An Analytical Study of Inter District Tribal Development of Dakshin Dinajur District, West Bengal

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	Tribal people constitute 8.6% of nation's total population according to census of 2011. Tribal's considered as minority in number and also recognized as a backward class in West Bengal as well as in India. Dakshin Dinajpur district is one of the districts of 23rd district of West Bengal, which contains eight blocks and 16.12% different tribal population. Development is a consecutive process of positive change to better positions in respect of all social parameters that sustain a descend standard of living. In this study, an attempt has been made to light the tribal development issue. The concentration of tribe evaluated through Location quotient (LQ). High concentration of LQ (>4.0) lighted towards high level of concentration of tribes such as Hilli and Gangarampur block. In respect of educational status highest literacy recorded in Balurghat (56.01 %) and Tapan (41.31%) block and lowest in Kushmundi (9.27%). There was positive relationship between literacy and income. High literacy blocks i.e. Balurghat and Tapan has good earning status of tribe whereas Kushmundi block was recorded lowest literate tribes and very low income status compare to the other blocks. The blocks have categorised through ranking method on workforce participation rate, high work force participations to low work force participations and ranked as lesser the rank better the position in work participation. Hosue type considered to evaluate the quality of living. Houses taken in consideration as kuccha, pucca, semi kuccha, semi puccha. The blocks categorised in three groups of living standard quality on concentration of kuccha, pucca, semi kuccha, semi puccha houses and categorised as greater concentration of kuccha and lower concentration of puccha in low category, thus less concentration of kuccha and greater concentration of puccha houses as high category and given composite score. Different development parameters i.e. literacy, income, house type, different types of workers and work force participation rate were taken to evaluate the development level through composite index. The above maintained parameters have given ten division weight values for each parameter. Sum of all the weight score made a composite score index to enhance the development of different block of the entire district. Through the different parameters it illuminated the inter block development and disparity level of development among tribal community. The entire work thus made a strong decision support system for implementations farther development planning for backward blocks in respect of tribal community of Dakshin Dinajpur district.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tribal issue in recent times in the light of socio-economic development and related other deprivations of wellbeing context is being an important field of research. The Article 366(25) of Indian Constitution described that, "Scheduled Tribes" means tribal communities or parts of groups are deemed under article 34. The term "tribe" originated around the time of the Greek city-states and the early formation of the Roman Empire. The "tribus" has

since been transformed to mean, "A group of persons forming a community and claiming descent from a common ancestor" (Oxford English Dictionary, 2019). According to the 2011 Census, 8.6% of India's total population belongs to scheduled tribes (STs). As many as 427 tribal communities are residing in India, of whom 75 are declared as particularly vulnerable tribal groups (PVTGs).In Indian context, Schedule Tribe (ST) is marginalized social groups. Historically, these groups have been suffering from discrimination and exclusion from the mainstream population in economic and social spheres (Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment Labour Bureau, Chandigarh, 2009). Mog and Debbarma (2018) concluded after 70 years of independence has been founded unequally developments between marginalized STs and SCs in compare to mainstream population in respect of major human development as well as socio-economic light. India is one of the most diversified countries in respect of ethnicity and culture. From the point of development issues it has founded unequal development under the different ethnic groups as well as different inter tribal communities across the country in respects of all developing parameters and wellbeing. This study was focus on inter block tribal community development and disparities in respect of different social parameters of Dakshin Dinajpur district of West Bengal. A number of researchers were dealt with socio-economic impact and tribal development issues after independence. Basu (2000) mentioned that the tribal groups are dwelt widely varying ecological and geo-climatic conditions and indifferent concentration throughout the country with different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds. Due to their remote and isolated living, tribal groups are difficult to reach. Government of India taking up different socio-economic development programs in this purpose. An extensive sociological study was carried out by Jana and Ghosh (2015) on quality of life and changing scenario of various socio-economic indicators. Mallick (2014) has made an observation of tribal development and there life pattern.. Another study of Annapoorani and Sudha (2013) was attempted the extent of variation in different components of quality of life and identify inter district level of development and inter district variation in quality of life in. Their main emphasise of the study focused on the objectives of implementing various index to measure quality of life index for different Districts of Tamilnadu. That made an attempt of statistical applications such as multiple regression analysis revealed that total population and per capita income were significant factors influencing quality of life in the entire district. Among the different blocks of West Bengal, Dakshin Dinajpur district comprise a multitudinous group of tribe there is a diversification in cultural, social and economic conditions across different blocks. Therefore, it will be of paramount importance to study and compare the level of development in respect to their socio-economic status amongst different tribal population of Dakshin Dinajpur district. The present study included the concentration of tribal population, literacy status, present education status and socio-economic conditions of tribes in different blocks of Dakshin Dinajpur district. At the end a decision support system was made regarding inter tribal development level to implement the future planning.

