

**FIELD STUDY REPORT ON “LITERACY PATTERN OF
THE TRIBAL AND NON-TRIBAL PEOPLES OF
BARALAKHAT VILLAGE UNDER KALAIGAON
DEVELOPMENT BLOCK OF DARRANG DISTRICT”**



**PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED FOR THE PART
FULFILLMENT OF THE PRACTICAL EXAMINATION OF B.A.
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GEOGRAPHY**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT


The Department of Geography, Khoirabari College organized a field trip to the villages of Baralakhat in Darrang district under the Kalaigaon Development Block in 14/05/2022 to study the literacy pattern of the village. The field study was conducted by the students of B.A 6th Semester having honours course in Geography. Being a student of the Honours Course in Geography department I got opportunity to participate in the field study group conducted by the department of Geography, Khoirabari College. So, I am extremely grateful to the department of Geography for providing me this opportunity of field study.

During the field study Mr. Kamakhya Dev Sarma have guided the student of the field trip. So, I express my deep gratitude to him for guiding me in completing this project report. I would like to express my sincere thanks to my friends who have accompanied me in the trip. At last I am very thankful to Dr. Debabrata Sen, principal of Khoirabari College for allowing us to conduct the field study in Baralakhat village.

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that Jinku Debnath a student of B.A. 6TH Semester honours course in Geography of Khoirabari college has completed the project report entitle "Literacy Pattern of Tribal and Non-Tribal Peoples of Baralakhat Village under Kalaigaon Development Block of Darrang District" under my guidance and supervision.


.....
Mr. Kamakhya Dev Sarma
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19/07/22



MAP OF DARRANG DISTRICT AND BARALAKHAT VILLAGE, ASSAM



BARALAKHAT VILLAGE



PHOTOS TAKEN BY DURING THE SURVEY TIME



CHAPTER-1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The domain of the subject of geography precisely describes it as a natural science or a regional science and or a field science. Any segment of the earth's surface provides an open natural laboratory to a geographer who seeks to identify and explain the spatial organization of the surface geographical features through a careful study of the patterns and processes. Books and journals normally enrich one with the basic theoretical principles of geography and the experiences of the researches in geography. A field study on the other hand, gives a scope to share the experiences of the geographical research and even to discover a set of geographer; therefore, fieldwork is of utmost importance. It involves the observation of the landscape in minute detail.

Fieldwork is collecting information and a good fieldwork is collecting information for a purpose (Greasy, 1984). Geographers need to collect information for two basic reasons namely to test whether an idea they have had is correct and to find the answer to a question they have asked.

Being a student of department of Geography I had opportunity to visit the village of Baralakhat in Darrang District to study the literacy pattern of Tribal and Non-Tribal people of the village. It is to be mentioned that the village Baralakhat is dominated by both Tribal and Non-Tribal peoples.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Literacy is one of the most essential indicators of the quality of a country's human capital. But there are wide regional disparities in literacy rate in the country. It varies from 61.8% in Bihar to 95% in Kerala (2011). It is closely followed by Lakshadweep (91.8%) and Mizoram (91.3%). total 24 states and union territories are above the national average (74.04%) when 13 are below it. Literacy is very high (above 72%) in 26 states and Union Territories viz Kerala, Mizoram, Lakshadweep, Goa, Delhi, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu etc. hence we see that there are a mark variations in literacy among the states.

Like the nation, each and every state has a regional variation among the districts. Assam is also not exceptional. Moreover within a district there also an areal disparity in literacy pattern. Besides though the area is the same, yet among the different castes,

communities, and religions we get variation in literacy. Baralakhat a village under Kalaigaon Development Block of Darrang district is our study area in which different types of caste and communities are settled since time immemorial where we want to study the literacy rate between the Tribal and Non-Tribal people within the village. Within the Tribal people Bodo, Rabha and Sarania Kachari are main and among the Non-Tribal people, the Bengali, Bihari, and Assamese are main. Among the 310 households of the village 40 households are Tribal and the remaining are the Non-Tribal.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVE:

The study has been conducted with the following objectives-

- A comparative study of literacy pattern of the Tribal and Non-Tribal population of the Baralakhat village.
- Living status of the Tribal and Non-Tribal peoples.
- To analyze the development of both caste.

1.4 METHODOLOGY:

Methodology is one of the basic parts of any research activity or preparing project report. Methodology means the ways through which the study has been conducted as well as collection of data applying different techniques.

