduced a protest against the British Tea Taxes
1776	England sent the first Opium shipment to China where the Opium addiction in China funded the escalating demand for tea in England
1833	The East India Company loses its monopoly in trade with China (Act of British Prime Minister Charles Grey)
1835	The East India Company established experimental tea Plantation in Assam, India
1838	A small amount of Indian tea sent to England was consumed due to its Novelty
1856	Tea was planted in many areas of Darjeeling
1857	Tea plantation were started in Ceylon
1869	A deadly fungus wiped out the coffee crop in Ceylon and shift the preferences from coffee to Tea
1870	Twining of England began to blend tea for consistency
1876	Glasgow grocer, Thomas Lipton opens his first tea shop
1853	World’s first instant tea is introduced

Source: Manas Das Gupta, Labour in Tea Gardens, 1999

3.2 Development of Tea Industry in India: The tea industry in India includes small and big growers and government plantations (Arya, 2013). The tea industry was developed as an organised industry in the 1860s. The Assam Tea Company first started tea production as a commercial basis in 1840. As a result, the tea plantation was abruptly extended in rest parts of the country due to land-use change where a large area converted into a tea plantation. But statistics of development of tea plantation and Tea Industry not came in the light before 1911 because of the absence of industrial census.

In 1921 the first industrial census was conducted and the total number of tea industries was count 2034. The state Assam and West Bengal took a leading role for tea industry which comprises 55 per cent (427000 acres) and 25 per cent (193000 acres) land to total coverage (773000 acres) of tea plantation in the sub-continent. Initially in 1853 tea plantation was developed in organised scale in Wynaad, Nilgiris and hilly tract of south India while the tea plantation of the hilly region of West Bengal was developed and successfully started in 1856. But in the hilly tract of Darjeeling foothills, tea plantation was developed in 1862 (Das & Banarjee, 1964). Regarding the development of tea industry in India, the state Assam was a pioneer because its favourable climatic condition and tireless effort of British officials were much important for the development of tea industry in Assam initially (Mitra, 2010; Roy, 2011). The contribution of Dr Wallich was very important for assessing the favourable regions for tea growing. The government selected some tracts for tea plantation and suggested three distinctive regions for tea growing i.e. Himalayan region, Eastern frontiers and Nilgiri and western part of South India. Although the initiative for plantation in south India become a failure. But the signature of success reported in Sub Himalayan region especially the Assam tea plantation. Normally state Assam tea hopefully captured a tea market in Europe entirely. Where January 10, 1839, eight tea boxes were first auctioned in London. There are two company came into light i.e. Bengal Tea Company in Calcutta and Assam Tea Company in London later they became a single company and reported 5 company who controlled 167 tea gardens (Appendix- II).

3.3 History of Tea Industry in West Bengal: The history of the tea industry in West Bengal is 200 years old. First tea industry was developed in Darjeeling by English tea planters in 1840. In 1835, Mr Gordon, a Botanist experimentally planted the tea bushes in the hilly tract of Darjeeling whose seeds and seedling brought from China. Latter in 1841, Dr Camphell also planted Chinese tea seed at Alubari and Jalpahar but outcomes were not satisfied because of extreme climatic condition in higher altitude (7000 feet). Mr. Cronemelin reported the development of tea gardens in lower elevation also. In 1856, Alubari Tea Garden was opened as a commercial scale by Kerseong and Darjeeling Tea Company. At the end of 1874, 113 tea gardens were developed comprises areas of 18888 acres (Mitra, 2010; Datta, 2017). Due to climatic condition, the tea industry was developed in the Northern part of West Bengal i.e. Darjeeling hill, Terai and Dooars (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018). Tea industry of West Bengal

comprises 24.80 per cent of the total area and 26.70 per cent of total tea production of India (Tea Board 2015). The Darjeeling tea is top and best due to its unique flavour.

3.4 Growth of Tea industry in West Bengal: District Darjeeling of West Bengal is famous for 3 Ts i.e. Tea, Timber and Tourism and contributes to economic development. It is noteworthy that due to the favourable agro-ecological condition, the tea plantations are developed significantly in North Bengal. Where Dr Ali (2008) has pointed out the agro-ecological condition for tea plants.

Table 3.2: Essential conditions for the growth of Tea Plantation

Specific climatic condition	Requirements
Soil pH	4.5 to 5.5
Ambient Temperature	20-30 degree (Maximum 35 degree
Leaf Temperature	Minimum 21 degree (Maximum 39 degree)
Soil Temperature	Not less than 20 degrees for optimum 25 degree
Length of Day	Not less than 11 hours 15 minutes
Rainfall	1000-1400 mm annually
Relative Humidity	80-90%, below 50% generally shoot growth is inhibited below 40% growth is adversely affected.

Sources: Dr Ali, 2008

The history of the tea industry in West Bengal is long in 1835 when tea seed and seedling were imported to plant in Darjeeling. Commercially, Alubari tea garden was opened in 1856. At that time, the tea gardens named Makaibari, Pandam, Ging, Ambote, Takdawn and Phubsering also developed on the hilly tract of Darjeeling and the plantation also developed in foothill zones of Darjeeling hill named Chamta Tea Garden first developed in Terai near Khaprail by Mr James White in 1862 and gradually developed Tea Gardens in Terai region with great success (Mitra, 2010 & Datta, 2017). While Mr Richard Haughton opened first tea gardens at Gazoldoba of Jalpaiguri district in 1874 in Terai 1862. According to D.H.E. Sunder's Settlement Report, the tea industry introduced in Jalpaiguri district in 1874 were 22 tea gardens lease issued in 1877 and more than 150 tea gardens were developed in 1874-1930 covered an area of 1,39,751 acres because English planters were mostly keen to establish and a few Bangalies also shows their interest in tea plantation (Sarkar, 2013).

According to Tea Statistics 1990-1991, the tea gardens are gradually increased in West Bengal where 296 tea gardens reported in 1951 and it becomes 347 in 1990. Although a negative growth of tea gardens reported in the year 1961-1971 and 1985-1986. Specially in Darjeeling and Dooars the negative growth reported in 1961-1971 in that time the tea gardens in Terai were increased in 47-48 in number. But in the year 1984-1990, the tea not increased in Darjeeling. But in Terai and Dooars reported a gradual increases in tea gardens. Whereas in West Bengal, the areas under cultivation are gradually increased from 1951-1990. But negative growth reported in the year 1961-1971 in Darjeeling. The tea production rapidly increased in the year 1951-1985, where in 1951, the production was 78158 tonnes and it rises in 157371 tonnes in 1985 because in all the geographical areas such as Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars, tea production was increased tremendously.

3.5 The history of the Tea Industry in Darjeeling: Darjeeling tea is famous due to its misty mountain climate and loamy soil (Besky, 2014). The tea plantation is started in 1841 but production was not satisfied than another region of India. It is reported that very few tea gardens were developed such as Aluabari tea garden, Pandam tea garden and Steinthal tea garden (Hunter reports, 1876). In 1856, huge tea gardens were developed in Darjeeling along with new tea gardens and many were reopened (Which was earlier closed). So, within 4 years (1870-74) the tea gardens were flourished 56 to 113. Behind these, Dr Campbell was a pioneer for planting tea bushes at Darjeeling in 1841 and at upper Tukvar areas (about 2.50 km from Darjeeling). The Steinthal tea garden and Aloobari tea garden were developed by Mr Wernier and Mr Stolke and in 1855 the Makaibari tea garden was developed in Kurseong. Although tea plantation was developed as a commercial scale by 1856. During 1860-1864, tea gardens such as Ging, Ambutia, Takdah and Phuseing were developed commercially by Darjeeling Tea Company. While Tukvar and Badamtam tea gardens were established by Lebong Tea Company. Gradually tea gardens developed in the North-Western, Northern and South-Central part of the district. On another way, tea gardens developed in Terai of Darjeeling named New Chamta tea garden and Matigara tea garden in 1862. 148 tea gardens existed in 1910 whereas 71 tea gardens covered an area of 25800 acres reported in Darjeeling Thana, (including Kalimpong hills to the east of Teesta) in 1900-1943, huge cultivate land transformed into plantation where area under tea was maximum in

1943; previously it was 63227 acres on that year total area of lease was 165680 acres (Dasgupta, 1999).

The tea gardens were developed rapidly in Darjeeling district because of no regulation in land and land laws were not applicable, only a wasteland rule, 1859 was enforced in the Darjeeling. Two tenure systems of land existed in the tea gardens: (i) Grant under Old Rules and (ii) Fee simple under New Rules. Previously land tenure rules, there was a provision of 'discretion' in land use was changed and the lands of Nepali farmers was purchased by the Europeans and under a new rule, the grant of wasteland was enforced on 7th May 1859 and auctioned an 'upset prices' of Rs. 10 per acres.

3.6 Migration and Labour forces in Darjeeling Hills: Since West Bengal is the second largest tea producing state in India so tea industries mostly developed in the northern part of West Bengal especially in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. In Darjeeling, tea growing areas developed in hilly tracts and foothills of Darjeeling. The China brushes are planted in a hilly region and Assam tea bushes are planted in the foothills region. Due to agro-based and labour intensive industry, tea industries required huge workforce in factory and plantation fields such as carrying tea leaves in factory, packaging, labelling and in fields- clearances of the thin and sparse jungle, ploughing, levelling and drainage cutting, planting of tea seed and siblings, pruning, weeding, irrigation and herbicides and insecticides sprayings. After the maturity of plants, tea leaves plucked along with two leaves and one bud. For these works, the huge workforce also required in the peak season (Singh et al., 2006). Being the largest organised sector, generally, tea plantation had some essential features like Indentured labour, low wages and isolation (Sharma, 2003). In the tea industry, the requirement of large area and large labour force are important. Although workers who work in tea plantation, they are mostly indentured, low wage earners and isolated (Bhowmik, 2013) because local people were not willing to work in tea plantation because of meagre wages (Bhadra, 1992). Where they earned satisfactory for living and did not willing to leave their independent landholding. As a result, there was an acute labour crisis due to the tremendous growth of tea plantation. Labourers were bought from Bihar (Chotonagpur region), Madhya Pradesh (Raigarh) and Orissa. Although, most of them were tribal communities (Bradra, 1992). But in the hilly tracts, the majority of immigrants were Nepali communities and belong to diverse ethnic group and exotic Nepali-speaking labourers

recruited by British planters in the 1850s across India and Tibet (Besky, 2014). But tea plantation workers of the hilly region of Darjeeling belong to Nepalese origin of Mongoloid known as ‘Gorkhas’ and majority belongs to “Rai” and “Thapa” ethnic groups while a small portion belongs to ‘Chettris’ upper caste (Datta, 2017). It was also reported a havoc change in demography in Darjeeling hilly tracts with the rapid growth of tea gardens. So, a tremendous change in social, economic and political among tea gardens workers also reported. The entire hilly tracts of Darjeeling were covered in the forest and British occupied Darjeeling hills in 1835. Where Mr L.S.S.O Mailley reported that the whole tract comprises 138 square miles with 100 souls’. Latter in 1869, a ‘rough census’ was conducted in Darjeeling hill areas counted a population of 22000 persons that indicated a huge jump of the population in 1835 to 1869. Where 1869 to 1901, the Nepali population increased by eight times and during the 1951 census, Sri A. K. Mitra reported the population growth in Darjeeling was not only ‘endogenous’ rather it was more or less ‘exogenous’ in nature” (Dasgupta, 1999). While, in Terai region, the blended of Nepali and Adivasi people were mostly reported and local people (Mech, Ranbanshi) were rarely worked in the tea industry with low wages and hazardous conditions (Bhadra, 1997).

Table 3.3: Immigration to Darjeeling, 1891-1951

Year	Actual Population	Immigrants	% of Immigrants population to Actual Population
1891	223314	119670	53.59
1901	249117	113588	45.60
1911	249550	111269	41.90
1921	282748	101807	36.00
1931	319635	100700	31.50
1941	376361	95750	25.44
1951	445260	100311	22.53

Source: Manas Das Gupta, 1999

Table 3.4: Composition of Different Ethnic Groups in Darjeeling Hill Areas in Percentage

Ethnic group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
Kiratis (Rais, Subbas, Limbus)	32.50	34.70	32.41	33.87	32.47
Tamangs	18.68	17.07	17.80	20.34	21.61
Gurungs and Majars	5.84	6.05	5.67	5.85	6.67
Newars	3.86	4.34	5.11	5.40	5.28
Kamis, Damis, Sarkis	10.96	10.90	11.46	10.13	11.15
Upper Caste Brahmins	4.33	3.88	4.78	4.61	3.88
Other Nepali Groups(Sunwar, Thapas, Yakshas, Giris)	10.93	10.23	10.89	10.67	9.58
Lepchas	6.67	6.08	5.65	6.34	5.38
Bhutias	6.23	6.75	6.23	2.79	3.28

Source: Manas Das Gupta, 1999

Although, 240000 permanent workers were working in the tea gardens of West Bengal and half of them comprises women and the total population in the tea gardens was five-time of the total permanents workers. Where they were mostly immigrants and migrated before a few generations even the majority of them had not to link with their native places.

3.7 Tea Industry in Dooars: The Dooars also famous for tea plantation located in the Himalayan foothills with full of natural beauty. Dooars comprises the district Jalpaiguri with tea growing areas of Koch Bihar and divided into two-part- Western Dooars (formed in 1869) comprises Jalpaiguri district after the annexation of Bhutan Dooars while Eastern Dooars comprises the portion of Assam. Mr R. Haughton was a pioneer for the development of tea gardens in Dooars. The first tea gardens of Jalpaiguri district was opened at Gazoldoba in 1876 by Dr J.P Brougham (Mitra, 2010). Previously, there were many constraints to develop tea gardens. The lack of communication in entire Dooars was a significant problem because, in earlier, the land was covered by thin Jungles (known as ‘wasteland’ locally called ‘Khus land’) only ‘Jote land’ was suitable for crops cultivation. (Notified Culcutta Gazette on 4.2.1874). After enforcement Wasteland rules, the first tea garden was opened at Gazoldoba of Jalpaiguri. Even many wastelands were converted into a tea plantation. So, 13 tea gardens were developed within the year of 1874-1878.

Table 3.5: Tea Gardens Establishment in 1874-1878

Year	Tea Estate establishment
1874	Gazoldoba TG
1875	Phulbari TG
1876	Dalimkota TG, Bagrakota TG
1877	Kumlai TG, Damdim TG, Washerbari TG, Baintbari TG, Ellenbari TG, Manabari TG
1878	Money Hope TG, Patabari TG, Ranicherra TG

Source: Manas Das Gupta, 1999

The tea plantation in Dooars developed from east to westwards took about 35 years to develop from the western police station of Mal to eastern police of Kumargram. The Indian planter was permitted to govern the tea plantation in 1914 and after 1919; for expansion of tea plantation. As per district Gazetteer, the first tea garden was developed at Gazoldoba of West Dooars in 1876 governed by an Indian company named Friend Tea Company limited. The Jalpaiguri Tea Company Limited was first Indian Tea Company established in 1879 which shared a small plot of forest coverage land

(Mogulkata in Banarhat) from the Government and land was developed for tea estate (Dasgupta, 1999).

3.8 Labour Migration and Recruitments to Dooars and Terai: The recruitment pattern of labourers in Dooars and Terai were quite different from labours of Darjeeling hill. The tea garden labourers of Darjeeling hills belong to Nepalese origin while the labourers of Dooars and Terai tea gardens belong to Adivasi recruited from states Bihar, Orissa, Madhyapradesh and labourers also migrated from plateau region of Chotanagpur and mostly belong to tribes (Oraon, Mundas, Kharia and Santhals) and in tribes also (Mahali, Chik Baraik, Ghasi, and Turi). Yet, they possess a common identity but distinguished from other people i.e. Bengalis and Nepalese (Bhowmik, 2011). On the other hand, most of the tea garden workers are Adivasi (Oraon and Mundas) but a small portion shares Nepali workers in the Terai tea gardens (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018). The tea gardens workers of Assam, Dooars of Jalpaiguri and Terai of Darjeelings are mostly tribes and recruited from the tribal people of eastern Nepal and Central India-Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, and Orissa (Chhettri, 2013; Sarkar, 2013). After the establishment of tea gardens in Terai and Dooars in the 19th century. Labourers were brought not only from Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas of Bihar but also from the western district of West Bengal (Medinipur, Purulia and Bankura) living within tea gardens and preserved their traditional cultures and distinguished them from others (Ghosh & Das, 2004). Although the tea garden people living with poor social strata generation after generation because of their illiteracy and ignorance (Borah, 2013). Where most of the labourers in tea plantation of Darjeeling hills areas belong to Nepalese origin while in Dooars and Terai, the labourers were ‘Adivasis’ requited from state Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and labourers (British called Coolies) also came from the plateau region of Chotanagpur includes Oraons, Mundas, Santhals, Malpaharias, Nagesias, Asurs, Kharias and other tribal groups (Bhowmik, 2011), The workers in Darjeeling hills tea gardens comprise different ethnic groups such as Kiratis (Rais, Subbas, Limbus), Tamang, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Kamis, Damais, Sarkis, Brahmins but in Terai and Dooars, tea gardens workers are mostly Adivasis such as Oraons, Mundas and a few Nepali workers in the Terai tea gardens (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018).

The planters recruited the labourers as the family basis where the Royal Commission reported ‘Factory asks for individuals, Plantations want families’. Professor Sarit

Bhowmik pointed out causes behind the migration of labourers in tea gardens of Terai and Dooars.

1. Many aboriginal tribes lost their agricultural land due to powerless of their Supremo so tribal people become landless, ignored, neglected and deprived because of their illiteracy and backwardness. They were provoked for migration for work in tea gardens of Terai and Dooars.

2. The natural calamities (famines and floods plagued) also played a vital role in labour migration in tea gardens. It was reported that there were five famines, three devastating flood and seven scarcities in 100 years. Where the first famine reported in 1869 and followed by in 1873, 1879, 1892, 1894 and 1918. The famine in the year 1879 was pathetic and increased the death rate of 40.00 per thousand. So, the labourers were migrated to tea gardens for working.

3. The Church plays a crucial role in migrating Christian tribes in the tea gardens of Terai and Dooars. Even priests of Church organised a Catholic Labour Bureau at Ranchi for sending the labourers in tea gardens.

There are two requiting systems i.e. Gardens *Sardar* and *Arkat* in the tea gardens. Although the second one was not so favourable for requiting tribals in the tea gardens of Terai and Dooars. The garden *Sardar* took a significant for requiting the labourers in tea gardens of Terai and Dooars. The *Sardar* (Labour head) were sent to target places for searching the willing peoples to work in tea gardens with proposed opportunities and advantages. They were given a commission of Rs. 2-5 per workers and workers are also given advanced of Rs.10 as incentives (Dasgupta, 1999; Bhowmik, 2011). Another method was *Arkatis* for recruiting the labours in tea gardens especially in Assam and Bhutan where agents were sent in drought-stricken prone areas for recruiting labours because of their hard-working and cheapest labourers. These agents were known as *ar-katis*. Although they were much aggressive and earned a bad reputation from tribal people. They were familiar as “scum of the earth” and “heartless scoundrels,” and “man-eating tiger” for their notorious and evil behaviours. (Bhowmik, 2011).

3.9 Conclusion: Initially tea plantation developed in Assam specially Brahmaputra valley because of the availability of large land with favourable climatic conditions. The British government also flourished the plantation in Northeast India and also found some difficulties such as severe climatic condition (high temperature, extreme humid climate), lack of safe drinking water, lack of communication, the spread of diseases such as Malaria, Cholera, Kalazar, Smallpox, Dysentery and Typhoid. The tea plantation developed and flourish a lot in the 19th century in India and shares one of the largest tea producer as well as consumer country of the world. But presently the prices, qualities are a matter of concern and play a vital role in exporting tea. Although tea plantation faced a crisis or difficulties regarding cost of production, aged tea brushes, lack of infrastructure, high price, labour problem, high labour cost, low productivity, low profit and low export etc. Even India deviated from its position in international markets because of high cost and poor quality. Although tremendous growth of tea plantation reported but livelihood condition of tea gardens workers did not improve from long to present day. So, many households suffering from the victim of poverty and food insecurity and found report starvation and malnutrition in tea gardens people of the study areas.

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Chapter-4

Livelihood conditions of Tea Gardens Women

4.0 Introduction: The tribal people are mostly dominated in the tea belt of North Bengal. Socio-economically they belong to the lowest rung of the social ladder. They reside in peripheral situations and feel much vulnerable because of poor social exposures in society. Normally they are indentured, isolated and deprived sections of the society, live within the boundary of tea gardens and isolated from the mainstream of society. They are illiterate and ignorant, so, not aware of different labour welfares and social security schemes in their workplaces (Ghosh, 2014). In the tea gardens, the majority of worker is female as they are suited for tea leaves plucking. So planters targeted women in tea plantation due to their plucking efficiency, obedience, high attendance in work and their availability (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018). But in the tea gardens of Terai, the women, adolescent girls even children continuously working but they don't know their basic rights in tea gardens (Das et al., 2006). They are paid very low wages and provide welfares and social benefits such as housing, medical facilities, education for children, subsidized ration, drinking water supply, land for cultivation and firewood which are statutory obligations (under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951). These facilities only allotted for the family of permanent workers and their bonafide dependents (Mukherjee, 2007; Dutta, 2015). The provision of the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 entitled other benefits i.e. subsidized food, slipper, umbrella, raincoat, blanket, provident fund, the bonus in festivals due to marginal living, they expensed more for fooding and minimum for education. They also supplied fuel, yet sometimes they purchase and collect from shelter trees of tea gardens and nearby forests (Datta, 2017). The living environment of the tea garden workers is very deplorable which is unhygienic and unhealthy, their homestead area is too small even they cook within their living rooms and reared livestock (goat, cow, and poultry) in attached places of the living room (Barkat et al., 2010). The majority of workers living in *Katcha* houses and its condition are very poor mostly made of *tin* and plastic, *triple* and *chattai*. According to the statutory provisions of Plantation Labour Act, 1951 (clause 8), there was an effective arrangement of drinking water in every labour houses of the plantation which is unavailable in the majority of tea gardens moreover workers enjoyed company quarters have not sufficient lights and ventilation in houses which leads prone of diseases. The majority of workers are casual deprived form housing accommodation; they built houses their own hardship or share houses of permanent workers for living. They are also deprived

of basic needs in tea gardens i.e. pure drinking water, crèches, schools, proper health facilities, sanitation and wages on due time, even authority subtract money for providing facilities that also not really exist in workers' households ([Borah, 2013](#)). As a result, the livelihood condition of tea gardens people is miserable just they working for food in the mouth. They will remain starved if not work any day. So, their demands and requirements are nominal and their standard of living is much low. They use materials that are very simple such as earthen pitcher, aluminum utensils and very limited furniture. According to the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, there was the provision of separate latrines and urinals for males and females which are totally absent in the tea garden. There is only one tea garden named Kamalpur TG where the community latrine and bathroom found as debris, no further repairing has been done till to date. Workers practices open field defecation. Women travel a long-distance consuming more than 15 minutes for fetching drinking water found in Azmabad TG, Meriview TG, Gangram TG, Gayaganga TG, Putinbari TG, Vijoy nagar TG, Sukna TG, Marapur TG, KiranChandra TG, Fulbari TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Shikarpur TG.

The present chapter deals with the livelihood condition of the tea gardens people of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, where family characteristics (family head, religion, ethnicity, mother tongue and their speaking languages, family type and family size) demographic structure (i.e. age-sex composition, marital status, educational attainment, occupation), their consumption pattern (i.e. handling, consumption pattern, consumption of subsidizes ration), households environments (i.e. homestead, types of houses, housing environments, sanitation, drinking waters, drainage facility, household assets) decadal transformation of livelihood.

4.1 Family Profile and Characteristics:

The family profile of households indicates the scenario of a family compositional pattern of their livelihood. In the absence of reliable data on the socio-economic condition of women in the Terai tea gardens, the study has been preceded for portraying the scenario of women in Tea gardens of Terai.

- ❖ **Head of the Family:** The male-headed families are found in the study areas but women manage family and take decision important fields of the household which also non-existence extent ([Datta, 2017](#)). But the heads of the family is older one who

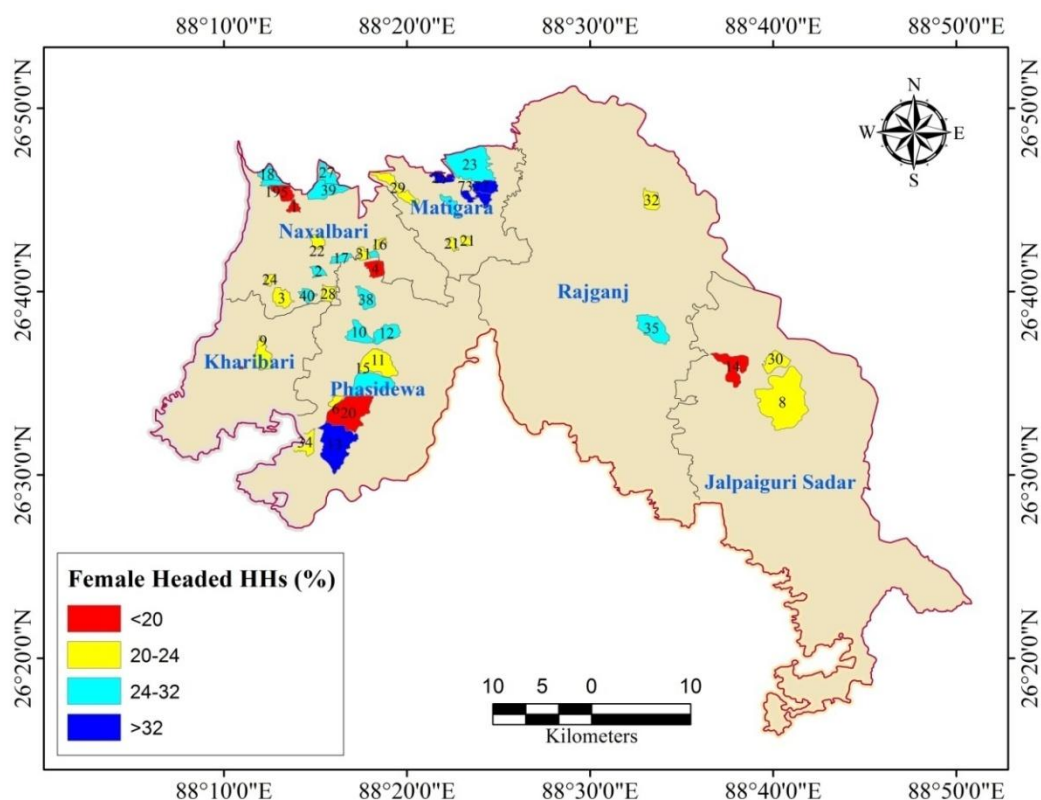
controls household. But during the investigation, it is revealed that the head of the family is always not aware of conscious and literate for managing family.

Table 4.1: Head of the Family (in percentage)

Region	Male headed					Female-headed			
	Husband	Father in law	Father	Other male members	Total	Respondents	Mother in-laws	Mother	Other female members
Terai	60.90	11.60	1.80	0.80	75.10	15.50	6.80	2.30	0.30
Darjeeling	60.69	11.43	1.71	0.69	74.52	16.46	6.63	2.29	0.11
Jalpaiguri	62.40	12.80	2.40	1.60	79.20	8.80	8.00	2.40	1.60

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

From the table 4.1, most of the family (75.10 per cent) is headed by a male (husband of women, father in law, father and other male members) and remaining 24.90 per cent households headed by a female (respondent themselves, mothers-in-law, mother and other female members). It is also noticeable that the percentage of the male-headed house is more in Jalpaiguri than the Darjeeling district (APPENDIX-III). It is observed that there are 35.00 per cent tea gardens (14 in number) were more than 80 per cent of households



Map 4.1: Female Headed Households in Tea Gardens

are male-headed. In the study areas, the female-headed households also found which indicates the women's dominance in the surveyed tea gardens. It is clear from Map 4.1 that less than 20 per cent female-headed households are reported in the tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Bagdogara TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG. While 24-32 female-headed HHs reported in Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Trihana TG, Vijohnagar TG, Kamala TG. On the other hand, more than 32 per cent female-headed HHs found in tea gardens named Shikarpur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukana TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG.

❖ **Mother Tongue:** The study of Sarit Bhowmik in the tea gardens of North Bengal revealed plantation people forget native language due to long reside (2-3 generation) in tea gardens and speaks in a mixture of Multilanguage called *Sadri*. So, the majority of women (63.70 per cent) reported that *Sadri* is their mother tongue. *Sadri* as mother language was reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (85.60 per cent). About 13.60 per cent respondents response to *Oraon* languages as mother tongue which is reported in the tea garden of Darjeeling (15.20 per cent) compare to Jalpaiguri (2.40 per cent). On the other hand, 5.90 per cent respondents reported to *Adivasi* as mother tongue such as *Mundari, Bengali, Nepali, Rajbanshi, Santhal, Hindi* although spoken by some but not prominent in the study area (Fig. 4.1).

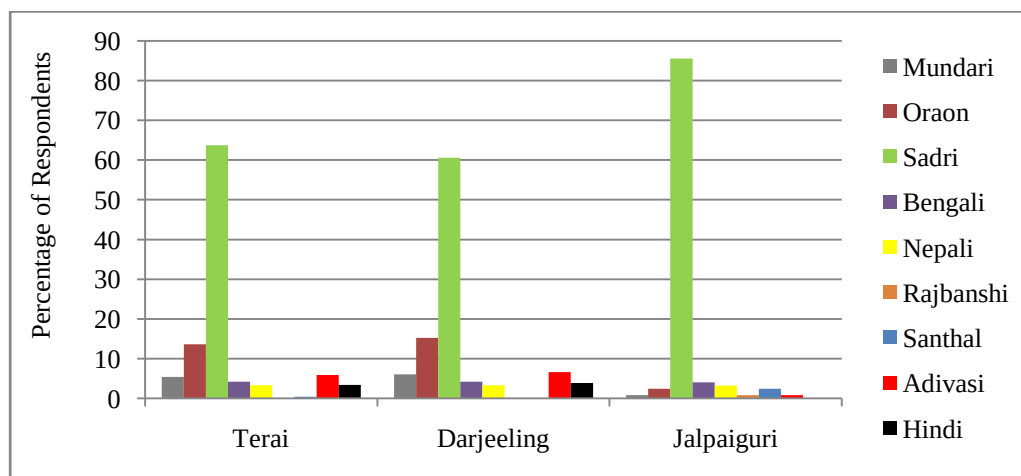


Fig 4.1: Mother Language in Tea gardens

❖ **Languages:** The study shows people in the tea gardens speak in multi-languages and understood multi-languages also. So, most of the respondents speak in *Sadri* (75.60 per cent) where they replied *Sadri* as a mother tongue in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (88.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (73.70 per cent).

Table 4.2: Spoken language (in percentage)

Region	Sadri	Oraw	Bengali	Behari	Sadri & Bengali	Nepali	Ranbanshi	Hindi	Adivasi	Santhal
Terai	75.60	3.80	3.60	1.60	2.10	2.80	0.20	3.30	6.60	0.40
Darjeeling	73.70	4.34	3.54	1.83	2.40	2.74	0.11	3.77	7.43	0.11
Jalpaiguri	88.80	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	0.80	0.00	0.80	2.40

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

But 6.60 per cent respondents replied that they speak in *Adivasi* language which is spoken by more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (7.43 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (0.80 per cent) district. On the other hand, 3.80 percent respondent speaks in *Oraon*, found in the tea garden of Darjeeling only. While *Bengali* and *Hindi* speaking respondents found much less i.e. 3.60 per cent and 3.30 per cent respectively (Table 4.2).The *Behari*, *Nepali* and *Ranjbanshi* speaking respondents are also found in the study area.

❖ **Type of Family:** In the study area, majority of respondents (50.20 percent) replied that they belong to the nuclear family (Fig. 4.2) (the composition of wife, husband and their dependents child)found mostly in the tea garden of Darjeeling (50.29 percent) compare to Jalpaiguri (49.60 percent). Whereas 39.60 per cent belong to joint and extended family (the composition of wife, husband, children, fathers-in-law, mothers-in-law, father, mother and other members) in the study area. In the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri 39.89 per cent and 37.60 per cent of families are joint. While 8.60 percent respondents belong to the broken family (the composition of either wife or husband and their children) found more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (8.91 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (6.40 per cent). Only 1.60 percent respondents belong to Single-family (the composition of only wife and husband) found a wide variation in Jalpaiguri (6.41 percent) and Darjeeling (0.91 percent) of the study area.

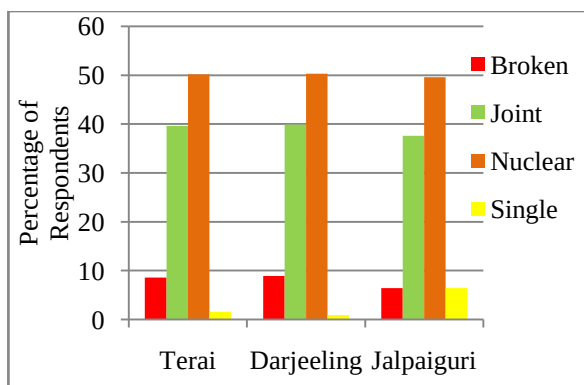


Fig 4.2: Family Types

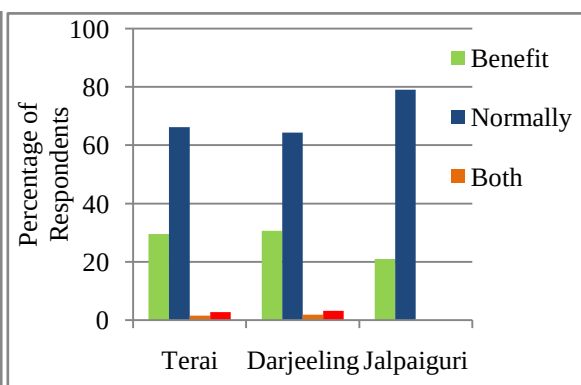


Fig 4.3: Causes of Nuclear Family

In the study areas, the majority are of families are nuclear families, i.e. 66.14 percent, due to more members in the family they formed nuclear families normally (Fig. 4.3) which is mostly found in Jalpaiguri (79.03 per cent) than Darjeeling (64.32 per cent) of the study area. While 29.48 percent respondent prefer nuclear family as they get benefits (permanency and other facilities) 20.97 percent and 30.68 percent in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively are nuclear family. Although 2.79 percent because of the scarcity of land they formed nuclear families found only in the tea garden of Darjeeling of Terai.

❖ **Family Size:** The family size is a matter of concern in the tea garden. Table 4.9 expressed majority of family (45.40 per cent) is small (below 4 members). 44.80 percent and 45.49 percent respectively in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are small size and it has been reported in the TG named Shikarpur TG (52.00 percent), Raipur TG (52.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and New Chamta TG (68.00 percent), Ord Terai TG (64.00 percent), Gangaram TG (64.00 percent) and Jayantika TG (64.00 percent) of Darjeeling families are small size. While 44.20 percent family belong to medium size (4-6 members) found in Saraswatipur TG (64.00 percent), Joypur TG (48.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Sayedabad TG(64.00 percent), Kamalapur TG(56.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (52.00 percent), Taipoo TG (52.00 percent), Vijoynagar TG(52.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas only 10.40 percent families belong to large family (above 6 members) reported in 11.20 percent and 10.29 percent in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively, large families are found in Raipur TG (16.00 percent), Denguajhar TG (16.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Naxalbari TG (24.00 per cent), Satish

Chandra TG (20.00 percent), Sukna TG (16.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (20.00 percent) and Motidhar TG (20.00 percent) of Darjeeling.

Table 4.3: Family Size

Region	Family size			Total
	Small(<4 members)	Medium (4-6 members)	Large (>6 members)	
Terai	454(45.40)	442(44.20)	104(10.40)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	398(45.49)	387(44.23)	90(10.29)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	56(44.80)	55(44.00)	14(11.20)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

4.2 Population Structure and Characteristics:

❖ **Age-Sex Composition:** The age-sex composition of the study areas, where the female population (51.22 percent) is more than the male population (48.78 percent) in the study area. About 10.32 percent people are under age group of 15-19 where male is 4.95 percent and female is 5.37 percent and 12.18 percent people are in the age group of 20-24 whereas male is 5.71 percent and female is 6.47 percent and found 11.69 percent people in age group of 25-29, where male and female is 5.73 percent and 5.96 percent respectively. Although the population in the lower age group of 0-4 and 5-9 is 7.39 percent and 9.99 percent respectively where people of the old age group of 60-64 and 65-69 are 2.40 percent and 1.04 percent respectively.

In Jalpaiguri district, most of the people (11.30 percent) are in the age group of 25-29, whereas the male is 5.40 percent and female is 5.90 percent. Near about 11.29 per cent people are in the age group of 5-9 whereas male and female are 5.56 percent and 5.73 percent respectively. On the other hand, 11.13 per cent populations are in the age group of 20-24 whereas 4.55 percent and 6.58 percent are male and female. The old-age populations in the age group of 60-64, and 65-69 is 2.87 percent and 0.84 percent respectively. While in the tea garden of Darjeeling, people mostly (12.33 percent) are in the age group of 20-24 where male and female 5.88 percent and 6.45 percent and 11.75 percent population are the age group of 25-29 where male and female is 5.78 percent and 5.97 percent respectively. On the other hand, 10.30 per cent people are in the age group of 15-19, where the male is 4.82 percent and female is 5.51 percent respectively. The

lower age group of 0-4 and 5-9 the people are 7.05 percent and 9.80 percent respectively wherein the old age group of 60-64 and 65-69 the population is 2.34 percent and 1.06 percent respectively. The populations in the age group of 15-59 are much more than a dependent age group of 0-14 and above 65 year of the people (APPENDIX-IV).

❖ **Marital Status:** Table 4.4 showing the nuptiality scenario of the study area, where 45.76 percent of people are married where 23.03 percent and 22.73 per cent are male and female. Although found a small variation in the tea garden of Darjeeling (45.94 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (44.52 per cent). On the other hand, 47.85 percent people are unmarried where 24.55 percent is male and 23.30 percent is female and reported in tea garden of Jalpaiguri (49.75 per cent) is slightly higher than Darjeeling (47.58 per cent). People are under categories of a widow, widower and divorcee also found in the study area.

Table 4.4: Marital status

Region	Unmarried		Married		Widow		Divorcee	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Terai	24.55	23.3	23.03	22.73	1.01	5.16	0.00	0.21
Darjeeling	24.49	23.09	23.14	22.8	0.92	5.32	0.00	0.24
Jalpaiguri	24.96	24.79	22.26	22.26	1.69	4.05	0.00	0.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Educational Attainment:** The educational status of workers in the study area is also very poor, because of struggle at early stages for their livelihood. As a result, they do not get opportunities to utilize their intellectual skills and interaction with educated people so feeling a lack of different issues of human resources (Chowdhury et al., 2011). The education of tea gardens people is a matter of concern because of their illiteracy and level of education is very poor (Fig. 4.4). In the study areas, 68.45 per cent people are literate where the male is much higher (37.72 percent) than of female (30.74 percent). Literacy of the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is 68.87 per cent 65.42 per cent respectively. Only 20.58 per cent attain a primary level whereas the male (11.23 per cent) are more than female (9.35 per cent). About 25.88 per cent people attain upper primary, whereas male and female is 14.08 per cent and 11.80 per cent respectively. Only 13.29 per cent people attain at the secondary level education and

found variation in male (7.14 per cent) and female (6.15 per cent). Whereas 6.07 percent attained the higher secondary level education where male and female is 3.58 per cent and 2.49 per cent respectively. But only 2.47 per cent and 0.17 per cent people attain at graduation and post-graduation level of education (Fig. 4.5).

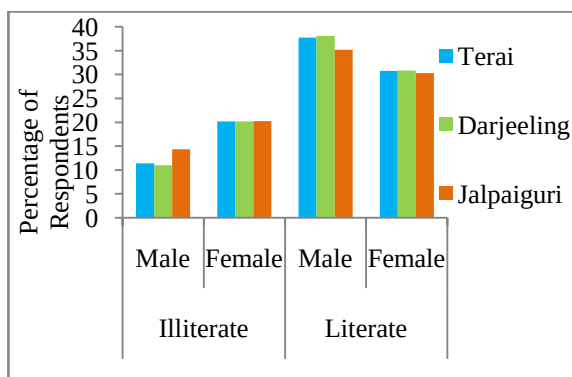


Fig. 4.4: Educational Status

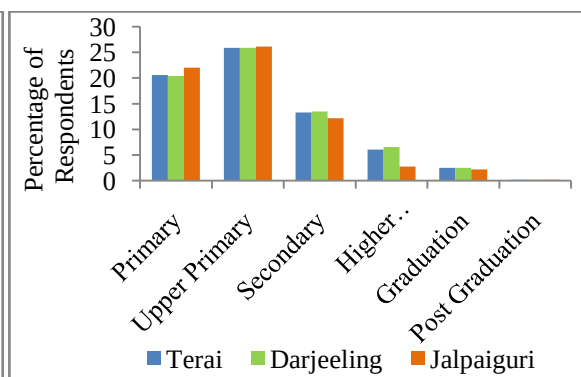


Fig 4.5: Highest Educational attainment

❖ **Occupation:** The study reveals the tea gardens people are engaged mostly in tea garden work occupation of diversification. Table 4.5 shows 21.26 per cent people are permanent workers. In Jalpaiguri (23.44 per cent) reported higher than Darjeeling (20.95 per cent). But in the study area, *Bigha* or temporary worker (18.02 per cent) is less than permanent workers as reported in the tea garden of Darjeeling (18.69 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (13.32 per cent).

Table 4.5: Occupational Structure

Region	PW	<i>Bigha</i>	Daily labour	Stay in home	Driving	Housewife	Constructional workers	Retire	Work in a commercial shop
Terai	21.26	18.02	4.15	7.59	0.88	3.56	1.35	5.14	1.33
Darjeeling	20.95	18.69	3.88	7.44	0.94	3.49	1.44	5.01	1.30
Jalpaiguri	23.44	13.32	6.07	8.60	0.51	4.05	0.67	6.07	1.52

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

About 4.15 percent workers are daily labour, variation found in Jalpaiguri (6.07 per cent) and Darjeeling (3.88 per cent). Whereas 34.34 per cent people are engaged in other occupations (comprises students and child), significantly found in tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Although 5.14 per cent people are retire and not work in tea gardens, yet found in Jalpaiguri (6.07 per cent) than Darjeeling (5.01 per cent). Where

1.35 percent people are constructional labour. 1.44 per cent and 0.67 per cent constructional labourers are found in the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri respectively. While 3.56 per cent women are housewives engaged in house chores. On the other hand, 1.33 per cent people are involved in running commercial shop. Moreover, 1.85 per cent people are involved in government services. In Jalpaiguri, 1.18 percent and in Darjeeling, 1.95 percent workers are engaged in govt services. The people engaged in private job and agriculture is very limited in the study area.

4.3 Family Expenditures: The nature of income-expenditure of tea gardens people reflects their economic condition and standards of living. Since the economic condition of the tea garden workers is nominal because their purchasing power and consumption pattern are very poor for economic hardship. Their requirement is very least and expenses meager in consumption for a living (Table 4.6). Most of their earning are expensed averagely Rs. 3283.10 in food which is just higher in the tea garden of Darjeeling (Rs.3299.77) than Jalpaiguri (Rs.3166.40). After food, expenses a lot in drinking Rs.516.28 monthly found more in Darjeeling (Rs. 525.37) than Jalpaiguri (Rs.452.64). Whereas they expense in education Rs. 389.89 monthly reported in the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is Rs.396.61 and Rs.342.88 respectively. Although their expense in health, housing, clothing, ceremonies, transport, electricity, animal husbanding are least for livelihood.

Table 4.6: Monthly average expenditure (in Rs.) in HHs

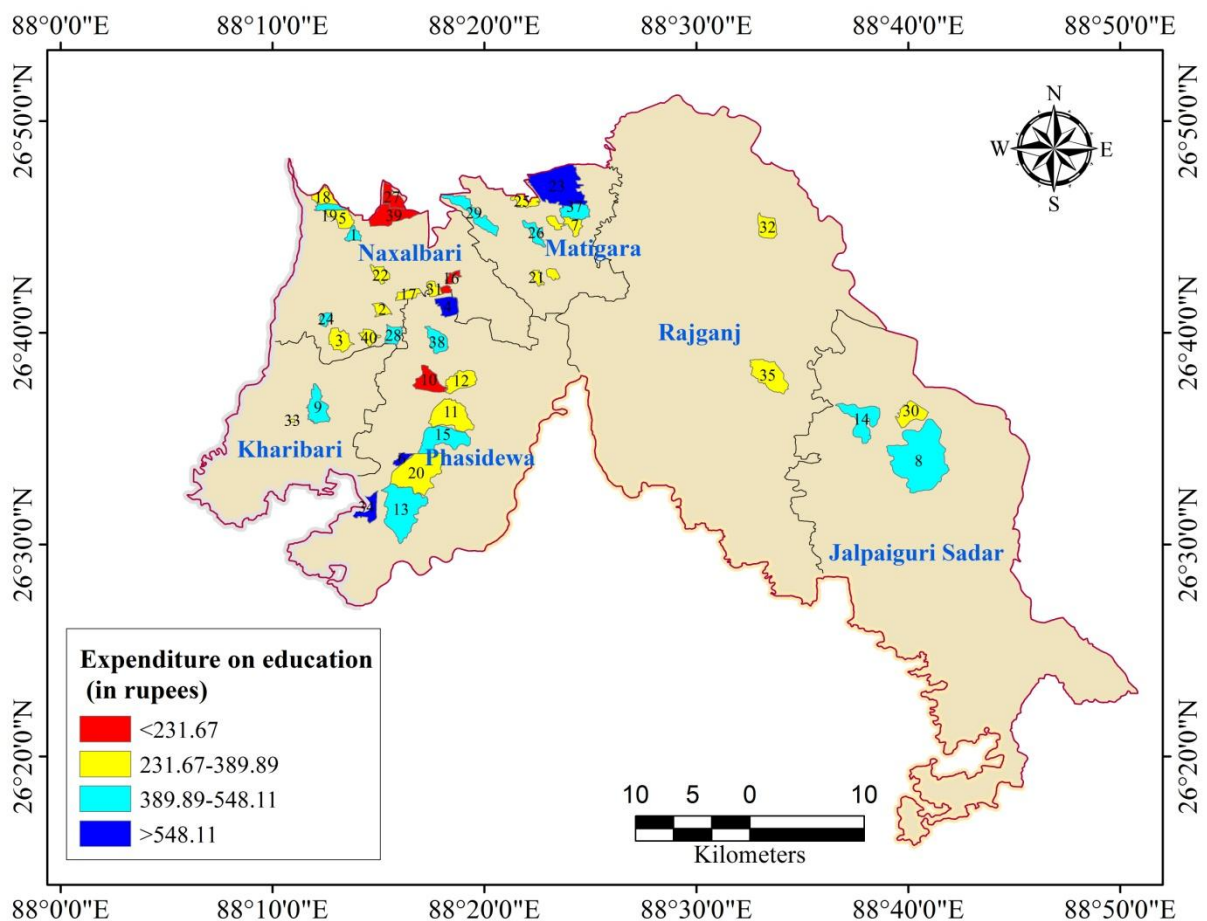
Region	Food	Education	Health	Drink	Housing	Clothing	Animal	Ceremonies	Transport	Electric	Others
Terai	3283.1	389.89	80.70	516.28	190.75	236.52	5.07	103.2	274.62	164.61	508.55
Jalpaiguri	3166.4	342.88	82.12	452.64	141.38	216.4	0.40	79.28	253.68	142.13	438.4
Darjeeling	3299.77	396.61	80.50	525.37	197.8	239.4	5.74	106.62	277.61	167.82	518.57

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Expenditure on Food Consumption:** The study reveals that most of their earning expenses on food wherein 35 per cent tea gardens (14 in number) named Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Azmabad TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijohnagar TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, and Sukna TG expensed Rs. 2953.80 to Rs.3283.10monthly for food. About 32.50 percent tea gardens (13 in number) expensed Rs.3283.10 to Rs.3612.40. whereas more than Rs. 3612.40 expensed for food reported in 17.50 percent tea gardens namely Joypur TG, Matigara

TG, New Chamta TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG and remaining 15 percent of the tea garden reported the expenses less than Rs.2953.80 monthly for food in the study area (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on Education:** Education for tea gardens people is vital due to their. They expense very least in education than other sectors of their living. Map 4.2 reveals where only 5 tea gardens named (Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, and Sayedabad TG) expensed more than Rs.548.11 for education. Whereas 37.50 per cent tea gardens (15 in number) expense Rs. 231.67 to Rs.389.89 and also Rs. 389.89 to Rs.548.11 monthly for their child education. Only 5 tea gardens expense less than Rs. 231.67 monthly for their child education (Map 4.2).



Map 4.2: Expenditure on Education in Tea Gardens

❖ **Expenditure on Health:** Health is a vital issue of social phenomena in the study area. The tea gardens employees (permanents workers) are benefitted in health care and

medicine from tea gardens hospital. Due to poor facilities, they go to the outer practitioner or doctor and government hospital for treatment during illness. They expense more than Rs.99.45 100 per month reported in 9 tea gardens such as Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Sukna TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG. Whereas workers expense Rs. 61.95 to Rs. 80.70 for health purposes reported in 13 tea gardens (32.50 per cent) of the study area. There are 17.50 percent tea gardens (7 in numbers) where they expense less than Rs. 61.95per month for health purposes (Table 4.7).

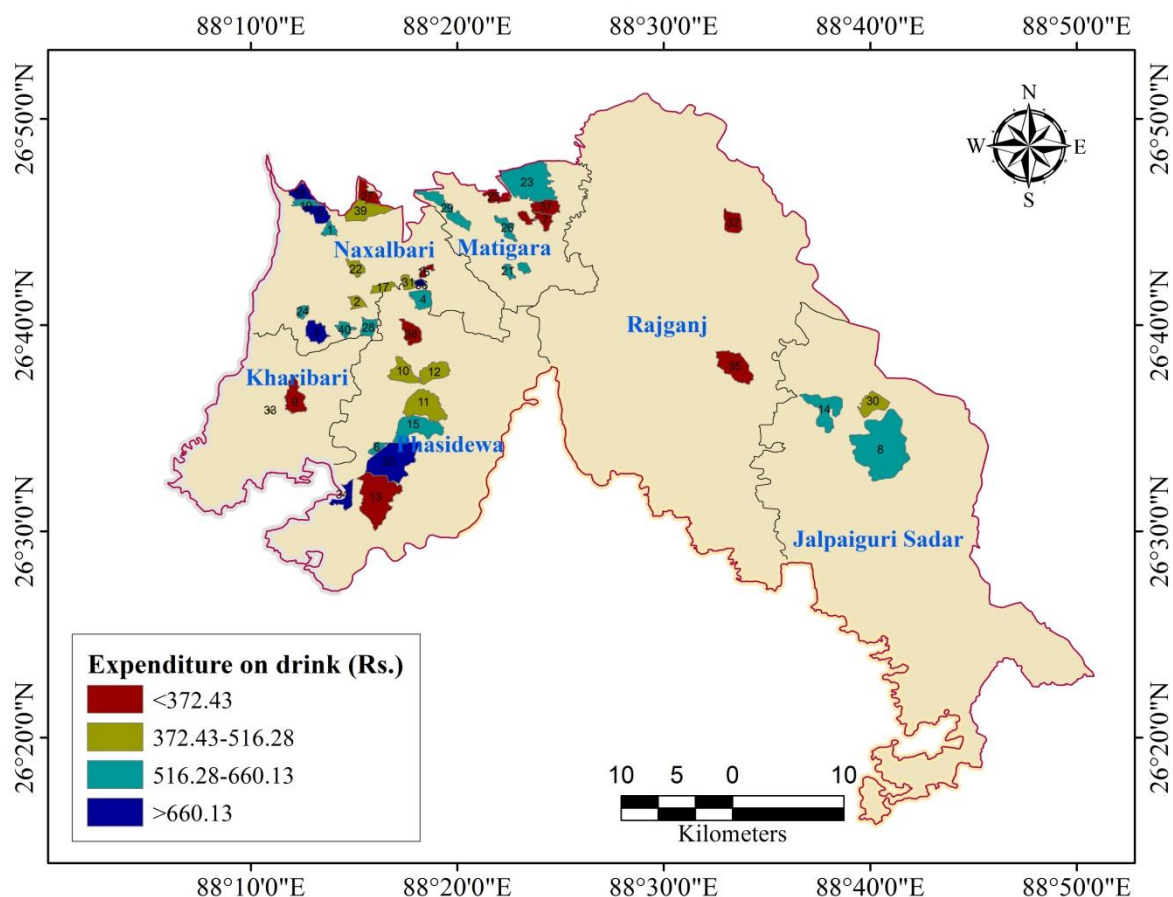
Table 4.7: Monthly Expenditure on Health

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<61.45	Fulbari TG, Nishchintapur TG, OrdTerai TG, Sannasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayanatika TG	7	17.50
61.45-80.70	Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiahjhora TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
80.70-99.45	Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Mohorgaon&Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG	11	27.50
>99.45	Denguajhar TG, SatishCh TG, Sukna TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG	9	22.50
Total	Mean: 80.70, SD: 18.75	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Expenditure on Rice beer drink:** Drinking is common in the tea garden. They drink rice beer as a tonic of energy for daily work due to struggling from morning to evening in tea garden even children used marriages, festivals and other ceremonies where a few families of the tea gardens produced it for selling (Ghosh & Das, 2004). In most of the tea gardens (35.00 percent and 14 in numbers) they expense averagely Rs. 372.43 to 516.28 and also Rs. 516.28 to 660.13per month for drinking purposes and 15

percent tea gardens (6 in numbers) in each category expended more than Rs. 660.13 and less than Rs. 372.43 monthly for these purposes reported in 15.00 per cent tea garden (Map 4.3).



Map 4.3: Expenditure on Drink in Tea Gardens

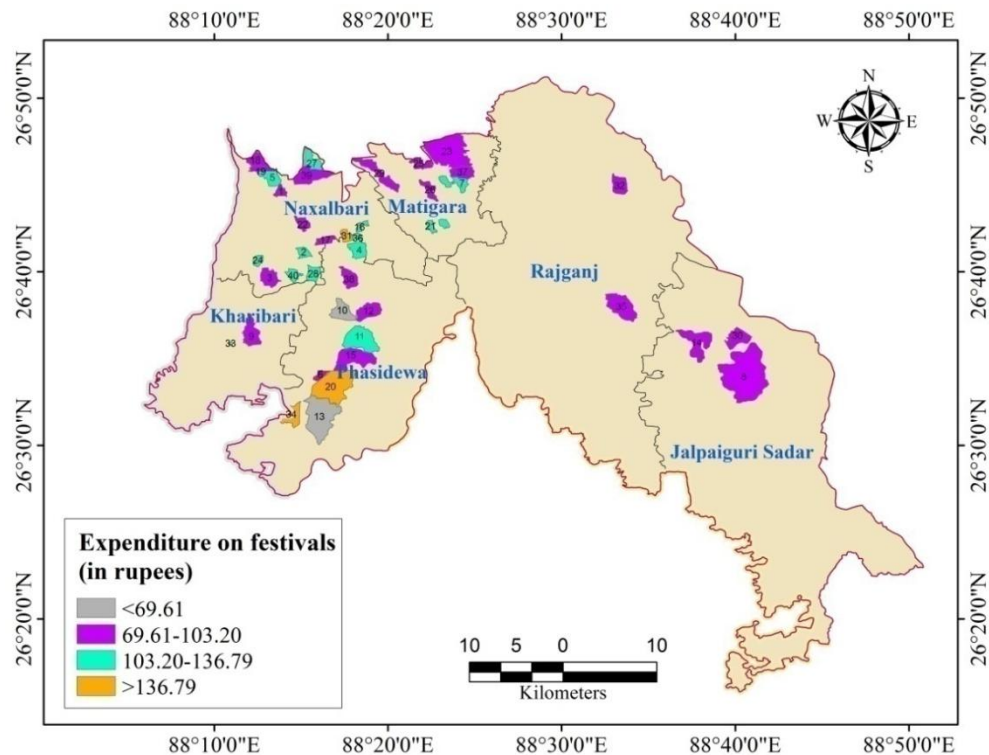
❖ **Expenditure on House Repairing:** There was the provision of repairing of permanent workers but found they are deprived of fund for repairing houses. It is found that workers expended Rs. 92.24 to Rs. 190.75 repairing homes reported in most of the tea gardens (47.50 percent). While finding 15.00 percent TGs (6 in numbers) such as Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG expended more than Rs. 289.26 monthly for housing repairing (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on Clothing:** Clothing is a basic need for living. They purchase clothes in one or two times during their occasion. The study reported that workers in

42.50 percent tea garden of the study (17 in numbers) expensed Rs. 236.52 to Rs.318.12 per month for closing and they also expensed Rs. 154.92 to Rs.236.52 monthly reported in 27.50 per cent tea gardens (11 in numbers). Whereas 15 per cent tea gardens (6 in numbers) expensed more than Rs. 318.12 and less than Rs. 154.92 to purchase clothes (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on Animals Husbandry:** In 62.50 percent tea gardens (25 in number) where respondents replied that they do not expense for animal food where more than Rs. 40.00 monthly expressed for animal monthly reported in 2.50 per cent of tea garden Rs. 20 .00 to Rs. 40.00 monthly expended in animal husbandry found in 10.00 percent tea gardens (4 in numbers) named Matigara TG, Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Meryview TG (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on Ceremonies and Festivals:** Because of poverty they don't expense so much for religious ceremony and festival they always believed in traditionalized *puja* like *batpuja*, *boring puja*.



Map 4.4: Expenditure on Festivals in Tea Gardens

Where workers spend Rs.69.61-103.20 monthly for it reported in 52.50 percent tea gardens (21 in number). There are 30.00 percent tea gardens (13 in number) named Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Singhiajhora TG where people spend Rs. 103.20-136.79 monthly for ceremonies of religious purposes (Map 4.4).

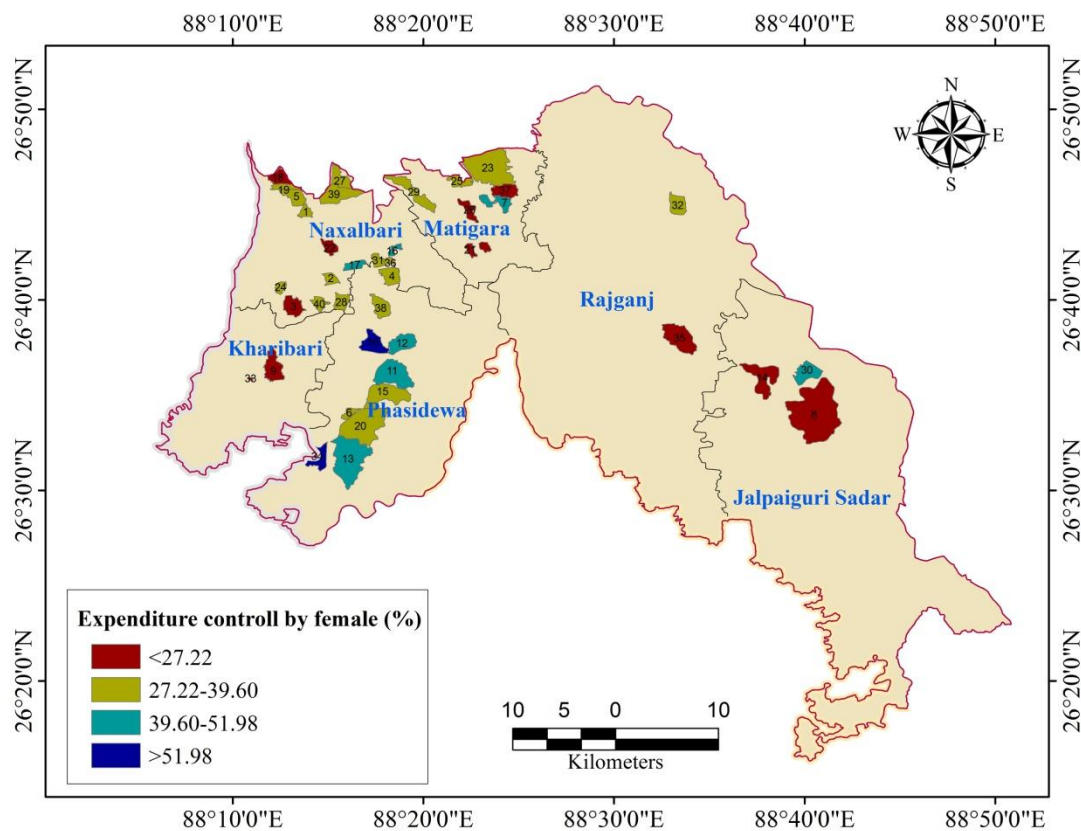
❖ **Expenditure on Transport:** Since tea gardens are isolated, so people across along for marketing and visiting relative's houses and expenses to some extent for this purpose. There are 35.00 percent tea gardens, wherein the expensed Rs. 221.10-274.62 and Rs. 274.62-328.14 and wherein 15.00 percent tea gardens (6 in number) named Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG women expensed more than Rs. 328.14 (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on Electricity:** The study reveals almost all the households of tea gardens are electrified and they paid some amount for electricity consumption. Whereas 45.00 per cent of tea gardens pay electric bill amounting Rs.164.61-181.06. whereas 32.50 per cent tea gardens (13 in numbers) pay Rs.148.16-164.61. 10 percent tea garden (4 in number) named Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, and Trihana TG pay more than Rs. 181.06 for electricity (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Expenditure on other consumption:** In the study area the worker's expense in others (subscription, ration, hospitality) 35.00 percent tea gardens (14 in numbers) workers expensed Rs. 396.25-508.55 and also Rs. 508.55-620.85 respectively. In 15.00 percent tea gardens such as Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Kamala TG and Singhiajhora TG reported an expenditure of Rs. more than 620.85 per month for other purposes (APPENDIX- V).

❖ **Control over Family Expenditures:** In the tea gardens, control in family expenditures is very important because most of the workers remain drunk and expense much without management and conscious. The study shows the expenditure mostly controlled by the women indirectly of the households. Although family expenditure also supervised by husband (53.00 per cent) found more in Jalpaiguri (56.20 per cent) than Darjeeling (52.11 per cent). Whereas women control the family expenditure 37.10 per cent that found more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (37.94 per cent) than Jalpaiguri

(31.20 per cent). Although 4.70 per cent respondents replied that the family managed by their son prominently in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (4.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (4.69 per cent). Although in the tea gardens of Darjeeling, 0.69 per cent of respondents jointly control the expenditures. Father, mother, brother, daughter, in-laws also managed the expenditure of families which is very least (Map 4.5). On the other hand, more than 51.98 per cent women control family expenditures reported in 4 tea gardens (Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Sayedabad TG). In 45 per cent (18 in number) tea gardens where 39.60-51.98 per cent women managed the families' expenditures. Whereas only there 5 tea gardens less than 27.22 per cent Respondents control family expenditure where male is mostly involved in family management (Map 4.5).



Map 4.5 Expenditure controlled by Female in Tea Gardens

4.4 Food Habit: Due to violation of the provision of PLA, 1951 the workers of the tea gardens suffering from malnutrition and starvation, where death is very common in the tea gardens of North Bengal (Dasgupta, 2009). So, the standard of living is low due to poverty.

The nutritional consumption of the tea gardens people is nominal. They have a rare habit in consuming milk, egg because of their social taboo and they occasionally prefer animal meat (pig and also prefer poultry meat) when they get wages although, they have no weekly dietary routine due to economic hardship. Even they take pulse, merely which is essential for bodies. They also cook local pulse (a mixture of rice sap and Aram leave). Although the food habit of people in most of the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri is similar where they take a three-time meal of a day in the morning; they take breakfast (*Muri, Roti and Panta Vat*) noon around 1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. they take lunch after returning in-home or at workplaces. They take a diner. Therefore the food item is nutritionally very poor to health and suffered from malnutrition. Although in most of the tea gardens, the respondents replied that they are still alive due to the subsidized cereal crop of *Khadya Sathi* in the study area.

4.5 Food Security: People enjoy the total security with subsidized rate through Public Distribution System (PDS) under categories of APL (Above Poverty Line), BPL (Below Poverty Line), Antyodaya, etc. but study reveals that most of the households (49.00 per cent) of tea garden don't have ration cards (Fig. 4.6). 50.00 per cent tea gardens of Darjeeling and 46.00 per cent tea gardens of Jalpaiguri have no ration card. Only 15.00 per cent households are BPL, In the tea garden of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 38.00 per cent and 12.00 per cent respectively are BPL families. But 35.00 per cent households are APL, found more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (38.00 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (14.00 per cent). Although most of the household workers have tea gardens ration cards (TGR) to receive kind material (cereal crop, sugar, tea) supplied by the authority. Whereas 30 tea gardens people haven't get Digital Ration Cards (DRC) also only 7.50 per cent tea gardens (3 in number) named Bijlimoni TG, Belgachi TG, Saraswatipur TG, where 60 to 95 percent respondents replied they received DRC and more than 95 per cent respondents received DRC reported in only 2 tea gardens named Marapur TG, Shikarpur TG (Table 4.8). Although the Government of West Bengal implemented a food and nutrition scheme named '*Khadya Sathi*' on January 27, 2016, for ensuring the food and nutrition (35 Kg food grain at the rate of Rs.2 in each family) for socio-economically backward people with very subsidized rates. But in the study areas, it is observed that after implementation of '*Khadya Sathi*' the PDS (Public Distribution System) have been abolished where all the

families of tea garden not getting food grains, even they deprived of a fixed amount of food grain (35 Kg per month)(Fig. 4.7).

Table 4.8: Received of Digital Ration Card

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Fulbari TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Vijoynagartg, HansquaTG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Manjha TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG	30	75.00
<25	Sukna TG, Jayanatika TG	2	5.00
25-60	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Denguajhar TG,	3	7.50
60-95	Bijlimoni TG, Belgachi TG, Saraswatipur TG,	3	7.50
>95	Marapur TG, Shikarpur TG,	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017
 whereas 11.00 per cent survey households are totally deprived of this food security '*Khadya Sathi prakalpa*' which is acute in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (20.00 per cent) than Darjeeling (10.00 per cent). Whereas 60.00 per cent households are not getting this fixed amount of food grains which is more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (64.00 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (37.00 per cent).

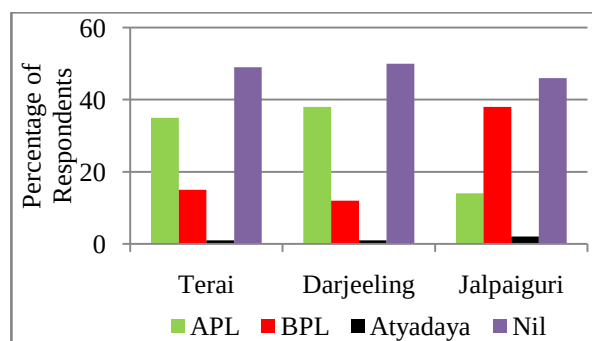


Fig 4.6: Government Ration Card

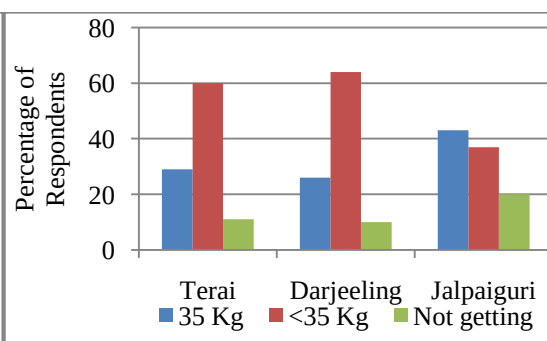


Fig 4.7: Food grain receive under Khadya Sathi Pakalpo

4.6 Households Environments:

❖ **Homestead Areas:** There was a provision of housing accommodation (two living room, one kitchen with sufficient kitchen gardening) and its repapering to the tea garden worker (PLA, 1951) with the hygienic environment but the study reveals the residing space is very small and also not enough campus with kitchen gardening. In some tea gardens, workers construct houses in a large area (Shikarpur TG, Meryview TG) (Fig. 4.8). So, apparently, most of the households (84.57 percent) possess a homestead area of 2.50-4.50 *Katha* even 12.34 percent households shared area of less than 2.50 *Katha* which is unhygienic to live reported in the tea garden of Darjeeling (12.34 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (12.80 per cent). On the other hand, only 2.90 per cent households shared more than 4.50 *Katha* areas for living which mostly found in households of Darjeeling (3.09 per cent).

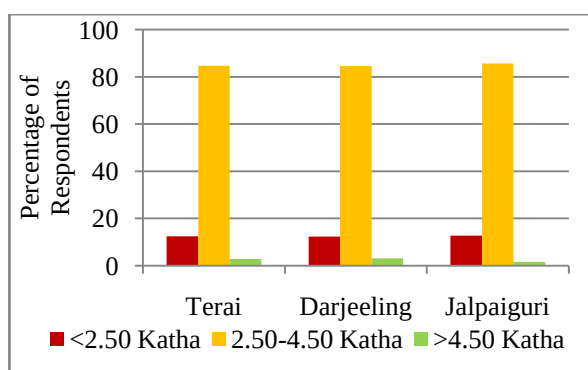


Fig 4.8: Homestead Area

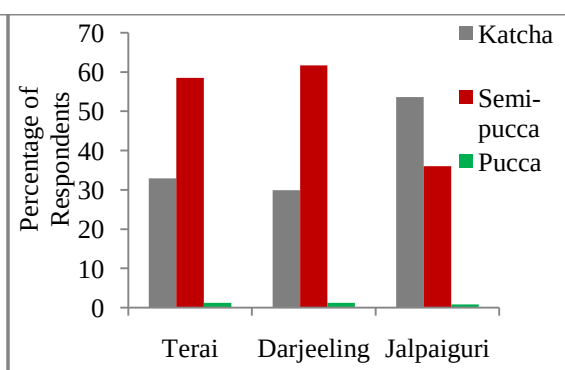


Fig 4.9: Types of Houses

❖ **Type of Houses:** There was a provision of accommodation with a hygienic environment for the employee in the tea gardens and also a provision of repairing. In the study, area houses are categories into three types i.e. *Katcha*, *Semi-pucca* and *Pucca* (Fig. 4.9). Where most of the houses (58.00 per cent) of workers are *semi-pucca* where the floor is cemented and wall and roof are other than cement (*tin*, *advester* and *tile*) which mostly observed in the tea garden of Darjeeling (61.71 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (36.00 per cent). But 32.90 percent houses are *katcha* found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (53.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (29.94 per cent). On the other hand, only 1.20 per cent houses of the employer are fully *pucca* and mostly found in Darjeeling (1.26 per cent).

❖ **Construction of Houses:** According to PLA, 1956 (Amendment) provision of houses for permanent worker households. Whereas only 56.30 per cent respondents residing in company quarters of poor condition found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (40.80 per cent) than Darjeeling (58.51 per cent). The condition of company quarters is much worst, old, weak and unhygienic (Fig. 4.10). On the other hand, about 35.70 percent Respondents residing in their own constructed houses mostly *katcha* type which is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (50.40 percent) compare to Darjeeling (33.60 percent) of the study area. The workers rebuilt company quarters with the assist of some amount for

Table 4.9: Construction of Houses by Company Authority

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<38.15	Saraswatipur TG, Putinbari TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sayedabad TG	6	15.00
38.15-59.00	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG	10	25.00
59.00-79.85	Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Manjha TG, OrdTerai TG, Trihana TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Jayanatika TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	19	47.50
>79.85	Sannysithan TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Nishchintapur TG, Matigara TG, Fulbari TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 59.00, SD: 20.85	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Improving the hygienic conditions of residences while 4.80 per cent respondents residing in Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (5.37 per cent) and also reported grievances of not getting the total sanctioned amount of house construction transparently because of political interferences. There (Table 4.9) are 5 tea gardens named Sannysithan TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Nishchintapur TG, Matigara TG, Fulbari TG where more than 79.85 per cent respondents residing in company quarters. Where in most of the tea gardens (47.50 percent, 19 in numbers) 59.00-79.85 per cent respondents residing company houses of the study area.

❖ **Repairing of Houses:** There was also a provision of repairing houses by the company (PLA, 1951) but not found in the tea gardens. Even they remain sleepless at night during the rainy season because of the open wall and broken roof reported by a respondent named Anup Kumar of Saraswatipur TG (47 years old) of Raipur tea garden of Jalpaiguri district. Most of the respondents (53.90 percent) replied that they repaired their houses observed

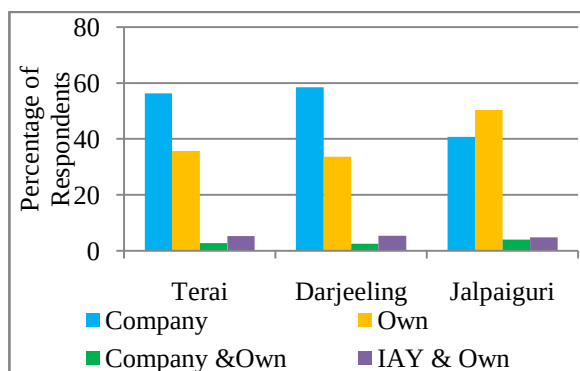


Fig 4.10: Construction of Houses

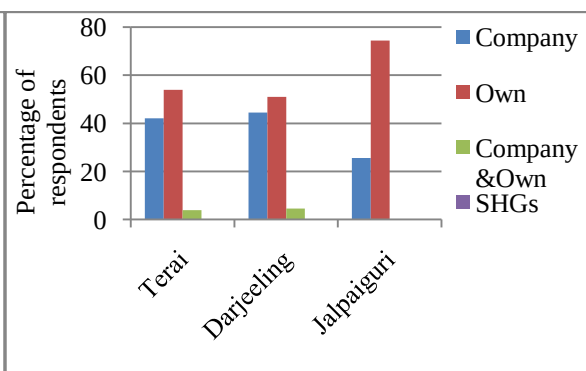


Fig 4.11: Repairing of Houses

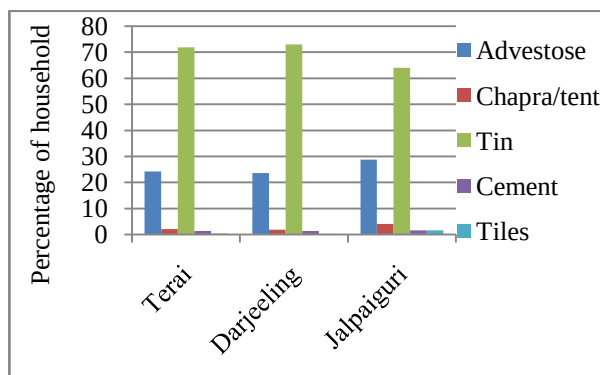


Fig 4.12: Type of Roofs

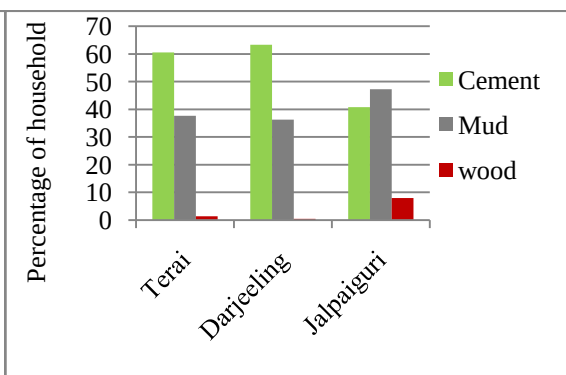


Fig 4.13: Type of Floors

more in a tea garden of Jalpaiguri (74.40 per cent). Where only 42.10 percent respondent replied company repaired houses after requitation of repairing although require a long period and mostly found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (44.46 per cent). There are four of Self Help Groups (SHGs) involved in repairing houses of tea gardens reported Gangaram TG of Darjeeling. It is also reported that in most of the tea gardens, company authorities not conscious to repair the company quarters regularly. The company allows Rs. 3800/3year for repairing yet not regular (Fig. 4.11).

4.7 Building Materials:

❖ **Type of Roof:** There are different types of roofs (such as *Asbestos*, *Chapra*, *Tin*, and *Cement*) found in the household of tea gardens. So, in the study area, most of the roof (71.90 per cent) of residing houses is made of tin (71.90 percent) mostly found 73.03 percent and 64.00 per cent in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. The roof made of *asbestos* (24.20 percent) mostly prominent in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (28.80 per cent). There also found shed, made of *triple* (2.10 per cent). Although *pucca* roof and roof made of *tile* found very least in the study area (Fig. 4.12).

❖ **Types of Floor:** The study reveals most of the floor of residing houses are made of cement (60.50 percent) found variation in a tea garden of Darjeeling (63.31 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (40.80 percent). While 37.60 per cent respondents residing on mud floor found more of the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (47.20 per cent) than Darjeeling (36.23 per cent). The workers residing double stored homes whose floor is made of wood for safely from animal hazards (elephant, leopard) mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG of Jalpaiguri (Fig. 4.13).

❖ **Type of Wall:** Although different types of wall found in residing houses of tea gardens workers. The wall made of bricks (57.70 per cent) prominent found in tea garden of Darjeeling (60.57 per cent). Due to the availability of bamboo the wall of many houses found made of local *Chatai* (22.30 per cent) mostly observed in tea garden of Jalpaiguri (30.40 percent) compare to Darjeeling (21.14 per cent). About 17.70 per cent respondents' houses wall is made of *tin* mostly observed in tea garden of Jalpaiguri (24.00 percent). Although fringes and wood walls of houses are also reported in the study area (Fig. 4.14).

4.8 Number of Bed Room: There was a provision of two living rooms, one kitchen with hygienic on environment accommodation to tea garden workers (PLA, 1951). Due to the large family size, they constructed houses. Although 2-3 residing rooms are found in the study area in most of the households (80.50 per cent). The same is found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (82.86 per cent) more compare to Jalpaiguri (67.20 per cent). Even workers living in single rooms with high congestion has been reported. About 17.80 per cent household is Darjeeling in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (32.80 per cent) (Fig. 4.15).

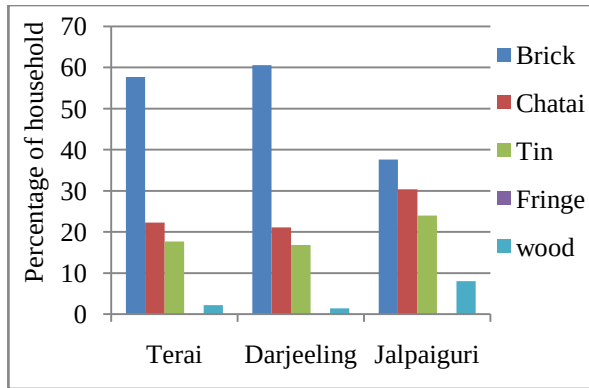


Fig 4.14: Types of Wall

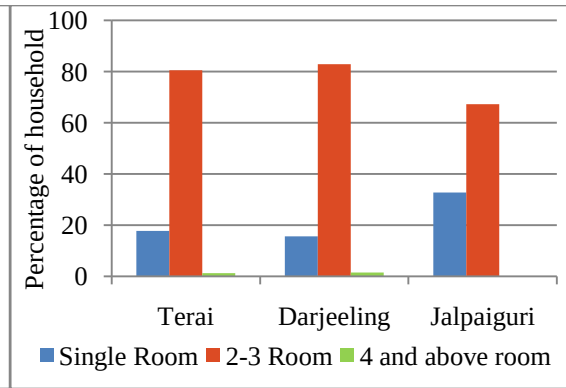


Fig 4.15: Number of Bed Room

4.9 Windows in Bed Room: The sufficient windows of the residing room indicate the healthy and hygienic conditions of houses. It is observed that the people residing in room of 3 windows which is small and shows unhygienic conditions. Although, 56.60 per cent women residing in the room with two windows found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (59.20 per cent). On the other hand, 36.80 percent Respondents living in a room with single window which is found a wide variation in the tea garden of Darjeeling (33.20 percent) and Jalpaiguri (61.60 percent), indicate the highly unhygienic condition of residing rooms. Only 6.60 per cent respondents residing in a room with 3 windows which is found more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (7.54 per cent) of the study area(Fig. 4.16).

4.10 Kitchen Environments:

❖ **Kitchen Space:** The tea garden people cooking found in *Baranda* (attach to the living room), even within the living room and open space due to shortage of living space. In the study area, most of the women (72.60 percent) replied that they cook in a separate place from the living room found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (72.30 percent) and Jalpaiguri (74.40 percent). While 18.60 percent Respondents replied that they cook in to attach to the living room (*Baranda*) which creates an unhygienic and unhealthy environment during cocking with firewood which found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (19.20 per cent) and Darjeeling (18.51 per cent). Even workers cooking within

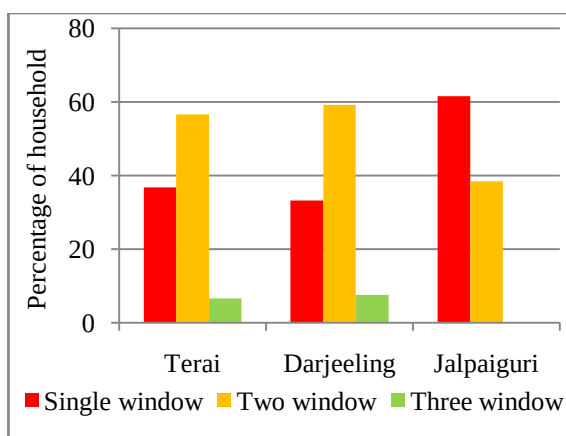


Fig 4.16: Number of Window in residing Houses

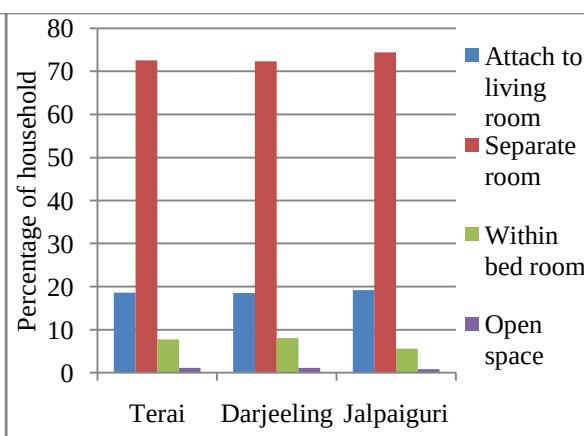


Fig 4.17: Types of Kitchen

the living room with firewood reported in 7.70 per cent household and mostly found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (8.00 per cent) them also cooking in open spaces due to shortage of living space of the study area (Fig. 4.17).

❖ **Type of *Chullah*:** The use of *chullah* for cooking is an important indicator of the standard of living. Most of the respondents (86.80percent) replied that they cooking in ordinary *chullah* and also found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (88.80 percent) and Darjeeling (86.51 percent). Whereas 6.30 per cent women use Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking and mostly benefitted to UJJALA scheme found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (7.20 per cent). While 6.60 per cent respondents use LPG and ordinary *chullah* for cooking in the tea garden of Darjeeling (7.09 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (3.20 per cent) comparatively (APPENDIX-V).

