A STUDY OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT FACILITIES TO THE TRIBAL PEOPLE OF MALDA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT:

The tribal people of our country are undoubtedly the most deprived section of the society. The tribal people are important human resource of our country, because they provide a large part of physical labour needed to keep the so called elite society happy. The tribal people works in cultivation sector, in mines, in factories, in building construction sector, in tea gardens and the owners earns crores of money depending on their labour, but the condition of the tribal people remains unchanged. The Governments, politicians, privileged section of the society and the elite society people sometimes think that their conditions should be improved and they should be brought to the mainstream of the society. The government declares a lot of projects for their development. But are the facilities of those government projects actually reaches to those tribal people? The present study of the investigators are intended to investigate whether the government facilities are distributed properly to the tribal areas of Malda district or not and whether the government expenditures are made in favour of the development of the tribal people or for the development of non-tribal people in the name of the tribal development. For this purpose the researchers considered fifteen blocks of Malda district and analyzed the distribution of educational facilities and health facilities of those fifteen blocks to investigate whether the educational and health facilities are provided keeping in view the benefit of the tribal people. The investigation shows that there is a significant difference in the primary, secondary and higher secondary education and hospital facilities among different blocks of Malda district and the primary education facility has a little positive correlation and secondary and higher secondary education facility and the hospital facility has negative correlation with the tribal population density of Malda district.

Keywords: Tribal development, government facilities, human resource.

INTRODUCTION:

The tribal people of our country are hard working and took a considerable part in the economic development of the country. But they get a very little part of that economic development. As a result, their condition remains the same for year after year. They are born as labour and suffer mal-nutrition through the entire life and at last die as a labour. All day long their main concentration is how the meal of this day will be collected. They cannot concentrate on how they can develop their condition. Generation after generation they are seeing that they were deprived, they are deprived and they will be deprived. So, they have been made to think that they are nothing but born-labour. They will only work for the benefit of the elite society and instead of that they will get only the right to live with mal-nutrition and poor health. The government sometimes declares many principles and projects for the development of those tribal people. But there is a doubt whether the facilities provided for the development of tribal people actually reaches to those people or not. This is a little step of the researchers which will give a light on this question.

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the study are as the followings:

(i)   Whether there is any difference of Primary educational facilities of the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

(ii)   Whether there is any difference of secondary and higher secondary educational facilities of the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

(iii)   Whether there is any difference of hospital facilities of the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

(iv)   Whether there is any correlation of primary educational facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

(v)   Whether there is any correlation of secondary and higher secondary educational facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

(vi)   Whether there is any correlation of hospital facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

HYPOTHESES:

The following null hypotheses are made for the study:

H_{01} : There is no difference of Primary educational facilities among the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

H$_{02}$:   There is no difference of secondary and higher secondary educational facilities among the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

H$_{03}$:   There is no difference of hospital facilities among the fifteen blocks of Malda district.

H$_{04}$:   There is a correlation of primary educational facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

H$_{05}$:   There is a correlation of secondary and higher secondary educational facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

H$_{06}$:   There is a correlation of hospital facilities of fifteen blocks of Malda district with the tribal population of the blocks.

METHODOLOGY:

The study done by the researcher in this paper is correlational descriptive census study. The data used in this study are secondary data collected from the District Census Handbook- 2011 of Malda district. As the distribution of the government facilities does not depend on area but depends on the population and so, the number of schools has been determined per 100000 of population and not per unit area to get the density of the schools. On the other hand the hospital facility of the area is determined not by the number of hospitals but by the total number of beds in the different hospitals of the blocks and the density of the number of beds have been determined not per unit area but per 100000 of population. The difference of the educational facilities among different blocks of Malda district, that is, null hypotheses **H$_{01}$,** **H$_{02}$** and **H$_{03}$** are tested by χ^2 – test at 1% level of significance. To test the null hypothesis **H$_{04}$** , the Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the densities of the primary schools per 100000 of tribal population and the tribal population density per unit area is determined and the significance of the correlation coefficient is tested by t-test. Similarly, to test the null hypothesis **H$_{05}$** , the Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the densities of the secondary and higher secondary schools per 100000 of tribal population and the tribal population density per unit area is determined and the significance of the correlation coefficient is tested by t-test. At last, to test the null hypothesis **H$_{06}$** , the Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the densities of the hospital beds per 100000 of tribal population and the tribal population density per unit area is determined and the significance of the correlation coefficient is tested by t-test.

Population: All the fifteen blocks of Malda district comprises the population of the study.

Sample: As the study is based on the data collected from the census survey and not from the sample survey, no sample has been taken for the study.

DATA ANALYSIS:

The total number of population, the total number of tribal population, the total number of primary schools, total number of secondary and higher secondary schools and the total number of beds in different hospitals of all fifteen blocks of Malda district are the data for data analysis of this study. These data has been collected from the District Census Handbook of Malda district of the year 2011. The data obtained are as follows:

Table-1: Showing area, total population, tribal population, No. of Primary schools, No. of secondary and higher secondary schools and No. of beds in hospitals of each block.