2. STUDY AREA

Dakshin Dinajpur or South Dinajpur is one of the middle north districts of West Bengal. Geographically it constrains up to 25° 13' 12.00" N to 25° 36' 00" N latitude and 88° 10' 00" E to 89° 1' 00" E longitude (**Fig. 1**). Dakshin Dinajpur district comprises of 8 C.D. Blocks (Kushmundi, Gangarampur, Kumarganj, Hilli, Balurghat, Tapan, and Bansihari), 2 Statutory Towns, 1638 villages and 395,358 households with having 64 gram panchayats. The district comprises two subdivisions i.e. Balurghat and Gangarampur. Balurghat consists of Balurghat municipality and four community development blocks i.e. Hili, Balurghat, Kumarganj and Tapan. Gangarampur at Buniadpur Subdivision consists of Gangarampur and Buniadpur municipality and four community development blocks Gangarampur, Banshihari, Harirampur and Kushmundi. In terms of area (2222.78 sq km) it stands 16th place in the state. It has population of 1,676,276. The density of population (population per square km) of the district is about 755 per square km which makes its rank14th in the State (census 2011). Sex ratio of the district is 956. In case of scheduled tribe population sex ratio 995. Work Participation Rate to 41.9 (2011 Census). Literacy rate of tribes in this district 16.43%.DakshinDinajpur district occupies 8th position in terms of Scheduled Tribe population in the state. Total tribal population is 275,366 and male 138,025, female 137,341. In this districts urban area occupied very low concentration of scheduled tribes (2.71%), but tribes are mostly concentrated in rural areas (97.29%) and number of ST household 64,165 (census 2011). Mostly scheduled tribe populated blocks are found in Balurghat (15,862) and Tapan (12,961).The district predominantly based on agriculture with larger area of land under cultivation. The district is drained by north-south flowing rivers like Atreyee, Purnabhaba, Tangon and Jamuna River. The soil group fall under the old alluvium group with average height of 112 to 120 feet from the MSL.
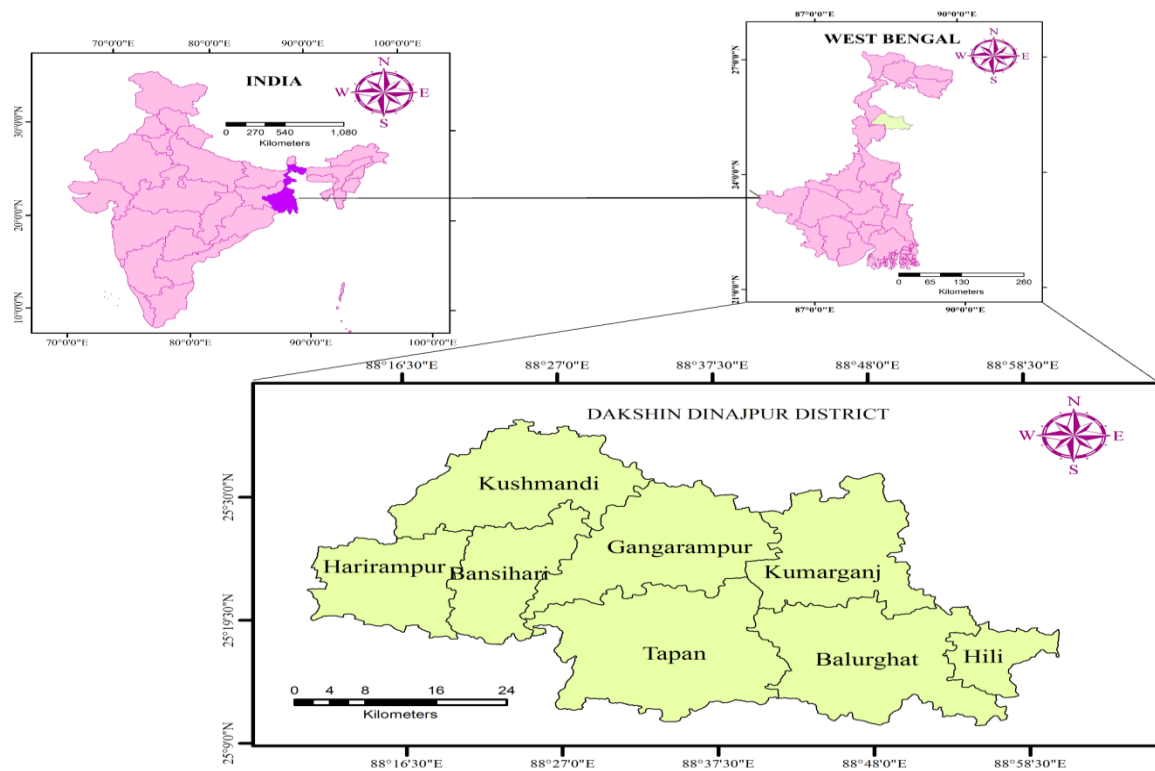
Fig. 1 Astronomical and geographical positions of the study area

3. DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

Different types of secondary information and various statistical techniques were incorporated in this study. The detailed methodology was presented in **Fig. 2.** To get the prolific idea about the study area, information was collected from District Census Hand Book Census of India (2011) of Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/1905_part_b_dchb_dakshin%20dinajpur.pdf) and District Human Development report (http://ddinajpur.nic.in/rsvy/background/background4.htm). Socio-economic status of different slabs of tribal community data i.e. Income and House types were collected from Socio Economic and Caste census (2011) (https://secc.gov.in/categorywiseIncomeSlabReport?reportType=ST%20Category and https://secc.gov.in/categorywiseHouseTypeReport?reportType=ST%20Category). **A series including primary census abstract data,** population enumeration households and block wise scheduled caste populations and literacy status has been downloaded from the source of Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2011 (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-Common/CensusData2011.html), Backward Class Welfare Department Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal (http://www.ddinajpur.nic.in/Departments/Backward_Classes_Welfare_Deptt/backward_classes_welfare_deptt.html). Prolific information's of the districts downloaded from District profile, Historical background from archeologically department (http://www.ddinajpur.nic.in/Departments/Backward_Classes_Welfare_Deptt/backward_classes_welfare_deptt.html). Maps and Diagrams were prepared using Arc-GIS (10.1 versions) and Microsoft office Excel version 2007. This study conducted through different techniques with software based applications i.e.

(a) Spatial distribution and concentration of tribes

$$LQ = \left(\frac{a1/a2}{b1/b2} \right)$$

Where, LQ - Location Quotient, a1 - Total population ST, a2 - Total population, b1 - Area of the block, b2 - Area of the district.

(b) Work force participation (WP) calculation.

$$WP = \frac{\text{Total Workers (Main + Marginal)}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100$$