❖ **Cooking Fuel:** The tea gardens workers procure firewood for cooking and supplied from company authority and also received some allowance for cooking (permanent workers household) but it is not available for the casual workers' household (Saikia et al., 2012). The study reveals that they are deprived of the actual quantity of firewood (provisioned in PLA, 1951). During the survey, it is observed that in most of that the tea gardens (40.00 per cent, 16 in number) where 70-90 per cent respondents replied they get firewood for cooking but not supplied actual amount (Table 4.10). Only 7 tea gardens named Raipur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayanatika TG, Hansqua TG, where more than 90 per cent

respondents get firewood from a company but not sufficient for throughout the year. On the other hand, 50-70 per cent Respondents stated that

Table 4.10: HHs benefitted from fuel Supply

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<53.71	Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Gangaram TG,	4	10.00
53.71-71.10	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG,	13	32.50
71.10-88.49	Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, OrdTerai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG, Singhiajhora TG,	16	40.00
>88.49	Raipur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayanatika TG, Hansqua TG,	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 71.10, SD: 17.39	40	100.00

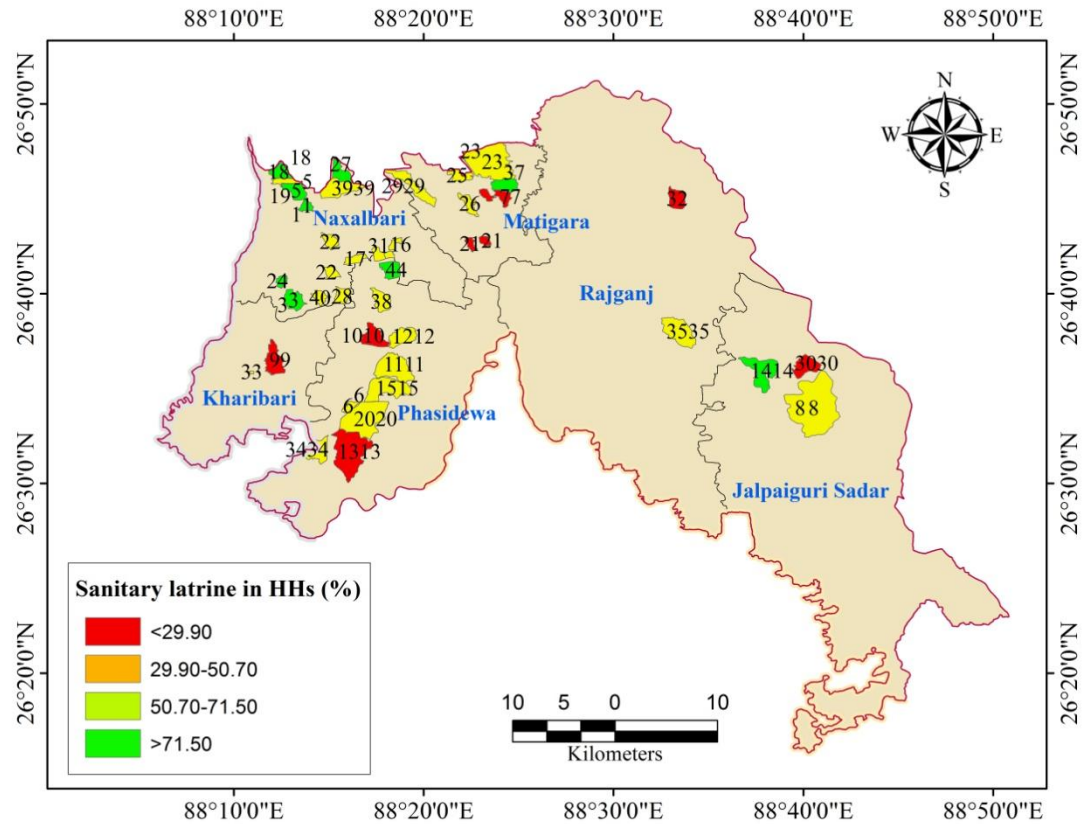
Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

they get wood from the company reported in 32.50 per cent tea gardens (13 in number) which is irregular and not sufficient. As a result, the worker collects firewood from tea garden or nearby *Jungles*.

4.11 Sanitation:

The study denotes the sanitation system in the tea garden is miserable and pathetic where sanitation facility is absent in half of the households of the tea gardens of the study area. Even people defecate in the open *jungle* and tea bushes near the *Nala* and drain. While the excreta of children thrown out near to residing places which create an unhygienic situation when washed to Dug well. There are 35.00 per cent TGs (14 in number) where sanitary latrine present in 50.70-71.50 per cent households. Whereas sanitary latrine present below 29.90 per cent households of 9 tea gardens named Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG (Map 4.6). On the other hand, about 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in

numbers) named Denguajhar TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Motidhar TG and sanitation latrine present in more than 71.50 per cent households of the study area.



Map 4.6 Sanitation facilities in Tea Gardens

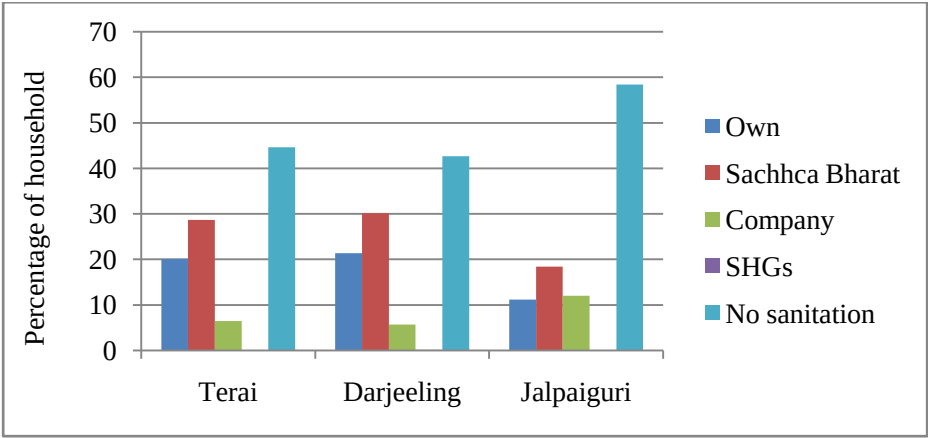


Fig. 4.18: Scheme under Sanitation

Although sanitary latrines (Fig. 4.18) of the tea gardens are prepared under schemes of Saccha Bharat (28.70 percent) because of their poverty and lack of awareness in health and hygiene mostly found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (30.17 per cent) compare to

Jalpaiguri (18.40 per cent). Whereas only 20.10 percent household construct sanitary latrine which indicates awareness in sanitation found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (21.37 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (11.20 per cent). About 6.50 per cent household construct latrine by the company, although there was a provision to provide sufficient sanitary latrine and maintenance for the employee of the tea gardens which is mostly observed in Jalpaiguri (12.00 per cent). As result workers of tea gardens are deprived of this health hygiene facility.

4.12 Drinking water:

❖ **Sources of Drinking Water:** The access to hygiene drinking water is a basic need to primary health but tea garden people suffering from water-borne diseases due to unhygienic conditions (Chowchury et al., 2011). There was the provision of sufficient drinking water supply to the employee of the tea gardens (PLA, 1951) which also not found properly. Even they collect the water beyond 0.5 Km from their household collected from various water sources such as tube well, dug well, tap and pipeline (Fig. 4.19). They collect especially (nonearning members of the households i.e. girl, retired members of family and wife) water for cooking and domestic purpose. Most of the respondents (60.90 percent) collect water from dug well, although not hygienic reported more in tea garden of Darjeeling (61.90 per cent) compare to Jalpaiguri (53.60 per cent). Whereas 26.30 percent women collect drinking water from the tube well found a variation in Jalpaiguri (32.80 percent) and Darjeeling (25.37 percent). They also collect drinking water from tap and pipeline in the study areas.

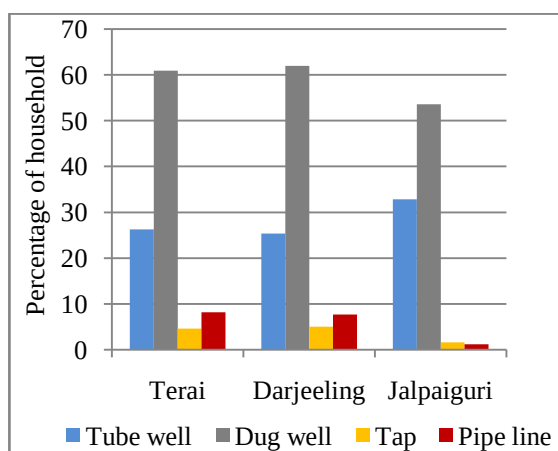


Fig 4.19: Sources of Drinking water

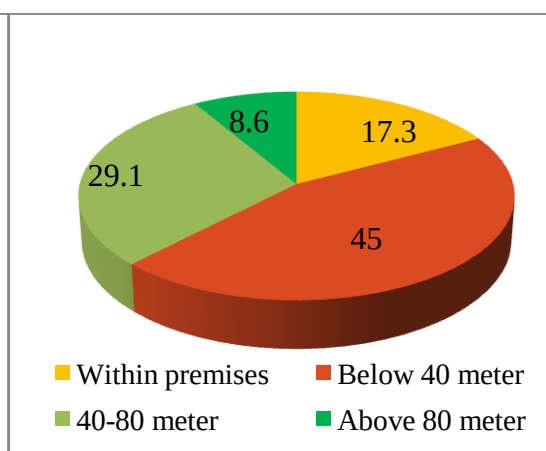


Fig. 4.20: Distances of water sources

❖ **The distance of Water Source from House:** In the study area, the workers suffering from pure hygienic drinking water. As per UNDP MPI (Multi Poverty Index) the household from which the source of drinking water is 0.5 Km is recognized as deprived of drinking water. The study denotes (Fig. 4.20) only 17.30 percent household collects water from a premise found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (33.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (14.97 per cent) (Table 4.11). Most of the households (45.00 per cent) collect water from a distance of fewer than 40 meters of tea garden. Whereas 8.60 per cent respondents replied they collect water from a distances more than 80 meters reported in Marapur TG, Azmabad TG, Vijoyanagar TG, Fulbari TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Paharghomia TG of Darjeeling.

Table 4.11: Distances of Sources of Drinking Water

Region	Within premises	Within 40 meters	40-80 meters	Beyond 80 meters
Terai	17.3	45	29.1	8.6
Darjeeling	14.97	46.17	29.71	9.15
Jalpaiguri	33.6	36.8	24.8	4.8

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

4.13 Sewage Facilities in Households: The drainage facilities of households indicate a healthy environment. During the investigation, it is found that in most of the households (47.00 per cent) drain is not present which is the tea garden of Jalpaiguri than Darjeeling. Where *katcha* drainage is present in 50.80 per cent indicates a variation in Jalpaiguri

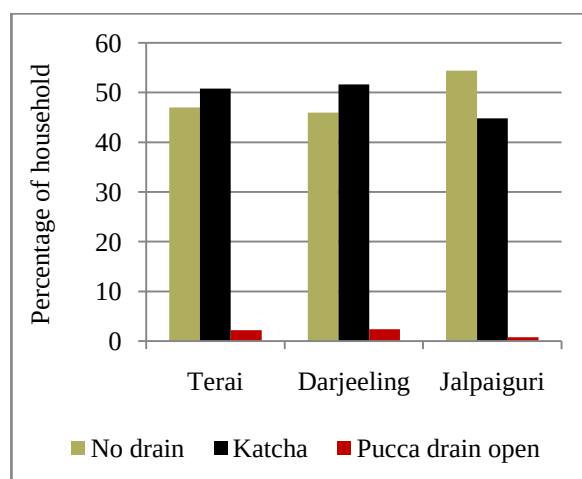


Fig. 4.21: Sewage facilities

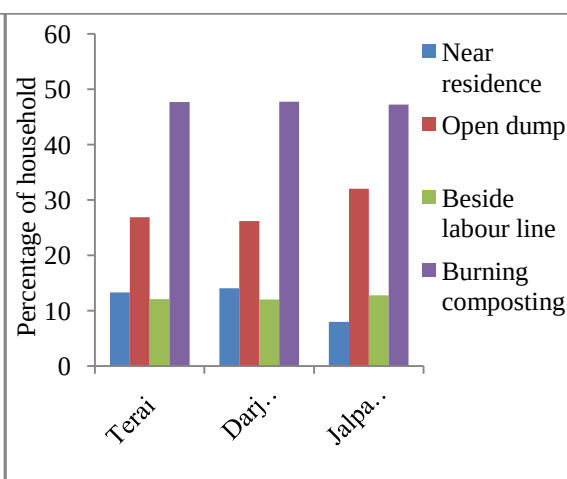


Fig. 4.22: Garbage facilities

(44.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (51.66 per cent). There also found *pucca* open drain in the households (2.20 per cent) more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (2.40 per cent) (Fig.4.21).

4.14 Waste Disposals: The healthy environment of houses depends on the disposal of waste. It is observed wastes are disposed of in a nearby residence, labour line and in an open dump of tea garden. Most of the respondents replied (47.70 percent) they accumulate the garbage near to campus and burn later, whereas 26.90 percent respondents replied that they dispose of waste in open dump which also creates unhygienic situation found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (32.00 per cent) than Darjeeling (26.17 per cent). On the other hand, about 13.30 per cent and 12.10 per cent women replied they dispose of waste near the residence and labour line also (Fig.4.22).

4.15 Household Quality of Living: For assessing the household quality of living of tea garden people of the study area the Household Quality of Living Index (HQLI) has been framed up using 29 variables falls under three distinctive domains such as Quality of Housing Index (HHs living in Company built Houses, HHs Occupying at least 3.5 Katha in Size, Repairing benefits enjoying from Company, HHs having Semi-pucca houses, HHs having at least two dwelling rooms, Dwelling room having at least two windows, HHs having separated kitchen room), Basic Amenities Index (Drinking water within the premises, Electricity connection, LPG for cooking, Sanitary latrine within premises, Drainage facility for water outlet) and Assets Index (Television, Fan, Light, Electric Press, Refrigerator, Cycle, Motor bike, Clock, Electric Mixture, Radio, Mobile, Computer, Pressure cooker, Chair, Table, Showcase, Cot). The percentage of availability in HHs of each variable has been considered in each tea garden under three domains (APPENDIX-VI). Then, the value of each variable is normalized by using this formula '(Dimension Index= (Actual- Minimum)/(Maximum-Minimum)'. The value of each domain of each tea gardens is extracted by taking average normalized values of selected variables under each domain where value near to 1 indicates good facilities or amenities and near to 0 indicates poor facility or amenities (Table 4.12). Finally, HQLI is a combine score of QHI, BAI and finally, it is divided into four categories based on quartile i.e. Low Household Quality of Living (<0.44), Moderately Low Household Quality of Living (0.44-0.55) and Moderate Household Quality of Living (0.50-0.56) and Moderately high Household Quality of Living (>0.56). Where the value of mean HQLI is 0.50 and the median value is 0.51

Table 4.12: Household Quality of Living Index of the tea gardens

District	Name of TGs	QHI	BAI	AI	HQLI
Jalpaiguri	Denguajhar TG	0.58	0.51	0.46	0.52
	Joypur TG	0.50	0.47	0.36	0.44
	Raipur TG	0.29	0.39	0.33	0.34
	Saraswatipur TG	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.29
	Sikarpur TG	0.31	0.24	0.38	0.31
Darjeeling	Fulbari TG	0.64	0.46	0.42	0.51
	Satish chandra TG	0.72	0.66	0.55	0.65
	Dagapur TG	0.77	0.49	0.56	0.61
	Gulma TG	0.50	0.56	0.69	0.58
	Matigara TG	0.64	0.38	0.37	0.46
	New chamta TG	0.46	0.31	0.48	0.41
	Nischintapur TG	0.79	0.24	0.39	0.48
	Putinbari TG	0.41	0.33	0.51	0.42
	Sukna TG	0.56	0.63	0.45	0.55
	Ashapur TG	0.61	0.45	0.41	0.49
	Atal TG	0.73	0.65	0.64	0.67
	Azmabad TG	0.60	0.51	0.56	0.56
	Belgachi TG	0.58	0.41	0.56	0.52
	Kamalpur TG	0.51	0.47	0.39	0.46
	Kiran ch TG	0.65	0.48	0.37	0.50
	Manjha TG	0.54	0.35	0.40	0.43
	Marapur TG	0.54	0.51	0.55	0.54
	Meryview TG	0.38	0.57	0.58	0.51
	Naxalbari TG	0.21	0.49	0.45	0.38
	Ord terai TG	0.58	0.40	0.55	0.51
	Paharghomia TG	0.34	0.64	0.50	0.49
	Sannysithan TG	0.71	0.37	0.26	0.44
	Trihana TG	0.76	0.63	0.48	0.62
	Vijaynagar TG	0.62	0.69	0.65	0.65
	Bagdogra TG	0.67	0.47	0.74	0.63
	Bijlimoni TG	0.56	0.63	0.49	0.56
	Gangaram TG	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.35
	Gayaganga TG	0.54	0.45	0.47	0.49
	Hansqua TG	0.77	0.55	0.62	0.65
	Jayantika TG	0.65	0.62	0.43	0.57
	Kamala TG	0.56	0.53	0.49	0.53
	Motidhar TG	0.57	0.61	0.50	0.56
	Sayedabad TG	0.39	0.54	0.37	0.43
	Singhiahjhora TG	0.66	0.33	0.43	0.47
	Taipoo TG	0.63	0.45	0.38	0.49
Terai	Mean	0.55	0.48	0.47	0.50
	Median	0.57	0.48	0.47	0.51
	SD	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.09

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

slightly higher than the average value. In the tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Trihana TG, Vijaynagar TG, Bahdogra TG, Hansqua

TG, Bijlimoni TG where the value of HQLI is above average. The value of HQLI is below average found in tea gardens named Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Joypur TG, Matigara TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Naxalbari TG, Gangaram TG (Table 4.12). The standard of household quality living are classified into four groups based on quartile (Table 4.13).

Low Household Quality of Living (below 0.44): The low household quality of living reported in 9 tea gardens such as Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Gangaram TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Manjha TG, Sayedabad TG. Where only 3 tea gardens (Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG and Shikarpur TG) of Jalpaiguri district and remaining are in Darjeeling district.

Moderately Low Household Quality of Living (0.44-0.50): 10 tea gardens (25.00 percent) are in these categories where only Joypur TG is in district Jalpaiguri and the remaining 9 tea gardens are in Darjeeling district of Terai.

Table 4.13: Household Quality of Living in the Study area

Household Quality of Living (score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (<0.44)	Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Gangaram TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Manjha TG, Sayedabad TG	9	22.50
Moderately Low (0.44-0.50)	Matigara TG, Nischintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Gayaganga TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG	10	25.00
Moderate (0.50-0.56)	Denguajhar TG, Fulbari TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, OrdTerai TG, Kamala TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sukna TG,	9	22.50
Moderately high (>0.56)	Satish Chanra TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgoan & Gulma TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Trihana TG, Vijaynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG and Motidhar TG	12	30.00
Total	Q ₁ : 0.44, Q ₂ : 0.50, Q ₃ : 0.56, Q ₄ : 0.67	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Moderate Household Quality of Living (0.50-0.56): About 22.50 per cent tea garden (9 in numbers) is in this category. Whereas only Denguajhar TG is in the district of Jalpaiguri and the remaining 8 tea gardens are in Darjeeling district of the study area.

Moderately High Household Quality of Living (>0.56): 12 tea gardens (30.00 percent) are in these categories where all the tea gardens are in Darjeeling district of Terai region.

4.16 Standard of Living: The standard of living of an individual and classes indicate the level of wealth, comfort, material goods, and necessities availed by individual and classes in a particular geographic area. For assessing the standard of living of women in tea garden a combined score of 7 domains such as Standard of Health (HHs having Sanitary Latrine, HHs having Drinking Water in Premises, HHs having Drainage System, HHs uses Disposal of Waste at particular place), Social Security Schemes (Respondents having a Ration card, HHs benefitted from Khadyasathi, Respondents Working in NREGA scheme, Respondents enjoyed Pension Scheme, Respondents enjoyed Security Scheme, Respondents having Bank account), Material Well Being (HHs having T.V, Respondents access Mobile), Households Economy (Per capita income, Per capita consumption), Households Size (Number of members in HHs), and Standard of Education (Percentage of Net Primary Enrolment, Percentage of Effective Literacy rate, Percentage of Adult Literacy rate) consists of 18 variables have taken into consideration. The facility available in HHs (%) of each variable under each domain has been considered in each Tea garden (APPENDIX-VII). Then, the value of each variable of each tea garden is normalized using this formula ‘Dimension Index= (Actual-Minimum)/(Maximum-Minimum)’ and Simple Average Method has been followed where value near to 1 indicates the good condition and near to 0 indicates the poor condition (Table 4.14) and divided into four categories based on quartile i.e. Low Standard of Living (<0.47), moderately low Standard of Living (0.47-0.52) and Moderate Standard of Living (0.52-0.62). Moderately high Standard of Living (>0.62). Although the mean value of SLI is 0.54 and the Standard Deviation is 0.10. the SLI value is above from average value of SLI found in the tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG. The SLI value is below average found in Gangaram TG,

Table 4.14: Standard of Living Index of the tea gardens

District	Name of TG	SH	SE	SSS	HS	HE	MWB	SLI
Jalpaiguri	Denguajha TG	0.61	0.75	0.52	0.54	0.44	0.60	0.58
	Joypur TG	0.54	0.32	0.50	0.62	0.44	0.26	0.45
	Raipur TG	0.64	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.18	0.08	0.41
	Saraswatipur TG	0.28	0.65	0.53	0.62	0.00	0.26	0.39
	Shikarpur TG	0.35	0.52	0.69	0.31	0.27	0.34	0.41
Darjeeling	Fulbari TG	0.47	0.24	0.45	0.38	0.28	0.70	0.42
	Satish chandra TG	0.54	0.88	0.59	0.92	0.38	0.74	0.68
	Dagapur TG	0.58	0.62	0.66	0.23	0.93	0.73	0.63
	Mohorgaon & Gulma TG	0.59	0.66	0.51	0.54	0.85	0.55	0.62
	Matigara TG	0.22	0.45	0.45	0.69	0.48	0.63	0.49
	New Chamta TG	0.23	0.59	0.56	0.00	0.60	0.82	0.47
	Nischintapur TG	0.30	0.51	0.55	0.54	0.37	0.56	0.47
	Putinbari TG	0.39	0.67	0.60	0.15	0.61	0.59	0.50
	Sukna TG	0.50	0.70	0.49	0.54	0.56	0.66	0.58
	Ashapur TG	0.51	0.66	0.61	0.00	0.83	0.56	0.53
	Atal TG	0.60	0.83	0.85	0.38	0.74	0.96	0.73
	Azmabad TG	0.45	0.76	0.53	0.31	0.72	0.71	0.58
	Belgachi TG	0.33	0.75	0.77	0.62	0.67	0.66	0.63
	Kamalpur TG	0.35	0.23	0.26	0.62	0.24	0.60	0.38
	Kiran chandra TG	0.35	0.54	0.57	0.46	0.41	0.40	0.46
	Manjha TG	0.30	0.97	0.61	0.15	0.60	0.33	0.49
	Marapur TG	0.51	0.63	0.75	0.46	0.63	0.85	0.64
	Meryview TG	0.53	0.90	0.53	0.62	0.81	0.60	0.66
	Naxalbari TG	0.48	0.25	0.38	0.77	0.55	0.48	0.48
	Ord terai TG	0.37	0.85	0.72	0.23	0.41	0.44	0.50
	Pahar ghomia TG	0.64	0.24	0.58	0.85	0.54	0.74	0.60
	Sannysithan TG	0.27	0.92	0.44	0.38	0.53	0.40	0.49
	Trihana TG	0.50	0.50	0.72	0.31	0.42	0.74	0.53
	Vijaynagar TG	0.57	0.99	0.72	0.54	0.53	0.69	0.67
	Bagdogra TG	0.41	0.74	0.40	0.46	0.60	0.70	0.55
	Bijlimoni TG	0.60	0.81	0.64	1.00	0.61	0.60	0.71
	Gangaram TG	0.32	0.79	0.56	0.00	0.21	0.11	0.33
	Gayaganga TG	0.37	0.95	0.38	0.54	0.04	0.67	0.49
	Hansqua TG	0.50	0.89	0.59	0.62	0.44	0.63	0.61
	Jayantika TG	0.64	0.73	0.58	0.08	0.37	0.51	0.49
	Kamala TG	0.60	0.80	0.65	0.46	0.83	0.74	0.68
	Motidhar TG	0.41	0.33	0.60	0.69	0.48	0.66	0.53
	Sayedabad TG	0.73	0.78	0.60	0.92	0.60	0.38	0.67
	Singhiahjhora TG	0.13	0.67	0.39	0.54	0.69	0.44	0.48
	Taipoo TG	0.52	0.58	0.64	0.69	0.16	0.25	0.47
Terai	Mean	0.46	0.65	0.57	0.48	0.50	0.56	0.54
	Median	0.49	0.67	0.58	0.54	0.53	0.60	0.52
	SD	0.14	0.21	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.20	0.10

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Kamalpur TG, Shikarpur TG, Raipur TG and Joypur TG. Finally the values of SLI are categorized into four groups based on quartile (Table 4.15).

Low Standard of Living (below 0.47): The low standard of living is found in 8 tea gardens such as Saraswatipur TG, Kamalpur TG, Gangram TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG and Kiran Chandra TG. Where Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Joypur TG and Raipur TG are in Jalpaiguri and the remaining four are in the Darjeeling district of Terai.

Moderately Low Standard of Living (0.47-0.52): Most of the surveyed tea garden (30.00 per cent, 12 in numbers) is in this category. Where all the tea gardens of these categories fall in Darjeeling district.

Moderate Standard of Living (0.52-0.62): 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in numbers) are this category such as Hansqua TG, Denguajhar TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG of Darjeeling district.

Moderately High Standard of Living (>0.62): Most of the surveyed tea garden (27.50 per cent, 11 in numbers) is in this category. Where all the tea gardens of these categories fall in Darjeeling district.

Table 4.15: Standard of Living in the Study area

Standard of Living	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (<0.47)	Saraswatipur TG, Kamalpur TG, Gangram TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Kiran Chandra TG	8	20.00
Moderately Low (0.47-0.52)	Matigara TG, Nischintapur TG, Manjha TG, Sannyasithan TG, Gayaganga TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Jayantika TG, OrdTerai TG, Fulbari TG	12	30.00
Moderate (0.52-0.62)	Hansqua TG, Denguajhar TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG	9	22.50
Moderately High (>0.62)	Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgoan & Gulma TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Vijaynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG	11	27.50
Total	Q ₁ : 0.47, Q ₂ : 0.52, Q ₃ : 0.62, Q ₄ : 0.73	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

4.17 Decadal Transformation in Livelihood Status of Women in Tea Gardens of Terai

Terai: To investigate the decadal livelihood status of tea garden women in Terai ‘Composite Index’ in livelihood has been framed by taking two economic i.e. annual income, economic condition and eleven social parameter i.e. social condition, mobility, cultural interaction, family education status, housing condition, exposure to mass media, livestock rearing, protein intake, expenditure on clothing, sanitation condition and drinking water facility which have been changed or not in last decade. Where women are asked about their above condition wheather is increased/improved or decreased/deteriorated or remain unchanged/same in last one decade. On the basis of their responses, ‘+1 ‘ weightage is given for ‘increased/improved’ and ‘-1’ weightage is given for ‘decreased/deteriorated’ and finally ‘0’ weightage is given for ‘unchanged/same’. After that, they are summed up and divided by a number of households to get the average score value of each variable. Finally, to get finally score value, the average score value of all variables is summed up where positive (+) score value indicates positive livelihood change and the Negative (-) score value indicates Negative livelihood change. Whereas positive and negative livelihood changed has been found in tea gardens of the study areas (APPENDIX-VII).

Table 4.16: Livelihood Change in the tea gardens of Terai

Sl. No.	Livelihood Changed	Name of Tea Gardens	No. of TGs
1	Positive	Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran chandra TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Nischintapur TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Ordterai TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Motidhar TG, Denguajhar TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	34(85.00)
2	Negative	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Gangaram TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, New Chamta TG	6(15.00)
Terai			40(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Positive livelihood Change found in 85.00 per cent tea gardens (34 in number) of the study area. On the basis of the livelihood change score, High positive livelihood change in a decade found in the tea gardens named Belgachi TG (143.00), Manjha TG (134.00), Atal TG (125.00), Azmabad TG (117.00), Bagdogra TG (117.00), Bijlimoni TG(123.00), Gayaganga TG (102.00) etc. while slight livelihood changed found in Singhiahora TG (10.00), Kamalpur TG (10.00), Denguajhar TG (29.00), Matigara TG (16.00) of the study area.

Negative livelihood Change also found in tea gardens of the study areas although not much reported only in 6 tea gardens such as Raipur TG (-125.00), Shikarpur TG(-76.00), Gangaram TG(-73.00), Joypur TG(-28.00), Saraswatipur TG(-15.00), New Chamta TG(-21.00). The high negative livelihood change found in Raipur TG(-125.00) and followed by Gangaram TG, Shikarpur TG, and Joypur TG (Table 4.16).

4.18 Conclusion: The standard of living of the tea gardens workers of Terai is miserable and inhuman because of their socio-economic backwardness and deprivation of provisional benefits. Generally, they are uprooted and living in houses within the tea garden. They have no scope to use the land for economic and commercial purposes for better livelihood. They are 3-4 generation workers working for food to the mouth. Although have the housing accommodation (with two-room and attach kitchen along with hygienic environment) but during the investigation, it is observed that the household environment is worst for healthy living. Bagdogra TG, Marapur TG, Gangram TG, Sayedbad TG, Kamala TG, Putinbari TG, Naxalbari TG, Fulabari TG of Darjeeling and Shikarpur TG, Saraswatipur TG of Jalpaiguri workers living in a shed made of the *tripal* and broken and fragile wall and livestock (Goat, Cocks) entering freely and create unhygienically. The occupational diversification is very low so unemployment and underemployment are subsequently acute in the study area. Where only permanent workers worked throughout the year and but the casual workers get opportunities to work only in peak season and stay home or work locality in remaining time and not benefitted in welfare benefit so go outsides for work(Delhi, Kerala, Punjab, Mumbai) decent wages. The permanent workers are less inclined to change their occupation due to welfare benefits than casual workers facing constraints for better jobs due to illiteracy and lack of skill in work. Besides their

educational level is too low for better employment within and outside tea gardens. Due to lack of awareness, literacy and proper thinking, they are poor to live and manage the family expenses but don't frame plans for futures living where the standard of living of the tea garden people not so good for economic backwardness and social hindrances where they earn Rs. 2800 to Rs. 3000 monthly but can't save due to lack of family planning and management and for illiteracy. Although women play a vital role in maintaining the families, they expense their earning even their husband's earning accurately. They also manage the entire domestic works (daily cooking, cleaning, and washing of clothes, fuel collection for cooking, fetching water) due to lack of awareness in basic health cares, facing different types of diseases such as fever, malaria, diarrhoea, abdominal disorder, weakness, headache, etc. Even don't wash their hands properly before food preparation, taking meal and after defecation. In these regards, the government and non-government should take the initiative to develop their livelihood and standard of living especially women in the tea gardens of the study areas. For maintaining the healthy environment of the residential plot (labour lines) of tea gardens, it is necessary to implement immediately proper sewage facilities, pure drinking water, and proper waste disposal. Therefore, women and community participation are crucial for promoting the water and sanitation environment. Due to their isolation from the mainstream of society feeling insecurity and socio-economic condition depend on some welfare and securities bonus, gratuity, PF, subsidized ration etc. and income from tea gardens which make them socio-economically survived. Finally, the problems need to overcome for uplifting their livelihood condition of tea gardens workers of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district.

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Report

Plantation Labour Act, 1951

Plantation Labour Act, 1956(Amendment)



Plate 4.1: Type of Roof, Kiran Chandra TG



Plate 4.2: Deplorable Housing condition, Kamala TG



Plate 4.3: Deplorable Housing condition, Jayantika TG



Plate 4.4: Deplorable Housing condition, Sayedabad TG



Plate 4.5: Type of wall, Motidhar TG



Plate 4.6: Type of wall, Shikarpur TG



Plate 4.7: Deplorable conditions of Houses, Saraswatipur TG



Plate 4.8: Housing condition, Raipur TG



Plate 4.9: Houses repaired, Swaraswatipur TG



Plate 4.10: Open Kitchen Space, Dagapur TG



Plate 4.11: Coking Fuel, Trihana TG



Plate 4.12: Sanitary Latrine, Vijohnagar TG



Plate 4.13: Source of Drinking water, Joypur TG



Plate 4.14: Sewage problems, Ord Terai TG

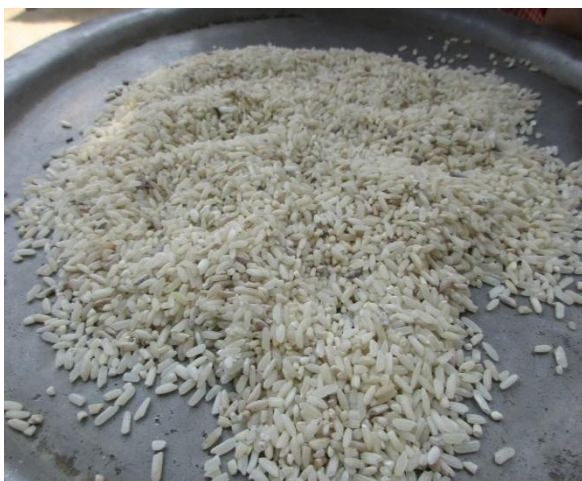


Plate 4.15: Rice of Khadyasathi Prokalpo, Gangaram TG



Plate 4.16: Preparing food elements, Hansqua TG

Chapter-5

Social conditions of Women in Tea Gardens

5.0 Introduction: Generally the term social condition denotes a situation of an individual or a community in the society relation to their level of education, income, occupation. On the other hand, it is a person's standing or position in society, determined by their occupation, earnings, education and family background (Wikipedia). The social conditions include the not only quality of houses, homelessness, and educational attainments but also poverty, unemployment, wage levels, lack of control in organizational work, racial-residential segregation and other forms of discrimination (Braveman, 2010). So in this respect, it is much needed to assess the social condition of women in society especially in tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district. Because they contribute a lot for producing tea but their living condition is very miserable and pathetic. They belong to a shadow zone like the bottom of the lamp. Even there are so many provisions in the Tea Plantation Act, 1951 for the welfare benefit for tea gardens employee especially for women. But consequently, they are deprived of all the provisional benefits. Tea is an important agro-industry of the state West Bengal and Assam of Eastern India and one of the most organized industries which contribute a considerable economic development. it earns foreign exchange and provides a large employment opportunity (Roy et al., 2013; Mahanta et al., 2006; Khan, et al., 2004). In this sector, more than half the workforce is women and their nimble hands are suitable for plucking the tea leaves and involved various working sectors of the industry. Workers mostly in tea gardens are indenture and migrants, marginal and tribal communities (Majumder & Roy, 2012; Sarkar, 2013; Raihan et al., 2014; Bhadra, 1985) recruited from central India during the development of tea garden in this region. They are social backward because of their illiteracy, ignorance, and isolation. The tea garden people especially women are illiterate, educationally backward and socially unconscious (Bosumatari & Goyari, 2013; Debnath & Nath, 2014; Sarkar, 2013). They are just victimized in critical circumstances and continuously struggling for food to mouth for survival (Ministry of Labour & Employment Labour Bureau, 2008; Philips, 2003). Even due to their ignorance, overcrowded and unhygienic living environments they are vulnerable in different communicable diseases (Basu,1993; Das, 2012; Mahalakshmi, 2012; Kamaruzzaman et al., 2015) and suffering from starvation and malnutrition (Timung & Sarmah, 2013; Gogoi, 2014). On the other hand, tea garden people are poor and backwards in term of literacy and suffering from indigenous problems and traditional beliefs even they are fully unaware of the minimum standard of living (Hassan, 2014).

Since their living standard is very poor and unhygienic. They are fully unaware in primary healthcare especially in safe and pure drinking water. Sanitation is very poor even they defecate in open spaces or within tea bushes and addicted to bad habits such as drinking (*Haria*), smoking, *khaini* and other health hazardous intoxicants ([Mandal et al., 2012](#); [Sarma, 2013](#)). They remain isolation like socially excluded and feel ignorance to communicate with the mainstream of society ([Bhowmik, 2011](#)). They lead their livelihood not only along with common beliefs, faiths, culture, and customs ([Manna, 2015](#)) but also with prejudice, superstitious beliefs, alcoholism ([Saikia, 2012](#)), etc. the early age at marriage is a matter of concern and commonly practiced in tea gardens ([Dutta & Baruah, 2014](#); [Medhi et al., 2007](#)). As a result, the child becomes a mother in her childish age and faced acute problems during maternity gives an immature baby of underweight and malnutrition. It also provokes baby ([Medhi, 2006](#); [Muaz et al., 2010](#); [Manna et al., 2012](#); [Gupta et al., 2015](#)) infant and neonatal mortality. They are not so much aware of modern family planning measures ([Manna et al., 2011](#)). Since the tea gardens workers are worked in harsh weather conditions (hot, cold, wet) so suffered from different insects such as mosquitoes, battle, poisonous snakes and other insects. International Labour Organisation (ILO) reported around 60 to 70 per cent diseases of tea plantation workers are either respiratory or water borne. So it needs to uplift their socio economic condition with assistance of government and management authority ([Sarma, 2013](#)). There are many policies related to socio-economic development specially women's education, literacy rate, reduction school drop-out rates such as Mahila Samakhy (1989), District Primary Education Programme (1994), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (1995), Sarba Siksha Abhijan (2000), National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (2003-04) and numerous schemes under the Department of Women and Child Development also framed up. There should be needed an urgent initiatives of government health department and garden authority to improve the proper sanitary practices, purified and safe water supply and nutrition of tea gardens workers especially for women ([Kundu et al., 2013](#); [De et al., 2013](#); [Biswas et al., 2015](#)). Because of illiterate, ignorance, isolation, deprived and unaware in different socio-economic schemes, it needs to assess the social condition of tea gardens women.

5.1 Ethnicity: Since, the tea garden people are tribal communities and recruited from different parts of India so possess various cultural, linguistic, religious and ethnic heritages (Bhadra, 2004; Devi, 2014). The study found most of the respondents are Scheduled Tribes (ST) (86.70 per cent) and found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (93.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (85.71 per cent) where General caste (5.60 per cent) mostly concentrated in the tea garden of Darjeeling (6.06 per cent) than the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (2.40 per cent). Although in the study area, the respondent of Schedule castes (SC) and Other Backward Class (OBC) is 3.10 per cent and 4.60 per cent respectively (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Ethnicity of Respondents

Region	General	SCs	STs	OBCs	Total
Terai	56(5.60)	46(4.60)	867(86.70)	31(3.10)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	53(6.06)	44(5.03)	750(85.71)	28(3.20)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	3(2.40)	2(1.60)	117(93.60)	3(2.40)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

5.2 Religion: Religion is another important socio-demographic aspect in the study area. Where most of the respondents are Hindu (69.70 per cent), found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (80.00 per cent) compare to Darjeeling (68.23 per cent) while 28.70 per cent women belong to Christianity which is found 30.29 per cent and 17.60 per cent in tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri respectively. The respondents also belong to Muslim and Buddhist religions reported much less in study areas. During the investigation, it is reported by respondents (aged 45 years) of Vijaynagar tea garden most of the people in the tea gardens of Terai transformed into Christianity for peace, awareness and consciousness related to social and economic issues. Because socially they are much poor and weak but after religious transformation, they are much strong, aware even economically developed due to prophecies in the church by father and interaction with other fellows of the church (Fig. 5.1).

5.3 Level of Education of Women in Tea Gardens:

The tea garden people are predominantly illiterate and educational attainment is very poor. They just work for survival and their status depends on wages and some benefits (Kurmi, 2014) allotted for them.

5.3.1 Educational Attainment: The study outcomes that most of the respondents of the study area are illiterate (52.80 per cent). Only 13.30 per cent women attain at

Primary level of education which is found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (20.00 per cent). About 19.80 per cent respondents attain at the Upper Primary level and reported more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (20.00 per cent). Only 10.40 per cent women attain at the Secondary level of education and found 10.74 per cent and 8.00 per cent in the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri respectively (Fig. 5.2). But at Higher

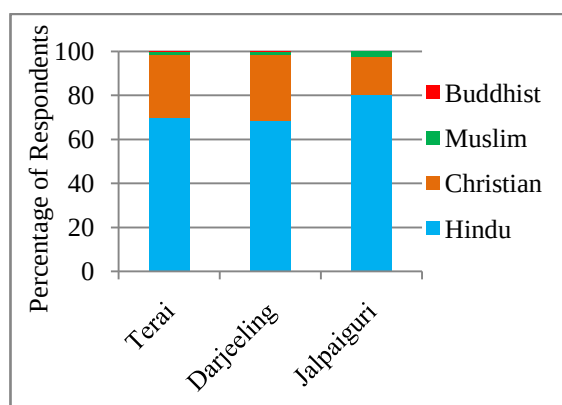


Fig. 5.1: Religion of Respondents

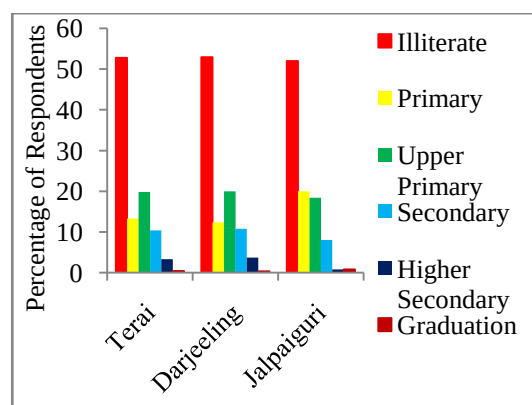
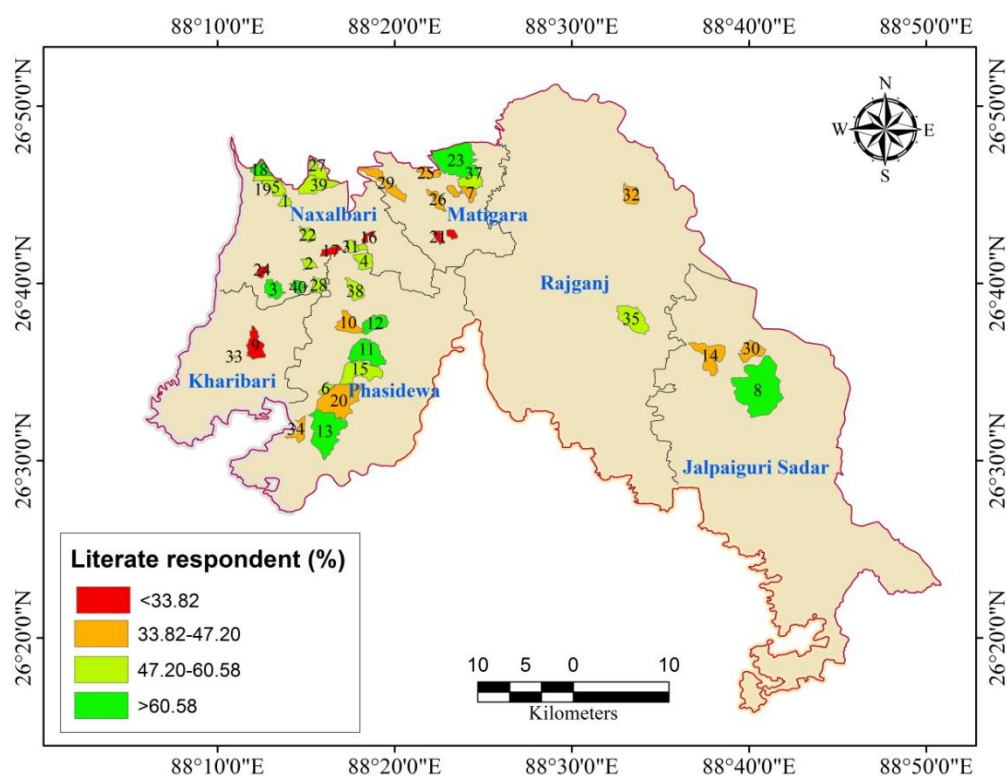


Fig. 5.2: Educational Attainments of Respondents

Secondary level only 3.30 per cent women attain although women's attainment at higher study (at the Graduate level) is very less only 0.40 per cent. So, the attainment of



Map 5.1: Literate Respondents in Tea gardens

education is gradually decreasing with increasing educational level. On the other hand, less than 33.82 per cent literate women found in 6 tea gardens (15.00 per cent) named Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chanda TG, Joypur TG and Naxalbari TG (Map 5.1). In most of the tea gardens (52.50 per cent tea; 21 in numbers) the literate respondents are 47.20-60.58 per cent. There is 10.00 per cent tea gardens (4 in number) such as Denguajhar TG, Manjha TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG in the study area where literate women are above 60.58 per cent.

5.3.2 Facility during the Education of Respondents: Most of the respondents (81.52 per cent) replied that they did not get educational facilities due to not attending school regularly which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (83.05 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (81.33 per cent). Only 17.74 per cent women are benefitted from material benefit (i.e. scholarship, hostel, books, clothes and cycles) found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (17.84 per cent) compare to Darjeeling (16.95 per cent). Due to not attending higher education, reservation facilities are very poor among Respondents (0.37 per cent) (Fig. 5.3).

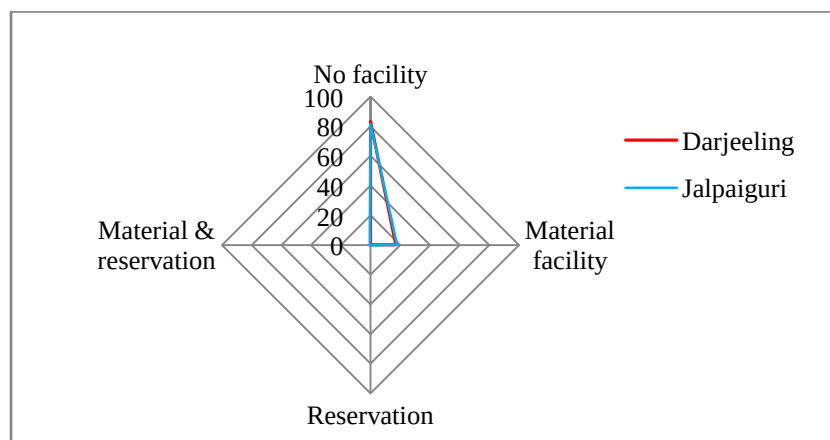


Fig. 5.3: Education Facility of Respondents

5.3.3 Major Constraints of Respondent's Education: There are many constraints of respondent education in the study areas. These are following---

- ❖ **Family Causes:** The study shows there are many family related causes (i.e. large family, low family income, lack of parent interest and parent death) are responsible for discontinuation of respondents' education. Besides about 41.90 per cent respondents faced constraints of poverty or low family income which is found acutely in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (43.09 per cent). Although a lack of parent

interest in studying and large family size also constraints of women education reported in the study area.

❖ **Personal Causes:** Many personal causes of women (i.e. lack of interest, health problem, early marriage, getting job) are also responsible for discontinuation of education of the study area. The lack of interest in learning is an important cause replied by women (61.00 per cent) and found 59.54 per cent and 71.20 per cent in the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and respectively. Another cause is an early marriage of girl child replied by 26.10 per cent. The health problem and getting a job in the tea garden also cause the discontinuation of education.

❖ **Social Causes:** Mass illiteracy, the remote location of the institution, lack of community support is social causes responsible for the discontinuation of women's education. About 12.60 per cent respondents replied to remote location constraints reported 13.14 per cent and 8.80 per cent in the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri respectively. The causes of mass illiteracy also replied by 8.90 per cent respondents and followed by 3.10 per cent reported for lack of community support as a constraint of discontinuation of women education.

❖ **School related Causes:** There are two constraints such as not prefer teaching, unhealthy environment although not so prominent where 0.70 per cent respondents replied to unhealthy environment and only 0.30 per cent replied to not prefer teaching for constraints of their education. Furthermore being faced many constraints, 3.00 per cent women are interested to study again and inclined to IGNEU for learning reported in the tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Kamala TG, etc. (APPENDIX-VIII).

5.4 Respondents attitude towards Child Education:

❖ **Respondents Preference towards Private Nursery Schools:** It is observed that respondents mostly prefer private nursery schools and Christian missionary schools to study their children (Table 5.2). There are 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in numbers) such as Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG where above 58.70 per cent of the respondents are inclined to private school for studying their children because of punctuality and good learning. In 7 tea gardens (17.50 per cent) named Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG,

Naxalbari TG where below 24.10 per cent women prefer private school. 24.10-41.40 per cent women prefer private schools for studying their children reported in 15 tea gardens in the study area.

Table 5.2: Respondents' preferences in Private School

Respondents (%)	Name of the Tea Gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<24.10	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Naxalbari TG	7	17.50
24.10-41.40	Saraswatipur TG, Matigara TG, Manjha TG, Meriview TG, Nishchintapur TG, Fulbari TG, Denguajhar TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG	15	37.50
41.40-58.70	Satish Chandra TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
>58.70	Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 41.40, SD: 17.30	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Regular School going Students after 5 years:** During the survey, it is found that mid-day meal schemes positively influences on child education in the study area. Due to poverty children of tea gardens take meals from ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) centres and become more inclined towards education. There are 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in numbers) where above 84.62 per cent women replied that their child goes to pre-primary or primary school regularly. On the other hand below 65.38 per cent respondents replied their children (5+ years) are going to school regularly reported in 17.50 per cent tea garden (7 in numbers) of the study area. There are 37.50 per cent tea gardens (15 in numbers) where 75.00-84.62 per cent respondents replied their children (5+ years) are going school regularly (APPENDIX-VIII).

❖ **Respondents' Preference towards Child Education in Future:** Although in the tea gardens, the literacy rate is very poor they deserved a decent job for their child in the future. Parents' education (especially mothers' education) and household income positively influenced children's education in tea-gardens (Kurmi, 2014).

Although women are considered whose child is studying presently. Women are more inclined to study their daughter (13.00 per cent) than a son (11.07 per cent) at the secondary level (Fig. 5.4). But college-level, women are inclined towards son (24.10 per cent) than a daughter (22.10 per cent) to study. Respondents want their daughter to study and son at university level reported by 4.70 per cent and 4.40 per cent respectively. Whereas 7.10 per cent and 6.90 per cent women want to study their son and daughter how much as they want to study in future (Fig. 5.5).

❖ **Respondents' Preference towards Child Occupation in Future:** During the investigation, women preferring occupations other than tea garden works for their children. The respondents prefer many jobs such as any government and private job, banking, teacher, army, engineer, doctors, lawyer and nurse for their child in the future. Respondents are more inclined to prefer and any kind of government job of the son (15.30 per cent) and daughter (15.10 per cent) in the future. Whereas respondents prefer teaching and army forces profession for their son reported by

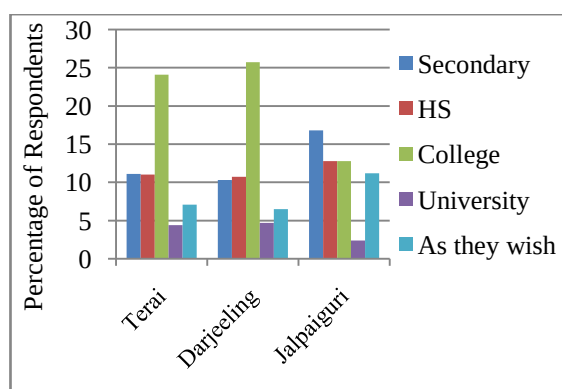


Fig. 5.4: How much learn to Son

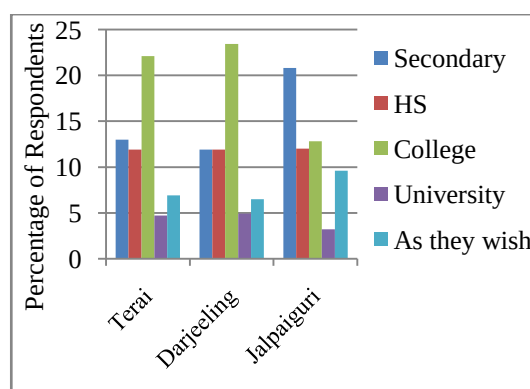


Fig. 5.5: How much learn to Daughter

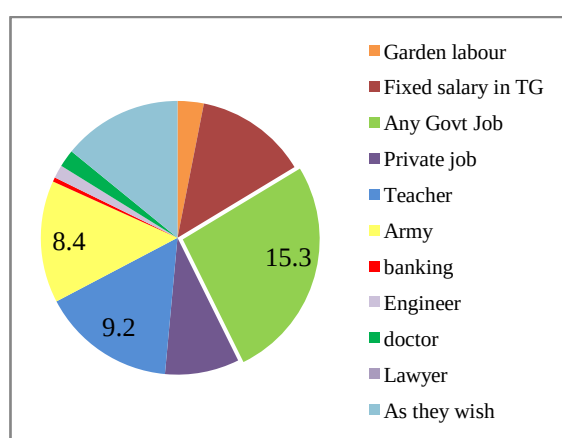


Fig. 5.6: Occupation preference for Son

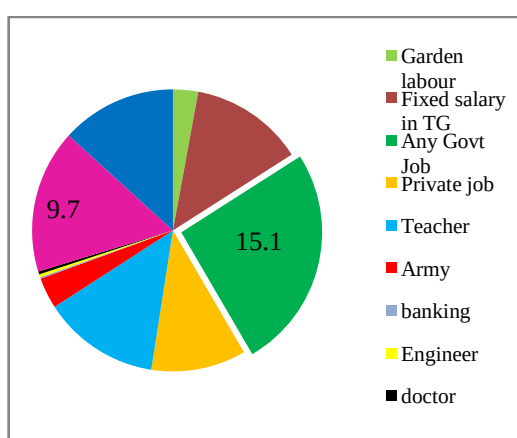


Fig. 5.7: Occupation preference for Daughter

9.20 per cent and 8.20 per cent respectively and 9.70 per cent women preferring

nursing for their daughter in the future. While only 7.70 per cent respondents prefer occupation of the tea garden work as fixed salaries for their daughter in the future. Although a few respondents preferred the occupation of doctors, engineer, and lawyers for their child because they think that it is beyond their effort to study in such types occupations without governmental assistance and co-operations (Fig. 5.6 & Fig. 5.7).

❖ **Benefitted by Govt schemes:** Presently government gives many facilities for education especially for depressed classes (i.e. STs and SCs). In the study area, 26.70 per cent and 0.20 per cent respondents replied that their children did not get any facilities at school and college level (Table 5.3). The study denotes in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (17.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (28.00 per cent). While 44.20 per cent respondents replied that their children enjoyed material facilities (books, clothes, bag, shoes, and cycles) which are found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (57.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (42.29 per cent). While 0.10 per cent respondents replied their children enjoy free studentship reported only in Denguajhar TG (4.00 per cent). Whereas only 3.30 per cent respondents replied that their child enjoyed both material facilities and reservation which is reported in Saraswatipur TG (8.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (16.00 per cent), Dagapur TG (12.00 per cent), Gangaram TG (12.00 per cent) and Singhiajhora TG (16.00 per cent) of Darjeeling. Only 0.50 per cent respondents replied that their children enjoying free studentship at the college level and only 0.20 per cent respondents replied their children enjoyed reservation facility at the University level.

Table 5.3: Facilities availed by the Students

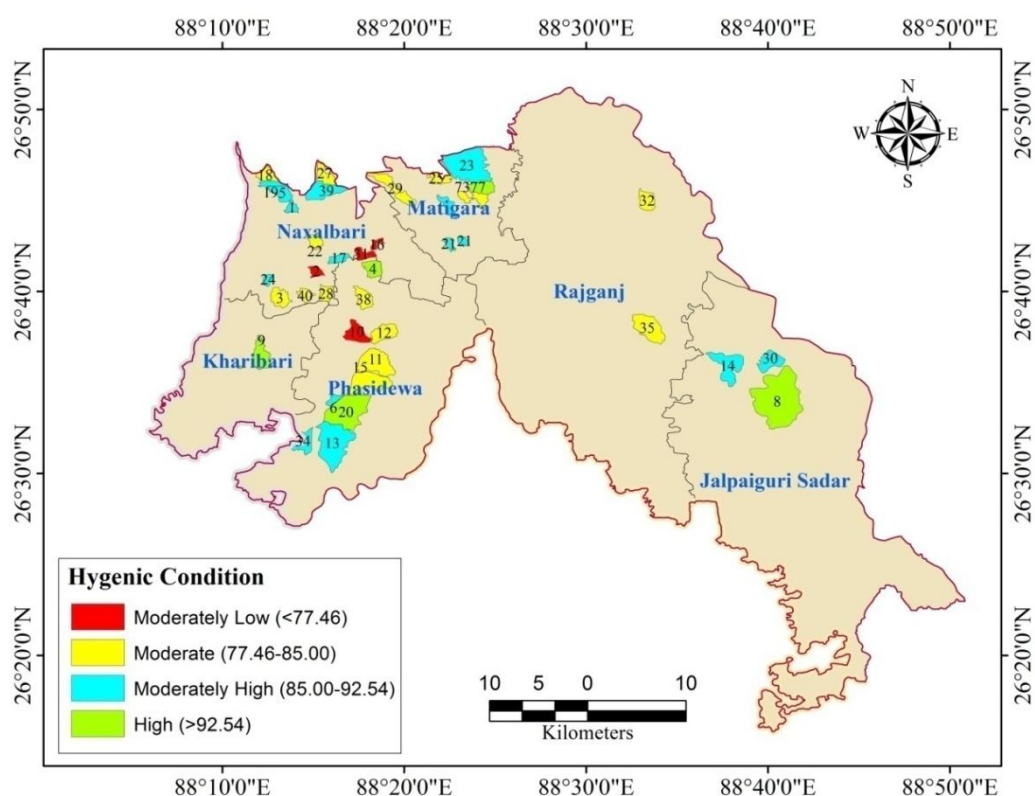
Facilities	School Level			College level			University Level		
	Terai	Dar	Jal	Terai	Dar	Jal	Terai	Dar	Jal
No facility	26.70	28.00	17.60	0.20	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Material facilities	44.20	42.29	57.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Reservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.91	0.80	0.20	0.23	0.00
Material & Reservation	0.80	0.91	0.00	3.30	3.31	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Free studentship	0.10	0.00	0.80	0.50	0.34	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

5.5. Health Condition of Women in Tea Gardens:

There was a provision to provide healthcare facilities to the employee of the tea garden. Whereas some diseases such as malnutrition, diarrhea, worm infestations, and tuberculosis, etc. are common in the tea gardens. But in some tea garden, no hospital even creche for caring children not found where *triples* or shadows of trees are used for caring children. The Public Health Care's is far away and the supply of its medicines is limited. Due to harsh weather unhygienic poor sanitation, they suffer from the common disease in the study area.

5.5.1 Hygienic Condition of Women: The health status of women in tea garden is not so satisfactory. Physically they are weak and suffering from malnutrition. Ramcharan Kerkatta, 47 years age, a worker of Kiran Chandra tea garden replied that normally they worked in tea gardens with lots of hidden health problems if they checked up all problems will break out. In 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in number) Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannysithan TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG where the hygienic condition of women is moderately low. Where in most of the TGs (42.50 per cent, 17 in numbers), the hygienic condition among women is moderately high. The hygienic condition is high found in 6 tea gardens named Sukna TG, Satish Chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Denguajha TG, Motidhar TG, Bagdogra TG (Map 5.2).



Map 5.2: Hygienic Condition of Women in Tea gardens

5.5.2 Maternity Health Facility: Maternal health check-up is very important for women. There are 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in number) where less than 34.80 per cent of women take the maternity health check-up facilities from the sub-health center (*Upa Sastha Kendra*) at their last birth. Where more than 67.20 per cent women in the tea gardens are enjoyed maternal health check-up facilities found in 8 tea gardens.

Table 5.4: Benefitted from Maternal Health Facilities

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<34.80	Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidha TG, Sayedabad TG	7	17.50
34.80-51.00	Sikarpur TG, Satish Ch TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Marapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
51.00-67.20	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, AzmabadTG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Kamala TG	12	30.00
>67.20	Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Singhiajhora TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 51.00, SD:16.20	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

On the other hand, in 32.50 per cent (13 in number) and 30.00 per cent tea gardens (12 in number), 34.80-51.00 per cent and 51.00-67.20 per cent women are benefitted from sub-health centres at last birth (Table 5.4). Although many women of the tea gardens not interested to enjoy maternal facilities due to the following reasons:

- Their time constraints due to engagement in Tea gardens from 7.30 am to 4.00 pm.
- The social and family constraints such as the traditional orthodox, afraid of maternal health check-up, discouraged to visit health centers and busy in household chores.
- Lack of awareness in maternal health facilities.
- The remote location of tea gardens from healthcare centers of the study area.

❖ **Nature of Major Delivery:** Although 94.78 per cent respondents replied that their major delivery is natural, which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (94.49 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (97.08 per cent). Whereas only 5.22 per cent women replied their majority delivery is cesarean found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (5.51 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (2.91 per cent) and reported in the tea garden named Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG of Jalpaiguri and Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Azmabad TG, Ord Terai TG, Kamala TG, Bagdogra TG, Vijoynagar TG, Sannyasithan TG etc of Darjeeling (Fig. 5.8).

❖ **Places of Delivery:** The government Initiatives for the institutional deliveries of the maternal mother with some benefits. The socio-economic backwardness is the main constraint for poor attendance in Ante Natal Care (ANC) and delivery practices (Manna et al., 2011). About 43.70 per cent women replied that their last birth was delivered in a government hospital which is varied in the tea garden of Darjeeling (44.57 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (37.60 per cent). But even 40.80 per cent women replied their last births delivered in-home found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (41.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (40.69 per cent). On the other hand, only 2.30 per cent women replied that their last birth was delivered in private nursing home/hospital varied in the tea garden of Darjeeling (2.40 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (1.60 per cent) especially reported in Denguajhar TG of Jalpaiguri and New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, etc. (Fig. 5.9). While 3.30 per cent respondents their last delivered place was a garden hospital.

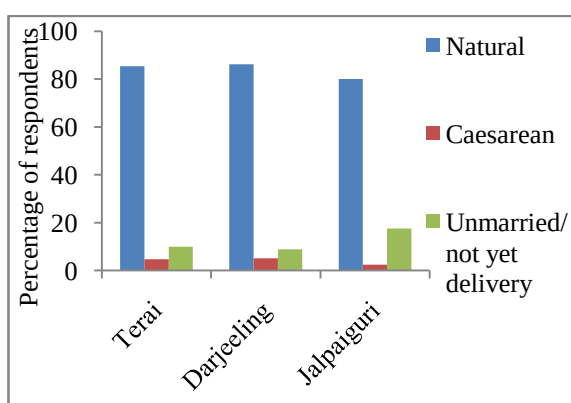


Fig. 5.8: Nature of major Deliveries

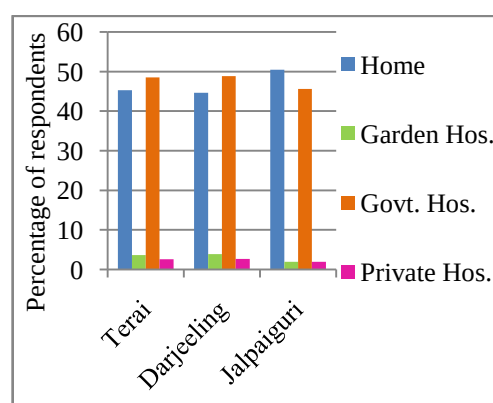


Fig. 5.9: Places of Deliveries

❖ **Person Conducted Delivery:** The study reveals that major deliveries of tea garden women were at home by traditional birth attendants (*Dai* and neighbour). But at present most deliveries are institutional due to the involvement of ASHA and

government healthcare facilities. About 54.50 per cent women replied that their last delivery conducted by doctors and health works which are found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (55.01 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (50.49 per cent). On the other hand, 45.50 per cent respondents replied to their last deliveries conducted by *dai* and neighbour which is found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (49.51 per cent) (Fig. 5.10).

❖ **Transportation during Deliveries:** There are many provisional facilities (ambulances, clothing, foods, etc) for the mother after institutional deliveries under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). It is reported that there is a 10.00 per cent tea garden (4 in number) where less than 11.71 per cent women benefitted from transport facilities during deliveries. In most of the tea gardens (42.50 per cent, 17 in number) where only 11.71-26.20 per cent women enjoyed the transport facility. On the other hand, 26.20-40.69 per cent women get the benefit of transport during delivery. Although there are 15 per cent tea garden is more than 40.69 per cent women in each tea garden get the benefit of transport of the study area (APPENDIX-IX).

❖ **Benefit after Deliveries:** According to PLA, 1951, the tea garden women leave of at least 12 weeks and not less than 6 weeks after deliveries. Even get facilities of no work during pregnancy (Borah, 2013). The pregnant women also get facilities in the pre maternal stage, at deliveries and post deliveries under the scheme of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY). Even they are benefitted from clothes, medicine for babies and an amount for nurturing babies (Fig. 5.11). During the survey, it is found that of 17.09 per cent women are benefitted get Rs. 900-1100 after delivery. About only 0.22 per cent women get more than Rs.1100 as a maternity benefit where 6.10 per cent women also received Rs. 700-900 after delivery as a maternity benefit. It is also reported that some women of tea garden who are able to get the benefit but due to lack of document they not received yet their allotted benefits.

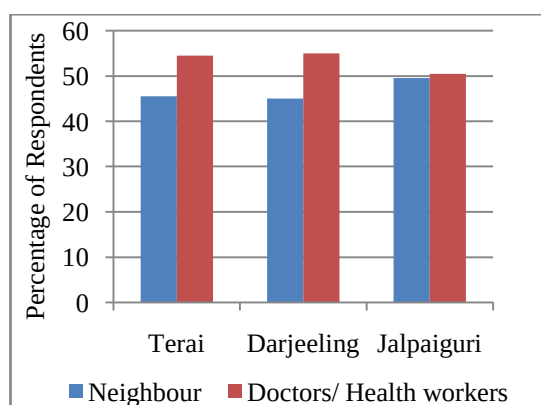


Fig. 5.10: Deliveries Conducted

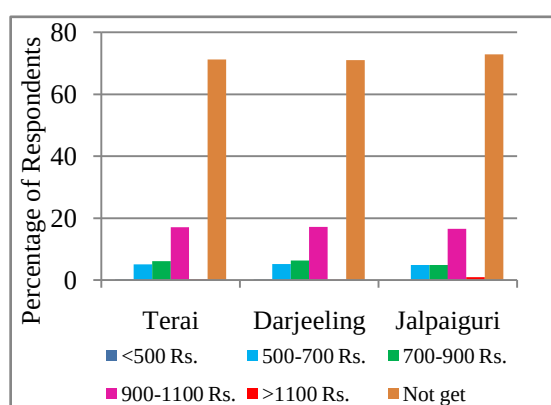


Fig. 5.11: Benefit after Deliveries

5.5.3 Immunization of the Children: The child-caring and immunization in post deliveries are very important. During the investigation, it is reported that 46.17 per cent of respondents immunized of their child from gardens hospital where health workers come to give immunization because of unawareness in immunization of tea garden women which also varied in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (44.49 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (59.22 per cent). While 34.41 per cent women replied that they immunized their children's health centres. Although 9.00 per cent replied that the immunization of their children is given by ASHA (Accredited Social Health Activist) at home and found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (10.28 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (2.91 per cent) of the study area (Fig. 5.12).

5.5.4 First issue after Marriage: During the investigation, it is found that 5.50 per cent married women have no child at present found a wide variation in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (11.97 per cent) and Darjeeling (4.89 per cent). Whereas most of the respondents (75.00 per cent) take their first issue after one year of marriage found mostly in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (80.34 per cent). While 17.78 per cent women take issue after two years. But the issues after marriage with a long (i.e. 3 years, 4 years and 5 years) found very poor. It is also reported people in the tea garden getting married at early age and take issues earlier so underweight babies and malnutrition are common in the study area (Fig. 5.13). It is important to propose only educational improvement may overcome these problems of women in the study area.

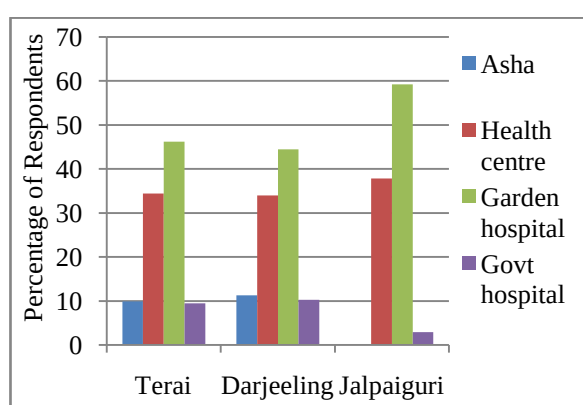


Fig. 5.12: Immunisation for Children

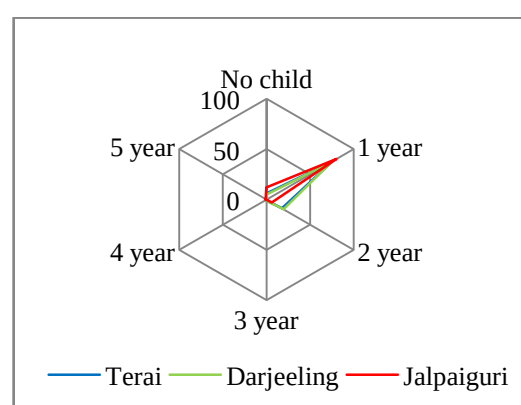


Fig. 5.13: First Issues after Marriage

5.5.5 Spacing of Birth of Respondents: During the investigation, it is reported that only 14.64 per cent women have one child and found in the tea garden of Darjeeling (14.78 per cent) that indicate awareness in family planning. Most of the women (45.82

per cent) have child spacing of 2-3 years and mostly reported in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (47.86 per cent) than Darjeeling (45.53 per cent). Near about 25.73 per cent women have a child spacing of 3-5 years. There are only 7.64 per cent women who have more than 5-year child spacing reported prominently in the tea garden of Darjeeling (8.10 per cent). The child spacing is 1 year of 0.42 per cent women not aware about family planning (Fig. 5.14).

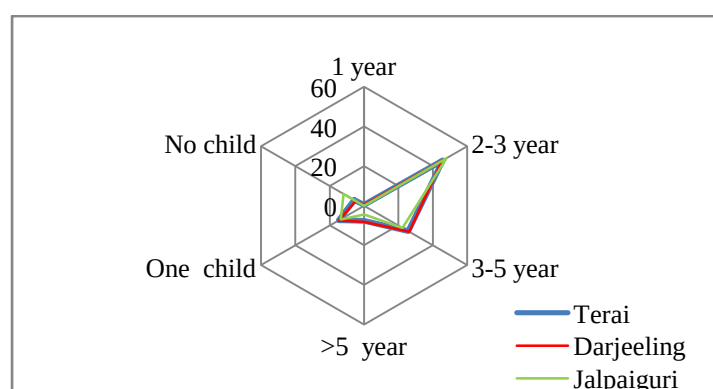
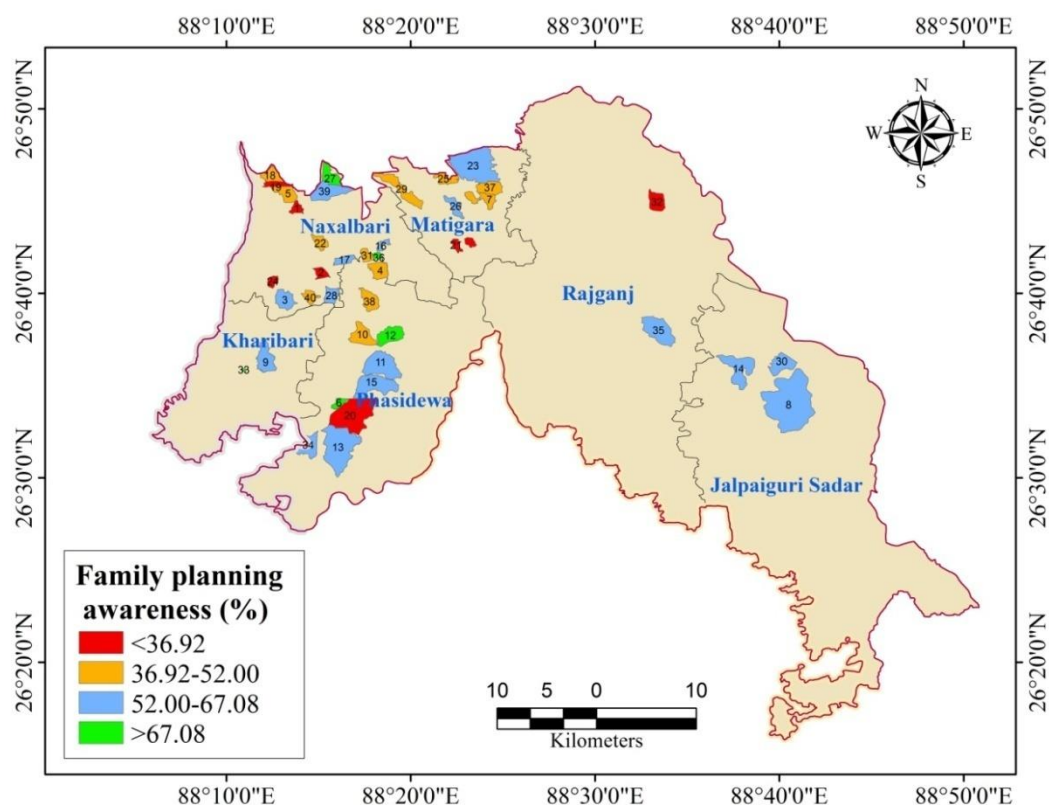


Fig. 5.14: Birth spacing of Children

5.6 Family Planning:

5.6.1 Women Awareness about Family Planning Programme: During the investigation, it is observed that the awareness of family planning in tea garden women



Map 5.3: Awareness in family Planning

is very poor because of poverty and illiteracy (Map 5.3). Where ASHA plays an essential role to improve awareness in family planning and its measures in the study area. In 17.50 per cent tea garden (7 in number) such as Saraswatipur TG, Matigara TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Motidhar TG where below 36.92 per cent women are aware in family planning. In most of the tea gardens (57.50 per cent, 23 in number) where 52.00-67.08 per cent women are aware of family planning. There are only 5 tea gardens (12.50 per cent) such as Satish Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Singhiajhora TG where more than 67.08 per cent women are aware in family planning.

5.6.2 Practices in Family Planning Measures: Now in the tea gardens, ASHA plays a vital role in aware women in family planning measures. There are 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number) named Gangaram TG, Kamalapur TG, Marapur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG where less than 14.85 per cent women practice family planning measures (Table 5.5). Whereas in 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in number) more than 39.75 per cent women practice its measures to be much aware of family health. About 32.50 per cent and 30.00 per cent tea garden, women of 14.85-27.30 per cent and 27.30-39.75 per cent practice the family planning measures regularly.

Table 5.5: Practices in Family Planning Measures

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<14.85	Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG, Gangram TG	6	15.00
14.85-27.30	Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayanatika TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG	13	32.50
27.30-39.75	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Satish Ch TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG	12	30.00
>39.75	Denguajhar TG, Mohorgaon and Gulama TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Bagdogra TG	9	22.50
Total	Mean: 27.30, SD: 12.45	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Although women (20.87 per cent) practices oral pill as preventive measures and varied in the tea garden of Darjeeling (20.55 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (23.30 per cent). While 4.40 per cent women practice a modern sterilization method named IUCD which also varied in the TGs of Darjeeling (4.01 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (7.77 per cent) (Fig. 5.15).

5.7. Marriage of Respondents:

❖ **Age at Marriage of Respondents:** Marriage is one of the important social customs of society. The marriage before legal ages found in study areas where 27.00 per cent respondent got marriage under the age of 18 years which is more acute in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (30.77 per cent) than Darjeeling (27.89 per cent) and mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG of Jalpaiguri and Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Kiran Chandra TG, of Darjeeling. Although 51.36 per cent women got marriage age of 18-21year and found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (47.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (51.97 per cent). Whereas 16.84 per cent women of tea gardens got marriage at the age of 22-25 years. The tendency to marry at higher ages not found among women in the study area (Fig. 5.16).

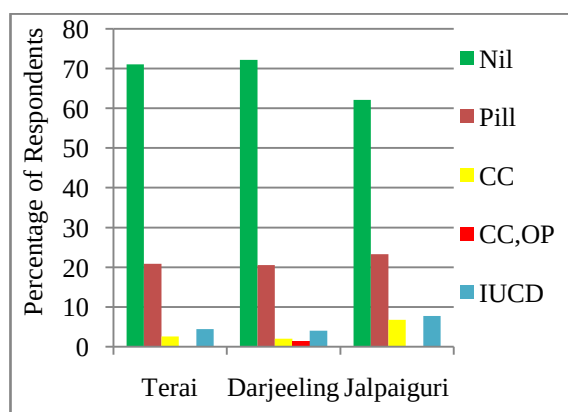


Fig. 5.15: Family planning measures

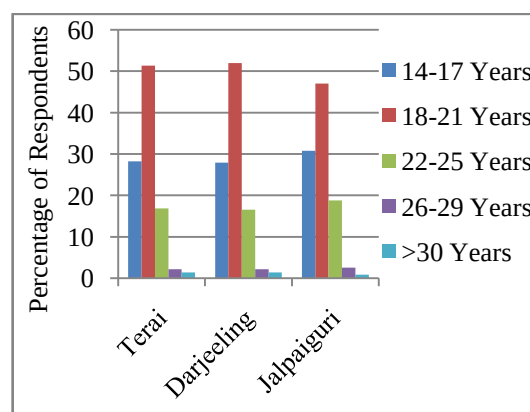


Fig. 5.16: Respondent's Age at Marriage

❖ **Respondent's Marriage in below Legal Age:** In the tea garden early marriage and multiple births are common and they facing difficulties in life (Borah, 2013). During the investigation, it is found that averagely 27.00 per cent women married below the legal age (below 18 year) in the study area. It is much clear to discuss tea garden wise in the study area where less than 16.22 per cent women getting marriage below the legal age reported in 27.50 per cent tea garden (11 in number) such as

Ashapur TG, Meriview TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG. More than 37.78 per cent women getting marriage below legal age reported 5 tea gardens of the study area. Although there are 17 tea gardens (42.50 percent tea gardens) where 27.00-37.78 per cent women getting marriage below 18 years (Table 5.6).

As a reason, it is reported that

- Lack of awareness about child marriage and its offenses
- Illiteracy of respondents
- Poverty

Table No: 5.6: Respondent's marriage in below legal age

Respondents (%)	Name of Tea Gardens	Number of TGs	Percent of TGs
<16.22	Ashapur TG, Meriview TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG.	11	27.50
16.22-27.00	Joypur TG, Denguajhar TG, New Chamta TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG	7	17.50
27.00-37.78	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG	17	42.50
>37.78	Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Kiran Chandra TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 27.00, SD: 10.78	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Preferences of Marriages:** Women of the tea garden prefer to marry within tea gardens and therefore they can easily adjust with their parents-in-law families. So, migration from tea gardens to outside and outside to tea gardens is much less due to marriage (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018). The study reveals that most of the women (58.00 per cent) prefer social marriage (i.e. selection of husband) found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (59.20 per cent) than Darjeeling (57.83 per cent). Although 14.00 per cent respondents prefer to love marriage (selection of

husband by women independently) shows a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (14.74 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (8.80 per cent). But 28.00 per cent women prefer both social and love marriage of the study area (Fig. 5.17).

❖ **Marriages of Respondents:** In the study areas, about 60.04 per cent women got social marriage (i.e. brides are selected by family members) which shows a gap in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (64.10 per cent) than Darjeeling (59.48 per cent). On the other hand, 39.96 per cent women got love marriage and prominently found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (35.90 per cent). But in social marriage, (brides are selected by the family) brides are mostly within tea gardens or some tea gardens of the tea belt. So, their livelihood did not improve so much because of the lacking of literate women. During the survey, it is observed that many women got love marriage even before their legal age (18 years) (Fig. 5.18).

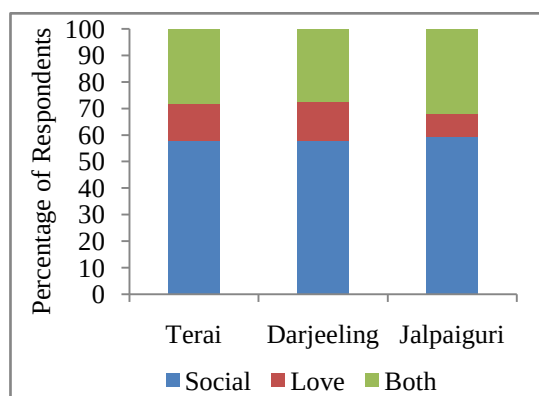


Fig. 5.17: Preferences of Marriage

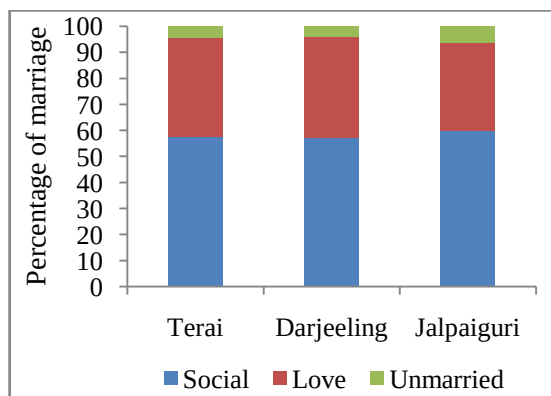


Fig. 5.18: Type of Marriage of Respondents

❖ **Prefer of Inter-Caste Marriages:** Although the inter-caste marriage is common in tribal communities. Yet intra-caste marriages also found in the study areas. Moreover, the majority of the tribal support inter-caste marriages. But now in the study area, the multiple caste marriages are found because of love marriages where the rigidity of inter-caste marriages does not maintain. There are 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in number) of the study area (Denguajhar TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Belgachi TG, Ord Terai TG) where above 59.69 per cent women prefer inter-caste marriage. Besides 41.30-59.69 per cent women prefer inter-caste marriages reported in 32.50 per cent tea gardens. During the investigation, it is found that they do not prefer inter-religion marriage if a child does, and then they support it to avoid domestic turmoil (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7: Inter -Caste Marriages in tea gardens

Respondents (%)	Name of Tea Gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<22.91	Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG, Singhiajhora TG	9	22.50
22.91-41.30	Joypur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Meriview TG, Vijoynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG	10	25.00
41.30-59.69	Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bagdogra TG	13	32.50
>59.69	Denguajhar TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Belgachi TG, Ord Terai TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 41.30, SD: 18.39	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Support in Dowry:** Although the dowry is not found in tribal society. In their perception, any gift or donation at the time of marriage counts as a Dowry or 'Dehaz'. Therefore, 51.20 per cent women strictly not support to dowry system which is found 53.60 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. Whereas, 3.70 per cent prefer the dowry system which is acute in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (3.89 per cent). While 45.10 per cent women support to some extent which is also found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (45.26 per cent) (Fig. 5.19).

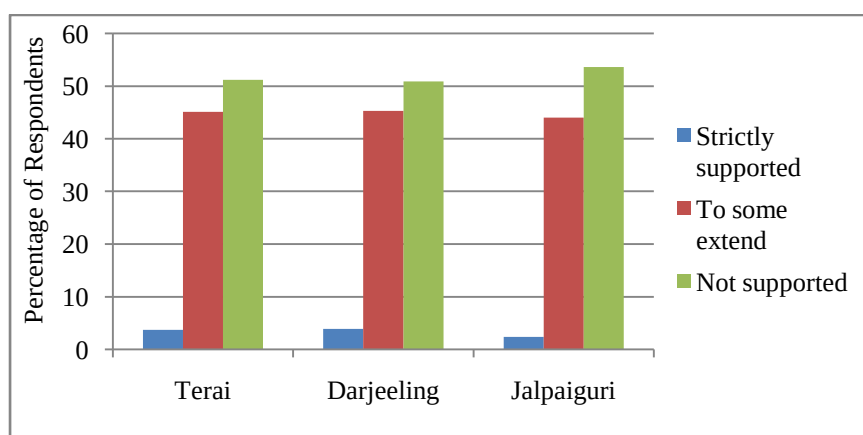


Fig. 5.19: Support in Dowry System

❖ **Support to widow marriage:** The study outcomes that most of the women of the study area (78.80 per cent) support the widow remarriages. There are 37.50 per cent tea gardens (15 in number) of the study area where less than 80.00 per cent women support widow remarriages in society. In 6 tea gardens such as Joypur TG, Denguajhar TG, Sukna TG, Kamalpur TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG where more than 90.00 per cent women support it. On the other hand, in most of the TGs (47.50 per cent and 19 in number) where 80.00-90.00 per cent women support women's remarriages of the study area (APPENDIX-X).

