

Spatial Impact of Development on Tribal blocks of Tharu prone areas of Uttar Pradesh – A Geographical Analysis

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Abstract

The difference between the level of development of the tribal society / region and the frontal society / region shows the need for a territorial development plan. Therefore, the present study aims to focus on an integral image of the level of development attended by the tribal divisions of the U.P. from North. This study compares the current situation of the blocks that tend to tarnish with the average situation of the non-deficient blocks of the selected Tharu trend area. The current analysis reflects very low levels of literacy in the Tera area, female illiteracy, numbers of schools and universities, land use systems, pure irrigation areas and facilities provided by the government, number of distribution centers, medical transportation and industrial facilities. Comparison of country and state ratio, From planning and viewpoints based on current research, the back blocks have higher tribal populations and lower levels of development, and should have priority in the development process. The communities living in the Tharu area, not Tharu, have an urgent need to evacuate facilities and land from the tribal area and bring tribal tribes to the floor, thus creating an internal impulse for the development of Tharu.

Introduction

Become a furnace of civilization There is a broad social system in India. 8.1% of the population of India lives in an isolated area of this country. Its technological and economic state and its political and cultural results are so low that the founders of the Republic of Korea have tried to create an empirical model that can provide a path of balanced integration and development. Article 46 of our Constitution is the basis for establishing limits of planned areas and regulation for planned tribal development, but the benefits of development can not be achieved to the extent desired. Inequality is now a major problem in the environment and development. The tribes go from the first times to the modern times. Few tribes have come into contact with industrial life, but the vast majority depends on agriculture. It is very important that only a very small

number of very poor families be promoted by government policy and that other families live in a very hard way. Agricultural systems are primitive and livelihoods are complemented by forest products and other activities.

The Indian tribes live in two worlds, and they are in their tribal world in transition. Others open perspectives of change according to the new social order. Clustering in inaccessible areas and slow change processes shows that the tribe prefers to live in the back area or the peasant group pushes it into an isolated area. Today their lives and economic forms are also related to their ecological foundations. Since agriculture and related activities are the main sources of the tribal economy, agricultural development leads to all of the region's planned socio-economic development strategies in a centralized manner.

The difference between tribal society and the region shows the need for a territorial development plan. Therefore, the present study aims to focus on the general picture of the level of development involved in tribal areas in the north. In the last 50 years, the current situation of this block has been compared with the average situation of the non-deficient blocks and districts..

THARU TRIBE IN UTTAR PRADESH

The Uttar Pradesh has unique position of being India's most popular state with small Tribal population. There are two Tribal belts in Uttar Pradesh, 1-Northern Terai, and 2- Southern Plateau, where different racial Tribes are living. The Tharu is the largest Tribe of Uttar Pradesh having 67.7 hundred populations. In 1967 the Tharu was declared as scheduled Tribe. Tharu is little known but widely scattered agricultural Tribe inhabits in Tharuhat- the Tarai tract of Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Nepal. The Tharu tribe is characterized by the presence of epicanthic fold in Eyes, flat face, and pale brown skins, stocky body, sagged Mongoloid affinity. In spite of joint family and patriarchal system, the dominating role of women in Tharu family cannot be denied. Their main food is Bhat (rice) and Shikar, while the drink of Jad and Tharra is attached with their heart. Their hut structure, mosquito replace smoke and valued drink make them malaria proof, but now a days this habit of drink performing the role of destroyer. They are cheated by forward peoples who occupied there land and destroyed their severity, culture and family. It is poor group with main occupation of agriculture looking for the flow of corruption less development winds towards them.

Demographic profile- Having 8.8 million population, the average population density of all blocks is 387 persons per square km, while in Tharu prone Blocks 310 per square km, the sex ratio of Tharu prone Blocks is 862 out of average of 845/000 Male. The total literacy and female literacy of Tharu prone Blocks is 29.15% and 19.71% out of the 34.63% and 23.27% of average total and female

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literacy of area. This shows that at one side the population density is less in Tharu prone areas while sex ratio is higher in Tharu prone blocks which prove the better position of Tharu women's in the society. The touching point is the literacy rate which is very less in Tharu prone blocks which reflect the need of educational development in area.

Table: Demographic profile of study area

SN	Study group	Average Area	Population density	sex ratio	Literacy%	Female Literacy%
1	Tharu prone Blocks	509.53	310.09	852	29.15	19.71
2	Non Tharu prone Blocks	332.22	407.02	843	35.52	23.84
3	Average of All Blocks	356.96	387.71	845	34.63	23.27

Source-U.P Statistical hand book 2005- 06

Education facilities- In both cases of girls and boys, the average number of schools is much higher in non-tribal Blocks i.e. in male case out of 217.2 primary schools per blocks 198.67 schools per block in tribal areas and 220.2 in non-tribal blocks. And in female case out of 45.6 average primary schools per blocks 46.2 schools per block in non-tribal areas and 40.2 in tribal blocks. The situation is more thinkable for higher studies, technical education and in the aspect of education centers for women's which is very less in tribal blocks. So it is necessary to develop the higher education facilities in area.