(c) Rank analysis to the light of development and disparity
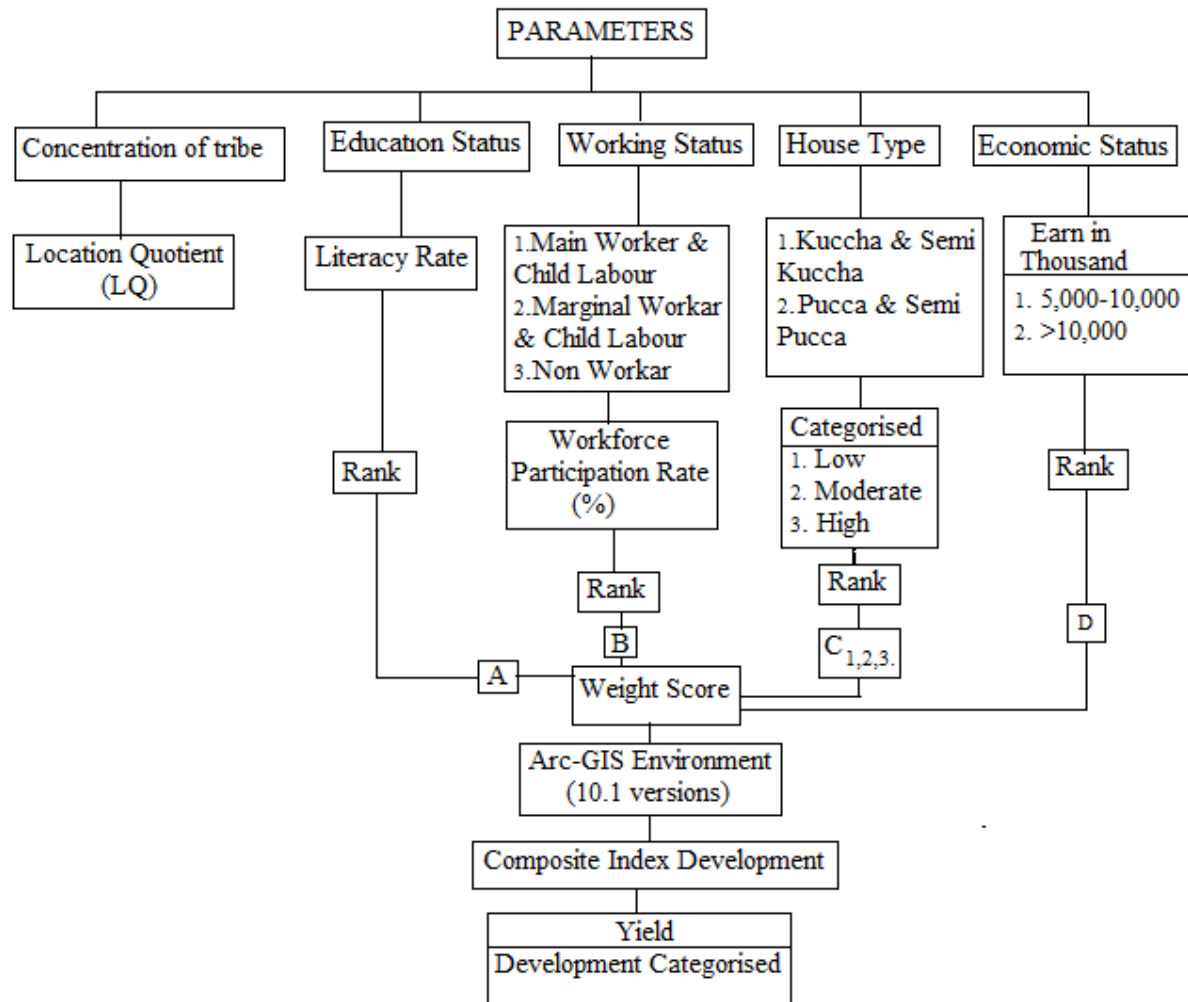
(d) Composite Indices and Weight Score

Fig. 2. Methodological representation of work

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tribal concentration: In accordance with The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976. West Bengal state has a large number of tribes and they are spread all over the 23 districts of this state. Dakshin Dinajpur district occupies 8th position in terms of Scheduled Tribe population in the state and stands 16th in terms of area (2222.78 km[2]) in the State. Dakshin Dinajpur district has eight blocks and total population is **1,676,276** as per census 2011and schedule tribe population is about 268841.The percentage share of scheduled tribe population is about 16.04% out of the total population. Tribe distributes in this district are Asur, Bedia, Bediya, Bhumij, Birhor, Chakma, Bhutia, Sherpa, Toto, Dukpa, Kagatay, Tibetan, Yolmo, Chero, Chik Baraik, Garo, Gond, Gorait, Hajang, Karmali, Kharwar, Kisan, Kora, Korwa, Lepcha, Lodha, Kheria, Kharia, Lohara, Lohra, Magh, Mahali, Mahli, Mal Pahariya, Mech, Mru, Munda, Nagesia, Oraon, Parhaiya, Rabha, Santal, Sauria Paharia, Savar, Limbu (Subba), Tamang, The distribution of tribes is uneven over the different blocks of this district. The concentration and disbursement of tribes had depicted by location quotient. Very highly concentrated blocks are Gangarumpur and Hili (LQ >4.0), near equal distribution are found on Tapan, Harirumpur, Balurghat (LQ = 1 and

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near 1), only Kushmundi has unequal distribution (LQ < 1) on the basis of the area and total population of the block **(Table 1 and Fig. 3).**