5.8 Attitude toward Children Marriage:

❖ **Son's Marriages in Future:** There was a question where you want to be married to their son in the future. They expect women outside possess a better tea garden, attitude, thinking and social condition than tea gardens people. About 50.67 per cent respondents want to marry their son in the outside tea garden or beyond the boundary of tea gardens because they need a literate person who is aware about different development issues for better livelihood. According to ASHA worker named Cicilia Thethelio age 32 years of Kamala tea gardens '*Ham logoka batane bala admi nehi hya*'. Where 32.26 per cent women want to be married to their son within tea gardens which is also found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (32.87 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (27.78 per cent). They think women know the misery condition of tea gardens and they easily can adjust to this situation and there is no possibility of domestic turmoil. While 17.07 per cent women replied it is depending on God where their son's marriage will be which is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (22.22 per cent) (Fig. 5.20).

❖ **Age at Son's Marriages in Future:** During the survey, it is observed that all women are aware of child marriage especially the Christian women who want to marry their son above 18 years. Although the majority of women (50.13 per cent) want to marry their son at the age of 26-29 year which is found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (46.67 per cent) and Darjeeling (50.61 per cent). While 42.20 per cent women want to marry at the age of 22-25 year is found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (48.88 per cent). Only 2.96 per cent and 4.70 per cent women want to marry the age of 18-21 years and more than 30 years to their son in the future (Fig. 5.21).

❖ **Daughter's Marriages in Future:** The tea garden women also aware of the daughter's marriage in the future. Where 53.53 the women want to marry their daughter outside tea garden because of people of outside tea gardens are more aware and knowledgeable in different development scheme, which is found more in the tea garden of Darjeeling (53.92 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (50.63 per cent). While 28.42 per cent women want to marry their daughter within tea gardens because of easy adaptation in laws houses, found 28.84 per cent and 25.31 per cent the tea garden of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. On the other hand, 18.05 per cent respondents replied it depends on God where they will marry in the future they have no chosen (Fig. 5.22).

❖ **Age at Daughter's Marriages in Future:** Women also aware of their daughter's marriage after 18 years. Most of the women (70.98 per cent) want to be married to their daughter at the age of 22-25 years which is found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (70.89 per cent) while 18.65 per cent respondents want to be married in the age of 18-21 years. On the other hand, only 10.08 per cent respondents want to be married their daughter age 26-30 years found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri of the study area (Fig. 5.23).

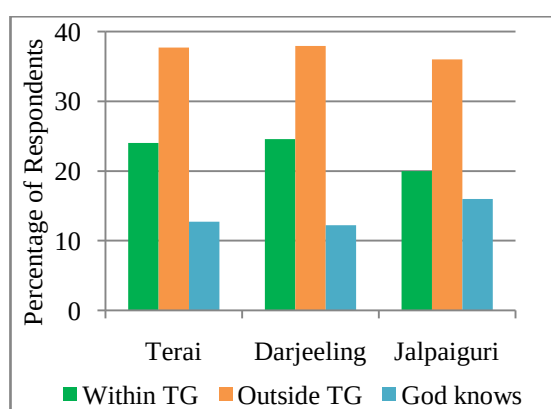


Fig. 5.20: Son's Marriages in future

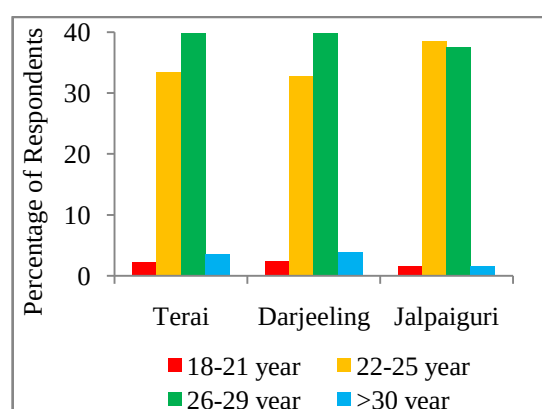


Fig. 5.21: Age at Marriage of Son

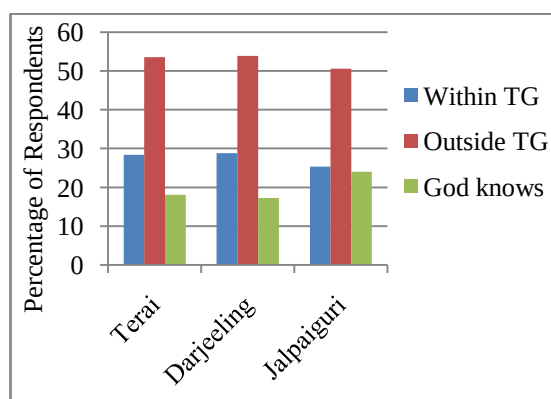


Fig. 5.22: Daughter's Marriages in future

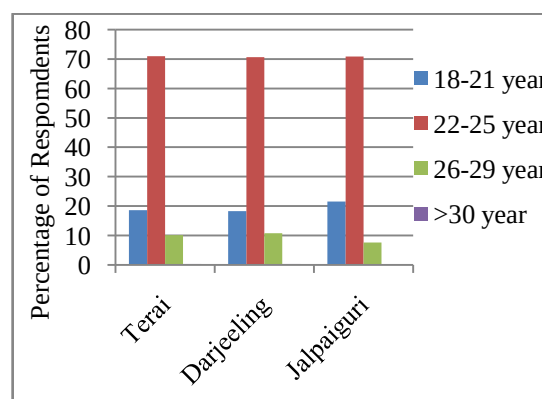


Fig. 5.23: Age at Marriage of Daughter

5.9 Attitude towards Religion:

❖ **Believe in Religion:** Religious sentiment is one of the important aspects of social life. The women of tea gardens follow and obey religious sentiment and its norms earnestly. Whereas 54.20 per cent women moderately believe in religion and found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (61.60 percent). Where 38.50 percent respondents strictly believe in religion and follow its norms found a wide variation in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (35.20 per cent) and Darjeeling (38.97 per cent). Only 7.30 per cent respondents believe to some extent in religion (Fig. 5.24).

❖ **Religious rules in Daily Life:** During the investigation, there was a question for the women how much they follow religious rules and perform religious festivals in their daily life. Most of the women (55.10 per cent) follow religious rules moderately in their daily life found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (60.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (54.40 per cent) Where 34.60 per cent respondents strictly follows the religious rule who is Christianity strictly go to church regularly which is found prominently in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (35.20 per cent). Only 10.30 per cent respondents follow to some extent religious rules and norms in their daily life but follow religious festivals and occasions strictly (Fig. 5.25).

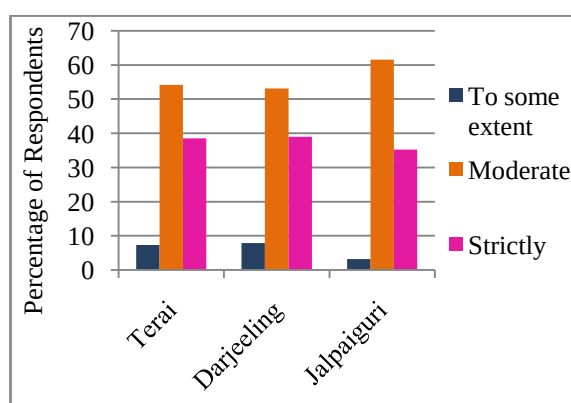


Fig. 5.24: Believe in Religion

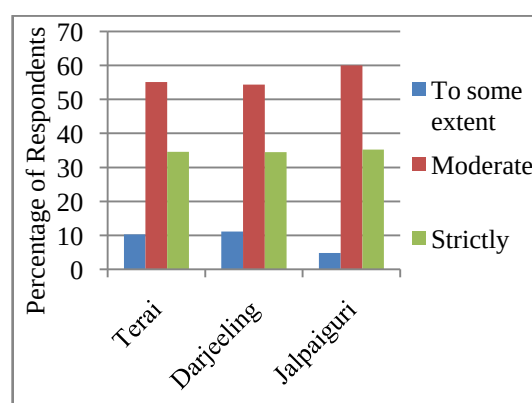


Fig. 5.25: Follow Religious Rules

❖ **Believe in God:** The study reveals that there are 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in numbers) where more than 97.77 per cent women believe in God and also believe the sorrows and happiness come from God. On the other hand, less than 80.23 per cent women believe in God reported 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in number) such as Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, and Kamala TG. In 42.50 per cent tea gardens (17 in number) 89.00-97.77 per cent

women believe in god strictly. Finally, the optimist people of the study areas are not so prominent (Table 5.8).

Table 5.8: Respondent's belief in God

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<80.23	Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG	9	22.50
80.23-89.00	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Azmabad TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayebad TG	9	22.50
89.00-97.77	Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG, Vijoynagar TG, Sannysithan TG.	17	42.50
>97.77	Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Pahaghomia TG, Bagdogra TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 89.00, SD: 8.77	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Separate Worship Place at Home:** Since, the tea gardens people living in very short spaces within tea gardens, so separate worship places not found at all in the tea gardens household, yet in some households separate portion (a corner of the room, *baranda*) of their living room allotted for worship. Some places of gardens where Churches are located, so Christian people go there regularly for religious sentiments. There are few households of tea garden separate places for worship (i.e. temples). Only 7.50 per cent tea garden (3 in Numbers) named New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG where less than 11.88 per cent households have a separate place for worship. The separate religious place found in more than 30.58 per cent households reported in 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in number) of the study area. On the other hand, in 17 of tea gardens (42.50 per cent) the separate religious place found in 11.88-21.20 per cent households (APPENDIX-XI).

❖ **Nature of Worship Places:** During the investigation, it is observed (Table 5.9) that in most of the households (81.50 per cent) not found worship place. But in 10.20 per cent households found *Katcha* separate worship places reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (10.29 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (9.60 per cent). While in 3.30

per cent the semi-*pucca* separate worship places found in 3.30 per cent household of the study area. While *pucca* separate worship places are found in 1.30 per cent households of the study area. While the worship places are open (*Bedi, Tulsi tala*) reported in 3.70 per cent households and found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent).

Table: 5.9: Nature of Worship places in households (%)

Region	Katcha	Semi-pucca	Pucca	Open	Absent of worship places
Terai	10.20	3.30	1.30	3.70	81.50
Darjeeling	10.29	3.20	1.49	3.66	81.37
Jalpaiguri	9.60	4.00	0.00	4.00	82.40

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Pooja at Home:** During the investigation, it is also observed that there are some households in the tea garden where 4 to 5 occasions are performed in a year. Although in most of the households of the study area worship place not found but follow the religious rules strictly. So, the majority of respondents (52.30 per cent) replied that they performed *pooja* or any religious occasion 3 times and above yearly without priest and father which is found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (70.40 per cent) than Darjeeling (49.71 per cent). While 18.60 per cent replied that they performed 2-3 times *pooja* or religious festivals at home yearly. Only 0.40 per cent respondents performed religious festivals only one time yearly at home (Fig. 5.26).

❖ **Visit to Church:** Since most of the people in the tea gardens are Christian so, they visit church weekly. Although the church is found in most of the tea gardens such as Atal TG, Vijoynagar TG, Taipoo TG, Paharghomia TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Dagapur TG, Sayedabad TG. If Christian women are unable to go church weekly then they go fortnightly and follow the religious rules.

❖ **Visit in Religious Places during Occasion:** Since tea gardens, people are busy in the work of tea gardens from morning to evening. So, their enjoyment in a religious festival is limited and rarely visits in religious places during the occasion. Yet 53.40 per cent respondents visit sometimes in religious places within tea gardens where 35.00 per cent women visit regularly at the occasion. While 59.40 per cent respondents visit sometimes outside of the tea gardens during religious festivals where only 15.40 per cent women regularly visit during religious festivals and

occasions. Even 54.50 per cent women go to nearby towns during the religious festival. But 59.30 per cent respondents never visit nearby during festivals of the study area (Fig. 5.27).

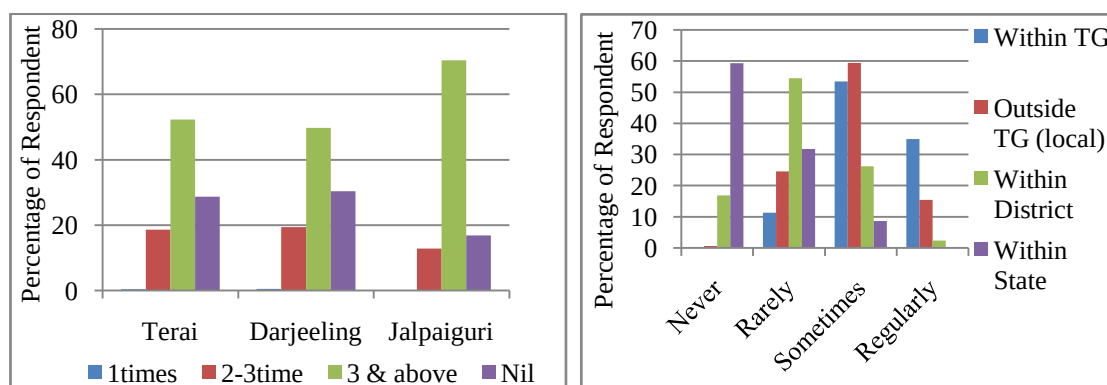


Fig. 5.26: Puja Performed in HHs Fig. 5.27: Visit in Temple or Religious places

5.10 Decision-Making Status: Since the tea garden, people mainly male are drunken is most of the time. Therefore, women's participation in decision making shows better family management in the study area.

❖ **Decision related to Agricultural:** The main occupation of the people is to work in the tea garden. In most of the tea gardens (60.00 per cent) where agriculture land not present of the people. The agricultural decision related to planting, cutting and selling is low (Decision score: below 40.00) found in Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG. Although there are 2 tea gardens such as Sayedabad TG, Paharghomia TG where respondent's decision in agriculture is moderate and high decision-making status related to agriculture reported in 5.00 per cent tea gardens (2 in number) named Vijohnagar TG, Bijlimoni TG (APPENDIX-XII).

❖ **Decision regarding Livestocks:** The live stocks in households of the tea gardens are very important for an alternative source of income for the garden people. The decision regarding livestock purchase, rearing, consumption, selling, etc mostly dominated by the female members. In majority of tea gardens (30.00 per cent, 12 in numbers) named Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Manjha TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Matigara TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Taipoo TG where women take moderately high decision in livestock (Decision score: 75.00-86.25). On the other hand, there are 25.00 per cent tea gardens (10 in number) where respondents take low decisions in live stocks

(Decision score: below 64.58). In 10 tea gardens, women take a high decision regarding livestock (APPENDIX-XII).

❖ **Households Decision:** The household's decision is very important for their livelihood because of a lack of decision making workers expensed more of their earning without proper thinking. Since the majority of the tea garden workers are drunken especially male workers. Household decisions of food marketing, child health, education, marriage, worship, and ceremonies are mostly taken by respondents themselves. Only in 25.00 per cent tea gardens, women take decisions highly (Decision score: above 91.32). Where the respondent's decision is much low (Decision score: below 80.59) reported in 9 tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Paharghomia TG. On the other hand, there are 8 tea gardens (20.00 per cent) named Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Bagdogra TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG, Marapur TG where women take decision moderate (Decision score: 80.59-85.88) (APPENDIX-XII).

❖ **Economic Decision:** The economic decisions including buying property, selling property, credit, saving and investment are much important for family maintenances

Table 5.10: Economic Decision on of tea gardens women

Decision (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (79.78)	Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Paharghomia TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	10	25.00
Moderate (79.78-83.95)	Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Manjha TG, Bagdogra TG	7	17.50
Moderately high (83.95-89.35)	Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Belgachi TG, Sannasithan TG, Trihana TG, Jayantika TG, Joypur TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG, Azmabad TG, Vijoynagar TG	13	32.50
High(>89.35)	New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ :79.78, Q ₂ : 83.95, Q ₃ :89.35, Q ₄ :100	40	100.00

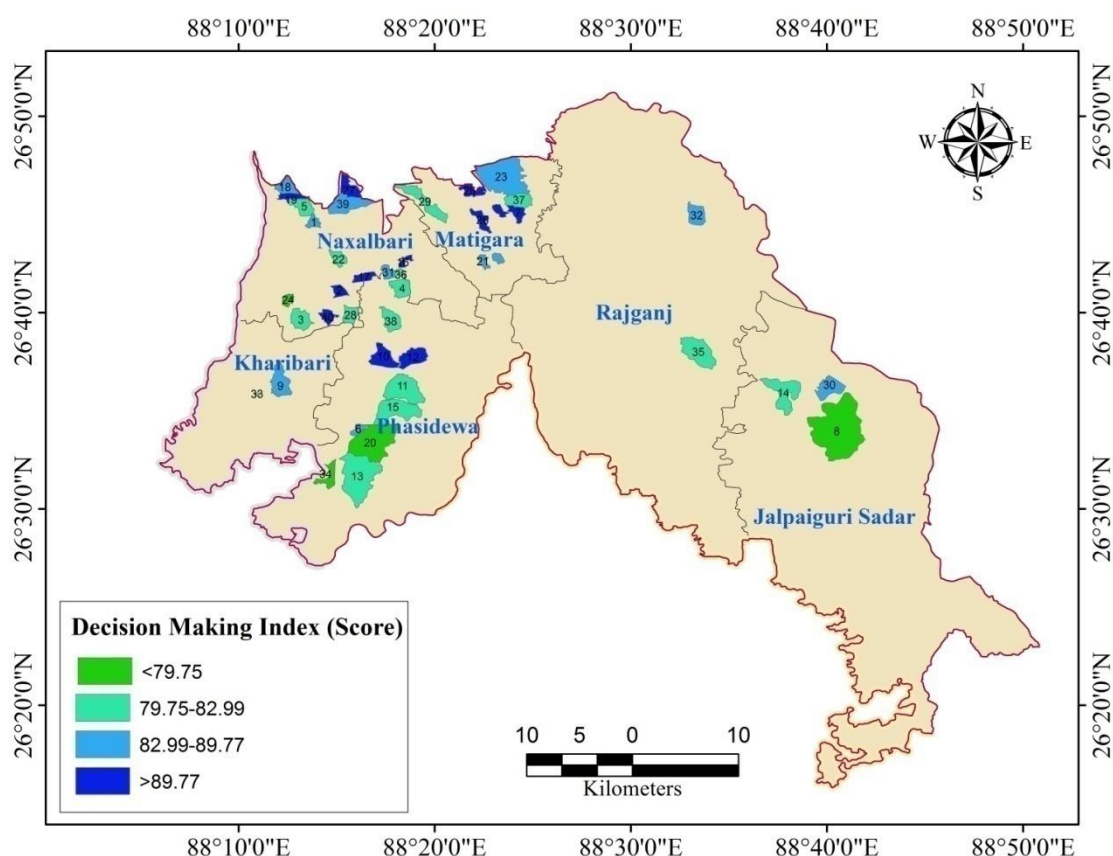
Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

with meager wages of the Tea Gardens workers. Women took decisions high (Decision score: above 89.35) regarding economic aspects reported in 10 tea gardens (25.00 per cent) named New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG. There are 32.50 per cent tea gardens (13 in numbers) where women took decisions moderately high (Decision score: 83.95-89.35). On the other hand, women's decision is low (Decision score: below 79.78) reported 10 tea gardens such as Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Paharghomia TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG (Table 5.10).

❖ **Human Capital Decision:** The decision regarding human capital is very important for tea gardens women. The study reveals that the human capital decision i.e. birth spacing, adaptation of family planning and employment of children are mostly by women. Where women took decisions highly regarding human capital reported in 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in numbers) named Saraswatipur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Hansqua TG, Gayaganga TG. While there are 27.50 per cent tea gardens (11 in number) such as Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Sannasithan TG, Trihana TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG where women took decision moderately (Decision score: 78.67-86.14). In 10 tea gardens such as Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG where women's decision is low (Decision score: below 78.67) (APPENDIX-XII).

❖ **Political Decision:** The political decisions regarding participation in meeting and canvassing during the election is important in tea gardens for livelihood improvement. In most 15 tea gardens (37.50 per cent) women took decision moderately high (Decision score: 68.98-80.56) regarding political participation. Although women took decision highly (Decision score: above 80.56) found 10 tea gardens such as Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG. Women decision regarding political spheres reported in 9 tea gardens (Decision score: below 62.96) (APPENDIX-XII).

❖ **Overall Decision:** Women's decisions in agriculture, livestock, household chores, economic, human capital and political are much important which reflect their position in society. In most of the tea gardens (27.50 per cent, 11 in number) named Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijohnagar TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG where women's decision is high (Decision score: above 89.77). On the other hand, women play a moderate role (Decision score: 79.75-82.99) regarding all aspects of households reported in 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in numbers) of the study areas. There are 10 tea gardens named Denguajhar TG, Shikarpur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Putinbari TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG where women's decision low (Decision score: below 79.75) (Map 5.4).



Map 5.4: Decision Making Status of women in Tea gardens

5.11 Socio-Economic Freedom (Respondent's Empowerment):

❖ **Permission for movement at Night:** The study reveals women need permission to move outside of the home at night for gossiping which reflects the empowerment pattern of women. More than 82.03 per cent respondents replied that

they need permission for moving at nights that is reported 20.00 per cent tea garden (8 in number). Whereas in most of the tea gardens (35.00 per cent and 14 in numbers), 67.80-82.03 per cent respondents need permission. On the other hand, there are 7 tea gardens named Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Singhajhora TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG where less than 53.57 per cent respondents replied they need permission for moving at night. There are 27.50 per cent tea gardens (11 in number) where 53.57-67.80 per cent respondents state that they need permission at night (APPENDIX-XIII).

❖ **Permission for movement at Day:** During the survey, it is observed that it needs permission for moving outside even in the day. There are (Table 5.11) 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in numbers) such as Saraswatipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Sannyasithan TG, Kamala TG where more than 43.64 per cent respondents replied they take permission for moving to another house even in day. Another 19 tea gardens (47.50 per cent) move outside the home in a day that needs permission also. There are 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in number) such as Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Manjha TG where less than 15.76 per cent respondents take permission for moving outsides of the study area.

Table 5.11: Permission for movement at Day

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<15.76	Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Manjha TG	5	12.50
15.76-29.70	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Hansqua TG, Singhajhora TG	19	47.50
29.70-43.64	Sikarpur TG, Trihana TG, Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Bijlimoni TG, Jayantika TG,	9	22.50
>43.64	Saraswatipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Sannyasithan TG, Kamala TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 29.70, SD: 13.94	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Permission to visit in relative homes:** Since most of the women work in the tea garden in meager wage. Women take permission to visit in parents' homes and relatives' homes so that not spent a long time. So, 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number), more than 77.81 per cent respondents take permission to visit parents and relatives home. On the other hand, less than 54.39 per cent respondents stated that they also need permission reported in 17.50 per cent tea garden (7 in numbers) such as New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, and Jayantika TG. In most of the tea gardens (37.50 per cent tea garden and 15 in numbers) where 66.10-77.81 per cent respondents take permission for the purpose of visit (APPENDIX-XIII).

❖ **Permission for enjoyment in Festivals:** The tea garden people move outside to enjoy festivals to eliminate monotonous work in tea gardens. It is also reported need permission for moving outside to enjoy the festival. In most of the tea gardens (35.00 per cent and 14 in number) where 36.02-54.20 per cent respondents replied they take permission for moving outside during festivals. Where more than 72.38 per cent respondents take permission to go outside of the tea gardens for enjoying festivals which is reported in 12.50 per cent tea garden (5 in number) such as Dagapur TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Taipoo TG. On the other hand, there are 8 tea gardens in the study areas where less than 36.02 per cent women need permission to outside during festivals (APPENDIX-XIII).

❖ **Visiting Pattern in Relative and Parent Houses:** The visiting nature of women in outside reflects their empowerment where most of the women (69.30 per cent) visit parent and relatives home along with another family member which is found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (56.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (71.09 per cent). While 19.80 per cent respondents go outside especially

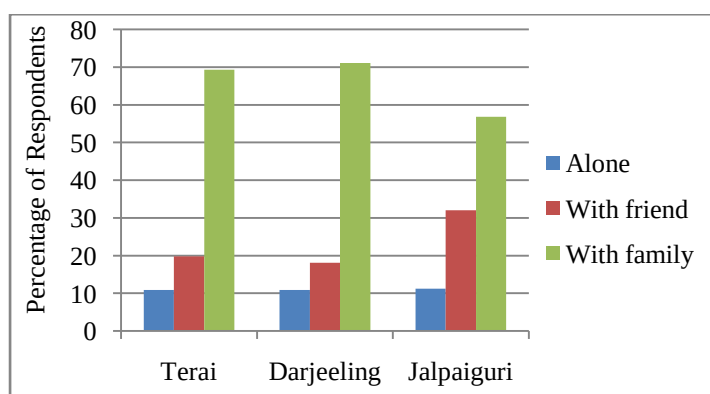


Fig. 5.28: Visiting Pattern of Respondents

for festivals along with their friends which are found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (32.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (19.80 per cent). Only 10.90 per cent respondents replied that they go alone most time to their parents and relatives' home. Because of the business of other family members which is found in 11.20 per cent and 16.86 per cent Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling (Fig. 5.28).

❖ **Involvement in Community Rituals:** In every society, the community ritual (marriage ceremony, death ceremony, religious festivals, and birth ceremony) is very important. During the survey, it is observed that there is 12.50 per cent tea garden (5 in number) such as Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Hansqua TG where more than 56.40 per cent women replied that they need permission for community rituals in their locality. While less than 24.60 per cent respondents need permission for community rituals reported in 9 tea gardens (22.50 per cent) of the study areas. On the other hand, in 37.50 per cent tea gardens where 24.60-40.50 per cent respondents need permission for joining the community rituals in their locality (APPENDIX-XIII).

❖ **Participation in Fair:** Since the tea garden people are isolated and feel ignorance where more than 41.90 per cent need permission to go join in fair reported in 8 tea gardens (20.00 per cent) named Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG. Although there is 15.00 per cent tea garden (6 in numbers), less than 13.88 per cent respondents need permission for this purpose. Whereas, 13.88-41.92 per cent respondents need permission to go in fair reported in 40.00 per cent tea gardens (16 in numbers) of the surveyed tea garden of the study area (APPENDIX-XIII).

❖ **Participation in NGOs activities:** The involvement in NGOs of tea gardens people is very much important to be aware in livelihood improvement. There are many NGOs involved in tea gardens i.e. Pramila Bahini, Red Cross regularly working in the tea belt of North Bengal. In Table 5.12 shows more than 22.87 per cent women independently involved in NGOs activities reported in 8 tea gardens named Joypur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Paharghomia TG, Hansqua TG. Most of the tea gardens (32.50 per cent, 13 in numbers), where 15.80-22.87 per cent respondents involved in NGOs activities of the study area. Whereas 8.73-15.80 per cent women participate in NGOs activities reported in 12 tea gardens (30.00 per cent). During the investigation, it is observed

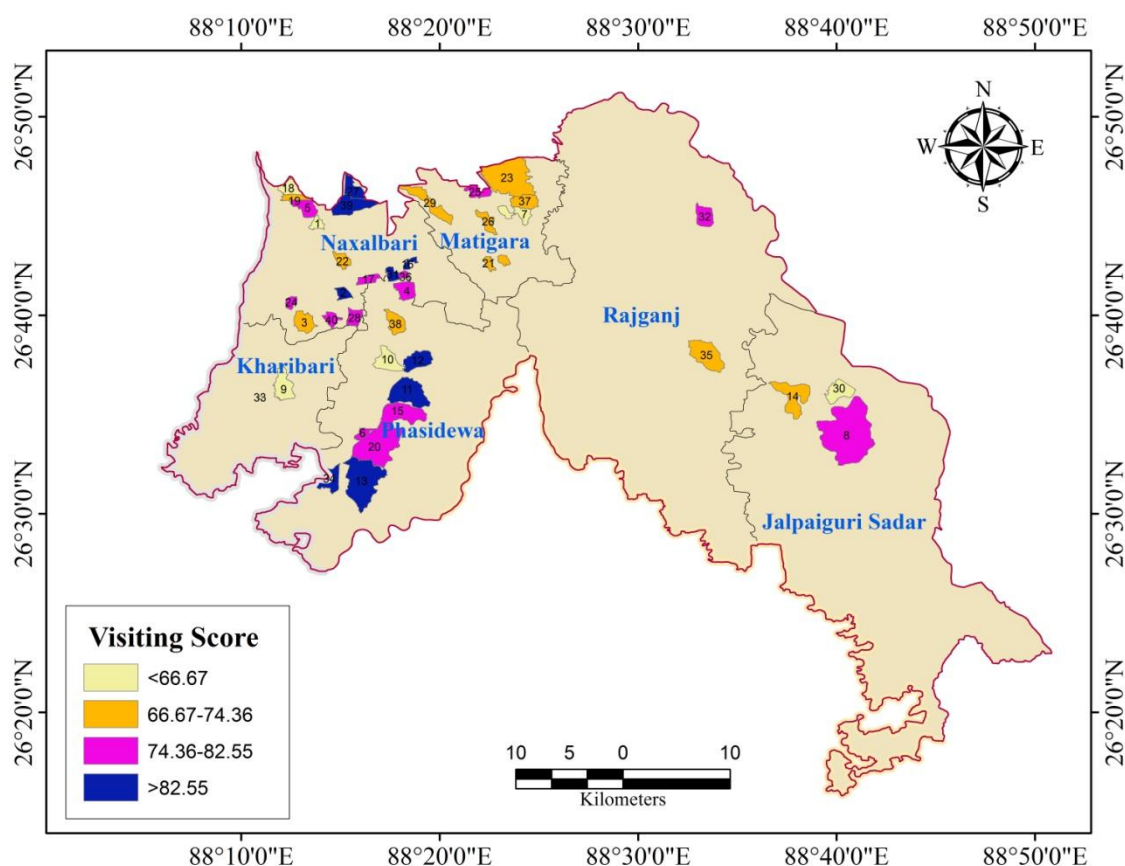
that the NGOs involved in many activities like awareness in child marriage, dowry system, heavy drinking and *haria* preparation, health and hygiene, alternative income sources for better livelihood of tea garden people.

Table 5.12: Involvement in NGOs Activities

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<8.73	Nishchintapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	7	17.50
8.73-15.80	Denguajhar TG, Dagapur TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Singhajhora TG	12	30.00
15.80-22.87	Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG	13	32.50
>22.87	Joypur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Paharghomia TG, Hansqua TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 15.80, SD: 7.17	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Visit to essential Places:** To assess the visiting status of women in tea gardens 12 parameters have been selected such as visited at the post office, bank, panchayet office, B.D.O office, D.M office, market, health center, children's school, religious places, police station, interesting places and fair. On the basis of visiting intensity, women are classified into four classes. The low visiting status of women (Visiting score: below 66.67) is reported in 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in numbers). There are 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in numbers) named Saraswatipur TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Naxalabari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG where women's visiting status is moderate-high (Visiting score: 74.36-82.55) and these tea gardens are mostly accessible and well connected and near to road network so people easily can move for their essential places. On the other hand, there are 25.00 per cent tea gardens (10 in number) where women's visiting status is high (Visiting score: above 82.55) (Map 5.5).



Map 5.5: Visiting status of women in tea gardens

❖ **Visiting in Parent Home:** The study found women of tea gardens mostly got married within the same tea gardens or other tea gardens of the tea belt. A question was asked about their visit to the parent home. About 1.70 per cent women replied they residing in parent home after marriage (*Ghar Jamai*) because they work off their parents work in the tea garden. The majority of the women (28.66 per cent) visit their parent's homes when they wish because of nearby and found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (39.32 per cent) and Darjeeling (27.18 per cent). While 26.26 per cent women visit to parents' home more or less 2 times in a year which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (26.94 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (21.37 per cent). While 22.07 per cent and 14.02 per cent women visit yearly and quarterly to their parent's home (15.14 per cent) (Fig. 5.29).

❖ **Visiting in Relatives Home:** The tea gardens people also visit their relative's homes rarely because they are busy with their work in tea gardens. In the holy day, they mostly visit their relatives home and also meet at the local hut of a week or fortnight. Most of the respondents (41.20 per cent) replied that they go their relative home at least twice in a year which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling

(42.63 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (31.20 per cent). While 25.70 per cent women visit their relative's home yearly and found 27.20 per cent and 25.49 per cent the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. While 16.20 per cent respondents replied they go their relative homes when they wish because of nearby. On the other hand, 15.80 per cent respondents visit their relative home quarterly found 17.03 per cent and 7.20 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri (Fig. 5.30).

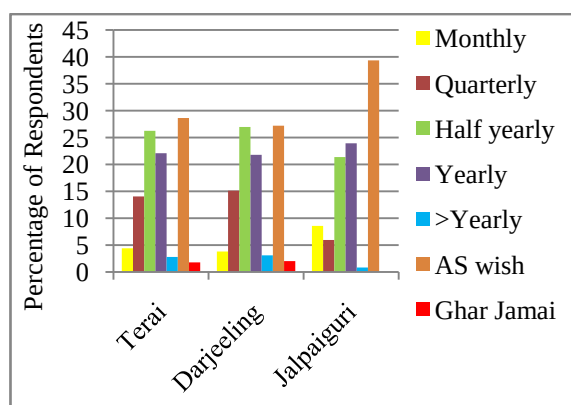


Fig. 5.29: Visit in Parent Home

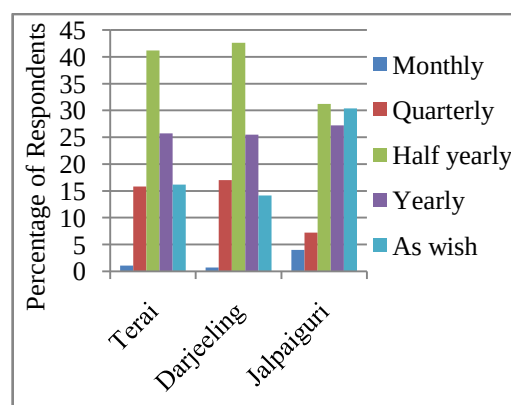


Fig. 5.30: Visit in Relatives Home

5.12 Exposure to Mass media: The scope of recreational facilities and opportunities are very limited for the tea garden people because of their business in tea gardens even children are involved in income-generating activities due to poverty (Das & Islam, 2006). The study depicts tea gardens people enjoying recreational activities in the form of watching T.V and video on mobile, listening to FM radio and audio. The younger go to the cinema and visit relative homes and go to church on the holy day of the week.

❖ **Watching T.V:** Most of the people in tea gardens spend their leisure time watching different entertainment programs on television and listening to songs in the sound system or mobile to eliminate their monotonous life. The women who are housewife (2.70 per cent) replied that they watch T.V in most of the time after household chores reported mostly in the tea gardens of Darjeeling. The women (67.90 per cent) some time watch T.V. On the other hand, 20.90 per cent respondents replied they often watch T.V especially movie for entertainment which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (21.83 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (14.40 per cent) (Fig. 5.31).

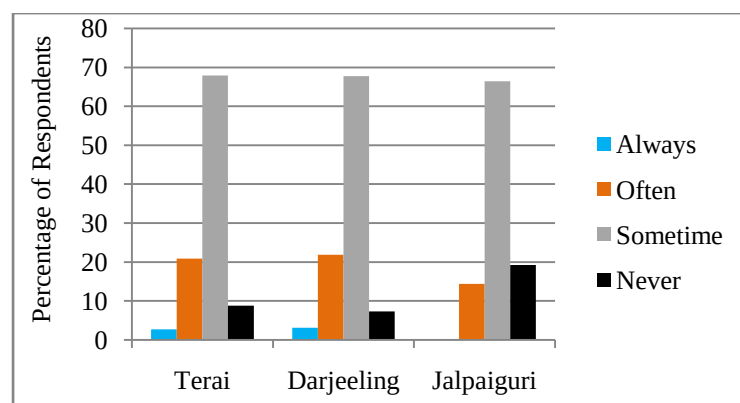


Fig. 5.31: Watching TV

❖ **Listening Radio:** During the investigation, it is observed that a few people listening to radio in the study area. Only 1.00 per cent respondents listening radio sometimes for news and programs which is reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (1.03 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (0.83 per cent) (APPENDIX-XIV).

❖ **Reading Newspaper:** The habit of newspaper reading of tea garden peoples is very poor which indicates illiteracy and ignorance to be aware of different issues and schemes. Only 0.50 per cent respondents purchase and read newspaper daily which is reported in New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG and Hansqua TG of Darjeeling district where 1.30 per cent respondents replied often read newspaper and 8.40 per cent respondents replied they read newspaper sometimes, found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (9.37 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (1.60 per cent) (Table 5.13).

Table 5.13: Reading Newspaper

Region	Always	Often	Sometime	Never
Terai	0.50	1.30	8.40	90.00
Darjeeling	0.57	1.49	9.37	88.80
Jalpaiguri	0.00	0.00	1.60	98.40

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Watching Movie:** Generally go to the cinema and watching movies indicates refresh entertainment of working life which also a sign of adaptation and communication with mainstream of society for the tea gardens people. Only 0.10 per cent respondents especially younger often go to moves nearby cinema hall specially found in Sayedabad TG of Darjeeling while 5.90 per cent replied they watch move rarely (one or two times of a year) which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (6.74 per cent) of the study areas (Table 5.14).

Table 5.14: Watching Movie

Region	Always	Often	Rarely	Never	Total
Terai	0(0.00)	1(0.10)	59(5.90)	940(94.00)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	0(0.00)	1(0.11)	59(6.74)	815(93.14)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	125(100.00)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

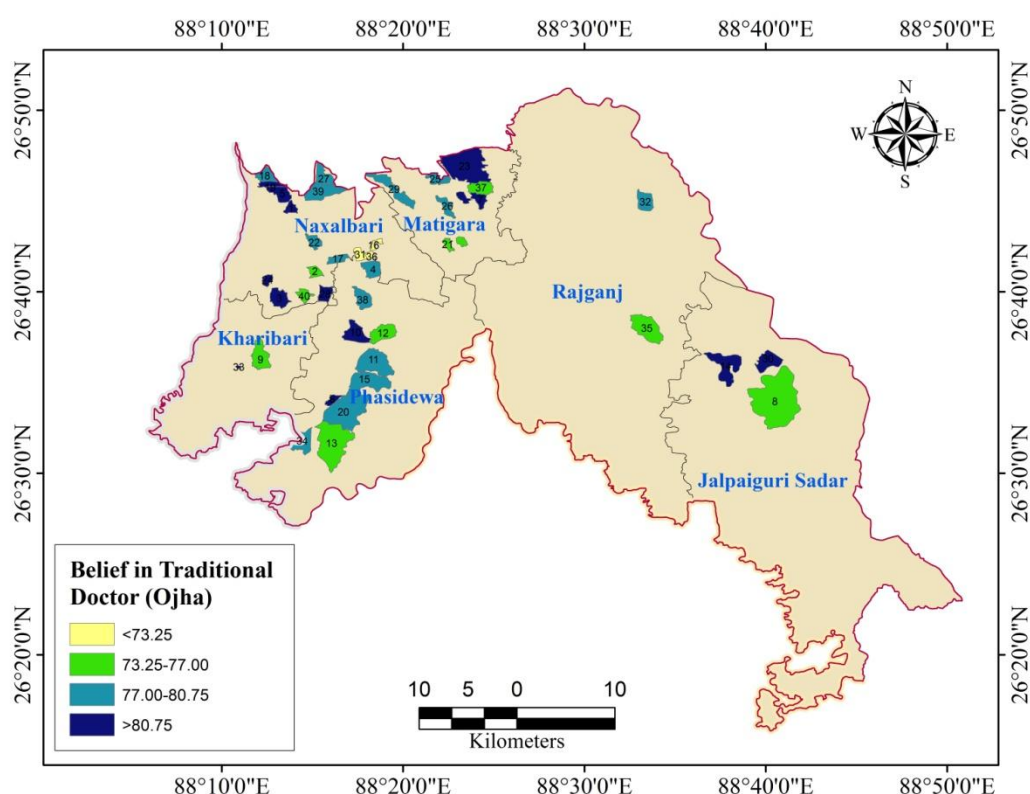
5.13 Believe in Superstitions:

❖ **Tattoo:** Tattoo is the traditional practice of tribal people. Since most of the people are tribal so the practices tattoo. The study outcomes that less than 49.44 per cent women practice tattoo found in 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in number). There are 15 tea garden named Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Dagapur TG, Meryview TG, Jayantika TG where 66.50-83.56 per cent women practice tattoo. While more than 83.56 per cent women practice tattoo reported in 7 tea gardens named Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Paharghomia TG (APPENDIX-XV).

❖ **Believe in Traditional Doctor (*Ojha*):** In the tea gardens areas, most of the people believe in traditional doctors or *ojhas*. During the investigation, it is also observed that women prefer to traditional treatments (*ojha*) than modern treatment during illness. There are 40.00 per cent tea gardens (16 in number) where more than 80.75 per cent women believe in traditional doctors (*ojha*). Less than 73.25 per cent women believe *ojhas* reported in 15 tea gardens such as Denguajhar TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Singhiajhora TG. On the other hand, there are 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in number) such as Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG where 77.00-80.75 per cent respondents in each tea garden believe in traditional treatment of the study area (Map 5.6).

❖ **Evil Eye:** The belief in the evil eye is a kind of superstition which is found in tea gardens of Terai (averagely 51.80 per cent). Whereas less than 47.29 per cent respondents believe evil eye found in 42.50 per cent tea garden (17 in number) such as Fulbari TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Singhiajhora TG,

Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijohnagar TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG. There are 14 tea gardens (35.00 per cent) where more than 56.31 per cent women believe in the evil eye. Although in the remaining 17.50 per cent tea garden (7 in number), 51.80-56.31 per cent respondents believe in the evil eye (APPENDIX-XV).



Map 5.6: Belief in traditional doctor (*Ojha*)

❖ **Tabiz:** *Tabiz* or *Bez* is a traditional practice at the time of illness and one kind of superstition. Where 71.20 per cent women practice *Tabiz* or belief in *Tabiz* found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (76.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (70.40 per cent). There are 6 tea gardens (15.00 per cent) such as Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Naxalabari TG where more than 87.11 per cent respondents believe in *tabiz*. While in 8 tea garden named Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG where less than 54.99 per cent women practices *Tabiz* during illness. There are 17 tea gardens (42.50 per cent) where 71.20-87.41per cent women still believe in *tabiz* and *bez* in the study areas (APPENDIX-XV).

❖ **Witchcraft:** Belief in witchcraft also found in tea gardens of the study area because of their illiteracy and ignorance where averagely 15.80 per cent women believe witchcraft. In most of the tea gardens (37.50 per cent and 15 in number) and less than 12.00-21.00 per cent respondents believe in witchcraft (Table 5.15). Although there are 10 tea gardens (25.00 per cent) such as Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG where more than 21.00 percent respondent believes witchcraft while more than 8.00 percent of respondents believe in witchcraft reported in 7 tea gardens such as Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Ashapur TG, New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannyasithan TG.

Table 5.15: Belief in Witchcraft

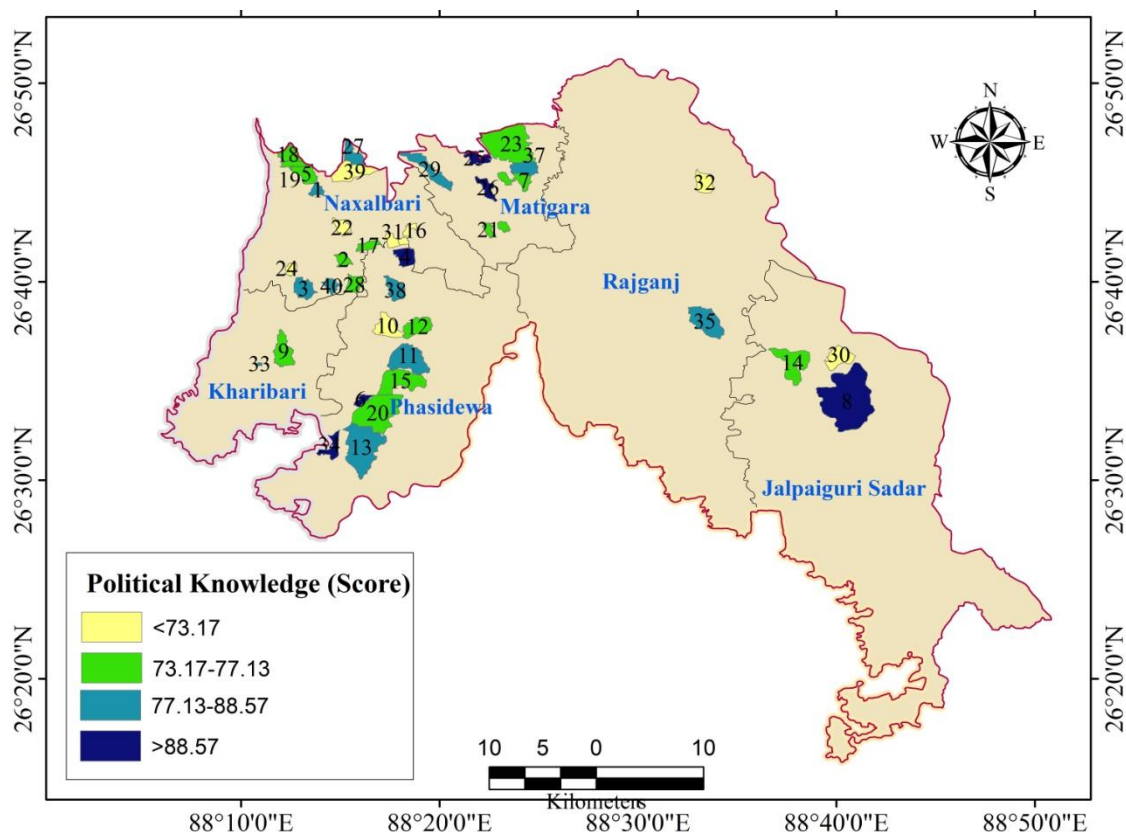
Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
< 8.00	Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Ashapur TG, New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannyasithan TG	7	17.50
8.00-12.00	Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiajhora TG	8	20.00
12.00-21.00	Belgachi TG, Shikarpur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Paharghomia TG, Taipoo TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Saraswatipur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG	15	37.50
>21.00	Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ : 8.00, Q ₂ : 12.00, Q ₃ : 21.00, Q ₄ : 24.00	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

5.14 Political Awareness of the Women:

❖ **Political Knowledge:** Political awareness is very important for the tea garden women to be empowered politically. Where respondents are asked about women reservation in Panchayat politics, the name of Panchayat members, *Prodhan*, M.L.A, M.P, Chief Minister, Prime Minister, President of India political party represents Chief Minister and Prime Minister, participate in *Gram Sabha* programme for assessing political knowledge. The high political knowledge (score: above 88.57) of respondents reported in 10 tea gardens (25.00 per cent) of the study area. On the

other hand, the moderate political knowledge of women (Score: 73.17-77.13) reported in 10 tea gardens. There are 27.50 per cent tea gardens (11 in number) named Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG where low political knowledge (score: below 73.17) is reported among women of the tea gardens (Map 5.7).



Map 5.7: Political knowledge of women in tea gardens

❖ **Involvement in Politics:** The active participation of women in politics is a matter of concern because of their political empowerment. Although the majority of respondents (52.30 per cent) not yet interested to participate in politics because of their illiteracy and poverty reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (50.29 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (66.40 per cent). Where only 5.60 per cent women are highly interested in politics and its activities and found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (6.06 per cent). On the other hand, 26.70 per cent women are inclined to some extent in political activities which are found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (27.77 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (19.20 per cent). Only 15.40 per cent

respondents are moderately interested in Politics and reported also more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (15.89 per cent) (Fig. 5.32)

❖ **Casting of Votes:** Casting of votes is a fundamental right of a citizen in India. The study found that most of the women (78.40 per cent) irregularly cast their votes in the election which is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (80.80 per cent) than Darjeeling (78.06 per cent). Whereas 15.20 per cent respondents of the study areas replied that they did not yet cast votes due to some unavoidable problems found a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (15.66 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (12.00 per cent). While 6.40 per cent women never cast their votes during election due to illiteracy ignorance, unawareness, which also found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (6.29 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (7.20 per cent) (Fig. 5. 33).

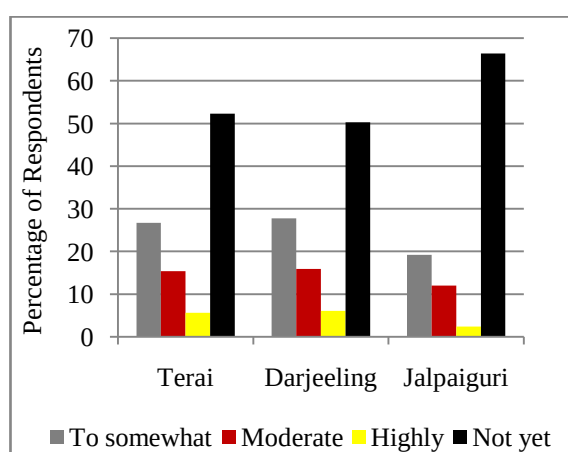


Fig. 5.32: Involvements in Politics

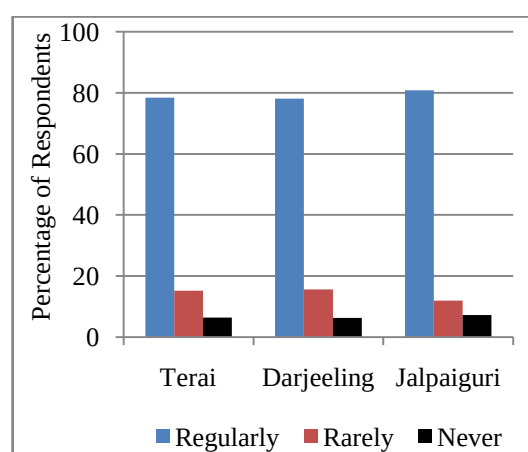


Fig. 5.33: Casting of Votes

❖ **Participation in Speech Programme:** Listening of speech of political leaders also very important to be politically empowered for women in the tea gardens. Most of the households of the tea garden males are actively involved in the political activities during elections specially the Panchayat election. Where it is found that tea gardens (55.20 per cent) never go to political rally found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (51.43 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (81.60 per cent) whereas 35.10 per cent women sometimes participate in political rally when political leaders come to nearby for canvassing in election which also found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (38.40 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (12.00 per cent). On the other hand, 6.70 per cent women often participate in the political program of political leaders. On the other hand, only 2.50 per cent women always attend in a rally of political leaders

and much interested in political activities and found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (2.63 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (1.60 per cent) (Fig. 5. 34).

❖ **Participation in Political Meeting:** There are meeting between workers and tea gardens authority to solve the problems which are faced by tea garden workers. Sometimes they also do meeting with their local political leaders and trade union leader to overcome their problems. So at the time of poorest and strike all the tea gardens workers assembled against discrimination where mostly male member is present yet 13.20 per cent women replied they regularly attend in political meeting or gate meeting when happened which is varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (17.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (12.57 per cent). During the investigation, most of women reported their male members most interested in these meetings. While 26.30 per cent women rarely attend in meeting either their own interest or absence of male members in households reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (27.20 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (20.00 per cent). While women never attend in the political meeting but male members attend positively reported more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (62.40 per cent) than Darjeeling (60.23 per cent) (Fig. 5. 35).

❖ **Involvement in Election campaigning:** The active participation in canvassing during elections indicates the political empowerment of women in the study. During the investigation, it is found that a few women (2.60 per cent) regularly campaign in the locality during election (i.e. panchayat election) which is found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (12.00 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (2.63 per cent). In the study area about 22.40 per cent respondents participate in campaigning rarely (least interested in political participation) at the time of election and reported more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (23.66 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (13.60 per cent). Where most of the respondents (75.00 per cent) never participate in election campaigning found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (84.00 per cent) (Fig. 5. 36).

❖ **Sources of Political Information:** Political information of women is very important because awareness in political spheres makes them more politically empowered. Although most of the women in the tea garden (69.90 per cent) get information in political with personal contact or interaction by others and gossiping is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (79.20 per cent) than Darjeeling (68.57 per cent). Where 25.30 per cent respondents replied that they get political information by working television and personal contact and interaction reported 26.06 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling. While only 4.10 per cent and 0.50

per cent women get political information by watching television and newspaper (Fig. 5.37).

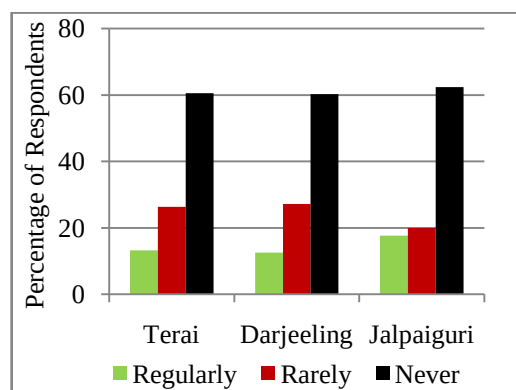
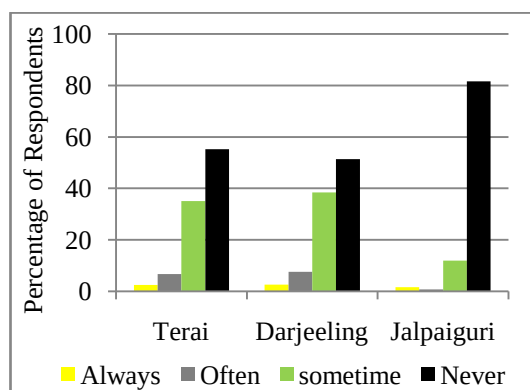


Fig. 5.34: Participation in Speech Programme Fig. 5.35: Attended in Political meeting

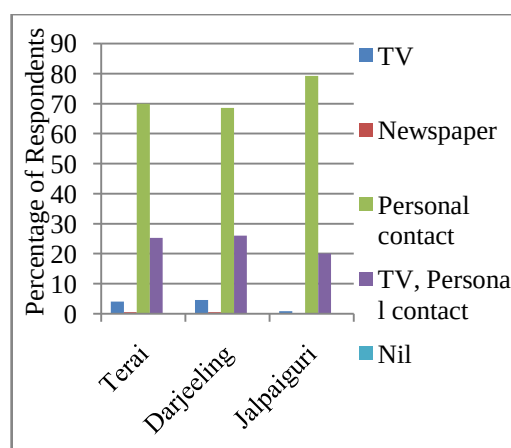
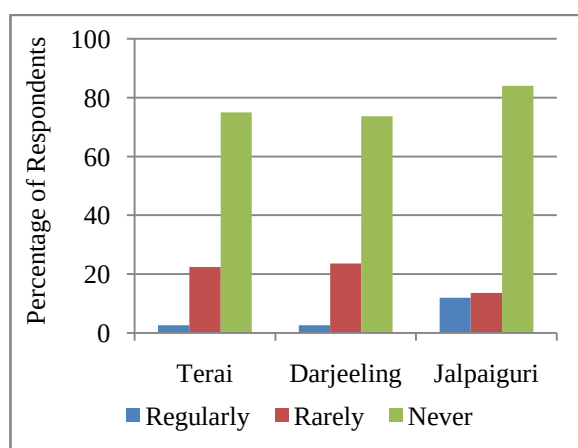


Fig. 5.36: Election Campaign

Fig. 5.37: Information in Political Spheres

❖ **Perception on Panchayat performance:** During the investigation, it is observed that the people of tea gardens have not so much idea and knowledge about working performances of state and central government but they have an idea of Panchayat activities. Where most of the respondents (40.90 per cent) are just satisfied over Panchayat activities which are found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (44.80 per cent) than Darjeeling (40.34 per cent). But 39.20 per cent women are satisfied good for developmental working activities of Panchayat which also varied in the tea gardens Darjeeling (40.00 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (33.60 per cent). On the other hand, only 8.30 per cent women replied that they are highly satisfied with panchayat activities which are also varied in Darjeeling (9.14 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (2.40 percent). Though, 11.80 per cent respondents are not satisfied over the Panchayat activities where 0.40 per cent women did not responses on this issue (Table 5.16).

Table 5.16: Perception on Performance of Govt. Activities

Administration	Region	Highly Satisfied	Satisfied Good	Just Satisfied	Not Satisfied	No Idea
Panchayat	Terai	8.30	39.20	40.90	11.80	0.40
	Darjeeling	9.14	40.00	40.34	11.09	0.11
	Jalpaiguri	2.40	33.60	44.80	16.80	2.40
State Govt.	Terai	1.00	22.90	57.00	13.20	5.20
	Darjeeling	1.14	23.77	56.57	12.69	5.03
	Jalpaiguri	0.00	16.80	60.00	16.80	6.40
Central Govt.	Terai	0.70	16.80	53.20	19.20	10.10
	Darjeeling	0.80	17.49	52.46	18.97	10.29
	Jalpaiguri	0.00	12.00	58.40	20.80	18.80

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Perception on Performance of State Government:** Although the working performances of State government especially for the tea gardens people are very important. It should be the responsibility of the government to look into them for their backwardness and ignorance. So, the basis of a perception of respondents, most of the women (57.00 per cent) is just satisfied over the state government's activities which are also varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (60.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (56.50 per cent). Only 22.90 per cent women satisfied good over the developmental activities of state government. While 13.20 per cent women are not satisfied with the state government which is varied in Darjeeling (12.69 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (16.80 per cent). Only 1.00 per cent women are highly satisfied on the performance of state government mainly found in Jayantika TG (12.00 per cent), Manjha TG (4.00 percent), Marapur TG (4.00 per cent), Sannyasithan TG (4.00 per cent) and Singhiahjhora TG (8.00 per cent) of Darjeeling. Where 5.20 per cent Respondents did not reply about these issues (Table 5.16).

❖ **Perception on Performances of Central Government:** On the perception of women on working performances by the central government, majority of respondents (53.20 per cent) replied that they are just satisfied over central government performances which are varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (58.40 per cent) and Darjeeling (52.46 per cent). While 16.80 per cent women satisfied good and reported only in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (17.49 per cent). Where only 0.70 per cent women are highly satisfied on central activities and found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (0.80 per cent). About 19.20 per cent are not satisfied over central government performances. Only 10.10 per cent respondents replied that they

don't response regarding these issues which found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (10.29 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (8.80 per cent) (Table 5.16).

❖ **Perception on satisfaction over State and National Political activities:**

The perception of women regarding the political situation in West Bengal also traced out for their political awareness where the government should look into tea gardens for the upliftment of their livelihood. About 56.80 per cent respondents are just satisfied with the political situation in West Bengal. Only 20.30 per cent women replied that the political situation in West Bengal is good which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (20.91 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (16.00 per cent). While 6.40 per cent women are not satisfied with the political situation. On the other hand, 16.20 per cent respondents do not responses about these issues (Table 5.17).

Table 5.17: Perception on satisfaction over political activities

Territory	Region	Good	Bad	Satisfied	No idea
West Bengal	Terai	20.30	6.40	56.80	16.20
	Darjeeling	20.91	6.51	56.80	15.43
	Jalpaiguri	16.00	5.60	56.80	21.60
India	Terai	13.50	3.80	50.40	31.10
	Darjeeling	13.94	3.77	49.60	31.31
	Jalpaiguri	10.40	4.00	56.00	29.60

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Regarding perception on the political situation in India, most of the women (50.40 per cent) respondents are just satisfied over the political situation of India which varied in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (56.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (49.60 per cent). Only 13.50 per cent respondents replied the political situation is very good. While 3.80 per cent women replied that the political situation is very bad and varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (3.77 per cent). While 31.10 per cent replied that they did not respond to these issues (Table 5.17).

❖ **Perception on satisfaction over tea gardens area:**

There was asked the question of women about the condition of workers in Darjeeling hill tea gardens where most of the tea gardens women (47.90 per cent) replied to much deplorable condition which is reported 48.11 per cent and 46.40 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri comparatively. Moreover, 20.70 per cent women replied a good condition of tea gardens workers of Darjeeling hill because of higher wages and production of a higher quality of tea which is reported by the women 21.71 per cent and 13.60 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. On the other

hand, 5.70 per cent women are just satisfied with condition tea garden workers which are found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (5.26 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (8.80 per cent). Though, 25.70 per cent women did not response about it in the study area (Table 5.18).

There also a question about the condition of tea gardens workers in Dooars where 53.80 percent Respondents replied that the condition of tea garden workers in Dooars is deplorable and very bad which is reported 54.86 and 46.40 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri (Table 5.18). On the other hand, only 5.00 per cent respondents replied to a good condition which is found a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (4.91 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (5.60 per cent). But 19.10 per cent respondents replied to just satisfy which is found 29.60 per cent and 17.60 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. On the other hand, about 22.10 per cent respondents are not responsible for these issues.

Table 5.18: Perception on Conditions of tea garden workers

Tea belt area	Study area	Good	Bad/Deplorable	Satisfied	No Idea/Not Responses
Darjeeling Hills	Terai	20.70	47.90	5.70	25.70
	Darjeeling	21.71	48.11	5.26	24.91
	Jalpaiguri	13.60	46.40	8.80	31.20
Dooars	Terai	5.00	53.80	19.10	22.10
	Darjeeling	4.91	54.86	17.60	22.63
	Jalpaiguri	5.60	46.40	29.60	18.40
Terai	Terai	2.40	52.60	41.40	3.30
	Darjeeling	2.17	53.49	40.80	3.20
	Jalpaiguri	4.00	46.40	45.60	4.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

During the investigation, it is observed that the majority of respondents (52.60 per cent) replied that they are living worst in condition due to their meager wages and facilities which is 53.49 per cent and 46.40 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. On the other hand, 41.40 per cent respondents replied that they are just satisfied with their livelihood. Only 2.40 per cent respondents replied that they are living with good condition in tea gardens which is reported in the tea garden of Darjeeling (2.17 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent). Though, 3.30 per cent respondents did not response to these issues in the study area (Table 5.18).

❖ **Satisfaction in Cha Adalat:** There is introduced introduction of ‘*Cha Adalat*’ for tea gardens people to solve the problem of labour in tea gardens. Although most

women (70.00 per cent) don't know about '*Cha Adalat*' which is reported 67.54 per cent and 87.20 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Where only 20.20 per cent women are just satisfied with '*Cha Adalat*' varied in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (21.60 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (10.40 per cent). While only 9.60 per cent women are much satisfied in '*Cha Adalat*' also found a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (10.63 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (2.40 per cent) (Fig. 5.38).

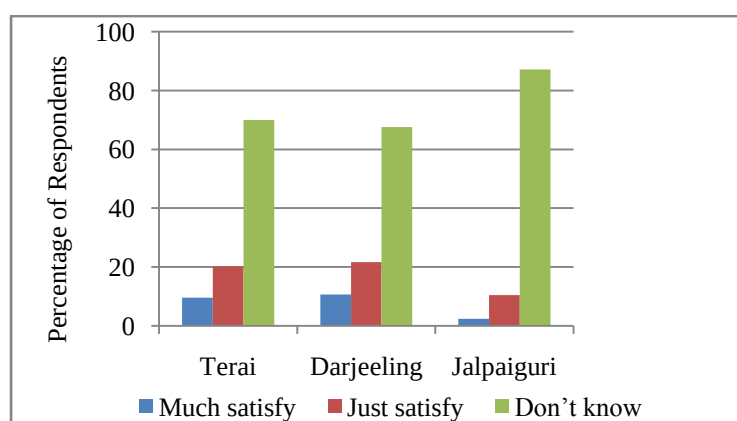


Fig. 4.38: Satisfaction in Cha Adalat

5.15 Women and Discrimination:

5.15.1 Women facing Discrimination: The study outcomes that women of tea gardens facing discrimination in different places (Table 5.19) which are discussed as below

❖ **Dine with Higher Caste:** Since, the tea gardens people are tribes and mostly illiterate, ignorant and remain isolated from the mainstream of society. The women serving in government and private sectors may interact and communicate with people outside tea gardens. Therefore, they have enjoyed dining with outside people. Only 18.50 per cent women dine with higher caste varied in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (18.63 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (17.60 per cent) which is reported in Denguajhar TG (36.00 per cent), Joypur TG (24.00 per cent), Raipur TG (24.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Belgachi TG (56.00 per cent), Marapur TG (44.00 per cent), Meryview TG (40.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **At work Place:** The women also facing discrimination of workplace during work where *Bigha* workers are getting work in the peak season (March to September) not allowed to enjoy welfare and benefit. About 24.00 per cent respondents faced discrimination of workplace found a wide variation of in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (10.40 per cent) and Darjeeling (25.94 per cent) which is

reported in Joypur TG (16.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (12.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (12.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Kamala TG (76.00 per cent), Trihana TG (52.00 per cent), Taipoo TG (44.00 per cent), Nishchintapur TG (44.00 per cent), Atal TG (40.00 per cent), Azmabad TG (40.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Common Gathering:** The study found women of the tea gardens faced discrimination in common gathering (market, fairs, festivals, meeting, conference) where 16.40 per cent women have faced discrimination in common gathering. This mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG (20.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (12.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Hansqua TG (40.00 per cent) Trihana TG (72.00 per cent), Gangaram TG (32.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (36.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Hotel:** Although the tea gardens people of the study areas do not have a habit in a hotel for yet they used sometime during marketing at, festivals (Naxalbari, Bagdogra, Matigara, Ambari, Belakoba). They facing discrimination in hotel reported by 17.50 per cent and found variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (3.20 per cent) and Darjeeling (19.54 per cent) and found in Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Gayaganga TG (64.00 per cent), Atal TG (72.00 per cent), Kamal TG (44.00 per cent), Meryview TG (44.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Hat:** The tea garden people market their weakly consumption from a periodic local *hat*. Amrita Toppo (Age 27 year) of Jayantika tea gardens replied that due to illiteracy, ignorance they are cheated in *hat*. Where 25.10 per cent respondents cheated in shop of *hat* found 13.60 per cent and 25.10 per cent a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively and mostly reported in Raipur TG (36.00 per cent), Denguajhara TG (20.00 per cent), Gangaram TG (44.00 per cent), Manjha TG (56.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (52.00 per cent) of Darjeeling and Denguajhar TG (20.00 per cent), Raipur TG (36.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (8.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri.

❖ **Administration Institution:** During the investigation, it is found that since, they are most illiterate so facing discrimination due to their ignorance at block office, hospital, bank, and educational institutions. Where 4.70 per cent respondents found discrimination for getting facility from institution reported in Saraswatipur TG (8.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Sannyasithan TG (24.00 per cent), Kamala TG (16.00 per cent), Jayantika TG (16.00 per cent), Manjha TG (16.00 per cent), Atal TG (20.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Transport:** The discrimination also faced in transport (bus, auto, train) reported by 19.00 per cent respondents and mostly reported in Raipur TG, Joypur TG of Jalpaiguri and Gangaram TG (44.00 per cent), Ord Terai TG (48.00 per cent), Atal TG (80.00 per cent), Trihana TG (32.00 per cent), Manjha TG (36.00 per cent) of Darjeeling and Raipur TG (4.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (4.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri.

❖ **Ceremonies:** Although the customs ritual and norms are different from outside people. They faced discrimination in ceremonies found in Jalpaiguri (51.20 per cent) and Darjeeling (58.86 per cent). Most of the tea gardens named Kamala TG (80.00per cent), Gangaram TG (76.00 per cent), Gayaganga TG (76.00 per cent), Trihana TG (96.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (88.00 per cent), New Chamta TG (76.00 per cent), Fulbari TG (60.00 per cent), and Nishchintapur TG (84.00 per cent) of Darjeeling and Raipur TG (52.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG(64.00 per cent) and Shikarpur TG (76.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri.

❖ **Festivals:** While 24.20 per cent women faced discrimination in religious festivals and occasions found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (28.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (23.66 per cent) and mostly reported in Raipur TG (52.00 per cent), Joypur TG (28.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Jayantika TG (48.00 per cent), Paharghomia TG (52.00 per cent), Manjha TG (44.00 per cent) and Sukna TG (44.00 per cent) of Darjeeling and Raipur TG (52.00 per cent), Joypur TG(28.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (24.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri (APPENDIX-XVI).

Table 5.19: Discrimination areas of the tea gardens women

Discrimination areas	Responses in percentage		
	Terai	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri
Work place	24.00	25.94	10.40
Common gathering	16.40	17.26	10.40
Hotel	17.50	19.54	3.20
Shop	25.10	26.74	13.60
College	4.70	1.60	5.14
Bus	19.90	21.60	8.00
Marriage	57.90	58.86	51.20
Festival	24.20	23.66	28.00
Temple	10.80	11.77	4.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Temple:** Only 10.80 per cent respondents facing discrimination at religious places (during *puja*) found in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent) and Darjeeling

(11.17 per cent) which is reported in all the tea garden of Jalpaiguri and Kamala TG (36.00 per cent), Trihana TG (28.00 per cent), Belgachi TG (20.00 per cent), Atal TG (52.00 per cent), Matigara TG (16.00 per cent), Fulbari TG (16.00 per cent).

5.15.2 Reason of Discrimination: The tea gardens people are poor and socio-economically backward and ignorant where lack of awareness in their basic rights at the working section is the main reason for discrimination (Das et al., 2006). The tea garden women are asked the reason for discrimination. During the investigation, it is observed there is a huge difference in livelihood patterns of tea garden people and outside people because of illiteracy and ignorance. Women replied much reason for facing discrimination in the study area. These are as follows

- Illiteracy
- Poor social status
- Poor food habit and unhygienic cooking food
- Birth in a tribal community
- Occupation
- Poverty

❖ **Illiteracy:** Where 22.24 per cent replied to illiteracy for reason of discrimination which is 27.86 per cent and 21.59 per cent reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling and found acutely in Raipur TG (35.71 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (34.38 per cent) in Jalpaiguri and Belgachi TG (28.57 per cent), Fulbari TG (30.61 per cent), New Chamta TG (30.00 per cent), Gulma TG (28.21 per cent) of Darjeeling district of Terai.

❖ **Poor social strata:** While 17.55 per cent responses replied poor social strata as a reason for distances of mainstream of society and mostly found in 12.44 per cent in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and 18.30 per cent of Darjeeling which also reported Joypur TG (16.67 per cent), Denguajhar TG (15.91 per cent), Shikarpur TG (14.89 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Naxalbari TG (32.35 per cent), Meryview TG (30.30 per cent), Motidhar TG (29.17 per cent), Azmabad TG (30.00 per cent), Nishchintapur TG (25.00 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Poor food habit:** About 3.60 per cent responses reported to their pattern of food habit is a reason for discrimination of tea garden people which is mostly reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (3.77 per cent) and Darjeeling (2.49 per cent).

❖ **Birth in Tribal Community:** Birth in tribal caste of the tea garden people facing discrimination and feels ignorance reported by 13.34 per cent responses and mostly reported in Raipur TG (23.81 per cent), Joypur TG (16.67 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (12.50 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Sannyasithan TG (20.51 per cent), Kamalpur TG (23.26 per cent), Azmabad TG (22.50 per cent), Ord Terai TG (23.81 per cent), Trihana TG (24.00 per cent), Jayantika TG (18.18 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Occupation:** The respondents replied multiple reason for facing discrimination and ignorance from mainstream of society. Due to their occupation especially working in tea gardens is a reason of ignorance which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (31.48 per cent) and reported in Saraswatipur TG (43.75 per cent), Shikarpur TG (34.04 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Jayantika TG (45.45 per cent), Hansqua TG (51.52 per cent), Sannyasithan TG (53.85 per cent), Satish Chandra TG (41.67 per cent).

❖ **Poverty:** The tea garden people facing discrimination due to their poverty. They earn meager wage daily (Rs. 132.50 daily) and those involved in a public and private job not getting much salary.

5.15.3 Measures to Reduce Discrimination: During the investigation, the women suggested many measures for reducing the social distances of tea gardens (Table 5.20) people from outside people. These areas as follows

- Better education facilities
- Improvement of food habit
- Better employment opportunities
- Governmental assistances
- Economic developments

Table 5.20: Reducing measures the Social Distance

Reasons	Responses in Percentage		
	Terai	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri
Education	21.19	21.66	17.96
Economic development	13.88	14.32	10.78
Better employment	21.49	21.48	21.56
Government assistances	29.03	28.56	32.34
Food habit	14.40	13.98	17.37

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Better Education Facilities:** 21.19 per cent response suggested better educational facilities for reducing social distances and found 17.96 per cent and 21.66 per cent in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively and mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG (25.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (23.08 per cent), Denguajhar TG (20.59 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Sayedabad TG (35.56 per cent), Bijlimoni TG (35.00 per cent), Sannyasithan TG (37.84 per cent), Belgachi TG (32.26 per cent), Kiran Chandra TG (31.58 per cent) of Darjeeling (APPENDIX-XVI).

❖ **Improvement of Food Habit:** The improvement of food habit may reduce the social distance reported by 14.40 responses found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (17.37 per cent) and Darjeeling TG (13.98 per cent) and mostly reported in Raipur TG (36.36 per cent), Joypur TG (15.15 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (14.29 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (28.13 per cent), Nishchintapur TG (22.73 per cent), Marapur TG (25.00 per cent), Naxalbari TG (22.22 per cent), Trihana TG (22.22 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Better Employment Opportunities:** Where 21.49 per cent responses suggested to better employment opportunities of tea gardens people for reducing social distance which is reported more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (21.56 per cent) and reported in Raipur TG (24.24 per cent), Joypur TG (24.24 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Matigara TG (25.00 per cent), Kamalpur TG (31.58 per cent), Meryview TG (40.74 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Governmental Assistance:** The special assistance of government to tea garden people may reduce all forms of discrimination by 29.30 per cent respondents reported in Jalpaiguri (32.34 per cent) and Darjeeling (28.56 per cent) and mostly reported in Joypur TG (36.36 per cent), Shikarpur TG (35.90 per cent), Denguajhar TG (32.35 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Jayantika TG (50.00 per cent), New Chamta TG (44.74 per cent), Gayaganga TG (42.86 per cent), Kiran Chandra TG (39.47 per cent), Sukna TG (39.29 per cent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Economic developments:** About 13.88 per cent responses reflected to economic development to reduce the discrimination of tea gardens people from outside people and suggested the different poverty alleviation scheme implementation in tea garden may reduce it and mostly reported in Joypur TG (24.24 per cent), Raipur TG (23.53 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Gayaganga TG (34.29 per cent), Meryview TG (40.74 per cent), Kamalpur TG (31.58 per cent), Taipoo TG (26.92 per cent) and Nishchintapur TG (27.27 per cent) of Darjeeling.

5.16 Overall Social Condition of Women: The condition of tea garden people specially women are miserable as well as deplorable, they are deprived and ignored from their provsitized welfares (PLA, 1951) in the tea gardens specially who are permanent workers even they do not know their working right. Their outer exposures are very narrow because they are bounded within tea gardens and come out at the day of local

Table 5.21: Overall Social Condition of Women in tea gardens

Social Condition (CI score)	Name of the TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (94.57)	Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
Moderate Low (94.57-99.22)	Raipur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijaynagar TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG	10	25.00
Moderate (99.22-106.21)	Kamala TG, Taipoo TG, Marapur TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Atal TG, Joypur TG, Belgachi TG, Trihana TG, Satish Ch TG, Denguajhar TG	11	27.50
Moderate high (>106.21)	Old Terai TG, Azmabad TG, Naxalbari TG, Pahar ghomia TG, Manjha TG, Nischintapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG	9	22.50
Total	Q ₁ : 94.57, Q ₂ : 99.22, Q ₃ : 106.21, Q ₄ : 112.08	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Hat. So they remain unaware of different welfare schemes and programmes because of their unconsciousness and illiteracy. Due to work frustration in tea gardens they migrated in outsides for work in the lean season of the tea production. During the investigation, it is found that many permanent workers even not interested to work with meager wages. The occupational diversification is very poor in the study areas and women who involved in other works such as ASHA, ICDS, Government and Private Job are relatively aware and conscious in different welfares activities due to interaction with people beyond tea gardens society. Although women in tea gardens are illiterate, ignorant and unaware yet they want to study their children much in the future and deserve a bright sunray in life. So they are more inclined to admit their children in Christian and Missionary schools and interact with people beyond tea gardens

boundary. The social condition of women in the tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts has been executed by considering 50 social parameters related to the social aspects such as Nuclear family to total family, average family size, number of hindu family, Christian family, Muslim family, Budhhist family, number of General caste, Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe, Other Backward Caste households, respondents know Sadri, Hindi, Bengali, Ranbanshi, Santhali, Nepali, Oraw language, literate respondents, respondents enjoyed educational facilities, interested to study further, preferring govt school for child education, preferring higher study for their children, preferring job othan than tea gardens, aware in PLA, 1951, respondents strictly follows religious rules in life, household having separate worship places, respondents getting marriage after legal age, preferring inter-caste marriage, widow marriage, respondents belief in witchcraft, traditional doctors, respondents enjoyed medical facilities during pregnents, enjoyed institutional deliveries, respondents aware in family planning, aware in women reservation at panchayat, respondents cast their vote regularly, respondents dine outside tea gardens with higher caste. After that Mean and Standard Deviation of each variable are calculated and weightage of each variable is executed which is Mean divided by Standard Deviation. Then all the variables are multiplied with their weightage. Finally to calculate the Composite Index of social condition, summation of all the variables (after multiplied by weightage) is divided by summation of weightage of all the variables. Finally the composite Indices of each tea gardens has been calculated which is framed by Composite Index of any tea gardens divided by Average Composite Index of all the tea gardens and multiplied with 100. (Table 5.21). The Low social condition of women (CI score: below 94.57) found in 10 tea gardens i.e. Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG. Although there are 10 tea gardens such as Raipur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijaynagar TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG where the social condition of women is moderately low (CI score: 94.57-99.22). On the other hand, in most of the tea gardens (27.50 per cent and 11 in number), women's social condition is moderate (CI score: 99.20-106.21). The moderate-high social condition of tea gardens women reported in 9 tea gardens such as Old Terai TG, Azmabad TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Manjha TG, Nischintapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG.

5.17 Conclusion: The study reveals the people in the tea gardens are mostly tribal communities where their social condition is very poor where mostly illiterate, ignorant and isolated from the mainstream of society. In the bottom sense, it is reported that among people of tea gardens, the educational attainment is not satisfactory. They are mostly dropped out at school level due to poverty, family causes, domestic turmoil and parent carelessness. Women argued that school did not remain open till the official time in most of the days and so children become out minded from their interest. Even many women are aware in child education in future and replied that they want to study their child, how far they want to study in future even they withdraw loan from 'Bandhan' micro finances for their child education and deserved any government as well as private job for their child in future, so that their child does not work in tea gardens. Although casual workers do not prefer to work in tea gardens (due to poor wages and absence of welfare benefits) and they are more inclined in outside for decent job whereas permanent women workers expressed willingness to work in the tea gardens due to welfare benefits (P.F, gratuity, and others). So, company authorities should take an initiative to cover the benefits of the provisions for permanents and casual workers on the basis of their efficiency and work experiences in tea gardens. Therefore, they can get opportunities to work in plantation liberally. While marriage is another important social aspect where the majority of women got marriage either within tea gardens or other tea gardens of the tea belt and mostly prefers love marriages whereas women choose their husbands independently rather than social engagement. They think that the brides in the tea gardens normally adjust in-laws families and aware environment of the tea gardens. Whereas the majority of women don't support any forms of dowry during weddings especially those who are Christianity. Another social curse is child marriages which is common in the tea gardens of the study areas. To aware of child marriage in tribal society especially in tea gardens govt and NGOs should come forward urgently and should arrange a regular camp for people awaking. Although there some NGOs initiatives a vital role for child marriage and addiction to drink and administration should visit regularly to stop intoxicates materials in tea gardens. Although the health care facilities in tea gardens are so miserable and worst and fully deprived of provisionals health care facilities of PLA, 1951. The healthcare facilities much worst in every tea garden and even in many tea gardens medical hubs do not present so employees rashly go to outside doctors and hospitals. Although in some tea gardens such as Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Fulbari TG and Denguajhar TG, infrastructurally

hospitals are better than other tea gardens hospitals. The women argued that the same medicine is prescribed and supplied for different types of diseases even maternity leaves not allowed properly to women workers whereas due to the involvement of ASHA, maternal women are mostly benefitted. Since the hospital infrastructure of tea gardens is very bad so, it needs to re-module i.e. composite hospital for tea gardens employee, workers specially women need more aware of health and its provisionals facilities. Whereas govt. should to initiates the tie-up hospital for the treatment of tea gardens workers. ASHA should duties at door to door level in the tea gardens and to improve the health and hygienic awareness among women regularly. Even it should need to visit regularly of the medical team in tea gardens and 100 per cent implementation of sanitary hygienic schemes (Saccha Bharat Avijan) in the study areas and regular camp should be arranged for awakening the women in tea gardens where Panchayat members may inevitable role social responsibility.