In our project work we have adopted both primary and secondary sources of data. For collecting primary data we visited to Baralakhat village under the Kalaigaon Development Block in Darrang District and a questioner has been prepared with different relevance questions. For collecting primary data simple random sampling techniques has been adopted and responses of respondents of different households have been recorded in the questioner.

For secondary information we have consulted books, internet sources and maps etc. The collected data have been processed, tabulated and calculated applying different techniques and methodology and preparing the project report.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE:

As we all know that education is the main backbone of a country, hence literacy rate of a region or a country indicates its developmental aspects. As the areas under study are with different background with different literacy rate so we have to know the differences or the factors working behind that significant of the study lies in making the comparative analysis of the literacy rate of the region and to find out measure for their development.

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2.1 LOCATON:

Baralakhat is located in Khoirabari tehsil of Darrang district in Assam, India. It is situated 30 km away from district headquarter Mangaldoi and 6km distance from Khoirabari Railway Station. The village Baralakhat is located under the Namkhola Graham Panchayat of the Darrang district. Baralakhat is extended from latitude 26.6025001°N and longitude 91.8171969°E.

2.2 RELIEF:

The Baralakhat village is almost plain with gentle slope from north to south. No hillocks or hill are found in the area. Most of the land parts are agricultural land in the village.

2.3 SOIL:

Soil is the vital element of the physical environment. It comprises a complex mixture of minerals and biological materials. Soil is of the prime requisites for life which supports all agriculture. The process of soil formation is influenced by the physical and chemical characteristics of the parent rocks, physiographic, altitude, time organism of the surrounding region. The soil of the village Baralakhat is fertile which is suitable for both Rabi and Kharif crops.

2.4 CLIMATE:

Baralakhat is a rural village belongs to Darrangh district of Assam. Assam is mostly dominated by monsoon type of climate which implies a climate with cold and dry in December to February, a hot season from October to November.

The village Baralakhat is a medium village of darrang. That's why the climate of village is almost same as Darrang district. The climate of the village is congenial. In winter, the northern part of the district (like Baralakhat) is colder than the rest of the district. The average temperature ranges from 10°C to 30°C. Average rainfall is about 1791mm. the relative humidity is about 37% in the north in February- March and about 82%in other months. The monsoon of the district commerce's from the end of March and intensity gradually increases up to August and then decreases to the minimum during November and December.

CHAPRT-3

A BRIEF DDESCRIPTION ABOUT THE VILLAGE

3.1 TRANSPORT:

There was more well transportation network in the village only roads are found which are narrow in nature. There is a gravel road with black topping which runs from Khoirabari to Kalaigaon there are small illegible which are used by the people. During rainy season it is very difficult for the people for transportation ass the roads decimate. Hence it is found that road transport system or transport should be developed for the development of the region.

3.2 OCCUPATION:

The village Baralakhat is dominantly inhabited by both Tribal and Non-Tribal people. About 270 households of the village belongs to Non-tribal and the rest 40 is belongs to Tribal people. The village is suitable for the agricultural activities primarily rice cultivation. Besides rice cultivation people used to grow other crops like vegetables, potato, tomato, mustard etc. during winter season. Another section of the people is engaged in secondary and tertiary activities like business, government services and services in private sectors.

3.3 DRAINAGE:

In the East of the village the river Kalpani and in the West Dimila river is flowing nearby the village. Both rivers are bank tributaries of Brahmaputra river and flowing from North to South. Both the river is influencing the agricultural activity of the village flowing from foothill of Bhutan Himalaya. In the Village there are also small drains and channels are found.

3.4 SETTLEMENTS:

It has been observed from the field study that settlement pattern of the village is scattered. The village is settled by both Tribal and Non-Tribal households. As majority of the people are engaged in agriculture activity most of the houses are made of Bamboo with the local material available. But almost each and every household has their houses made of breaks.

3.5 EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS:

The is a L.P. School namely Baralakhat L.P. School is located in the west-south corner of the village with an Anganabadi Center. Schooling in Primary Section is done with this

school. For M.E. and High Schooling students of the village goes Jhargaon High School which is located nearby the village. But now some of the guardians use to send their kids to the privately own schools which are located about 5-6km distance from the village. For further education some of the students go to Khoirabari HS School and Khoirabari College as well as some privately own schools in Khoirabari which is about 5km distance from the village.