Table 1: Location Quotient and concentration of tribal people

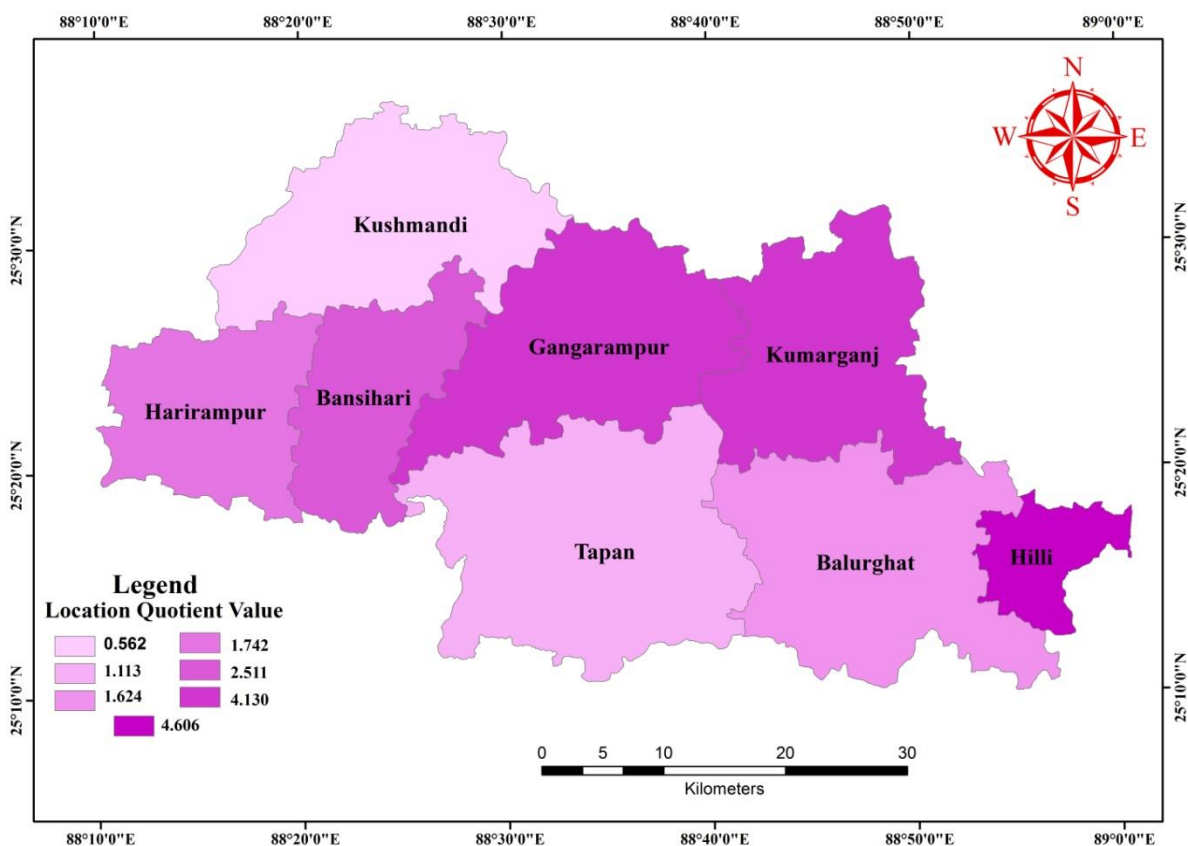| Block name	Total population ST (a1)	Total population (a2)	Area of the block (b1)	Area of the district (b2)	a1/a2	b1/b2	LQ $\left(\dfrac{a1/a2}{b1/b2}\right)$
Kushmundi	15622	1,98,752	310.63	2222.78	0.08	0.14	0.56
Gangarampur	32933	56,175	315.52	2222.78	0.59	0.14	4.13
Kumarganj	28769	1,69,102	286.62	2222.78	0.17	0.13	1.32
Hilli	15293	83,754	88.1	2222.78	0.18	0.04	4.61
Balurghat	66189	2,48,901	363.9	2222.78	0.27	0.16	1.62
Tapan	55965	250764	445.63	2222.78	0.22	0.20	1.11
Bansihari	31017	141,286	197.5	2222.78	0.22	0.09	2.51
Harirampur	23053	1,36,853	214.88	2222.78	0.17	0.09	1.74

Fig. 3 Tribal Concentration of Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal.

Education: Education is considered as a boon for the human life. It is an essential human virtue that has necessity for prosperities of society, base of sustain good life and sign of freedom (Bhardwa, 2016). Education plays a vital role to a productive, good life. It improves the value and excellence of one's life as well, a good education eradicates poverty it makes a community more independent and aware about better sustaining life, along with the awareness of

opportunities, it is an essential element for successful, happy life (Campbe, 2016). Education– plays an important role in achieving more equal societies. In this district in respect of inter tribal educational disparity of different blocks the percentage of highest tribal literacy is found in Balurghat block 56.01 % (male and female) and the lowest percentage of literacy is found Kushmundi block in compare to other blocks. Rank wise position of inter block tribal literacy according to census 2011 is as follows Balurghat, Tapan, Gangarampur, Kumarganj, Bansihari, Hilli, Harirampur, Kushmundi **(Table 2 and Fig. 4)**. The national scenario as well as state scenario is more or less same in respect of male female educational disparity but the most nearly same educational opportunity and educational disbursement founded between male and female of tribal community of this Dakshin Dinajpur District. This positive statistics indicates that among the tribal community there is equal disbursement of educational opportunity and has not gender discrimination between male and female. On the basis of illiteracy rate and percentage share, the highest literate tribal block has highest illiterate rank (rank 1) by gating 21.38 %. The lowest illiterate tribal block is Hili and its share of illiterate and literacy percentages are respectively 4.67% and 6.74%, male and female literacy is equal in this block. The rank wise distributions of illiterate blocks are Balurghat, Tapan, Bansihari, Gangarampur, Harirampur, Kumarganj, Kushmundi and Hilli. The comparison of inter block illiterate male and female disparity there is same scenario among the other district except Balurghat, Tapan, Kushmundi has grater female literacy than male **(Table 2)**.The lowest literate block Hili has lowest illiterate percentage for both male and female and highest literate block Balurghat recognized as highest illiterate concentrated block. Bansihari, Harirampur, Kushmundi and in Gangarumpur district have greater percentage of illiterate than literate. Descriptive statistics for literate and illiterate percentage share of standard deviation is respectively 7.95064 and 5.99303, this statistical analysis illuminate the inter block educational disbursement disparity is quite high among tribal community

Table 2: Inter Block Educational Disparity among Tribal community of Dakshin Dinajpur District

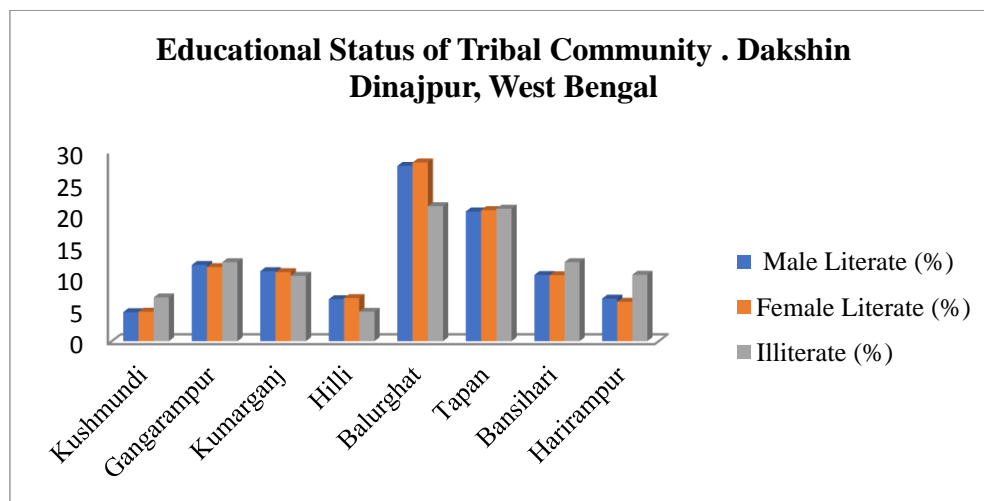| Block name	% of Male Literate	% of Female Literate	% of Illiterate
Kushmundi	4.600446136	4.677056153	6.94
Gangarampur	12.09027687	11.75787254	12.54
Kumarganj	11.10090539	10.94827894	10.37
Hilli	6.657918908	6.852057047	4.67
Balurghat	27.73258103	28.28037316	21.38
Tapan	20.55242094	20.76527147	20.98
Bansihari	10.50911954	10.4675269	12.54
Harirampur	6.75633119	6.251563785	10.54