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Plate 5.1: School going students, Saraswatipur TG



Plate 5.2: Healthcare facilities from PHC, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG



Plate 5.3: Open worship place, Nishchintapur TG



Plate 5.4: Church, Taipoo TG



Plate 5.5: Periodic Hat, Jayantika TG

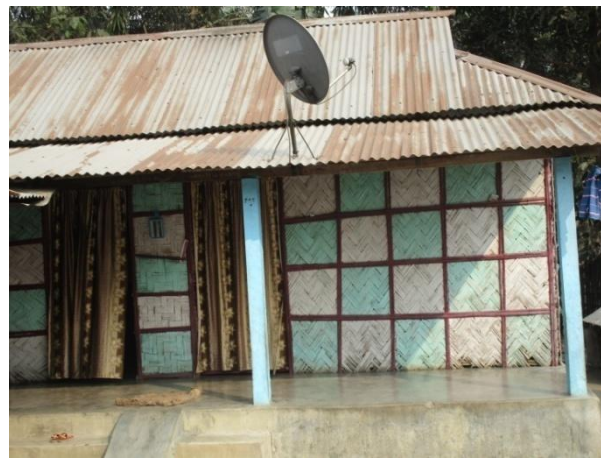


Plate 5.6: Exposure to Mass media, Singhiahjhora TG

Chapter-6

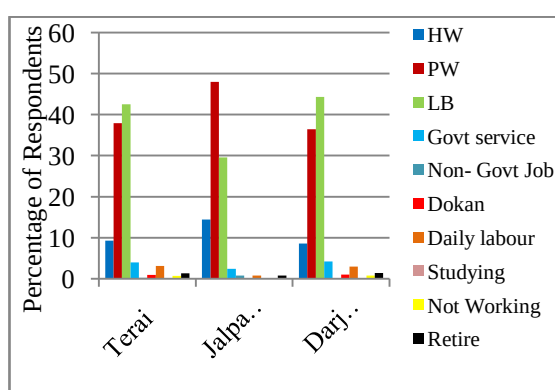
Economic conditions of Women in Tea Gardens

6.0 Introduction: Economy is the backbone of a country which reflects its development. But in respect of households, the economic status indicates its richness or poorness. In tea plantation, labourers are backbone, because it is labour intensive industry where labourers spend half of their life in tea plantations (Santhimol, 2014). The tea plantation has a positive impact on the regional economy because of the large employment of the population (Joseph & George, 2014). In India, tea industry is a large organized industry but its workers are poorest and most deprived because of their backwardness and mostly belong to scheduled tribes communities (Bhowmik, 1981; Sankrityayana, 2006). Since, they are exploited and considered as an excluded section from the mainstream of society (Behal & Mohapatra, 1992; Gupta, 1992; Raman, 2010). Women participation in the tea industry is significantly high than any other organized industry. Being an agro-based industry, sharing half of the women labour force where women's work participation rate is declining in any organized industry (Rasaily, 2013; Chaudhuri, 2014; Dutta, 2015). Because labourers recruited in the plantation as indenture and family basis in three recruiting systems i.e. *Sardari system*, *Arkati system* and Tea District Labour Association (TDLA) (Majumder & Roy, 2012; Goowalla, 2014). Where husband, wife and children worked and they are mostly uprooted from central India specially in the state Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Jharkhand (Bhadra, 1985). The assessment of the economic condition of the tea gardens labourers are quite difficult due to their working pattern in tea garden because many of them received wages as daily basis and rest are received as monthly basis wages and their receiving wages is low for healthy livelihood (Mahalaxmi, 2012; Chetia & Baruah, 2014). Since the tea industry is an export-based industry and wages of workers indirectly depend on its productivity. Positive productivity may improve workers' livelihood conditions. Women workers work for in tea garden as a tea leaves pluckers at a fixed price per kilogram in the peak season (July to September) and earn entire wages from plucking but in slack season (December to March) and their earning is much less even volume of work and working hours are reduced considerably. In that time, pruning work done by male workers, women work in light and medium pruning, aged women employed for packaging in the factory (Borah, 2013). Women also engaged in making a nursery, child-caring in crèche and cooking in managers' bungalows, they also paid by wages and kinds (fuel wood, subsidised ration, tea) and protected materials (umbrella, shoes, apron), health care's, child education etc. The income varies for their skills, working hours, health & strength and amount of plucking

(Rymbai et al., 2012; Sarker, 2015). So, it is difficult to measure their average wages because they getting payment in wages and a form of kinds. Provision for workers welfares mentioned in PLA, 1951, PLA (Amendment), 1956 is violated due to deprivation of materials facilities in the tea garden workers. The upward mobility in occupational specially for women in tea industry is extremely difficult because of backwardness, ignorance. They get lesser wages than men in plantation till 1976 (Bhadra, 1985). Women are facing vicious circles of problems for survival. Due to bounded within tea gardens, they are fully involved in tea plantation works so their occupational diversification is very limited because of their illiteracy, unskilled, poverty (Sharma et al., 2013; Biswas, 2015). Although their employment in tea plantation has changed their socio-cultural life from agricultural to industrial after settling in tea plantation and shared a multi-ethnic community and gradually changing their social life related to family structures, marriage, their status, inter-personal relations etc (Devi, 2014). In tea plantation, women play a vital role in domestic field as well as economic field. But their economic life is much vulnerable and deplorable due to intoxication and continuously struggling for food to mouth. In most cases, women control families expenditures even they withdraw male members' wages from authorities due to their excessive drinking and abuses of money. Male expense their earning within 1-2 days of week and faced a critical economical situation like meager wages, unemployment, lack of occupational diversification, deprivation from benefits (PF, gratuity, subsidised ration, old aged benefits). So, an attempt has been made to highlights the economic condition of the tea garden women workers in Terai region. Thus, the chapter deals with the occupations, nature of employment of women, households economy i.e. agricultural land, agricultural production, livestock, assets etc, other source of income (except primary sources), debtness of households, implementation of micro finances, Occupational organisation (Trade union).

6.1 Women and Occupation: Since, women in the tea gardens are socially backward and economically weaker and vulnerable section of society in forms of their meagre wages, wages discrimination, secure working welfare and decent employment opportunity for their better livelihood. They belong to lower strata of the socio-economic hierarchical ladder of the society. Even they have no knowledge and ideas about basic rights in tea gardens (Borah, 2013).

❖ **Respondents Occupation:** Since, tea gardens people residing within tea gardens, so they mostly engaged in tea gardens works and also engaged in various differential occupations (i.e. Govt services, Non-Govt services, petty business (Grocery shop), daily wage earner labour) although very negligible. During investigation, it is observed that 80.40 per cent women engaged in tea plantation, among them, temporary workers or *Bigha* workers (42.50 per cent) are more than permanent workers (37.90 per cent) and found a wide variation in permanent workers of the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (48.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (36.46 per cent). On the other hand, variation also found among temporary workers of the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (29.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (44.34 per cent). While occupation other than tea gardens are much less reported in the study areas where only 3.10 per cent women are engaged in daily labour which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (2.97 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (0.80 per cent). Only 4.00 per cent respondents engaged in Government services especially health department (ASHA, ICDS) have better knowledge and awareness in different development schemes for their livelihood that also varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (2.40 per cent) and Darjeeling (4.23 per cent). While very negligible per cent women (0.20 per cent) involved in the private job and 9.30 per cent women are a housewife in the study areas which is varied in the TG of Jalpaiguri (14.40 per cent) and Darjeeling (8.57 per cent) respectively. Where, only 0.90 per cent women engaged in petty business (grocery, fast food shop) in the study areas (Fig. 6.1).



6.1: Respondent's Occupation

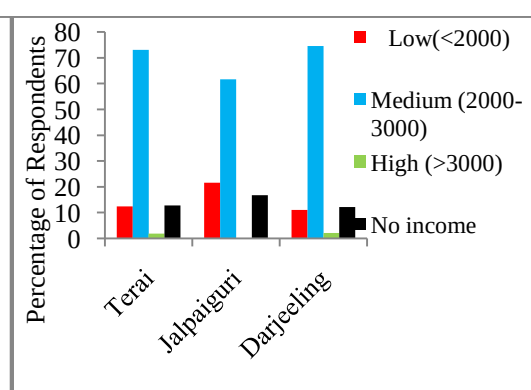


Fig. 6.2: Respondent's Monthly Income

❖ **Respondent's Monthly Income:** Since, women in the tea gardens are mostly engaged in tea plantation so, their earning is very nominal. They earn wages of Rs. 132.50 daily and paid their wages weekly in most of the tea garden of the study areas. Where some of the women do not earn because of they are housewife and

illness or retired workers. Where most of the respondents (73.00 per cent) earn monthly Rs. 2000-3000 which is found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (61.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (74.60 per cent). On the other hand, 12.40 per cent of women earn monthly less than Rs.2000 and found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (21.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (11.10 per cent). While only 1.80 per cent of women earn more than Rs. 3000 which indicates over duties and their efficiency in plucking which is found only in the tea gardens of Darjeeling. There are 12.80 per cent women who are not directly engaged in earning (housewife, women stay home for illness and retire women) but worked in households chores and varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (16.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (12.20 per cent) (Fig. 6.2).

❖ **Monthly households Income:** The monthly households' income of the tea gardens is not so sufficient for better living. Although, 2-3 members are of each household engaged in the tea garden. The household incomes of the tea gardens workers are categorised i.e. Low household Income (below Rs. 5000 per month), Medium household Income (Rs. 5000-10000 per month) and High household Income (above Rs. 10000). In the study areas, the monthly income of the majority of households (61.40 per cent) is Rs. 5000-10000, found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (62.40 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (56.80 per cent). There are 26.40 per cent household's monthly income is less than Rs. 5000 which is found more in the tea gardens of district Jalpaiguri (36.00 per cent) than Darjeeling (25.00 per cent) and mostly observed in Saraswatipur TG (60.00 per cent), Raipur TG (48.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (40.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Taipoo TG (76.00 per cent), Gayaganga TG (52.00 per cent), Gangaram TG (44.00 per cent), Sannysithan TG (44.00 per cent), Kiran Chandra TG (48.00 per cent), Matigara TG (44.00 per cent), Fulbari TG (44.00 per cent). On the other hand, only 12.20 per cent of households' monthly income of the tea gardens is more than Rs. 10000 monthly which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (12.90 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (7.20 per cent) respectively and mostly found in the tea gardens named Denguajhar TG (8.00 per cent), Joypur TG (8.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (8.00 per cent), Shikarpur TG (8.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Dagapur TG (24.00 per cent), Meryview TG (24.00 per cent), Bijlimoni TG (20.00 per cent), Trihana TG (20.00 per cent), Vijoynagar TG (20.00 per cent), Azmabad TG (20.00 per cent), Belgachi TG (20.00 per cent) (Fig. 6.3).

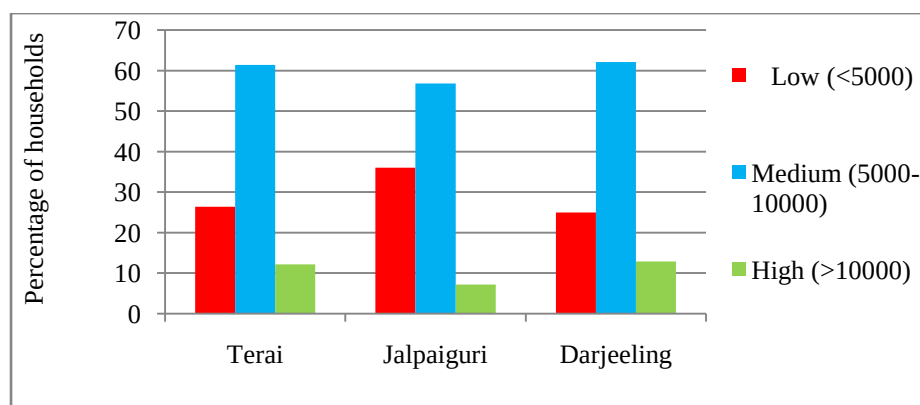


Fig. 6.3: Monthly households Income

6.2 Women and Employment (Tea Gardens):

❖ **Types of Work:** In the tea industry women sharing half of the workforces because of the best pluckers and productive labour force and of their nimble hand is suitable for plucking tea leaves (Basumatari & Goyari, 2013). Permanent and contractual workers

Table 6.1: Gender Divisional Works in Tea Plantation

Major activities in TGs	Duration of engagement	Domination
Field activities		
Transplanting	January–March	Male, Female
Manuring	February–May	Male, Female
Plucking	March–November	Male, Female
Spraying pesticide April–September	April–September	Male
Pruning	November–January	Male, Female
Hoeing	January–December	Male, Female
Weeding	January–December	Male, Female
Factory activities		
Machine operation	March–December	Male
Withering	March–December	Male
Rolling	March–December	Male
Fermenting	March–December	Male
Drying	March–December	Male
Sorting	March–December	Male, Female
Packing	March–December	Male
Transporting	March–December	Male

Source: Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018

are mostly found in the study area where contractual workers employed only in a peak season (May to September) for plucking but permanent women involved for plucking, pruning, spraying, mulching, factory work and caring children in creche

(Sarkar et al.,2016). So gender divisional work is observed where women mostly engaged in plucking, pruning, nurturing seeds, packaging, and gardens hospitals while factory works (i.e. mechanical, packaging and transporting) mostly dominated by men workers in the tea gardens (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018).

During the investigation, it is observed that most women workers (53.00 per cent) are engaged in tea leaves plucking found 53.60 per cent and 48.80 per cent Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri respectively. Where about 21.80 per cent women engaged in work of plucking and weeding and observed more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (21.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (21.83 per cent). Where only 5.60 per cent of women workers engaged in plucking and pruning found 8.00 per cent 5.26 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling of Terai. But 3.10 per cent women worked beyond tea gardens as daily wages earner found more in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent). On the other hand, 16.50 per cent women are government and private services holders, housewives etc which is found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (17.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (16.34 per cent) (Fig. 6.4).

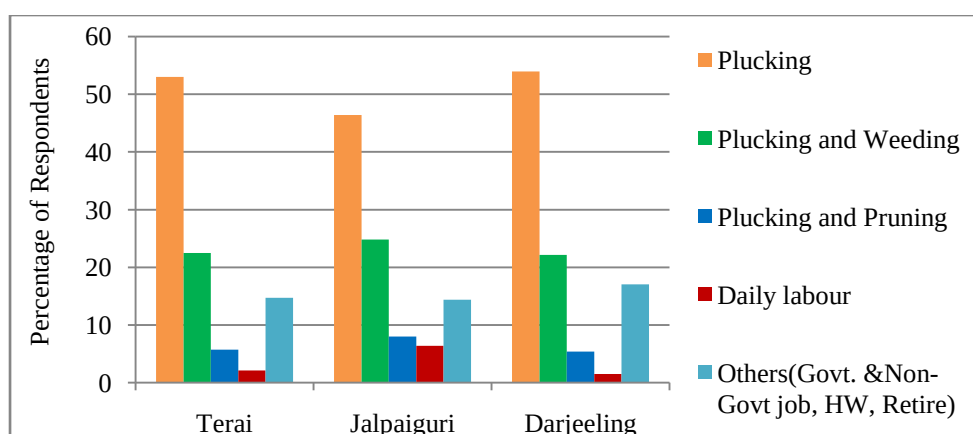


Fig. 6.4: Types of work

❖ **Tea Leaves Plucking in Lean Season:** The tea leaves are grown throughout the year and rapidly grown peak season (May to September) so temporary workers are engaged for plucking tea leaves. But in the lean season, only permanent workers pluck tea leaves. Where most of the women workers (62.24 percent) plucked 25-34 kg tea leaves in lean season found in tea gardens of Darjeeling (63.42 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (37.75 per cent). In the study area, the fixed amount of tea leaves plucking is 24 kg per day. Which is reduced in a lean season where 21.83 per cent women replied that they plucked 35-44 kg tea leaves in lean season found 29.70 per cent and 20.74 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively? On the

other hand, 10.98 percent women plucked 45-54 kg tea leaves and 3.02 percent Respondents replied that they plucked tea leaves even less than 25 kg varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (9.90 percent) and Darjeeling (2.06 percent). While 1.69 percent and 0.24 percent women plucked 55-64 kg and 65-74 kg tea leaves in the lean season (Fig. 6.5).

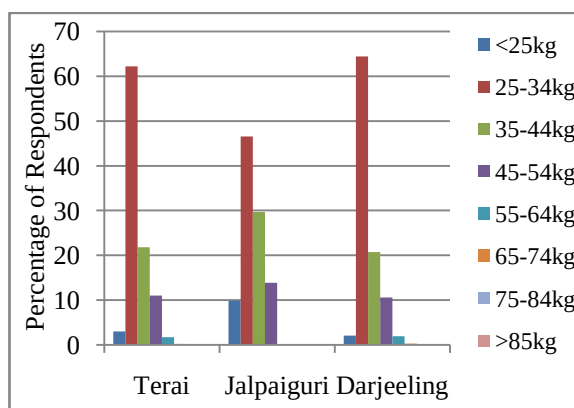


Fig. 6.5: Plucking in Lean Season

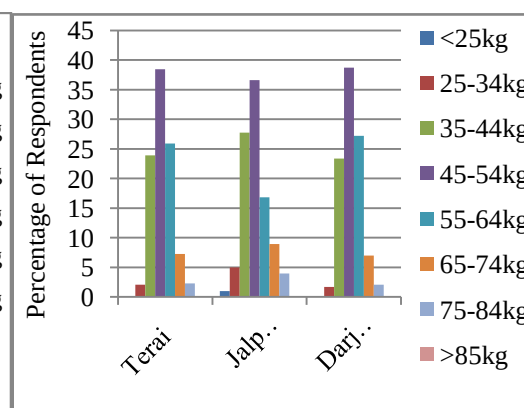


Fig. 6.6: Plucking in Peak Season

❖ **Tea Leaves Plucking in Peak Season:** The peak season of tea plantation started from the month of May to September and rapidly growth tea leaves. So, the temporary workers are engaged in plucking. Where a woman namely Anita Bora (age of 35 years) of Hansqua TG replied that “*if women workers are efficient and skill they can pluck upto 100 kg tea leaves daily in peak season*”. The majority of respondents (36.56 per cent) replied that they plucked 45-54 kg tea leaves in peak season found a variation in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (33.33 per cent) and Darjeeling (37.00 per cent). While 25.93 percent women plucked 55-64 kg tea leaves and found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (27.20 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (16.83 per cent). On the other hand, 23.88 per cent women plucked 35-44 kg tea leaves found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (27.72 percent) and Darjeeling (23.35 percent) respectively. Nevertheless, 2.05 percent women replied that they are plucking 25-34 kg which is found mostly in Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (20.00 percent), Paharghomia TG (8.00 percent), New Chamta TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling that indicate less skill and efficiency in plucking. Wherever 7.24 percent women plucked 65-74 kg tea leaves and found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 8.91 per cent and 7.00 percent respectively. While 2.29 percent women workers plucked 75-84 kg tea leaves in peak season mostly found in Denguajhar TG

(8.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (8.00 percent), Nishchintapur TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.6).

❖ **Extra Work:** During the lean season, tea leaves not grown rapidly for plucking so the amount of fixed plucking (24 kg) reduced for workers in the lean season. But in the peak season, the tea leaves grown rapidly and need to pluck regularly and temporary workers are employed for plucking. Beyond the quantity of 24 kg tea leaves count as doubling and received extra wages (vary in tea gardens) for extra tea leaves plucking. During the investigation, it is observed that there are 7.50 per cent tea gardens (3 in number), more than 89.32 per cent respondents work overtime (Doubling) in peak season. 75.90-89.32 per cent women work extra time reported in 52.50 per cent tea gardens (21 in number) named Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Singhajhora TG, Satish Chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG. There are seven tea gardens where less than 62.48 per cent women work overtime found in 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in number) i.e. Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Gayaganga TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG of the study areas (APPENDIX-XVII).

❖ **Child Labour:** The child labours are common in tea gardens even they are forced to work for financial supporting in households which reflect a lack of awareness of workers authority casualty of the tea gardens (Das et al., 2006). During investigation, It is observed that children (below 14 years age) are actively involved in tea leaves plucking at peak season. Although there are two gardens named Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG where child labourers not yet found at all. But most of the tea gardens (40.00 per cent and 16 in number) where 8.80-20.90 per cent respondents replied child labourers work in tea gardens. There are 10.00 per cent tea gardens (4 in numbers) where more than 33.00 per cent respondents replied that child labourers still working in tea gardens due to poverty. Whereas in 17.50 percent tea gardens, less than 8.80 per cent women replied the child labourers are common in tea gardens (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2: Child Labour in Tea Gardens

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<8.80	Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Azmabad TG,	7	17.50
8.80-20.90	Denguajhar TG, Dagapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG	16	40.00
>20.90-33.00	Joypur TG, Satish chandra TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG	13	32.50
>33.00	Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Singhajhora TG	4	10.00
Total	Mean: 20.90, SD: 12.10	40	100

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Mode of Payment:** In the study area the wage in tea gardens is very poor only Rs. 132.50 per day for working in the plantation field such as plucking, pruning, weeding while the workers getting Rs. 141.00 per day get factory workers. This is fixed by the different labour union in different tea growing regions (Darjeeling tea union for Hill tea gardens, D.B.I.T.A. for Duars tea gardens and T.I.P.A. for Terai tea gardens) but no wage discrimination among permanent and temporary tea garden worker (Sarkar et al., 2016). During the investigation, it is observed that workers received their wages weekly and fortnightly in tea gardens of the study area. Near about 15.96 per cent of women received wages weekly on the days of ‘*Local hat*’ which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (18.05 per cent). While most of the respondents (75.39 per cent) received wages fortnightly and reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (88.99 per cent) and Darjeeling (73.62 per cent) and found in all the tea gardens of the study areas except Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG of Darjeeling. On the other hand, only 6.29 per cent women received salary monthly reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (3.67 per cent) and Darjeeling (6.66 per cent) among them mostly are ASHA, ICDS teacher and cooker and workers received a monthly salary from

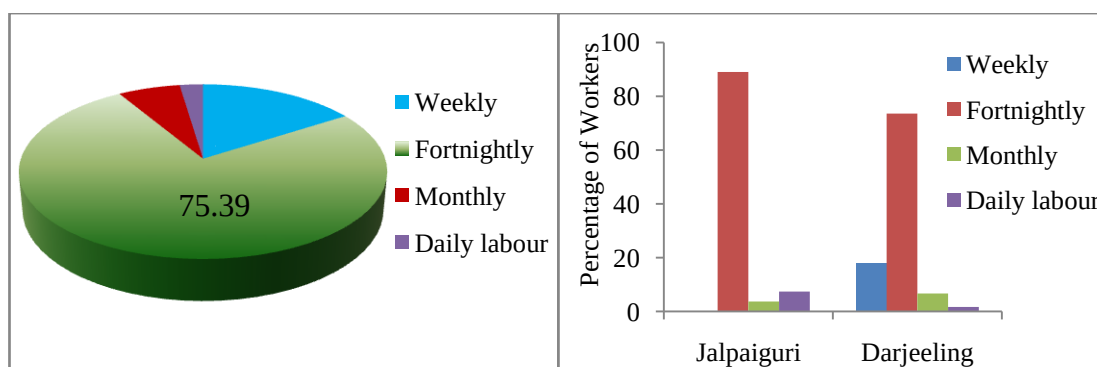


Fig. 6.7: Mode of Payment of the workers Fig. 6.8: Mode of Payment in Dar & Jal

company authority. Only 2.36 per cent women are daily wage earners work outside the tea gardens and mostly reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (7.34 per cent) (Fig. 6.7 & Fig. 6.8).

❖ **Work Experiences:** People of tea gardens are 2-3 generation worker after the migration of labourers in tea plantation. Where permanent workers are retired after 58 years and get some welfare benefits (PF, Gratuity). Where the majority of respondents (24.39 per cent) have work experiences of 5-9 years found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (26.85 per cent) and Darjeeling (24.05 per cent). While 19.04 percent of women have experiences of 10-14 years which are reported more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri than Darjeeling (18.61 per cent) of the study area (Fig. 6.9).

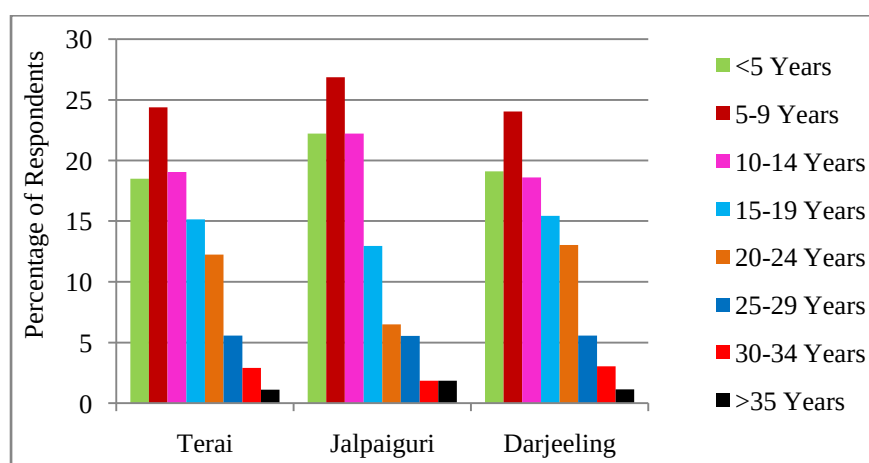


Fig. 6.9: Work Experiences

Where 15.14 percent women work 15-19 year in tea plantation and found in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (12.96 percent) and Darjeeling (15.44 percent) and mostly observed in Shikarpur TG (16.00 percent), Raipur TG (12.00 percent), Denguajhar TG (12.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Fulbari TG (24.00 percent), Trihana TG (32.00

percent), Matigara TG (24.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (28.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 12.25 percent respondents replied that they working from 20-24 years observed more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (13.04 percent) than Jalpaiguri (6.48 per cent). On the other hand, 5.57 percent women still work 25-29 year in tea garden which is mostly found in Saraswatipur TG (12.00 percent), Raipur TG (8.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (20.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (12.00 percent), Bagdogra TG (12.00 percent), Putinbari TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 2.90 per cent of women have experience of 30-34 years and 1.10 per cent women working more than 35 years in tea gardens of the study areas.

❖ **Employment after Marriage:** During the investigation, it is observed that the majority of women (75.30 per cent) engaged in work after getting married in the tea garden. There are 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in numbers) named Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG where more than 90.50 per cent respondents engaged in tea gardens work after their marriage. Where in 7 tea gardens, less than 17.50 per cent respondents employed in tea gardens after marriage. Whereas in 50.00 per cent tea gardens (20 in number) such as Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, where 77.30-90.50 per cent women employed in tea gardens service after marriages (APPENDIX-XVII).

❖ **Employment before Marriage:** Women also involved in tea gardens before the marriage only because of poverty reported 13.40 percent women varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (16.80 percent) and Darjeeling (12.91 percent). In precisely, there are 7.50 per cent TGs named Gayaganga TG, Paharghomia TG, Nishchintapur TG where no women are reported in Job before marriage. But there are three tea gardens named Singhajhora TG, Kamalpur TG where more than 24.57 per cent women engaged before marriage for financial assistant in households. Although 35.50 per cent tea gardens (14 in number i.e. Joypur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG,

Sayedabad TG where 4.41-14.49 per cent respondents engaged in tea gardens before getting marriage (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Employment before Marriage

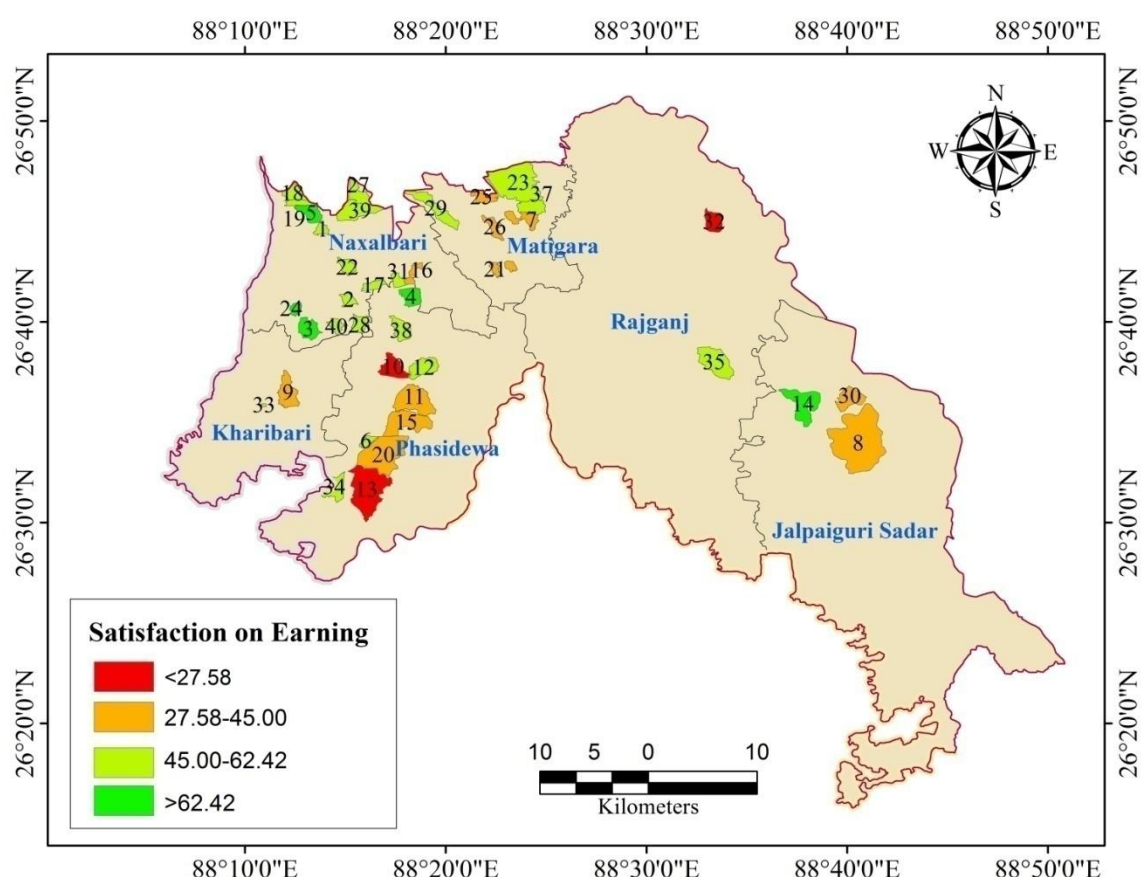
Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
NIL	Gayaganga TG, Paharghomia TG, Nishchintapur TG,	3	7.50
<4.41	New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Naxalbari TG, Bijlimoni TG	7	17.50
4.41-14.49	Joypur TG, Satish chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Sayedabad TG	14	35.00
14.49-24.57	Denguajhar TG, Atal TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Azmabad TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG	13	32.50
>24.57	Singhajhora TG, Kamalpur TG, Jayantika TG	3	7.50
Total	Mean: 14.49, SD: 10.08	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Satisfaction on Earnings:** A worker named Puspa Oraon (age 43 years) of Sayedabad tea gardens replied that “*Ham Lok Bagan me hay to Kam karnay parega*” or “since they residing in tea gardens so they compel to work in tea gardens”. Yet they remain satisfied with their meager wages. There are only 12.50 per cent tea gardens (5 in number) such as Joypur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG and Bagdogra TG where more than 62.42 per cent women workers satisfied over their earnings. Whereas in tea garden named Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG less than 27.58 per cent respondents just satisfied on their earning. In most of the surveyed tea gardens (40.00 per cent and 16 in numbers) 45.00-62.42 per cent women just satisfied over their poor earnings (Map 6.1).

❖ **Facilities availed from Companies:** There was a provision in the Plantation Labour Act, 1951. The permanent employee enjoyed welfare facilities i.e. housing accommodation, subsidized ration (PLA, 1951), provident fund, medical facility,

firewood, bonus, blankets, umbrellas etc while temporary workers not availed these



Map 6.1: Satisfaction on Earning

facilities except subsidized ration even they stay in houses of permanent workers (Duara & Mallick, 2012). During the investigation, it is found workers of tea gardens are paid by cash and kinds. Where permanent and *Bigha* workers (P.F deducted) of the tea gardens only are benefitted from materials facilities i.e. umbrella, shoe, *triple* (one time after three years) and tea leaves of 500 gram monthly. In Gangaram tea garden workers are deprived of all forms of cash and kind due to close. While there are 17.50 per cent tea garden (7 in numbers) named Joypur TG, Dagapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG where more than 67.26 per cent women enjoyed materials facilities. On the other hand, 29.94-48.60 per cent respondents are benefitted by materials a facility which is reported in 42.50 per cent tea gardens (17 in number). While in 7.50 per cent TGs (3 in number) such as Raipur TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG where less than 29.94 per cent respondents benefitted by materials facilities (APPENDIX-XVII).

❖ **Job Satisfaction:** During the investigation, the majority of workers not satisfied with medical facilities. The permanent workers are just satisfied in their job because

of welfare benefits (PF, Gratuity) whereas temporary workers (*Bigha*) are not satisfied because they get work only in peak season only. On the other hand, their education qualification is too poor to improve their professional enrichment. Most of the respondents (43.11percent) are just satisfied over their job and found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (39.25 percent) and Darjeeling (43.63 percent). Another 31.31 per cent women are not so satisfied in the job of tea gardens which is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (32.71 per cent) than Darjeeling (32.13 per cent). Only 12.35 percent respondents are much satisfied with the job that indicates the variation in tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (10.28 percent) and Darjeeling (12.63 percent). But 13.23 percent respondents are not at all satisfied over their job which is mostly found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (17.76 percent) compare to Darjeeling (12.63 percent) of the study areas (Fig. 6.10).

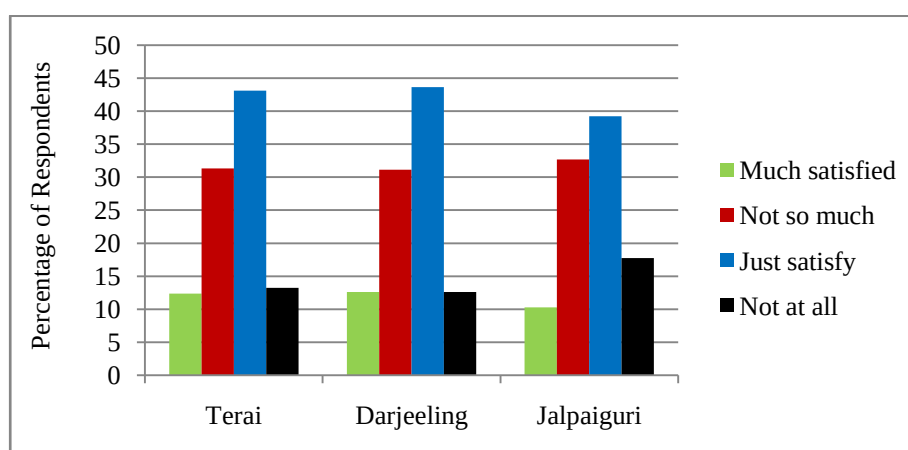


Fig. 6.10: Satisfaction over Job

❖ **Job Continuation:** Since workers are residing in tea gardens and recruited family basis and compelled to work in tea gardens but not willing to work heartedly. So, most of the women are disagreed to work in tea gardens for their children again in tea gardens. There are 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number) named Shikarpur TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayantika TG, Sayedabad TG where more than 82.51 per cent women don't want to work in tea gardens due to poor wages compare to daily wages of outsides tea gardens. On the other hand, 56.29-69.40per cent of respondents disliked working in tea gardens which are reported in 35.00 per cent tea gardens (14 in number) of the study areas. While there are 15 tea gardens named Kamala TG, Singhajhora TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai

TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG where 69.40-82.51per cent respondents disinterested to work in tea gardens.

Table 6.4: Job Continuation of tea gardens women

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
< 56.29	Raipur TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Gayaganga TG	5	12.50
56.29-69.40	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG	14	35.00
69.40-82.51	Kamala TG, Singhajhora TG, Fulbari TG, Satish chandra TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG	15	37.50
>82.51	Shikarpur TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayantika TG, Sayedabad TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 69.40, SD: 13.11	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Many women expressed a continuation of job because of their benefits material facility (kerosene, tea, fuel and electricity) and housing accommodation company quarters. On the other hand, the respondents who want to discontinue their job due to not permanency, meager wages and derivation from welfare facilities (Table 6.4).

❖ **Behaviour of Field Supervisors:** There was a question to respondents about the behaviours of field supervisors during work. Where majority of respondents (57.44 per cent) replied the moderate behaviours of supervisors which are found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (57.94 per cent) and Darjeeling (57.38 per cent) and mostly reported in Joypur TG (68.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (60.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (48.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Dagapur TG (88.00 per cent), New Chamta TG (64.00 percent), Putinbari TG (76.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (68.00 percent), Hansqua TG (64.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (68.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 32.86 percent women replied to good behaviours of field supervisors and found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (30.84 percent) and Darjeeling (33.13 percent). While 9.70 percent respondents replied to rough behaviours of their

field supervisors (in the form of strictness, punctuality even someone late in work she will be driven and cutting of wages) which is found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (11.21 per cent) and Darjeeling (9.50 per cent) and mostly found in Raipur TG (24.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (16.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (16.00 percent), Kamalpur TG (24.00 percent), Gangaram TG (36.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.11).

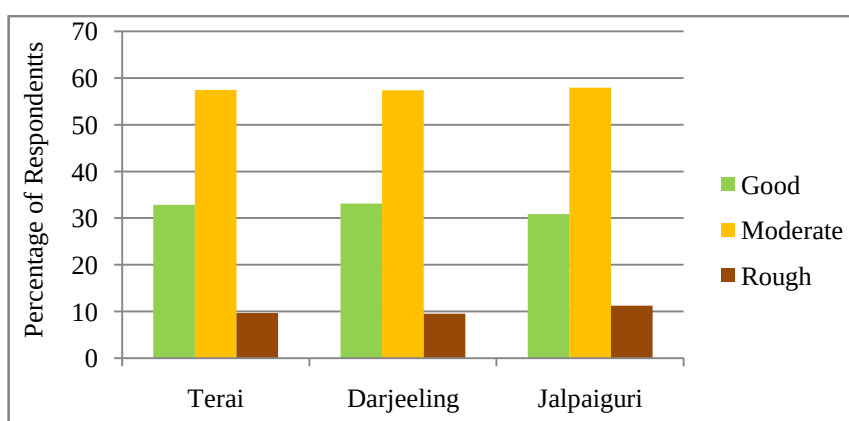


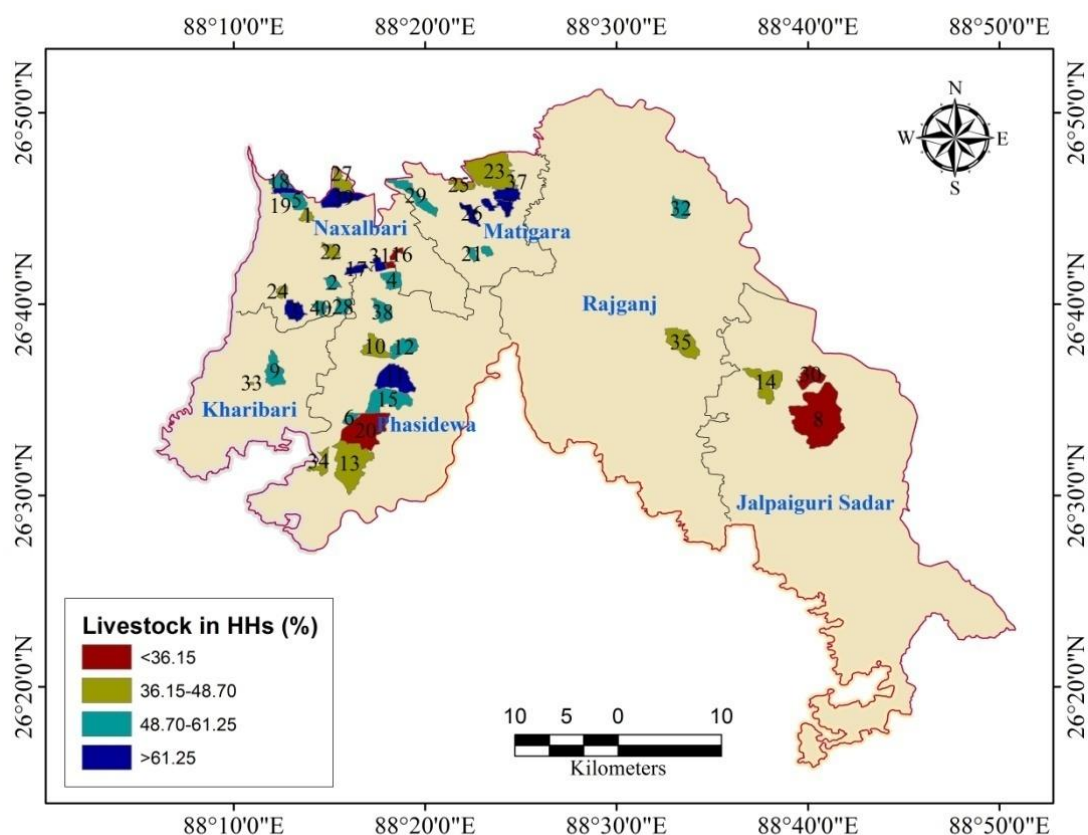
Fig 6.11: Behaviours of Field Supervisor

6.3 Livestock and Dairy Farming:

❖ **Livestock in Households:** In the study areas, the livestock present in most of the households. In most of the tea gardens (35.00 per cent and 14 in numbers) named Kamala TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Taipoo TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG where livestock present in 48.70-61.25per cent households of the study area. There are 27.50per cent tea gardens (11 in number) such as Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoy Nagar TG, Sayedabad TG where livestock present 36.15-48.70per cent households. There are 6 tea gardens named Dagapur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG where the livestock present in more than 61.25per cent households (Map 6.2).

❖ **Number of Cows:** Cows are important domestic animals found in the study area. Cows are absent in most of the households (90.60 per cent) of the tea gardens which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (90.63 per cent). In 7.20 percent of households found less than 3 in number which is found a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (7.43 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (5.60 percent). Only 1.90 per cent of households present 3-5 number cows are reported in the tea gardens of

Jalpaiguri (4.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (1.60 per cent). On the other hand, there are 0.30 per



Map 6.2: Livestock in Households in Tea Gardens

cent households where more than 5 number cows are found which is found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (0.34 per cent) (Fig. 6.12).

❖ **Number of Buffalos:** There are found buffalos as a domestic animal in the study area but not present most of the households (96.20 per cent) reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (95.66 per cent). While 2-4 buffalo are found in 2.00 per cent households found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and mostly found in Taipoo TG (12.00 percent), Sannyasithan TG (24.0 percent), Kamalpur TG (8.00 percent) and Dagapur TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Less than 2 number buffalo reported in 1.70 per cent households. There is only one household of the Sannyasithan tea gardens where more than 4 buffalos are found (Fig. 6.13).

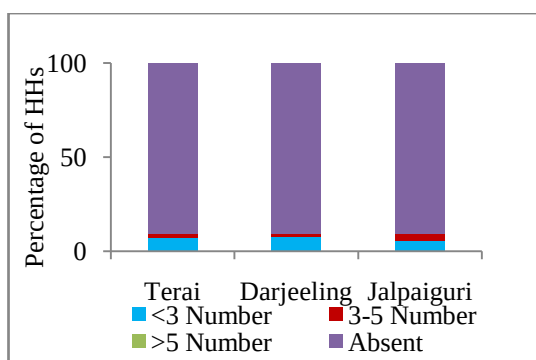


Fig. 6.12: Number of Cows

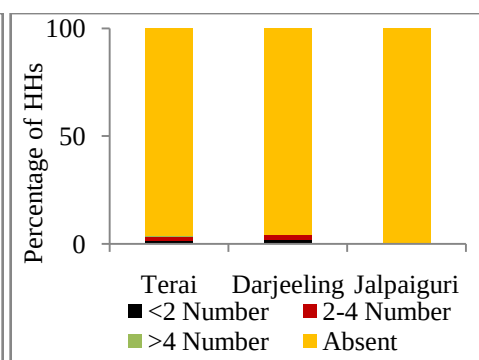


Fig. 6.13: Number of Buffalos

❖ **Numbers of Pigs:** Pig is very common in the study area. They eat an animal protein of pig and poultry which are mostly domestic and buy from nearby markets. Although pigs are not found in most households (65.70 per cent) varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (72.80 per cent) and Darjeeling (64.69 per cent). There are 23.70 percent households where 2-4 buffalo are found and reported 19.20 per cent and 24.34 per cent households of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively. While less than 2 pigs are found in 8.00 per cent households and found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (8.34 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (5.60 per cent). There are 2.60 percent households where more than 4 pig are found in 2.60 per cent households in the study area and mostly reported in the tea gardens named Saraswatipur TG (12.00 percent), Manjha TG (16.00 percent), Paharghomia TG (16.00 percent), and Vijoynagar TG (12.000 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig 6.14).

❖ **Number of Goats:** Goat is also common in the tea garden as a domestic animal. There is 84.40 per cent of households where goats are found in 84.40 per cent household. About 12.30 percent of households have less than 3 goats in the study area which are found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (12.34 per cent). There are 2.80 percent households where 3-6 Goats are reported and found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (2.86 per cent) and mostly reported in the tea gardens of Saraswatipur TG (12.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Ashapur TG (12.00 percent), Sannyasithan TG (16.00 percent (8.00 percent), Singhiajhora TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas more than 6 Goats also found in 0.50 percent households of the study areas and reported more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (0.80 per cent) than Darjeeling (0.46 per cent) and found in Joypur TG (4.00 percent), Meryview TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.15).

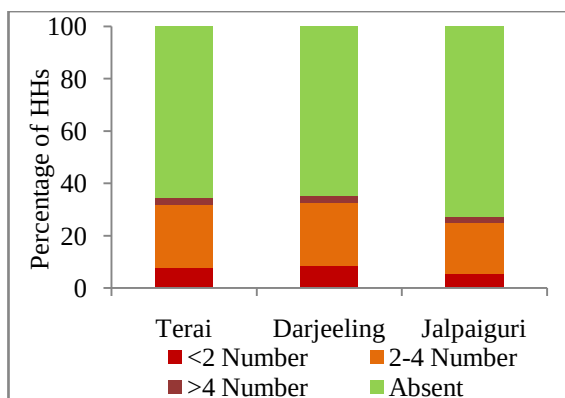


Fig. 6.14: Number of Pig in Households

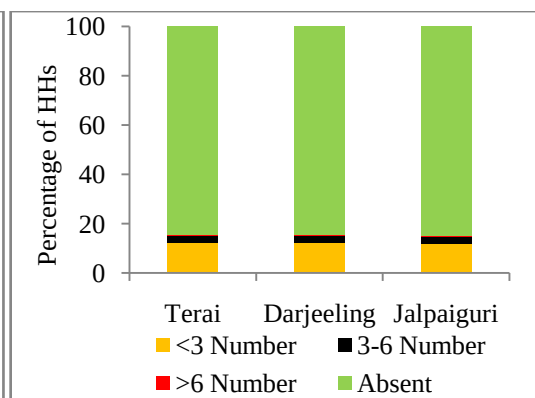


Fig. 6.15: Number of Goats in Households

❖ **Numbers of Sheep:** The sheep are also found in the study area where it is not found in 70.00 per cent household, varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (77.60 per cent) and Darjeeling (68.91 per cent). In most of the households (21.30 percent), less than 2 sheep are reported 21.83 per cent and 17.60 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri. Where 2-4 sheep found 8.10 per cent households of the study areas found in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri 8.57 per cent and 4.80 per cent respectively and found in Saraswatipur TG (16.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (4.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Azmabad TG (28.00 percent), Putinbari TG (16.00 percent), Mohargoan and Gulma TG (16.00 percent), Fulbari TG (16.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (20.00 percent) of Darjeeling. On the other hand, in 0.60 percent households found more than 4 sheep found in New Chamta TG (4.00 percent), Azmabad TG (4.00 percent), Kiran Chandra TG (4.00 percent), Manjha TG (4.00 percent) and Sayedabad TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.16).

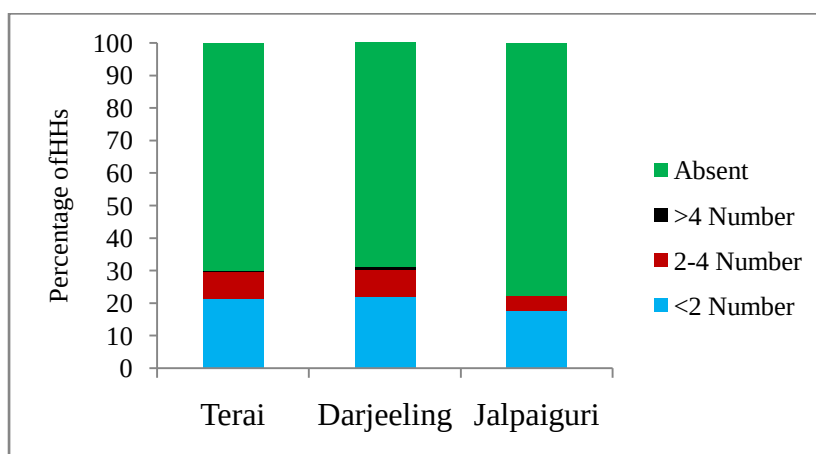


Fig. 6.16: Number of Sheep in Households

❖ **Income from Livestock:** During the investigation, it is observed that since the tea gardens workers worked with meager wages so, they reared livestock in the home for the purpose of domestic and commercial. Where most of the households (57.96 per cent) income less than Rs. 5000 yearly from livestock which is reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (58.28 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (54.76 per cent). On the other hand, 33.55 per cent and 5.73 per cent of households earn Rs. 5000-10000 and Rs. 10000-15000 from livestock in the study area. Where more than Rs. 15000 also earned by 2.76 per cent households and which is found 4.76 per cent and 2.56 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling (Fig. 6.17).

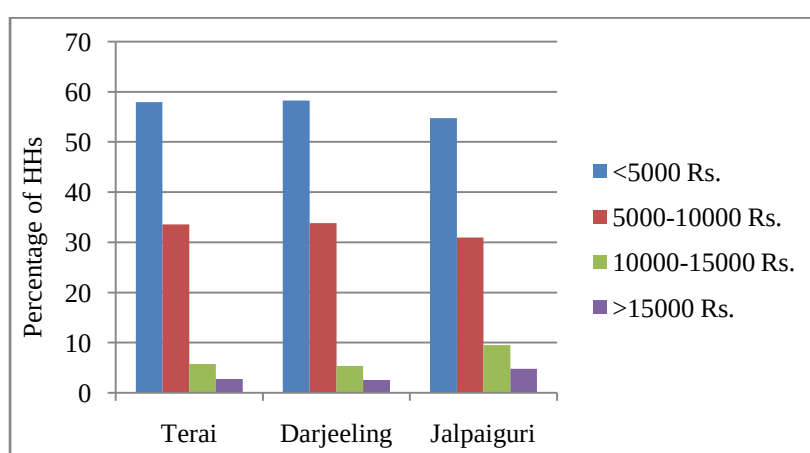


Fig. 6.17: Households Income from Livestock

❖ **Poultry Birds:** Poultry is also common in the household of the tea gardens of the study area. The people rear poultry for domestic as well as commercial purposes. During the investigation, it is observed that there are 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in number) such as Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG and Taipoo TG where poultry birds present in more than 46.49 per cent households for supporting financial assistance in livelihood. Although in 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number), poultry present in less than 16.31 percent households of the study area. On the other hand, 14 tea gardens named Satish chandra TG, Raipur TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Singhajhora TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Denguajhar TG where poultry birds present in 16.31-31.40 per cent households of the study area (APPENDIX-XVIII).

❖ **Number of Chicken:** *Chicken* is common in households of tea gardens but not found in the study areas wherein most in 70.40 per cent households and found more in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (80.00 per cent) than Darjeeling (69.03 per cent). While numbers of 5-9 chicken found in 5.30 per cent households of the study areas and found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (4.00 percent) and Darjeeling (5.49 percent) and mostly found in Danguajhar TG (12.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Sayedabad TG (16.00 percent), Manjha TG (28.00 percent), Sukna TG (24.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Where less than 5 chicken are found in 22 per cent of households found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (22.97 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (15.20 per cent). On the other hand, there is 1.20 percent of households where more than 19 chicken found and reported more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (1.37 per cent). There are 0.90 percent and 0.20 percent of households in the tea gardens where 10-14 and 15-19 *chicken* found in households of tea garden respectively (Fig. 6.18).

❖ **Number of Ducks:** Although ducks are very rare in the study area wherein most of the households (99.10 per cent) ducks are not found. Where only 0.40 percent households have 2-3 Ducks reported in Putinbari TG (8.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (4.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (4.00 percent) and wherein 0.30 percent households, less than 2 ducks are found and reported in Putinbari TG (4.00 percent), Kamala TG (4.00 percent) and Sayedabad TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Although more than 3 ducks found in the house of tea gardens named Putinbari TG (4.00 percent), Kamala TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5: Numbers of Ducks in households

Region	Number of Ducks in households				Total
	<2	2-3	>3	Nil	
Terai	3(0.30)	4(0.40)	2(0.20)	991(99.10)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	3(0.34)	4(0.46)	2(0.23)	866(98.97)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	125(100.00)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Income from Poultry:** The study reveals 63.89 per cent household earn less than Rs. 500 yearly from poultry birds found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (66.67 per cent) and Darjeeling (63.68 per cent). Whereas 22.62 per cent households of the tea garden workers earn Rs. 500-1000 yearly. Only 1.98 per cent household's

income is more than Rs. 1500 yearly reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.19).

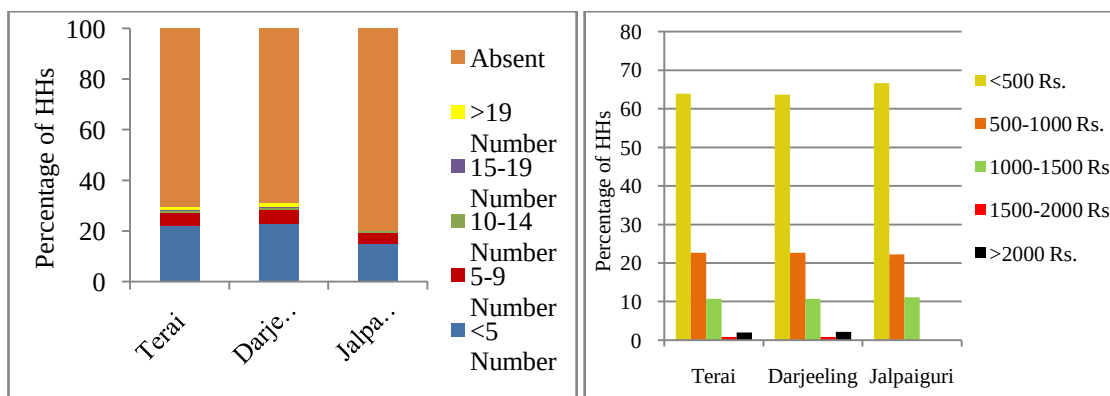


Fig. 6.18: Numbers of Chicken in HHs

Fig. 6.19: Annual Income from Poultry

❖ **Cows:** Dairy cows are also common in the study areas although in most of households (87.20 per cent) not found because they are busy in the tea garden and very difficult to buy the *jursy* cow. Where 10.90 per cent of households found less than 3 dairy cows found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (2.40 per cent) and Darjeeling (12.11 per cent). While 3-5 dairy cows are found in 1.40 percent households of the study areas found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (1.60 per cent) than Darjeeling (1.37 per cent) and reported in Shikarpur TG of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (4.00 percent), Putinbari TG (4.00 percent), Azmabad TG (4.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (4.00 percent), Gayaganga TG (16.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Although in 0.50 percent households, more than 5 dairy cows found in Motidhar TG (8.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (4.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (4.00 percent) and Belgachi TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.20).

❖ **Milk Production:** The study reveals the amount of milk of dairy cows is not so much found in the study areas, less than 2 Kg milk produced daily reported in 78.99 per cent households of the study areas found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (79.13 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (75.00 per cent). On the other hand, the production of 2-4 Kg milk reported in 19.33 per cent households and found 25.00 per cent and 19.13 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively and reported in the tea gardens named Kamala TG (12.00 percent), Gayaganga TG (20.00 percent), and Nishchintapur TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. About 1.68 per cent households

where more than 4 kg of milk produced found in Azmabad TG (4.00 percent), Motidhar TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.21).

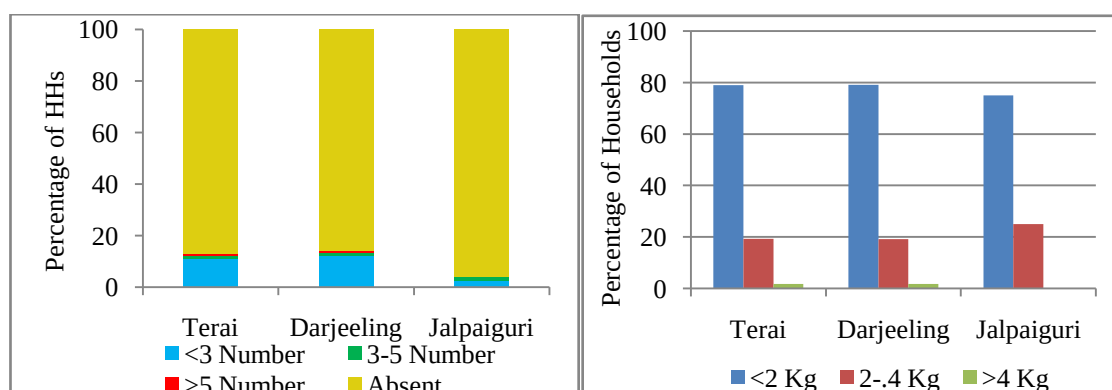


Fig. 6.20: Number of Dairy Cows

Fig. 6.21: Dairy Milk in the households

❖ **Type of Milk Production:** The milk is produced is mainly for consumption purpose yet in the study area where about 63.87 per cent households, the milk is produced for consumption purposes although found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (75.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (63.48 per cent). While milk is produced for commercial purposes reported in 36.13 per cent households of the study area found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (36.52 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (25.00 per cent) and mostly reported in Denguajhar TG (4.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Gayaganga TG (40.00 percent), Kamala TG (16.00 percent), Matigara TG (12.00 percent), Fulbari TG (12.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.22).

❖ **Income from Dairy Production:** The incomes from dairy production also play a vital role in the economy of the tea gardens people. Although some households earn by selling dairy milk although it is much is very poor in the study areas. Whereas most of the households (37.21 per cent) income more than Rs. 1500 monthly by selling milk and its production reported in Gayaganga TG (24.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (4.00 percent), Belgachi TG (4.00 percent), Nishchintapur TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 27.91 percent households income Rs.1000-1500 monthly found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (26.19 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (100.00 per cent) and reported in Denguajhar TG (4.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and New Chamta TG (8.00 percent), Matigara TG (8.00 percent), Marapur TG (4.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (4.00 percent), Kamala TG (4.00 percent) and Taipoo TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 3.26 per cent of households

earn Rs.500-1000 and 11.63 per cent of households earn less than Rs.500 by selling dairy milk of the study areas (Fig. 6.23).

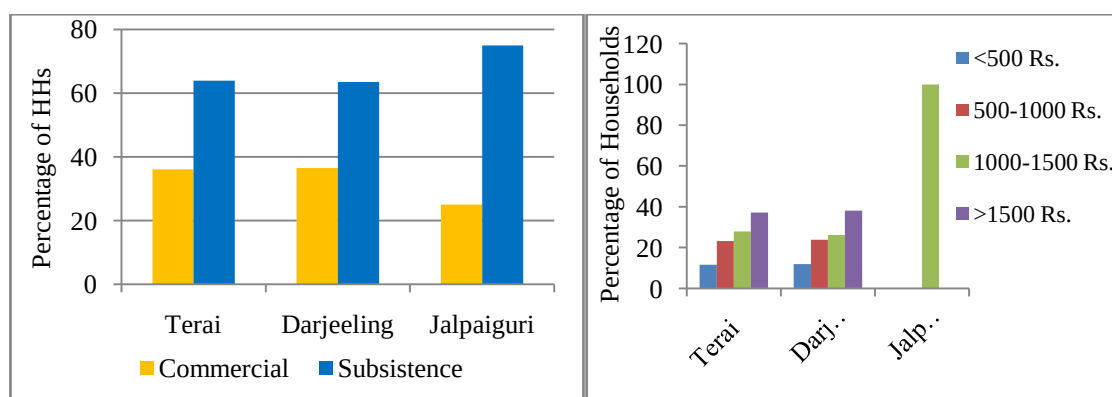


Fig. 6.22: Basis of Milk Production

Fig. 6.23: Monthly Income from Dairy

❖ **Livestock Rearing:** Although livestock found in 50.40 per cent households of the study areas. But it's rearing process is worst and miserable where livestock reared in attached room or *Baranda* which creates an unhygienic environment of the households. About 19.44 per cent households where livestock rearing in attached room or *Baranda* which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (19.47 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (19.15 per cent) and mostly reported in Shikarpur TG (16.00 per cent), Saraswatipur TG (8.00 per cent), Denguajhar TG (8.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Dagapur TG (28.00 per cent), New Chamta TG (16.00 per cent), Azmabad TG (16.00 per cent), Paharghomia TG (16.00 per cent), Vijoynagar TG (20.00 per cent), Motidhar TG (16.00 per cent), Singhiajhora TG (24.00 per cent) and Taipoo TG (36.00 per cent) of Darjeeling. The livestock is reared separately and separate houses found in 80.56 per cent households (Fig. 6.24).

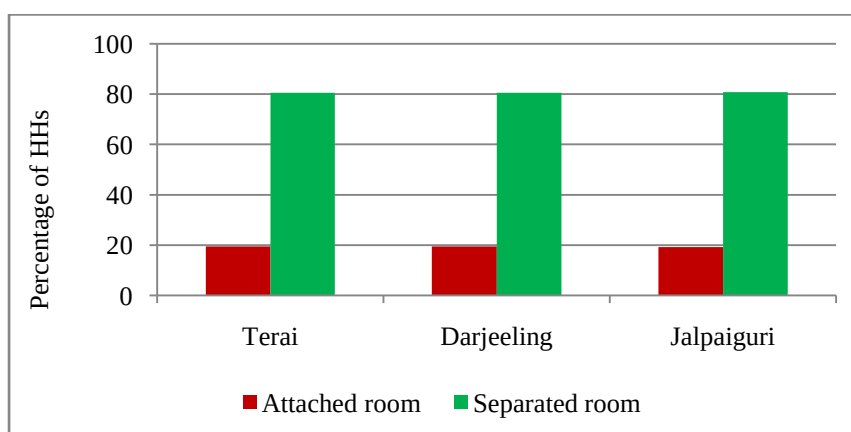


Fig. 6.24: Livestock rearing Place

6.4 Agriculture:

❖ **Agricultural Land:** The agricultural land is not reported in most households of the tea gardens. Because they residing in the company's land and working for survival. In the tea gardens, some household possesses agricultural lands mostly leased in. So study reveals 59.38 per cent households possess 2-4 *bigha* agricultural land which is reported a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (57.38 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (100.00 per cent) and mostly found in Paharghomia TG (12.00 percent), Vijoynagar TG (24.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (24.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (24.00 percent), Kamala TG (8.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (8.00 percent). Whereas 14.06 per cent households have more than 4 *Bigha* agricultural lands and also reported in Fulbari TG (4.00 percent), Matigara TG (4.00 percent), Azmabad TG (8.00 percent), Marapur TG (4.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (8.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (4.00 percent), Taipoo TG (4.00 percent). While only 26.56 per cent of households have less than 2 *bigha* agricultural lands reported found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (27.87 per cent) (Fig. 6.25).

❖ **Agricultural Crops:** Since most of the households (60.00 per cent) of the surveyed tea gardens do not agricultural land. Workers are busy in tea gardens work yet not have awareness and knowledge in agriculture. Yet they produced only paddy crop for subsistence basis although not sufficient for yearly food. Where in 25.00 per cent tea gardens (10 in number such as Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG) less than 15.00 per cent respondents replied they produced only Paddy consumption. In Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, 15-30 per cent women produced paddy in their agricultural land. In Vijoynagar TG and Bijlimoni TG, more than 30 per cent women produce paddy (APPENDIX-XIX).

❖ **Fertiliser Used:** In the study area most of the household uses bio-fertilizer (54.69 percent) in their field because they replied the purchases of chemical fertilizer for agricultural field is beyond their ability, so, they used bio fertilizer found a variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (55.74 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (33.33 per cent) and reported in the tea gardens of Raipur TG (4.00percent) of Jalpaiguri and Bijlimoni TG (28.00percent), Vijoynagar TG (28.00per cent), Paharghomia TG (12.00percent), Azmabad TG (16.00percent) of Darjeeling while 45.31 percent

households used chemical found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (66.67 per cent) and Darjeeling (44.26 per cent) of the study areas (Fig. 6.26).

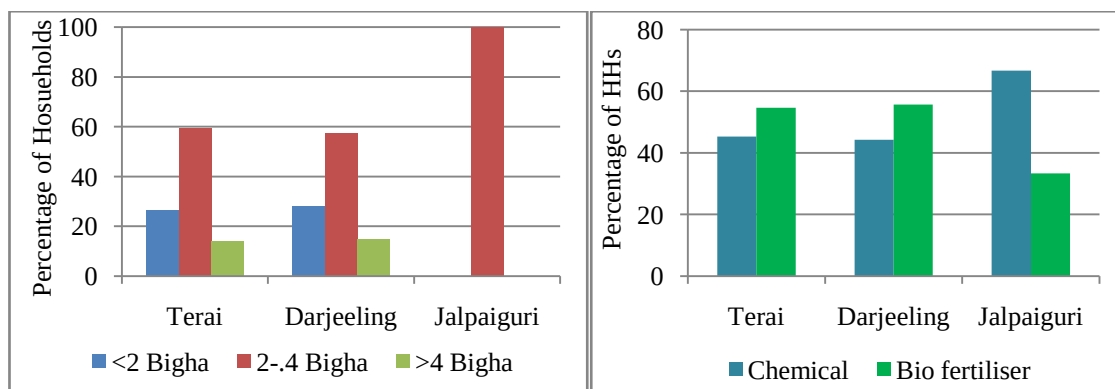


Fig. 6.25: Agriculture Land in Households Fig. 6.26: Uses of Fertiliser in Agriculture

❖ **Irrigation Practises:** The *Nala*, rainwater, river shallow machine are sources of irrigation found in the study areas although majority of households mostly depends on rain water (48.44 per cent) found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (100 per cent) and Darjeeling (45.90 per cent) and mostly found in Raipur TG (8.00 percent), Joypur TG (4.00percent) of Jalpaiguri while Sayedabad TG (12.00 percent), Vijoynagar TG (40.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (8.00 percent), Fulbari TG (8.00 percent), Matigara TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 26.56 per cent household practices irrigation from the river for irrigation found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (27.87 per cent). Whereas 17.19 per cent households practice modern shallow machines found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (18.03 percent) and reported in Bijlimoni TG (24.00 percent), Jayantika TG (12.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Where only 7.91 percent households practice *Nala* for irrigation purposes found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (8.20 per cent) (Fig. 6.27).

❖ **Production:** Since, cultivation is not the prime occupation of the tea gardens people so, not have enough knowledgeable in agriculture they follow traditional practices of agriculture. Most of the households (35.94 per cent) produced 15-25 mound paddy yearly which found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (66.67 per cent) and Darjeeling (34.43 per cent). About 31.25 per cent of households produced 10-15 mound and found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (32.79 per cent).

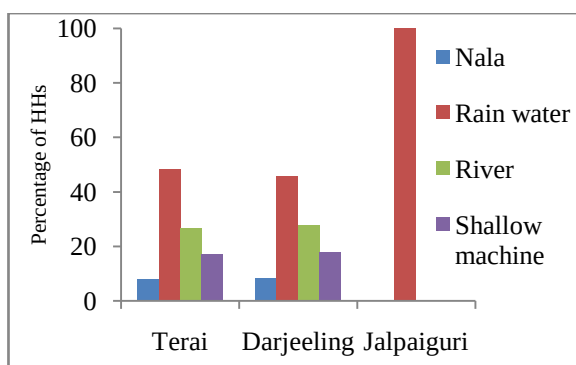


Fig. 6.27: Practices of Irrigation

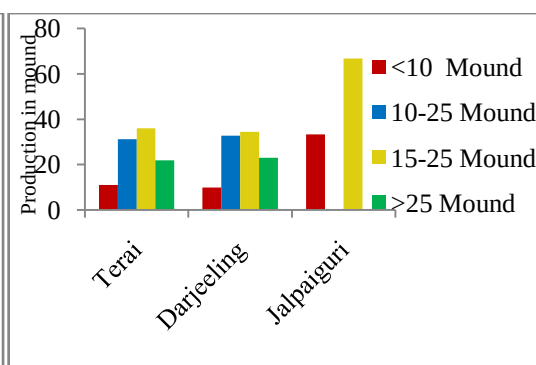


Fig. 6.28: Production of Paddy

Whereas 31.25 per cent households produced paddy of 10-15 mound yearly and only 21.88 percent households produced more than 25 mound paddy reported in Azmabad TG (12.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (8.00 percent), Bijlimoni TG (16.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (8.00 percent), Taipoo TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Where only 10.94 percent households produced paddy less than 10 mounds yearly which are reported with 33.33 per cent and 9.84 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively (Fig. 6.28).

6.5 Loans from Micro finances:

❖ **Loan taken from Microfinance:** The access of microfinance loans indicates the financial and economic empowerment of women in tea gardens. Most of the women (48.70 per cent) took a loan from microfinance *Bandhan* where they deposit the installed amount weekly. It found in the tea garden of Jalpaiguri (38.10 percent) and Darjeeling (49.60 per cent) mostly found in Joypur TG, Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, etc of Jalpaiguri and Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (32.00 percent, Matigara TG (32.00 percent), Fulbari TG (32.00 percent), Naxalbari TG (32.00 percent, Singhiajhora TG (28.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 48.33 percent women took loan Self Help Groups (SHGs) which also varied in Jalpaiguri (61.90 percent) and Darjeeling (47.18 percent) and reported in Denguajhar TG (24.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (16.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (12.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Bijlimoni TG (40.00 percent), Jayantika TG (32.00 percent), Sayedabad TG (24.00 percent), Satish Chandra TG (32.00 percent), Fulbari TG (28.00 percent), Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (16.00 percent), Matigara TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Another 2.97 percent of respondents took a loan from both (*Bandhan* and SHGs) reported in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (3.23 per cent) (Fig. 6.29).

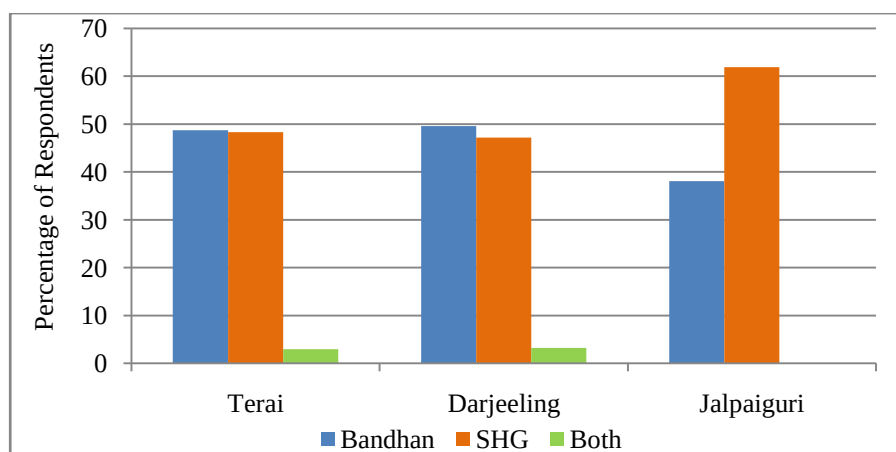


Fig. 6.29: Micro Finance Loan in tea gardens

❖ **Amount of Microfinance Loan:** The microfinance loan given to work according to ability so that they can pay weekly regularly. Whereas 36.43 percent of women took loan Rs. 10000-20000 this is more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (37.50 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (23.81 per cent) of the study areas. While 16.36 percent of women took Rs. 20000-30000 mostly reported in Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG (4.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (4.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Fulbari TG (20.00 percent), Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (20.00 percent), Matigara TG (20.00 percent), Sukna TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Another 16.36 percent of respondent took loan more than Rs.30000 found more in the tea gardens of

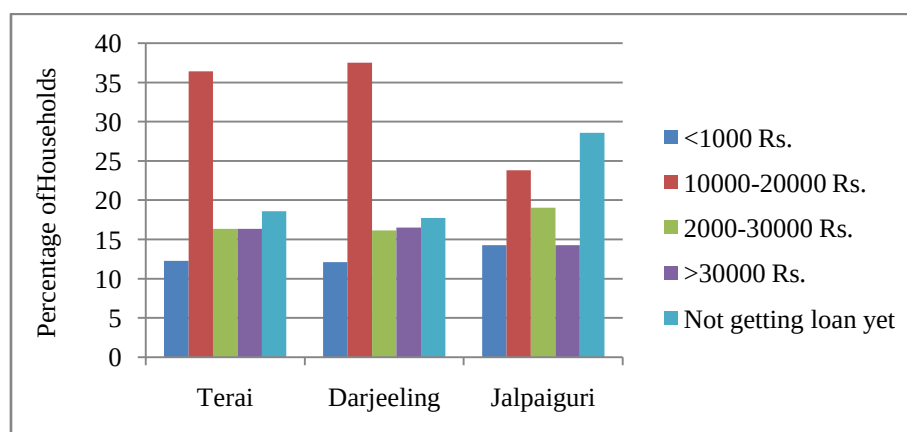


Fig. 6.30: Loan Amount(Rs.)

Darjeeling (16.53 percent) than Jalpaiguri (14.29 percent) and mostly reported in Joypur TG (8.00 percent) and Denguajhar TG (4.00 percent) and Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (16.00 percent), Matigara TG (16.00 per cent), Naxalbari TG (16.00 percent), Atal TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Near about 12.27 per cent women took less than Rs. 10000 found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (12.10 per cent) and

Jalpaiguri (14.29 per cent).Whereas 18.59 per cent women just applied in the loan but not get yet which also varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (28.57 percent) and Darjeeling (17.74 percent) (Fig. 6.30).

❖ **Purposes of Loans:** It is reported that the tea gardens workers took loan for purposes for their family to maintain housing, business, animal buying etc. There was provision (PLA, 1951) of housing accommodation and repairing by authority, but not found so. They took loan for house repairing (37.92 per cent) which is varied in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (42.86 per cent) and Darjeeling (37.50 percent) and mostly found in Denguajhar TG (8.00 percent) and Saraswatipur TG (8.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Fulbari TG (32.00 percent), Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Singhiajhora TG (24.00 percent) of Darjeeling. About 23.79 percent women took loan for family maintain, near about 7.81 percent women took loan for petty business which is found only in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (8.47 per cent) and mostly reported in Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (12.00 percent), Matigara TG (12.00 percent) and Atal TG (8.00 percent), Ashapur TG (4.000 percent), Naxalbari TG (8.00 percent), Meryview TG (8.00 percent), Gangaram TG (4.00 percent), Gayaganga TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling. About 11.90 percent of respondents took for animal buying (cow, buffalo, goats, and poultry) found in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (12.50 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (4.76 percent). Although they use the amount for income generation not found properly (Fig. 6.31).

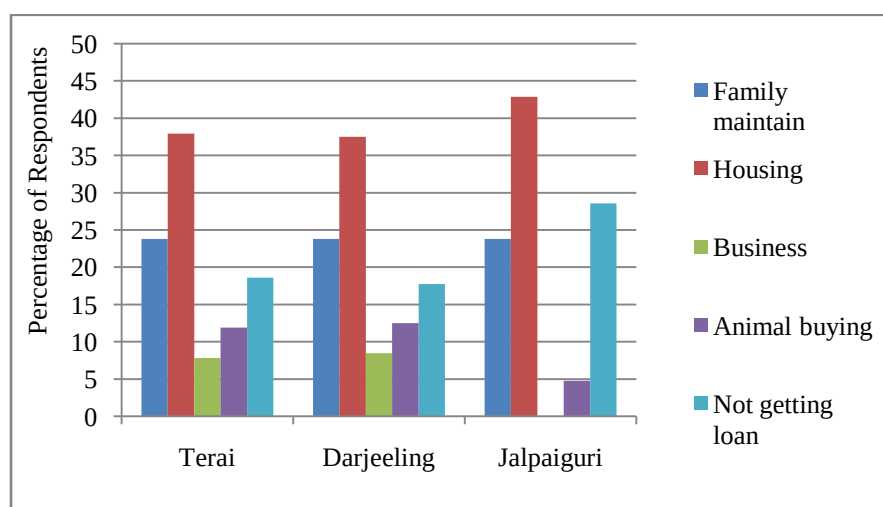


Fig. 6.31: Purposes of Micro Finance Loan

6.6 Indebtedness:

❖ **Indebted Households:** Since the household income is not so much suffering from acute poverty even they are debted for maintaining families. Whereas 55.00 per cent household not debted. Where tea gardens people work and paid their salary weekly and fortnightly for maintaining families which is very meager so they borrowed money from a dearest friend, relative and other sources for an emergency. Where in 30.00 per cent tea gardens (Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG) of the study areas less than 8.00 per cent respondents replied they are debted for maintaining households. A respondent named Kishori Toppo (36 yearage) of Gangaram tea gardens replied: “*Ghar Chala Nike liye Dhar to korna paregai*”. While 8.00-12.00 per cent of respondents suffering from debts reported 10.00 per cent tea gardens of the study area named Denguajhar TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG and Meryview TG. There is Joypur TG, Sukna TG where more than 12.00 per cent respondents replied that they are still debted a lot (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6: Debttness in households of the tea gardens

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG	22	55.00
< 8.00	Raipur TG, Satish Ch TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG	12	30.00
8.00-.12.00	Denguajhar TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG	4	10.00
> 12.00	Joypur TG, Sukna TG	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Indebt Amount:** Although the amount of debt is not much of tea gardens workers. Where 55.56 per cent of households suffered from an amount of Rs. 5000-10000 reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (60.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (54.55 per cent). On the other hand, the amount of less than Rs. 5000 reported in

29.63 per cent households of the study areas found wide in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (40.00 per cent) and Darjeeling (27.27 per cent) and mostly reported in Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG of Jalpaiguri and Kamalapur TG (8.00 percent), Sukna TG (4.00 percent), Ashapur TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Where 14.81 per cent of households suffered an amount of more than Rs. 10000 and mostly observed in Sukna TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG and Hansqua TG of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.32).

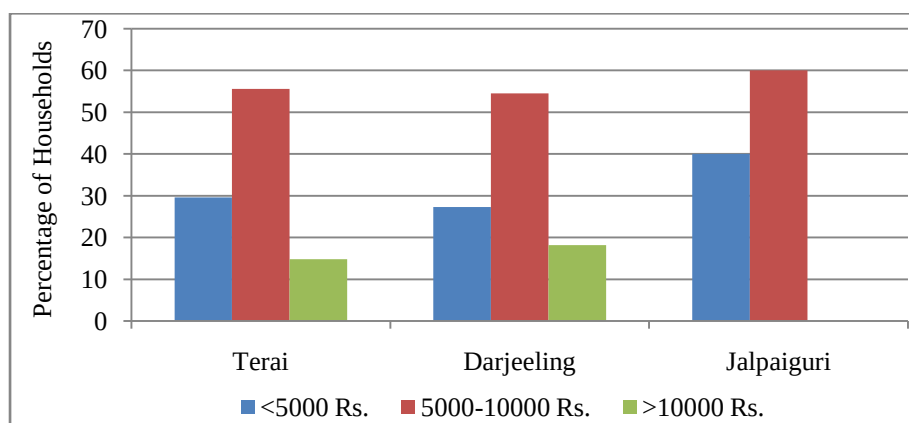


Fig. 6.32: Amount of Debt

❖ **Purpose of Debtness:** The study reveals households are debted for family maintains and house repairs. Whereas 59.26 percent Respondents replied that they are debted due to family maintain because of poverty reported all tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Joypur TG (12.00 percent), Denguajhar TG (8.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Sukna TG (16.00 percent), Kamalpur TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 40.74 percent respondents replied they are debted due to house building and repairing found in the tea gardens named Meryview TG (8.00 percent) Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG (8.00 percent), Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG of Darjeeling.

6.7 Employment under Government Schemes:

❖ **Enrolment in NREGA:** The women's involvement in NREGA indicates their economic empowerment. There is a provision of 100 days work of a year but in the study area, the 100 days works not performed. Where in 22.50 per cent tea gardens (9 in numbers) named Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG more than 82.31 per cent women enrolled in NREGA schemes and but not so aware Governmental

schemes. Whereas 67.50-82.31 per cent of respondents enrolled in NREGA schemes found in 30.00 per cent and 12 in the number tea garden. There also 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in number) named Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Singhajhora TG where less than 52.69 per cent women enrolled in NREGA schemes. About 32.30 per cent of women did not involve in the NREGA schemes because of local problems (APPENDIX-XX).

❖ **Number of Days worked:** In the study area number of days worked in NREGA not satisfied where most of the women (51.56 per cent) work less than 30 days of 100 days which found variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (53.61 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (40.66 per cent) reported in Denguajhar TG (40.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG, Joypur TG (28.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Sannasythan TG (64.00 percent), Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (56.00 percent), Matigara TG (56.00 percent), Sighiajhora TG (52.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 37.33 percent respondent work 30-45 days in NREGA schemes also found a wide variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (35.46 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (47.25 per cent). Another 8.51 per cent women worked 45-60 days mostly found in Shikarpur TG, Raipur TG of Jalpaiguri and Azmabad TG (20.00 percent), Meryview TG (40.00 percent), Ord Terai TG (28.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While on the other hand, 2.26 percent and 0.35 per cent respondents replied that they work 60-75 days and more than 75 days of last year in the study area (Fig. 6.33).

The constructive workers are done under NREGA schemes i.e. road, *Nala* and drain *Nala* and road and pond digging etc. Where about 51.39 percent respondent worked in *Nala* and road and found 32.97 percent and 54.55 percent in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively. The respondents reported in Shikarpur TG (76.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (44.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Meryview TG (60.00 percent, Ashapur TG (56.00 percent), Marapur TG (56.00 percent), Kiran Chandra TG (52.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 28.65 percent women worked in *Nala* or drain also found variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (53.85 percent) and Darjeeling (23.92 percent) whereas 19.10 per cent respondents work in road construction found in Joypur TG (24.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (16.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Kamala TG (40.00 percent), Taipoo TG (56.00 percent), Belgachi TG (36.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While only 0.87 percent of women worked in pond digging

reported in Putinbari TG (8.00 per cent), Singhiahjhora TG (8.00 percent) in the study area (Fig. 6.34).

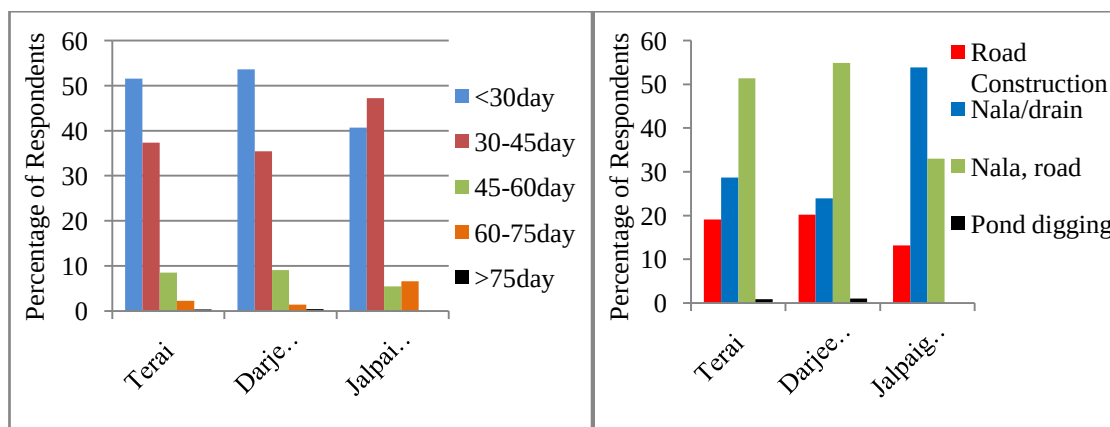


Fig. 6.33: Number of days worked in NREGA Fig. 6.34: Work performed in NREGA

❖ **Women's Participation in NREGA:** Women's participation in NREGA (Table no 6.7) shows women's economic empowerment. Although most work in tea gardens, yet a few percentage of women specially casual women participate in

Table 6.7 Participation of Women in NREGA

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<16.38	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Paharghomia TG, Singhahjhora TG	6	15.00
16.38-30.00	Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Satish ch TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, Jayantika TG	15	37.50
30.00-43.62	Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Atal TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Hansqua TG	13	32.50
>43.62	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Trihana TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Gayaganga TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 30.00, SD: 13.62	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

NREGA where 30.00-43.62 per cent women involved in NREGA work reported 13 tea gardens (32.50 per cent) named Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Atal TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Hansqua TG. On the other hand, more than 43.62 per cent women engaged in NREGA work found in Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Trihana TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Gayaganga TG. Where less than 16.38 per cent women worked in the NREGA scheme reported in 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number) such as Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Paharghomia TG, Singhajhora TG. A Respondent named ‘Babli Oraw’ (age 28 years) of Gayaganga tea gardens replied mostly casual labourers engaged in NREGA works because permanents women workers are busy in tea gardens.

❖ **Wage received from:** The workers withdraw wages from the bank and post office of the study areas. Where 89.58 percent workers withdraw wages from bank and with 94.50 per cent and 88.66 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively reported in the tea gardens of Shikarpur TG (92.00 percent), Raipur TG (80.00 percent), Joypur TG (72.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Marapur TG (96.00 percent), Bagdogra TG (80.00 percent) and Atal TG (72.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Only 10.42 percent women withdraw wages from the post office found in Saraswatipur TG (4.00 percent) and Vijohnagar TG (52.00 Percent), Trihana TG (60.00 percent), Kamala TG (32.00 percent) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.36).