CHAPTER- 4

4.1 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of preparing this field report is to find out the literacy pattern of Tribal and non-Tribal peoples of the Baralakhat village having different socio economic backgrounds. A comparative analysis has been done in respect of literacy pattern of the village. Tribal peoples of Baralakhat generally belong to Rabha, Bodo, Sararia with different socio-economic and educational background in compare to Non-Tribal caste.

From the field study data we have been found that The Tribal literacy rate of Tribal people Baralakhat village is 73.29% with total population of 176 peoples where 46% is female literacy and 54% is male literacy. The male literacy is higher than the female literacy

On the other hand the literacy rate of the Non-tribal peoples of Baralakhat is 82.40% where total population of Non-tribal is 1080. Among the total Non-Tribal population 52% is female literate and 48% is male literate. It is also noticed that female literacy of Non-Tribal is higher than male.

It shows that the literacy rate of the Tribal peoples is lower than the total literacy of Non-Tribal peoples. But in respect of female literacy tribal female literacy is higher than Non-tribal. From the Field study we found that literacy pattern is different in both castes. Some factors like socio-economic, cultural, historical problems or awareness about the importance of education playing an important role in differentiating the literacy rate of both castes.

4.2 STATISTICAL REPRESENTATION OF THE STUDY:

Table No.1 Total Literacy Rate of the Village

Caste	Total Population	Total Literate	Percentage of Literate
Non-Tribal	1080	890	82.40
Tribal	176	129	73.29

Table No.2 Male Female Literacy Rate of the Village

Caste	Total Literate	Male	Female
Non-Tribal	1080	423	467
Tribal	129	70	59

Table No.2 Educational Status of the Village

Caste	Lower Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary Education	Higher Secondary	Higher Education	Total Literate
Non-Tribal	175	102	291	160	161	890
Tribal	23	25	33	20	28	129