Table: Education facilities in study area (In number)

SN	Study group	Primary school		Junior high school		Secondary school		Graduation		Technical education	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1	Tharu prone Blocks	198.67	40.17	62.83	13.50	38.83	3.67	0.67	0.00	0.05	0.00
2	Non Tharu prone Blocks	220.14	46.19	70.11	15.41	47.11	6.03	1.00	0.24	0.27	0.03
3	Average of All Blocks	217.14	45.35	69.09	15.14	45.95	5.70	0.95	0.21	0.03	0.02

Source-U.P Statistical hand book 2005- 06

Land use pattern- Land use pattern is the mirror of development in an area. Table 3 shows that the per block average percentage of area under forest, barren land and nonagricultural land is higher in Tribal Blocks while net shown area , gross shown area, net irrigated area , and area shown more than one time is higher in non-Tribal Blocks. This explanation shows that Tribal Blocks are

backward in proper land utilization and having more chances for agricultural development.

Irrigation facilities –The Irrigation facilities are the base of agricultural development. Table 4 shows that per block average percentage of area irrigated by canal, government tube wells and wells is quite low in Tribal Blocks in comparison to non-Tribal Blocks. While average percentage of area irrigated by Private Tube wells and ponds are higher in Tribal Blocks. This explanation shows that, even though area irrigated by private tube wells is higher in Tribal Blocks, but pump set needs high expenditure so the required water for crops is not fulfilled by farmers while canals and government tube wells so cheaper than private pumps. So government should make effort for the development of canal and tube well in Tribal Blocks. This on one side fulfills the needs of irrigation facilities on the other side a canal will also be helpful in environment conservation and flood management.

Table: Irrigation facilities in Area

SN	Study Group	Irrigated land	Percentage of Area irrigated					Number o of sources		
			By canal	G Tube well	P Tube well	Well	Tank	Canal	Gov. Pump	Pvt. Pump
1	Tharu prone Blocks	15416.3	2.55	3.76	89.73	0.59	3.48	52.33	12.33	440.7
2	Non Tharu prone Blocks	15756.3	5.54	9.51	75.06	7.96	1.70	70.70	41.22	1208.4
3	Average of All Blocks	15708.8	5.13	8.72	77.07	6.95	1.93	68.14	37.19	1101.3

Source-U.P Statistical hand book 2005-06

Table: Industries in area (In numbers)

SN	Groups	Registered industries		Small scale industries		KhadiGramudyog	
		Number	worker	Number	worker	Number	Worker
1	Tharu prone Blocks	3.00	14.17	137.83	386.0	41.67	109.83
2	Non Tharu prone Blocks	6.62	25.80	189.03	559.05	54.30	134.20
3	Average of All Blocks	6.12	24.23	181.88	534.9	52.53	130.81

Source-U.P Statistical hand book 2005-06

Industries – The industries are heart of development. The following Table 6 shows that per block average number of registered and other small industries in study area is quite low in comparison to other areas. In this area this scenario is

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quite poor in Tribal Blocks in comparison to non-Tribal Blocks, the area is sound in agricultural and forest resources so forest, agriculture based and foot loose industries must be developed in area. While the development of large scale industries in area will improve the whole socio-economic situation of Tharus, rather than other efforts.

Transport, communication and financial facilities- Table10 shows that per block average number of Transport, communication and finance facilities is quite higher in Tribal Blocks in comparison to non-Tribal Blocks. There are 69.9 percent villages were electrified, which was 85.8 percent in tribal blocks. The average length of roads in tribal blocks was 147.83 KM while 121.27 in non-tribal blocks. The average no. of post office in tribal blocks was 31.17 while 18.62 in non-tribal blocks. The average no. of telegram centers in tribal blocks was 0.67 while 0.05 in non-tribal blocks. The average no. of PCO in tribal blocks was 26.33 while 27.03 in non-tribal blocks. The average no. of banks in tribal blocks was 4.0 while 2.92 in non-tribal blocks. This explains that the facilities are higher in tribal blocks but they are centralized to some extent which needs to decentralize.

Table: Transport communication and financial facilities in area (In numbers)

S N	Groups	%of electrified village	Length of roads in KM	No. of post office	No. of telegrams	No. of PCO	No. of Telephone booth	No. of Nationalized banks	No. of Gramin bank
1	Tharu prone Blocks	85.83	147.83	31.17	0.67	26.33	1030.83	4.0	3..50
2	Non Tharu prone Blocks	66.97	121.27	18.62	0.05	27.03	470.5	2.92	3.43
3	average of All Blocks	69.6	124.98	20.37	0.14	26.93	548.7	3.0	3.44

Source-U.P Statistical hand book 2005-06

Conclusion and suggestions- It seems that concentration of Tribal population have positive relationship with high proportion of area under forest and backward situation. In view of planning and perspective on the basis of present study the backward Blocks having higher concentration of Tribal population and low level of development should be given first priority in the process of development while it is necessary to develop the agricultural and infrastructural facilities in the area located far from the urban centers. The communities living in Tharu areas rather than Tharu, snatches the facilities and land from Tribal's, So Tribal peoples reveals in bottom thus there is urgent need to generate inner urge of development among Tharu. The government should effort by not giving

the reservation but by the development of education health and industries in area.

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