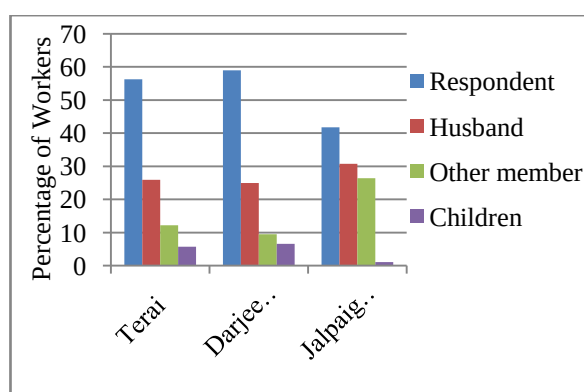


Fig. 6.35: Person Worked in NREGA scheme

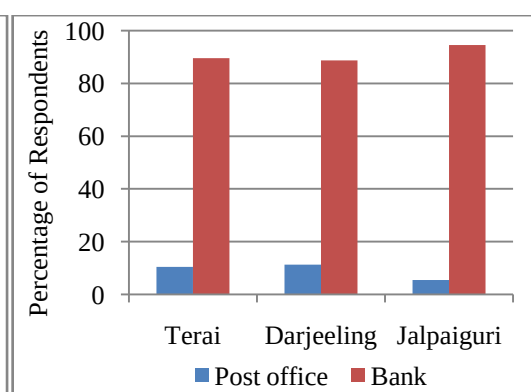


Fig. 6.36: Withdrawal of Wages

❖ **Rastriya Sastha Bima Yojana (RSBY) Health Cards:** There are provisions of supply of RSBY cards who work 30 days of a year where more than 55.00 per cent respondents received RSBY health card. Whereas 30-55 per cent of respondents

received health cards in most of the tea gardens (32.50 per cent and 13 in number). There are 8 tea gardens named Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Hansqua TG and less than 30.00 per cent respondents received Health Cards. While 27.50 per cent of workers don't receive a health card (APPENDIX-XX).

6.8 Economic Freedom:

❖ **Saving Agencies:** During investigation, it is observed that the most of the respondents (69.00 per cent) deposit their savings in bank, in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (76.80 percent) and Darjeeling (88.00 percent) and mostly reported in Shikarpur TG (96.00 percent), Dengaujhar TG (96.00 percent), Joypur TG (96.00 per cent), Raipur TG (96.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Singhiajhora TG (96.00 percent), Fulbari TG (96.00 percent), Satish Chandra TG (96.00 percent), Dagapur TG (96.00 percent), Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (96.00 percent), Matigara TG (96.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While only 0.20 percent of women replied to their savings in post offices. But 24.30 percents replied their savings is in both bank and LIC, found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (17.60 percent) and Darjeeling (25.26 percent) and mostly reported in Joypur TG (24.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Singiajhora TG (96.00 percent), Sannyasithan TG (80.00 percent), Sukna TG (52.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas only 1.00 per cent women savings in both of bank and post office found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (3.20 percent) and Darjeeling (0.69 percent) of the study areas (Fig. 6.37).

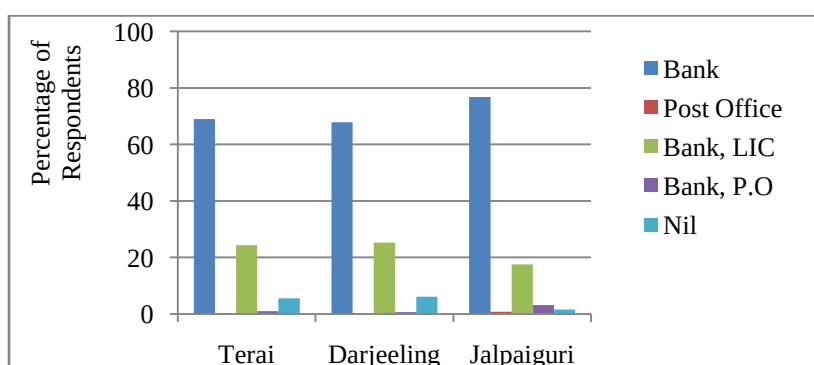
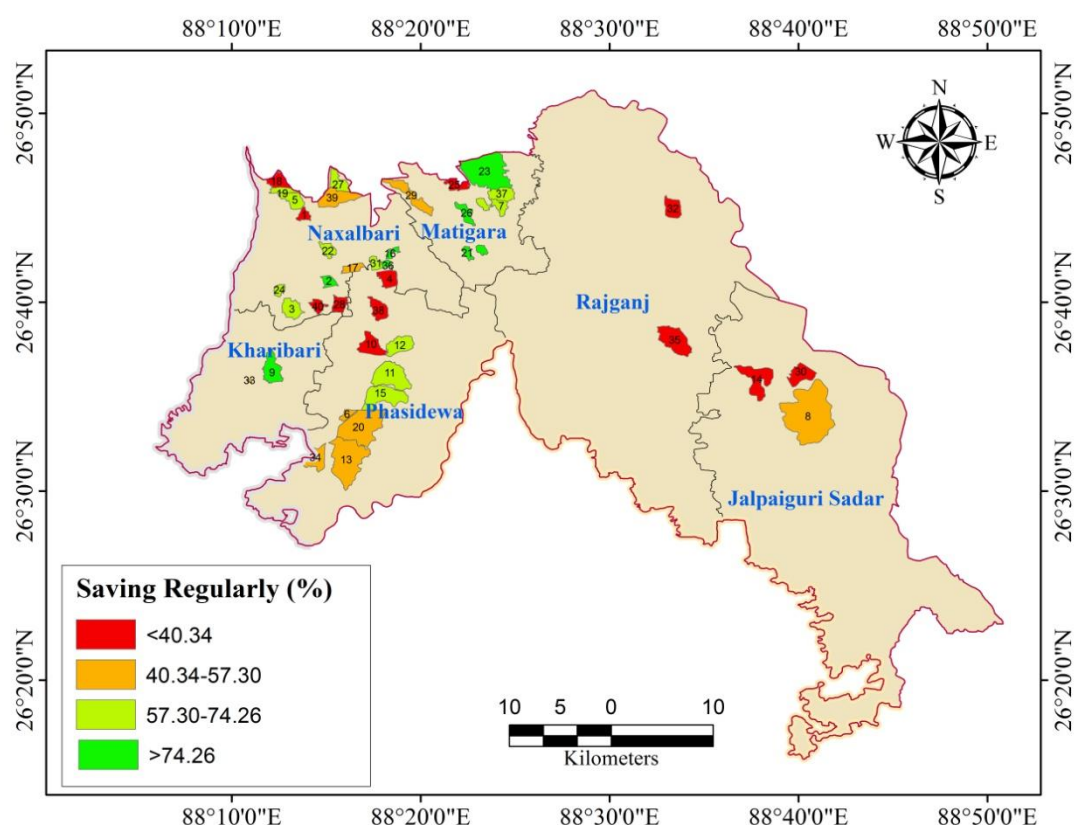


Fig. 6.37: Savings in Future

❖ **Regularity of Savings:** The regular saving of the people in tea gardens indicates their future planning. In most of the tea gardens (30.00 per cent and 12 in number) where 40.34-57.30per cent of respondents save their deposit regularly in peak season, when their income is high. There are 20.00 per cent tea gardens



Map 6.3: Regularity of Savings in Tea Gardens

(8 in number) such as Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Singhajhora TG where more than 74.26 per cent respondents save deposits regularly. On the other hand, in most of the TGs (30.00 per cent and 12 in numbers) 40.34-57.30 per cent respondents replied that they regularly deposit their savings. There are 9 tea gardens named Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Manjha TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Taipoo TG where less than 40.34 per cent respondents replied that they regularly deposit their savings (Map 6.3).

❖ **Registered under Government Saving Policy Programme:** There are many security schemes for people like APY, PMJJBY that exist in the tea gardens. Whereas few people know about the security schemes in the tea gardens where only 1.90 per cent respondents are aware in Atal Pension Yojana (APY) which also found 1.94 per cent and 1.60 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri and reported in the tea gardens of Joypur TG (4.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (4.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Kamala TG (24.00 percent), Marapur TG (8.00 percent), Kamala TG (4.00 percent), Atal TG (16.00 percent), Ashapur TG (4.00 percent),

Putinbari TG (4.00 percent) etc. About 1.90 per cent also aware in Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and mostly found in Jayantika TG (24.00 per

Table 6.8: Security Schemes of the Women in tea gardens

Region	APY	PMJJY	Nil	Total
Terai	19(1.90)	19(1.90)	962(96.20)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	17(1.94)	19(2.17)	839(95.89)	875 (100.00)
Jalpaiguri	2(1.60)	0(0.00)	123(98.40)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

cent), Ord Terai TG (12.00 percent), Kiran Chandra TG (8.00 percent), Putinbari TG (8.00 percent), Nishchintapur TG (4.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 96.20 per cent women are don't have any social security policy for the future (Table 6.8).

❖ **Uses of Mobile Phones:** The mobile or cell phone is common among tea gardens workers. Although about 30.90 percent of women have no mobile in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (36.80 percent) and Darjeeling (30.06 percent). Only 19.60 percent women use mobile phone, which indicates their empowerment in social network and technology variation is found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (16.00 percent) and Darjeeling (20.11 percent) mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG (24.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (20.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and New Chamta TG (36.00 percent), Dagapur TG (36.00 percent), Bagdogra TG (28.00 percent), Jayantika TG (32.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas 33.60 per cent respondents replied that their husband uses mobile phones found in Denguajhar TG (60.00 percent), Shikarpur TG (44.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Satish Chandra TG (56.00 percent), Nishchintapur TG (56.00 percent), Trihana TG (48.00 percent), Motidhar TG (52.00 percent), Atal TG (52.00 percent) of Darjeeling. While 15.00 percent and 0.90 per cent of respondents replied that their children and other family members use the mobile phone for communication (Fig. 6.38). During the observation, it is found that 0.20 percent of respondents purchase mobile before 2010 and reported in the tea gardens Singhiajhora TG (8.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Most of the respondents (65.85 percent) purchase their mobiles in 2013-20 and found in Shikarpur TG (68.00 percent), Denguajhar TG (56.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Nishchintapur TG (72.00 percent), Gayaganga TG (68.00 percent), Atal TG

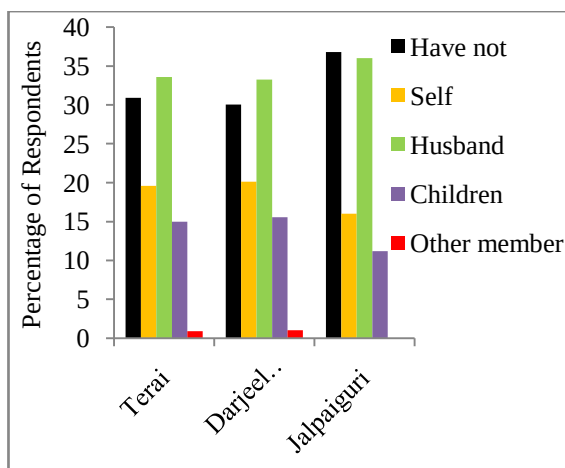


Fig. 6.38: Possesses of Mobile phones

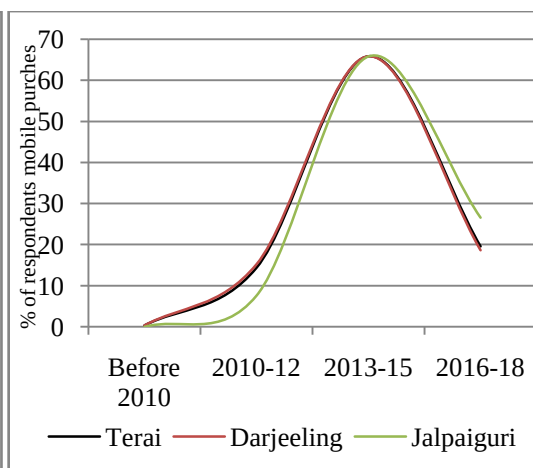


Fig. 6.39: Purchases of Mobile in Year

(68.00 percent), Motidhar TG (60.00 percent) of Darjeeling. Whereas (Fig. 6.39) 19.54 per cent respondents stated they purchased their mobile phone in 2016-2018. While 14.33 percent respondents also purchased their mobile in the year 2010-2012 which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (15.20 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (7.59 per cent) reported in Denguajhar TG (12.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (8.00 percent) of Jalpaiguri and Sighiajhora TG (32.00 percent), Kamalpur TG (28.00 percent), Satish Chandra TG (16.00 percent) of Darjeeling.

❖ **Capability to Purchase Land Beyond TGs Boundary:** Although many respondents expressed their working in buying homestead land in outside. There the tea gardens (37.50 per cent and 15 in number) where 37.00-52.01 per cent respondent gardens willing to purchase homestead land in outside of tea gardens where respondents replied that their livelihood would not be better within tea garden and their life is hell for working in tea gardens. To come out from these curses they interested to buy land outsides. There are 6 tea gardens named Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG where more than 52.01 per cent respondents inclined to buy land in outside tea gardens. On the other hand, less than 21.99 per cent respondents want to purchase land reported 22.50 percent tea gardens (9 in number) such as Satish Chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Taipoo TG of the study areas (APPENDIX-XXI).

❖ **Inclination for Profession Changes:** Regarding changes in the profession most of the respondents are reluctant to continue work in tea gardens due to meager

wages and limited facilities where no facilities are allotted for casual workers. In the study areas, casual workers are more inclined to changes their occupation. There are 7 tea gardens (17.50 per cent) named Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Naxalbari TG,

Table 6.9: Inclination to changes Profession of women

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<8.31	Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Vijohnagar TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG	9	22.50
8.31-20.10	Raipur TG, Denguajhar TG, Sikarpur TG, Joypur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Ashapur TG, Marapur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Taipoo TG, Sayedabad TG, Kamala TG, Bijlimoni TG, Bagdogra TG,	17	42.50
20.10-31.86	Nishchintapur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG	7	17.50
>31.86	Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Singhajhora TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 20.10, SD: 11.76	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Singhajhora TG, where more than 31.86 per cent women want to change their present profession. But there are 22.50 per cent and 9 in number, where less than 8.31 per cent women want to change their present profession. On the other hand, 8.31-20.10 per cent respondent wishes to change occupation with 42.50 per cent tea gardens of the study areas (Table 6.9).

6.9 Tea Gardens Women and Trade Union: Since the tea industry is an organized sector so its workers support their trade union which is affiliated by different national and regional political parties.

❖ **Supported Trade Union:** The majority of the women workers don't know the name of their trade unions they mean a political party for a trade union. Even they remain invisible and not actively involved in trade unions because of their ignorance and socio-economic backwardness (Gurung & Roy Mukherjee, 2018). There are many trade unions (i.e. TDPWU, DDCKMU, PTWU, NUPW, WBCMS etc.) in tea

plantation of the study areas where majority of women workers (36.32 percent) support to TDPWU (TMC) and reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (57.73 percent) and Darjeeling (33.38 percent) and mostly found in Raipur TG, Denguajhar TG, Shikarpur TG of Jalpaiguri and Bijlimoni TG, Azmabad TG, Paharghomia TG of Darjeeling.

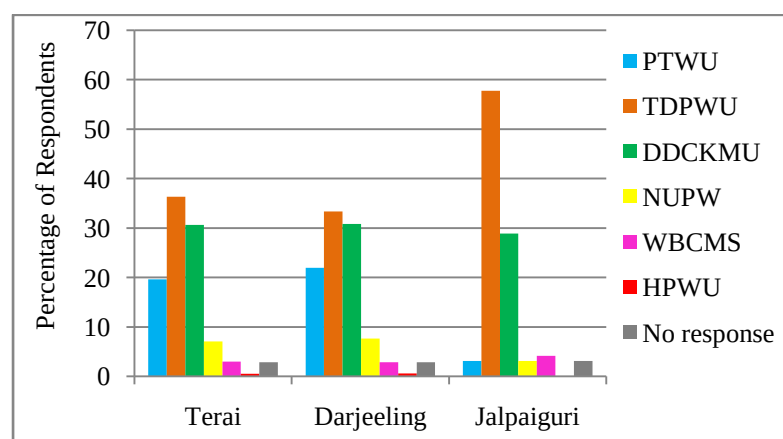


Fig. 6.40: Supported Trade Union

Another 30.60 per cent workers support to DDCKMU (CITU) and found many variations found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (28.87 percent) and Darjeeling (30.83 percent). Whereas 19.65 per cent women support PTWU (AVP) mostly found in Raipur TG, Kamalpur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG and Singhiahjhora TG of Darjeeling. Only 7.09 per cent respondents support to NUPW (Congress) which is found 7.64 per cent and 3.09 per cent in the tea gardens of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri of the study areas. On the other hand, about 2.99 per cent respondents support to WBCMS (BJP) and mostly found in Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG of Darjeeling and only 0.50 per cent support in HPWU (Gorkha) of Darjeeling (Fig. 6.40).

❖ **Preferences of Political affiliation for Trade Union:** During the investigation, it is observed that there are many problems in tea gardens which are not focused on in the meeting of trade union yet pay subscription regularly. So there was a question of preferences of affiliation to trade union. Where there are 2 tea gardens named Kamalpur TG, Singhiahjhora TG where more than 94.14 per cent women prefer political affiliation to trade union and they think it is difficult to struggle without affiliation of the political party in a trade union. In most of the tea gardens (62.50 per cent and 25 in number) where 81.00-94.14 per cent respondents replied that they prefer political affiliation of their trade union. On the other hand, less than 67.86 per

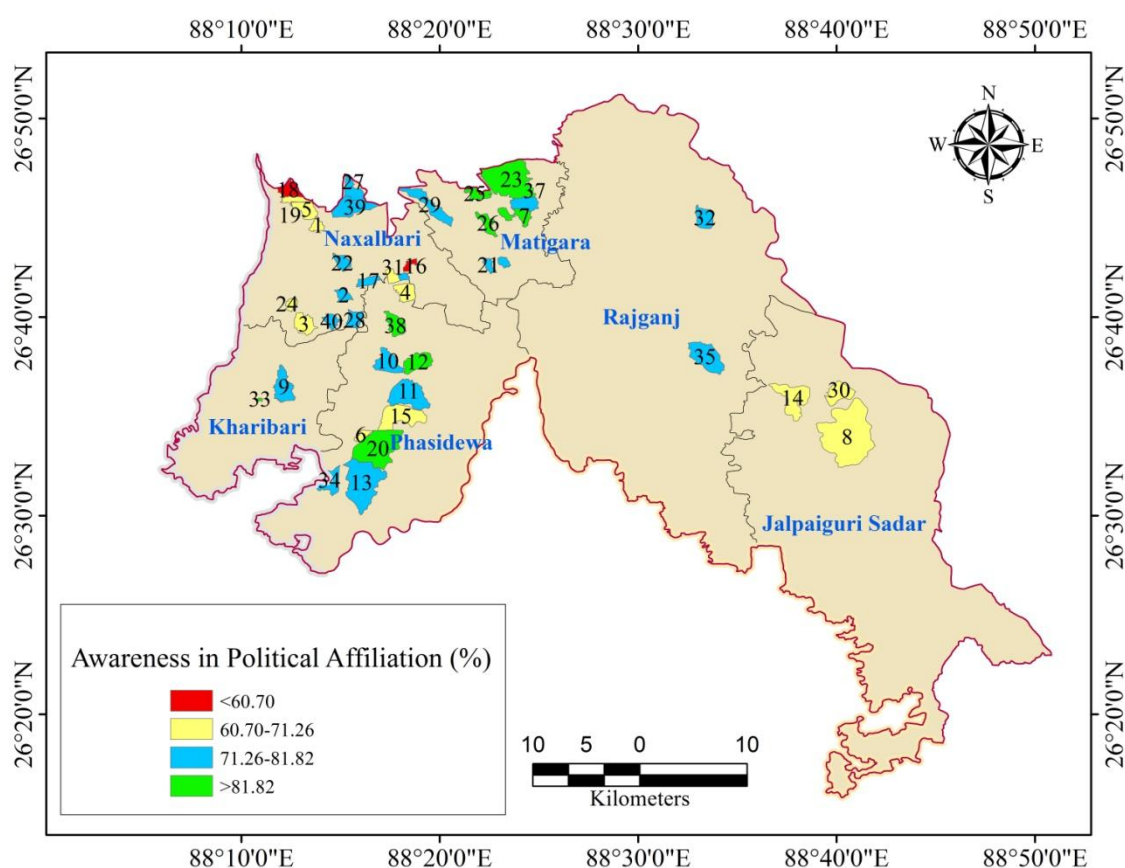
cent respondents prefer the affiliation to a political party for trade union reported in 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in number) (Table 6.10).

Table 6.10: Prefer to Political Affiliation for Trade Union

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
< 67.86	Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG,	6	15.00
67.86-81.00	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG	7	17.50
81.00-94.14	Satish Ch TG, , Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Sannyasithan TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG Joypur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Belgachi TG, Paharghomia TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG Dagapur TG, Trihana TG	25	62.50
> 94.14	Kamalpur TG, Singhiahjhora TG	2	5.00
Total	Mean: 81.00, SD: 13.14	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Awareness in Political Party affiliation to Trade Union:** Since, they have no idea about trade union, but know the affiliation of a political party. Where about 40.00 per cent tea gardens (16 in number) where 71.26-81.82 per cent respondents know the political party affiliation to their trade union. More than 81.82 per cent Respondents also know political party affiliation to their trade union reported in Sikarpur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG of the study areas. Whereas 60.70-71.26 per cent respondents know it well about 27.50 per cent (11 in number) such as Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Hansqua TG, Motidhar TG. On the other hand, more than 81.82 per cent respondents know the political party affiliation to their trade union reported 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in numbers) (Map 6.4).



Map 6.4: Awareness in Political Affiliation

❖ **Local Leader of Trade Union:** Since, the tea gardens workers are illiterate, much ignorant, backwards so they don't know even name of their panchayat members and local leaders of the trade union. In most of the tea gardens (57.50 per cent and 23 in number) where 77.38-86.45 per cent women know the name of the local leader of their trade union. There are 10.00 per cent tea gardens (4 in number) named Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Meryview TG where less than 68.31 per cent Respondents know the name of a local leader of the trade union. Where 68.31-77.38 per cent of respondents know to their local leader found in 15 per cent tea gardens of the study area. On the other hand, there are 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in number) such as Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Taipoo TG where more than 86.45 percent women know the name of the local leader of the tea gardens (APPENDIX-XXII).

❖ **Attendances in Trade Union Meeting:** The attended in trade union meeting is very important which aware of different socio-economic issues and the problem of tea gardens. Whereas 45.15 per cent respondents regularly attend a trade union

meeting and gate meeting and found a variation in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (43.30 per cent) and Darjeeling (45.40 per cent) of the study areas. While 40.92 per cent women attend sometimes in a trade union meeting and gate meeting reported in Shikarpur TG, Saraswatipur TG of Jalpaiguri and Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Jayantika TG of Darjeeling. Whereas 9.83 per cent women rarely attended in trade union and gate meeting and mostly found in Raipur TG (32.00 per cent), Denguajhar TG (24.00 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Paharghomia TG (40.00 per cent), Marapur TG (28.00 per cent) of Darjeeling and only 4.10 per cent women never attended in trade union meeting previously (Fig. 6.41).

❖ **Person attended Trade Union Meeting:** Women's attendance in trade union indicates their involvement and empowerment and during the investigation, it's found the trade union meeting attended by male members of family and women participates in gate meeting of tea gardens. Yet 29.60 per cent women attended independently in meeting found variation in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (29.84 per cent) and Jalpaiguri (27.84 per cent) of the study areas and mostly found in Saraswatipur TG, Denguajhar TG of Jalpaiguri and Sannyasithan TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Dagapur TG of Darjeeling. While 54.23 per cent replied their husband attends the trade union meeting reported 53.73 percent and 53.75 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling respectively. Whereas 7.59 per cent women other member attend in the trade union meeting (elder brother, elder sister, aunt, uncle) of their family which is found much more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (8.06 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (4.12 per cent). While 5.47 per cent and 1.24 per cent women replied their parent in-laws and parents attend in trade union meeting although in the study area (Table 6.11).

Table 6.11: Attendants in Trade Union Meeting

Region	Self	Husband	Parent in-laws	Parent	Other members	Not attendant	Total
Terai	29.60	54.23	5.47	1.24	7.59	1.87	100.00
Darjeeling	29.84	53.75	5.66	1.13	8.06	1.56	100.00
Jalpaiguri	27.84	53.73	4.12	2.06	4.12	4.12	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Reason for Joining in Trade Union:** During the investigation, it is observed that there are many for participation in the trade union of tea gardens workers.

Where most of the respondents (43.53 percent) participate in trade unions because of exploitation on welfares and found 52.8 per cent and 42.29 per cent on Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. While 24.89 per cent women joined for getting welfare benefits and facilities and found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (14.43 per cent) and Darjeeling (24.05 per cent) and mostly reported in Sikarpur TG, Denguajhar TG and Joypur TG of Jalpaiguri and Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijoynagar TG and Bagdogra TG. Although 18.03 per cent of women joined due to the increase in the wage structure also found in Jalpaiguri (21.65 percent) and Darjeeling (17.54 percent) of the study areas (Fig. 6.42). About 13.43 per cent respondents joined in a trade union for unity among tea gardens workers of the study area reported in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri (8.25 per cent) and Darjeeling (14.14 per cent) of Terai areas.

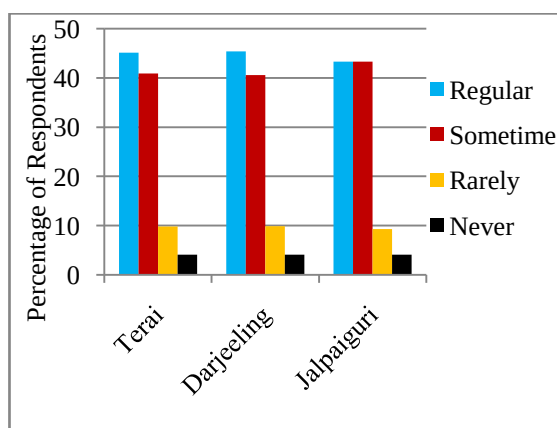


Fig. 6.41: Attended Trade Union Meeting

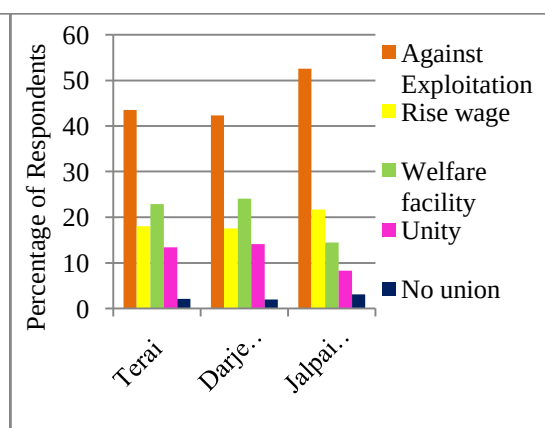


Fig. 6.42: Reason to Join in Union

❖ **Level of Satisfaction on the function of Trade Union:** The tea gardens workers (permanent and temporary) are involved in trade union and the workers paid subscription yearly for their trade union. Where most of the women (43.41 per cent) are just satisfied on function of trade union and reported in Joypur TG (50.00 percent), Saraswatipur TG (54.17 per cent), Shikarpur TG (61.90 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and New Chamta TG (50.00 percent), Putinbari TG (72.73 percent), Azmabad TG (50.00 percent), Sannaysithan TG (62.50 percent), Hansqua TG (40.00 percent), Kiran Chandra TG (50.00 percent), Matigara TG (47.37 percent), Mohorgaon and Gulma TG (47.83 percent), Fulbari TG (45.00 percent), Denguajhar TG (29.41 percent), of Darjeeling. While 29.23 percent of women are moderately satisfied found 24.74 per cent and 29.84 per cent in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling comparatively. Near about 3.73 per cent women are highly satisfied on

function of trade union and reported in Joypur TG (12.50 per cent) and Denguajhar TG (5.88 per cent) of Jalpaiguri and Sukna TG (15.00 per cent), Marapur TG (8.33 per cent), Trihana TG (9.52 per cent), GangaramTG (10.53 per cent), Motidhar TG (10.53 per cent) of Darjeeling. On the other hand, 22.51 per cent respondents not at all satisfied on trade union function where they replied welfare of tea garden workers not highlighted on trade union meeting and activities. Although, about 1.12 per cent respondent did not the response to their satisfaction on trade union (Table 6.12).

Table 6.12: Satisfactions on Functions of Trade Union

Region	Highly	Moderately	Just satisfy	Not at all	No response	Total
Terai	30(3.73)	235(29.23)	349(43.41)	181(22.51)	9(1.12)	804(100.00)
Darjeeling	26(3.68)	211(29.84)	46(47.42)	160(22.63)	7(0.99)	707(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	4(4.12)	24(24.74)	303(42.46)	21(21.65)	2(2.06)	97(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

6.10 Overall Economic Condition of Women: Since tea gardens, people mostly belong to tribal communities and their economic condition is vulnerable. Their source of income is wages from tea gardens which is much nominal for living. Due to their illiteracy and ignorance, they are highly deplorable. Their income from livestock is very poor. Due to meager wages, they borrow loans from microfinance for family maintenances and performed ceremonies. Their expenditure is also very reckless, special of male members because they spend their earning mostly for drinking, so women control the families expenditure with their food to mouth situation. They think due to their illiteracy and unskilled, the opportunities of works are limited for them so their occupational diversity is poor. Although women who involve in other sectors of work such as ASHA, ICDS, Government and NGOs, they are relatively aware of earning and economic planning in the future. To assess the economic condition of women in the tea gardens of the study area, 24 economic parameters have been considered related to women's economic aspects such as Respondent handling cash earning in family, Per capita Income of Family, Per capita Expenditure of Family, Earning member of family, Average Homestead land of family, Average agricultural land of family, Households possess mobile phone, respondents want to change their present profession, respondents want to purchase land in outside TG, respondents

having NREGA job cards, respondents participate in NREGA work, respondents enjoying loan, respondents have savings for future, Average tea leaves plucking in Lean season, Average tea leaves plucking in peak season, Respondents engaged in work of outside Tea gardens, Respondents Satisfied with their earnings, Average year of experience in their

Table no 6.13: Economic condition of women in tea gardens

Economic Condition (CI-Score)	Name of TGs	Number s of TGs	Percentag e of TGs
Low (< 91.40)	Denguajha TG, Raipur TG, Gangaram TG, Satish chandra TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Ord terai TG	10	25.00
Moderate Low (91.40-96.75)	Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Manjha TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijaynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Singhiajhora TG	10	25.00
Moderate (96.75-101.92)	Sukna TG, Motidhar TG, Nischintapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Pahar ghomia TG, Putinbari TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Azmabad TG	10	25.00
Moderately high (> 101.92)	Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Kamala TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Belgachi TG, Dagapur TG	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ : 91.40, Q ₂ : 96.75, Q ₃ : 101.92, Q ₄ : 226.04	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Occupation, Respondents engaged in Job after marriage, Respondents engaged in Job before marriage, Respondents benefitted from the Tea gardens facilities(triple, umbrella), Average income from livestock. Mean and Standard Deviation are calculated of each variable and weightage of each variable is framed up which is Mean divided by Standard Deviation and all the variables are multiplied with their weightage. Finally summation of all the variables (after multiplied with weightage) is divided by summation of weightage of all the variables. The Composite Indices of each tea garden is calculated which is composite Index of any tea gardens divided by average Composite Index of all sample tea gardens and multiplied with 100 (APPENDIX-XXIII). After the calculation of composite indices, the score has been divided into four groups (Table 6.13) based on quartile i.e Low (< 91.40), Moderate Low (91.40-96.75), Moderate (96.75-101.92) and Moderate high (> 101.92). It is found

that there are 25.00 per cent tea gardens (10 in number) named Denguajha TG, Raipur TG, Gangaram TG, Satish Chandra TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Ord terai TG. All the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri fall in these categories. The moderate economic condition of tea garden women reported in 10 tea gardens (i.e. Sukna TG, Motidhar TG, Nischintapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Putinbari TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Azmabad TG) of the study area. On the other hand, in 25.00 per cent tea gardens of the study area such as Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Kamala TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Belgachi TG, Dagapur TG where economic condition of tea garden women is moderate-high.

6.11 Conclusion: Since the work in tea gardens is the main occupation of the study area who's daily wages structure is very poor as well as nominal for living. Although it is observed that the earning members of each family are 2-3, where at least one member of the family is permanent workers in most of the households. The households with no permanent workers are also found in the tea gardens and condition is vulnerable because they deprived of provisional welfare facilities because casual workers get work only in peak season and no welfare benefits are allowed to them and remaining period they stay either in home and some time work (constructional labour, stone crushing) in outside of tea gardens. Least occupational diversification is found among women in the study areas such as ASHA, Nurse, ICDS, Privates and daily labour and Government services. The workers work other than tea garden are much aware of different issues and schemes of the government due to interaction with outside people. Moreover, the economic condition of the workers depends on plucking efficiency in peak season and some welfare benefits (P.F, Gratuity). They earn more and save during the peak season due to plucking doubling (overtime) and by which they control their families in the lean season. The reckless expenditure is also responsible for their poverty. They spend their weekly wages within 2-3 days and don't think about the rest of the days of the week because of their habit of drinking and ignorance. Due to economic hardship, they loans from microfinance (*Bandhan Bank*, SHGs) for the purposes of income-generating activities such as petty business, animal husbandry and manage their households etc. the households also suffering from debts for the purposes of repairing houses and maintain families although the amount of debt is not so much. To the development of

the tea gardens, women of the tea gardens may be empowered economically for involving in many income-generating programmes such as cloth stretching, sewing, sewing mat, tailoring and encourage to traditional handicraft with local raw materials. The family members, who are not employed yet in tea gardens they may practice in dairy farming, pig farming and organic grower alter the source of income with the assistance of block administration of the district and upper administration.

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Plate 6.1: Women returning from work, Azmabad TG



Plate 6.2: Livestocks in HHs, Gayaganga TG



Plate 6.3: Rearing of Pig, Bagdogra TG



Plate 6.4: Rearing of Poultry, Putinbari TG



Plate 6.5: Kitchen Gardening, Trihana TG



Plate 6.6: Heap of Straw, Vijohnagar TG

Chapter-7

Problems of Tea Gardens Women

7.0 Introduction: Tea is a famous and extremely popular beverage in the world but the workers who produce tea, living in a miserable condition. In many tea gardens of tea belt of North Bengal, the workers' livelihood condition is much deplorable even living condition did not change over a long time, where hunger death and malnutrition are common. There were many provisions of welfare benefits but they are deprived in all forms of beneficiaries. In the tea gardens of North Bengal, 1400 people died in the year 2000-15 because of starvation and malnutrition. They are facing vulnerable condition due to meagre wages and long hours of working in a scorching situation, even faced problems of healthcare facilities ([Choudhury, 2015](#)). The tea gardens workers not only deprived of their basic right but also facing problems related to the healthcare facility, maternal mortality, epidemics diseases, pure drinking water, early marriage, child labour, alcoholism, illiteracy and superstition belief ([Sarkar et al., 2016](#), [Baishya, 2016](#), [Borah, 2013](#)). A survey was done in Raipur TG (shut down from 2012) of Jalpaiguri district of the study areas reveals Body Mass Index (BMI) of the people is much lower than country average (BMI-23-24) where more than 42 per cent people are below 18.50 even BMI is much lower (below 14) of a sizeable people indicates a high death risk. ([Telegraph-8th Feb 2015](#)). Although, illiteracy, over-crowded and unhygienic living lead the vulnerabilities in diseases and malnutrition of tea garden people ([Medhi et al., 2006](#)). Due to poverty and unawareness, they are unable to meet their basic needs i.e. food, clothes and sanitary dwells ([Hussain, 2013](#)). Since tea gardens people are disadvantaged, deprived, exploited and alienated group so their standard of living fully depends on some welfare benefits (gratuity, P.F) and kind materials yet they are suffering from low wages, unemployment, underemployment and poverty ([Barkat et al., 2010](#), [Chettri, 2013](#); [Sarkar, 2013](#)). They also face problems of trafficking and they faced due to false employment promises, payments for their debts, abduction, payment of dowry to poverty-stricken parents ([Joffres et al., 2008](#)). Even they faced hazards related to mechanical, chemical, biological, psychological and environmental problems. The awareness among tea garden workers is very poor due to illiteracy, poverty, no- availability of medical and hygienic facilities ([Borgohain, 2013](#)). The tea garden workers not only faced problems alone but tea garden itself regarding tea production, qualities, infrastructure and managements ([Roy, 2017](#)). Although, the infrastructural found acute in closed and reopened tea gardens of the study area is related to the area of plantation, employment, vehicle, mechanical, production, auction, markets ([Mandal et al., 2012](#); [Kerkatta, 2015](#)). Therefore, the tea gardens people facing

all forms of exploitation and deprived of provisional facilities of PLA, 1951 (Amendment, 1956). Therefore the problems of tea gardens workers are highlighted. In this respect, the chapter incorporates the infrastructural problems related to road, transportation, street light, vehicles and ambulances, drainage facilities, drinking water points, proper medical, creche and problems related to households of the employee, social and economic and finally environmental problems of the tea gardens workers.

7.1 Problems related to Tea Gardens and Tea Gardens workers:

7.1.1 Tea Garden Infra-structural Problems:

❖ **Poor Road Connectivity:** There is no well communicating road in the surveyed tea gardens. Roads are partial-metalled connected with tea gardens factory to the main road. But the condition of road within the tea gardens (like one labour line to another labour line) is much worst. Generally, it is un-metalled and mainly used for carrying the plucked tea leaves which are brought to the factory.

On the other hand, in the residential areas, where tea gardens workers are residing (labour lines), the road condition is worst and unplanned, as a few numbers of narrow roads are used for walking in the locality. The roads within the labour lines (*golly*) area are too narrow to work which are not suitable to enter for four wheeler car inside the campus of households if anybody falls ill.

❖ **Poor Drainage facility:** Another great problem of tea gardens is poor drainage facility. Although in some Tea gardens drainage is better in front of factory and office campus, in most of the Tea gardens the drainage facilities within labour lines are totally absent. In the tea gardens where drainage facilities are presents within labour lines, the condition is not so well and hygienic (full of garbage).

The condition is very pathetic during the rainy season. The majority of people replied that water stagnant like ponds in housing compound in the rainy season. Even no drain is found around drinking water point (tap, dug well, tube well) for an outlet. Since water cannot pass outside after cleaning of utensil and bathing, so become mosquitoes hub that affects negatively to tea gardens people.

❖ **Water Logging:** The water-logging within tea gardens found in the labour line area due to lack of proper drainage facilities. During the rainy season sometimes it looks like a pond.

❖ **Sanitary Problems:** There was a provision of sufficient proper sanitation (latrine as well as a urinal) in the tea gardens for the workers and employers and accessible to workers. But during the investigation, it is found that there is no sanitation for workers and found community sanitation in some Tea gardens (Kamalpur TG, Sayedabad TG) as debris.

❖ **Insufficient Street lights:** Although electricity is available in labour lines of all the tea gardens. But there is not sufficient street light in main street and labour lines which lead to vital problems for communication at night; the distances are much from one labour line to other labour lines in some tea gardens. While labour lines always remain in dark during the night.

❖ **Lack of Pure Drinking water:** The safe and pure drinking water is a problem in tea gardens even they drink condemned water fetched from unhygienic *Katcha* dug well. There are not sufficient numbers of a water point in the labour line of the surveyed tea gardens. It is said that one water point covers approximately 40 households. The scarcity of drinking water among people of tea gardens is noteworthy during summer as the water level is much lower in summer compared to the rainy season. The people drink water from open dug well which is not hygienic. Although there are dug well in several places of locality dugged by company management but these are not sufficiently hygienic for drinking. In most of the tea gardens the govt. water schemes (like *Sajal Dhara*) totally absent. Although implemented latter fall like a rotten condition. In some tea gardens, there is a tube well by govt. but they are useless due to lack of maintenance or repair. In some tea gardens (Kamla TG, Shikarpur TG) the workers personally dug well for water which is not hygienic due to washing clothes or utensil also because of light depth.

❖ **Vehicles Problems:** Since most of the tea gardens are located in remote areas so tea garden people faced problems of transport. People walk a long distance to reach hat and periodic markets in many tea gardens such as Meryview TG, Jayantika TG, Putinabari TG, Nishchintapur TG, Shikarpur TG, Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Naxalbari TG. In those places, very few vehicles run on the day of the periodic market or hat for passengers. Even they have to walk a lot regularly for crossing the boundary of tea gardens.

❖ **Deprivation of Public Distribution System and Food Supply (*Khadya Sathi*):** Tea gardens workers are deprived of proper public distribution system (i.e. supply of rice, sugar and oil). But now state govt. initiated schemes of *Khadya Sathi* (35 kg monthly of a family at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg food) which is also violated in majorities of surveyed tea gardens and not properly distributed regularly.

In many tea gardens, the joint families are broken into nuclear families. After broken, members reside separately from their parents and built their house themselves and engaged as casual labour. So they are deprive of social security or Public Distribution System (PDS).

❖ **Lack of Educational Institutions:** In most of the surveyed tea garden, an educational Institution (like primary school) is not present. Although in every tea gardens, there are 2-4 ICDS centres for pre-primary education but a tendency is found among tea garden workers to admit their child in public school or Christian school. There are many tea gardens in which the government primary school is totally absent, found SSK and ICDS School. For primary education, child has to cover a long distance. There is not sufficient govt. primary and secondary Hindi medium school and English medium school within adjoining tea gardens.

❖ **Poor Medical Facilities:** There is a provision in PLA, (1951 and 1956) that the tea garden authority will provide medical facilities to workers and facilities to women during maternities benefit. Although there are no medical facilities and qualified doctors in most of the tea gardens of the study area.

❖ **Lack of Creche:** No creche is found in the majority of tea gardens. The children of workers kept under *tripaul*.

❖ **Irregular Fuel Supply:** There was also a provision for the supply of fuel to every permanent worker's family. During the observation, it is not provided regularly to meet the need. Therefore workers are compelled to collect fuel from tree cutting or cutting shelter tree of TGs.

7.1.2 The Households Infrastructural Problems of the TGs workers:

❖ **Shortage of land for house-built:** In most of the tea gardens there is a vital problem related to the shortage of land for housing.

❖ **Company Quarter:** In the majority of tea gardens, the permanent workers are not provided with pucca company quarter. At earlier quarter was *pucca* but now authority is providing quarter which is made of Tin and *Chatai*.

❖ **Housing Repairing Problems:** There was a provision of housing repairing regularly which is also violated in the surveyed tea gardens. In some tea gardens, respondents reported that authority provides a meagre amount for house repairing on an irregular basis. The repairs of houses are not in proper or in due times. There is many thatched or shed of the *tripaul* in tea gardens labour lines for living or shelter.

In some tea gardens, the workers responded that only permanent labour gets Rs. 3000 (actually Rs. 3800) for the purpose of house repairs in 3 three years. But now it is not sufficient for house repair every year. In many tea gardens, workers reported that they did not get any money for their repairing purposes in time. In many tea gardens authority not giving money under IAY houses for the people and finally, the allotted money for houses are returned.

7.1.3 Economic Problems:

❖ **Low Wage:** The workers of tea gardens are paid in the form of cash and kinds where the wage structure in the tea gardens of Terai is low, workers getting Rs. 132.50 per day for and workers who work within factory getting Rs. 140.50 per day.

❖ **Social Security Problems: (for Seasonal labour or Casual-Bigha labour):** The number of the permanent workforce in tea gardens are declining in compare to casual workers and the number of male workers declining compared to female workers in both the permanent and causal categories in the district of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling of North Bengal (Ghosh, 2013). In the study area, most of the workers are *bigha* workers than permanent workers. They only get works in peak season. But at the lean season, they remain at home without work and go outside for work. They are deprived of the benefit of PF, gratuity etc.

❖ **Out Migration:** Since, the wage is very low in tea gardens workers and not getting work throughout the year, so they are compelled to work outsides like Delhi, Bangalore etc.

❖ **Unemployment:** In the tea gardens many people are unemployed and underemployed. Even casual workers get works only in lean season and also deprived of material (kind) benefits. Consequently, many workers migrated in outside (Delhi, Panjab, Kerala and Mumbai) for works especially for constructional works, which is mostly reported in Saraswatipur TG, Raipur TG, Kalampur TG, Sayedbad TG, Joypur TG, Jayantika TG, Azmabad TG of the study areas.

❖ **High Level of Dependency:** The study reveals high dependency (50.15 per cent) which is mostly found in the tea gardens named Taipoo TG (56.59 per cent), Gayaganga TG (64.46 per cent), Bijlimoni TG (57.58 per cent), Paharghomia TG (53.13 per cent), Naxalbari TG (53.08 per cent), Satish Chanda TG (54.69 per cent), Raipur TG (59.65 per cent). So the high dependency is an acute problem in the study area due to illiteracy and resulted into unemployment, lack of job opportunities in tea gardens, poverty.

❖ **Marginal Workers:** The casual workers are mostly marginal workers in the study areas because they get work in only lean season (May to September) shares is far more (42.50 per cent) than permanent workers (37.90 per cent).

❖ **Less Engaged in Tertiary Sectors of Economy:** Although tea gardens people are engaged in tea gardens for plantation and tea production. But people engaged in tertiary sectors of the economy are very least. Although people's participation in other occupations except tea gardens workers is very low.

7.1.4 Social Problems:

❖ **Family Management:** From the survey, it is observed that in the majority of the family, remain without family planning. They get their salary weekly or fortnightly and can not plan for saving. The guardian's members spend money without proper thinking.

❖ **Illiteracy:** Illiteracy is a curse in tea gardens of Terai. They give their left thump for withdrawal ling wage from factory offices. Among literate male, drop out is much acute than female in tea gardens. Because of poverty and some of them reported that after getting compartment in examination, they leave education regularly and engaged in daily wage labour or in any weekly payment sources.

❖ **Toxic Addiction:** The rice beer (*Haria*) is consumed on occasions of festivals, marriages and other ceremonies and very few people produce rice beer for sale in Terai and Duars. (Ghosh & Das, 2004). Although indigenous liquor locally called '*Haria*' is a popular practice among tribes. The tea garden men are the habitual drinker and consumed almost daily of a week where women consume it occasionally in festivals and ceremonial days (Sarkar, 2016). Since the tea gardens workers, work from morning to evening monotonously. To cater monotonicity, they drink '*Haria*' almost daily which creates an unbalance ship situation of their family. Because they expensed a lot of money beyond their purchasing limit due to darken mode.

❖ **Lack of Awareness:** There are many problems among the tea gardens people that the proper literate and who know more or less about schemes or who have knowledge about different benefits, they never discussed it with their neighbour even when they get the job they settled in outside from tea gardens. The people deprived knowledge of benefits.

❖ **Lack of Interest in Official Communication (literate women):** In many tea gardens, it is observed that majority of people don't awaken in their actual right and benefit or facilities for living in the democratic country. Even many students of tea garden who have passed graduation and higher secondary, they are engaged in tea leaves plucking. So they expressed reluctance to go BDO and Panchayat office for knowing different government schemes.

❖ **No Government Ration Card:** Although permanent workers/family are enjoying ration materials like rice, sugar, kerosene oil from the tea gardens ration card. But the majority of the tea gardens people did not have the government ration card. Some respondent reported that their children are deprived of getting some government facilities due to absence of government ration card.

❖ **Certificates of Ethnicity:** Another problem is that the absence of the certificates of ethnicity (Certificates of Schedule Tribes/Caste and Backward classes) among the tea gardens people. The literate people are depriving of the reservation facilities.

❖ **Child Labours:** Child labour is not so acute in study area. But it is found during the peak season, tea gardens children earn money beyond the school wall.

❖ **Trafficking:** The geographical location and demographics, as well as social constraints, make vulnerabilities of trafficking where tea gardens of North Bengal are prime source area for trafficking by media and NGO reports. Although now workers are aware of it. In the tea gardens, vulnerabilities of hunger, poverty and unemployment, problems like illiteracy, drop-out, malnutrition, and diseases lead to trafficking of children, women and girl (Ghosh, 2013). A male respondent of 36 year age (not interest in the name) of Azmabad Tea Gardens reported that he married twice, his first wife left him due to some extramarital affair to another person and migrated Delhi due to lure of earning much money and sold in Rs. 12000.

❖ **Health Problems or Malnutrition:** Since their food habit is not nutritional. So they are suffering from malnutrition. Physically most of the workers are weak, thin and underweighted. They suffer from various type of disease like fever, malaria, TB.

❖ **Drop Out:** Drop out is common in the tea gardens of the study areas. Although most of the people are illiterate (52.80 per cent) which is found more in the tea gardens of Darjeeling (52.91 per cent) than Jalpaiguri (52.00 per cent). Although among literates educational level is very poor. Drop out are mostly found at the elementary level. During the investigation, it is observed that there are many causes (such as lack of interest in the study, not satisfied in institutional premises, poverty and parent's ignorance) for drop out among learners of the study area.

❖ **Early Marriage:** The marriage before legal age is a matter concern in the study where 28.24 per cent women got married before legal ages found in the tea gardens of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling 30.77 per cent than 27.89 per cent respectively. They are unaware of child marriage and child maternity and their newborn babies. These are mainly due to their illiteracy, ignorance and poverty.

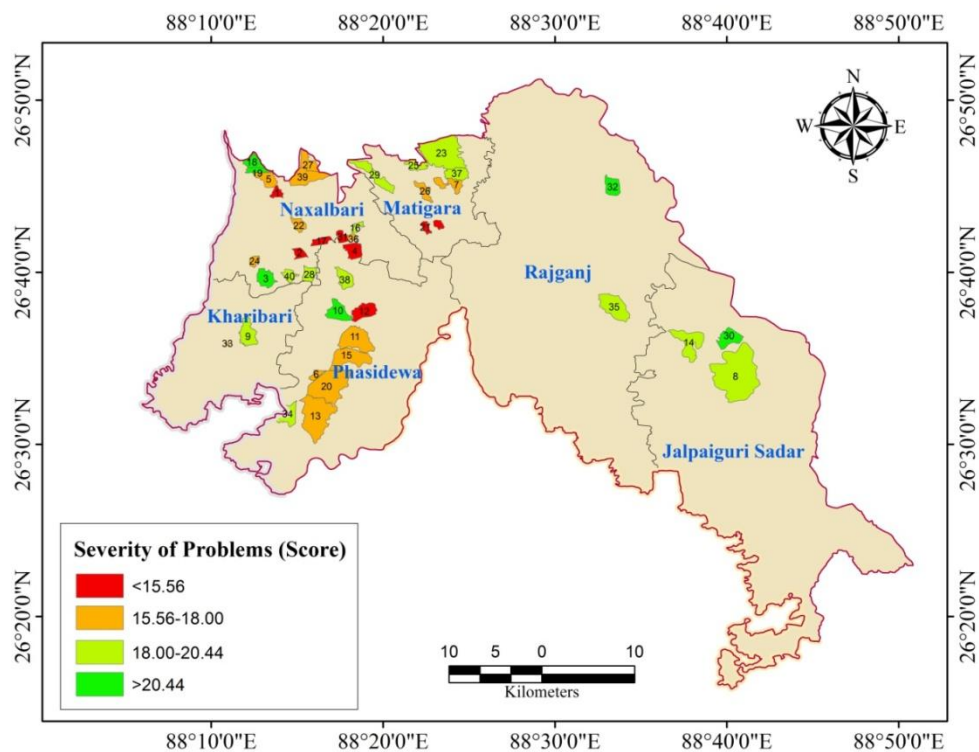
❖ **Maternal Mortality:** Maternal mortality also found in the tea gardens which is found in the tea garden named Vijoynagar TG, Shikarpur TG, Motidhar TG, Raipur TG. Although maternal mortality is much low in the tea gardens due to regular visit of ASHA. Where ASHA of the gardens reported that the maternal mortality is absent due to improvement of health care facilities from health centres.

7.1.5 Environmental Problems:

❖ **Security Problem due to Elephant and Leopard Attacks:** Since there is an elephant corridor in the Terai region of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri District. So, an elephant appeared frequently in the tea gardens and damage life and property like house, cropland and other materials.

❖ **Climatic Problem:** Although the climate is so good for living in the study area. During the survey, it is reported that during the winter season, it is problems to go to tea gardens in the morning for work. In the rainy season, the roads are so worse and in undulating plain which create many problems in working and carrying the plucked leaves to factories or measurement places. Although in summer, the temperature is tolerable for working.

7.2 Severity of Problems of the Tea Gardens: There are so many problems found in the Tea Gardens during the investigation such as Infra-structural Problems, the House-holds Infra-structural Problems, Economic Problems, Social problems and Environmental problems. During the investigation, the prominent problems are identified. Then they are weighted on the basis of their acuteness in each Tea garden.



After that, the average weight is calculated. On the basis of the calculated value, they are classified into four group- less severe problems (<15.56), Moderate severe problems (15.56-18.00), High severe problems (18.00-20.44) and Very high severe problems (>20.44). There are 17.50 per cent tea gardens such as Matigara TG, Atal TG, Ashapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG where less severe problems are reported. In most of the tea gardens (37.50 per cent and 15 in numbers) High severe problems are reported. There are 6 tea gardens named Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Gangaram TG Very high severe problems are reported (Map-7.1).

7.3 Occupational Health Hazards: In general, the occupational health hazards refer to the potential risks to health and safety and security of workers in workplaces. Although the tea gardens workers are more vulnerable to occupational health hazards in the work-fields. Since the health facilities are not adequate so workers are suffering from a lot of health problems. To find out the Severity of Problems of Tea gardens, the weighted score method has been followed. The problems in tea gardens have been identified such as Infra-structural Problems, the House-holds Infra-structural Problems, Economic Problems, Social problems and Environmental problems. The weightage given to each problems based on their acuteness. After that the average weight is calculated and finally classified into groups. In the tea gardens, the tea leaves plucking is difficult and hazardous one where workers are on their feet for hours after hours with carrying tea leaves bags on their backs causes a common back problems while there are risk of accidents due to uneven terrain and steep slopes with a harsh weather conditions (hot, cold, wet) and vulnerable to pesticides, mosquitoes, poisonous snakes and other insects ([Majumder & Roy, 2012](#)).

❖ **Physical Hazards:** The workers who worked in the tea plantation suffering from physical hazards such as heat, cold and rain. On the basis of respondents' responses, it is reported that there are 20.00 per cent tea gardens such as Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Sukna TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG where tea gardens women suffered from less physical hazard. There are 27.50 per cent tea gardens (11 in number) such as Azmabad TG, Pahaghomia TG, Gangaram TG, Matigara TG, Bagdogra TG, Singhiajhora TG, Denguajhar TG,

Table 7.1: Physical Hazards

Physical Hazard (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Less Hazard (<31.75)	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Sukna TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG	8	20.00
Moderate Hazard (31.75-36.00)	Saraswatipur TG, Dagapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Manjha TG, Vijohnagar TG, Kamala TG	10	25.00
High Hazard (36.00-40.00)	Azmabad TG, Pahaghomia TG, Gangaram TG, Matigara TG, Bagdogara TG, Singhiajhora TG, Denguajhar TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Jayantika TG	11	27.50
Very High Hazard (>40.00)	Satish Chandra TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannysithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Joypur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Sayebad TG, Taipoo TG	11	27.50
Total	Q ₁ : 31.75, Q ₂ : 36.00, Q ₃ : 40.00, Q ₄ : 48.00	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

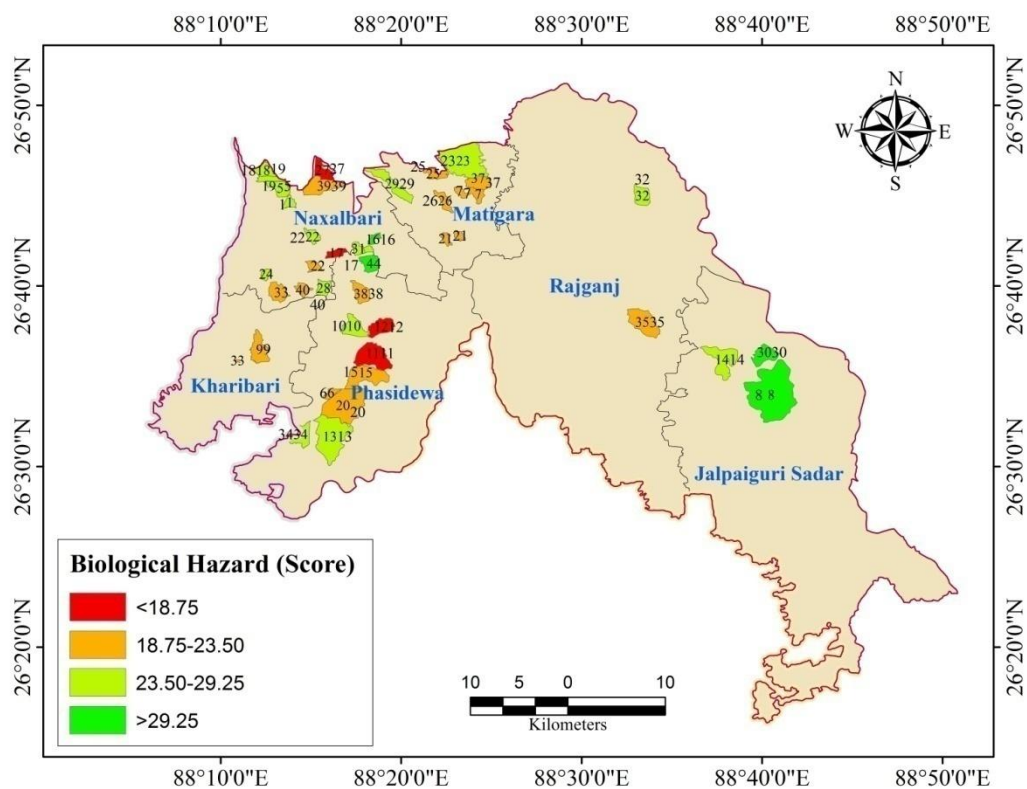
Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Jayantika TG where Tea gardens women suffered from high physical hazard. Tea gardens women also suffering very high physical hazards reported in 11 tea gardens named Satish Chandra TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannysithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Joypur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Sayebad TG, Taipoo TG (Table 7.1). In most of the tea gardens, the respondents' replied regarding physical hazard as "*Cha Bagan mya Dhup, Khasi am bat hya*".

❖ **Mechanical Health Hazards:** The tea gardens people also suffered from mechanical hazards such as cut, injury and sprain. The women are mostly suffered from sprain during plucking tea leaves. While cut and injures are mostly reported at the works of weeding and pruning. So based on the responses, it is reported that there are 15.00 per cent tea gardens where women suffered from less mechanical hazards. On the other hand, women are suffered from high mechanical hazard reported in 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in number) of the study area. Remaining in 32.50 per cent tea gardens (13 in number) such as Joypur TG, Kamalapur TG,

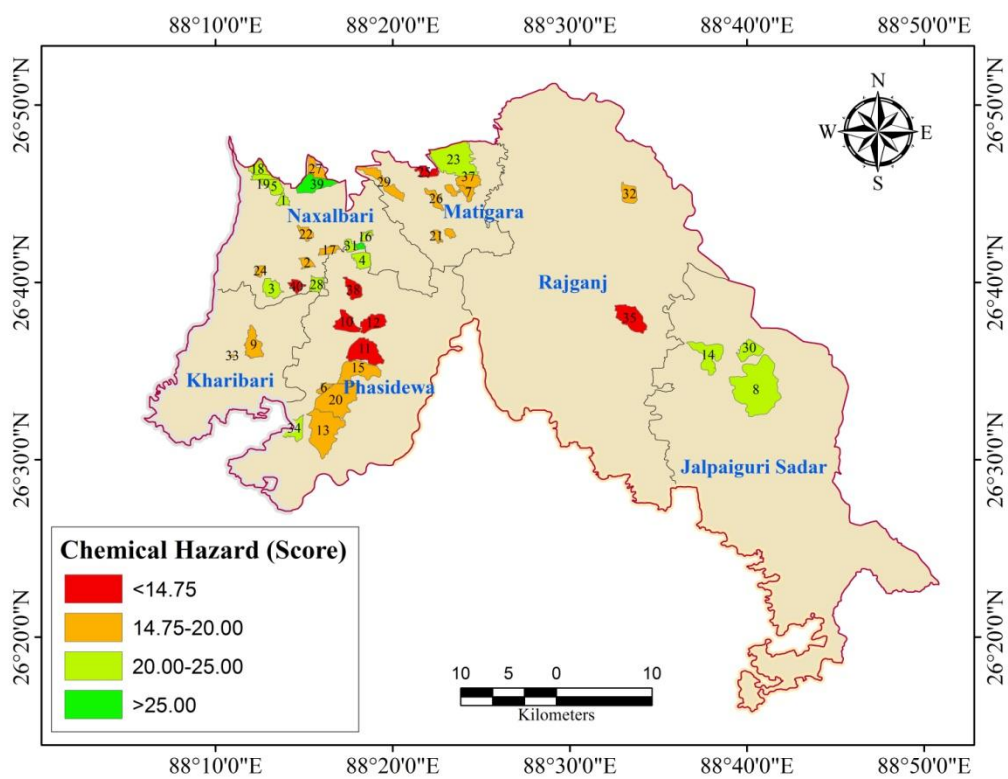
Sannysithan TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Pahaghomia TG, Bagdogara TG, Ashapur TG where tea gardens women are suffered from very high mechanical hazards (APPENDIX-XXIV).

❖ **Biological Health Hazards:** The tea gardens women also suffered from the biological health hazard such as insect bite, perils snake bite, fungal infection and leech. Among them, the insect bite is a common hazard for the tea garden workers. There are 25.00 per cent tea gardens named Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG where women are suffering from less biological hazards. The tea garden women also suffering from high biological hazards reported in 10 tea gardens such as Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Pahaghomia TG. There are another, 25.00per cent tea gardens where tea garden women suffering from very high biological hazards (Map 7.2).

❖ **Chemical Health Hazards:** The tea garden workers also facing some chemical hazard such as dermatitis, eczema, ulcer and chemically effect on feet and nail. There are 10 tea gardens such as Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG, Gangaram TG, Matigara TG, Fulbari TG where women suffered from less chemical hazards. The tea garden women also suffered from high chemical hazards reported in 27.50 per cent tea gardens. There are also another 11 tea gardens named Singhiajhora TG, Trihana TG, Raipur TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Pahaghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Bagdogra TG where women are suffered from very high chemical hazards (Map-7.3).

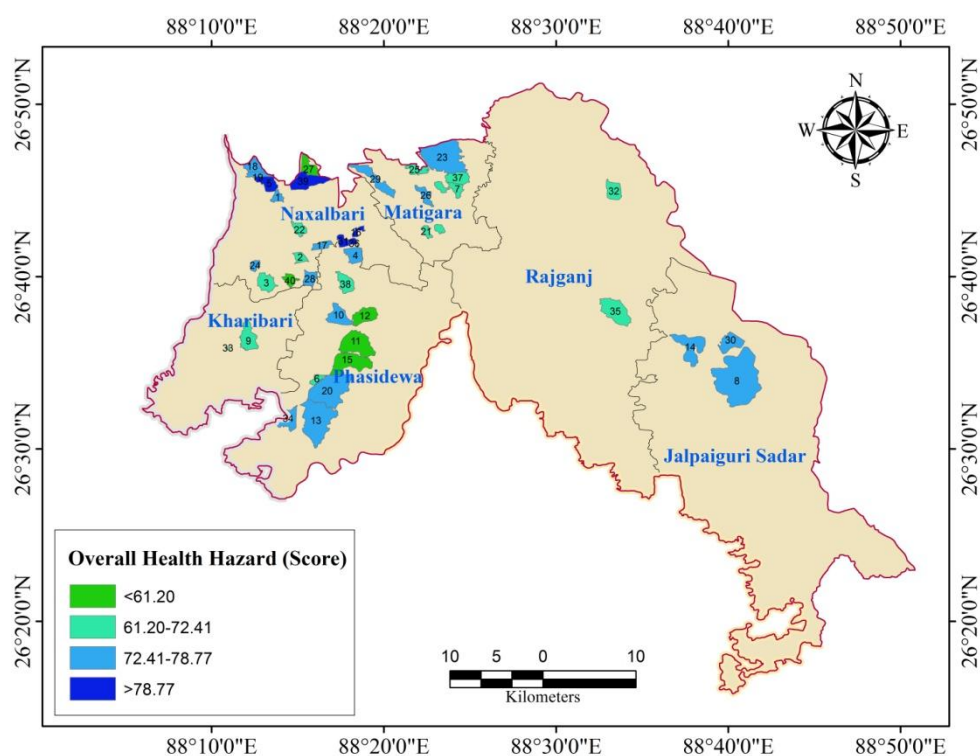


Map 7.2: Biological Hazards in Tea Gardens



Map 7.3: Chemical Hazards in Tea Gardens

❖ **Overall Occupational Health Hazards:** On the basis of multiple responses regarding occupational health hazards (such as physical, mechanical, chemical and biological) of the study area, overall occupational health hazard has been developed. It is reported that the tea gardens women are working with a lot of problems associated with their occupations. Generally, they are disappointed due to their work frustration and low wages besides they also suffered from heat, cold, injuries, sprain, insect bite, the peril of leech, dermatitis, eczema etc in the field of their occupations.



Map 7.4: Overall Health Hazards in Tea Gardens

Finally all over occupational health hazards expressed by Map-7.4. There are 25.00 per cent tea gardens (10 in number) named Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Gayaganga TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG where tea garden women are suffered from less occupational health hazards. The tea garden women are suffered from high occupational health hazards reported in 8 tea gardens such as Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Motidhar TG, Sayebad TG, Jayantika TG. There are 30.00 per cent tea garden (12 in number) named Joypur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Pahaghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Singhiahjhora TG, Gangaram TG where

tea garden women are suffered from very high occupational health hazards (Map 7.4). During the survey, it is observed that the Tea Gardens workers suffering from many health problems such as body pain, anaemia, high blood pressure, headache,

Table 7.2: Occupational Health Problems

Health problems (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Less health problems (65.50)	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Pahaghomia TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG,	10	25.00
Moderate health problems (65.50-70.93)	Nishchintapur TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Taipoo TG Shikarpur TG, Naxalabari TG,	8	20.00
Moderate-high health problem (70.93-81.78)	Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG, Sayedabad TG	12	30.00
Very high health problems (>81.78)	Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Motidhar TG,	12	25.00
Total	Q ₁ : 65.50, Q ₂ : 70.93, Q ₃ : 81.78, Q ₄ : 100.00	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

chest pain, respiratory diseases, cough, malaria, abdominal disorder, fever, tuberculosis, weakness, diarrhoea etc. On the basis of Respondent's responses, there are 20.00 per cent tea gardens (8 in numbers) where the respondents are mainly engaged in tea plantations suffering from Moderate health problems. while 30.00 per cent tea gardens (12 in numbers) such as Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG, Sayedabad TG where women suffering from Moderate-high health problems. On the other hand, women are facing very high health problems reported in remaining 25.00 per cent Tea Gardens such as Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New

Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Motidhar TG, (Table 7.2).

7.4 Animal Hazards: In the study area, animal hazards mean the appearance of elephants and leopard. They are frequently found due to open corridors in the study area.

❖ **Animal Hazards faced by Women:** In the study area, the prevalence of animal hazard is most important. During the survey, it is asked to the respondents if they have seen the animal i.e. elephant or leopard in the locality in the last two year. Where it is reported that nobody of respondents has seen the animal hazard in last two year reported in the 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in numbers) such as Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Bijlimoni TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayebad TG, Taipoo TG. On the other hand, below 40 per cent, Respondents of each tea gardens faced the elephant in last two year reported 25.00 per cent tea gardens while more than 70

Table 7.3: Animal Hazards faced by Women

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Bijlimoni TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayebad TG, Taipoo TG.	7	17.50
<40	Joypur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Bagdogara TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG	10	25.00
40-70	Satish Ch TG, Putinbari TG, Gayaganga TG, Azmabad TG, Pahaghomia TG	5	12.50
>70	Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG	18	45.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

per cent respondents of each tea gardens faced animal hazards reported 45.00 per cent tea gardens (18 in numbers) of the study area such as Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Singhiajhora TG (Table 7.3).

❖ **Damages by Elephants:** There is an elephant corridor in the Terai of Darjeeling district where elephant movements are frequently found. When they enter into locality or tea gardens they damage many properties like houses, crop-lands etc. There are 45.00 per cent tea gardens (18 in number) where damaged by the animals not reported. On the other hand, less than 15 per cent respondents in each tea garden replied that the damages have been made by the animal (17.50 per cent) in tea gardens such as Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Pahaghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG. While more than 30 per cent respondents in each tea garden reported 10.00 per cent tea gardens such as Saraswatipur TG, Sukna TG, Kamalapur TG, Singhiajhora TG replied that there are many damages of properties caused by elephants (APPENDIX-XXV).

❖ **Natures of Damages by Animals:** There are many damages such as residing houses, kitchen houses, damages of wall and fringe and cereal crops reported which is caused by animal hazards. Form the survey, it is reported that there is 42.50 per cent tea gardens (17 in numbers) such as Saraswatipur TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Pahaghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG where damages of residing houses are reported. While the kitchen houses are damaged by elephant reported in 37.50 per cent tea gardens (15 in numbers). On the other hand, there are only 10.00 per cent tea gardens where wall and fringes are damaged by elephants (Table 7.4).

Table 7.4: Nature of Damages

Nature of Damages	Name of Tea gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Residing house	Saraswatipur TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalapur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Pahaghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogara TG, Kamala TG, Singhiahjhora TG	17	42.50
Kitchen House	Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG	15	37.50
Wall and Fringe of campus area	Satish Ch TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG	4	10.00
Cereal crops	Saraswatipur TG, Marapur TG, Azmabad TG	3	7.50

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

❖ **Help from Authority:** During the survey, it is reported that there are damages caused by the elephants reported in 55.00 per cent tea garden (22 in numbers). But in the light of help, only 17.50 per cent tea gardens (7 in numbers) are benefitted from the damages. Only 15.00 per cent tea gardens (6 in numbers) are benefitted with repairing their damaged houses and 2.50 per cent tea gardens benefitted from the *tripaul* (APPENDIX-XXV).

7.5 Conclusion: The study reveals many problems in the tea gardens which are not related only to workers tea gardens also. Since, most of the tea gardens (Shikarpur TG, Putinbari TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Paharghomia TG, Meiview TG, Vijoynagar TG, Azmabad TG, Jayantika TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG, Fulbari TG) are remotely located the problems of transport vehicle are common. Where distance of labour lines is far and workers walk long distances and used cycle and motor-bike for transport and in the rainy season, it becomes worst. Drainages of tea gardens are very unhygienic and not cleaned for a long. The street lights are not found even in labour line areas and sufficient water points not present in residential plots. They drink water from dug wells

which are most abundant and unhygienic. The lack of higher educational institutions for education not located adjacent to tea gardens. Even learners go far for schooling in the car or gardens tractors (Saraswatipur TG). Existence of poor infrastructure in healthcare facilities, fuel supply and creches, households environment (like homestead and repairing). Since tea gardens, people are economically weaker and paid low wages Rs.132.50 per days where casual labours get work only in peak season. So people are unemployed and migrate outside for work. The dependency ratio is also found more in the study areas where occupational diversification is least. Some social problems like illiteracy, addiction to drink, unawareness in child labour, trafficking, malnutrition, dropout, early marriage, maternal mortality and also facing geographical environment problems like animal hazard and climatic hazards are also found. Tea gardens workers also facing occupational health hazard and health problems. To overcome the problems of the tea gardens at first garden authority should be aware of the tea gardens infrastructure. There is need to repair of road networks and drainages regularly for a hygienic environment. Installation of street lights in the road, tea gardens compass and labour lines need priority. Finally, authority should look upon the welfare and decent livelihood of the tea garden workers. If workers are aware of their work right, duties and welfares benefit then the livelihood will be improved.

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Plate 7.1: Poor road network, Shikarpur TG



Plate 7.2: Dry Tube well, Gangaram TG



Plate7.3: Poor medical facility, Saraswatipur TG



Plate7.4: Suffering from TB, Saraswatipu TG



Plate 7.5: Biological health hazard, Singhiajhora TG



Plate: 7.6 Physical hazard, Denguajhar TG

Chapter-8

Strategies for development of Women of the study
area

8.0 Introduction: In a wider perspective, the development covers all aspects of community life where may incline maximum production, high employments, economically self-sufficiency and equal social justice have emphasized promoting education and economic strength to weaker sections of people especially women because they are handicapped by social customs and tradition. Since the tea industry is a labour intensive and agro-based industry so, women have a tremendous scope of employment opportunities besides assured more employment to new generations. For tea tourism and organic farming within tea gardens (Verma & Gupta, 2015). But tea gardens people are backward due to their illiteracy and ignorances and focused on the development of their livelihood. Due to their illiteracy, there is need to implement comprehensive public health policy and emphasis on better sanitation, drinking water, better housing, food supply, medical care even implementation of community health programme, Mother Club should be organized in every tea gardens (Medhi et al, 2006). For socio-economic development of tea gardens people, many grants should be comprehensively implemented such as FOIGS, Grants for Non-Government Educational Institutions, Grants for Non-Government Organisation, Grants for TB. and malignant diseases, Grants for Cultural Activities (i.e. Education Tour), Grants for Purchasing Book and Uniform and also Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship. On the other hand, the tea gardens workers may develop with grants initiatives by organizations such as NGOs, UNICEF, WHO regarding education, health-hygiene and nutrition (Baishya, D. 2016). There should be looked upon for uplifting of livelihood of the tea gardens peoples by introducing revised wages structure, financial inclusion schemes, girls education schemes, and program, food security schemes, employment generation and vocational skilled programmes and proper implementation of infra-structural schemes i.e. electricity, drinking water, sanitation, housing and social security (Debnath & Debnath, 2017). The girl education should be emphasized for the development of their livelihood because girls will take the position of the mother in future and nuclear and small families should be encouraged to tea gardens people (Kurmi, 2014). Although the lack of awareness and knowledge in different schemes and problems are the reason for the backwardness of tribal people of tea gardens (Ramya, 2014).

8.1 Programmes for Women Empowerment:

Active participation of the community in the development process is considered as its empowerment. In India, the participation of women ensures the overall development

where the Ministry of Rural Development implemented various poverty alleviation and rural development programs. There are various central and state government schemes for empowering women in society. The schemes are categorized into four broad categories:

8.1.1 Schemes related to Educational Development: Education is the key to the progress of a society by providing knowledge among women about every aspect of life. Education also helps to reduce maternal mortality, infant mortality.

❖ **Condensed Courses of Education for Women:** This scheme was introduced in 1958. The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) introduced a condensed course of education for women in 1958 for providing education to adolescents (aged above 25 yrs) girls/women who are school dropouts and not joined in the informal system of education and finally to provide skill development training. They are provided qualification certificates (primary, middle and metric) after vocational training which leads the employment opportunities among the girls.

❖ **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** The SSA (2003) a national program launched a central government of India was focused that on the education of all girls at a higher level through residential school with mid-day meal scheme. As a result, children get proper nutrition and decrease gender disparity in the educational attainment of rural areas and emphasized women's teachers in a rural school, hostel facilities and scholarship for girls increased awareness regarding women's rights.

❖ **Saakshar Bharat:** Saakshar Bharat is launched in 2009 as an alternative to the National Literacy Mission. It was aimed at adult education, especially women aged 15 years and above. Its target was to raise the literacy rate by up to 80% by 2012. The scheme focused on women of SCs, STs, minorities, other disadvantaged groups and adolescents in rural areas.

❖ **Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyaya:** Educationally backward blocks were targeted to improve literacy (funded by the government of India under SSA). Actually, the scheme was aimed to give a second chance for mainstreaming rural girls who are deprived and socially backward and finally not attends education beyond class V.

❖ **Mahila Samakhya:** The main aim of Mahila Samakhya was to ensure the education becomes to the social economically marginalized women and girls encouraged participating women and girls to informal and non-formal education. Education department (under Human Resource Development, Government of India) introduced Mahila Samakhya for developing and empowering women in 1989 in 6 states of India (Twelfth five-year plan, 2012-2017).

❖ **Kanyashree Prakalpa:** Government of West Bengal initiated Kanyashree Prakalpa for empowering the girls' education by providing an amount of money who are economically backward. The annual scholarship of Rs. 750 and Rs. 2500 are provided girl for higher education. This annual scholarship is for those girls who are less than 18 years old and continuing their studies. The aim of this scheme was to increase the attainment of the girl child to higher education and to decrease the rate of child marriage and to decrease the gender disparity (priority of son than daughter). It also found that due to economic problem parents arranged the marriage of their girl children before their legal age (<18 yrs old) and they are deprived of higher study. Although there are two stages for cash benefit: the first is an annual scholarship of Rs. 1000 to be paid annually (K1) to the girls of 13 to 18 years of the age group for every year (in years 2013-14 and 2014-15 the annual scholarship was Rs. 500) and the grant of Rs. 25,000 (K2) are paid when girls turn 18 years.

❖ **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao:** The scheme Beti Bachao Beti Padhao was launched in January 2015 in the state of Haryana, where sex ratio at birth (SRB) was only 775 girls per 1000 boys. So the target of the scheme was for improving gender inequality through education, creating awareness, improving the public service delivery of women. The issue of the decline of child sex ratio (CSR) is a vital curse for women's un-empowerment. There are strong socio-cultural and religious biases for the preferences of sons in all the Indian communities has to be inclined towards girls.

❖ **National Literacy Mission Programme:** The Indian government initiated to set up the National Literacy Mission on 5th may, 1988 to eradicate illiteracy with an initiative to provide infrastructural facilities (like setup new school, supplied books, pen, etc.) and monitoring programs. Its target was to attain three "R" i.e. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

8.1.2 Schemes related to Economic Development:

❖ **The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):** For attaining the economic development of the country and to provide the work assurance to rural poor, organized people, Government of India initiated scheme named Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNAREGA) which was launched in 2006 under the Ministry of Rural Development for assurance of 100 days work in a year for rural poor. The priority has been given to women for involvement in work (Annual Report, 2012-13, report 1, p89). For the participation of women in scheme, the Ministry initiated individual bank account, post office account for credited their wages to their own account.

❖ **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY):** The scheme named Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana was restructured as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in 2011 under Ministry of Rural Development. It was first launched on April 1, 1999. Its prime building was a group of women (10-20 members) as a Self Help Group who will serve at the village and higher levels as a cooperation and a collective way for social and economic development. Its target was to cover women-headed households, single women, women victims of trafficking, women with a disability and other such vulnerable categories because they are marginalized in the economy, polity, and society.

❖ **Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY):** The scheme Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana was initiated under the Ministry of Rural Development on September 25, 2001, and finally shaped as Rural Self Employment (July 15, 2015). Its aim was to provide employment opportunities and food to rural people who lived below the poverty line.

❖ **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana:** The scheme Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana was launched under the Ministry of Finance on May 9, 2015, for life insurance and death insurance due to many causes. This scheme is for people of 18 to 50 years with bank accounts with an annual premium of Rs. 330. In case of death due to any cause, the nominee will get Rs. 2 lakh as compensation.

❖ **Sayabhiman:** The government of India and the Indian bank association took the financial incentive for minimization of the economic gap of rural and urban people and for retaining the socio-economic inequality of the backward section of society. The scheme ensured access to financial services like savings and deposition, remittance, credit, insurance, and pension. The Financial Inclusion was launched on 28th august 2014 by P.M Narendra Modi and advances this scheme on 15th august 2014 with a special opportunity of an individual age above 18 years who may get insurance of Rs. 1 lakh.

❖ **Sayamsidhya:** The ministry of women and child welfare department introduced a holistic program in 2001 by merging Mahila Samriddhi Yojna. Its target was to empower women by confidence, awareness among SHGs regarding their education, health, hygiene, sanitation, legal right, mobility, autonomy, economic upliftment with the active involvement of local government. The ministry initiated the Sayamsidhya scheme in 650 community development blocks across India in 2000-01. It is an integrated scheme by SHGs where 85 per cent are involved for income-generating activities. (www.arthapedia.in).

8.1.3 Schemes related to Health improvement:

❖ **National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):** The scheme National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched on 12th April 2005 for providing accessibly, affordability and quality of health care to rural people, especially vulnerable groups. The scheme focused on Empowered Action Group (EAG) states, Jammu & Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern states and Hilly states regarding reproduction, maternal, newborn child health, and adolescence (Twelfth five year plan, 2012-2017).

❖ **Sabla or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls:** The scheme Sabla launched on 1st April 2011 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development and its target was to develop the girls of 11-18 years and initiated 210 districts of all states/UTs of the country. The aims of the schemes were to enable adolescence girls for self-development, improve nutrition and health status, promote awareness health, hygiene, nutrition, reproductive and sexual health and family and childcare, improve home-based skills, life skills and vocational skills, provide

information existing public services (such as PHC, CHC, post office, bank, police station etc).

❖ **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY):** RSBY literally National Health Insurance Programme launched on 1st April 2008 for covering the health insurance of the people involved in the unorganized sector and BPL people. So, the main aim of this scheme is to BPL family regarding the quality of medical care for treatment related to hospitalization and surgery with identifying healthcare providers. While beneficiaries of RSBY enjoyed the insurance coverage of Rs. 3000 after registration fee of Rs. 30 yearly.

❖ **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana:** The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana is launched under the Ministry of Finance on 9th May 2015 under the Finance Minister for the purpose of death insurance of a year. Where all the savings bank account holders of age 18-70 years may include these schemes with Aadhar as KYC for the bank account. The amount of premium of each member is Rs. 12 which ensures coverage of Rs. 2 Lakh.

❖ **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY):** Janani Suraksha Yojana is an intervention of safe motherhood under the National Rural Health Mission. Its prime objectives were the reduction of maternal and infant mortality rates by promoting the institutional delivery of pregnant mothers. JSY was launched on 12th April 2005 under the Ministry of Health and Family welfare where pregnant women belong to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household and STs category and JSY eligible pregnant women are benefitted for cash and materials irrespective of maternal age, the number of Child giving birth in government or accredited private health centre.

❖ **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY):** Indira Gandhi Matruva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) is restructured as PMMVY introduced in 2016 under Ministry of Women and Child Development. The scheme is a conditional cash transfer scheme for pregnant and lactating women aged 19 or above.

8.1.4 Schemes related to Social Security:

❖ **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMGAY):** Previously known as Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) launched in 1985 by Rajiv Gandhi former prime minister of India to provide houses for rural poor and urban poor launched in 2015

(under the Ministry of Rural Development) to constructs houses for BPL population of villages. Since 1985 around 25.2 million homes have been constructed under this scheme.

❖ **Bharat Nirman Programme:** The program launched in 2005 by Dr. Manmohan Singh to improve the basic rural infrastructure, irrigation, road, housing, water supply, electrification, and telecommunication connectivity. The basic accessibility of rural infrastructure and services improve the living condition of women their health and productivity. So, the proper implementation of the entire rural infrastructural project empowers women involved in income-generating activities.

❖ **Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS):** The scheme ICDS was launched on 2nd October 1975 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development to provide pre-school education, primary health care, immunization, health check-up, the services and food to children under 6 years age and their mothers. The scheme was discontinued by the government of Morarji Deshai and relaunched by the 10th five-year plan and finally covers 8.63 crore children, pregnant and lactating women. The scheme is considered as the world's largest program for early childhood development and cares.

❖ **Ujjawala:** Ujjawala Yojana was launched on 1st May 2016 by Narendra Modi to provide LPG connections to BPL households of the country and replace the unclean cooking fuels used in rural India. Where WHO (World Health Organisation) estimates about 5 lakh deaths in India because of unclean cooking fuels and also reported an open fire of kitchen to burn 400 cigarettes an hour. So, due to the reduction of such health problems or deaths, the government of India introduced to this scheme.

