

MODERNIZATION AND THE EDUCATED AND NON-EDUCATED SANTALS OF JHARGRAM: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

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Abstract: This study is confined among the Santals residing in Jhargram Block of Jhargram district in the Indian state of West Bengal. A major issue that the study deals with is the relationship between educated and non-educated Santals in context of wide range of modernization and their day to day life. Participatory rural appraisal (PRA), participant observation, focus group discussions (FGD), household surveys and informal and semi-structured interviews were used to collect information. Modernization has affected this community immensely especially with respect to health practices, agriculture, communication, dress pattern, utensils, drinking water, lightning at house. It is found that Educated Santal are taking the opportunity of modernization in their day to day life and more adopts the modernized process, articles and devices in their daily life with respect to non-educated Santal in the studied area.

Key Words: Santal, Educated and Non-Educated Santal, Modernization, Jhargram

INTRODUCTION: The present study is about the impact of modernization on the livelihood of one of the most distinctive tribe i.e., the Santals in eastern India. The Santals were earlier known as 'Kherwals'. But how they got the name 'Santals' is not clear. Different persons have different views. But most of them have opined that 'Kherwals' were named as 'SANTALS' By the Britishers. D. Barka Kisku(2000) in his book, "The Santals and their Ancestors" wrote that, 'The Santals themselves state that they got this name through foreigners commencing to call them so whilst and because they were living in Saont (Sant as they pronounce the name of the country), which has been identified with the modern Silda Pargana in Midnapore District'. According to this principle D. Barka Kisku has come to a conclusion that, 'The name (Santal) was given to them by the Britishers. Thus the Santals admit to have received their name from Britishers when they entered the Damin-i-Koh in the last phase of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century'. According to Mr. W.B. Oldham, the name Santal, is an abbreviation of 'Samantawala'. 'Samanta' is another name given to Silda Pargana where the immigrant Santals had come. In the article

“Some Extraordinary Facts, Customs and Practices of the Hindoos”, published in The Asiatic Researches of 1975, Sir John Shore designated them as ‘Soontars’ and described them as ‘a rude unlettered tribe’. The Santal community share more than 50 % (51.80%) of the total Scheduled Tribe population, which clearly shows their strong dominance among the tribal community in the state of West Bengal. Santals have their habitats in all over West Bengal especially in Paschim Medinipur, Jhargram, Bankura, Purulia, Birbhum and Burdwan districts. Besides West Bengal, Santal tribe is located strongly in the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Assam and in foreign countries like Bangladesh and Nepal also. The study is mainly going to give focus upon how far modernization changes or not at all changes this particular tribal community’s views towards their culture, their social status, their day to day life. The study intends to focus upon the effects of modernization on the livelihood of educated and non-educated Santal community of Jhargram Block under Jhargram district in the Indian state of West Bengal.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY: To estimate the relationship between educated Santals and non-educated Santals in the context of modernization.

OPERATIONAL DEFINATIONS:

❖ **Modernization:**

Modernization theory maintains that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices. Proponents of modernization theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful and that their citizens are freer to enjoy a higher standard of living. Developments such as new data technology and the need to update traditional methods in transport, communication and production, it is said, make modernization required or at least preferable to the status quo. In the present research, Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a 'pre-modern' or 'traditional' to a 'modern' society.

❖ **Educated Santal:**

The researcher refers to educated santal of those who passed or completed class-VIII standard education.

❖ **Educated Santal Family:**

The researcher refers to this term as those family where 50% and above family members have possessed class VIII standard education.

❖ Non-Educated Santal:

The researcher refers to non-educated santal of those who do not pass or complete class-VIII standard education.

❖ Non-Educated Santal Family:

The researcher refers to this term as those family where 50% and above family members have not possessed class VIII standard education.