Fig.4 Educational Status of Tribal Community Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal

Economic status: Socioeconomic status is one of the most widely studied constructs in the social sciences. A variety of ways are linked to make a measurement of development of any place. Economic condition is one of the most valuable parameter for measure of development level and also standard of living. Based on income of block wise household member of the district it has ranked**.** Balurghat block is the highest ranked that indicate good economic condition among the tribal of this district and it has greatest share of literacy rate **(Table 3 and Fig. 4)**. The lowest ranked block is Kushmundi and it has least share of literacy rate it has positive relation between education and economy for this district. On the basis of economic status rank (highest to lowest) of the blocks are Balurghat, Tapan, Gangarampur, Bansihari, Kumarganj, Hilli, Harirampur, kushmundi. So it illuminate the inter block tribal development is not equally spread over the blocks of the district.

Table 3: Inter Block Economic Status of Dakshin Dinajpur Districts.

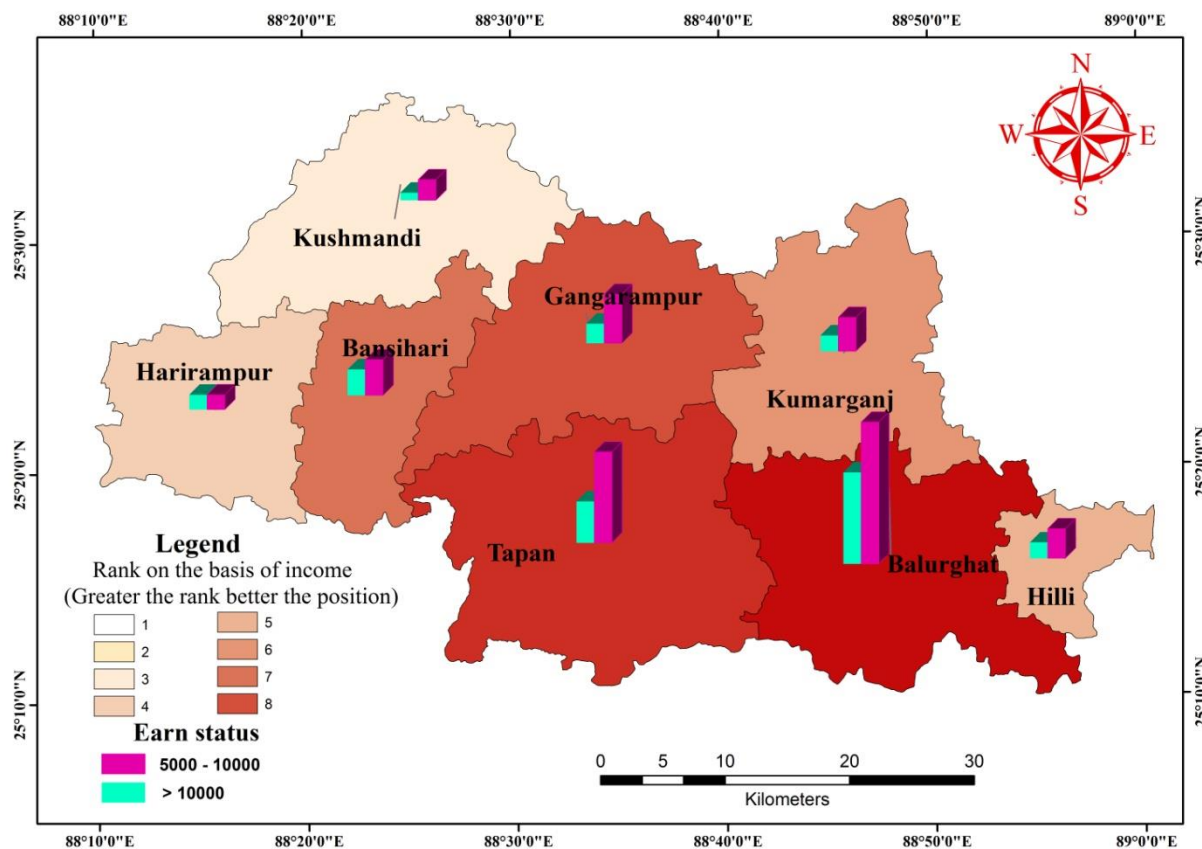| District	Households (ST)	earning 5000 - 10000	earning > 10000	5000-10000 %	>10000(%)
Kushmundi	3813	90	34	0.19%	0.07%
Gangarampur	7765	214	86	0.38%	0.15%
Kumarganj	7412	147	69	0.35%	0.17%
Hilli	4035	129	70	0.62%	0.34%
Balurghat	16886	618	399	1.02%	0.66%
Tapan	13368	396	181	0.67%	0.30%
Bansihari	6672	155	113	0.48%	0.35%
Harirampur	5394	64	65	0.20%	0.20%

Fig.4 Economic Condition among Tribal Community Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal

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House Type: Standard of living is depending on large number of components and parameters that directly or indirectly illuminate quality of life. The quality of life is depends on earn, education and that reflects on house types of the people. Food, Shelter, Cloth are the basic minimum needs of life to sustain at list the level of a least standard of living. In India tribal's are in deprived situations in respect to other higher caste of the country (in respect of education, shelter, and amenities). This study (based on 2011 census) on the basis of house quality the standard of living illuminated that Tapan, Balurghat, Kumarganj, Gangarampur this four blocks has most of kaccha house and on the other hand Bansihari, Balurghat, Gangarampur, Tapan block has respectively greater number of pacca houses (**Table 4 and Fig. 5**). Least number of paccha houses is in Hilli, kushmundi and in Kumarganj block.