❖ **Swadhar Greh Scheme:** The scheme is introduced under the Ministry of Women and Child Development for victimized women in different circumstances to provide rehabilitation so that they can lead their life with dignity. The scheme also ensured to provide shelter, food, clothing, health, economic and social security. The benefit is available for women aged above 18 years not have any social and economic supports and survivors of natural disasters and homeless.

❖ **Sukanya Samridhi Yojana (SSY or girl child's prosperity schemes):** SSY is a saving scheme as part of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Yojana' to empower the girl child. Where the parents of a girl child can open an account for a girl child who is below age of 10 years. The tenure of account is 21 years of girl and getting marriage after the age of 18 years.

❖ **Atal Pension Yojana:** The scheme Atal Pension Yojana launched on 9th May 2015 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi which also previously known Swabalamban Yojana aimed to cover people engaged in the unorganized sector.

Up to 2015, only 20 per cent of the Indian population are entitled in a pension scheme and its target was to increase the number by adding working poor people in the unorganised sector. The scheme assured to provide a defined pension which depends on its contribution and period. Where the minimum age of joining in this scheme is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years.

❖ **National Social Assistance Programme:** The scheme was launched on 15th August 1995 under the Ministry of Rural Development implemented in rural and urban areas for ensuring the standard of living, public health, provide free and compulsory education for children, etc. Presently NSAP comprised of five schemes.

i) National Old Age Pension Scheme (NOAPS): Presently under this scheme, BPL persons aged 60 years or above are entitled a monthly pension of Rs. 200 up to 79 years of age and Rs.500 thereafter.

ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): BPL widows (aged 40-59 years) are entitled to a monthly pension of Rs. 200.

iii) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): A grant of Rs. 5000 for death in natural causes and Rs. 10,000 for the accidental death of the "primary breadwinner" (18-64 years) is provided to the bereaved household under this scheme.

iv) National Maternity Benefit Scheme (NMBS): Rs. 300 per pregnancy up to the first two live births is provided under this scheme and it was increased in Rs. 500 in 1998 and emphasised on Below the Poverty Line (BPL) families.

v) **Annapurna:** Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to senior citizens who are uncovered under NOAPS.

❖ **Udisha:** Udisha, a voluntary and social organization under the ministry of women and child developments for ensuring childcare practices and effective services.

❖ **National Pension Scheme:** The government of India took the initiative to enroll the entire citizen under the voluntary National Pension Scheme which was launched on 1st May 2009. It was defined as the contribution of the retirement saving scheme during the subscriber's working life .it ensures an adequate retirement income of the citizen of India.

8.2 Strategies for Development:

On the basis of the observation and findings of the fact in the study, the following strategies are highly suggested for the development of the livelihood of the people of the study area.

8.2.1 Social Strategies:

- I. Since marriage before legal age is a burning problem in the tea gardens of the study area. In this respect, tea garden authority, NGOs and govt. may organize frequent awareness campaigns within the tea gardens related to the problem of early marriage and its offense.
- II. There is need to review the content of education especially for the tea garden people and it should emphasis a vocational training program, food processing, sex education, nutrition, farm program where women take a productive role for a decent livelihood.
- III. Although there was a provision of health facilities to the employee of the tea garden workers but they are deprived of the healthcare facility. There should be awareness programme for healthcare and hygiene. There is a need to visit the the household of tea garden people regularly by heath workers and organize the composite hospital with proper infrastructure (doctor, nurse, bed, medicine and medical tools) in the tea belt of the study area. Emphasis should be given on comprehensive care of workers and the dependent children including curative and preventive measures, antenatal care and family planning measures.

- IV. To create health awareness among the tea garden workers. The local people's participation is very important. There is need to frame an organization with local youth literates of tea garden and need to train them for health facilities such as health centers, water supply and decision making in health and hygiene environments. So, their training may only be geared to the existing condition of tea garden workers.
- V. In the educational institution of the tea garden, the local people especially female teacher should be recruited to increase the female participation in schooling. Besides, the parents-teacher association should be organized the academic environment in the study area.
- VI. The Educational facilities in each tea garden should be improved the primary school or Shishu Sikhsha Kenda (SSK) and Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) found in every tea garden. In this regard, people of the tea garden should be made aware of education and its future because female education is vital for the development of a society. Government, NGOs and tea estate authorities should take an initiative for improvement of the girl education in tea gardens. There should be at least one secondary school nearby the tea gardens areas, Where children of the workers can get the opportunity for studying and may be aware of the educational environment. Women's education is an important factor for attaining children's education and yet it should be emphasized on girls' education because today girls will take the position of mother in near future.
- VII. For the children of the tea garden workers, elementary education should be made compulsory where drop-out students and their constraints should be monitored. Besides the human resource development program should be introduced with emphasis on adult education, vocational and technical education. Attempt should be taken to raise awareness in nutrition, health, and sanitation through education.
- VIII. High schools should be set up near the tea estate area. So, the children of the workers can be inspired. Local literate and skilled people should be integrated into the educational process.
- IX. The Government should take a number of inevitable measures for uplifting the deprived tribes, where integrated and concentrated effort is essential to bring theses backward sections into the mainstream of society.

8.2.2 Livelihood Strategies:

- I. For the livelihood improvement of the tea garden workers, there is need to resume the provisional welfare properly and emphasis should be given on aspects of deprivation such as poverty, education, drinking water, sanitation, nutrition, and health. Because of their physical appearances, it seems that every tea garden worker and their children are suffering from malnutrition. The Mid-day meal, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana and another nutrition program of the govt. should be properly implemented especially in the tea gardens of Terai, where local people's participation is much important.
- II. Some spaces for kitchen gardening in the tea gardens should be given, where workers should courage for planting the daily consumed vegetables and rearing livestock for better dietary habits and become economically involve.
- III. Every worker should be given (casual and permanent) during the work the protective measure such as *triple*, umbrella (*Japi*), gloves (*Tholi*), masks, apron, helmets, *chappal* (Shoes). On the other hand, they should be provide with protective measure (such as goggles or face shields, chemical-resistant gloves, boots, and respirator) to the workers who work in tea plantation field for avoiding hazardous problems.
- IV. The proper sanitation strategy should be implemented in the households of tea gardens. The government and NGOs may take initiatives for improving sanitation conditions in the tea garden. The panchayat along with government officials may arrange awareness camps in the tea garden regarding the health and hygiene of the tea garden workers especially in open defecation and unhygienic living.
- V. People of tea gardens should be aware and conscious about the importance of health, benefits of safe drinking water, use mosquito nets during sleeping, cleanliness of surroundings and stagnant water. On the other hand, every material and space within factories should be kept clean and hygienic.
- VI. Most of the tea garden workers are suffering from lower back injuries due to lifting of heavy goods, this may be avoided by introducing mechanical device such as vacuum lifts and assign more workers in this section and rotational duties should be assigned to avoid the ill effect of workers especially who work in factory and spraying in the tea plantation of the study area.
- VII. The tea garden workers should be aware of their nutritional food habit which is essential for the health of the workers. Government and NGOs may take some

initiatives to distribute some low cost of nutrients to get garden people in subsidized rates.

VIII. The sick and disabled tea garden workers should be taken under care by tea gardens authorities immediately, so that they can resume their work quickly.

8.2.3 Economic Strategies:

- I. The wage structure of the tea garden should be reviewed, where it should be minimum Rs. 250 from Rs.132 for their better and healthy livelihood. There is a need for a decent alternative job in the lean season for casual or temporary workers of the tea garden.
- II. Women of the study area should encourage involving co-operatives, training centers, credit institutions such as agriculture, animal husbandries, horticulture and kitchen garden. On the other hand, credit facilities and managerial training should be provided to women for trade and commerce.
- III. Women's associations should be generated in the study area for community participation in development work in the tea garden and to make them self reliant and autonomous.
- IV. The tea garden people who are unemployed and under-employed should be encourage to involve in productive work in the outside tea garden.
- V. The government should take and implement various financial inclusion schemes for tea garden peoples for the financial strengthening of the workers, especially female workers. So that they become financially independent and started a new job for income generation.
- VI. There are many women who discontinued their education due to poverty. So governments should introduce the various employment generation activities and vocational training programs for the tea gardens workers, so that unemployed people of the tea gardens can get job opportunities to meet their financial needs.
- VII. The adequate credit facility among tea gardens people should be provided, so that they can start the opportunities of new income generation such as small business, petty business, kitchen gardening, cultivation for the betterment of livelihood.
- VIII. Self-help groups within tea gardens should be organized properly to gear up their socio-economic conditions.

8.2.4 Infrastructure Strategies:

- I. In every TG, infrastructural facilities should be developed like Separate buildings for health care. Recruiting more health employees (Doctors, nurses, and pharmacists). Health awareness camps should be organized for this.
- II. Most of the households are electrified in the study areas. Yet households do not have a connection due to huge electric bills, observed in Matigara TG, Kiran Ch TG, Kamala TG.
- III. Infra-structurally the existing health sub-center within TGs and its adjacent should be improved properly so that Tea gardens workers can avail the medical facilities quickly.
- IV. The infrastructural scenario of tea gardens such as Factories, roads, water, electricity, and transportation should be developed, so that the residential environments of the workers remain healthy.
- V. The workers should be encouraged by rewards and discipline for their best performance at work.
- VI. Awareness campaigns related to various social and contemporary issues (Health, Maternity, Family benefits, economic progression) should be arranged in tea gardens areas.
- VII. In tea gardens, labours union should be properly organized especially with women, even a separate women's wing is to be formed against discrimination.
- VIII. The number of casual workers is high than permanent workers, so they are deprived of social benefits that are allotted for permanent workers. The tea gardens authority should need to recruit casual workers as permanent workers than other employment opportunities.
- IX. The tea gardens workers are engaged in factory works and should be provided proper training for handling tools and machines before operating the factory machines.
- X. The Workman's Compensation Act and the Employees State Insurance (ESI) should be enforced in the tea gardens and made aware about these to workers and The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, should be enforced so that the physical, social and emotional/psychological securities of the workers are not compromised by the tea gardens authority.

- XI. The authority should adopt the new technology for producing tea and another efficiency which is very helpful in the present day.
- XII. There is a need action-oriented research at the grassroots level, particularly on women and economic activities for framing policy and Labour Welfare Department (LWD) should regularly investigate Social Security measures for the tea gardens workers of the study areas.

8.3 Conclusion: Generally tea gardens people are backward among them women,s condition is much worst. It is noteworthy that to develop society. Women should be pioneered because without proper upliftment of women it is not possible to develop society. Working in tea gardens, women should be encouraged to work in co-operate in income-generating activities (i.e handicraft, animal husbandry, organic farming, preparing incense stricks, net meshing, Bidi binding, etc) which is possible to earn much more by staying at home. There is need for vocational training for income-generating activities besides, it may open huge employment opportunities in the tea gardens. Women should be engaged in some govt sections such as school teachers, health workers, and another administrative field. For the development of women, another important focus should be given on the health of the workers. For this, health infrastructural facilities should be developed. So, the women in the tea gardens should be made aware of problems associated with high birth rate, family planning, maternal health care, hygienic practices against common diseases and health risks associated with alcohol, tobacco and other toxications and tea gardens workers must be made aware of their basic rights and needs.

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Chapter-9

Summary and Conclusion

9.0. Summary and Conclusion: Tea is an essential popular drink in our daily life which is produced only in some countries in the world. In India, it is produced in state of Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamilnadu and imprint on important contribution in the regional and national economy. Since tea industries share the highest employment among all organized industry. Where 50.00 per cent of women are employed and recruited in tea gardens on a family basis. In earlier, the tea plantation was development in Assam due to favourable climatic conditions and gradually developed in the rest of the country i.e. West Bengal, Kerala and Tamilnadu. In West Bengal, tea plantation developed in hilly tracts of the Himalayas, Terai and Dooars, and first developed in hilly tracts of Darjeeling in 1856 (Alubari tea garden by Darjeeling Tea Company). On the other hand, tea gardens are developed in Terai near Khaprail in 1862 and in Dooars at Gazoldhoba in 1874. For developing tea plantation a large portion of '*Khash land*' or jungle was transformed into tea plantation after industrial survey in 1911. Due to a labour-intensive industry many labourers were required for planting and maintenance of tea. As local people were not interested to work in tea plantation because of nominal wages rate hence cause labour crisis and formed a labour recruiting agency for recruiting labourers and their target was economically poor section of society of different part of the country. In the tea gardens of Terai and Dooars recruited tribal labourers by luring sufficient materials and better livelihood. But in Darjeeling hills mostly Nepalties were found a multi-ethnicity of people with their distinctive originality and identity in tea gardens. Whereas labourers were recruited from Bihar, Orrisa, Madhyapradesh and Plateau region of Chotonagpur. The Oraon, Munda, Malpaharia, Nigieria, Kharias were recruited in Terai and Dooars but in Darjeeling hill, Kiratis, Tamang, Gurung, Mangar, Brahmins were recruited. They were paid in two ways i.e. Cash and kinds (food grains, fuel) with sufficient facilities such as housing, drinking water, electricity, foodgrain and Fuelwood to settle down. In Plantation Labour Act (PLA), 1951, 1956 (Amendment) much welfare provisionals such as health and welfare, working hours and relaxation in works, employment of child and adolescents and annual leaves with wages, even labourers also allotted medical facilities, recreational facilities, educational facilities, canteens, creche and other basic amenities for working 48 hours and 27 hours work for adult and Adolescents or child respectively per week. If workers work excess numbers of hours of a normal working day (i.e. more than 48 hours) in any week., that is counted as overtime works and entitled twice rate of ordinary wages, although not allotted to work

for more than nine hours of any day (i.e. more than 54 hours) in any week. On the other hand, the employment of child and adolescents are strictly prohibited in the Plantation Labours Act, 1951, unless a certificate of fitness issues by certified doctors. Whereas one day for every 20 days and 15 days is allowed to take leaves with wages for permanent workers and Adolescents and may enjoy maximum of 30 days holiday. In spite of many welfare provisions in PLA, 1951 for workers they are not getting such kind of welfares because of they are illiterate and ignorance. Most of the people in the tea garden are tribes (86.70 per cent) constituting 50.20 per cent nuclear families because provision of food grains supply to permanent workers and their 2 dependents children and of households having small family size (below 4 members). Their literacy scenario is very miserable only 68.45 per cent people are literate and educational attainment is very poor, where only 30.58 per cent and 6.07 per cent attain at the primary and higher secondary level respectively. The occupational diversification is not found. Among tea garden workers, 21.26 per cent and 18.02 per cent workers are permanent and *Bigha workers*. Some of the people are engaged in constructional workers, driving and petty business. The family expenditure pattern is very low as most of their earning expense in food and drinking rather than other expensed areas. Since drinking habit is common even children also drink during ceremonies and festivals. So most of the male members are drunk and spend money without thinking. Women govern family expenditures indirectly they consume nominal food i.e. rice, roti and vegetables and rarely take animal protein as they are getting low wages. They get subsidize ration of food grains under the Khadyasathi (35kg/ month) scheme, yet many households did not get food grains of their allotted amount. In PLA, 1951 and 1956 there were provisions a provision of housing, but insufficient housing are, the housing space is not large and hygienic as many adults live within the same room. Most of the houses are semi pucca, where the floor is made of cement and wall and roof other than cement (i.e. tin, chatai, triple and fringe). People living in company quarters are mostly unhygienic, worst, weak and repaired after long time by the garden authority. Due to large family members, people built an annexation to company quarters for residing which is also unhygienic, windows are not sufficient in the rooms. The cook in the attached room (*Baranda*) even within the living room and open space throughout the year using fuelwood in ordinary *Chullah*. The sanitation condition is also deplorable and people are not aware of sanitation knowledge, mostly defecate in the open jungle and near to *Nala* and did not wash hands after latrine. Only 28.70 per cent households

good sanitation facilities are present under Sachha Bharat Scheme. The source of drinking water is dug well, tube well. Pipeline and tap. Even people collect water from a distance of 0.5 km and source of drinking water is also unhygienic. So they are suffering from various water borne diseases. The sewage facility of the households is not so good. In most of households (47.00 per cent) drainage is not present. Households dispose waste materials near the residence and in open land and formed an unhygienic environment. The social condition of tea garden workers is not good. Since they are mostly tribes and their educational attainment is very poor and also they are deprived and ignorant Christian tribals women possess a better condition than another religious group. Religiously many people transformed into Christianity because of getting better facilities from Church. The Churches are located within the tea garden where they interact with each other with religious norms and sentiments and also various social issues and become more aware. Most women (52.80 per cent) are illiterate and among literates, only 13.30 per cent and 3.30 per cent attain at primary level and graduate level. Only 9.60 per cent women get materials facilities (such as scholarship, hostel, books, clothes and cycle) during study, yet they face constraints related to family, personal, social and school-related, moreover 41.90 per cent faced an acute problems of poverty, large family size and lack of parents' awareness and finally, they are deprived of educational facility but now they are aware of their childrens' future. No one prefer that their children should work in tea gardens in the future. Most women especially Christian prefer their childrens' education in private nursery schools and Christian missionary schools for better education and punctuality. The children aged 5 years go to schools specially ICDS centre and primary, SSK regular where mid-day meals attract them and prime influence on their education. Women expect a decent job (private or govt.) for their children in future for this they earnestly want their children to study as much as they want to study for securing a better job in future, whereas only 7.70 per cent women prefer that their children should work in tea garden with fixed salary and benefits in future. In the tea gardens, learners of govt schools are benefited from materials (i.e. books, clothes, bags, shoes and cycle). Only 0.10 per cent replied their children are benefited from free studentship. As they are economically poor and physically weak, they are suffering from malnutrition, starvation a lot where they raise an objection about facilities. Same medicines are supplied for different diseases and even expire medicines are also given. Women are illiterate and unaware of reproductive health, in this situation ASHAs and ANMs health workers take a vital role to generate

awareness among of women. Women are traditional orthodox, afraid in maternity health check-up, the remote location of the health centre. So, due to the great effort of health workers recently most of the deliveries are normal and institutional, only 5.22 per cent women deliveries are cesarean and mother gets some benefit after institutional deliveries under JSY. They are not satisfied with transportation facilities because shared personal cars hired by them during deliveries. While women immunized their children from health centres in case they are unable to reach centres then health workers visit door to door. Most of the women (75.00 per cent) give birth to the first child after one year of marriage, only 17.78 per cent give birth the first child after two years and the birth spacing of the majority of women is 2-3 years. Although in practising family planning they are lagging due to poverty and illiteracy. Awareness about family planning and its preventive measures are created by health workers. Even they also practice modern sterilization named IUCD. Some women also got married (27.00 per cent) before legal ages (18 years) because lack of awareness, illiteracy and poverty. But now they are aware of child marriage and its offenses as awareness is created by NGOs and Govt organizations. They want to their children to be married. Most of the women prefer social marriage (58.00 %) than love marriage (14.00%). The inter-caste marriage is also common in tea gardens due to love marriages. Even inter-religion marriages are also found in the tea gardens. Most women prefer widow remarriage of the study areas. Most of them not support the dowry system because of their bad economic condition, they earnestly follow rules and religious sentiments. Within tea gardens, due to shortages of homestead areas and separate worship places are not found Jishu Christ and a temple pillar of Jishu Christ are found in some junctional points within the tea gardens. Although 12.21 per cent Hindu HHs, have a separate religious place reported in 42.50 per cent TGs of the study areas which also kutchra worship places although most of the HHs (52.30 per cent) performed religious festivals i.e. 3 times and above and visited sometimes religious places during religious festivals within the tea gardens. Since women indirectly control the family expenditures so, major decisions related to family welfares are also taken by them. Although in most of the TGs (47.50 per cent) women take decisions moderately. But they need to take permission for moving out in the day, night, to visit relatives and parents home, in participation of religious festivals, to attend fairs, community rituals and NGOs activities. Women's' visiting intensity in essentials places also (P.O, Bank, B.D.O, DM, Health Centre, Children Schools, Religious places, Police station and interesting

places) not frequent. The high and moderate visiting status of women found in 22.50 per cent and 40.00 per cent TGs. Although due to business at work, most women go to their parent's home quarterly and half-yearly, on the holidays. Their exposure to mass media is very poor. The housewife stay at home, women watch TV sometimes but tea garden workers did not have sufficient time for watching TV whereas listening to Radio, watching movies and reading newspapers is very negligible in the study areas. Most of the people of Tea gardens believe in superstitions, traditional doctors, evil eye, tabiz even in witchcraft and traditionally practices tattoo. Because of ignorance and illiteracy, their political awareness is very poor, political awareness is found in 35 per cent and they also cast votes regularly, participate in speech programme and political meetings. Beyond male's participation, they also participate in an election campaign during Panchayet and they get information in political spheres by watching TV and personal interactions. Although they are mostly satisfied in the working performance of State and Central Government. They are not much aware of 'Cha Adalat' for solving problems related to workers with tea garden authority. They also face some discrimination at workplaces, common gathering, hotel, shop, transport, religious occasion, and festivals even in religious places due to poverty, illiteracy and low castes.

Because of labour-intensive industry, women shares high employment in tea gardens. Although casual and Bigha workers are more than permanents workers, casual workers are engaged mostly in peak season and earn Rs. 132.50 per day and get almost Rs.3000 per month, whereas averagely 2-3 members in each family are engaged in tea gardens works. Income most of the households (61.40%) is Rs.500-1000 monthly for tea leaf packing throughout the year. They are engaged in pruning, weeding and packaging of tea boxes also. They earn double in peak season, even efficient and skilled women plucked tea leaves up to 100 KG per day. But in the lean season, tea gardens authority reduce the fixed plucking amount due to the unavailing of tea leaves. In the tea gardens, child labour is also common in peak season. The workers are paid weekly and fortnightly on the day of the periodic hat. But the service women get a monthly salary. As they are 2-3 generation workers of the tea gardens and they have much experience of working for 25-29 years in tea gardens. The majority of them are engaged in the job after getting married (75.30 percent). Due to meager wages, they are not satisfied with earning. Permanent workers get some benefits (i.e. ration, PF, gratuity, medical facility, bonus, and other materials) but they are not satisfied with their job. But casual workers

are not satisfied at all in working in tea gardens. There are some alternative sources of income of tea gardens people such as livestock farming, Dairy farming etc. Although very few households have cows, bufaloes as domestic animals but poultry, pigs are found in most of the households of the study areas.

Since workers earn a very nominal wage, so most households' income is less than Rs. 5000 yearly from livestock, whereas a few households income come from business (2.70 per cent) which is more than Rs. 15000 in a year. They also earn from dairy farming beside tea garden wages by selling milk and its products. On other hand, they mostly consumed poultry rather than selling. The tea garden people also practice agriculture on lease agricultural land, mostly they produce paddy and they follow traditional ways of cultivations using bio-fertilizers (54.69 percent) and irrigation from a shallow well, river water, and *Nala*, although production is not so much. The tea gardens' women also take a loan from microfinance of *Bandhan*, SHGs and other sources for income generation activities such as animal husbandry and business, they also use loan money for building houses built and repairing. Although their amount of loan is not so large yet it is burdensome for them. Even some households (44 per cent) are debted and borrowed money from friends, relatives and others. Women are also engaged in NREGA (56.25 per cent) and worked in road construction, clearances of Nala drain and Pond digging. Although 100 days works are not satisfied under NREGA in study areas, where only a few percentages of households (2.26 per cent and 0.35 per cent) worked 60-75 days and more than 75 days respectively. Although most of the workers have not received RSBY cards for injured and accidents and they received their wages from the Bank and Post Office. For future they save money in LIC, Bank and Post Office during peak season but are not aware about other government saving policies. Being employment in organized industry, they support trade union but ignorant about know the name of their trade union because of illiteracy. They know the only political affiliation of their trade union and just satisfied with the functions of the trade union.

The overall socio-economic condition of women in the study area is not so satisfied because of their ignorance and illiteracy (APPENDIX-XXVI). The moderate-high socio-economic condition of women is found in only 11 tea gardens (27.50 per cent) such as Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Belgachi TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna

TG, Manjha TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG. On the other hand, 25.00 per cent tea gardens named Sannysithan TG, Denguajha TG, Joypur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Vijaynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord terai TG, Kamala TG where women's socio-economic condition is moderately low. Low socio-economic condition has been reported in 10 tea gardens such as Raipur TG, Gangaram TG, Taipoo TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Motidhar TG. Finally, for uplifting women's overall condition, awareness should be created about the different women's development schemes and programs and need full supervision for the implementation of such schemes and programs at the grass-root level. To make them aware about the different social and economic problems faced by the people among people of tea gardens especially women, regular awareness programme should be arranged, where tea gardens authority and local communities may take a vital responsibility. Focused should be on child education, health, and hygiene, alternatives income-generating activities for their better livelihood. Finally, it is necessary to fully implement the PLA, 1951 and 1956 (Amendment) where workers' benefits of plantation are provisionalized. They should be made aware about their basic rights in their working field. Finally, government and non-government organizations should look and take necessary action for pushing these deprived and disadvantage tea tribes towards the mainstream of society.

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APPENDIX-I

Type of families in tea gardens

Region	Types of families				Total
	Broken	Joint	Nuclear	Single	
Jalpaiguri	8(6.40)	47(37.60)	62(49.60)	8(6.40)	125(100.00)
Darjeeling	78(8.91)	349(39.89)	440(50.29)	8(0.91)	875(100.00)
Terai	86(8.60)	396(39.60)	502(50.20)	16(1.60)	1000(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Nuclear family in the study area

Nuclear family (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<37.95	New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Jayantika TG	6	15.00
37.95-50.20	Denguajhar TG,, Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG,fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulama TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamala TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Pahaghomia TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	16	40.00
50.20-62.45	Satish Ch TG, Saraswatipur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Sannasithan TG,HansquaTG, Motidhar TG	12	30.00
>62.45	Joypur TG, Atal TG,, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 50.20, SD: 12.25	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Tea leaves plucking by Women

District	Name of TGs	Plucking	Plucking and weeding	Plucking and pruning	Daily labour	HW	Other workers
Jalpaiguri	Denguajhar TG	10(40.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	0(0.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)
	Joypur TG	12(48.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)
	Raipur TG	8(32.00)	8(32.00)	0(0.00)	6(24.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)
	SaraswatipurTG	20(80.00)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)
	Sikarpur TG	8(32.00)	9(36.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)
	Total	58(46.40)	31(24.80)	10(8.00)	8(6.40)	11(8.80)	7(5.60)
	Mean	11.6	6.2	2	1.6	2.2	1.4
	SD	4.98	3.03	1.58	2.61	2.77	2.07
Darjeeling	Fulbari TG	9(36.00)	13(52.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)
	Satish ch TG	5(20.00)	15(60.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)
	Dagapur TG	22(88.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	Gulma TG	12(48.00)	7(28.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)
	Matigara TG	6(24.00)	14(56.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)
	New chamta TG	14(56.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)
	Nischintapur TG	15(60.00)	3(12.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)
	Putinbari TG	10(40.00)	13(52.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)
	Sukna TG	8(32.00)	7(28.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)
	Ashapur TG	8(32.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)
	Atal TG	21(84.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)
	Azmabad TG	15(60.00)	6(24.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)
	Belgachi TG	19(76.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)
	Kamalpur TG	7(28.00)	10(40.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)
	Kiran ch TG	22(88.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)
	Manjha TG	14(56.00)	8(32.00)	3(12.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)
	Marapur TG	15(60.00)	5(20.00)	3(12.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)
	Meryview TG	13(52.00)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)
	Naxalbari TG	12(48.00)	3(12.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)
	Ord terai TG	19(76.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)
	Paharghomia TG	14(56.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)
	Sannysithan TG	15(60.00)	8(32.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)
	Trihana TG	18(72.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)
	Vijaynagar TG	12(48.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	6(24.00)	5(20.00)
	Bagdogra TG	14(56.00)	6(24.00)	3(12.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)
	Bijlimoni TG	19(76.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)
	Gangaram TG	11(44.00)	8(32.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)
	Gayaganga TG	6(24.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	11(44.00)	3(12.00)
	Hansqua TG	19(76.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	3(12.00)
	Jayantika TG	15(60.000)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	5(20.00)
	Kamala TG	12(48.00)	6(24.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	4(16.00)
	Motidhar TG	8(32.00)	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)
	Sayedabad TG	21(84.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)
	Singhiahjhora TG	13(52.00)	7(28.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)
	Taipoo TG	9(36.00)	12(48.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)
	Total	472(53.94)	194(22.17)	47(5.37)	13(1.49)	75(8.57)	74(8.46)
	Mean	13.49	5.54	1.34	0.37	2.14	2.11
	SD	4.84	4.25	1.59	0.81	2.37	1.28
Terai		530(53.00)	225(22.50)	57(5.70)	21(2.10)	86(8.60)	81(8.10)
Mean		25.85	10.98	2.78	1.02	4.2	3.95
SD		4.83	4.09	1.58	1.2	2.38	1.39

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Type of work by Respondents

Region	Type of Work						Total
	Plucking	Plucking and weeding	Plucking and Pruning	Daily labour	HW	Other workers	
Darjeeling	472(53.94)	194(22.17)	47(5.37)	13(1.49)	75(8.57)	74(8.46)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	58(46.40)	31(24.80)	10(8.00)	8(6.40)	11(8.80)	7(5.60)	125(100.00)
Terai	530(53.00)	225(22.50)	57(5.70)	21(2.10)	86(8.60)	81(8.10)	1000(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Women getting Marriage before 18 years

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<16.42	Ashapur TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG,, Jayantika TG	5	12.50
16.42-27.00	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, New Chamta TG, Meryview TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Motidha TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiahjhora TG	13	32.50
27.00-37.58	Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, AzmabadTG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, , Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG	17	42.50
>37.58	Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Kiran Chandra TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 27.00, SD: 10.58	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Educational attainment and awareness in family planning

Educational attainment	Awareness about Family Planning		Total
	No	Yes	
<i>Illiterate</i>	315(31.50)	211(21.20)	526(52.60)
Literate	-	-	-
<i>Primary</i>	57(5.70)	77(7.70)	134(13.40)
<i>Upper primary</i>	68(6.80)	128(12.80)	196(19.60)
<i>Secondary</i>	13(1.30)	94(9.40)	107(10.70)
<i>Higher Secondary</i>	4(0.40)	29(2.90)	33(3.30)
<i>Graduation</i>	0(0.00)	4(0.40)	4(0.40)
Sub Total	142(14.20)	332(33.20)	474(47.40)
Total	457(45.70)	543(54.30)	1000(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Medical facility during Pregnancy and Immunisation

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<34.80	Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidha TG, Sayedabad TG	7	17.50
34.80-51.00	Sikarpur TG, Satish Ch TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Marapur TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
51.00-67.20	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, AzmabadTG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Kamala TG	12	30.00
>67.20	Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Singhiajhora TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 51.00, SD: 16.20	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Religion of Respondents and Social condition

Religion	Social Condition of Respondents			Total
	Poor	Moderate	High	
Christian	89(31.01)	179(62.37)	19(6.62)	287(100.00)
Non Christian	235(32.96)	447(62.69)	31(4.34)	713(100.00)
Total	324(32.40)	626(62.60)	50(5.00)	1000(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Education and Political awareness of women

Educational attainment	Political Awareness			Total
	Low Political Awareness	Moderate Political Awareness	High Political Awareness	
<i>Illiterate</i>	269(26.90)	243(24.30)	14(1.40)	526(52.60)
Literate				
<i>Primary</i>	48(4.80)	79(7.90)	7(0.70)	134(13.40)
<i>Upper primary</i>	46(4.60)	131(13.10)	19(1.90)	196(19.60)
<i>Secondary</i>	14(1.40)	59(5.90)	34(3.40)	107(10.70)
<i>Higher Secondary</i>	0(0.00)	16(1.60)	17(1.70)	33(3.30)
<i>Graduation</i>	0(0.00)	2(0.20)	2(0.20)	4(0.40)
Sub Total	108(10.80)	287(28.70)	79(7.90)	474(47.40)
Total	377(37.70)	530(53.00)	93(9.30)	1000(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX- II

Number of Tea estates in 1980-2004

Year	Number of Tea Estate					Percentage			
	Assam	West Bengal	North India	South India	Total	Assam	West Bengal	North India	South India
1980	777	305	2559	10829	13388	5.80	2.28	19.11	80.89
1981	793	307	2578	10849	13410	5.91	2.29	19.22	80.90
1982	796	307	2520	10863	13435	5.92	2.29	18.76	80.86
1983	802	311	2583	10877	13460	5.96	2.31	19.19	80.81
1984	808	311	2589	10879	13468	6.00	2.31	19.22	80.78
1985	844	323	2643	10887	13537	6.23	2.39	19.52	80.42
1986	844	322	2645	10894	13821	6.11	2.33	19.14	78.82
1987	845	330	2654	10901	13555	6.23	2.43	19.58	80.42
1988	848	336	2663	10905	13568	6.25	2.48	19.63	80.37
1989	848	347	2957	10920	13877	6.11	2.50	21.31	78.69
1990	848	347	2931	10928	13859	6.12	2.50	21.15	78.85
1991	848	347	2934	10936	13870	6.11	2.50	21.15	78.85
1992	851	347	2949	10969	13918	6.11	2.49	21.19	78.81
1993	850	347	2948	10988	13936	6.10	2.49	21.15	78.85
1994	1012	348	3141	31975	35116	2.88	0.99	8.94	91.06
1995	1196	343	5340	31979	37319	3.20	0.92	14.31	85.69
1996	2472	543	6746	31959	38705	6.39	1.40	17.43	82.57
1997	2472	453	6749	31958	38707	6.39	1.17	17.44	82.56
1998*	25708	1115	31155	56960	88115	29.18	1.27	35.36	64.64
1999	30942	1451	36836	62031	98867	31.30	1.47	37.26	62.74
2000	39151	1540	45202	66808	112010	34.95	1.37	40.36	59.64
2001	40795	1554	48261	68398	116659	34.97	1.33	41.37	58.63
2002	40795	1554	48261	68398	116659	34.97	1.33	41.37	58.63
2003	43293	8709	60629	68398	129027	33.55	6.75	46.99	53.01
2004	43293	8709	60629	68398	129027	33.55	6.75	46.99	53.01

Source: Mishra et al, 2012. Tea Statistics (Various years), Tea Board (2004)

APPENDIX-III

Male Headed Households in Tea Gardens

Male headed Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<68.00	Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukana TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG	5	12.50
68.00-76.00	Sikarpur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	14	35.00
76.00-80.00	Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannysithan TG,	7	17.50
>80.00	Joypur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Bagdogara TG, Motidhar TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG Denguajhar TG,	14	35.00
Total	Q ₁ : 68, Q ₂ : 76, Q ₃ : 80, Q ₄ : 100	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-IV

Age Sex Composition of Population of the Study Areas

Age group	Terai			Jalpaiguri			Darjeeling		
	Male	Female	Total%	Male	Female	Total %	Male	Female	Total%
0-4	160(3.37)	191(4.02)	7.39	27(4.55)	31(5.23)	9.78	133(3.20)	160(3.85)	7.05
05-09	234(4.93)	240(5.06)	9.99	33(5.56)	34(5.73)	11.29	201(4.84)	206(4.96)	9.8
10-14	231(4.87)	227(4.78)	9.65	20(3.37)	31(5.23)	8.6	211(5.08)	196(4.72)	9.8
15-19	235(4.95)	255(5.37)	10.32	35(5.90)	26(4.38)	10.28	200(4.82)	229(5.51)	10.33
20-24	271(5.71)	307(6.47)	12.18	27(4.55)	39(6.58)	11.13	244(5.88)	268(6.45)	12.33
25-29	272(5.73)	283(5.96)	11.69	32(5.40)	35(5.90)	11.3	240(5.78)	248(5.97)	11.75
30-34	222(4.68)	217(4.57)	9.25	33(5.56)	27(4.55)	10.11	189(4.55)	190(4.58)	9.13
35-39	180(3.79)	164(3.46)	7.25	22(3.71)	22(3.71)	7.42	158(3.80)	142(3.42)	7.22
40-44	125(2.63)	144(3.03)	5.66	15(2.53)	15(2.53)	5.06	110(2.65)	129(3.11)	5.76
45-49	123(2.59)	138(2.91)	5.5	16(2.70)	17(2.87)	5.57	107(2.58)	121(2.91)	5.49
50-54	80(1.69)	93(1.96)	3.65	9(1.52)	6(1.01)	2.53	71(1.71)	87(2.09)	3.8
55-59	67(1.41)	66(1.39)	2.8	4(0.67)	7(1.18)	1.85	63(1.52)	59(1.42)	2.94
60-64	58(1.22)	56(1.18)	2.4	9(1.52)	8(1.35)	2.87	49(1.18)	48(1.16)	2.34
65-69	25(0.53)	24(0.51)	1.04	4(0.67)	1(0.17)	0.84	21(0.51)	23(0.55)	1.06
70-74	20(0.42)	16(0.34)	0.76	2(0.34)	1(0.17)	0.51	18(0.43)	15(0.36)	0.79
75-79	5(0.11)	4(0.08)	0.19	1(0.17)	1(0.17)	0.34	4(0.10)	3(0.07)	0.17
80-84	3(0.06)	4(0.08)	0.14	0(0.00)	1(0.17)	0.17	3(0.07)	3(0.07)	0.14
>85+	4(0.08)	2(0.04)	0.12	2(0.34)	0(0.00)	0.34	2(0.05)	2(0.05)	0.1
Total	2315(48.78)	2431(51.22)	100	291(49.07)	302(50.93)	100	2024(48.74)	2129(51.26)	100

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-V

Monthly expenditure on food Consumption

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<2953.80	Saraswatipur TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Taipoo TG	6	15.00
2953.80-3283.10	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Sikapur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Azmabad TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG	14	35.00
3283.10-3612.40	Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG	13	32.50
>3612.40	Joypur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 3283.10, SD: 329.30	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on Clothing

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<154.92	Raipur TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG	6	15.00
154.92-236.52	Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Ord Terai TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gayaganaga TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	11	27.50
236.52-318.12	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	17	42.50
>318.12	Joypur TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Bagdogra TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 236.52, SD: 81.60	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on House repairing

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<92.24	Joypur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Ord Terai TG, Gangaram TG, Jayanatika TG	5	12.50
92.24-190.75	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	19	47.50
190.75-289.26	Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Bagdogra TG, Singhiajhora TG	10	25.00
>289.26	Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 190.75, SD: 98.51	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on Animal husbandry

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukana TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG,	25	62.50
< 20.00	Denguajhar TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG	10	25.00
20.00-40.00	Matigara TG, Atal TG, Kamalapur TG, Meryview TG	4	10.00
> 40.00	Gayaganga TG	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Type of Chullah

Region	Kerosene	LPG	Ordinary	LPG & Ordinary	Total
Terai	3(0.30)	63(6.30)	868(86.80)	66(6.60)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	2(0.23)	54(6.17)	757(86.51)	62(7.09)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	1(0.80)	9(7.20)	111(88.80)	4(3.20)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on Transportation

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<221.10	Raipur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Atal TG, Singhiajhora TG,	6	15.00
221.10-274.62	Denguajhar TG, Sikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Sannysithan TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG	14	35.00
274.62-328.14	Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG	14	35.00
>328.14	Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 274.62, SD: 53.52	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on Electricity

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<148.16	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Manjha TG	5	12.50
148.16-164.61	Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon & Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, Sannysithan TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
164.61-181.06	Sikarpur TG, Satish Ch TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG	18	45.00
>181.06	Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Trihana TG	4	10.00
Total	Mean: 164.61, SD: 16.45	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Monthly Expenditure on Other Consumptions

Expenditure in Rs.	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<396.25	Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG	6	15.00
396.25-508.55	Raipur TG, Satish Ch TG, Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Vijoynagar T, Gangaram T, Gayaganaga TG, Jayanatika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	14	35.00
508.55-620.85	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Mohorgaon TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Naxalabari TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG	14	35.00
>620.85	Ashapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 508.55, SD: 112.30	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-VI

Quality of Housing Index (QHI)

Name of TG	HHS of Com built (%)	DI	HHS in 3.5 Katha (%)	DI	HHS repaired by com (%)	DI	Semi-pucca houses (%)	DI	2 Bed room (%)	DI	2 widows in bed room (%)	DI	Separate kitchen (%)	DI	Final HI Index
Denguajha TG	72	0.74	44	0.63	52	0.65	76	0.80	76	0.50	16	0.00	80	0.73	0.58
Joypur TG	36	0.35	64	0.94	36	0.41	36	0.30	64	0.25	36	0.24	96	1.00	0.50
Raipur TG	40	0.39	48	0.69	12	0.06	28	0.20	64	0.25	16	0.00	64	0.47	0.29
Saraswatipur TG	20	0.17	28	0.38	20	0.18	12	0.00	52	0.00	60	0.52	68	0.53	0.25
Sikarpur TG	36	0.35	24	0.31	8	0.00	28	0.20	64	0.25	64	0.57	64	0.47	0.31
Fulbari TG	84	0.87	8	0.06	76	1.00	88	0.95	76	0.50	56	0.48	72	0.60	0.64
Satish ch TG	68	0.70	48	0.69	44	0.53	76	0.80	88	0.75	80	0.76	84	0.80	0.72
Dagapur TG	76	0.78	44	0.63	76	1.00	72	0.75	96	0.92	44	0.33	96	1.00	0.77
Gulma TG	60	0.61	36	0.50	32	0.35	52	0.50	76	0.50	36	0.24	84	0.80	0.50
Matigara TG	84	0.87	8	0.06	76	1.00	88	0.95	76	0.50	56	0.48	72	0.60	0.64
New chamta TG	40	0.39	12	0.13	20	0.18	56	0.55	92	0.83	76	0.71	60	0.40	0.46
Nischintapur TG	80	0.83	48	0.69	72	0.94	64	0.65	96	0.92	92	0.90	72	0.60	0.79
Putinbari TG	32	0.30	20	0.25	28	0.29	52	0.50	80	0.58	52	0.43	68	0.53	0.41
Sukna TG	60	0.61	32	0.44	60	0.76	60	0.60	92	0.83	48	0.38	52	0.27	0.56
Ashapur TG	68	0.70	36	0.50	48	0.59	72	0.75	88	0.75	44	0.33	76	0.67	0.61
Atal TG	64	0.65	12	0.13	60	0.76	60	0.60	100	1.00	100	1.00	92	0.93	0.73
Azmabad TG	52	0.52	48	0.69	44	0.53	56	0.55	88	0.75	44	0.33	84	0.80	0.60
Belgachi TG	56	0.57	36	0.50	16	0.12	80	0.85	96	0.92	52	0.43	76	0.67	0.58
Kamalpur TG	52	0.52	4	0.00	44	0.53	48	0.45	84	0.67	100	1.00	60	0.40	0.51
Kiran ch TG	88	0.91	4	0.00	44	0.53	76	0.80	76	0.50	92	0.90	92	0.93	0.65
Maniha TG	48	0.48	60	0.88	60	0.76	36	0.30	92	0.83	32	0.19	56	0.33	0.54
Marapur TG	56	0.57	36	0.50	32	0.35	72	0.75	84	0.67	36	0.24	80	0.73	0.54
Meryview TG	32	0.30	40	0.56	24	0.24	40	0.35	68	0.33	24	0.10	84	0.80	0.38
Naxalbari TG	12	0.09	40	0.56	12	0.06	20	0.10	56	0.08	20	0.05	68	0.53	0.21
Ord terai TG	68	0.70	12	0.13	52	0.65	72	0.75	100	1.00	84	0.81	36	0.00	0.58
Pahar ghomia	32	0.30	40	0.56	32	0.35	36	0.30	64	0.25	36	0.24	60	0.40	0.34
Sannysithan TG	96	1.00	16	0.19	52	0.65	92	1.00	72	0.42	96	0.95	80	0.73	0.71
Trihana TG	60	0.61	36	0.50	48	0.59	84	0.90	96	0.92	92	0.90	88	0.87	0.76
Vijaynagar TG	80	0.83	32	0.44	36	0.41	48	0.45	92	0.83	80	0.76	72	0.60	0.62
Bagdogra TG	56	0.57	68	1.00	36	0.41	72	0.75	100	1.00	48	0.38	72	0.60	0.67
Bijlimoni TG	44	0.43	36	0.50	44	0.53	60	0.60	84	0.67	56	0.48	80	0.73	0.56
Gangaram TG	52	0.52	4	0.00	8	0.00	52	0.50	72	0.42	68	0.62	64	0.47	0.36
Gayaganga TG	68	0.70	12	0.13	36	0.41	64	0.65	92	0.83	88	0.86	48	0.20	0.54
Hansqua TG	76	0.78	28	0.38	64	0.82	92	1.00	96	0.92	96	0.95	68	0.53	0.77
Jayantika TG	64	0.65	24	0.31	56	0.71	72	0.75	88	0.75	96	0.95	60	0.40	0.65
Kamala TG	40	0.39	28	0.38	36	0.41	48	0.45	80	0.58	88	0.86	88	0.87	0.56
Motidhar TG	52	0.52	12	0.13	72	0.94	56	0.55	76	0.50	84	0.81	68	0.53	0.57
Sayedabad TG	4	0.00	56	0.81	8	0.00	20	0.10	72	0.42	84	0.81	72	0.60	0.39
Singhiahora TG	72	0.74	48	0.69	48	0.59	52	0.50	92	0.83	64	0.57	76	0.67	0.66
Taipoo TG	72	0.74	20	0.25	60	0.76	72	0.75	72	0.42	92	0.90	72	0.60	0.63
Terai	56.3	0.57	31.3	0.43	42.1	0.50	58.5	0.58	81.8	0.62	63.2	0.56	72.6	0.61	0.55

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Asset Index

Name of TG	TV	DI	Fan	DI	Light	DI	Electric pressure	DI	Freeze	DI	Cycle	DI	Bike	DI	Clock	DI	Electric mixture	DI	Freeze	DI	Cycle	DI	Bike	DI
Dengaujha TG	52	0.29	68	0.50	80	0.29	8	0.25	0	0.00	96	0.92	0	0.00	96	0.93	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	0	0.00	0.00
Joypur TG	56	0.36	68	0.50	80	0.29	8	0.25	0	0.00	100	1.00	4	0.14	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	4	0.14	0.14
Raipur TG	36	0.00	56	0.29	72	0.00	8	0.25	0	0.00	88	0.75	8	0.29	68	0.47	4	1.00	0	88	0.75	8	0.29	0.29
Saraswatipur TG	44	0.14	40	0.00	84	0.43	8	0.25	0	0.00	84	0.67	12	0.43	72	0.53	0	0.00	0	84	0.67	12	0.43	0.43
Sikarpur TG	40	0.07	64	0.43	80	0.29	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	1.00	0	0.00	84	0.73	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	0	0.00	0.00
Fulbari TG	76	0.71	72	0.57	88	0.57	8	0.25	0	0.00	84	0.67	12	0.43	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	84	0.67	12	0.43	0.43
Satish ch TG	80	0.79	88	0.86	100	1.00	4	0.13	0	0.00	92	0.83	8	0.29	96	0.93	0	0.00	0	92	0.83	8	0.29	0.29
Dagapur TG	88	0.93	80	0.71	96	0.86	32	1.00	0	0.00	96	0.92	4	0.14	72	0.53	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	4	0.14	0.14
Gulma TG	72	0.64	92	0.93	96	0.86	16	0.50	8	0.67	96	0.92	16	0.57	88	0.80	0	0.00	8	96	0.92	16	0.57	0.57
Matigara TG	72	0.64	72	0.57	88	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	84	0.67	16	0.57	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	84	0.67	16	0.57	0.57
New chamta TG	80	0.79	60	0.36	88	0.57	8	0.25	0	0.00	96	0.92	4	0.14	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	4	0.14	0.14
Nischintapur TG	56	0.36	72	0.57	88	0.57	4	0.13	0	0.00	96	0.92	4	0.14	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	4	0.14	0.14
Putinbari TG	72	0.64	64	0.43	100	1.00	4	0.13	0	0.00	76	0.50	24	0.86	92	0.87	0	0.00	0	76	0.50	24	0.86	0.86
Sukna TG	76	0.71	60	0.36	96	0.86	12	0.38	0	0.00	88	0.75	20	0.71	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	88	0.75	20	0.71	0.71
Ashapur TG	64	0.50	68	0.50	80	0.29	8	0.25	4	0.33	92	0.83	8	0.29	64	0.40	0	0.00	4	92	0.83	8	0.29	0.29
Atal TG	88	0.93	88	0.86	80	0.29	24	0.75	4	0.33	100	1.00	20	0.71	64	0.40	4	1.00	4	100	1.00	20	0.71	0.71
Azmabad TG	68	0.57	88	0.86	96	0.86	8	0.25	0	0.00	100	1.00	16	0.57	76	0.60	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	16	0.57	0.57
Belgachi TG	84	0.86	88	0.86	96	0.86	8	0.25	4	0.33	100	1.00	4	0.14	100	1.00	0	0.00	4	100	1.00	4	0.14	0.14
Kamalpur TG	64	0.50	72	0.57	92	0.71	20	0.63	0	0.00	56	0.08	28	1.00	56	0.27	0	0.00	0	56	0.08	28	1.00	1.00
Kiran ch TG	68	0.57	96	1.00	96	0.86	8	0.25	4	0.33	80	0.58	4	0.14	64	0.40	0	0.00	4	80	0.58	4	0.14	0.14
Manjha TG	64	0.50	68	0.50	96	0.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	92	0.83	20	0.71	44	0.07	0	0.00	0	92	0.83	20	0.71	0.71
Marapur TG	88	0.93	84	0.79	96	0.86	8	0.25	0	0.00	96	0.92	4	0.14	60	0.33	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	4	0.14	0.14
Meryview TG	60	0.43	92	0.93	92	0.71	16	0.50	4	0.33	100	1.00	24	0.86	92	0.87	0	0.00	4	100	1.00	24	0.86	0.86
Naxalbari TG	72	0.64	80	0.71	92	0.71	0	0.00	0	0.00	96	0.92	4	0.14	96	0.93	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	4	0.14	0.14
Ord terai TG	64	0.50	92	0.93	96	0.86	12	0.38	4	0.33	92	0.83	12	0.43	88	0.80	4	1.00	4	92	0.83	12	0.43	0.43
Pahar ghomia TG	80	0.79	84	0.79	96	0.86	4	0.13	4	0.33	92	0.83	4	0.14	88	0.80	0	0.00	4	92	0.83	4	0.14	0.14
Sannysithan TG	68	0.57	76	0.64	72	0.00	16	0.50	0	0.00	52	0.00	8	0.29	40	0.00	1	0.25	0	52	0.00	8	0.29	0.29
Trihana TG	72	0.64	88	0.86	100	1.00	8	0.25	4	0.35	80	0.58	8	0.29	88	0.80	0	0.00	4	80	0.58	8	0.29	0.29
Vijaynagar TG	92	1.00	80	0.71	96	0.86	20	0.63	8	0.67	92	0.83	4	0.14	88	0.80	4	1.00	8	92	0.83	4	0.14	0.14
Bagdogra TG	84	0.86	96	1.00	100	1.00	32	1.00	0	0.00	100	1.00	4	0.14	76	0.60	4	1.00	0	100	1.00	4	0.14	0.14
Bijlimoni TG	60	0.43	88	0.86	96	0.86	4	0.13	0	0.00	100	1.00	16	0.57	72	0.53	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	16	0.57	0.57
Gangaram TG	44	0.14	92	0.93	96	0.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	88	0.75	4	0.14	84	0.73	0	0.00	0	88	0.75	4	0.14	0.14
Gayaganga TG	72	0.64	88	0.86	96	0.86	12	0.38	0	0.00	96	0.92	0	0.00	92	0.87	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	0	0.00	0.00
Hansqua TG	76	0.71	96	1.00	96	0.86	4	0.13	4	0.33	76	0.50	12	0.43	72	0.53	4	1.00	4	76	0.50	12	0.43	0.43
Jayantika TG	72	0.64	84	0.79	88	0.57	8	0.25	0	0.00	96	0.92	0	0.00	76	0.60	0	0.00	0	96	0.92	0	0.00	0.00
Kamala TG	76	0.71	92	0.93	92	0.71	8	0.25	0	0.00	92	0.83	16	0.57	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	92	0.83	16	0.57	0.57
Motidhar TG	80	0.79	92	0.93	92	0.71	4	0.13	0	0.00	100	1.00	20	0.71	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	20	0.71	0.71
Sayedabad TG	44	0.14	72	0.57	84	0.43	4	0.13	4	0.33	92	0.83	8	0.29	76	0.60	0	0.00	4	92	0.83	8	0.29	0.29
Singhiahora TG	72	0.64	52	0.21	80	0.29	4	0.13	12	1.00	100	1.00	20	0.71	64	0.40	0	0.00	12	100	1.00	20	0.71	0.71
Taipoo TG	64	0.50	84	0.79	100	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	100	1.00	8	0.29	56	0.27	0	0.00	0	100	1.00	8	0.29	0.29
Terai	69	0.58	78	0.69	91	0.67	9	0.28	2	0.14	91	0.81	10	0.36	76	0.60	1	0.18	2	91	0.81	10	0.36	0.36

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued.....Asset Index

Name of TG	Clock	DI	Electric mixture	DI	Radio	DI	Mobile	DI	Laptop	DI	Pressure cooker	DI	Chair	DI	Table	DI	Showcase	DI	Cot	DI	Final AI Index
Denguajha TG	96	0.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	88	0.92	0	0.00	28	0.58	100	1.00	32	0.15	72	0.82	48	0.71	0.46
Joypur TG	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.15	0	0.00	4	0.08	100	1.00	32	0.15	76	0.88	24	0.29	0.36
Raipur TG	68	0.47	4	1.00	0	0.00	48	0.15	0	0.00	12	0.25	100	1.00	28	0.10	48	0.47	24	0.29	0.33
Saraswatipur TG	72	0.53	0	0.00	8	0.33	60	0.38	0	0.00	8	0.17	92	0.87	28	0.10	44	0.41	20	0.21	0.31
Sikarpur TG	84	0.73	0	0.00	4	0.17	72	0.62	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	36	0.20	80	0.94	32	0.43	0.38
Fulbari TG	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	76	0.69	0	0.00	12	0.25	100	1.00	27	0.09	48	0.47	28	0.36	0.42
Satish ch TG	96	0.93	0	0.00	4	0.17	76	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	92	0.87	100	1.00	36	0.29	64	1.00	0.55
Dagapur TG	72	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	68	0.54	0	0.00	24	0.50	96	0.93	72	0.65	80	0.94	24	0.29	0.56
Gulma TG	88	0.80	0	0.00	4	0.17	64	0.46	8	1.00	48	1.00	88	0.80	36	0.20	72	0.82	44	0.64	0.69
Matigara TG	80	0.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	0.62	0	0.00	16	0.33	96	0.93	24	0.05	16	0.00	28	0.36	0.37
New chamta TG	80	0.67	0	0.00	4	0.17	84	0.85	0	0.00	12	0.25	100	1.00	44	0.30	80	0.94	32	0.43	0.48
Nischintapur TG	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.77	0	0.00	16	0.33	96	0.93	24	0.05	48	0.47	40	0.57	0.39
Putinbari TG	92	0.87	0	0.00	4	0.17	68	0.54	0	0.00	28	0.58	92	0.87	52	0.40	68	0.76	28	0.36	0.51
Sukna TG	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	0.62	0	0.00	12	0.25	92	0.87	52	0.40	72	0.82	12	0.07	0.45
Ashapur TG	64	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	0.62	0	0.00	16	0.33	80	0.67	40	0.25	68	0.76	40	0.57	0.41
Atal TG	64	0.40	4	1.00	0	0.00	92	1.00	4	0.50	8	0.17	100	1.00	48	0.35	68	0.76	16	0.14	0.64
Azmabad TG	76	0.60	0	0.00	16	0.67	84	0.85	0	0.00	24	0.50	96	0.93	44	0.30	64	0.71	28	0.36	0.56
Belgachi TG	100	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	64	0.46	0	0.00	24	0.50	100	1.00	44	0.30	64	0.71	48	0.71	0.56
Kamalpur TG	56	0.27	0	0.00	0	0.00	76	0.69	0	0.00	20	0.42	92	0.87	32	0.15	36	0.29	12	0.07	0.39
Kiran ch TG	64	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	52	0.23	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	20	0.00	36	0.29	12	0.07	0.37
Manjha TG	44	0.07	0	0.00	8	0.33	48	0.15	0	0.00	28	0.58	80	0.67	48	0.35	56	0.59	24	0.29	0.40
Marapur TG	60	0.33	0	0.00	12	0.50	80	0.77	0	0.00	20	0.42	96	0.93	48	0.35	84	1.00	44	0.64	0.55
Meryview TG	92	0.87	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.77	0	0.00	28	0.58	100	1.00	40	0.25	60	0.65	32	0.43	0.58
Naxalbari TG	96	0.93	0	0.00	4	0.17	56	0.31	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	40	0.25	60	0.65	44	0.64	0.45
Ord terai TG	88	0.80	4	1.00	0	0.00	60	0.38	4	0.50	8	0.17	100	1.00	32	0.15	52	0.53	12	0.07	0.55
Pahar ghomia	88	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	76	0.69	0	0.00	16	0.33	96	0.93	40	0.25	52	0.53	40	0.57	0.50
Sannysithan TG	40	0.00	1	0.25	0	0.00	52	0.23	0	0.00	20	0.42	40	0.00	28	0.10	72	0.82	24	0.29	0.26
Trihana TG	88	0.80	0	0.00	0	0.00	84	0.85	0	0.00	16	0.33	92	0.87	32	0.15	68	0.76	8	0.00	0.48
Vijaynagar TG	88	0.80	4	1.00	0	0.00	60	0.38	4	0.50	24	0.50	100	1.00	64	0.55	64	0.71	12	0.07	0.65
Bagdogra TG	76	0.60	4	1.00	12	0.50	68	0.54	4	0.50	44	0.92	88	0.80	52	0.40	76	0.88	48	0.71	0.74
Bijlimoni TG	72	0.53	0	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.77	0	0.00	16	0.33	100	1.00	40	0.25	64	0.71	28	0.36	0.49
Gangaram TG	84	0.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	44	0.08	0	0.00	4	0.08	100	1.00	36	0.20	48	0.47	8	0.00	0.34
Gayaganga TG	92	0.87	0	0.00	4	0.17	76	0.69	0	0.00	20	0.42	96	0.93	24	0.05	56	0.59	20	0.21	0.47
Hansqua TG	72	0.53	4	1.00	24	1.00	68	0.54	4	0.50	8	0.17	100	1.00	56	0.45	44	0.41	28	0.36	0.62
Jayantika TG	76	0.60	0	0.00	4	0.17	60	0.38	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	56	0.45	52	0.53	28	0.36	0.43
Kamala TG	80	0.67	0	0.00	4	0.17	80	0.77	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	40	0.25	56	0.59	16	0.14	0.49
Motidhar TG	68	0.47	0	0.00	0	0.00	68	0.54	0	0.00	4	0.08	100	1.00	24	0.05	56	0.59	64	1.00	0.50
Sayedabad TG	76	0.60	0	0.00	0	0.00	72	0.62	0	0.00	8	0.17	100	1.00	28	0.10	40	0.35	24	0.29	0.37
Singhiahjhora TG	64	0.40	0	0.00	0	0.00	52	0.23	0	0.00	36	0.75	84	0.73	32	0.15	48	0.47	20	0.21	0.43
Taipoo TG	56	0.27	0	0.00	4	0.17	40	0.00	0	0.00	4	0.08	100	1.00	76	0.70	32	0.24	8	0.00	0.38
Terai	76	0.60	1	0.18	3	0.13	68	0.54	1	0.09	16	0.34	95	0.91	41	0.27	58	0.62	28	0.36	0.47

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Basic Amenity Index

Name of TG	Electricity in HHs (%)	DI	LPG used (%)	DI	Water within HHs premises (%)	DI	Sanitary latrine in HHs (%)	DI	Drainage facility in HHs (%)	DI	Final BAI Index
Dengaujha TG	80	0.28	8	0.33	44	0.84	72	0.88	32	0.21	0.51
Joypur TG	80	0.28	8	0.33	52	1.00	20	0.16	60	0.57	0.47
Raipur TG	72	0.00	0	0.00	32	0.61	64	0.77	60	0.57	0.39
Saraswatipur TG	84	0.42	8	0.33	20	0.38	20	0.16	32	0.21	0.30
Sikarpur TG	80	0.28	4	0.16	20	0.38	8	0.00	44	0.36	0.24
Fulbari TG	92	0.71	4	0.16	44	0.84	28	0.27	40	0.31	0.46
Satish ch TG	100	1.00	12	0.50	44	0.84	44	0.50	52	0.47	0.66
Dagapur TG	96	0.85	4	0.16	16	0.30	76	0.94	28	0.15	0.48
Gulma TG	96	0.85	0	0.00	4	0.07	80	1.00	80	0.84	0.55
Matigara TG	100	1.00	0	0.00	12	0.23	36	0.38	36	0.26	0.37
New chamta TG	88	0.57	8	0.33	4	0.07	32	0.33	32	0.21	0.30
Nischintapur TG	88	0.57	4	0.16	16	0.30	20	0.16	16	0.00	0.24
Putinbari TG	100	1.00	0	0.00	4	0.07	44	0.50	20	0.05	0.32
Sukna TG	96	0.85	16	0.66	20	0.38	64	0.77	52	0.47	0.63
Ashapur TG	84	0.42	4	0.16	28	0.53	44	0.50	64	0.63	0.45
Atal TG	92	0.71	12	0.50	8	0.15	72	0.88	92	1.00	0.65
Azmabad TG	100	1.00	4	0.16	8	0.15	80	1.00	32	0.21	0.50
Belgachi TG	96	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	36	0.38	76	0.78	0.40
Kamalpur TG	100	1.00	4	0.16	40	0.76	28	0.27	28	0.15	0.47
Kiran ch TG	96	0.85	12	0.50	4	0.07	56	0.66	40	0.31	0.48
Manjha TG	96	0.85	0	0.00	4	0.07	52	0.61	32	0.21	0.35
Marapur TG	96	0.85	0	0.00	4	0.07	64	0.77	80	0.84	0.51
Mervview TG	92	0.71	4	0.16	16	0.30	76	0.94	72	0.73	0.57
Naxalbari TG	88	0.57	4	0.16	12	0.23	60	0.72	72	0.73	0.48
Ord terai TG	84	0.42	4	0.16	4	0.07	52	0.61	72	0.73	0.40
Pahar ghomia	96	0.85	8	0.33	16	0.30	72	0.88	76	0.78	0.63
Sannysithan TG	100	1.00	0	0.00	8	0.15	28	0.27	48	0.42	0.37
Trihana TG	100	1.00	12	0.50	4	0.07	68	0.83	72	0.73	0.62
Vijaynagar TG	96	0.85	12	0.50	20	0.38	80	1.00	68	0.68	0.68
Bagdogra TG	100	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	48	0.55	76	0.78	0.46
Bijlimoni TG	96	0.85	8	0.33	52	1.00	68	0.83	26.47	0.1	0.63
Gangaram TG	96	0.85	0	0.00	16	0.30	8	0.00	56	0.52	0.33
Gayaganga TG	96	0.85	4	0.16	0	0.00	60	0.72	56	0.52	0.45
Hansqua TG	96	0.85	8	0.33	0	0.00	56	0.66	84	0.89	0.55
Jayantika TG	88	0.57	24	1.00	24	0.46	52	0.61	52	0.47	0.62
Kamala TG	92	0.71	0	0.00	16	0.30	52	0.61	92	1.00	0.52
Motidhar TG	92	0.71	20	0.83	16	0.30	72	0.88	40	0.31	0.61
Sayedabad TG	84	0.42	4	0.16	48	0.92	64	0.77	48	0.42	0.54
Singhiahjhora TG	96	0.85	8	0.33	4	0.07	24	0.22	28	0.15	0.32
Taipoo TG	100	1.00	4	0.16	8	0.15	48	0.55	44	0.36	0.44
Terai	92.6	0.73	5.9	0.24	17.3	0.33	50.7	0.59	53	0.48	0.47

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-VII

Score of Standard of Health (SH)

Name of TG	Sanitary Larine (HH%)	DI	Water in premises (HH %)	DI	Drainage (HH %)	DI	Open dumping (HH %)	DI	Final SH
Denguajha TG	72	0.89	44	0.85	32	0.21	32	0.58	0.61
Joypur TG	20	0.17	52	1.00	60	0.58	28	0.43	0.54
Raipur TG	64	0.78	32	0.62	60	0.58	36	0.57	0.64
Saraswatipur TG	20	0.17	20	0.38	32	0.21	24	0.36	0.28
Shikarpur TG	8	0.00	20	0.38	44	0.37	40	0.63	0.35
Fulbari TG	28	0.28	44	0.85	40	0.32	28	0.43	0.47
Satish ch TG	44	0.50	44	0.85	52	0.47	24	0.36	0.54
Dagapur TG	76	0.94	16	0.31	28	0.16	56	0.93	0.58
Gulma TG	80	1.00	4	0.08	80	0.84	28	0.43	0.59
Matigara TG	36	0.39	12	0.23	36	0.26	4	0.00	0.22
New chamta TG	32	0.33	4	0.08	32	0.21	20	0.29	0.23
Nischintapur TG	20	0.17	16	0.31	16	0.00	44	0.71	0.30
Putinbari TG	44	0.50	4	0.08	20	0.05	56	0.93	0.39
Sukna TG	64	0.78	20	0.38	52	0.47	24	0.36	0.50
Ashapur TG	44	0.50	28	0.54	64	0.63	24	0.36	0.51
Atal TG	72	0.89	8	0.15	92	1.00	24	0.36	0.60
Azmabad TG	80	1.00	8	0.15	32	0.21	28	0.43	0.45
Belgachi TG	36	0.39	0	0.00	76	0.79	12	0.14	0.33
Kamalpur TG	28	0.28	40	0.77	28	0.16	16	0.21	0.35
Kiran ch TG	56	0.67	4	0.08	40	0.32	24	0.36	0.35
Manjha TG	52	0.61	4	0.08	32	0.21	20	0.29	0.30
Marapur TG	64	0.78	4	0.08	80	0.84	24	0.36	0.51
Meryview TG	76	0.94	16	0.31	72	0.74	12	0.14	0.53
Naxalbari TG	60	0.72	12	0.23	72	0.74	16	0.21	0.48
Ord terai TG	52	0.61	4	0.08	72	0.74	8	0.07	0.37
Pahar ghomia T	72	0.89	16	0.31	76	0.79	36	0.57	0.64
Sannysithan TG	28	0.28	8	0.15	48	0.42	16	0.21	0.27
Trihana TG	68	0.83	4	0.08	72	0.74	24	0.36	0.50
Vijaynagar TG	80	1.00	20	0.38	68	0.68	16	0.21	0.57
Bagdogra TG	48	0.56	0	0.00	76	0.79	20	0.29	0.41
Bijlimoni TG	68	0.83	52	1.00	36	0.26	20	0.21	0.60
Gangaram TG	8	0.00	16	0.31	56	0.53	28	0.36	0.32
Gayaganga TG	60	0.72	0	0.00	56	0.53	16	0.21	0.37
Hansqua TG	56	0.67	0	0.00	84	0.89	28	0.36	0.50
Jayantika TG	52	0.61	24	0.46	52	0.47	60	1.00	0.64
Kamala TG	52	0.61	16	0.31	92	1.00	32	0.50	0.60
Motidhar TG	72	0.89	16	0.31	40	0.32	12	0.14	0.41
Sayedabad TG	64	0.78	48	0.92	48	0.42	48	0.79	0.73
Singhiahora TG	24	0.22	4	0.08	28	0.16	8	0.07	0.13
Taipoo TG	48	0.56	8	0.15	44	0.37	60	1.00	0.52

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Score of Social Security Schemes (SSS)

Name of TG	Ratio n (%)	DI	Khad yasat hi (%)	DI	NREG A (%)	DI	Sche me %	DI	Securi ty (%)	DI	a/c (%)	DI	FINAL SSS
Dengujha TG	84	0.91	72	0.30	60	0.40	0	0.00	28	0.26	96	0.86	0.52
Joypur TG	64	0.70	60	0.00	72	0.60	4	0.17	24	0.22	100	1.00	0.50
Raipur TG	48	0.52	84	0.60	84	0.80	0	0.00	20	0.17	96	0.86	0.57
Saraswatipur TG	28	0.30	88	0.70	72	0.60	0	0.00	40	0.39	96	0.86	0.53
Shikarpur TG	48	0.52	96	0.90	92	0.93	4	0.17	4	0.00	100	1.00	0.69
Fulbari TG	8	0.09	100	1.00	44	0.13	0	0.00	12	0.09	100	1.00	0.45
Satish ch TG	44	0.48	96	0.90	68	0.53	0	0.00	12	0.09	100	1.00	0.59
Dagapur TG	64	0.70	100	1.00	80	0.73	0	0.00	8	0.04	96	0.86	0.66
Gulma TG	12	0.13	100	1.00	68	0.53	0	0.00	8	0.04	96	0.86	0.51
Matigara TG	8	0.09	100	1.00	44	0.13	0	0.00	12	0.09	100	1.00	0.45
New chamta TG	56	0.61	100	1.00	52	0.27	0	0.00	16	0.13	96	0.86	0.56
Nischintapur TG	40	0.43	96	0.90	48	0.20	4	0.17	32	0.30	100	1.00	0.55
Putinbari TG	20	0.22	100	1.00	64	0.47	12	0.50	16	0.13	100	1.00	0.60
Sukna TG	64	0.70	84	0.60	64	0.47	0	0.00	52	0.52	84	0.43	0.49
Ashapur TG	52	0.57	92	0.80	64	0.47	4	0.17	32	0.30	100	1.00	0.61
Atal TG	92	1.00	100	1.00	84	0.80	24	1.00	44	0.43	92	0.71	0.85
Azmabad TG	48	0.52	84	0.60	64	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.09	100	1.00	0.53
Belgachi TG	64	0.70	92	0.80	92	0.93	16	0.67	44	0.43	96	0.86	0.77
Kamalpur TG	0	0.00	80	0.50	60	0.40	4	0.17	40	0.39	76	0.14	0.26
Kiran ch TG	76	0.83	88	0.70	68	0.53	8	0.33	12	0.09	88	0.57	0.57
Manjha TG	80	0.87	92	0.80	68	0.53	0	0.00	24	0.22	92	0.71	0.61
Marapur TG	52	0.57	96	0.90	96	1.00	8	0.33	24	0.22	100	1.00	0.75
Meryview TG	28	0.30	80	0.50	72	0.60	8	0.33	20	0.17	100	1.00	0.53
Naxalbari TG	28	0.30	68	0.20	56	0.33	0	0.00	16	0.13	100	1.00	0.38
Ord terai TG	64	0.70	96	0.90	72	0.60	12	0.50	60	0.61	96	0.86	0.72
Pahar ghomia TG	68	0.74	92	0.80	64	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.09	96	0.86	0.58
Sannysithan TG	4	0.04	96	0.90	36	0.00	0	0.00	80	0.83	96	0.86	0.44
Trihana TG	88	0.96	100	1.00	84	0.80	0	0.00	24	0.22	92	0.71	0.72
Vijaynagar TG	88	0.96	96	0.90	92	0.93	4	0.17	28	0.26	88	0.57	0.72
Bagdogra TG	8	0.09	60	0.00	88	0.87	0	0.00	16	0.13	100	1.00	0.40
Bijlimoni TG	80	0.87	96	0.90	60	0.40	0	0.00	8	0.04	100	1.00	0.64
Gangaram TG	52	0.57	96	0.90	68	0.53	0	0.00	20	0.17	92	0.71	0.56
Gayaganga TG	56	0.61	68	0.20	64	0.47	0	0.00	36	0.35	84	0.43	0.38
Hansqua TG	56	0.61	96	0.90	56	0.33	12	0.50	32	0.30	92	0.71	0.59
Jayantika TG	64	0.70	96	0.90	80	0.73	24	1.00	16	0.13	72	0.00	0.58
Kamala TG	52	0.57	100	1.00	60	0.40	24	1.00	72	0.74	84	0.43	0.65
Motidhar TG	68	0.74	100	1.00	72	0.60	4	0.17	8	0.04	88	0.57	0.60
Sayedabad TG	56	0.61	100	1.00	64	0.47	0	0.00	12	0.09	96	0.86	0.60
Singhiahora TG	0	0.00	76	0.40	48	0.20	0	0.00	96	1.00	96	0.86	0.39
Taipoo TG	60	0.65	100	1.00	84	0.80	0	0.00	8	0.04	92	0.71	0.64

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Score of Material Wealth Building (MWB)

Name of TG	TV	TV%	DI	Mobile	Mobile %	DI	Final MWB
Denguajha TG	13	52.00	0.29	22	88	0.92	0.60
Joypur TG	14	56.00	0.36	12	48	0.15	0.26
Raipur TG	9	36.00	0.00	12	48	0.15	0.08
Saraswatipur TG	11	44.00	0.14	15	60	0.38	0.26
Shikarpur TG	10	40.00	0.07	18	72	0.62	0.34
Fulbari TG	19	76.00	0.71	19	76	0.69	0.70
Satish ch TG	20	80.00	0.79	19	76	0.69	0.74
Dagapur TG	22	88.00	0.93	17	68	0.54	0.73
Gulma TG	18	72.00	0.64	16	64	0.46	0.55
Matigara TG	18	72.00	0.64	18	72	0.62	0.63
New chamta TG	20	80.00	0.79	21	84	0.85	0.82
Nischintapur TG	14	56.00	0.36	20	80	0.77	0.56
Putinbari TG	18	72.00	0.64	17	68	0.54	0.59
Sukna TG	19	76.00	0.71	18	72	0.62	0.66
Ashapur TG	16	64.00	0.50	18	72	0.62	0.56
Atal TG	22	88.00	0.93	23	92	1.00	0.96
Azmabad TG	17	68.00	0.57	21	84	0.85	0.71
Belgachi TG	21	84.00	0.86	16	64	0.46	0.66
Kamalpur TG	16	64.00	0.50	19	76	0.69	0.60
Kiran ch TG	17	68.00	0.57	13	52	0.23	0.40
Manjha TG	16	64.00	0.50	12	48	0.15	0.33
Marapur TG	22	88.00	0.93	20	80	0.77	0.85
Meryview TG	15	60.00	0.43	20	80	0.77	0.60
Naxalbari TG	18	72.00	0.64	14	56	0.31	0.48
Ord terai TG	16	64.00	0.50	15	60	0.38	0.44
Pahar ghomia TG	20	80.00	0.79	19	76	0.69	0.74
Sannysithan TG	17	68.00	0.57	13	52	0.23	0.40
Trihana TG	18	72.00	0.64	21	84	0.85	0.74
Vijaynagar TG	23	92.00	1.00	15	60	0.38	0.69
Bagdogra TG	21	84.00	0.86	17	68	0.54	0.70
Bijlimoni TG	15	60.00	0.43	20	80	0.77	0.60
Gangaram TG	11	44.00	0.14	11	44	0.08	0.11
Gayaganga TG	18	72.00	0.64	19	76	0.69	0.67
Hansqua TG	19	76.00	0.71	17	68	0.54	0.63
Jayantika TG	18	72.00	0.64	15	60	0.38	0.51
Kamala TG	19	76.00	0.71	20	80	0.77	0.74
Motidhar TG	20	80.00	0.79	17	68	0.54	0.66
Sayedabad TG	11	44.00	0.14	18	72	0.62	0.38
Singhiahora TG	18	72.00	0.64	13	52	0.23	0.44
Taipoo TG	16	64.00	0.50	10	40	0.00	0.25

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Score of Households Economy (HE)

Name of TG	per capita income	per capita consumption	Income DI	Consumption DI	FINAL HE
Denguajha TG	1328.57	1219.77	0.39	0.48	0.44
Joypur TG	1291.56	1248.15	0.35	0.54	0.44
Raipur TG	1110.53	1071.20	0.15	0.20	0.18
Saraswatipur TG	965.36	962.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
Shikarpur TG	1257.04	1083.32	0.31	0.23	0.27
Fulbari TG	1170.09	1148.39	0.22	0.35	0.28
Satish ch TG	1404.95	1117.66	0.47	0.29	0.38
Dagapur TG	1898.55	1426.42	0.99	0.87	0.93
Gulma TG	1729.87	1435.17	0.81	0.89	0.85
Matigara TG	1440.31	1199.31	0.51	0.44	0.48
New chamta TG	1473.43	1318.11	0.54	0.67	0.60
Nischintapur TG	1264.75	1188.73	0.32	0.42	0.37
Putinbari TG	1478.17	1320.90	0.55	0.67	0.61
Sukna TG	1435.08	1293.76	0.50	0.62	0.56
Ashapur TG	1577.86	1495.05	0.65	1.00	0.83
Atal TG	1485.04	1451.97	0.55	0.92	0.74
Azmabad TG	1609.82	1359.35	0.69	0.75	0.72
Belgachi TG	1526.98	1360.46	0.60	0.75	0.67
Kamalpur TG	1238.26	1061.79	0.29	0.19	0.24
Kiran ch TG	1312.71	1205.06	0.37	0.46	0.41
Manjha TG	1573.45	1254.66	0.65	0.55	0.60
Marapur TG	1412.50	1377.48	0.48	0.78	0.63
Meryview TG	1794.68	1356.12	0.88	0.74	0.81
Naxalbari TG	1370.88	1319.38	0.43	0.67	0.55
Ord terai TG	1512.82	1083.29	0.58	0.23	0.41
Pahar ghomia TG	1393.13	1299.26	0.46	0.63	0.54
Sannysithan TG	1370.50	1301.44	0.43	0.64	0.53
Trihana TG	1500.00	1109.23	0.57	0.28	0.42
Vijaynagar TG	1617.31	1156.68	0.69	0.36	0.53
Bagdogra TG	1463.95	1316.70	0.53	0.66	0.60
Bijlimoni TG	1685.08	1202.26	0.77	0.45	0.61
Gangaram TG	1212.96	1040.73	0.26	0.15	0.21
Gayaganga TG	1023.44	976.44	0.06	0.03	0.04
Hansqua TG	1513.22	1117.13	0.58	0.29	0.44
Jayantika TG	1415.58	1105.97	0.48	0.27	0.37
Kamala TG	1903.60	1314.23	1.00	0.66	0.83
Motidhar TG	1369.11	1239.88	0.43	0.52	0.48
Sayedabad TG	1604.76	1241.28	0.68	0.52	0.60
Singhiahjhora TG	1644.36	1306.87	0.72	0.65	0.69
Taipoo TG	1252.27	965.29	0.31	0.00	0.16

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Score of Households Size (HS)

Name of TG	<4 member	4-6 member	>6 member	Total HHs	Score (HS)	DI
Denguajha TG	12	9	4	25	1.68	0.54
Joypur TG	10	12	3	25	1.72	0.62
Raipur TG	13	8	4	25	1.64	0.46
Saraswatipur TG	8	16	1	25	1.72	0.62
Shikarpur TG	13	10	2	25	1.56	0.31
Fulbari TG	11	13	1	25	1.60	0.38
Satish ch TG	8	12	5	25	1.88	0.92
Dagapur TG	12	13	0	25	1.52	0.23
Gulma TG	11	11	3	25	1.68	0.54
Matigara TG	11	9	5	25	1.76	0.69
New chamta TG	17	6	2	25	1.40	0.00
Nischintapur TG	11	11	3	25	1.68	0.54
Putinbari TG	13	12	0	25	1.48	0.15
Sukna TG	12	9	4	25	1.68	0.54
Ashapur TG	15	10	0	25	1.40	0.00
Atal TG	11	13	1	25	1.60	0.38
Azmabad TG	12	12	1	25	1.56	0.31
Belgachi TG	11	10	4	25	1.72	0.62
Kamalpur TG	9	14	2	25	1.72	0.62
Kiran ch TG	11	12	2	25	1.64	0.46
Manjha TG	13	12	0	25	1.48	0.15
Marapur TG	11	12	2	25	1.64	0.46
Meryview TG	11	10	4	25	1.72	0.62
Naxalbari TG	11	8	6	25	1.80	0.77
Ord terai TG	16	5	4	25	1.52	0.23
Pahar ghomia TG	8	13	4	25	1.84	0.85
Sannysithan TG	12	11	2	25	1.60	0.38
Trihana TG	13	10	2	25	1.56	0.31
Vijaynagar TG	10	13	2	25	1.68	0.54
Bagdogra TG	11	12	2	25	1.64	0.46
Bijlimoni TG	7	13	5	25	1.92	1.00
Gangaram TG	16	8	1	25	1.40	0.00
Gayaganga TG	11	11	3	25	1.68	0.54
Hansqua TG	10	12	3	25	1.72	0.62
Jayantika TG	16	7	2	25	1.44	0.08
Kamala TG	11	12	2	25	1.64	0.46
Motidhar TG	11	9	5	25	1.76	0.69
Sayedabad TG	6	16	3	25	1.88	0.92
Singhiahjhora TG	10	13	2	25	1.68	0.54
Taipoo TG	9	13	3	25	1.76	0.69

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Score of Standard of Education (SE)

Name of TG	NPE (%)	DI	ELR (%)	DI	ALR (%)	DI	SE Index
Dengujha TG	100	1.00	68.69	0.57	67.37	0.68	0.75
Joypur TG	84.62	0.38	61.54	0.3	54.32	0.29	0.32
Raipur TG	91.67	0.67	66.3	0.48	60	0.46	0.54
Saraswatipur TG	95.65	0.83	70.8	0.65	60.49	0.47	0.65
Shikarpur TG	100	1.00	60.42	0.26	54.76	0.30	0.52
Fulbari TG	75	0.00	62.63	0.34	57.14	0.37	0.24
Satish ch TG	100	1.00	76.72	0.87	70.65	0.78	0.88
Dagapur TG	100	1.00	64.95	0.43	58.75	0.42	0.62
Gulma TG	93.33	0.73	71	0.66	64.1	0.58	0.66
Matigara TG	100	1.00	57.89	0.17	50.52	0.17	0.45
New chamta TG	100	1.00	63.73	0.39	57.95	0.40	0.59
Nischintapur TG	100	1.00	60.78	0.28	53.49	0.26	0.51
Putinbari TG	100	1.00	67.71	0.53	60.26	0.47	0.67
Sukna TG	88.89	0.56	73.58	0.75	70.79	0.78	0.70
Ashapur TG	100	1.00	67.02	0.51	60.76	0.48	0.66
Atal TG	100	1.00	74.77	0.8	67.86	0.69	0.83
Azmabad TG	100	1.00	71.74	0.68	64.38	0.59	0.76
Belgachi TG	100	1.00	70.27	0.63	65.63	0.63	0.75
Kamalpur TG	92.31	0.69	53.4	0	44.83	0.00	0.23
Kiran ch TG	100	1.00	62.5	0.34	54.12	0.28	0.54
Manjha TG	100	1.00	80.22	1	75.34	0.92	0.97
Marapur TG	100	1.00	66.37	0.48	58.7	0.42	0.63
Meryview TG	100	1.00	76.92	0.88	71.76	0.81	0.9
Naxalbari TG	88.89	0.56	55.14	0.06	48.86	0.12	0.25
Ord terai TG	100	1.00	74.26	0.78	70.45	0.77	0.85
Pahar ghomia TG	87.5	0.50	55.66	0.08	48.86	0.12	0.24
Sannysithan TG	100	1.00	78.43	0.93	72.5	0.83	0.92
Trihana TG	100	1.00	58.25	0.18	55.21	0.31	0.5
Vijaynagar TG	100	1.00	79.28	0.96	78	1.00	0.99
Bagdogra TG	93.33	0.73	73.64	0.75	68.97	0.73	0.74
Bijlimoni TG	95.45	0.82	76.67	0.87	70	0.76	0.81
Gangaram TG	100	1.00	71.58	0.68	67.47	0.68	0.79
Gayaganga TG	100	1.00	79.82	0.99	73.26	0.86	0.95
Hansqua TG	100	1.00	76.15	0.85	71.74	0.81	0.89
Jayantika TG	100	1.00	69.61	0.6	64.37	0.59	0.73
Kamala TG	100	1.00	73.74	0.76	66.23	0.65	0.80
Motidhar TG	91.67	0.67	57.39	0.15	51.04	0.19	0.33
Sayedabad TG	100	1.00	72.5	0.71	65.22	0.61	0.78
Singhiahora TG	100	1.00	67.62	0.53	60.92	0.49	0.67
Taipoo TG	90	0.60	68.38	0.56	64.00	0.58	0.58

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Scores of Livelihood Change in Tea Gardens

Name of TG	Parameters of Livelihood change in the tea gardens													Total Change
	Annual income	Economic condition	Social condition	Mobility	Cultural Interaction	Family education	Housing condition	Mass media	Livestock	Protein Intake	Expenditure on Clothing	Sanitation condition	Drinking water	
Denguajha TG	-5	0	4	3	10	13	-1	7	-7	3	9	-2	-5	29
Joypur TG	-7	-10	-7	15	4	14	-9	-7	-9	0	1	-5	-8	-28
Raipur TG	-21	-23	-10	-9	-10	8	-5	-13	-14	-9	-3	5	-21	-125
Saraswatipur T	-6	-12	1	6	2	18	-5	4	1	3	3	-11	-19	-15
Shikarpur TG	-16	-16	0	2	0	15	-15	-4	-4	1	0	-19	-20	-76
Fulbari TG	-1	0	0	6	2	6	-5	9	5	4	3	-6	-7	16
Satish ch TG	11	3	14	14	2	19	0	17	-5	6	8	2	4	95
Dagapur TG	15	-4	7	10	8	23	2	8	-1	9	9	8	-19	75
Gulma TG	8	1	18	15	18	21	1	4	4	9	9	12	-8	112
Matigara TG	-1	0	0	6	2	6	-5	9	5	4	3	-6	-7	16
New Chamta T	-10	-9	1	1	0	12	4	5	-5	1	-3	-6	-12	-21
Nischintapur T	12	6	10	18	2	20	-3	7	-5	12	15	-13	-4	77
Putinbari TG	0	-1	6	8	2	13	6	8	-5	5	6	2	-13	37
Sukna TG	5	9	7	16	3	21	1	8	-6	12	14	6	-3	93
Ashapur TG	9	4	9	14	9	13	1	3	-7	7	5	-1	-14	52
Atal TG	25	14	12	13	6	16	-2	15	0	7	9	12	-2	125
Azmabad TG	8	4	15	13	15	14	6	9	6	9	13	11	-6	117
Belgachi TG	-5	1	20	22	24	15	14	11	11	9	7	15	-1	143
Kamalpur TG	2	-3	3	9	4	14	-15	10	-9	1	3	-7	-2	10

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued....