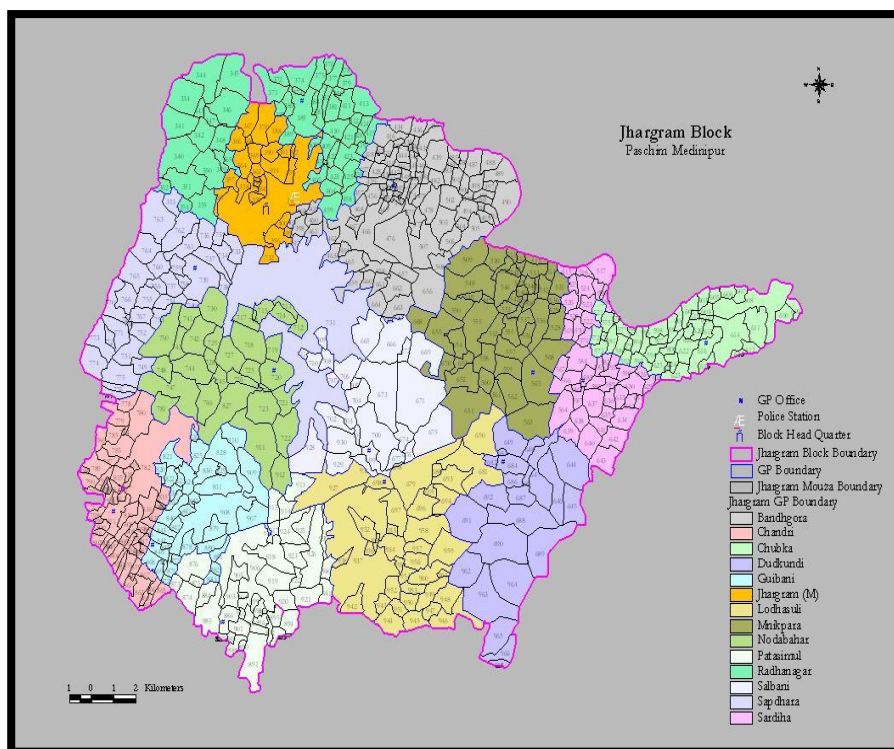
STUDY AREA: The present researcher selected Jhargram Community Development Block in Jhargram Subdivision of Jhargram district (erstwhile Paschim Medinipur district) in the Indian State of West Bengal. Jhargram Police Station serves this block. Headquarters of this block is at Jhargram. Jhargram is located at 22.27°N 86.59°E. Jhargram Community Development Block has an area of 539.64 km² (208.36 square miles). Altitude is 81 meters above sea level. As per Census 2011 population density is 330/ km² (860/square miles). As per census 2011, Jhargram block had a total population of 170,097 out of which 85,970 were males and 84,127 were females. Jhargram block registered population growth of 10.90% during the 2001-2011 decade. Scheduled tribes population were 22.7% of total population in this block. Jhargram CD Block has 1 Panchayat-samity, 13 gram panchayats, (namely Aguiboni, Bundhgora, Chandri, Chubka, Dudhkundi, Lodhasuli, Manikpara, Nedabahara, Patasimul, Radhanagar, Salboni, Sapdhara and Sardiha), 604 mouzas and 489 inhabited villages. Among these 13 gram- panchayats, the researcher selects 4 gram panchayats where the Santal population density is very high. Among this 4 gram-panchayats, the researcher selects ten villages where the Santal population have 100%. An overview of selected ten villages from four gram-panchayats has given below:

Table 1: SELECTED VILLAGE LIST

NAME OF GRAM-PANCHAYAT	VILLAGE NAME	PERCENTAGE OF SANTAL POPULATION
BUNDHGORA	ANTAPATI	100%
	CHANDRA	100%
NEDABAHARA	KAJLA	100%
	BRINDABANPUR	100%
	GAJIPUR	100%
	KALABANI	100%
RADHANAGAR	PANCHAKHALI	100%
	TALMETAL	100%
	KUTUSGERIYA	100%
SAPDHARA	KASHIA	100%

A purposive sampling technique has been used to select gram-panchayats and as well as villages from the study area. Certain criteria have been adopted for selecting gram-panchayats and villages, this includes:

- i) Easy access of location and density of the Santal population was the utmost criteria to select gram-panchayats.
- ii) Those villages were selected where the percentage of the Santal population is 100% and then easy access of location got priority.



MAP:JHARGRAM BLOCK,

Source: www.jhargram.org

METHODS: The primary data were collected by (1) participatory rural appraisal (PRA), (2) participant observation, (3) focus group discussions (FGD) (3) informal and semi-structured interviews and (4) household surveys. Total one hundred household surveys, which covered 496 santals people from selected ten Santal villages conducted as well as the researcher also covered in-depth interview of 40 villagers whom the researcher would be able to rapport building. A purposive sampling technique has been used to select the household, parents, villagers and students. Certain criteria have been adopted for selecting household, villagers, parents and students, this includes:

- i) For selecting household easy access of location in the selected villages
- ii) For selecting villager criteria was openness, very frank to talk.

The household heads provided household information and in case of their absence the senior and /or responsible adult members have replaced them. The data collected by interviews were cross- checked with people of diverse strata of the society. At the stage of data analysis, qualitative and semi-quantitative analysis methods were carried out.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS: The researcher try to establish a relationship between educated and non-educated Santals through the data collected from household survey. The details findings in this regard are given below:

- **HOUSE CONSTRUCTION:** Different parts of Santal house in the studied area like roof, wall, floor etc. were observed during household survey. The percentage of stone and concrete made roof among educated and non-educated Santal family in the studied area is 10.26% and 1.64% respectively. Burnt brick wall among educated family and non-educated family is 20.51% and 8.20% respectively. Cement made floor among educated and non-educated family is 12.82% and 6.56% respectively. The details findings regarding construction material used for roof, wall and floor by educated and non-educated family of Santal in the study area are depicted in Figure 1, 2 and 3 respectively.