Fig 2

Male and Female Literacy

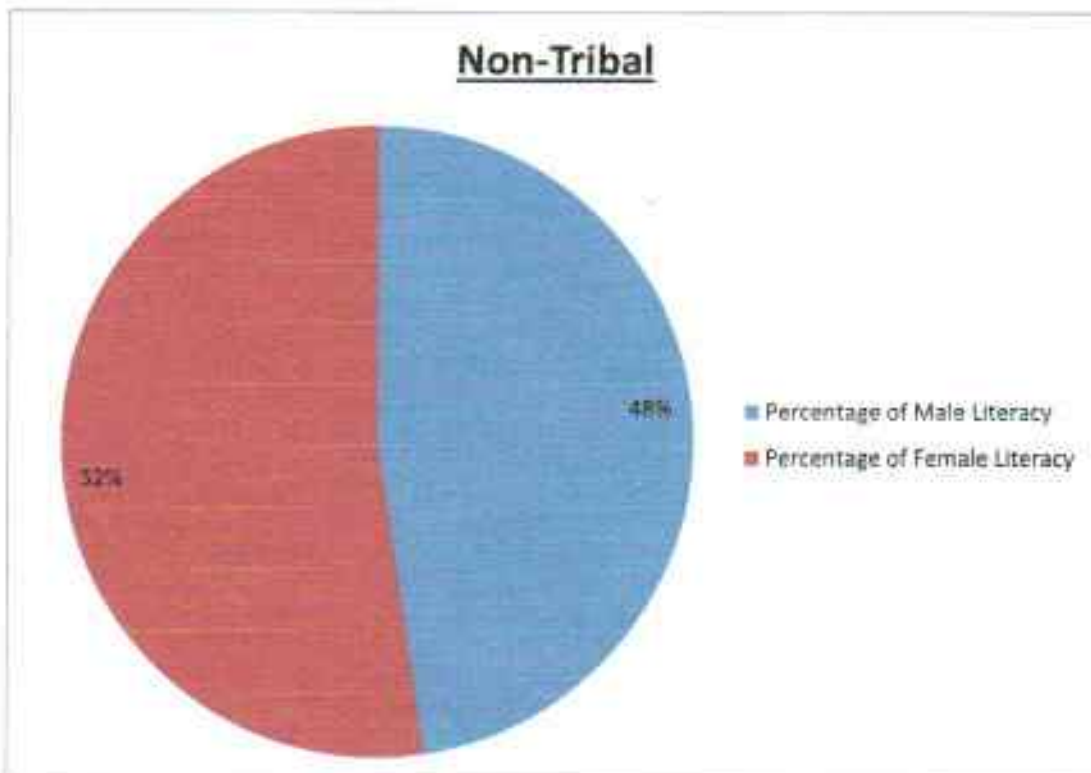
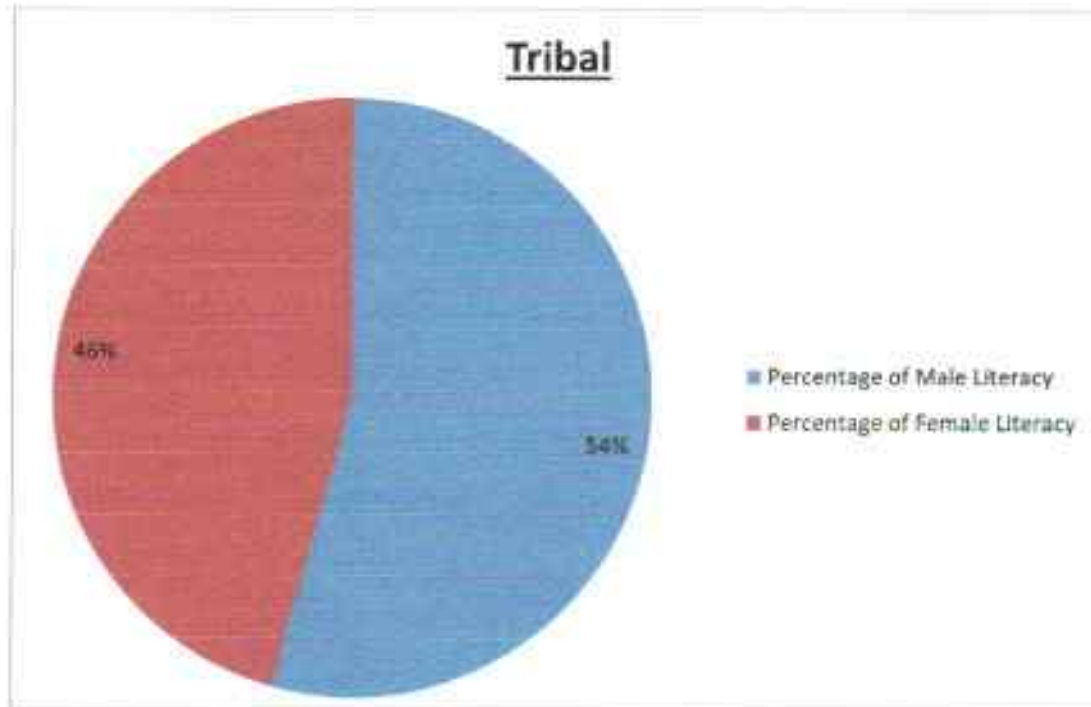
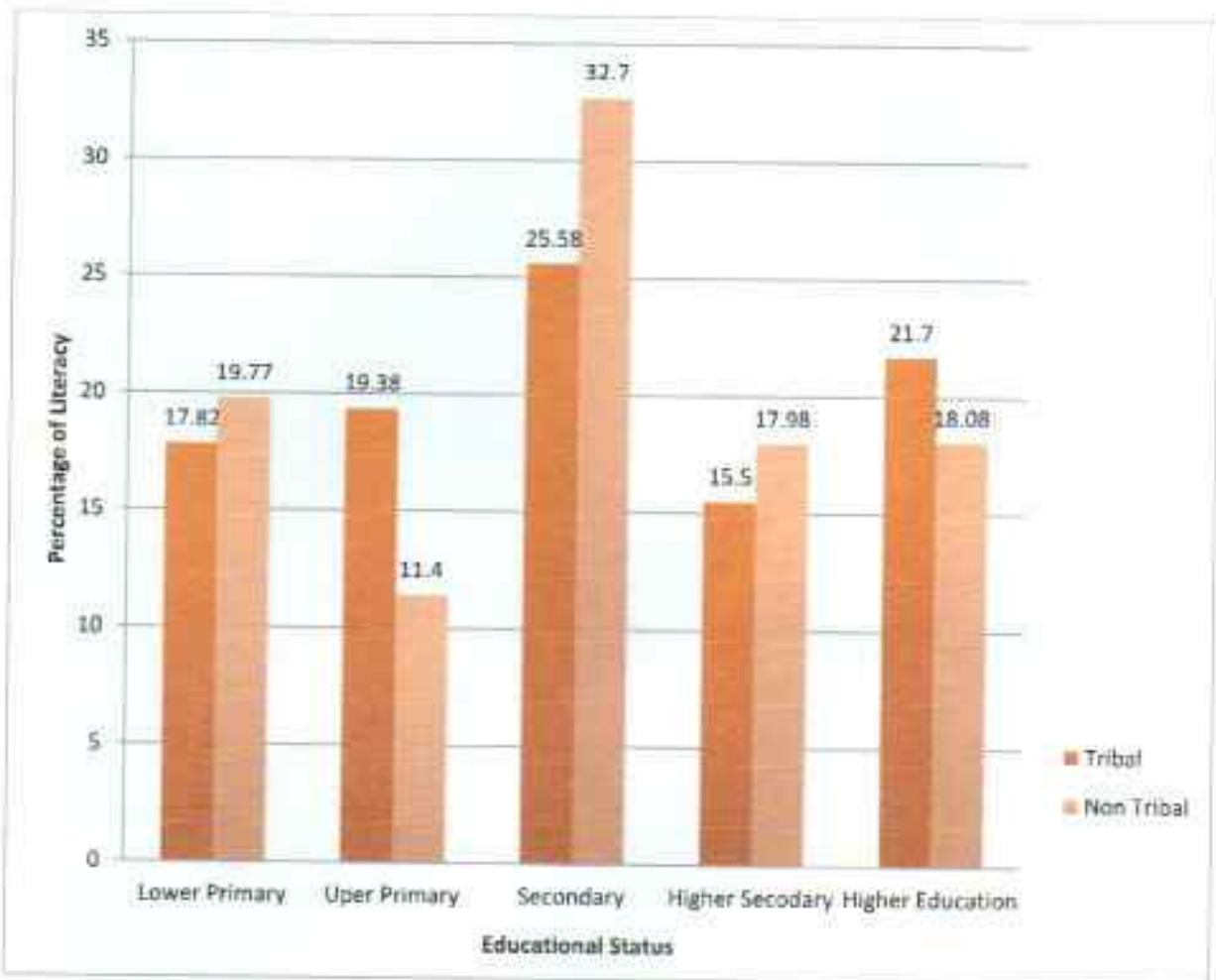