Table 4: House Type of Tribe Community of Different Blocks

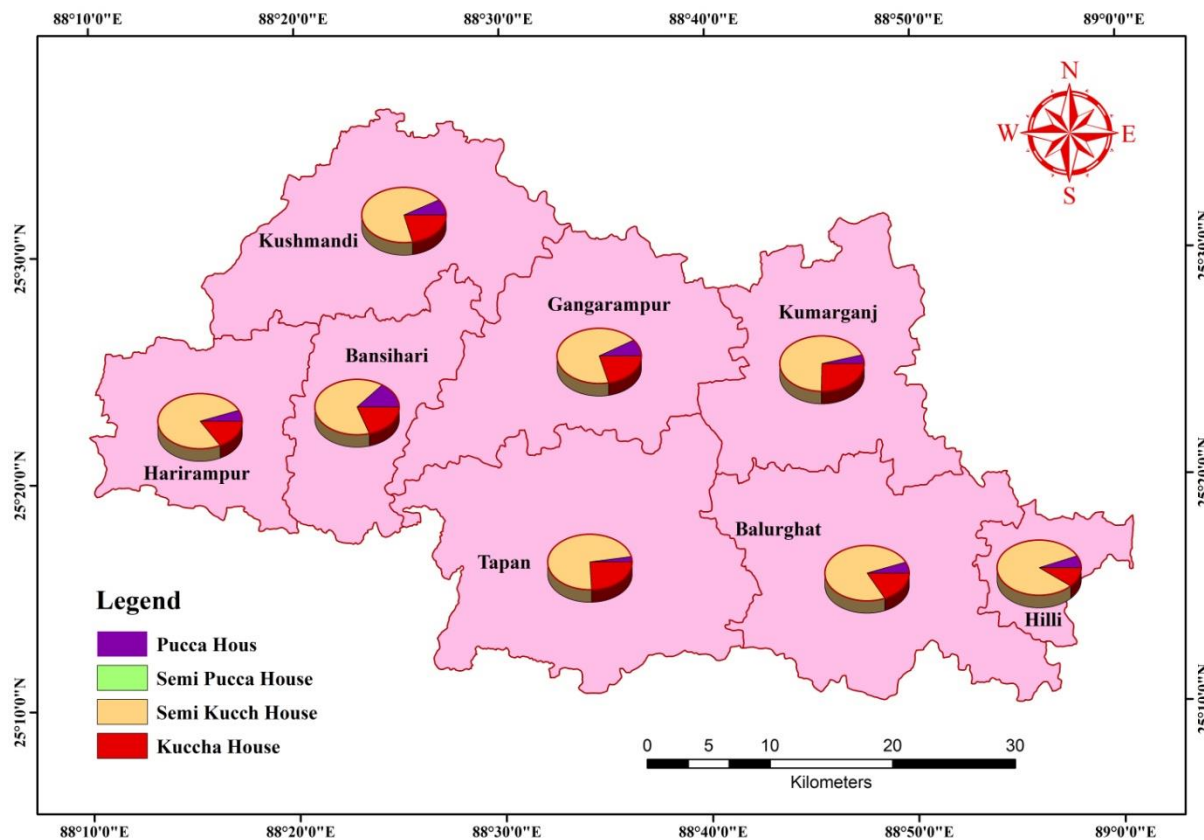| Block Name	ST Households	Kuccha House	Pucca House	Semi Kuccha (Kuccha Wall & Pucca Roof)	Semi Pucca (Pucca Wall & Kuccha Roof)
Kushmundi	3813	789	264	2726	9
Gangarampur	7765	1550	555	5495	7
Kumarganj	7412	1853	256	5169	2
Hilli	4035	385	199	3443	2
Balurghat	16886	2705	707	12950	9
Tapan	13368	3164	268	9590	5
Bansihari	6672	1258	758	4537	8
Harirampur	5394	816	248	4293	3

Fig. 5 House Type of Tribal Community Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal

Workforce participation rate: All persons engaged in work as defined above are workers .Work is defined as participation in any economic and productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. There is an intimate relationship between labour force participation and Unemployment that has important implication not only for theory but for empirical modelling and for development policy (Osterholm, 2010). Labour force participation rate is the measure of the proportion of a country's working section population in the age group of 16-64 in the economy currently engages actively in the labour market, either by working or seeking employment. As the sum of the employed and (searching) unemployed, this indicator signals the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services. The participation in work force is varies greatly from place to place, that also reflect educational development, economic development and also all other social developments. There is considerably a variation across the blocks of Dakshin Dinajpur district in labour force participation among the tribal people and also between male and female. Maximum participation of male (24.84%) and female (24.60%) main worker is in Balurghat and work force participation is 63.64%.The minimum participation has found in Kushmundi, male and female main worker respectively 5.62% and 5.20% and work force participation is 55.22% **(Table 5)** . That indicating the highest literate blocks respectively Balurghat and Tapan has high percentage of work force percentage and lowest percentage share block Kushmundi has lowest percentage share of work force participation rate. So, on the basis of this data it can be rank by which it depicts the level of social wellbeing and inter block tribe development disparity level. According to work force participation rate their ranks are as follows Tapan, Hilli, Kumarganj, Balurghat, Harirampur, Bansihari, Gangarampur, and Kushmundi **(Table 5 and Fig. 6)** Descriptive statistical analysis of mean value of the percentage of main worker 12.50% and standard deviation is 7.18%.The female work force participation condition is also in same situation. Balurghat has the highest woman main worker participation (24.61%) and Kushmundi has the lowest woman worker participation (5.21%) and Gangarampur, kumargang, Hilli, Harirampur block has grater women work participation than male work participation.