Blocks	Area	Total Population	Tribal Population	No. of Primary schools	No. of secondary and higher secondary schools	No. of beds in hospitals
Harishchandrapur-I	171.40	1,99,493	4,142	105	6	66
Harishchandrapur-II	217.22	2,51,345	7,250	119	29	50
Chanchal-I	162.08	1,74,177	869	102	20	310
Chanchal-II	205.22	205320	13786	85	31	55
Ratua-I	225.17	2,75,388	23,458	117	9	25
Ratua-II	101.29	2,02,080	1,954	83	15	25
Gazole	513.73	3,43,830	68,548	194	17	12
Bamangola	206.20	1,43,906	28,990	105	8	35
Manikchak	316.39	2,69,813	40,125	150	21	25
Old Malda	228.00	1,56,365	23,536	106	7	20
English Bazar	251.85	2,74,627	5,187	139	25	15
Habibpur	397.10	2,10,699	61,337	147	11	25
Kaliachak-I	106.60	3,92,517	1,542	107	9	20
Kaliachak-II	209.17	2,10,105	4,816	127	24	30
Kaliachak-III	127.37	3,59,071	25,310	117	10	25

The tribal population densities per square kilometre, Non-tribal population densities per square kilometre, densities of primary schools per thousand of population, densities of secondary and higher secondary schools per ten thousand of population, and densities of hospital beds per ten thousand of population are calculated to test the hypotheses.

Table-2: Showing different densities:

	Densities of tribal population/sq.KM	Densities of non-tribal population /sq.KM	Densities of Primary schools/ 100000	Densities of secondary and higher secondary schools/ 100000	Densities of hospital beds/ 100000
Harishchandrapur-I	24.1659	1139.737	52.6334	3.00762	33.08387
Harishchandrapur-II	33.3763	1123.722	47.3453	11.53793	19.89298
Chanchal-I	4.220138	1070.416	58.5611	5.74129	177.9799
Chanchal-II	71.63045	928.8568	41.3988	15.09838	26.78745
Ratua-I	104.1791	1118.844	42.4855	3.26812	9.0781
Ratua-II	19.29114	1975.773	41.0728	7.4228	12.37134
Gazole	133.432	535.8496	56.4232	4.9443	3.4901
Bamangola	140.5917	557.3036	72.9643	5.55918	24.32143
Manikchak	126.8213	725.9648	55.5941	7.78317	9.26568
Old Malda	103.2281	582.5833	67.7901	4.47671	6.39529
English Bazar	20.59559	1069.843	50.6141	5.46195	5.46195
Habibpur	154.4624	376.132	69.7678	5.22072	11.86527
Kaliachak-I	14.46529	3667.683	27.26	2.29289	5.09532
Kaliachak-II	23.02433	981.4457	60.446	11.42286	14.27857
Kaliachak-III	198.7124	2620.405	32.5841	2.78496	6.96241

To test the null hypothesis H_{01} the value $of \chi^2$ is calculated and it is 52.7324 and the degree of freedom is 14. The critical value of χ^2 at 14 degree of freedom at 1% level of significance is 30.57791417. Since $\chi^2 = 52.7324 > 30.57791417$, so H_{01} is rejected at 1% level of significance. That is , there is a significant difference in the primary education facility among different blocks of Malda district. To test the null hypothesis H_{02} the value $of \chi^2$ is calculated and it is 31.82439 and the degree of freedom is 14. The critical value of χ^2 at 14 degree of freedom at 1% level of significance is 30.57791417. Since $\chi^2 = 31.82439 > 30.57791417$, so H_{02} is rejected at 1% level of significance. That is, there is a significant difference in the secondary and higher secondary education facility among different blocks of Malda district. To test the null hypothesis H_{03} the value $of \chi^2$ is calculated and it is 1343.901 and the degree of freedom is 14. The critical value of χ^2 at 14 degree of freedom at 1% level of significance is 30.57791417. Since $\chi^2 = 1343.901 > 30.57791417$, so H_{02} is rejected at 1% level of significance. That is , there is a significant difference in the health facility among different blocks of Malda district. To test the hypothesis H_{04}, the Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the tribal population density and the densities of

primary schools at different blocks is calculated and it is 0.211793 and value of t is 0.781355 with 13 degree of freedom. The critical value of t at 1% level of significance is 3.01227584. Since, t = 0.781355 < 3.01227584. So, there is a very small positive correlation of primary education facility with the tribal population and the coefficient of correlation is significant at 1% level of significance. To test the hypothesis **H$_{05}$, t**he Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the tribal population density and the densities of secondary and higher secondary schools at different blocks is calculated and it is -0.24565 and value of t is -0.91369 with 13 degree of freedom. The critical value of t at 1% level of significance is 3.01227584. Since, ItI = 0.91369 < 3.01227584. So, there is a negative correlation -0.24565 of primary education facility with the tribal population and the coefficient of correlation is significant at 1% level of significance. To test the hypothesis **H$_{06}$, t**he Pearson's coefficient of correlation between the tribal population density and the densities of hospital beds at different blocks is calculated and it is -0.36305 and value of t is -1.40487 with 13 degree of freedom. The critical value of t at 1% level of significance is 3.01227584. Since, ItI = 1.40487 < 3.01227584. So, there is a negative correlation -0.36305 of primary education facility with the tribal population and the coefficient of correlation is significant at 1% level of significance.

CONCLUSION:

The study shows that there is a significant difference of the primary education facility, secondary and higher secondary education facility and hospital facility among different blocks of Malda district. The primary education facility has a very little correlation with the tribal population of different blocks. The secondary and higher secondary education facility and the hospital facility of different blocks have negative significant correlation with the tribal population of those blocks.

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