Scores of Livelihood Change in Tea Gardens

Name of TG	Parameters of Livelihood change in the tea gardens													Total Change
	Annual income	Economic condition	Social condition	Mobility	Cultural Interaction	Family education	Housing condition	Mass media	Livestock	Protein Intake	Expenditure on Clothing	Sanitation condition	Drinking water	
Kiran chandra TG	25	9	18	16	12	23	-3	14	-10	2	3	10	-2	117
Manjha TG	9	8	12	13	14	19	0	11	11	15	13	14	-5	134
Marapur TG	3	3	14	11	16	17	13	10	7	9	9	14	-18	108
Meryview TG	8	-3	13	13	10	17	0	10	5	4	6	17	-7	93
Naxalbari TG	-13	-11	9	22	19	11	7	7	1	6	8	3	-15	54
Ord terai TG	21	12	3	15	2	11	-7	19	-12	6	7	9	3	89
Pahar ghomia TG	-7	-3	-1	18	7	19	-3	1	2	3	-1	10	-13	32
Sannysithan TG	2	-7	7	7	10	15	-5	23	7	7	6	-3	0	69
Trihana TG	25	7	13	16	4	18	-5	16	-13	2	8	10	-11	90
Vijaynagar TG	9	6	7	6	6	16	-5	15	-15	2	3	9	-6	53
Bagdogra TG	9	-3	15	21	15	18	11	5	1	11	16	9	-11	117
Bijlimoni TG	15	11	13	9	11	19	6	11	6	5	7	17	-7	123
Gangaram TG	-16	-14	-2	4	-1	9	-11	9	-16	-3	-1	-17	-14	-73
Gayaganga TG	17	12	7	-6	4	17	8	12	5	4	10	8	4	102
Hansqua TG	16	6	12	8	4	19	-7	14	-7	1	6	5	-2	75
Jayantika TG	16	9	4	4	5	3	-4	15	-1	1	1	5	-4	54
Kamala TG	22	18	8	11	3	12	5	14	-13	4	5	5	2	96
Motidhar TG	8	6	0	2	0	12	4	14	9	1	1	12	-11	58
Sayedabad TG	5	4	0	1	1	10	1	7	7	1	2	7	-4	42
Singhiahora TG	2	-2	2	8	2	11	-3	22	-14	5	4	-10	-17	10
Taipoo TG	7	-2	3	11	0	17	-14	18	-1	3	1	3	0	46

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-VIII

Major Constraints during Respondents Education Family

Constraints	Terai	Darjeeling	Jalpaiguri
Large family	154(15.40)	136(15.54)	18(14.40)
Low family income	419(41.90)	377(43.09)	42(33.60)
Lack of parent interest	335(33.50)	285(32.57)	50(40.00)
Parent death	80(8.00)	66(7.54)	14(11.20)
Not family related	12(1.20)	11(1.25)	1(0.80)
Total	1000(100.00)	875(100.00)	125(100.00)
Personal Causes			
Lack of interest	610(61.00)	521(59.54)	89(71.20)
Health problem	86(8.60)	77(8.80)	9(7.20)
Early marriage	261(26.10)	236(26.97)	25(20.00)
Getting job	39(3.90)	38(4.34)	1(0.80)
Not Personal related	4(0.50)	3(0.46)	1(0.80)
Total	1000(100.00)	875(100.00)	125(100.00)
Social Causes			
Mass illiteracy	89(8.90)	79(9.03)	10(8.00)
Remote location	126(12.60)	115(13.14)	11(8.80)
Community support	31(3.10)	28(3.20)	3(2.40)
Not social related	754(75.40)	653(74.63)	101(80.80)
Total	1000(100.00)	875(100.00)	125(100.00)
School Causes			
Not prefer teaching	3(0.30)	2(0.23)	1(0.80)
Unhealthy environment	7(0.70)	7(0.80)	0(0.00)
Not school related	990(99.00)	866(98.97)	124(99.20)
Total	1000(100.00)	875(100.00)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

School going students after 5 years

Respondents %	Name of the TGs	Numbers of TGs	Per cents of TGs
<65.38	Fulbari TG, New Chamta TG, Vijoyanagar TG, Jayantika TG, Matigara TG, Ashapur TG, Motihar TG	7	17.50
65.38-75.00	Shikarpur TG, Kamalpur TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG,	13	32.50
75.00-84.62	Joypur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, , Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Saraswatipur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG	15	37.50
>84.62	Satish Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Bijlimoni TG, Singhiajhora TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 75.00, SD: 9.62	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-IX

Transportation facilities during Deliveries

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<11.71	Kiran chandra TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG	4	10.00
11.71-26.20	Sikarpur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannysithan TG, Vijaynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	17	42.50
26.20-40.69	Denguajha TG, Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, new chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Ord terai TG, Trihana TG, New chamta TG	11	27.50
>40.69	Joypur TG, Nischintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Pahar ghomia TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 26.20, SD: 14.49		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-X

Support to widow marriage

Respondents %	Name of Tea Gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
< 80.00	Saraswatipur TG, Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG	15	37.50
80.00-90.00	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Ch TG, Meriview TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG,	19	47.50
> 90.00	Joypur TG, Denguajhar TG, Sukna TG, Kamalpur TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG.	6	15.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XI

Separated Worship Places in Households

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
< 11.88	New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Kiran Chandra TG	3	7.50
11.88.-21.20	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Kamalpur TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG,	17	42.50
21.20-30.58	Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannysithan TG, Bagdogara TG, Belgachi TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG	15	37.50
> 30.58	Satish Chandra TG, Sukana TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 21.20, SD: 9.38	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XII

Agriculture Decision

Decision (Score)	Name of TGs	Total Number	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannasithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG	24	60.00
Low (<40.00)	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG	12	30.00
Moderate (40.00-70.00)	Sayedabad TG, Paharghomia TG	2	5.00
High (>70.00)	Vijohnagar TG, Bijlimoni TG	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Decision on Livestocks

Decision (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage Of TGs
Low (<64.58)	Joypur TG, Putinbari TG, Naxalabari TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannasithan TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhiajhora TG	10	25.00
Moderate (64.58-75.00)	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG	8	20.00
Moderately high (75.00-86.25)	Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Manjha TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Matigara TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Taipoo TG	12	30.00
High (>86.25)	Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Vijohnagar TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ :64.58, Q ₂ : 75.00, Q ₃ :86.25, Q ₄ :100	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Decision on Households activities

Decision score	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage Of TGs
Low (<80.59)	Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Mnjha TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Paharghomia TG	9	22.50
Moderate (80.59-85.88)	Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Bagdogra TG, Jayantika TG, Taipoo TG, Marapur TG,	8	20.00
Moderately high (85.88-91.32)	Shikarpur TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Kamalpur TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG	13	32.50
High (>91.32)	New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijoyanagar TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG,	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ :80.59, Q ₂ : 85.88, Q ₃ :91.32, Q ₄ :100	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Decision on Human Capital

Decision (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (<78.67)	Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoyanagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
Moderate (78.67-86.14)	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Sannasithan TG, Trihana TG, Singhiajhora TG, Taipoo TG	11	27.50
Moderate high (86.14-91.30)	Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG	11	27.50
High (>91.30)	Saraswatipur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Hansqua TG, Gayaganga TG	8	20.00
Total	Q ₁ :78.67, Q ₂ : 86.14, Q ₃ :91.30, Q ₄ :100	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Decision on Political activities

Decision (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (<62.96)	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalabari TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	9	22.50
Moderate (62.96-68.98)	Paharghomia TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG, Satish Ch TG, Sukna TG, Vijoynagar TG	6	15.00
Moderately high (68.98-80.56)	Raipur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Singhiajhora TG	15	37.50
High(>80.56)	Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannasithan TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG	10	25.00
Total	Q ₁ :62.96, Q ₂ : 68.98, Q ₃ :80.56, Q ₄ :100	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XIII

Permission for movement at Night

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<53.57	Vijohnagar TG, Gangaram TG, Singhajhora TG, Sukna TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG	7	17.50
53.57-67.80	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Sikarpur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Gayaganga TG, Taipoo TG	11	27.50
67.80-82.03	Dagapur TG, Atal TG, Nishchintapur TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	14	35.00
>82.03	Saraswatipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 67.80, SD: 14.23	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Permission to visit in Parent and Relative Homes

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<54.39	New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG	7	17.50
54.39-66.10	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Azmabad TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, Singhajhora TG	12	30.00
66.10-77.81	Sikarpur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Belgachi TG, ,Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Gayaganga TG, Taipoo TG	15	37.50
>77.81	Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 66.10, SD: 11.71	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Permission for enjoyment in Festivals

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<36.02	Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	8	20.00
36.02-54.20	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sukna TG, Manjha TG, Vijohnagar TG, Kamala TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Gayaganga TG, Trihana TG	14	35.00
54.20-72.38	Putinbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamalpur TG, Singhajhora TG Satish ch TG, Hansqua TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Nishchintapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG,	13	32.50
>72.38	Dagapur TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Taipoo TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 54.20, SD: 18.18	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Permission for involvement in Community Rituals

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<24.60	Raipur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Kamalpur TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Singhajhora TG	9	22.50
24.60-40.50	Sikarpur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG, New Chamta TG, Taipoo TG, Saraswatipur TG,	15	37.50
40.50-56.40	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG	11	27.50
>56.40	Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Hansqua TG	5	12.50
Total	Mean: 40.50, SD: 15.90	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Permission to visit in Fairs

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<13.88	Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Gangaram TG	6	15.00
13.88-27.90	New Chamta TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Jayantika TG, Singhajhora TG, Taipoo TG	16	40.00
27.90-41.92	Saraswatipur TG, Satish chandra TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
>41.92	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Trihana TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 27.90, SD: 14.02	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Scores of visiting status of women in tea gardens

	Visiting places												Total score	Normalised value (obtained/Maximum)*100
Name of TGs	Post Office	Bank	Panchayet Office	B.D.O Office	D.M Office	Market	Health Centre	School	Religious Place	Police station	Interested paces	Fair		
Denguajhar TE	17	54	36	19	0	103	41	56	48	3	7	22	406	74
Joypur TE	7	53	41	18	0	109	33	34	49	1	6	24	375	69
Raipur TE	6	57	36	23	0	96	33	36	19	1	4	22	333	61
SaraswatipurTE	26	50	30	26	3	106	60	45	35	0	2	24	407	75
Sikarpur TE	1	52	31	25	0	111	38	41	34	0	1	26	360	66
Fulbari TE	0	70	38	27	0	50	17	23	30	2	14	25	296	54
Satish ch TE	13	50	29	27	2	94	36	15	23	2	11	26	328	60
Dagapur TE	1	51	32	24	0	104	21	37	35	0	2	26	333	61
Gulma TE	4	42	32	25	0	100	41	48	34	4	12	30	372	68
Matigara TE	0	70	38	36	0	104	21	37	39	3	2	26	376	69
New chamta TE	1	85	30	26	0	117	36	34	43	0	2	25	399	73
Nischintapur TE	8	61	32	24	0	106	40	24	33	2	9	25	364	67
Putinbari TE	3	54	31	28	1	102	37	41	48	4	6	26	381	70
Sukna TE	9	65	23	15	0	97	25	52	70	0	6	27	389	71
Ashapur TE	5	59	45	37	1	31	31	20	23	0	1	30	283	52
Atal TE	12	61	39	20	1	104	66	60	83	1	23	25	495	91
Azmabad TE	4	49	37	27	2	94	38	33	25	2	8	30	349	64
Belgachi TE	30	51	48	40	0	91	32	50	30	5	7	25	409	75
Kamalpur TE	12	60	32	16	0	101	95	54	52	6	17	30	475	87
Kiran ch TE	6	42	37	31	2	105	53	52	49	7	35	31	450	82
Manjha TE	5	39	34	28	1	79	46	38	32	4	5	30	341	62
Marapur TE	6	57	45	41	1	91	29	22	48	0	2	22	364	67
Meryview TE	11	60	38	33	0	92	40	36	50	2	5	21	388	71
Naxalbari TE	5	58	45	37	0	94	49	59	35	5	14	21	422	77
Ord terai TE	13	63	41	18	2	107	99	85	61	5	26	26	546	100
Paharghomia TE	4	67	38	37	0	97	44	45	42	2	7	23	406	74
Sannysithan TE	14	40	41	44	0	82	64	48	81	3	17	41	475	87
Trihana TE	40	49	37	30	2	101	89	64	38	7	7	27	491	90
Vijaynagar TE	34	41	32	22	1	107	36	58	62	3	8	23	427	78
Bagdogra TE	10	56	47	41	1	102	29	44	87	3	2	27	449	82
Bijlimoni TE	20	50	34	25	2	109	44	52	59	4	11	26	436	80
Gangaram TE	3	46	21	8	0	101	45	28	36	0	3	25	316	58
Gayaganga TE	20	54	47	35	10	97	58	41	62	4	23	25	476	87
Hansqua TE	17	52	34	27	1	108	64	63	82	1	19	25	493	90
Jayantika TE	26	47	40	27	3	114	62	51	114	9	17	25	535	98
Kamala TE	26	47	31	14	3	102	51	53	45	1	11	25	409	75
Motidhar TE	26	46	30	27	2	107	51	43	58	5	10	25	430	79
Sayedabad TE	36	48	29	25	3	111	49	39	109	12	26	26	513	94
Singhiahjhora TE	7	72	51	30	0	109	44	40	59	4	11	26	453	83
Taipoo TE	8	36	25	15	0	112	35	32	82	0	1	25	371	68

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XIV

Listening Radio

Region	Always	Often	Sometime	Never	Total
Terai	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	10(1.00)	990(99.00)	1000(100.00)
Darjeeling	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(1.03)	866(98.97)	875(100.00)
Jalpaiguri	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.80)	124(99.20)	125(100.00)

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XV

Practices of Tattoo

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<49.44	Saraswatipur TG, Atal TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Hansqua TG, Singhiajhora TG	8	20.00
49.44-66.50	Denguajhar TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Kamalpur TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
66.50-83.56	Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG, Dagapur TG, Meryview TG, Jayantika TG	15	37.50
>83.56	Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Paharghomia TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 66.50, SD: 17.07	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Believe in Evil Eye

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<47.29	Fulbari TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Singhiajhora TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Sannasithan TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG	17	42.50
47.29-51.80	Denguajhar TG, Sukna TG	2	5.00
51.80-56.31	Dagapur TG, Manjha TG, Sayedabad TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Motidhar TG	7	17.50
>56.31	Matigara TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Naxalabari TG, ord terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Bijlimoni TG	14	35.00
Total	Mean: 51.80, SD: 4.51	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Practices of Tabiz

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<54.99	Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, Atal TG, Marapur TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG	8	20.00
54.99-71.20	Denguajhar TG, Shikarpur TG, New Chamta TG, Putinbari TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	9	22.50
71.20-87.41	Joypur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannasithan TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG, Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Meryview TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG,	17	42.50
>87.11	Raipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Naxalabari TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean=71.20, SD=16.21	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XVI

Discrimination in selected places

District	Name of TG	Dine with higher caste	Workplace	Common gathering	Hotel	Shop	College	Bus	Marriage	Festival	Temple
Jalpaiguri	Denguajhar	9(36.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	9(36.00)	5(20.00)	1(4.00)
	Joypur TE	6(24.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	7(28.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)
	Raipur TE	6(24.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)	4(16.00)	13(52.00)	13(52.00)	1(4.00)
	Saraswati	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	16(64.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)
	Sikarpur	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	19(76.00)	6(24.00)	1(4.00)
	Total	22(17.60)	13(10.40)	13(10.40)	4(3.20)	17(13.60)	45(5.14)	10(8.00)	64(51.20)	35(28.00)	5(4.00)
	Mean	4.4	2.6	2.6	0.8	3.4	1.29	2	12.8	7	1
	SD	3.78	1.14	1.52	0.45	3.65	1.58	2	4.92	3.54	0
Darjeeling	Fulbari	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)	15(60.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)
	Satish ch	2(8.00)	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	5(20.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	10(40.00)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)
	Dagapur	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	12(48.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)
	Gulma TE	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	9(36.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	14(56.00)	5(20.00)	2(8.00)
	Matigara	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	2(8.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)	15(60.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)
	New chamta	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	19(76.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)
	Nischintapur	3(12.00)	11(44.00)	7(28.00)	5(20.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	11(44.00)	21(84.00)	6(24.00)	1(4.00)
	Putinbari	3(12.00)	2(8.00)	3(12.00)	8(32.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	6(24.00)	18(72.00)	8(32.00)	1(4.00)
	Sukna	5(20.00)	6(24.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)	6(24.00)	13(52.00)	11(44.00)	1(4.00)
	Ashapur	7(28.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)	4(16.00)	12(48.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	8(32.00)	6(24.00)	1(4.00)
	Atal TE	8(32.00)	10(40.00)	7(28.00)	18(72.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	20(80.00)	20(80.00)	6(24.00)	13(52.00)
	Azmabad	9(36.00)	10(40.00)	4(16.00)	4(16.00)	11(44.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	16(64.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)
	Belgachi	14(56.00)	8(32.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	10(40.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	11(44.00)	8(32.00)	5(20.00)
	Kamalpur	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	9(36.00)	1(4.00)	13(52.00)	2(8.00)	8(32.00)	22(88.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)

	Name of TG	Dine with higher caste	Workplace	Common gathering	Hotel	Shop	College	Bus	Marriage	Festival	Temple
	Kiran ch	2(8.00)	17(68.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	12(48.00)	0(0.00)	1(4.00)	18(72.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)
	Manjha	7(28.00)	7(28.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	14(56.00)	4(16.00)	9(36.00)	10(40.00)	11(44.00)	1(4.00)
	Marapur	11(44.00)	8(32.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)	2(8.00)	6(24.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)
	Meryview	10(40.00)	2(8.00)	0(0.00)	11(44.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	8(32.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)
	Naxalbari	7(28.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	1(4.00)	8(32.00)	1(4.00)	3(12.00)	10(40.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)
	Ord terai TE	6(24.00)	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	11(44.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	12(48.00)	21(84.00)	5(20.00)	10(40.00)
	Paharghomia	9(36.00)	2(8.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	7(28.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	9(36.00)	13(52.00)	6(24.00)
	Sannysithan	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)	3(12.00)	6(24.00)	4(16.00)	18(72.00)	5(20.00)	3(12.00)
	Trihana	3(12.00)	13(52.00)	18(72.00)	8(32.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)	8(32.00)	24(96.00)	6(24.00)	7(28.00)
	Vijaynagar	5(20.00)	4(16.00)	4(16.00)	2(8.00)	7(28.00)	0(0.00)	6(24.00)	17(68.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)
	Bagdogra	5(20.00)	8(32.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	10(40.00)	1(4.00)	7(28.00)	11(44.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)
	Bijlimoni	1(4.00)	8(32.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	6(24.00)	0(0.00)	8(32.00)	15(60.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)
	Gangaram	0(0.00)	11(44.00)	8(32.00)	14(56.00)	11(44.00)	1(4.00)	11(44.00)	19(76.00)	2(8.00)	2(8.00)
	Gayaganga	3(12.00)	6(24.00)	7(28.00)	16(64.00)	9(36.00)	1(4.00)	7(28.00)	19(76.00)	6(24.00)	6(24.00)
	Hansqua	5(20.00)	5(20.00)	10(40.00)	11(44.00)	3(12.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)	15(60.00)	7(28.00)	2(8.00)
	Jayantika	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)	4(16.00)	1(4.00)	4(16.00)	0(0.00)	6(24.00)	12(48.00)	0(0.00)
	Kamala	3(12.00)	19(76.00)	4(16.00)	11(44.00)	7(28.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	20(80.00)	9(36.00)	9(36.00)
	Motidhar	2(8.00)	3(12.00)	4(16.00)	3(12.00)	9(36.00)	0(0.00)	6(24.00)	12(48.00)	5(20.00)	2(8.00)
	Sayedabad	4(16.00)	9(36.00)	2(8.00)	1(4.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	14(56.00)	1(4.00)	2(8.00)
	Singhiahora	6(24.00)	0(0.00)	8(32.00)	2(8.00)	6(24.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	14(56.00)	8(32.00)	3(12.00)
	Taipoo TE	1(4.00)	11(44.00)	1(4.00)	0(0.00)	5(20.00)	0(0.00)	7(28.00)	15(60.00)	3(12.00)	3(12.00)
	Total	163(18.63)	227(25.94)	151(17.26)	171(19.54)	234(26.74)	2(1.60)	189(21.60)	515(58.86)	207(23.66)	103(11.77)
	Mean	4.66	6.49	4.31	4.89	6.69	0.4	5.4	14.71	5.91	2.94
	SD	3.25	4.37	3.56	4.73	3.55	0.89	3.97	4.72	3.05	3.09
	Terai	185(18.50)	240(24.00)	164(16.40)	175(17.50)	251(25.10)	47(4.70)	199(19.90)	579(57.90)	242(24.20)	108(10.80)
	Mean	4.63	6	4.1	4.38	6.28	1.18	4.98	14.48	6.05	2.7
	SD	3.27	4.3	3.41	4.63	3.69	1.53	3.93	4.72	3.09	2.95

Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x1	$x1*\bar{X}/S$ D	W1	x2	$x2*\bar{X}/S$ D	W2	x3	$x3*\bar{X}/S$ D	W3	x4	$x4*\bar{X}/S$ D	W4	x5	$x5*\bar{X}/S$ D	W5	x6	$x6*\bar{X}/S$ D	W6	x7	$x7*\bar{X}/S$ D	W7
Dengujha TG	10.00	40.97	4.10	4.76	81.25	17.07	17.00	57.26	3.37	5.00	7.24	1.45	3.00	1.14	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.00	1.31	0.66
Joypur TG	16.00	65.56	4.10	4.88	83.30	17.07	16.00	53.89	3.37	9.00	13.03	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Raipur TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.56	77.84	17.07	25.00	84.21	3.37	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Saraswatipur TG	13.00	53.26	4.10	5.00	85.35	17.07	20.00	67.36	3.37	5.00	7.24	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Shikarpur TG	11.00	45.07	4.10	4.60	78.52	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Fulbari TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.36	74.43	17.07	21.00	70.73	3.37	4.00	5.79	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.00	1.31	0.66
Satish ch TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	5.12	87.40	17.07	25.00	84.21	3.37	0.00	0.00	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Dagapur TG	11.00	45.07	4.10	4.40	75.11	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Gulma TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.76	81.25	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.00	3.28	0.66
Matigara TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	5.20	88.77	17.07	23.00	77.47	3.37	2.00	2.90	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
New chamta TG	8.00	32.78	4.10	4.32	73.74	17.07	17.00	57.26	3.37	8.00	11.58	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Nischintapur TG	10.00	40.97	4.10	4.88	83.30	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	3.00	1.97	0.66
Putinbari TG	15.00	61.46	4.10	4.60	78.52	17.07	18.00	60.63	3.37	7.00	10.13	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Sukna TG	8.00	32.78	4.10	4.72	80.57	17.07	12.00	40.42	3.37	10.00	14.48	1.45	3.00	1.14	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Ashapur TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	4.12	70.33	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	3.00	1.97	0.66
Atal TG	18.00	73.75	4.10	4.60	78.52	17.07	10.00	33.68	3.37	14.00	20.27	1.45	1.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Azmabad TG	11.00	45.07	4.10	4.40	75.11	17.07	23.00	77.47	3.37	2.00	2.90	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Belgachi TG	13.00	53.26	4.10	5.04	86.03	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Kamalpur TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.84	82.62	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Kiran Chandra TG	11.00	45.07	4.10	4.72	80.57	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Manjha TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.52	77.16	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Marapur TG	8.00	32.78	4.10	4.92	83.99	17.07	12.00	40.42	3.37	13.00	18.82	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Meryview TG	15.00	61.46	4.10	4.96	84.67	17.07	19.00	64.00	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	3.00	1.14	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	5.00	3.28	0.66
Naxalbari TG	11.00	45.07	4.10	5.12	87.40	17.07	22.00	74.10	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Ord terai TG	15.00	61.46	4.10	4.68	79.89	17.07	17.00	57.26	3.37	8.00	11.58	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Pahar ghomia TG	10.00	40.97	4.10	5.12	87.40	17.07	16.00	53.89	3.37	9.00	13.03	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Sannysithan TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	4.44	75.79	17.07	13.00	43.79	3.37	12.00	17.37	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.00	1.31	0.66
Trihana TG	9.00	36.88	4.10	4.60	78.52	17.07	21.00	70.73	3.37	3.00	4.34	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	1.00	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Vijaynagar TG	9.00	36.88	4.10	4.76	81.25	17.07	12.00	40.42	3.37	11.00	15.93	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	2.00	0.43	0.21	6.00	3.94	0.66
Bagdogra TG	16.00	65.56	4.10	4.76	81.25	17.07	11.00	37.05	3.37	14.00	20.27	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Bijlimoni TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	5.28	90.13	17.07	14.00	47.16	3.37	11.00	15.93	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Gangaram TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	4.32	73.74	17.07	20.00	67.36	3.37	5.00	7.24	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	1.00	0.66	0.66
Gayaganga TG	20.00	81.95	4.10	4.84	82.62	17.07	16.00	53.89	3.37	9.00	13.03	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	9.00	5.90	0.66
Hansqua TG	15.00	61.46	4.10	4.72	80.57	17.07	11.00	37.05	3.37	14.00	20.27	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.00	1.31	0.66
Jayantika TG	6.00	24.58	4.10	4.44	75.79	17.07	6.00	20.21	3.37	19.00	27.51	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Kamala TG	18.00	73.75	4.10	4.56	77.84	17.07	15.00	50.52	3.37	10.00	14.48	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Motidhar TG	14.00	57.36	4.10	4.96	84.67	17.07	18.00	60.63	3.37	7.00	10.13	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	6.00	3.94	0.66
Sayedabad TG	17.00	69.65	4.10	5.04	86.03	17.07	5.00	16.84	3.37	18.00	26.06	1.45	2.00	0.76	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.66
Singhiahjhora TG	12.00	49.17	4.10	4.68	79.89	17.07	13.00	43.79	3.37	12.00	17.37	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	3.00	1.97	0.66
Taipoo TG	10.00	40.97	4.10	5.12	87.40	17.07	11.00	37.05	3.37	13.00	18.82	1.45	1.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.21	2.00	1.31	0.66
MEAN	12.55			4.74			17.43			7.18			0.33			0.08			1.40		
SD	3.06			0.28			5.17			4.96			0.86			0.35			2.13		
WEITAGE	4.10			17.07			3.37			1.45			0.38			0.21			0.66		

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x8	$x8*\bar{X}/SD$	W8	x9	$x9*\bar{X}/SD$	W9	x10	$x10*\bar{X}/SD$	W10	x11	$x11*\bar{X}/SD$	W11	x12	$x12*\bar{X}/SD$	W12	x13	$x13*\bar{X}/SD$	W13	x14	$x14*\bar{X}/SD$	W14	x15	$x15*\bar{X}/SD$	W15
Denguajha TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	19.00	125.38	6.60	3.00	1.70	0.57	17	48.42	2.85	0	0	0.24	3	1.61	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	4	2.08	0.52
Joypur TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Raipur TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	24.00	158.37	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	21	59.81	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Saraswatipur	1.00	0.66	0.66	24.00	158.37	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	24	68.35	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Shikarpur TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	24	68.35	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Fulbari TG	5.00	3.29	0.66	17.00	112.18	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	20	56.96	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	1	0.52	0.52
Satish ch TG	6.00	3.95	0.66	18.00	118.78	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	18	51.26	2.85	0	0	0.24	4	2.15	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Dagapur TG	2.00	1.32	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	24	68.35	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	1	0.27	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Gulma TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	20.00	131.98	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	22	62.66	2.85	0	0	0.24	2	1.07	0.54	1	0.27	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Matigara TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	0	0.00	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
New chamta	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	21	59.81	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Nischintapur	1.00	0.66	0.66	21.00	138.58	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	22	62.66	2.85	0	0	0.24	3	1.61	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Putinbari TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Sukna TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	19.00	125.38	6.60	4.00	2.27	0.57	18	51.26	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	1	0.52	0.52
Ashapur TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	21.00	138.58	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	21	59.81	2.85	0	0	0.24	2	1.07	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	1	0.52	0.52
Atal TG	3.00	1.97	0.66	21.00	138.58	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	23	65.50	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Azmabad TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	24.00	158.37	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Belgachi TG	2.00	1.32	0.66	18.00	118.78	6.60	5.00	2.83	0.57	20	56.96	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	2	0.55	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Kamalpur TG	2.00	1.32	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	8	22.78	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Kiran ch TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	2.00	1.13	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Manjha TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	24.00	158.37	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	24	68.35	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Marapur TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	24.00	158.37	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	22	62.66	2.85	0	0	0.24	2	1.07	0.54	1	0.27	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Meryview TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	16.00	105.58	6.60	4.00	2.27	0.57	16	45.57	2.85	0	0	0.24	9	4.83	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Naxalbari TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	20.00	131.98	6.60	4.00	2.27	0.57	22	62.66	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	1	0.27	0.27	1	0.52	0.52
Ord terai TG	4.00	2.63	0.66	20.00	131.98	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	20	56.96	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	4	2.08	0.52
Pahar ghomia	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Sannysithan	0.00	0.00	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	7	19.94	2.85	0	0	0.24	2	1.07	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Trihana TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	24	68.35	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	1	0.52	0.52
Vijaynagar TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	18.00	118.78	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	12	34.18	2.85	0	0	0.24	2	1.07	0.54	1	0.27	0.27	2	1.04	0.52
Bagdogra TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	25	71.20	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Bijlimoni TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	23	65.50	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Gangaram TG	5.00	3.29	0.66	19.00	125.38	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	22	62.66	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	2	1.04	0.52
Gayaganga TG	5.00	3.29	0.66	10.00	65.99	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	11	31.33	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	9	2.46	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Hansqua TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	20	56.96	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	4	2.08	0.52
Jayantika TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	25.00	164.97	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	12	34.18	2.85	13	3.17	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Kamala TG	4.00	2.63	0.66	20.00	131.98	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	21	59.81	2.85	0	0	0.24	1	0.54	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	2	1.04	0.52
Motidhar TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	19.00	125.38	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	15	42.72	2.85	4	0.97	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Sayedabad TG	0.00	0.00	0.66	23.00	151.77	6.60	2.00	1.13	0.57	1	2.85	2.85	21	5.12	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Singhiahjhora	0.00	0.00	0.66	22.00	145.17	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.57	8	22.78	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	5	2.61	0.52
Taipoo TG	1.00	0.66	0.66	21.00	138.58	6.60	1.00	0.57	0.57	23	65.50	2.85	0	0	0.24	0	0.00	0.54	0	0.00	0.27	0	0.00	0.52
Mean	1.15			21.68			0.78			18.90			0.95			0.90			0.40			0.70		
SD	1.75			3.28			1.37			6.64			3.89			1.68			1.46			1.34		
weightage	0.66			6.60			0.57			2.85			0.24			0.54			0.27			0.52		

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x16	X16* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W16	x17	X17* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W17	x18	X18* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W18	x19	X19* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W19	x20	X20* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W20	x21	X21* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W21	x22	X22* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W22
Dengaujha TG	1	0.23	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	72	273.01	3.79	16	22.17	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
Joypur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	32	121.34	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
Raipur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	3	0.60	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	40	151.67	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Saraswatipur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	44	166.84	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Shikarpur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Fulbari TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	1	0.22	0.22	24	91.00	3.79	0	0.00	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
Satish ch TG	0	0.00	0.23	2	1.27	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Dagapur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	36	136.51	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Gulma TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	60	227.51	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Matigara TG	0	0.00	0.23	3	1.91	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	15	3.30	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	0	0.00	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
New chamta TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	1	0.22	0.22	40	151.67	3.79	0	0.00	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Nischintapur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	40	151.67	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Putinbari TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	36	136.51	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Sukna TG	0	0.00	0.23	4	2.54	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	16	12.24	0.76
Ashapur TG	1	0.23	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	56	212.34	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Atal TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	2	0.44	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	28	38.80	1.39	12	9.18	0.76
Azmabad TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	60	227.51	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Belgachi TG	0	0.00	0.23	3	1.91	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Kamalpur TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	1	0.22	0.22	20	75.84	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Kiran ch TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	24	91.00	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Manjha TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	76	288.18	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Marapur TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	56	212.34	3.79	16	22.17	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Meryview TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	56	212.34	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Naxalbari TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	28	106.17	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Ord terai TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	20	27.72	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Pahar ghomia TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Sannysithan TG	0	0.00	0.23	2	1.27	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	1	0.22	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	12	16.63	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Trihana TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	16	22.17	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Vijaynagar TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	60	227.51	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Bagdogra TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	4	5.54	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Bijlimoni TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Gangaram TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	40	151.67	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Gayaganga TG	0	0.00	0.23	5	3.18	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	64	242.68	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Hansqua TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	1	0.20	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	60	227.51	3.79	20	27.72	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Jayantika TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	64	242.68	3.79	24	33.26	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
Kamala TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	28	38.80	1.39	8	6.12	0.76
Motidhar TG	0	0.00	0.23	3	1.91	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	36	136.51	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	4	3.06	0.76
Sayedabad TG	0	0.00	0.23	3	1.91	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	36	136.51	3.79	0	0.00	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Singhiahjhora TG	0	0.00	0.23	0	0.00	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	52	197.17	3.79	16	22.17	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Taipoo TG	0	0.00	0.23	1	0.64	0.64	0	0.00	0.20	0	0.00	0.22	48	182.01	3.79	8	11.09	1.39	0	0.00	0.76
Mean	0.05			0.83			0.10			0.53			47.90			9.80			3.00		
SD	0.22			1.30			0.50			2.39			12.63			7.07			3.92		
Weightage	0.23			0.64			0.20			0.22			3.79			1.39			0.76		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x23	x23* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W23	x24	x24* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W24	x25	x25* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W25	x26	x26* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W26	x27	x27* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W27	x28	x28* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W28	x29	x29* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W29
Denguajha TG	28	67.03	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	20	76.55	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Joypur TG	20	47.88	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	12	26.98	2.25	40	153.09	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	96	466.31	4.86
Raipur TG	4	9.58	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	12	25.16	2.10	12	26.98	2.25	28	107.16	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Saraswatipur TG	40	95.75	2.39	76	592.62	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	88	427.45	4.86
Shikarpur TG	20	47.88	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	4	8.39	2.10	12	26.98	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	48	167.94	3.50	80	388.59	4.86
Fulbari TG	28	67.03	2.39	64	499.05	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	28	107.16	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	72	349.73	4.86
Satish ch TG	44	105.33	2.39	92	717.38	7.80	32	67.09	2.10	32	71.94	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	48	167.94	3.50	92	446.88	4.86
Dagapur TG	20	47.88	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	52	199.02	3.83	52	181.94	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Gulma TG	68	162.78	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	52	199.02	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	72	349.73	4.86
Matigara TG	28	67.03	2.39	64	499.05	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	28	107.16	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	72	349.73	4.86
New chamta TG	12	28.73	2.39	56	436.66	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	20	69.98	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Nischintapur TG	36	86.18	2.39	80	623.81	7.80	24	50.32	2.10	40	89.92	2.25	48	183.71	3.83	64	223.92	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Putinbari TG	44	105.33	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	12	25.16	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	28	107.16	3.83	36	125.96	3.50	64	310.87	4.86
Sukna TG	48	114.90	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	40	153.09	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Ashapur TG	24	57.45	2.39	60	467.86	7.80	24	50.32	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	48	183.71	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	72	349.73	4.86
Atal TG	68	162.78	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	52	109.03	2.10	36	80.93	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	56	195.93	3.50	80	388.59	4.86
Azmabad TG	40	95.75	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	24	91.85	3.83	24	83.97	3.50	80	388.59	4.86
Belgachi TG	36	86.18	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	20	41.93	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	36	125.96	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Kamalpur TG	40	95.75	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	12	25.16	2.10	12	26.98	2.25	76	290.87	3.83	76	265.91	3.50	96	466.31	4.86
Kiran ch TG	48	114.90	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	40	83.87	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	24	83.97	3.50	92	446.88	4.86
Manjha TG	28	67.03	2.39	92	717.38	7.80	20	41.93	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Marapur TG	36	86.18	2.39	76	592.62	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	36	80.93	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Meryview TG	28	67.03	2.39	68	530.24	7.80	24	50.32	2.10	20	44.96	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	24	83.97	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Naxalbari TG	24	57.45	2.39	88	686.19	7.80	16	33.55	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	36	125.96	3.50	92	446.88	4.86
Ord terai TG	64	153.20	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	32	67.09	2.10	36	80.93	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	52	181.94	3.50	44	213.72	4.86
Pahar ghomia TG	36	86.18	2.39	80	623.81	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	28	62.95	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Sannysithan TG	36	86.18	2.39	76	592.62	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	36	80.93	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Trihana TG	52	124.48	2.39	80	623.81	7.80	40	83.87	2.10	48	107.91	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	92	446.88	4.86
Vijaynagar TG	76	181.93	2.39	64	499.05	7.80	20	41.93	2.10	32	71.94	2.25	40	153.09	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	56	272.01	4.86
Bagdogra TG	52	124.48	2.39	80	623.81	7.80	28	58.71	2.10	40	89.92	2.25	48	183.71	3.83	56	195.93	3.50	80	388.59	4.86
Bijlimoni TG	60	143.63	2.39	92	717.38	7.80	44	92.25	2.10	60	134.89	2.25	52	199.02	3.83	68	237.92	3.50	80	388.59	4.86
Gangaram TG	40	95.75	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	20	41.93	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	20	97.15	4.86
Gayaganga TG	48	114.90	2.39	84	655.00	7.80	72	150.96	2.10	44	98.92	2.25	56	214.33	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	72	349.73	4.86
Hansqua TG	64	153.20	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	52	109.03	2.10	48	107.91	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	76	369.16	4.86
Jayantika TG	44	105.33	2.39	64	499.05	7.80	20	41.93	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	32	122.47	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	68	330.30	4.86
Kamala TG	64	153.20	2.39	76	592.62	7.80	52	109.03	2.10	28	62.95	2.25	36	137.78	3.83	36	125.96	3.50	84	408.02	4.86
Motidhar TG	44	105.33	2.39	56	436.66	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	32	71.94	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	40	139.95	3.50	48	233.15	4.86
Sayedabad TG	56	134.05	2.39	72	561.43	7.80	32	67.09	2.10	24	53.95	2.25	56	214.33	3.83	44	153.95	3.50	56	272.01	4.86
Singhiahjhora TG	32	76.60	2.39	88	686.19	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	16	35.97	2.25	44	168.40	3.83	32	111.96	3.50	88	427.45	4.86
Taipoo TG	76	181.93	2.39	80	623.81	7.80	36	75.48	2.10	48	107.91	2.25	48	183.71	3.83	60	209.93	3.50	48	233.15	4.86
Mean	41.40			75.00			28.50			26.80			40.40			41.80			75.30		
SD	17.30			9.62			13.59			11.92			10.56			11.95			15.50		
Weightage	2.39			7.80			2.10			2.25			3.83			3.50			4.86		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x30	X30* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W30	x31	X31* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W31	x32	X32* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W32	x33	X33* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W33	x34	X34* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W34	x35	X35* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W35	x36	X36* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W36
Denguajha TG	56	93.77	1.67	52	97.44	1.87	20	45.21	2.26	5.48	32.56	4.61	80	556.44	6.96	36	113.17	3.14	60	134.71	2.25
Joypur TG	40	66.98	1.67	44	82.45	1.87	20	45.21	2.26	4.08	24.24	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	36	80.83	2.25
Raipur TG	36	60.28	1.67	28	52.47	1.87	16	36.17	2.26	7.2	42.78	4.61	60	417.33	6.96	32	100.60	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Saraswatipur TG	24	40.19	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	20	45.21	2.26	6.76	40.16	4.61	56	389.51	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Shikarpur TG	16	26.79	1.67	36	67.46	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	5.44	32.32	4.61	56	389.51	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	48	107.77	2.25
Fulbari TG	20	33.49	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	5.96	35.41	4.61	52	361.69	6.96	32	100.60	3.14	84	188.60	2.25
Satish ch TG	36	60.28	1.67	12	22.49	1.87	40	90.42	2.26	5.88	34.93	4.61	64	445.15	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	60	134.71	2.25
Dagapur TG	4	6.70	1.67	20	37.48	1.87	20	45.21	2.26	4.48	26.62	4.61	44	306.04	6.96	36	113.17	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Gulma TG	48	80.38	1.67	24	44.97	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	3.84	22.81	4.61	60	417.33	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	60	134.71	2.25
Matigara TG	24	40.19	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	6.12	36.36	4.61	52	361.69	6.96	32	100.60	3.14	84	188.60	2.25
New chamta TG	28	46.89	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	4	9.04	2.26	5.72	33.98	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Nischintapur TG	40	66.98	1.67	40	74.95	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	6.08	36.12	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	40	89.81	2.25
Putinbari TG	20	33.49	1.67	28	52.47	1.87	8	18.08	2.26	6.2	36.83	4.61	64	445.15	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	64	143.69	2.25
Sukna TG	64	107.17	1.67	64	119.92	1.87	40	90.42	2.26	5.12	30.42	4.61	60	417.33	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	32	71.85	2.25
Ashapur TG	44	73.68	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	3.96	23.53	4.61	84	584.27	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	28	62.87	2.25
Atal TG	24	40.19	1.67	24	44.97	1.87	24	54.25	2.26	6.48	38.50	4.61	60	417.33	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Azmabad TG	44	73.68	1.67	24	44.97	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	4.8	28.52	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	56	125.73	2.25
Belgachi TG	32	53.58	1.67	28	52.47	1.87	24	54.25	2.26	4.56	27.09	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	32	100.60	3.14	64	143.69	2.25
Kamalpur TG	16	26.79	1.67	56	104.93	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	6.16	36.60	4.61	64	445.15	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	28	62.87	2.25
Kiran ch TG	28	46.89	1.67	12	22.49	1.87	0	0.00	2.26	8	47.53	4.61	52	361.69	6.96	60	188.62	3.14	36	80.83	2.25
Manjha TG	20	33.49	1.67	32	59.96	1.87	32	72.33	2.26	3.96	23.53	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	64	201.20	3.14	56	125.73	2.25
Marapur TG	36	60.28	1.67	48	89.94	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	4	23.76	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	56	176.05	3.14	48	107.77	2.25
Meryview TG	28	46.89	1.67	28	52.47	1.87	36	81.38	2.26	5.88	34.93	4.61	84	584.27	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	36	80.83	2.25
Naxalbari TG	16	26.79	1.67	16	29.98	1.87	24	54.25	2.26	4.96	29.47	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	48	150.90	3.14	52	116.75	2.25
Ord terai TG	8	13.40	1.67	32	59.96	1.87	24	54.25	2.26	6.8	40.40	4.61	64	445.15	6.96	60	188.62	3.14	60	134.71	2.25
Pahar ghomia	28	46.89	1.67	20	37.48	1.87	32	72.33	2.26	5.24	31.13	4.61	80	556.44	6.96	20	62.87	3.14	44	98.79	2.25
Sannysithan TG	36	60.28	1.67	56	104.93	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	4.44	26.38	4.61	76	528.62	6.96	52	163.47	3.14	48	107.77	2.25
Trihana TG	16	26.79	1.67	28	52.47	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	7.48	44.44	4.61	80	556.44	6.96	60	188.62	3.14	20	44.90	2.25
Vijaynagar TG	12	20.09	1.67	72	134.91	1.87	16	36.17	2.26	7.64	45.39	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	40	89.81	2.25
Bagdogra TG	40	66.98	1.67	52	97.44	1.87	24	54.25	2.26	4.12	24.48	4.61	80	556.44	6.96	52	163.47	3.14	48	107.77	2.25
Bijlimoni TG	16	26.79	1.67	48	89.94	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	6.2	36.83	4.61	76	528.62	6.96	36	113.17	3.14	16	35.92	2.25
Gangaram TG	12	20.09	1.67	8	14.99	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	8.24	48.95	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	28	88.02	3.14	4	8.98	2.25
Gayaganga TG	20	33.49	1.67	40	74.95	1.87	16	36.17	2.26	8.52	50.62	4.61	84	584.27	6.96	12	37.72	3.14	20	44.90	2.25
Hansqua TG	16	26.79	1.67	52	97.44	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	6.68	39.69	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	36	80.83	2.25
Jayantika TG	8	13.40	1.67	60	112.43	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	7.24	43.01	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	44	138.32	3.14	16	35.92	2.25
Kamala TG	16	26.79	1.67	32	59.96	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	6.96	41.35	4.61	68	472.98	6.96	32	100.60	3.14	36	80.83	2.25
Motidhar TG	0	0.00	1.67	8	14.99	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	7.32	43.49	4.61	76	528.62	6.96	16	50.30	3.14	16	35.92	2.25
Sayedabad TG	0	0.00	1.67	80	149.90	1.87	12	27.13	2.26	7.08	42.06	4.61	72	500.80	6.96	24	75.45	3.14	20	44.90	2.25
Singhiahjhora TG	16	26.79	1.67	48	89.94	1.87	28	63.29	2.26	6.2	36.83	4.61	76	528.62	6.96	36	113.17	3.14	16	35.92	2.25
Taipoo TG	8	13.40	1.67	52	97.44	1.87	20	45.21	2.26	6.36	37.78	4.61	80	556.44	6.96	40	125.75	3.14	20	44.90	2.25
Mean	24.90			34.60			21.20			5.94			68.60			38.20			41.30		
SD	14.87			18.47			9.38			1.29			9.86			12.15			18.39		
Weightage	1.67			1.87			2.26			4.61			6.96			3.14			2.25		

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x37	X37*MEAN/SD	W37	x38	X38*MEAN/SD	W38	x39	X39*MEAN/SD	W39	x40	X40*MEAN/SD	W40	x41	X41*MEAN/SD	W41	x42	X42*MEAN/SD	W42
Dengaujha TG	100	617.93	6.18	80.00	229.00	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	68.00	348.73	5.13	40	115.12	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Joypur TG	96	593.21	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	4	5.58	1.40	88.00	451.30	5.13	56	161.16	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Raipur TG	80	494.34	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	28	39.07	1.40	100.00	512.84	5.13	52	149.65	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
Saraswatipur TG	68	420.19	6.18	28.00	80.15	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	76.00	389.76	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
Shikarpur TG	80	494.34	6.18	20.00	57.25	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	68.00	348.73	5.13	16	46.05	2.88	64	388.00	6.06
Fulbari TG	80	494.34	6.18	20.00	57.25	2.86	4	5.58	1.40	60.00	307.70	5.13	52	149.65	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
Satish ch TG	68	420.19	6.18	32.00	91.60	2.86	16	22.32	1.40	92.00	471.81	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Dagapur TG	80	494.34	6.18	48.00	137.40	2.86	24	33.49	1.40	96.00	492.32	5.13	24	69.07	2.88	76	460.75	6.06
Gulma TG	76	469.63	6.18	64.00	183.20	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	92.00	471.81	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Matigara TG	80	494.34	6.18	20.00	57.25	2.86	4	5.58	1.40	60.00	307.70	5.13	52	149.65	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
New chamta TG	60	370.76	6.18	8.00	22.90	2.86	4	5.58	1.40	72.00	369.24	5.13	20	57.56	2.88	64	388.00	6.06
Nischintapur TG	80	494.34	6.18	68.00	194.65	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	48	138.14	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Putinbari TG	76	469.63	6.18	32.00	91.60	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	40	115.12	2.88	80	485.00	6.06
Sukna TG	96	593.21	6.18	60.00	171.75	2.86	20	27.91	1.40	56.00	287.19	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Ashapur TG	76	469.63	6.18	60.00	171.75	2.86	4	5.58	1.40	92.00	471.81	5.13	64	184.19	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
Atal TG	88	543.78	6.18	32.00	91.60	2.86	24	33.49	1.40	68.00	348.73	5.13	64	184.19	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Azmabad TG	76	469.63	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	24	33.49	1.40	88.00	451.30	5.13	28	80.58	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Belgachi TG	84	519.06	6.18	68.00	194.65	2.86	48	66.97	1.40	92.00	471.81	5.13	40	115.12	2.88	88	533.50	6.06
Kamalpur TG	100	617.93	6.18	24.00	68.70	2.86	0	0.00	1.40	36.00	184.62	5.13	40	115.12	2.88	64	388.00	6.06
Kiran ch TG	84	519.06	6.18	40.00	114.50	2.86	24	33.49	1.40	72.00	369.24	5.13	48	138.14	2.88	72	436.50	6.06
Manjha TG	64	395.47	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	20	27.91	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	52	149.65	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Marapur TG	48	296.61	6.18	48.00	137.40	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	88.00	451.30	5.13	68	195.70	2.88	92	557.75	6.06
Meryview TG	84	519.06	6.18	72.00	206.10	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	44	126.63	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Naxalbari TG	76	469.63	6.18	64.00	183.20	2.86	20	27.91	1.40	96.00	492.32	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Ord terai TG	60	370.76	6.18	64.00	183.20	2.86	28	39.07	1.40	72.00	369.24	5.13	48	138.14	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Pahar ghomia TG	84	519.06	6.18	72.00	206.10	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	96.00	492.32	5.13	32	92.09	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Sannysithan TG	52	321.32	6.18	60.00	171.75	2.86	0	0.00	1.40	52.00	266.68	5.13	48	138.14	2.88	48	291.00	6.06
Trihana TG	88	543.78	6.18	44.00	125.95	2.86	40	55.81	1.40	84.00	430.78	5.13	32	92.09	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Vijaynagar TG	88	543.78	6.18	48.00	137.40	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	60.00	307.70	5.13	24	69.07	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Bagdogra TG	84	519.06	6.18	44.00	125.95	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	84.00	430.78	5.13	32	92.09	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Bijlimoni TG	80	494.34	6.18	64.00	183.20	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	92.00	471.81	5.13	44	126.63	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Gangaram TG	64	395.47	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	88.00	451.30	5.13	48	138.14	2.88	52	315.25	6.06
Gayaganga TG	80	494.34	6.18	68.00	194.65	2.86	16	22.32	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	28	80.58	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Hansqua TG	56	346.04	6.18	36.00	103.05	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	64.00	328.22	5.13	24	69.07	2.88	96	582.00	6.06
Jayantika TG	88	543.78	6.18	40.00	114.50	2.86	28	39.07	1.40	64.00	328.22	5.13	16	46.05	2.88	92	557.75	6.06
Kamala TG	64	395.47	6.18	52.00	148.85	2.86	32	44.65	1.40	84.00	430.78	5.13	16	46.05	2.88	68	412.25	6.06
Motidhar TG	96	593.21	6.18	60.00	171.75	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	24	69.07	2.88	84	509.25	6.06
Sayedabad TG	84	519.06	6.18	44.00	125.95	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	80.00	410.27	5.13	36	103.60	2.88	72	436.50	6.06
Singhiahjhora TG	80	494.34	6.18	64.00	183.20	2.86	8	11.16	1.40	44.00	225.65	5.13	44	126.63	2.88	60	363.75	6.06
Taipoo TG	92	568.49	6.18	44	125.95	2.86	12	16.74	1.40	76	389.76	5.13	24	69.07	2.88	100	606.25	6.06
Mean	78.50			48.80			14.90			77.00			38.70			84.70		
SD	12.70			17.05			10.68			15.01			13.45			13.97		
Weightage	6.18			2.86			1.40			5.13			2.88			6.06		

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x43	X43*MEAN/SD	W43	x44	X44*MEAN/SD	W44	x45	X45*MEAN/SD	W45	x46	X46*MEAN/SD	W46	x47	X47*MEAN/SD	W47
Denguajha TG	56	176.32	3.15	87.50	166.40	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	50.00	117.14	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Joypur TG	56	176.32	3.15	66.67	126.78	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	88.89	208.24	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Raipur TG	52	163.73	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	70.00	163.99	2.44	60	206.95	3.45
Saraswatipur TG	64	201.51	3.15	55.56	105.65	1.90	48	155.49	3.24	41.67	97.61	2.44	36	124.17	3.45
Shikarpur TG	48	151.13	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	44	142.54	3.24	27.27	63.89	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Fulbari TG	32	100.76	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	20.00	46.85	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Satish ch TG	44	138.54	3.15	33.33	63.39	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	55.56	130.15	2.44	72	248.34	3.45
Dagapur TG	44	138.54	3.15	25.00	47.54	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	66.67	156.18	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Gulma TG	64	201.51	3.15	58.33	110.93	1.90	92	298.03	3.24	43.48	101.86	2.44	64	220.75	3.45
Matigara TG	32	100.76	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	20.00	46.85	2.44	28	96.58	3.45
New chamta TG	40	125.95	3.15	50.00	95.09	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	11.11	26.03	2.44	48	165.56	3.45
Nischintapur TG	68	214.11	3.15	63.64	121.02	1.90	72	233.24	3.24	66.67	156.18	2.44	60	206.95	3.45
Putinbari TG	64	201.51	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	50.00	117.14	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Sukna TG	36	113.35	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	50.00	117.14	2.44	48	165.56	3.45
Ashapur TG	40	125.95	3.15	80.00	152.14	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	42.86	100.40	2.44	8	27.59	3.45
Atal TG	68	214.11	3.15	22.22	42.26	1.90	64	207.32	3.24	75.00	175.70	2.44	8	27.59	3.45
Azmabad TG	56	176.32	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	72	233.24	3.24	50.00	117.14	2.44	60	206.95	3.45
Belgachi TG	52	163.73	3.15	54.55	103.73	1.90	48	155.49	3.24	58.33	136.66	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Kamalpur TG	88	277.08	3.15	40.00	76.07	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	22.22	52.06	2.44	64	220.75	3.45
Kiran ch TG	48	151.13	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.90	48	155.49	3.24	66.67	156.18	2.44	64	220.75	3.45
Manjha TG	68	214.11	3.15	71.43	135.84	1.90	44	142.54	3.24	90.91	212.97	2.44	40	137.97	3.45
Marapur TG	40	125.95	3.15	66.67	126.78	1.90	52	168.45	3.24	53.85	126.15	2.44	36	124.17	3.45
Meryview TG	56	176.32	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	57.14	133.87	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Naxalbari TG	64	201.51	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	68	220.28	3.24	76.47	179.15	2.44	36	124.17	3.45
Ord terai TG	76	239.30	3.15	44.44	84.52	1.90	72	233.24	3.24	77.78	182.21	2.44	72	248.34	3.45
Pahar ghomia TG	60	188.92	3.15	75.00	142.63	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	78.57	184.07	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Sannysithan TG	84	264.49	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	28.57	66.93	2.44	48	165.56	3.45
Trihana TG	72	226.70	3.15	44.44	84.52	1.90	68	220.28	3.24	70.59	165.37	2.44	60	206.95	3.45
Vijaynagar TG	32	100.76	3.15	33.33	63.39	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	33.33	78.09	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Bagdogra TG	40	125.95	3.15	33.33	63.39	1.90	56	181.41	3.24	35.71	83.67	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Bijlimoni TG	28	88.16	3.15	50.00	95.09	1.90	52	168.45	3.24	23.08	54.06	2.44	68	234.55	3.45
Gangaram TG	44	138.54	3.15	80.00	152.14	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	55.56	130.15	2.44	40	137.97	3.45
Gayaganga TG	28	88.16	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.90	28	90.70	3.24	28.57	66.93	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Hansqua TG	44	138.54	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.90	44	142.54	3.24	54.55	127.78	2.44	80	275.94	3.45
Jayantika TG	40	125.95	3.15	50.00	95.09	1.90	36	116.62	3.24	55.56	130.15	2.44	64	220.75	3.45
Kamala TG	56	176.32	3.15	100.00	190.17	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	90.00	210.84	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Motidhar TG	28	88.16	3.15	75.00	142.63	1.90	40	129.58	3.24	50.00	117.14	2.44	36	124.17	3.45
Sayedabad TG	24	75.57	3.15	0.00	0.00	1.90	20	64.79	3.24	80.00	187.42	2.44	56	193.16	3.45
Singhiahjhora TG	68	214.11	3.15	33.33	63.39	1.90	80	259.15	3.24	40.00	93.71	2.44	68	234.55	3.45
Taipoo TG	36	113.35	3.15	75.00	142.63	1.90	44	142.54	3.24	27.27	63.89	2.44	52	179.36	3.45
Mean	51.00			61.72			49.10			52.10			52.00		
SD	16.20			32.45			15.16			21.38			15.08		
Weightage	3.15			1.90			3.24			2.44			3.45		

Continued..... Variables for Social Condition of women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x48	X48*MEAN/SD	W48	x49	X49*MEAN/SD	W49	x50	X50*MEAN/SD	W50	Composite Index	Composite Indices
Dengaujha TG	60	181.18	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	36	50.90	1.41	44.21	107.07
Joypur TG	44	132.87	3.02	72	470.00	6.53	24	33.93	1.41	43.34	104.97
Raipur TG	28	84.55	3.02	72	470.00	6.53	24	33.93	1.41	40.45	97.95
Saraswatipur TG	28	84.55	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	0	0.00	1.41	38.91	94.24
Shikarpur TG	48	144.94	3.02	92	600.55	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	38.38	92.96
Fulbari TG	40	120.79	3.02	96	626.66	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	37.14	89.94
Satish ch TG	44	132.87	3.02	88	574.44	6.53	8	11.31	1.41	43.84	106.18
Dagapur TG	32	96.63	3.02	80	522.22	6.53	8	11.31	1.41	38.62	93.53
Gulma TG	64	193.26	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	46.28	112.08
Matigara TG	40	120.79	3.02	96	626.66	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	37.24	90.19
New chamta TG	76	229.49	3.02	100	652.78	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	35.25	85.37
Nischintapur TG	36	108.71	3.02	88	574.44	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	45.27	109.65
Putinbari TG	44	132.87	3.02	76	496.11	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	39.89	96.62
Sukna TG	44	132.87	3.02	92	600.55	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	42.67	103.34
Ashapur TG	48	144.94	3.02	72	470.00	6.53	28	39.59	1.41	40.63	98.40
Atal TG	40	120.79	3.02	68	443.89	6.53	32	45.24	1.41	43.20	104.63
Azmabad TG	64	193.26	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	36	50.90	1.41	44.03	106.63
Belgachi TG	64	193.26	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	56	79.17	1.41	43.38	105.06
Kamalpur TG	48	144.94	3.02	68	443.89	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	39.33	95.25
Kiran ch TG	20	60.39	3.02	68	443.89	6.53	8	11.31	1.41	39.09	94.68
Manjha TG	64	193.26	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	28	39.59	1.41	44.91	108.77
Marapur TG	40	120.79	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	44	62.21	1.41	42.49	102.90
Meryview TG	56	169.10	3.02	76	496.11	6.53	40	56.55	1.41	43.12	104.43
Naxalbari TG	72	217.42	3.02	88	574.44	6.53	28	39.59	1.41	44.72	108.32
Ord terai TG	52	157.02	3.02	80	522.22	6.53	24	33.93	1.41	43.89	106.29
Pahar ghomia TG	44	132.87	3.02	80	522.22	6.53	36	50.90	1.41	44.78	108.46
Sannysithan TG	36	108.71	3.02	76	496.11	6.53	16	22.62	1.41	39.81	96.41
Trihana TG	16	48.31	3.02	52	339.44	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	43.62	105.64
Vijaynagar TG	40	120.79	3.02	88	574.44	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	40.16	97.26
Bagdogra TG	52	157.02	3.02	100	652.78	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	45.40	109.96
Bijlimoni TG	36	108.71	3.02	84	548.33	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	45.63	110.52
Gangaram TG	20	60.39	3.02	80	522.22	6.53	0	0.00	1.41	35.17	85.17
Gayaganga TG	40	120.79	3.02	68	443.89	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	40.59	98.30
Hansqua TG	28	84.55	3.02	52	339.44	6.53	20	28.28	1.41	39.68	96.09
Jayantika TG	28	84.55	3.02	72	470.00	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	38.80	93.96
Kamala TG	44	132.87	3.02	64	417.78	6.53	12	16.97	1.41	41.29	100.01
Motidhar TG	24	72.47	3.02	64	417.78	6.53	8	11.31	1.41	36.60	88.65
Sayedabad TG	36	108.71	3.02	56	365.55	6.53	16	22.62	1.41	37.17	90.01
Singhiahjhora TG	40	120.79	3.02	68	443.89	6.53	24	33.93	1.41	40.64	98.43
Taipoo TG	36	108.71	3.02	72	470.00	6.53	4	5.66	1.41	41.99	101.71
Mean	42.90			78.40			18.50		average	41.29	
SD	14.21			12.01			13.09				
Weightage	3.02			6.53			1.41				

List of Variables for Social condition of Women in tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri

X1:	Number of Nuclear Family to Total family
X2:	Average family size
X3:	Number of Hindu family
X4:	Number of Christian families
X5:	Number of Muslim family
X6:	Number of Buddhist families
X7:	Number of General Caste households
X8:	Number of Scheduled Caste households
X9:	Number of Scheduled Tribes households
X10:	Number of Other Backward Class households
X11:	Numbers of respondents who know Sadri language
X12:	Numbers of respondents who know Oraw language
X13:	Numbers of respondents who know the Bengali language
X14:	Numbers of respondents who know the Bhojpuri language
X15:	Numbers of respondents who know the Nepali language
X16:	Numbers of respondents who know Rajbanshi language
X17:	Numbers of respondents who know the Hindi language
X18:	Numbers of respondents who know Santhal language
X19:	Numbers of respondents who know Sadri and Bengali language
X20:	Percentage of literate respondents
X21:	Percentage of respondents enjoyed facilities during education
X22:	Percentage of respondents interested for further education
X23:	Percentage of respondents preferring in govt schools for child education
X24:	Percentage of respondents family where 5+ year children go to school
X25:	Percentage of respondents preferring higher study for their son
X26:	Percentage of respondents preferring higher study for their daughter

X27:	Percentage of respondents preferring job other than tea garden for son
X28:	Percentage of respondents preferring job other than tea garden for daughter
X29:	Percentage of respondents aware of material facilities for child education
X30:	Percentage of respondents aware of the Plantation Labour Act,1951
X31:	Percentage of respondents strictly follow the religious rule in life
X32:	Percentage of respondents having separate worship places at home
X33:	Average time (hour) spent in household chores
X34:	Percentage of respondents getting marriage after legal age
X35:	Percentage of respondents select spouse their own choice (love marriage)
X36:	Percentage of respondents preferring inter-caste marriage
X37:	Percentage of respondents preferring widow marriage
X38:	Percentage of respondents preferring dowry
X39:	Percentage of respondents believe in witchcraft
X40:	Percentage of respondents believe in traditional treatment
X41:	Percentage of respondents habit in drink
X42:	Percentage of respondents go to the doctor at illness
X43:	Percentage of respondents enjoy medical facilities during pregnancy
X44:	Percentage of respondents enjoy tea garden Ambulance and Matriyan facilities at last delivery
X45:	Percentage of respondents enjoy at last delivery in an institution
X46:	Percentage of respondents enjoyed financial benefit (Rs.) at post-delivery in an institution
X47:	Percentage of respondents aware of modern family planning
X48:	Percentage of respondents aware of women reservation in Panchayat
X49:	Percentage of respondents cast their vote regularly
X50:	Percentage of respondents dine with higher caste outside tea garden

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Measures of reduction of Social discrimination

Dist	Name of TG	Education	Economic dev	Better employment	Step by govt	Food habit	Total
Jalpaiguri	Denguajhar TE	7(20.59)	5(14.71)	8(23.53)	11(32.35)	3(8.82)	34(100.00)
	Joypur TE	6(18.18)	2(6.06)	8(24.24)	12(36.36)	5(15.15)	33(100.00)
	Raipur TE	1(3.03)	3(9.09)	8(24.24)	9(27.27)	12(36.36)	33(100.00)
	SaraswatipurTE	7(25.00)	4(14.29)	5(17.86)	8(28.57)	4(14.29)	28(100.00)
	Sikarpur TE	9(23.08)	4(10.26)	7(17.95)	14(35.90)	5(12.82)	39(100.00)
	Total	30(17.96)	18(10.78)	36(21.56)	54(32.34)	29(17.37)	167(100.00)
	Mean	6	3.6	7.2	10.8	5.8	33.4
	SD	3	1.14	1.3	2.39	3.56	3.91
Darjeeling	Fulbari TE	10(26.32)	3(7.89)	9(23.68)	11(28.95)	5(13.16)	38(100.00)
	Satish ch TE	7(21.88)	4(12.50)	5(15.63)	7(21.88)	9(28.13)	32(100.00)
	Dagapur TE	7(26.92)	6(23.06)	5(19.23)	6(23.08)	2(7.69)	26(100.00)
	Gulma TE	8(23.53)	5(14.71)	9(26.47)	8(23.53)	4(11.76)	34(100.00)
	Matigara TE	8(22.22)	3(8.33)	9(25.00)	11(30.56)	5(13.89)	36(100.00)
	New chamta TE	5(13.16)	3(7.89)	7(18.42)	17(44.74)	6(15.79)	38(100.00)
	Nischintapur TE	7(15.91)	5(11.36)	12(27.27)	10(22.73)	10(22.73)	44(100.00)
	Putinbari TE	10(29.41)	4(11.76)	5(14.27)	8(23.53)	7(20.59)	34(100.00)
	Sukna TE	1(3.57)	6(21.43)	7(25.00)	11(39.29)	3(10.71)	28(100.00)
	Ashapur TE	8(32.00)	3(12.00)	5(20.00)	3(12.00)	6(24.00)	25(100.00)
	Atal TE	4(16.00)	5(20.00)	7(28.00)	7(28.00)	2(8.00)	25(100.00)
	Azmabad TE	9(31.03)	4(13.79)	5(17.24)	8(27.59)	3(6.45)	29(100.00)
	Belgachi TE	10(32.26)	6(19.35)	7(22.58)	6(19.35)	2(6.45)	31(100.00)
	Kamalpur TE	9(23.68)	5(13.16)	12(31.58)	9(23.68)	3(7.89)	38(100.00)
	Kiran ch TE	12(31.58)	5(13.16)	2(5.26)	15(39.47)	4(10.53)	38(100.00)
	Manjha TE	8(26.67)	7(23.33)	6(20.00)	6(20.00)	3(10.00)	30(100.00)
	Marapur TE	7(25.00)	2(7.14)	6(21.43)	6(21.43)	7(25.00)	28(100.00)
	Meryview TE	2(7.41)	2(7.41)	11(40.74)	9(33.33)	3(11.11)	27(100.00)
	Naxalbari TE	4(14.81)	4(14.81)	5(18.52)	8(29.63)	6(22.22)	27(100.00)
	Ord terai TE	4(9.76)	8(19.51)	9(21.95)	11(26.83)	9(21.95)	41(100.00)
	Paharghomia TE	3(11.11)	4(14.81)	6(22.22)	8(29.63)	6(22.22)	27(100.00)
	Sannysithan TE	14(37.84)	5(13.51)	3(8.11)	9(24.32)	6(16.22)	37(100.00)
	Trihana TE	3(11.11)	4(14.81)	6(22.22)	8(29.63)	6(22.22)	27(100.00)
	Vijaynagar TE	7(18.92)	10(27.03)	6(16.22)	5(13.51)	9(24.32)	37(100.00)
	Bagdogra TE	5(19.23)	4(15.38)	7(26.92)	6(23.08)	4(15.38)	26(100.00)
	Bijlimoni TE	14(35.00)	5(12.50)	8(20.00)	10(25.00)	3(7.50)	40(100.00)
	Gangaram TE	7(19.44)	5(13.89)	7(19.44)	10(27.78)	7(19.44)	36(100.00)
	Gayaganga TE	3(8.57)	4(11.43)	12(34.29)	15(42.86)	1(2.86)	35(100.00)
	Hansqua TE	6(17.65)	4(11.76)	8(23.53)	12(35.29)	4(11.76)	34(100.00)
	Jayantika TE	8(21.05)	5(13.16)	5(13.16)	19(50.00)	1(2.63)	38(100.00)
	Kamala TE	2(8.00)	9(36.00)	4(16.00)	8(32.00)	2(8.00)	25(100.00)
	Motidhar TE	13(28.89)	2(4.44)	11(24.44)	14(31.11)	5(11.11)	45(100.00)
	Sayedabad TE	16(35.56)	1(2.22)	9(20.00)	16(35.56)	3(6.67)	45(100.00)
	Singhiahjhora TE	4(12.50)	11(34.38)	7(21.88)	7(21.88)	3(9.38)	32(100.00)
	Taipoo TE	6(23.08)	3(11.54)	7(26.92)	7(26.92)	3(11.54)	26(100.00)
	Total	251(21.66)	166(14.32)	249(21.48)	331(28.56)	162(13.98)	1159(100.00)
	Mean	7.17	4.74	7.11	9.46	4.63	33.11
	SD	3.67	2.19	2.49	3.64	2.39	6.11
Terai		281(21.19)	184(13.88)	285(21.49)	385(29.03)	191(14.40)	1326(100.00)
Mean		7.03	4.6	7.13	9.63	4.78	33.15
SD		3.58	2.11	2.37	3.51	2.54	5.84

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XVII

Extra Worked by Women in Tea Gardens

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<62.48	Raipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Gayaganga TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG	7	17.50
62.48-75.90	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Motidhar TG	9	22.50
75.90-89.32	Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Singhajhora TG, Satish chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	21	52.50
>89.32	Joypur TG, Dagapur TG, Manjha TG,	3	7.50
Total	Mean: 75.90, SD: 13.42	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Employment after Marriage

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<64.10	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Kamalpur TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Singhajhora TG	7	17.50
64.10-77.30	Satish chandra TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG	7	17.50
77.30-90.50	Matigara TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG	20	50.00
>90.50	Dagapur TG, New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG.	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 77.30, SD: 13.20	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Materials benefitted by Employee

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Gangaram TG	1	2.50
<29.94	Raipur TG, Motidhar TG, Taipoo TG	3	7.50
29.94-48.60	Sikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Denguajhar TG, New Chamta TG, Ashapur TG, Meryview TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG, Vijohnagar TG, Jayantika TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord Terai TG,	17	42.50
48.60-67.26	Paharghomia TG, Satish chandra TG, Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Singhajhora TG, Marapur TG, Sukna TG	12	30.00
>67.26	Joypur TG, Dagapur TG, Kamalpur TG, ManjhaTG, Naxalbari TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 48.60, SD: 18.66	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XVIII

The Poultry Birds in Households

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<16.31	Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG	6	15.00
16.31-31.40	Satish chandra TG, Raipur TG, Belgachi TG, Naxalbari TG, Vijoynagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Singhajhora TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Denguajhar TG	14	35.00
31.40-46.49	Shikarpur TG, Putinbari TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Hansqua TG	12	30.00
>46.49	Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Sukna TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	8	20.00
Total	Mean: 31.40, SD:15.09	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XIX

Agricultural Crop of tea garden people

Households (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Ashapur TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Kiran Ch TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Sannyasithan TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Motidhar TG, Singhajhora TG	24	60.00
<15	Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish ch TG, Matigara TG, Putinbari TG, Jayantika TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	10	25.00
15-30	Azmabad TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG	4	10.00
>30	Vijonagar TG, Bijlimoni TG	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XX

Enrolment in NREGA

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<52.69	Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Singhajhora TG	7	17.50
52.69-67.50	Denguajhar TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Ashapur TG, Azmabad TG, Kamalpur TG, Naxalbari TG, Paharghomia TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Kamala TG, Sayedabad TG	12	30.00
67.50-82.31	Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Manjha TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Motidhar TG, Jayantika TG	12	30.00
>82.31	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG, Vijohnagar TG, Bagdogra TG, Taipoo TG	9	22.50
Total	Mean: 48.60, SD: 18.66	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

RSBY Health Cards of the Workers

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Nil	Fulbari TG, Dagapur TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG, Trihana TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG, Singhajhora TG	11	27.50
<30	Raipur TG, Satish chandra TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Hansqua TG	8	20.00
30-55	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Sikarpur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Paharghomia TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
>55	Motidhar TG, Jayantika TG, Gangaram TG, Bijlimoni TG, Vijohnagar TG, Sannyasithan TG, Ord Terai TG, Kamalpur TG, Belgachi TG	9	22.50
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XXI

Capability to purchase Land in Outside Tea Gardens

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<21.99	Satish chandra TG, Fulbari TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Gangaram TG, Taipoo TG	9	22.50
21.99-37.00	Denguajhar TG, Raipur TG, Joypur TG, Jayantika TG, Sukna TG, Kamalpur TG, Sikarpur TG, Vijohnagar TG, Hansqua TG, Sayedabad TG	10	25.00
37.00-52.01	Dagapur TG, Saraswatipur TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Ashapur TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Sannyasithan TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Motidhar TG, Singhajhora TG	15	37.50
>52.01	Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Belgachi TG, Meryview TG, Bagdogra TG, Kamala TG	6	15.00
Total	Mean: 37.00, SD: 15.01	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XXII