Table 5: Work force participation among different blocks

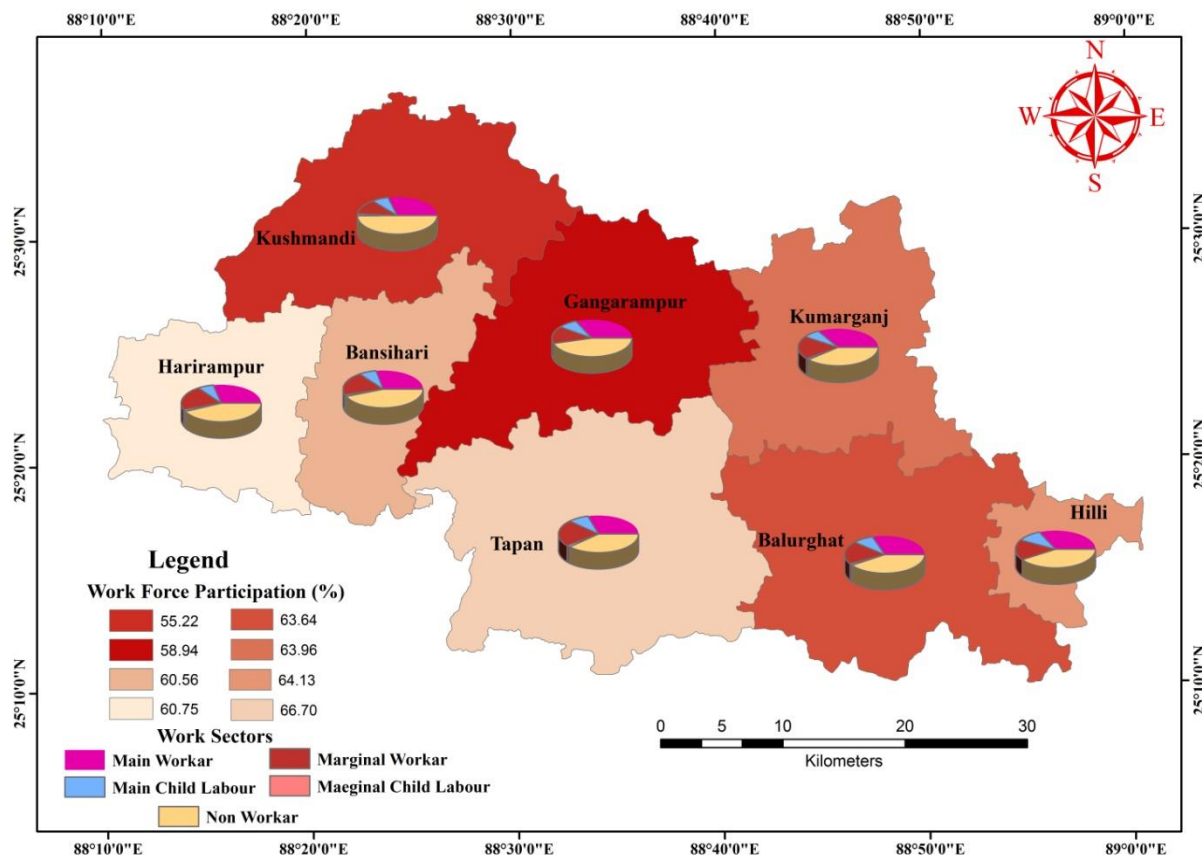| Block Name	Main worker Population	Main Child-labour Population	Marginal Worker Population	Marginal child-labour Population	Non Worker Population	Workforce participation rate (%)
Kushmundi	5220	1393	1815	200	8587	55.23
Gangarampur	12203	2911	3989	308	16741	58.94
Kumarganj	11265	2148	4665	325	12839	63.96
Hilli	5778	1700	2204	126	7311	64.13
Balurghat	23539	6811	11005	797	31645	63.64
Tapan	19528	6007	10903	893	25534	66.7
Bansihari	9995	2976	5399	416	15623	60.56
Harirampur	7514	1970	4193	328	11346	60.75

Fig. 6 Work Force Participation and Working Sectors, Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal

Development of Composite Index: Composite Indices are important and reliable method for measurement of development. Only one development parameter for measurement of development level is not reliable. So 'no single yardstick exists to measure development just as no single set of objectives can describe adequately the diversity of development conditions in the world (Wilson & Woods, 1982). Composite indices emerge as important indices of portfolio that helps to accumulate a large number of information to correlate with development goals (Santosh & Santosh, 2014). The direction in which the index will move under specific transformations and weight given for each component of selected parameter to get ultimate result. The multidimensionality of composite indices represents one of its main advantages in respect of method and technique. Composite indexing is relatively complex as well as relatively flexible. The changes in selection, scaling, weighting and aggregation can affect readily on selection of components and their reliability. These indices has an application of macro-level valuations of development and covers an integrated various social, political and economic elements of development in measurement (Todaro, 1989). The framework for classifying and evaluating development indicators is not new. Composite indexing is a sequential frame work to light the percipience of goal post of development measurement. The Composite indexing at first of all, the number and nature of the components that will make up part of the Composite index need to be determined. Secondly, the specific variables employed in estimating each of the component indices need to be selected on the basis of their important. Selection of each parameter and component emphatically based on theory, empirical analysis, pragmatism or intuitive appeal, or some combinations of goal post oriented (Adelman & Morris 1972, Diener & Suh 1997), involve four sequential steps, i.e. selection; scaling; weighting and aggregation and validation and ultimately get result (Mc Granahan et al., 1972).

Composite scoring

Composite Score for Education: Composite score for educational status literacy rate has taken. In 10 division weight, highest literate block given highest value and respectively it follows for next ranking blocks. The weights value 1 to 10 given on the basis of rank of 8 divisions cumulatively, greater literacy greater rake consideration **(Table 6).**

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Composite score for income: Standard of living and a descend quality of life is depend on income thus income considered as a parameter of development indicator and given rank based per household earning. Greater the rank indicate better position and weight value disbursement from 1 to 10 divisions in 8 categorical ranks has given in cumulative way**.**

House type: Composite score for kaccha houses, puccha and semi puccha has considered. The value considerations from 1 to 10 weights. Kuccha houses considered as low standard of living .So for weights consideration, the blocks have considered into their ranges of grouping in three categories. The highest kuccha house hold concentration to lowest concentration blocks have given weights as greater the kuccha house concentration lesser the value and lesser the kuccha house concentrated greater the value. Weights value for kuccha house ranges 1 to 5 and for puccha house the weights value start from 5 to 10**.** Division of blocks of kaccha house concentration (i) Lowest - Harirampur, Hilli, Kushmundi (ii) Moderate – Bansihari, Kumargang, Gangarumpur. (iii) High – Balurghat, Tapan.   Puccha and Semi puccha house type combindly considered as good standard of living. The weights disbursement for puccha and semi puccha houses given on the basis of number of puccha house of each individual blocks, that rangers into three categories based on house hold contain. Weights consideration greater the value better the position**.** Division of blocks based on puccha and semi puccha concentration (i) Lowest – Hilli, Kumargang, Tapan, Harirumpur, Kushmundi (ii) Moderate – Gangarumpur (iii) High – Baurghat, Bansihari.

Composite score for workforce participation rate: Work force participation considered for composite scoring as a parameter of employment and quality of life. For composite score rank considered greater percentage of workforce participation ranked one and next given two and did respectively all blocks thus ranked**.** Weight value disbursement from 1 to 10 divisions in 8 categorical ranks has given in cumulative way.