Fig 3 Educational Status of Tribal and Non-Tribal Peoples



CHAPTER-5

5.1 Summery and Conclusions:

The study report of Baralakhat consists of following aspects. The report has been divided into five chapter including Summery and Conclusion.

In the first chapter an introduction on the study report has been provided along with the statement of the problem aims and objectives, methodology and significance of study.

In the second chapter the physical setting of Baralakhat has been discussed. In this chapter location, relief, soil and climate are included. This chapter provides a clear picture of the physiographic base of Baralakhat.

In the chapter three, a brief description of Baralakhat village has been given. Transport, occupations, drainage, settlement, educational institutions are shown in this chapter.

In the chapter four a comparative analysis of the literacy pattern of the Tribal and Non-Tribal peoples have been discussed. In this chapter the literacy pattern have been showed with the help of suitable diagrams.

In the chapter five summery and conclusion of the study have been corporate along with findings and source of references.

5.2 Findings:

From the field study for preparing this project report the following conclusion can be drawn-

- It has been found that the major occupation is agriculture in both the Tribal and Non-Tribal households of Bartalakhat village.

- It has been found from the field study there are different factors working in the differentiation of the literacy rate in the village among these factors historical academic, economic condition and guardian consciousness have been found.
- We have found from the field study that there is differentiation of between the two castes in literacy rate in Baralakhat village.
- The field study shows that the village Baralakhat is inhabited by Tribal and Non-tribal people with different socio cultural background. Where most of tribal households are lower in economic status.
- From the study it has been found that Non-Tribal peoples are developed more than Tribal peoples in literacy pattern due to some socio-cultural or may be traditionally Tribal peoples are unconscious about their education and decent standard of living.
- It has been found that male literacy is more than that of female in case of Tribal. While female literacy higher than male in case of Non-Tribal.

5.3 References:

- Primary sources
- Field survey
- Internet sources