Known to Local Leaders of Trade Union

Respondents (%)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
<68.31	Raipur TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, Meryview TG	4	10.00
68.31-77.38	New Chamta TG, Sukna TG, Belgachi TG, Kamalpur TG, Manjha TG, Naxalbari TG	6	15.00
77.38-86.45	Denguajhar TG, Saraswatipur TG, Satish Chandra TG, Ashapur TG, Ord Terai TG, Paharghomia TG, Vijoynagar TG, Singhajhora TG, Sikarpur TG, Atal TG, Azmabad TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Bagdogra TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Marapur TG, Sannyasithan TG, Kamala TG, Nishchintapur TG, Putinbari TG, Motidhar TG, Sayedabad TG	23	57.50
>86.45	Joypur TG, Fulbari TG, Trihana TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Taipoo TG	7	17.50
Total	Mean: 77.38, SD: 9.07	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Variables for Economic condition of Women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x1	$x1*\bar{X}/SD$	W1	x2	$x2*\bar{X}/SD$	W2	x3	$x3*\bar{X}/SD$	W3	x4	$x4*\bar{X}/SD$	W4	x5	$x5*\bar{X}/SD$	W5	x6	$x6*\bar{X}/SD$	W6
Dengaujha TG	24.00	84.60	3.53	1328.57	579.00	6.84	1219.77	1892.68	1.55	47.06	470.80	10.00	3.48	31.50	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Joypur TG	16.00	56.40	3.53	1291.56	386.00	6.84	1289.64	2001.10	1.55	45.08	451.03	10.00	3.34	30.23	9.05	0.12	0.07	0.60
Raipur TG	48.00	169.21	3.53	1110.53	1158.00	6.84	1109.28	1721.24	1.55	40.35	403.69	10.00	3.10	28.06	9.05	0.20	0.12	0.60
Saraswatipur TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	965.36	965.00	6.84	962.71	1493.80	1.55	44.00	440.20	10.00	2.84	25.71	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Shikarpur TG	28.00	98.71	3.53	1257.04	675.50	6.84	1083.32	1680.95	1.55	53.04	530.68	10.00	2.82	25.53	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Fulbari TG	28.00	98.71	3.53	1170.09	675.50	6.84	1148.39	1781.93	1.55	48.62	486.46	10.00	2.76	24.98	9.05	0.40	0.24	0.60
Satish ch TG	20.00	70.50	3.53	1404.95	482.50	6.84	1117.07	1733.32	1.55	45.31	453.33	10.00	3.36	30.42	9.05	0.12	0.07	0.60
Dagapur TG	48.00	169.21	3.53	1898.55	1158.00	6.84	1426.42	2213.34	1.55	59.09	591.18	10.00	3.26	29.51	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Gulma TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1729.87	965.00	6.84	1469.20	2279.72	1.55	51.26	512.84	10.00	3.04	27.52	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Matigara TG	28.00	98.71	3.53	1440.31	675.50	6.84	1340.50	2080.01	1.55	53.08	531.01	10.00	2.76	24.98	9.05	0.40	0.24	0.60
New chamta TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1473.43	965.00	6.84	1318.11	2045.27	1.55	52.78	528.02	10.00	2.80	25.35	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Nischintapur TG	28.00	98.71	3.53	1315.34	675.50	6.84	1188.73	1844.52	1.55	50.00	500.23	10.00	3.28	29.69	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Putinbari TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1478.17	965.00	6.84	1320.90	2049.60	1.55	47.83	478.48	10.00	2.82	25.53	9.05	0.16	0.10	0.60
Sukna TG	28.00	98.71	3.53	1435.08	675.50	6.84	1293.76	2007.49	1.55	50.00	500.23	10.00	3.06	27.70	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Ashapur TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1577.86	965.00	6.84	1495.05	2319.82	1.55	53.40	534.22	10.00	2.94	26.61	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Atal TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1485.04	868.50	6.84	1451.97	2252.98	1.55	53.91	539.38	10.00	2.88	26.07	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Azmabad TG	24.00	84.60	3.53	1609.82	579.00	6.84	1359.35	2109.26	1.55	50.91	509.32	10.00	3.28	29.69	9.05	0.68	0.41	0.60
Belgachi TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1588.06	965.00	6.84	1360.46	2110.99	1.55	52.38	524.05	10.00	3.02	27.34	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Kamalpur TG	44.00	155.11	3.53	1238.26	1061.50	6.84	1062.48	1648.62	1.55	50.41	504.36	10.00	2.44	22.09	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Kiran ch TG	52.00	183.31	3.53	1312.71	1254.50	6.84	1205.06	1869.85	1.55	47.46	474.79	10.00	2.66	24.08	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Manjha TG	16.00	56.40	3.53	1573.45	386.00	6.84	1254.66	1946.82	1.55	50.44	504.66	10.00	3.52	31.86	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Marapur TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1412.50	868.50	6.84	1377.48	2137.39	1.55	56.10	561.23	10.00	2.84	25.71	9.05	0.70	0.42	0.60
Meryview TG	24.00	84.60	3.53	1794.68	579.00	6.84	6726.37	10437.11	1.55	47.58	476.02	10.00	3.00	27.16	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Naxalbari TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1370.88	868.50	6.84	1319.38	2047.25	1.55	46.92	469.45	10.00	3.30	29.87	9.05	0.40	0.24	0.60
Ord terai TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1512.82	868.50	6.84	1083.29	1680.91	1.55	52.99	530.16	10.00	2.66	24.08	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Pahar ghomia TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1393.13	965.00	6.84	1299.26	2016.02	1.55	46.88	468.96	10.00	2.92	26.43	9.05	0.38	0.23	0.60
Sannysithan TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1370.50	868.50	6.84	1241.08	1925.75	1.55	50.45	504.74	10.00	2.88	26.07	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Trihana TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1560.00	868.50	6.84	1109.23	1721.16	1.55	58.26	582.87	10.00	3.28	29.69	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Vijaynagar TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1617.31	965.00	6.84	1156.68	1794.79	1.55	48.74	487.62	10.00	3.44	31.14	9.05	0.82	0.49	0.60
Bagdogra TG	32.00	112.81	3.53	1463.95	772.00	6.84	1316.70	2043.09	1.55	52.10	521.25	10.00	3.86	34.94	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Bijlimoni TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1685.08	868.50	6.84	1202.26	1865.51	1.55	42.42	424.44	10.00	3.40	30.78	9.05	1.32	0.79	0.60
Gangaram TG	56.00	197.41	3.53	1212.96	1351.00	6.84	1040.73	1614.87	1.55	50.00	500.23	10.00	2.38	21.54	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Gayaganga TG	52.00	183.31	3.53	1023.44	1254.50	6.84	976.44	1515.11	1.55	35.54	355.53	10.00	2.68	24.26	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Hansqua TG	44.00	155.11	3.53	1513.22	1061.50	6.84	1117.13	1733.42	1.55	53.39	534.14	10.00	3.02	27.34	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Jayantika TG	52.00	183.31	3.53	1415.58	1254.50	6.84	1149.87	1784.21	1.55	53.10	531.22	10.00	3.38	30.60	9.05	0.28	0.17	0.60
Kamala TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1903.60	965.00	6.84	1314.96	2040.38	1.55	48.25	482.68	10.00	3.14	28.42	9.05	0.24	0.14	0.60
Motidhar TG	36.00	126.91	3.53	1369.11	868.50	6.84	1239.88	1923.88	1.55	54.84	548.64	10.00	3.00	27.16	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Sayedabad TG	64.00	225.61	3.53	1604.76	1544.00	6.84	1241.94	1927.09	1.55	50.00	500.23	10.00	3.92	35.48	9.05	0.40	0.24	0.60
Singhiahjhora TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1644.36	965.00	6.84	1263.85	1961.07	1.55	61.54	615.67	10.00	3.30	29.87	9.05	0.00	0.00	0.60
Taipoo TG	40.00	141.01	3.53	1252.27	965.00	6.84	965.29	1497.81	1.55	43.75	437.70	10.00	2.98	26.98	9.05	0.30	0.18	0.60
Mean	37.10			1445.11			1365.47			49.98			3.07			0.17		
SD	10.52			211.16			880.00			5.00			0.34			0.29		
Weitage	3.53			6.84			1.55			10.00			9.05			0.60		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued..... Variables for Economic condition of Women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x7	$x7*\bar{X}/SD$	W7	x8	$x8*\bar{X}/SD$	W8	x9	$x9*\bar{X}/SD$	W9	x10	$x10*\bar{X}/SD$	W10	x11	$x11*\bar{X}/SD$	W11	x12	$x12*\bar{X}/SD$	W12	x13	$x13*\bar{X}/SD$	W13
Dengujaha TG	88.00	459.16	5.22	8.00	18.27	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	36.00	88.71	2.46	60.00	273.53	4.56	12.00	26.44	2.20	28.00	49.00	1.75
Joypr TG	48.00	250.45	5.22	12.00	27.40	2.28	20.00	34.18	1.71	28.00	69.00	2.46	72.00	328.24	4.56	8.00	17.62	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Raipur TG	48.00	250.45	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	20.00	34.18	1.71	28.00	69.00	2.46	84.00	382.94	4.56	44.00	96.93	2.20	4.00	7.00	1.75
Saraswatipur TG	60.00	313.06	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	40.00	98.57	2.46	72.00	328.24	4.56	32.00	70.50	2.20	20.00	35.00	1.75
Shikarpur TG	72.00	375.68	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	36.00	88.71	2.46	92.00	419.41	4.56	56.00	123.37	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Fulbari TG	76.00	396.55	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	44.00	200.59	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	60.00	105.00	1.75
Satish ch TG	76.00	396.55	5.22	4.00	9.13	2.28	12.00	20.51	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	24.00	52.87	2.20	40.00	70.00	1.75
Dagapur TG	68.00	354.81	5.22	36.00	82.20	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	52.00	128.14	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	40.00	88.12	2.20	28.00	49.00	1.75
Gulma TG	64.00	333.93	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	44.00	200.59	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	60.00	105.00	1.75
Matigara TG	72.00	375.68	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	44.00	200.59	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	60.00	105.00	1.75
New chamta TG	84.00	438.29	5.22	36.00	82.20	2.28	4.00	6.84	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	52.00	237.06	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	8.00	14.00	1.75
Nischintapur TG	80.00	417.42	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	28.00	47.86	1.71	44.00	108.43	2.46	48.00	218.82	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	12.00	21.00	1.75
Putinbari TG	68.00	354.81	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	20.00	34.18	1.71	44.00	108.43	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Sukna TG	72.00	375.68	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	24.00	59.14	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	28.00	61.69	2.20	36.00	63.00	1.75
Ashapur TG	72.00	375.68	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	20.00	34.18	1.71	48.00	118.29	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	28.00	61.69	2.20	24.00	42.00	1.75
Atal TG	92.00	480.03	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	12.00	20.51	1.71	60.00	147.86	2.46	84.00	382.94	4.56	40.00	88.12	2.20	32.00	56.00	1.75
Azmabad TG	84.00	438.29	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	36.00	61.53	1.71	72.00	177.43	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	28.00	61.69	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Belgachi TG	64.00	333.93	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	12.00	20.51	1.71	56.00	138.00	2.46	92.00	419.41	4.56	16.00	35.25	2.20	36.00	63.00	1.75
Kamulpur TG	76.00	396.55	5.22	4.00	9.13	2.28	44.00	75.20	1.71	28.00	69.00	2.46	60.00	273.53	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	20.00	35.00	1.75
Kiran ch TG	52.00	271.32	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	12.00	29.57	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	56.00	123.37	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Manjha TG	48.00	250.45	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	28.00	47.86	1.71	48.00	118.29	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	52.00	114.56	2.20	32.00	56.00	1.75
Marapur TG	80.00	417.42	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	20.00	34.18	1.71	48.00	118.29	2.46	96.00	437.65	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	36.00	63.00	1.75
Meryview TG	80.00	417.42	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	28.00	47.86	1.71	56.00	138.00	2.46	72.00	328.24	4.56	24.00	52.87	2.20	44.00	77.00	1.75
Naxalbari TG	56.00	292.19	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	36.00	61.53	1.71	40.00	98.57	2.46	56.00	255.29	4.56	40.00	88.12	2.20	48.00	84.00	1.75
Ord terai TG	60.00	313.06	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	40.00	68.37	1.71	44.00	108.43	2.46	72.00	328.24	4.56	40.00	88.12	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Pahar ghomia TG	76.00	396.55	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	32.00	54.69	1.71	40.00	98.57	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	8.00	17.62	2.20	16.00	28.00	1.75
Sannysithan TG	52.00	271.32	5.22	8.00	18.27	2.28	48.00	82.04	1.71	48.00	118.29	2.46	36.00	164.12	4.56	24.00	52.87	2.20	12.00	21.00	1.75
Trihana TG	84.00	438.29	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	24.00	41.02	1.71	20.00	49.29	2.46	84.00	382.94	4.56	60.00	132.18	2.20	20.00	35.00	1.75
Vijaynagar TG	60.00	313.06	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	4.00	6.84	1.71	28.00	69.00	2.46	92.00	419.41	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	36.00	63.00	1.75
Bagdogra TG	68.00	354.81	5.22	28.00	63.93	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	60.00	147.86	2.46	88.00	401.18	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	40.00	70.00	1.75
Bijlimoni TG	80.00	417.42	5.22	24.00	54.80	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	40.00	98.57	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	48.00	84.00	1.75
Gangaram TG	44.00	229.58	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	24.00	41.02	1.71	12.00	29.57	2.46	68.00	310.00	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	4.00	7.00	1.75
Gayaganga TG	76.00	396.55	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	32.00	54.69	1.71	48.00	118.29	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	44.00	96.93	2.20	4.00	7.00	1.75
Hansqua TG	68.00	354.81	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	24.00	41.02	1.71	36.00	88.71	2.46	56.00	255.29	4.56	32.00	70.50	2.20	4.00	7.00	1.75
Jayantika TG	60.00	313.06	5.22	32.00	73.07	2.28	8.00	13.67	1.71	28.00	69.00	2.46	80.00	364.71	4.56	20.00	44.06	2.20	36.00	63.00	1.75
Kamala TG	80.00	417.42	5.22	20.00	45.67	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	56.00	138.00	2.46	60.00	273.53	4.56	24.00	52.87	2.20	24.00	42.00	1.75
Motidhar TG	68.00	354.81	5.22	4.00	9.13	2.28	4.00	6.84	1.71	40.00	98.57	2.46	72.00	328.24	4.56	36.00	79.31	2.20	28.00	49.00	1.75
Sayedabad TG	72.00	375.68	5.22	16.00	36.53	2.28	16.00	27.35	1.71	24.00	59.14	2.46	64.00	291.76	4.56	24.00	52.87	2.20	24.00	42.00	1.75
Singhiahjhora TG	52.00	271.32	5.22	0.00	0.00	2.28	44.00	75.20	1.71	44.00	108.43	2.46	48.00	218.82	4.56	0.00	0.00	2.20	32.00	56.00	1.75
Taipoo TG	40.00	208.71	5.22	12.00	27.40	2.28	12.00	20.51	1.71	12.00	29.57	2.46	84.00	382.94	4.56	40.00	88.12	2.20	24.00	42.00	1.75
Mean	68.00			19.60			20.10			37.00			67.50			30.00			26.90		
SD	13.03			8.58			11.76			15.01			14.81			13.62			15.37		
Weitage	5.22			2.28			1.71			2.46			4.56			2.20			1.75		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued..... Variables for Economic condition of Women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x14	x14* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W14	x15	x15* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W16	x16	x16* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W16	x17	x17* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W17	x18	x18* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W18	x19	x19* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W19
Dengaujha TG	48.00	162.21	3.38	23.64	98.79	4.18	32.36	176.70	5.46	32.00	38.51	1.20	32.00	82.67	2.58	9.32	43.71	4.69
Joypr TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	37.60	157.12	4.18	44.88	245.06	5.46	4.00	4.81	1.20	84.00	217.02	2.58	8.00	37.52	4.69
Raipur TG	44.00	148.69	3.38	12.36	51.65	4.18	16.20	88.46	5.46	56.00	67.39	1.20	24.00	62.01	2.58	7.80	36.58	4.69
Saraswatipur TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	31.56	131.88	4.18	49.96	272.80	5.46	4.00	4.81	1.20	4.00	10.33	2.58	13.72	64.35	4.69
Shikarpur TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	26.32	109.98	4.18	40.04	218.63	5.46	20.00	24.07	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	6.98	32.74	4.69
Fulbari TG	84.00	283.87	3.38	23.44	97.95	4.18	45.60	248.99	5.46	20.00	24.07	1.20	28.00	72.34	2.58	13.40	62.85	4.69
Satish ch TG	48.00	162.21	3.38	24.76	103.47	4.18	48.56	265.16	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	44.00	113.68	2.58	13.46	63.13	4.69
Dagapur TG	60.00	202.76	3.38	31.12	130.04	4.18	49.20	268.65	5.46	0.00	0.00	1.20	28.00	72.34	2.58	13.96	65.47	4.69
Gulma TG	84.00	283.87	3.38	30.72	128.37	4.18	35.92	196.14	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	9.72	45.59	4.69
Matigara TG	84.00	283.87	3.38	26.35	110.11	4.18	37.30	203.67	5.46	0.00	0.00	1.20	28.00	72.34	2.58	12.52	58.72	4.69
New chanta TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	27.08	113.16	4.18	41.20	224.97	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	40.00	103.34	2.58	11.44	53.65	4.69
Nischintapur TG	76.00	256.83	3.38	25.24	105.47	4.18	50.24	274.33	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	32.00	82.67	2.58	7.88	36.96	4.69
Putinbari TG	52.00	175.73	3.38	27.92	116.67	4.18	43.28	236.33	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	44.00	113.68	2.58	12.96	60.78	4.69
Sukna TG	64.00	216.28	3.38	22.76	95.11	4.18	43.88	239.60	5.46	20.00	24.07	1.20	56.00	144.68	2.58	10.16	47.65	4.69
Ashapur TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	34.32	143.41	4.18	42.68	233.05	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	56.00	144.68	2.58	8.12	38.08	4.69
Atal TG	88.00	297.39	3.38	25.28	105.64	4.18	45.72	249.65	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	10.36	48.59	4.69
Azmabad TG	60.00	202.76	3.38	30.76	128.54	4.18	38.36	209.46	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	72.00	186.02	2.58	7.92	37.14	4.69
Belgachi TG	68.00	229.80	3.38	37.60	157.12	4.18	45.84	250.30	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	76.00	196.35	2.58	9.48	44.46	4.69
Kamalpur TG	76.00	256.83	3.38	27.34	114.25	4.18	38.50	210.23	5.46	0.00	0.00	1.20	32.00	82.67	2.58	13.36	62.66	4.69
Kiran ch TG	56.00	189.25	3.38	26.28	109.82	4.18	45.36	247.68	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	13.08	61.35	4.69
Maniha TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	34.56	144.42	4.18	50.44	275.42	5.46	0.00	0.00	1.20	60.00	155.01	2.58	10.92	51.22	4.69
Marapur TG	60.00	202.76	3.38	39.48	164.98	4.18	47.92	261.66	5.46	4.00	4.81	1.20	48.00	124.01	2.58	10.00	46.90	4.69
Meryview TG	64.00	216.28	3.38	26.84	112.16	4.18	35.76	195.26	5.46	32.00	38.51	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	9.32	43.71	4.69
Naxalbari TG	72.00	243.32	3.38	28.52	119.18	4.18	37.64	205.53	5.46	24.00	28.88	1.20	72.00	186.02	2.58	10.28	48.21	4.69
Ord terai TG	72.00	243.32	3.38	21.72	90.76	4.18	40.60	221.69	5.46	24.00	28.88	1.20	60.00	155.01	2.58	8.72	40.90	4.69
Pahar ghomia TG	44.00	148.69	3.38	26.52	110.82	4.18	31.96	174.51	5.46	28.00	33.69	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	8.48	39.77	4.69
Sannysithan TG	60.00	202.76	3.38	28.36	118.51	4.18	36.28	198.10	5.46	0.00	0.00	1.20	48.00	124.01	2.58	12.80	60.03	4.69
Trihana TG	52.00	175.73	3.38	26.60	111.15	4.18	46.08	251.61	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	44.00	113.68	2.58	8.96	42.02	4.69
Vijaynagar TG	44.00	148.69	3.38	15.04	62.85	4.18	28.32	154.64	5.46	44.00	52.95	1.20	48.00	124.01	2.58	11.04	51.78	4.69
Bagdogra TG	40.00	135.18	3.38	36.24	151.44	4.18	45.16	246.59	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	68.00	175.68	2.58	11.92	55.91	4.69
Bijlimoni TG	52.00	175.73	3.38	26.36	110.15	4.18	44.72	244.19	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	48.00	124.01	2.58	13.92	65.29	4.69
Gangaram TG	36.00	121.66	3.38	20.00	83.57	4.18	37.68	205.75	5.46	20.00	24.07	1.20	4.00	10.33	2.58	11.20	52.53	4.69
Gayaganga TG	60.00	202.76	3.38	12.88	53.82	4.18	22.48	122.75	5.46	56.00	67.39	1.20	36.00	93.01	2.58	7.60	35.64	4.69
Hansqua TG	64.00	216.28	3.38	24.80	103.63	4.18	41.44	226.28	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	44.00	113.68	2.58	12.04	56.47	4.69
Jayantika TG	52.00	175.73	3.38	22.28	93.10	4.18	40.56	221.47	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	20.00	51.67	2.58	8.16	38.27	4.69
Kamala TG	68.00	229.80	3.38	19.20	80.23	4.18	34.44	188.06	5.46	32.00	38.51	1.20	36.00	93.01	2.58	13.48	63.22	4.69
Motidhar TG	52.00	175.73	3.38	20.52	85.75	4.18	36.76	200.72	5.46	24.00	28.88	1.20	36.00	93.01	2.58	11.00	51.59	4.69
Sayedabad TG	56.00	189.25	3.38	24.32	101.63	4.18	37.76	206.18	5.46	16.00	19.25	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	13.16	61.72	4.69
Singhiahora TG	96.00	324.42	3.38	37.84	158.12	4.18	48.32	263.85	5.46	12.00	14.44	1.20	32.00	82.67	2.58	16.40	76.92	4.69
Taipoo TG	16.00	54.07	3.38	24.36	101.79	4.18	47.32	258.39	5.46	8.00	9.63	1.20	52.00	134.34	2.58	12.52	58.72	4.69
Mean	57.30			26.72			40.67			16.50			45.00			10.89		
SD	16.96			6.39			7.45			13.71			17.42			2.32		
Weitage	3.38			4.18			5.46			1.20			2.58			4.69		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Continued..... Variables for Economic condition of Women in tea gardens

Name of TG	x20	x20* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W20	x21	x21* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W21	x22	x22* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W22	x23	x23* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W23	x24	x24* $\bar{X}$ /SD	W24	Composite index	composite indices
Denguajha TG	48.00	281.07	5.86	24.00	30.84	1.28	20.00	34.54	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	140.67	253.98	1.81	61.22	82.55
Joypur TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	32.00	55.26	1.73	72.00	187.48	2.60	204.99	370.13	1.81	64.68	87.20
Raipur TG	48.00	281.07	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	4.00	6.91	1.73	12.00	31.25	2.60	126.50	228.40	1.81	62.18	83.83
Saraswatipur TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	4.00	6.91	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	241.00	435.14	1.81	65.47	88.28
Shikarpur TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	4.00	6.91	1.73	48.00	124.99	2.60	173.00	312.36	1.81	66.23	89.30
Fulbari TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	48.00	124.99	2.60	303.00	547.08	1.81	68.81	92.78
Satish ch TG	76.00	445.03	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	24.00	41.45	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	267.67	483.29	1.81	63.86	86.10
Dagapur TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	20.00	34.54	1.73	68.00	177.07	2.60	204.67	369.54	1.81	81.71	110.17
Gulma TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	40.00	69.08	1.73	64.00	166.65	2.60	191.66	346.05	1.81	76.54	103.21
Matigara TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	48.00	124.99	2.60	162.00	292.50	1.81	68.88	92.87
New chamta TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	168.67	304.54	1.81	71.46	96.36
Nischintapur TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	0.00	0.00	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	470.17	848.91	1.81	73.41	98.98
Putinbari TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	16.00	27.63	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	250.33	451.99	1.81	74.87	100.94
Sukna TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	32.00	55.26	1.73	64.00	166.65	2.60	280.33	506.16	1.81	71.95	97.02
Ashapur TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	28.00	48.36	1.73	32.00	83.33	2.60	234.84	424.01	1.81	77.48	104.46
Atal TG	72.00	421.60	5.86	24.00	30.84	1.28	32.00	55.26	1.73	48.00	124.99	2.60	112.33	202.82	1.81	77.61	104.65
Azmabad TG	68.00	398.18	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	8.00	13.82	1.73	44.00	114.57	2.60	419.67	757.73	1.81	75.28	101.50
Belgachi TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	32.00	55.26	1.73	48.00	124.99	2.60	341.00	615.70	1.81	81.38	109.73
Kamalpur TG	52.00	304.49	5.86	48.00	61.68	1.28	28.00	48.36	1.73	100.00	260.39	2.60	36.67	66.20	1.81	66.59	89.78
Kiran ch TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	48.00	82.90	1.73	44.00	114.57	2.60	215.17	388.50	1.81	75.13	101.29
Manjha TG	88.00	515.29	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	44.00	75.99	1.73	72.00	187.48	2.60	257.67	465.23	1.81	68.06	91.76
Marapur TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	60.00	156.24	2.60	547.67	988.84	1.81	85.52	115.31
Mervview TG	56.00	327.91	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	28.00	48.36	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	302.67	546.48	1.81	167.64	226.04
Naxalbari TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	16.00	27.63	1.73	68.00	177.07	2.60	245.67	443.57	1.81	74.09	99.90
Ord terai TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	24.00	41.45	1.73	44.00	114.57	2.60	91.67	165.51	1.81	66.97	90.30
Pahar ghomia TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	0.00	0.00	1.28	20.00	34.54	1.73	56.00	145.82	2.60	311.67	562.73	1.81	74.11	99.93
Sannysithan TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	12.00	20.72	1.73	60.00	156.24	2.60	219.67	396.62	1.81	69.41	93.58
Trihana TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	0.00	0.00	1.73	72.00	187.48	2.60	193.67	349.68	1.81	71.56	96.49
Vijaynagar TG	68.00	398.18	5.86	8.00	10.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	1.73	40.00	104.16	2.60	252.67	456.20	1.81	69.21	93.32
Bagdogra TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	20.00	34.54	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	231.00	417.08	1.81	74.87	100.95
Bijlimoni TG	92.00	538.72	5.86	4.00	5.14	1.28	24.00	41.45	1.73	52.00	135.40	2.60	360.00	650.00	1.81	75.03	101.17
Gangaram TG	72.00	421.60	5.86	20.00	25.70	1.28	28.00	48.36	1.73	0.00	0.00	2.60	56.00	101.11	1.81	63.71	85.90
Gayaganga TG	56.00	327.91	5.86	0.00	0.00	1.28	32.00	55.26	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	757.67	1368.01	1.81	78.17	105.39
Hansqua TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	28.00	48.36	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	150.50	271.74	1.81	69.38	93.55
Jayantika TG	68.00	398.18	5.86	28.00	35.98	1.28	8.00	13.82	1.73	40.00	104.16	2.60	128.00	231.11	1.81	70.58	95.16
Kamala TG	68.00	398.18	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	16.00	27.63	1.73	72.00	187.48	2.60	375.17	677.39	1.81	76.95	103.75
Motidhar TG	64.00	374.76	5.86	20.00	25.70	1.28	16.00	27.63	1.73	24.00	62.49	2.60	407.00	734.86	1.81	72.60	97.89
Sayedabad TG	84.00	491.87	5.86	12.00	15.42	1.28	24.00	41.45	1.73	36.00	93.74	2.60	230.67	416.48	1.81	79.61	107.35
Singhiahjhora TG	52.00	304.49	5.86	48.00	61.68	1.28	44.00	75.99	1.73	56.00	145.82	2.60	51.67	93.29	1.81	69.85	94.18
Taipoo TG	80.00	468.45	5.86	16.00	20.56	1.28	20.00	34.54	1.73	12.00	31.25	2.60	303.67	548.29	1.81	64.58	87.07
Mean	77.30			13.40			20.90			48.60			250.47		Mean	74.17	
SD	13.20			10.43			12.10			18.66			138.72				
Weitage	5.86			1.28			1.73			2.60			1.81				

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

List of Variables for Economic condition of women in the tea gardens of Terai of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri

X1	Percentage of Respondent handling cash earning in family	X14	Percentage of respondents have savings for future
X2	Per capita Income of Family	X15	Average tea leaves plucking of Respondents in Lean season
X3	Per capita Expenditure of Family	X16	Average tea leaves plucking of Respondents in peak season
X4	Percentage of Earning member of family	X17	Percentage of Respondents not engaged in Tea gardens work
X5	Average Homestead land of family	X18	Percentage of Respondents Satisfied with their earnings
X6	Average agricultural land of family	X19	Average year of experience in their occupation (work)
X7	Percentage of households possess mobile phone	X20	Percentage of Respondents engaged in Job after marriage
X8	Percentage of Respondents access mobile phone	X21	Percentage of Respondents engaged in Job before marriage
X9	Percentage of respondents want to change their present profession	X22	Percentage of child labour engaged in Tea gardens work
X10	Percentage of respondents want to purchase land in outside TG	X23	Percentage of Respondents benefitted from the Tea gardens facilities(triple, umbrella)
X11	Percentage of respondents having NREGA job card		
X12	Percentage of respondents participate in NREGA work	X24	Average income from livestock
X13	Percentage of respondents enjoying loan		

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XXIV

Mechanical Hazards

Mechanical Hazard (Score)	Name of TGs	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Less Hazard (<19.00)	Saraswatipur TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Dagapur TG, Meryview TG, Ord Terai TG,	6	15.00
Moderate Hazard (419.00-22.00)	Raipur TG, Shikarpur TG, Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Sukna TG, Atal TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Kamala TG, Taipoo TG	13	32.50
High Hazard (22.00-25.00)	Denguajhar TG, Satish Chandra TG, Putinbari TG, Azmabad TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gangaram TG, Jayantika TG, Sayebad TG	8	20.00
Very High Hazard (>25.00)	Joypur TG, Kamalapur TG, Sannysithan TG, Motidhar TG, Singhiajhora TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Belgachi TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Naxalabari TG, Pahaghomia TG, Bagdogara TG, Ashapur TG	13	32.50
Total	Q ₁ -19.00, Q ₂ -22.00, Q ₃ -25.00, Q ₄ -43.00	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Average score of severity of problems in Tea gardens

Name of TG	Average weighted score
Denguajha TG	18
Joypur TG	19
Raipur TG	22
Saraswatipur TG	23
Sikarpur TG	20
Fulbari TG	18
Satish ch TG	17
Dagapur TG	17
Mohorgaon and Gulma TG	19
Matigara TG	15
New chamta TG	18
Nischintapur TG	17
Putinbari TG	19
Sukna TG	19
Ashapur TG	15
Atal TG	14
Azmabad TG	23
Belgachi TG	17
Kamalpur TG	19
Kiran ch TG	15
Manjha TG	22
Marapur TG	21
Meryview TG	18
Naxalbari TG	17
Ord terai TG	16
Pahar ghomia TG	20
Sannysithan TG	15
Trihana TG	17
Vijaynagar TG	19
Bagdogra TG	14
Bijlimoni TG	16
Gangaram TG	23
Gayaganga TG	16
Hansqua TG	15
Jayantika TG	18
Kamala TG	17
Motidhar TG	17
Sayedabad TG	19
Singhiajhora TG	16
Taipoo TG	20

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XXV

Damages by Elephant

Tea Gardens	Name of Tea gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
No damaged in TGs	Denguajhar TG, Joypur TG, Raipur TG, Fulbari TG, Satish Ch TG, Dagapur TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Nishchintapur TG, Azmabad TG, Naxalabari TG, Bijlimoni TG, Gayaganga TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Motidhar TG, Sayebad TG, Taipoo TG.	18	45.00
Damaged in TGs (Accor. % of Res.)			
<15	Satish Ch TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Putinbari TG, Ord Terai TG, Pahaghomia TG, Bagdogara TG, Kamala TG	7	17.50
15-30	Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Belgachi TG, Kiran Ch TG, Manjha TG, Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Sannysithan TG, Trihana TG, Vijoynagar TG, Gangaram TG	11	27.50
>30	Saraswatipur TG, Sukna TG, Kamalapur TG, Singhiajhora TG	4	10.00
Total		40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Helping from authority

Tea Gardens	Name of Tea gardens	Number of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Repairing home	Satish Ch TG, Atal TG, Kiran Ch TG, Meryview TG, Singhiajhora TG, Marapur TG, Trihana TG	6	15.00
Triple	Pahaghomia TG,	1	2.50

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

APPENDIX-XXVI

Socio-Economic Condition of women in tea gardens

Socio-economic Condition (CI-Score)	Name of TGs	Numbers of TGs	Percentage of TGs
Low (< 94.52)	Raipur TG, Gangaram TG, Taipoo TG, Saraswatipur TG, Shikarpur TG, , Fulbari TG, Matigara TG, New Chamta TG, Kamalpur TG, Motidhar TG	10	25.00
Moderate Low (94.52-98.49)	Sannysithan TG, Denguajha TG, Joypur TG, Satish chandra TG, Vijaynagar TG, Hansqua TG, Jayantika TG, Kiran Chandra TG, Ord terai TG, Kamala TG	10	25.00
Moderate (98.49-104.08)	Nischintapur TG, Naxalbari TG, Pahar ghomia TG, Bagdogra TG, Bijlimoni TG, Azmabad TG, Singhiajhora TG,	9	22.50
Moderate high (> 104.08)	Marapur TG, Meryview TG, Mohorgaon and Gulma TG, Ashapur TG, Atal TG, Gayaganga TG, Sayedabad TG, Belgachi TG, Dagapur TG, Putinbari TG, Sukna TG, Manjha TG, Trihana TG, Kamala TG	11	27.50
Total	Q ₁ : 94.52, Q ₂ : 98.49, Q ₃ : 104.08, Q ₄ : 165.23	40	100.00

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Composit score of Socio-economic Condition of Women in tea gardens

Name of TGs	Social Composit Indices	Economic composit indices	Socio-Economic Indices
Denguajha TG	107.07	82.55	94.81
Joypur TG	104.97	87.20	96.09
Raipur TG	97.95	83.83	90.89
Saraswatipur TG	94.24	88.28	91.26
Sikarpur TG	92.96	89.30	91.13
Fulbari TG	89.94	92.78	91.36
Satish chandra TG	106.18	86.10	96.14
Dagapur TG	93.53	110.17	101.85
Mohorgaon & Gulma TG	112.08	103.21	107.64
Matigara TG	90.19	92.87	91.53
New chamta TG	85.37	96.36	90.86
Nischintapur TG	109.65	98.98	104.31
Putinbari TG	96.62	100.94	98.78
Sukna TG	103.34	97.02	100.18
Ashapur TG	98.40	104.46	101.43
Atal TG	104.63	104.65	104.64
Azmabad TG	106.63	101.50	104.06
Belgachi TG	105.06	109.73	107.40
Kamalpur TG	95.25	89.78	92.52
Kiran chandra TG	94.68	101.29	97.99
Manjha TG	108.77	91.76	100.27
Marapur TG	102.90	115.31	109.10
Meryview TG	104.43	226.04	165.23
Naxalbari TG	108.32	99.90	104.11
Ord terai TG	106.29	90.30	98.30
Pahar ghomia TG	108.46	99.93	104.19
Sannysithan TG	96.41	93.58	95.00
Trihana TG	105.64	96.49	101.07
Vijaynagar TG	97.26	93.32	95.29
Bagdogra TG	109.96	100.95	105.46
Bijlimoni TG	110.52	101.17	105.84
Gangaram TG	85.17	85.90	85.54
Gayaganga TG	98.30	105.39	101.85
Hansqua TG	96.09	93.55	94.82
JayantikaTG	93.96	95.16	94.56
Kamala TG	100.01	103.75	101.88
Motidhar TG	88.65	97.89	93.27
Sayedabad TG	90.01	107.35	98.68
Singhiahora TG	98.43	94.18	96.30
Taipoo TG	101.71	87.07	94.39

Source: Prepared by Researcher based on Field Survey, 2017

Tea Estate: Labour line: Schedule No: Date:
Schedule for Socio-economic Condition of Women in Tea Gardens of Terai

Head of the family- Husband/Self (Respondent)/Father in law/Mother in law/Others.

1. Name of Respondents:.....2. Religion.....
 3. Clan:.....4. Ethnicity: General/SC/ST/OBC
 5. Language spoken: Sadri/Bengali/Hindi/Adivasi/.....
 6. Mother tongue: Mundari/Oraw/.....

7. Family details: Family profile

Sl no.	Sex	Age	Marital status	Educational Attainment		Occupation	Income	workers types
				Completed	Studying			
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

8. Who handle cash-earning of family: Respondent/husband/children/ head of the family/others

9. Consumption pattern:

Food.....Education.....Health.....Drink.....Housing(Y).....Clothing(Y).....Animals.....Ceremonies(Y).....Transport.....Electric.....others.....

10. Govt. Ration card: APL/BPL/Antyadaya/Nil Distance of Ration shop.....

11. Presence of digital ration card: Yes/No

12. Company's ration (Weekly/Fortnight): Rice (kg).....wheat (kg).....

Migration

13. Length of residence in T.E.....14. Location of Previous residence.....

15. Causes of changing residence.....

16. Have any member migrated out from home: Yes/No if yes, specify

Sl. no	Sex	Age	Year	Place of migration	Work done	Salary	Money send to home	Visit to home last year	Settle(Y/N)
1									
2									
3									
4									

17. Are you heard the term 'Trafficking/Pachar': Yes/No if yes, from where: Newspaper/TV/Personal contact/..... found in home-Y/N, locality-Y/N

Household environments:

18. Built of Houses by: Company management/Self prepared/Indira Awas Yojana.....

19. Amount of Homestead & campus (Katha).....Agricultural land, if any.....

20. Responsibility of repairing of Houses: Company/Own/Both

21. Type of house: Thatch/ Katcha/Semi-pucca/Pucca

22. No. of Bed room.....Guest room.....dining room.....kitchen room.....Window in bed rooms.....

23. Raw materials of residing house a) Roof.....b) walls.....c) Floor.....

24. Have you taken electricity connection: Yes/No if yes, Fan(Y/N), CFL light(Y/N), Electric pressure(Y/N), Freeze(Y/N), Heater(Y/N), Electric mixer(Y/N)

25. Kitchen space in: Within same bed room/Separate room/Open space

26. Type of Chullah: Ordinary/Smoke less /Kerosene stove/LPG gas/Electric

27. Type of prime fuel used: Wood/Cow dung briquettes/Coal/Kerosene/LPG

28. The fuels supplied: Company supply/Own collection/ both, if from company, amount.....

29. Prime source of drinking water: Tube well/Dug well/Tap/pipelines/hand pump/others Distance:.....

30. Sanitation system at home: Septic latrine/Sanitary latrine/Nil

31. Prepared by: Own/Swacch Bharat Scheme/Company

32. Drainage facilities at home: Nil/ Katcha drains open/Pucca drains open/Pucca drains closed

33. Disposals of domestic refuse & Garbage: Near residence/Open Dumping/Beside street or labour line road/Burning composting/others.

34. Household Items in possession of the family: teak (✓)

Sl. no.	Items	Yes	No
1	TV (Antenna/Dish/Cable connection)		
2	Cycle		
3	Motor cycle/Scooters		
4	Watch & clock		
5	Radio		
6	Telephone/mobile		
7	Computer/laptop		
8	Pressure cooker		
9	Chair		
10	Table		
11	Show cage or almary		
12	Cot		

Respondent's education

35. Major facility during study of Respondent (if literate): No facility/ Material facility/Reservation/material and reservation

36. Major Constrains of Respondents' education

a) Family causes: i) large family ii) low family income iii) lack of parent interest

b) Personal causes: i) lack of interest ii) health problems iii) early marriage iv) Getting job

c) Social causes: i) Mass illiteracy ii) remote location of institution iii) lack of community support

37. Are you interested to study now: Yes/No

Child education

38. Do you prefer private nursery school? a) Yes b) No. if yes why.....

39. Do all the children (5+) in your family go to school. Yes/no

40. How much do you want to learn your children?

Children	Primary	Secondary	College	University	As wish	Others
Son						
Daughter						

41. Presences on profession of your children in future?

Children	Garden labour	Salary in T.E	Private job	Teacher	Nurse	Doctor	Others
Son							
Daughter							

42. Facility availed by the children: No of children benefitted.....

Facilities	School Level	College Level	University Level	Total
1.No facility Availed				
2. Only Material Facility (Scholarship, Hostel, Books, Clothes, cycles etc.)				
3. Only Reservation				
4. Material + Reservation				
5. Fee studentship				

43. Awareness about different Schemes: A. Educational (SCs, STs stipend/Material facility/Age relaxation in job/Reservation/Education Loan/Ashram Hostel/Kanyashree Pakalpa/Siskhshree/Yubashree/Employment bank/computer learning)

B. Economical (Bank loan/NREGA/Free Job Oriented Course/Welfare Schemes/PMEG/.....)

44. Have any drop-out children in your family? –Yes/No (M-----,F----) if yes specify, Classes.....(for son)/ Classes.....(Daughter).

45. What are the major causes of Drop-out? Poverty and economic hardships/ lack of interest in study/health problems/school related factors/ Domestic problems/.....

46. What she/he doing after Drop-out? Son:..... Daughter:.....

Attitude towards Religion

47. Do you believe in religion: Somewhat/Moderately/Strictly.

48. Do you follow religious rules in your routine life: Somewhat/Moderately/Strictly.

49. Do you visit temple or religious places during occasion?

Categories	Within Tea Estate	Outside Tea Estate	Within district	Within state
Never				
Rarely				
Sometimes				
Regularly				

50. You arrange 'Pooja or festivals' in your family in a year?

Category	Self (without priest)	With priest	Go to Charge
< 1 Times			
2 – 3 Times			
3 & above Times			

51. Do you think Happiness and Sorrowness of family comes from God? Yes / No.

52 (a).Presence of separate worship at home-Yes/No, (b) Nature: Katcha/ Semi-pucca/Pucca

53. Major religious festivals: X mass/Durga puja/Kali puja/Parab/.....

54. Do you purchase dresses in year: A. times (1 / 2 / 3 / 4) B. when require

Role of Women workers: Family activities and Food habits

55. Averagely time spent (hours) on in household chores: 3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10

56. Husband' help in household work: i) To a great extent ii) To some extents iii) Not at all iv) Not alive

57. Child's help in household work: i) To a great extent ii) To some extents iii) Not at all iv) Unmarried

58. Types of food consumed: Morning.....Noon.....Night.....

59. Weekly consumption pattern for food. (✓)

Items	Daily	1day	2days	3days	4days	5day	6days	1day/15 day	1day/month
Milk									
Fish									
Eggs									
Meat									
Dal									
Vegetables									
Milk product									
Rice(day/night)									
Roti(day/night)									
other									

Intoxication:

60. Do you have habit in: Smoking: (Yes/No) Khaini(Yes/No) Gull (Yes/No) Gaja (Yes/No) pan(Yes/No)

61. Do you habit of drink: local/banded/both/No Intensity: No of days in week.....Daily/occasionally

62. Do you prepare 'Haria' in home: Yes/No if yes, purpose: Consumption/ Sale

63. Do you prepare 'Haria' during occasion: Yes/No if yes, purpose: Consumption/ sale

64. Have you knowledge its (Haria) harmful effect: Yes/No. if yes, what.....

65. **Husband's** habit in: Smoking :(Yes/No) Khaini (Yes/No) Gull (Yes/No) Gaja (Yes/No) pan (Yes/No)

66. Habit of drinking: Local/Banded/Both/No Intensity: No of days in week.....Daily/occasionally

67. Does your husband torture you after drinking: Yes/No, if yes (Physical/Mentally/Both)

68. Any properties sold (by Husband) due to Drinking: Yes/No

Marriage

69. Age at marriage (if Respondent married).....Husband.....

70. Taking issue after marriage (Years): 1/2/3/4/5

71. Spacing of Children (in years): 1/2-3/3-5/>5

72. Preference of marriage: Social marriage/Love marriage/More or less both

73. Type of marriage of Respondents: Social/Love

75. Where do you prefer marriage your children in future and at which ages.

Children	Within Tea estate	Outside Tea estate	Age at marriage (in year)
Son			
Daughter			

76. What kind of marriage you prefer: Inter-caste (Exogamy)/Intra-caste (endogamy)

77. Do you prefer Inter-religion marriage: Yes/No

78. Do you prefer of Remarriage of widow in society: Yes/No

79. Do you support of Dowry in marriage: Support strictly/To some extend/Not support

Social customs and rituals:

80. Do you enjoy the followings: wearing Sari: Yes/No, Sindur: Yes/No, hand ring: Yes/No, shoes: Yes/No, Tattoo: Yes/No

81. Do you believe 'Evil eye' or 'evil wind' --Yes/No, if yes, what.....

82. Do you belief in Tabiz and Fakir during illness--Yes/No

83. Do you Support in Accusing of Witchcraft-Yes/No

84. Decision making status of women workers

Sl. no	Area of decision making	Entirely by Husband	Entirely by Respondent	Jointly with husband	Others members
1.	Agricultural decision if have				
	Planting/weeding/maintenances				
	Cutting/storage				
	Selling/exchange				
2.	Livestock/ poultry decision				
	Purchase/rearing				
	Consumption/selling				
3.	Households decision				
	Fooding/food-marketing				
	Child health/Education/marriage				
	Worship/Ceremonies				
4.	Economic decision				
	Buying property				
	Selling property				
	Credit/saving/investment				
5.	Human capital production decision				
	Birth spacing				
	Adoption of family planning				
	Employment of children				
6.	Political /trade union decision				
	Participate in meeting/strike				
	Canvassing/Vote-casting				
	others				

Socio-economic freedom of women:

85. Need permission to visit out of house if necessary during Night: Y/N, Day: Y/N

86. Need permission to visit major festival: Yes/No, Visiting pattern: alone/with friend/with family

87. Need permission to go to meet parents and relatives: Yes/No, Parent's home.....

88. Need permission to join in Community rituals: Yes/No

89. Need permission to join in interesting fair: Yes/No

90. Do you enjoy in Park/Cinema: Yes/No

91. Have you participate in any NGO's programme: Yes/No

92. Do you spend your own earn money: Greatly/ To some extend/ Not

93. Who access Mobile phone: Have not/Self/Husband/ Children/ Year of purchase..

94. Do you want to change your present profession: Yes/No

95. Do you want to purchase land out of garden for residing: Yes/No

96. Have your MGNREGA Job card: Yes/No, Days worked.....Type of work done..

97. Have you RSMY health card: Yes/No

98. Loan recipients:

Loan from	Amount in Rs.	Purpose
Bandhan		
SSK		
Self help group		
Bank		
Post office		
others		

99. Have any savings:

Nature of Savings	Holders	Purposes
Bank		
Post office		
LIC		
Others		

100. Have you visited following places: (✓)

Sl. no	Places	Never visited	Visited weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Quarterly	Yearly
1.	Post office						
2.	Bank						
3	Panchayet office						
4.	B.D.O office						
5.	D.M office						
6.	Market (hat)						
7.	Health centre						
8.	Children's school						
9.	Religious places						
10.	Police station						
11.	Interesting places						
12.	Fair						

101. Do you watch Rural Development Programme? Never / Rarely / Frequently.

102. Do you watch Women empowerment Programme? Never / Rarely / Frequently.

103. Do you watch news on TV on Gardens condition: Never / Sometime / Regularly.

104. Do you go to movie: Yes / No if yes, place and frequency:.....

Utilisation of health and Hygiene

105. Do you belief in Traditional doctor or Ojha (Bez): Yes/No

106. Do you go to doctor or health centre regularly during illness. Yes/no

107. Hygienic sphere adopted by Respondents. (√)

Sl. No.	Hygienic sphere	Yes	No
1	Do you wash face & fresh daily		
2	Do you cut your nail regularly		
3	Do you change your cloths daily		
4	Do wash your cloths daily		
5	Do wash your hands after latrine daily		
6	Do you drink boil water for body protection		
7	Do you use Mosquito net during sleeping daily		
8	Do you use soap daily		

Maternity and child care (if Respondent married)

108. Do you take medical facilities during Pregnancy: Yes/No, if yes where: Garden hospital/ Health centre/Govt. Hospital if No, reason: Time constrains/ Social & family causes/ lack of awareness/Inaccessibility of health services.

109. Have any car/ Ambulance in Garden for Emergency services: Yes/No

110. A. Nature of major delivery: Natural/Caesarean, B. Person conducted delivery: Neighbour/ Doctors/Compounder

C. Place of delivery: Home/ Garden hospital/ Health centre/Govt. Hospital/ Private hospital

111. Child care/immunisation taken from: health centre/Garden hospital/ Govt. Hospital/ Private Hospital/.....

112. Source of motivation for Child health care: Self/ Health workers/Husband/ Neighbour

113. Any death in family in last 10 years: Yes/No, if yes

Sl. no	Sex	Age at death	Cause of death	year
1.				
2.				

Family planning:

114. Are you aware about Family planning: Yes/No if yes, do you practice: Yes/No
115. Source of knowledge for family planning: Self/Husband/Doctors/Health workers/
Friend/Media
116. Do you think small family is a happy family? Yes / No
117. Your opinion for happy family, No of child: Son.....Daughter.....
/.....Children without any sex preference.
118. Respondent's opinion about small family norms: For effective child rearing/ To
limit family size/ For welfare of total family/No idea
119. Reason for non adaptation of family planning: Lacks of awareness/ Wanting for
male child/ Elders are not willing/ Wanting for female child

Economic Condition: Women and Employments

120. Work start in Morning at:.....Afternoon:.....Holiday:.....
121. Fixed tea leaves plucking (in Kg).....Wage rate:.....
122. Averagely daily plucking of tea leaves (in Kg).....
123. Do you work extra: Yes/No Paid for extra plucking (in Kg) in Rs...
124. Type of works: Tea leaves plucking/Weeding/Punning.....
125. Year of experience in work.....
266. When did you join the present job: After marriage/Before marriage
127. Do your Children help in your work: Yes/No
128. You are benefitted from: Sari/ Umbrella/Shoes/Tripal/ How many times.....
129. Do you wish to continue in this profession? Yes/No if no, where do you prefer to
work:.....why.....
130. Supervisor's behaviour during works: Good/moderate/Rough.....
131. Are you satisfied over job: Very much satisfied/ Just satisfied/ Not so much/ Not
at all satisfied
132. Do you wish to purchase land in future: Yes/No
133. Would you like your child to take up this profession in future? Yes/No/As they
wish

134. Presence of Livestock Assets: Yes/No

Sl. No	Categories	Numbers	Income in Rs.(Monthly/yearly)
1	Cows		
2	Buffalos		
3	Pig		
4	Goats		
5	Sheep		
6	others		

135. No. of Poultry birds and income

Sl. no	Poultry birds	Numbers	Incomes in Rs. (Monthly/yearly)
1	Fowls (Murgi)		
2	Ducks		

136. Domestic animals are reared: Within the residence/ Separate shed

137. Dairy farming: A.

Animals	Number	Amount of milk /Month in Kg
Cows		
Buffaloes		

B. Production of milk 1) Commercial Basis 2) Subsistence Basis.

C. Place of sale of milk and milk product:

d. Do you purchase and sale milk? Yes / No. Place of purchase..... Place of Sale....

138. Agricultural land: Yes/No, Amount of land:.....Crop produced.....Fertilizer used.....Irrigation.....

Kitchen gardening: Yes/No Variety of Crop/vegetables produced.....

Occupational Health Hazards

139. Physical hazard: Heat/Cold/Rain

140. Mechanical hazard: Cut/Injures/Sprains

141. Biological Hazard: Insect bite/ Snake bite/ fungal infections/ leech (jog)/.....

142. Chemical hazards: Dermatitis/ Eczema/Ulcers/Effect on feet and nail/others.

143. Health problems: Body-pain/Anaemia/High Blood Pressure/Headache/Chest-pain/Respiratory-disease /Cough/Malaria/Abdominal disorder/Fever/ Tuverculosis..

144. Have you faced 'Animal hazard' (Elephant) in locality: Yes/No

145. Any damaged by Elephant of your home: Yes/No, if yes, what.....

146. Have you got any help from management: yes/no if yes, what.....

Participation in Trade Union

147. Do you support any trade union: Yes/No if Yes, Name-.....
148. Do you pay subscription to trade union regularly: Yes/No
149. Have you convince anyone to join your union: Yes/No
150. Do you attend in meeting of trade union: Regular/ Sometimes/Not at all/Never.
151. Do you attend in strike of trade union: Regular/ Sometimes/Not at all/Never
152. No of times meeting/strike happened in last year.....attended.....
153. The last meeting or strike attended by: Self/Husband/Parent in laws/Brother/Child
154. Source of motivation to join in trade union: For better work performance/ Facility more/ Dominant union/Pressure of neighbours /Attraction of union leader
155. Do you know the name of your union leader: Yes/No
156. Do you know the name of others unions and leader: Yes/No
157. Do you know which political party affiliated to your union: Yes/No
158. Are you prefer to political affiliation for your union: Yes/No
159. Is there any female union leader in union: Yes/No if yes, You know her: Yes/No
160. Work done by your union.....
161. Do you know the local leader of your union in tea garden: Yes/No
162. Are you satisfied in union function: Highly/Moderately/ Just satisfy/Not at all

Political Awareness

163. Have any idea about Women reservation in Panchayet politics: Yes/No
164. Do you know the followings?

Political sphere	Yes	No	Name
Panchayet			
Pradhan			
M.L.A			
M.P			
Chief Minister			
Prime Minister			
President of India			

165. Do you know Chief Minister belong to in which political party? Yes/ No
166. Do you know Prime Minister belong to in which political party? Yes/ No

167. Have you joined any Gram Sabha in your locality: Yes/No

168. Do you participated in any Political leader's speech programme: Yes/No

169. Are you interested in politics: To some extend/Moderately/Highly/ Not yet.

170. Do you go to listen speech of political leaders: Always / Never / Rarely.

171. Do you cast your vote at the time of election? Regularly / Rarely / Never.

172. Your opinion on performance of the following.

Administratives	Highly satisfied	Satisfied Good	Just satisfied	Not satisfied	No idea
Panchayet					
State Govt					
Central Govt					

173. Opinion about present political situation.

Territory	Good	Bad	Satisfactory	No idea
In west Bengal				
In India				

174. Your opinion about 'The Cha Adalat's activity for tea belt of north Bengal. Much Satisfy/ Just Satisfy/Don't know

175. Your opinion about tea garden condition of West Bengal.

Region	Good	Moderate	Bad	No idea
Darjeeling hill				
Dooars				
Terai				

Women and wider society

176. How many time respondents visit in following?

Relative	Monthly	Quarterly	Half yearly	Yearly	As wish
Parents					
Relatives					
Others					

177. Do you dine with higher Castes outside of T.E (Yes/No)

178. Do you fell discriminated in the following places?

Place of interaction	Yes	No
Work Place		
Common Gathering		
Hotel		
Shops		
In Schools / College		
Bus /Trains		
Marriages & Ceremonies of outside people		
In Common festivals		
Visiting temples		

179. What do you think, the reasons of distance from T.E outside population (✓).
(Occupation/Food habit/ Poor economy/Poor social strata/Illiteracy/Birth in castes)

180. What do you think the measures to reduce the Social-distance (✓):
Education/Economic development/Better employment/Steps by govt/Changing food habit/Others)

181. Best means to improve Socio-Economic Conditions: Education/ Financial Support/ Strict Implementation of Reservation/General Awareness/ Permanent Job/ Separate state

182. Condition of following in last one decade.

- A) Annual income: Increased / Same / Decreased
- B) Economic Condition: Improved / Same / Decreased.
- C) Social Condition: Improved / Same /Deteriorated
- D) Mobility: Improved / Same / Decreased
- E) Religious condition: Improved / Same / Deteriorated
- F) Family educational level: Improved / Same / Deteriorated
- G) Housing Condition: Improved / Same/ Deteriorated
- H) Level of exposure to mass media: Increased / Same / Decreased.
- I) Live stock rearing: Increased / Same / Decreased.
- J. Food habit: Improved / Same/ Deteriorated
- K. Dress: Improved / Same/ Deteriorated
- L. Sanitation condition: Improved / Same/ Deteriorated
- M. Drinking water facility: Improved / Same/ Deteriorated

Your Suggestions for Socio – Economic Development:1.

2.



International journal of basic and applied research

www.pragatipublication.com

ISSN 2249-3352 (P) 2278-0505 (E)

Cosmos Impact Factor-5.86

Socio Economic Status of Women in selected Tea Gardens: A case study of Terai of Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal

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Abstract: The present paper is made to explore the socio-economic status of women and factors influencing on their status in the Tea gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal. The study is based on primary data conducted on five tea gardens comprises Jalpaiguri sadar and Rajganj block of Jalpaiguri district. Twenty five women in each tea gardens are interviewed and finally 125 sample women has taken as an aggregate with the help of self developed structural scheduled. To study the socio-economic status of women, a composite socio economic index is constructed based on some prominent social and economic variables and to study factors influencing socio-economic status of women, technique of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is adopted. In the result, it is found that more than fifty percentages of women possess poor socio-economic status and there are lot of factors influencing the status of the women.

Key words: Tea garden women, Socio Economic Status

1. Introduction: Women in our society are an important resource without women a society cannot develop properly. So, the all round development of any society is not possible without women. In word of Swami Vivekananda “there is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing”. We will now focus on the status of women in any society although it is related to their socio economic aspects of women for playing the role in society. Although the term ‘socio-economic aspect of an individual is a broad aspect normally includes the satisfaction of needs, feeling of well being, working condition and also indicates encompasses of all the material aspects of human life which may extend beyond the physical and psychological dimension. (Pal, Goswami, & Biswas, 2015). Generally the status of women means the role of women in decision making, their educational attainment,



participation in social, political and economic activities and finally their position in various professions (Vaidyanathan, K. E, 1988). Yet, socio economic status is directly related to aspect of ducation, health, income and attaining other alternative skill where education is the key element for improving the status of women (Panduranga & Nayakara, 2014; Ramya, T, 2014).

It is a burning issue to determine the socio-economic status of women in Tea gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri because most of the labours in tea gardens are tribal communities. They are facing a lot of problems of illiteracy, poverty, ignorance although female labours are one of strong capital for tea industry because of their nimble fingers are suitable for plucking the tea leaves . They are tribal, uprooted from their native places, their livelihood condition and life style quite different from mainstream society (Pal, Goswamy, 2014). They are living in scattered habitation located in interior, remote and inaccessible place so they are not aware about their basic right. Their social condition like heath, education, knowledge about society is very poor. They are facing of vulnerability because of their not only illiteracy and poverty but also for their inability to integrate with the mainstream economy, society, culture and political systems.

1.1 Objectives: The major objectives of the study are as follows

1. To study the Socio-economic status of women in Tea Gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri.
2. To find out the factors influencing the Socio-economic status of women in Tea Gardens.

1.2 Review of Literatures:

The authors reported in their study that more than fifty percent of surveyed women posses better socio-economic status than remaining where per capita consumption expenditure, health condition, income of women, year of schooling positively affecting the socio-economic status of women (Maity & Sen. 2014)

The author (P.Chatterjee, 2014) in her article named “social and economic status of tribal women in India – the challenges and the road ahead” has highlighted the social & economic status of tribal, their major challenges and finally strategies to combat the challenges.

The author M. D Gupta (2015) in his reviewed book named Status of Tribal Women in Tripura has pointed out the status of tribal women in different dimensions like social law, custom, economic contribution and their status and gender discrimination.

The study by D. Rathore has reported on the barriers like illiteracy, health status, superior to male, economy, not participation in politics, inability to decision making, gender inequality, and dwelling environment to empower tribal women. Author also reported the suggestion to improve the socio-economic condition.

The author in their study (2016) revealed about 36.00 percent of respondents are women mostly engaged in agricultural activities. Where, above 53 percent households borrow loan from bank for agricultures. The tribes reside in a congested, diladated with unhygienic condition mostly engaged in agricultures and livestock farming yet they are lagging in literacy, better livelihood,

226 Received: 5 May Revised: 13 May Accepted: 22 May

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June 2018 Volume 8 Number 6

UGC approved journal



health, better income for improving their socio-economic condition. They also reported pregnant women are properly aware about their health check up and suffered from Anaemia diseases. (Mandal & Sengupta, 2016)

B. Pal et al. (2015) in their study most of tribes converted their religion into Christianity and most of the Sabar and Santhal tribes are landless. They also reported most of the Oraon community resides in tea gardens and main source of income is service in tea garden as labours while the Sabar tribes worked as daily labours due to lack of job opportunity and low level of education.

The author (B. Khawas, 2006) in his book has reported that more than 60 percent of tea garden workers are women and about 20-35 percent of workers are permanent. He found that the rate of literacy is very low where rate of illiteracy is more among female than male. The workers are suffered from different diseases like liver jaundices, mental problem, paralysis, Asthma, TB, pressures, malaria etc.

The author (R. Sarkar, 2016) reported in her study the sanitary environment of tribal households are much poor. Where, author pointed out that most of the households have no toilet facility (44 percent) and drainage facility (94 percent). They are suffered from common diseases like diarrhoea, cough & cold, dysentery, hypertension, arthritis and vision problems. But author reported that the pregnant women enjoys the proper health care, medicine, ambulance facility, immunisation for their children and health check up in due time from Primary Health Care (PHC).

1.3 Data base: The study is based on the primary data collected from 125 Women Respondents. Five Tea Garden of Terai of Jalpaiguri district is selected namely Saraswatipur Tea Garden, Shikarpur Tea Garden, Denguajhar Tea Garden, Joypur Tea Garden and Raipur Tea Gardens from where 25 women are taken randomly from each Tea Garden and finally 125 women are surveyed as an aggregate.

1.4 Methodology: To study the socio-economic status of women, the Socio Economic Index (SEI) has been calculated. Here the Socio Economic Index (SEI) is the composition of two indices e. g Social Index (SI) and Economic Index (EI). Although the Social Index is a combination of Health Index (HI) and Educational Index (EdI) (Maity, Haobijam and Sen, 2014)

Finally Principal Component Analysis (PCA) is adopted to study the factors influencing the socio-economic status of women.

1.4.1 Health Index: The health status is determined with the help Dimension Index. The Index is constructed separately for married and unmarried women. Because all the variables taken for health Index is not desirable for unmarried women. The following equation is taken for Health Index.

$$\text{Health Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$$

The variables used for the Health Index are coded as 1 or 0 where value of 1 is coded for desirable responses and the value of 0 is coded for undesirable responses. The variables related to health and Hygiene is given in table no. 1.



Table 1: Variables related to Health and Hygiene

Variables	Values
1.Age at Marriage	Above 18 years=1, Below 18 years=0
2.Antinatal Care (Pregnancy)	Yes=1, No=0
3.Neonatal Care (New born baby)	Yes=1, No=0
4.Aware about Family Planning	Yes=1, No=0
5.Go to doctors during illness	Yes=1, No=0
6.Cut nail regularly	Yes=1, No=0
7.Wash hand after latrine	Yes=1, No=0
8.Use of Mosquitoes net during Sleeping	Yes=1, No=0
9.Use Soap daily	Yes=1, No=0

Source: Based on Primary data, 2017

1.4.2 Educational Index: To study the educational status, a Dimension Index is set up in respect of marital status of women.

$$\text{Educational Index} = \frac{\text{Actual education of the Respondent}}{\text{Maximum educational level}}$$

Educational status is calculated in the way of attainment of education by the Respondents. In these case, if the Respondents do not attain in school or formal training on education, is given a score '0', but on the other hand, a score assigned subsequently for attaining a class in educational institution based on their educational attainment with minimum score one class. But in case, if the Respondents initially spend less than one year for her schooling received '0'. From the survey, it is reported that maximum level of education is B.A 2nd year, so the maximum values is 14. Therefore score subsequently will be increased based on their attainment of education i.e score 1 for class one attainment, score 8 for Eight class attainment, score 13 for first year of graduation level and so on.

1.4.3 Economic Index: for determining the Economic Status of women a Dimension Index has been framed up where per capita income has been considered instead of Respondent's individual income to avoid the biasness because all the respondents of the study area are not income earners. In the study area, it is also observed that women's economic status is quite higher and enjoys a higher standard of living due to higher income earned by other family members of household. That is why it is decided to take per capita income rather than individual income of Respondent women.

$$\text{Economic Index} = \frac{\ln(\text{Actual Value}) - \ln(\text{Minimum Value})}{\ln(\text{Maximum Value}) - \ln(\text{Minimum Value})}$$

1.4.4 Socio-economic Status: To determine the Socio-economic status of women, the Socio Economic Index (SEI) is framed up which is actually a weighted average of Social and Economic Index. In this case, an equal weightage is given for the both indices. For example: to define the Socio-economic Index of i Respondent.



$$SEI_i = \frac{1}{2}(SI_i) + \frac{1}{2}(EI_i)$$

At first, to make the Socio-economic Index, it is necessary to calculate two indices separately i.e Social Index and Economic Index. In first step, we have to calculate Social Index which is a combination of Health and Education. Finally Social Index for i th Respondents has calculated by giving equal weightage of both indicators.

$$SI_i = \frac{1}{2}(HI_i) + \frac{1}{2}(Ed_i)$$

Secondly, to determine the Economic Index, the above mention method of individual Respondent has been adopted. After completion of Social and Economic Index, the Socio Economic Index (SEI) of each Respondent is calculated where value of SEI ranges between 0-1. The value of SEI of each Respondent close to 1 indicates the better Socio-economic Status and close to 0 indicates Poor socio-economic status. To layout the comparison, the mean value of SEI has taken as a bench mark.

2. Result and Discussion: The calculation of Socio Economic Index (SEI) of 125 women of Terai of Jalpaiguri has been presented and discussed. As well as the factors influencing the Socio-economic status of women also discuss in details.

2.1 Socio-Economic Status (SES): To fulfil the first objective, the Socio Economic Index (SEI) has been calculated using self develop schedule where the mean value of SEI has taken as a bench mark to analyse the relative socio-economic status of women of Terai region of Jalpaiguri district. The higher value of SEI of women than the average value of SEI indicates relatively better socio-economic status of women and the lower value of SEI than average SEI indicate relatively lower status of women in Tea Gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri.

From the calculation of SEI, it is found that the mean value of SEI is 0.28. Where about 56 percent women belonging below the value of 0.28 of SEI and remaining 44 percent women belongs above the average (0.28) indicates the relatively better socio-economic status.

Lastly we can say that less than half of survey women possess relatively better socio-economic status of tea gardens.

Table 2: Socio Economic Status of Sample Women

Re s.	SEI	SES	Re s.	SEI	SES	Re s.	SEI	SES	Re s.	SEI	SES	Re s.	SEI	SES
1	0.29	Better	26	0.20	Poor	51	0.36	Bette r	76	0.29	Bette r	101	0.14	Poor
2	0.31	Better	27	0.26	Poor	52	0.18	Poor	77	0.33	Bette r	102	0.48	Bette r
3	0.28	Transiti on	28	0.15	Poor	53	0.26	Poor	78	0.21	Poor	103	0.37	Bette r

229 Received: 5 May Revised: 13 May Accepted: 22 May

Index in Cosmos

June 2018 Volume 8 Number 6

UGC approved journal



4	0.21	Poor	29	0.32	Better	54	0.15	Poor	79	0.20	Poor	104	0.20	Poor
5	0.23	Poor	30	0.39	Better	55	0.18	Poor	80	0.14	Poor	105	0.26	Poor
6	0.39	Better	31	0.24	Poor	56	0.23	Poor	81	0.20	Poor	106	0.25	Poor
7	0.28	Transiti	32	0.38	Better	57	0.20	Poor	82	0.37	Better	107	0.37	Better
8	0.47	Better	33	0.27	Poor	58	0.25	Poor	83	0.38	Better	108	0.26	Poor
9	0.44	Better	34	0.42	Better	59	0.09	Poor	84	0.29	Better	109	0.22	Poor
10	0.85	Better	35	0.20	Poor	60	0.20	Poor	85	0.25	Poor	110	0.13	Poor
11	0.37	Better	36	0.33	Better	61	0.33	Better	86	0.27	Poor	111	0.10	Poor
12	0.32	Better	37	0.34	Better	62	0.26	Poor	87	0.14	Poor	112	0.19	Poor
13	0.26	Poor	38	0.29	Better	63	0.24	Poor	88	0.15	Poor	113	0.41	Better
14	0.38	Better	39	0.30	Better	64	0.24	Poor	89	0.11	Poor	114	0.23	Poor
15	0.43	Better	40	0.32	Better	65	0.11	Poor	90	0.14	Poor	115	0.50	Better
16	0.27	Poor	41	0.23	Poor	66	0.39	Better	91	0.11	Poor	116	0.16	Poor
17	0.21	Poor	42	0.19	Poor	67	0.31	Better	92	0.20	Poor	117	0.33	Poor
18	0.23	Poor	43	0.55	Better	68	0.34	Better	93	0.11	Poor	118	0.57	Better
19	0.61	Better	44	0.30	Better	69	0.15	Poor	94	0.35	Better	119	0.32	Better
20	0.36	Better	45	0.20	Poor	70	0.29	Better	95	0.22	Poor	120	0.20	Poor
21	0.29	Better	46	0.20	Poor	71	0.21	Poor	96	0.32	Better	121	0.12	Poor
22	0.50	Better	47	0.17	Poor	72	0.77	Better	97	0.16	Poor	122	0.34	Better
23	0.41	Better	48	0.27	Poor	73	0.31	Better	98	0.18	Poor	123	0.25	Poor
24	0.2	Transiti	49	0.2	Poor	74	0.3	Better	99	0.4	Better	124	0.2	Poor



	8	on		2			1	r		8	r		5	
25	0.3	Better	50	0.2	Poor		0.2	Poor	100	0.3	Bette	125	0.4	Bette
	2			6		75	2			6	r		1	r

Source: Calculated by Researcher based on survey data, 2017

2.2 Discussion factors influencing the SES: As a second objective, for studying the factors influences the SES of women in Terai Tea gardens, the method of Principal Component Analysis (PCA) has been adopted. where nine variables are taken into consideration to determine the influences on SES of women of Terai of Jalpaiguri which are religion, ethnicity, age of Respondent, type of family, monthly income of Respondent, marital status, education of respondents, family size and per capita consumption. The following result has been obtained by adopting the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) with the help of Statiscal Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0.

Table 3: Total Variance Explained

Component	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	2.341	26.012	26.012	2.341	26.012	26.012	2.287	25.408	25.408
2	1.572	17.471	43.483	1.572	17.471	43.483	1.466	16.285	41.694
3	1.331	14.791	58.275	1.331	14.791	58.275	1.332	14.797	56.491
4	1.054	11.715	69.990	1.054	11.715	69.990	1.215	13.499	69.990
5	.947	10.520	80.510						
6	.706	7.840	88.349						
7	.475	5.274	93.623						
8	.350	3.887	97.510						
9	.224	2.490	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

From the table no. 3, it is found in the column of rotation sums of squared loadings that four components (whose value more than one) play a vital role to explain the influences of the present status of women of Terai of Jalpaiguri. Where, 69.990 percent influences on SES of women explained by the four components. In precise, we also see that among the components, first components influences 25.408%, second component 16.285%, third component 14.797% and fourth component 13.499% and so on where Eigen value is more than one (Table 3).



Table no. 4: Rotated Component Matrix^a

	Component			
	1	2	3	4
Religion	.057	-.229	.656	-.475
Ethnicity	.005	.092	.898	.192
Age of Respondent	.059	.732	.098	-.178
Family type	.847	.068	.154	.223
Monthly income of Respondent	-.013	.813	-.119	-.027
Marital status of Respondent	.485	.056	.110	-.267
Education of Respondent	-.040	-.341	.074	.817
Family size	.890	.090	-.094	.038
Per Capita Consumption	-.731	.277	.145	.360
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.				
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.				
a. Rotation converged in 6 iterations.				

To analyse more precisely, it is worth mentioning that behind the first component the variables namely family size (.890), family type (.847), marital status of respondent (.485) influencing vigorously on SES of women. While religion (.057), ethnicity (.005) and age of respondent (.059) influencing poorly on SES. But in case of second component, the variable mainly monthly income of Respondent (.813), age of respondent (.732) influencing more where the loading of per capita consumption (.277), ethnicity (.092), family size (.090), family type (.068) and marital status of respondent (.056) is negligible. On the other hand, as a third component, the variable mainly ethnicity (.898) and religion (.656) influences more compare to other variables like family type (.154), per capita consumption (.145) and marital status of respondent (.110). As fourth component, the role of education of respondent (.817) and monthly per capita consumption (.360) is prominent for influencing while family type (.223), ethnicity (.192) and family size (.038) have least influence the Socio economic status of women (Table no.4).

3. Conclusion:

Tea garden women are not so empowered economically as well as socially although most of them income earners. From the analysis, it is found that more than half about 56 percent of women possess poor socio-economic status. Although behind these, religion, ethnicity, age of Respondent, type of family, marital status, education of Respondent, family size, monthly income of Respondent are responsible for influencing the present status. During the survey, it is also observed that women are facing a lot of problems like illiteracy or lack of education, poor health and hygiene, poor livelihood condition and poverty. For attaining their socio-economic development it is necessary to adopt the development schemes, empowerment awareness



behind these the educational competitiveness, wiliness, confidence, self motivation and mind set is essential among women. Besides the continuous and comprehensive monitoring of literacy programme may play a vital role for solving the existing problems. The governmental step is necessary for facilitating the basic infra structures like electricity, sanitation, transport and communication and health care. In these regards, some suggestions are suggested to improve the socio-economic status of women. Awareness camp should be spread as well as arranged in each Tea garden supported by Governmental organisation and Non Governmental Organisation (NGO) for the tropic related to importance of female education, awakening about health and hygiene and household environments, knowledge about family planning and family planning measures and its adaptation. Finally to be encouraged women in the income generating programme like weaving of basket, mat and other sophisticated materials, tailoring, weaving of traditional cloths etc. In this way, it is possible to improve the sustainable development and inclusive growth of women in the study area as well as district Jalpaiguri.

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International journal of basic and applied research

www.pragatipublication.com

ISSN 2249-3352 (P) 2278-0505 (E)

Cosmos Impact Factor-5.86

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DECISION MAKING STATUS OF WOMEN IN TEA GARDENS: A CASE STUDY OF TERAI OF JALPAIGURI DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL

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ABSTRACT

The paper addresses the decision making status of women in tea gardens where women have a prominent contribution in economy around fifty percent of total work force. Their earning wage actually is so poor to live, though they are involved in economic actability, their socio-economic condition is very bad due their poverty, illiteracy and ignorance which also influence on their decision making in various field. So the aiming of the study to find out their participation in decision making, where 125 sample households have been surveyed from five tea gardens of Terai region of Jalpaiguri district. The findings of the study shows contribution in decision making of women is not so satisfied where the major decisions dominated by males yet they take some decisions related household chores and buying some foods independently. Although there are lot of factors influencing their decision making.



KEYWORDS : Women's autonomy, Decision making.

INTRODUCTION

Men and women are both essential human resource of society where the development of society depends on the contribution of both of them. But in patriarchal society, women continuously deprived due to traditional law, custom and religion. They cannot express their opinion independently for taking decision in households and outer spheres. According to Negulescu & Doval (2013)¹, in male headed family the freedom of women is very limited for taking decision although in all practical field the decision making is key determinant of broad success or failure. But it is true to say that women acted as an instrument for social change because in developing country, women play a vital role for family welfare. She play role of mother as well as homemaker. The author Rezapour & Ansari (2014)² and Pandey (2011)³ pointed out that women's participation in decision making maintains the equality and peace of family and important measures for social development of any community. Although the participation in decision making in political sphere is their fundamental political right after adoption of universal declaration of human right (1948). It is hopeful that if women participate in decision making at various fields, society as well as nation become developed smoothly.

OBJECTIVES:

The major objectives of the study are as follows---

1. The Decision making status of the women in tea gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri district.
2. The factors affecting the Decision making of women in Tea gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri District.

STUDY AREA:

The tea gardens in North Bengal are unevenly distributed in three geographical region i.e. Darjeeling hills, Dooars and Terai. Where geographically Terai is located the lower portion of Darjeeling hills and the right bank of river Teesta to the left bank of River Mechi.

But in the district Jalpaiguri, administratively Terai covers two blocks namely Rajganj and Jalpaiguri Sadar. Among five surveyed Tea gardens, two are (namely Saraswatipur Tea garden and Sikarpur Tea garden) located in Rajganj block and rest of three are (namely Dengaujhar Tea garden, Joypur Tea gardens and Raipur Tea garden) located in Jalpaiguri Sadar block.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY:

To investigate the decision making status of women in tea garden, the primary data have been collected from five tea gardens of Terai of Jalpaiguri district. The data are collected from 25 households from each tea garden and finally 125 households have been surveyed in aggregate.

The primary data have been collected from door to door with the help of self developed scheduled. After collection of data, the data compiled, coded, tabulated and finally analysed with the help of SPSS software version. 20.

The Decision making status of women has been determined with the help of **Decision Making Index (DMI)** which covers sixteen type of activities under different decision making areas like Agriculture, Livestock, Households, Economic, Human capital and Political sphere. In this respect, a score of three is given to women who take decision independently. A Score of two is given to women who participate in decision making jointly with other members in family while a score of one is given to women where decision taken by male/husband entirely. Finally score zero is given to women where women do not participate in decision making.

The Decision Making Index is computed in following ways= Decision making Score obtained by Women/Maximum score obtained by women *100

The score of DMI is categorised into three groups that Low (0-40), Medium (40-70) and High (70-100) which indicates Low level of Decision making (0-40), Medium level of Decision making (40-70) and High level of Decision making(70-100).

Finally multiple regressions model has been fitted to study the factors affecting the women participation in Decision making where fourteen determinants have been selected which influence to the Decision making of women. These are Head of family, Religion, Marital status, Type of family, Family size, Age, Ethnicity, Educational attainment, Occupation, Monthly income of family, Saving, Time spent to households work, Nature of expenditure, Members who handle cash in family.

LITERATURE REVIEWS:

The author Kavita Baliyan (2013)⁴ in her article named “Factors Affecting Participation of Woman in Household Decision Making: Implication for Family Welfare and Agriculture” has pointed out the decision making status of women in cultivating households and the socio-economic factors like Family size, family head, age of women, education of women, migration status of women’ husband, employment of women, caste, farm size and annual family income influencing the women’s decision making in households activities. Where author found age and number of days worked in agricultures have strongly positive impact on decision making status of women.

While the authors Samor and Grady (2016)⁵ found out age and educational attainment are prominent which affecting the decision making women mostly found in among Nepalese. According to the authors Upul Senarath & Gunawardena (2009)⁶, Xiaohui & Ning (2012)⁷ and Lavoori & Paramanik (2014)⁸ women’s age, their education, nature of employment, house wealth and type of residence have significant impact on the participation in decision making.

The author Bano (2014)⁹ in her study tried to assess the socio-economic status of women and their participation in decision making process where reported decision in various fields like purchasing of cloths, saving of money, attending in social ceremonies, decision on expenditure, interest in policies, issues of reproductive and casting of votes, Hindu women are more empowered than Muslim women.

The authors Acharya et al. (2010)¹⁰ in their study have pointed out women age, employment and numbers of living children are strongly related to women's autonomy in decision making field. They also reported the women who are cash paid in work are participate significantly in decision making field of health care, major households purchases, daily households purchases and visit of their parent relatives.

The author Dash (2015)¹¹ reveals in his study, the effective participation in politics is very poor among Kandha women due to lack of knowledge, awareness, education, family restriction. They also reported the family pressure and still male representation create hindrances for effective functioning in Panchayat Raj Institution (PRI).

The authors Jan and Akhtar (2008)¹² conducted a study on Decision-Making Power among Married and Unmarried Women. The study reveals that 96.00 per cent married women possess low level of decision making although 68 per cent married women independently take decision in family planning. On the other hand, 44% married women took decision related to child health taken by jointly while 54% married women and 6% unmarried women replied income generating decision taken by husband and other family members.

A study by Neha Patel et al (2011)¹³ on Empowerment of Women has focused on the decision making status of women in households activities and factors impacted on women's decision making activities. Where they reported 85.91 % women participated for making household decisions and matured age of women (24-35 years), Urban residences, better educational attainment, better employment are essential factors behind this decision. The author also reported that women's participation in financial decision is very poor because of unemployment as well as not having any bank account.

The authors Jaweed et al (2015)¹⁴ in their book highlighted in details about various aspects of tribal women include laws, custom, economic contribution, participation in decision making, gender discrimination and overall status of tribal women in Tripura.

In case health care decision of women, the author Mekonnen & Asrese (2014)¹⁵ identified the factors like educational status of women and their husband, household wealth, birth spacing, frequency of pregnancies, present age of woman, size of family, Occupational structure of husband and woman which impact significantly on their participation in decision making.

Mengesha (1990)¹⁶ in her thesis has highlighted contribution of women in agricultural production, time spent in work, women's participation in decision making and the relationship between women's income and decision making.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Decision making in Agricultural fields:

In the study the women have a great contribution in participation of Decision making in different field. In case of agriculture decision, women have not so contribution because very few households possess agricultural landholdings. In this case, no participation indicates not having any agricultural lands so they do not take decision in these activities. The survey data reveals that only two households possessing agricultural field. Where the decision related to activities like Planting, weeding, maintenance, Cutting, Storing and finally selling and exchanging etc. are totally taken by male members entirely.

Table No. 1: Participation in Decision making status of women

Agricultural decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband	Jointly with family members	No participation	Total
Planting/Weeding/Maintenances	0(00.00)	2(1.60)	0(00.00)	123(98.40)	125(100.00)
Cutting/Storage	0(00.00)	2(1.60)	0(00.00)	123(98.40)	125(100.00)
Selling/Exchanges	0(00.00)	2(1.60)	0(00.00)	123(98.40)	125(100.00)
Total	0(00.00)	6(1.60)	0(00.00)	369(98.40)	375(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Decision making in Livestock:

Women play a significant contribution in decision making in livestock. The decision related to livestock purchase and their rearing is mostly taken by husband or male member entirely (37.60 percent) compare to women. Although 19.20 percent women take decision jointly yet decision taken without asking to women is also remarkable (9.60 percent).

In the decision related to consumption and selling of live stocks (like Poultry, Goats, Pig etc) 35.20 percent Respondents took independently where contribution of male member also equal (36.00 percent). Decision in these activities is taken by jointly with family (20.00 percent).

Table No. 2: Participation in Decision making in Livestock

Livestock decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband	Jointly with family members	No participation	Total
Purchase/rearing	42(33.60)	47(37.60)	24(19.20)	12(9.60)	125(100.00)
Consumption/selling	44(35.20)	45(36.00)	25(20.00)	11(8.80)	125(100.00)
Total	86(34.40)	92(36.80)	49(19.60)	23(9.20)	250(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Participation in decision making in Households:

Although the authors Mekonnen & Asres (2014)¹⁵ highlights determinants like maternal age, education, income which affect the participation of decision making of women in household properly. Yet in the study area, women take a vital role in the decisions related to household chores. In households decision, women take a significant role in Households management or family management because most of the Males of the family are drunk regularly. So the decision related to fooding and food marketing is taken by women independently (20.80 percent) and husband or male independently also take significant decision in these activities (24.00 percent). Moreover, most of the decision is taken by jointly with other members (48.80 percent) while 6.40 percent women do not participate in this decision. On the other way, the decision related to child health, education, marriage mostly contributed by jointly (47.20 percent). But most of the decision related to worship and ceremonies are taken by jointly (45.60 percent) while decisions about these activities are dominated by women (31.20 percent) compare to male (16.80 percent).

Table No. 3: Participation in Decision making in Households

Livestock decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband	Jointly with family members	No participation	Total
Fooding/marketing	26(20.80)	30(24.00)	61(48.80)	8(6.40)	125(100.00)
Child	34(27.20)	28(22.40)	59(47.20)	4(3.20)	125(100.00)

heath/education /marriage					
Worship/Ceremonies	39(31.20)	21(16.80)	57(45.60)	8(6.40)	125(100.00)
Total	98(26.40)	79(21.07)	177(47.20)	20(5.33)	375(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Decision making in economy:

Economic decision is important for the households' prosperity. In one side it leads status of the family, in this sense who taking decision it is also important. The data reveals that the decision for buying property and selling property is highly dominated by Male member entirely (43.20 percent and 41.60 percent) where decision related to these activities, women play an insignificant role (29.60 percent and 32.00 percent). But decision related to Credit, Saving and investment the contribution of women (31.20 percent) is near closure to male (34.40 percent). Yet, about 25.60 percent women take decision about economic field jointly with their family members.

Table No. 4: Participation in Decision making in Economic spheres

Economic decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband/ Male	Jointly with family members	No participation	Total
Buying property	37(29.60)	54(43.20)	29(23.20)	5(4.00)	125(100.00)
Selling Property	40(32.00)	52(41.60)	30(24.00)	3(2.40)	125(100.00)
Credit/Saving/ Investment	39(31.20)	43(34.40)	37(29.60)	6(4.80)	125(100.00)
Total	116(30.93)	149(39.73)	96(25.60)	14(3.74)	375(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Decision making in Human Capital:

The decision about human capital is very important because women in tea gardens is not so aware about it although recently women are becoming aware about health, family planning and related issues due to availability of Health sub-Centre and involvement of Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) in each tea gardens. The table indicates the decision related to birth spacing and adaptation of family planning is taken by 41.60 percent and 42.40 percent respondents independently while a significant percentage of women (36.00 percent and 34.40 percent) take their decision related to birth spacing and adaptation of family planning jointly with their husband. It is also noticeable that the contribution in the adaptation of family planning by husband (15.20 percent) is much lower than women them-self (42.40 percent) although decision related to employment of child taken by jointly with family members (43.20 percent).

Table No. 5: Participation in decision making in Human capital

Human capital production Decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband	Jointly with husband	No participation	Total
Birth spacing	52(41.60)	20(16.00)	45(36.00)	8(6.40)	125(100.00)
Adaptation of family planning	53(42.40)	19(15.20)	43(34.40)	10(8.00)	125(100.00)
Employment of children	39(31.20)	24(19.20)	54(43.20)	8(6.40)	125(100.00)
Total	144(38.40)	63(16.80)	142(37.87)	26(6.93)	375(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Participation in decision making in political area:

In the Tea garden area, the political knowledge of women is very poor. Data reveals that most of the decision related to political meeting and Speech programme of leader as well as Canvassing during votes and decision to Votes casting are taken by male entirely (66.40 percent and 67.20 percent). In this activity the decision taken by Respondents entirely is very low about 14.40 percent and 13.60 percent respectively. Although there are 9.20 percent of respondents who do not participate in decision making in these activities.

Table No. 6: Participation in Decision making in Political area

Political decision	Entirely by Respondents	Entirely by Husband/ Male	Jointly with family members	No participation	Total
Participation in meeting/speech	18(14.40)	83(66.40)	12(9.60)	12(9.60)	125(100.00)
Canvassing /Vote casting	17(13.60)	84(67.20)	13(10.40)	11(8.80)	125(100.00)
Total	35(14.00)	167(66.80)	25(10.00)	23(9.20)	250(100.00)

Source: Field survey, 2017

Decision making Index:

The technique of the decision making index has adopted to study the Decision making status of women in Tea gardens. Where the decision making index covers sixteen type of activities in different fields for making their decisional status. No participation of woman in decision making is given zero and a score of one is given to women when decision is taken by their husband entirely. On the other hand, a score of two is given to women when decision is taken by jointly with family member and finally a score of three is given to women where decision taken by women independently.

The **Decision Making Index (DMI)** is executed as follows: Decision making score obtained by women / maximum score obtained by women *100 (Baliyan, 2014).

Table No. 7: Decision making status of women

Decision Making Status (DMI Score)	Number of Respondents	Percentage of Respondent
Low (0-40)	14	11.20
Medium (40-70)	80	64.00
High (70-100)	31	24.80
Total	125	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2017

The obtained DMI score is grouped into three categories that are Low (0-40), Medium (40-70) and High (70-100). It is observed that 64.00 percent of women fall in Medium category of decision making where only 24.80 percent of women fall in High category and remaining 11.20 percent of women fall under low category in the participation of decision making in study area.

Factors affecting the Decision making Index:

The result of regression analysis depicts the major findings of the study. The table reflects that among the variables, head of the family, ethnicity, age of respondents, occupation of the respondents, the member of the family who handle the cash in family management, the nature of expenditure are positively related to Decision making of women where religion, total family members, marital status of women, income of the family and saving of the respondents are negatively related to decision. It is expected that education has a positive impact on Decision making but data showing inverse in character. Age and nature of

expenditure are positively impact on DMI but statistically not significant. The value of R square 0.298 which indicate the factors determining the decision making of women is much complex and dynamic and depends on a lot of socio-economic factors which is traditionally important to them.

Table No. 8: Decision Making Index and Socio-economic variables

Dependent variable: Decision Making Index (DMI)

Independent variable	Co efficient	Std. Error	T value	Significant at 0.05 level
Constant	47.735	22.436	2.128	.036
Head of the family	2.451	3.473	.706	.482
Religion	-2.897	4.036	-.718	.474
Ethnicity	7.547	5.917	1.276	.205
Age	.487	.233	2.093*	.039
Type of family	4.095	3.222	1.271	.206
Total family member	-1.893	1.288	-1.469	.145
Marital status	-8.066	4.193	-1.924*	.057
Occupation	.944	1.801	.524	.601
Income of family	-.001	.001	-1.216	.227
Member who handle cash	2.786	3.153	.883	.379
Time spent in household-work	-.022	.992	-.023	.982
Nature of expenditure	8.399	3.869	2.171*	.032
Savings	-7.300	4.030	-1.811*	.073
Education	-1.430	1.898	-.753	.453

No. of observation =125, Adj R square =0.209

MAJOR FINDINGS:

- There are only two families with agricultural lands and the decision related to these activities taken by husband entire of women.
- In the activities of livestock decision, most of the decisions taken by husband entirely (36.80 percent) but in case of respondent, it is less than husband (34.40 percent).
- In the participation of households decision, women take more decision compare to their husband (26.40 percent), although women take decision jointly with their family members (47.20 percent).
- In the participation of economic decision, most are taken by male member (39.73 percent) compare to women (30.93 percent) where about 3.74 percent women remain isolated from these decisions.
- In the participation of human capital decision, the contribution of women is much better (38.40 percent) than male member independently (16.80 percent) besides decision by jointly takes a significant role also (37.87 percent).
- In the field of political decision mostly dominated by male member independently (66.80 percent) where the contribution f women is only 14.00 percent.
- It is observed that most of the respondents (64.00 percent) belong to medium category of Decision making where only 24.80 percent respondent of high category and remaining 11.20 percent belong to low category.
- Among the different factors age and nature of expenditure, marital status and saving show a significant impact in Decision Making Index (MDI).

CONCLUSION:

The study reveals that overall women do not enjoy independently in participation of decision making in various field although they have a significant contribution in economic activities because more than fifty

percent workers are women. It is true that they are economically a little bit empowered yet they cannot express their decisional view in different field of activities. The decision related to participation in political meeting, canvassing, buying and selling property enjoy a limited freedom. Yet education and much improvement in their economic independence will must increase the participation in decision making in various activities.

In the study area it is found that if the most incomes dominated by male members of the family and also leading a plentiful consumption of smoking, alcoholism and unplanned expenditure in various field but if female incomes dominated in family it leads to lower fertility, better family health, good nutritional level, well manageable expenditure which is much important in tea gardens area of Terai region. Here women are engaged in tea gardens work but their wage rate and benefit is very limited to improve their socio-economic condition. If comprehensive strategy of education and involvement in income generating activities to women is implemented properly their existing source of income must enriched the reduction of poverty, economic efficiencies and awakening about outer world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

At first I pay my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. Sushma Rohatgi, my Ph. D Supervisor for her proper guidance to work regarding this issue. My thanks are also for Women in Terai Tea Gardens of Jalpaiguri district for giving me information regarding their decision making in various fields. I am also thankful to some of my friends for providing information about Tea gardens of Jalpaiguri district.

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