Table 6: Composite Index and Weight Score

Block Name	Rank of literacy Rate	Score	Kuccha House	Score	Pucca House	Score	Income	Score	Work force Portici -patios	Score	Composite Score
Kushmundi	1	1.25	Low	5.00	Low	6.60	1	1.25	8	1.25	14.10
Gangarampur	6	7.50	Moderate	4.20	Moderate	8.20	6	7.50	7	2.50	27.40
Kumarganj	5	6.25	Moderate	4.20	Low	6.60	4	5.00	3	7.50	22.05
Hilli	3	3.75	Low	5.00	Low	6.60	3	3.75	2	8.25	19.10
Balurghat	8	10.00	High	2.60	High	10.00	8	10.00	4	6.25	32.60
Tapan	7	8.25	High	2.60	Low	6.60	7	8.25	1	10.0	25.70
Bansihari	4	5.00	Moderate	4.20	High	10.00	5	6.25	6	3.75	25.45
Harirampur	2	2.50	Low	5.00	Low	6.60	2	2.50	5	5.00	16.60

Development is a consecutive process that creates growth, prosperity, batter and positive change in standard of living in addition of physical, economic, environmental, social and demographic components. The purpose of development is a rise in the level and quality of life of the population (Israel, 2018). There are several processes of measurement of development of any area or community. Composite indices are one of the sweetest one of them. The score composite indexes hear of inter tribal block level development among different blocks illuminated. The highest development score based on literacy, house type, income and work force participation recorded on Balurghat block (32.60), in second place Gangarumpur block (27.40) and in third place Tapan and Banshihari block (25.70, 25.45) this both block have recorded near same composite score . Bottom most of development scoring position respectively Harirumpur (16.60) and Kushmundi (14.10). The tribes of Dakshin Dinajpur District on the basis selective parameters depicted there development position. Respectively from top most to bottom the blocks are as

follows (Based on composite score Table 6) Balurghat, Gangarumpur, Tapan, Bansihari, Kumaegang, Hilli, Harirumpur and kushmundi is the last one.
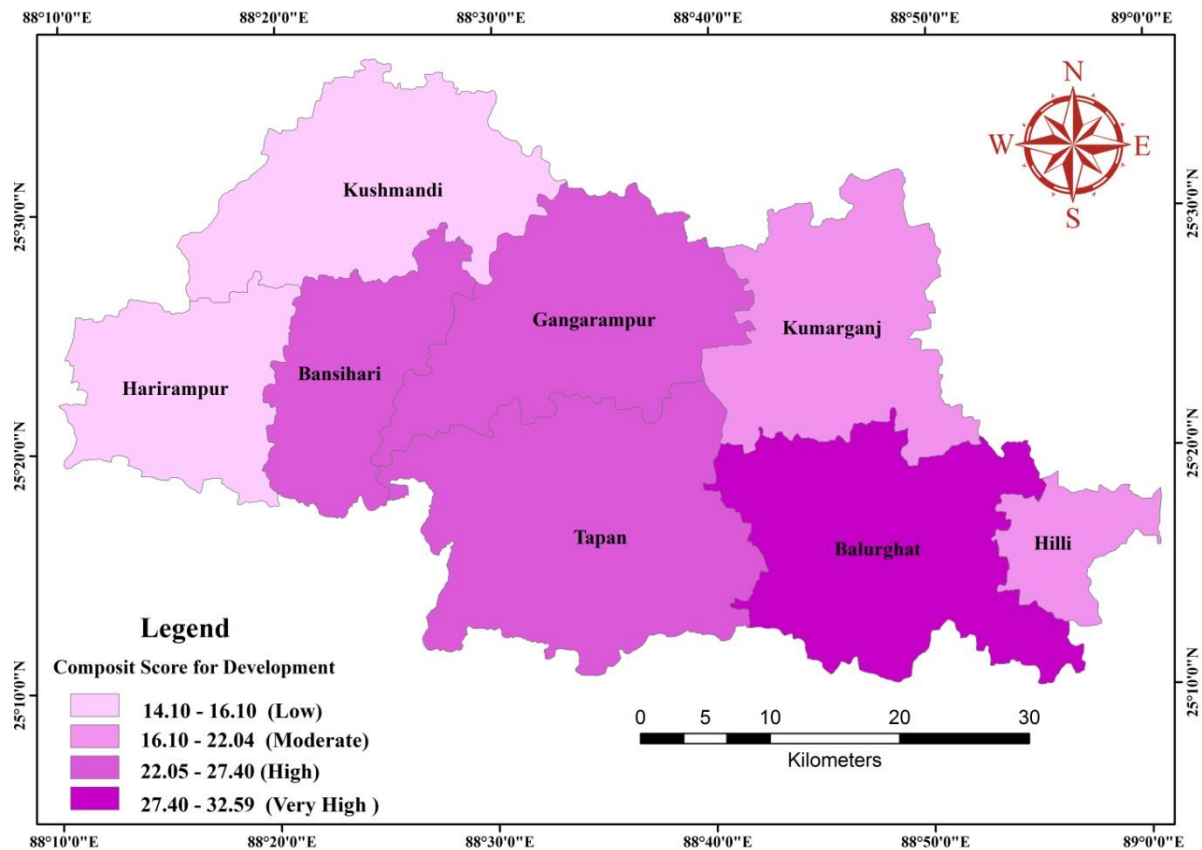

Fig. 7 Composite Score and Development Dakshin Dinajpur District, West Bengal.

5. CONCLUSION

The present study conducted on tribal development analysis of block level through selective social parameters. A composite score of combined work   of portfolio evaluated individual blocks position in the level of development. It helps batter understand towards the light of tribal development of each and individual blocks of Dakshin Dinajpur district. It has recorded spatial variations of development over different blocks of entire district in respect of education, income, house type and work force participation rate. Synthesised of above mentioned parameters has given weight to develop composite index. The blocks have categorised in four groups of development categorisations. Very high level of development category recorded on Balurghat block, High level of development on Gangarumpur, Tapan and Bansihari block, moderate level of development on Hilli, Harirumpur, Kumargang, low condition of development recorded on Kushmundi and Harirumpur block. Composite index attempted in the way to understands of special distribution of development level of tribal community in different block level i.e. which places are mostly archived high level of development as well as under developed and their positions in compare to another block**.** The principal focus of this study to make a strong decision support portfolio in future to take any development planning or disbursement of any welfare allocations that might help with capability of planning and any future development steps of tribal community.

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