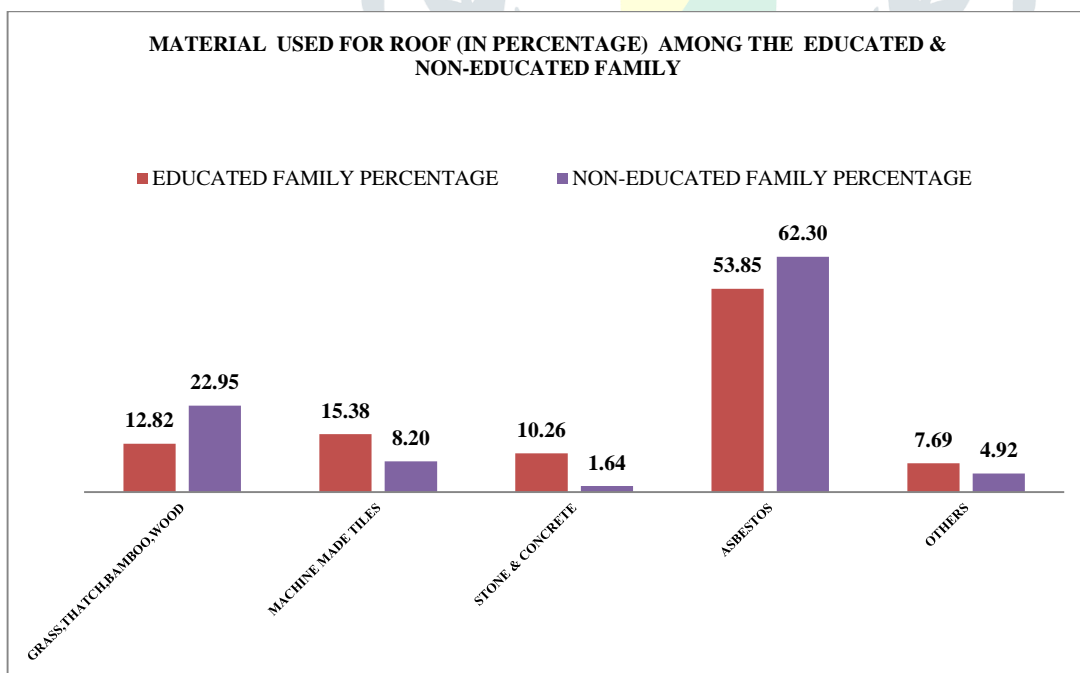


Figure: 1:-Material Used For Roof: Educated Vs. Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

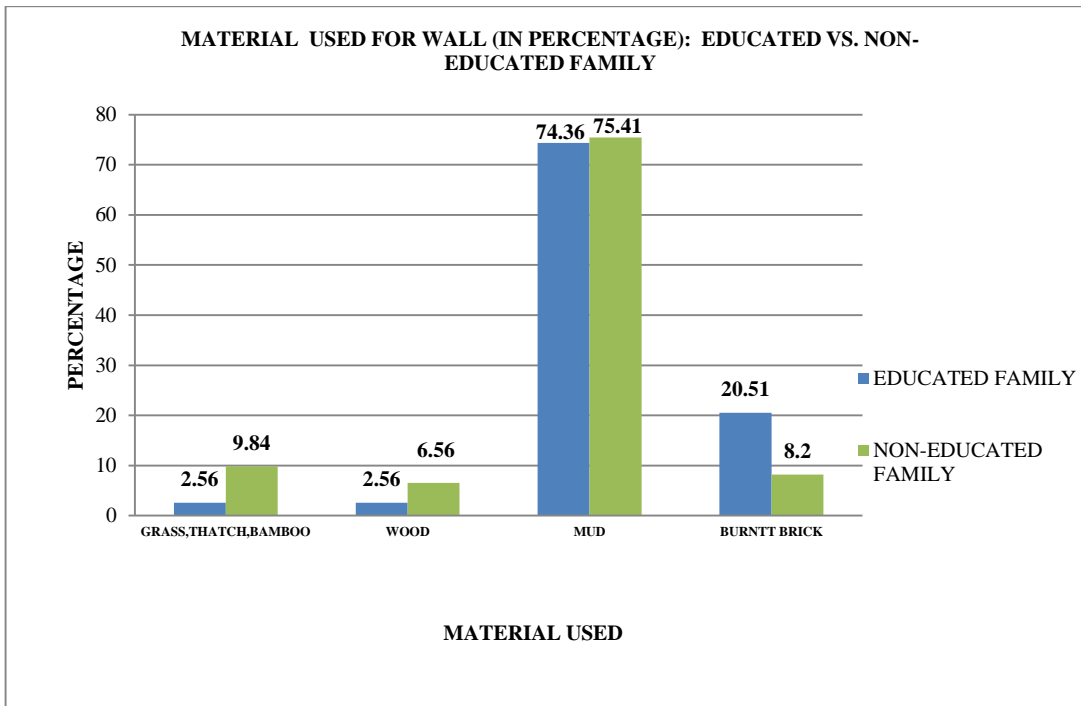


Figure: 2:- Material Used For Wall: Educated Vs. Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

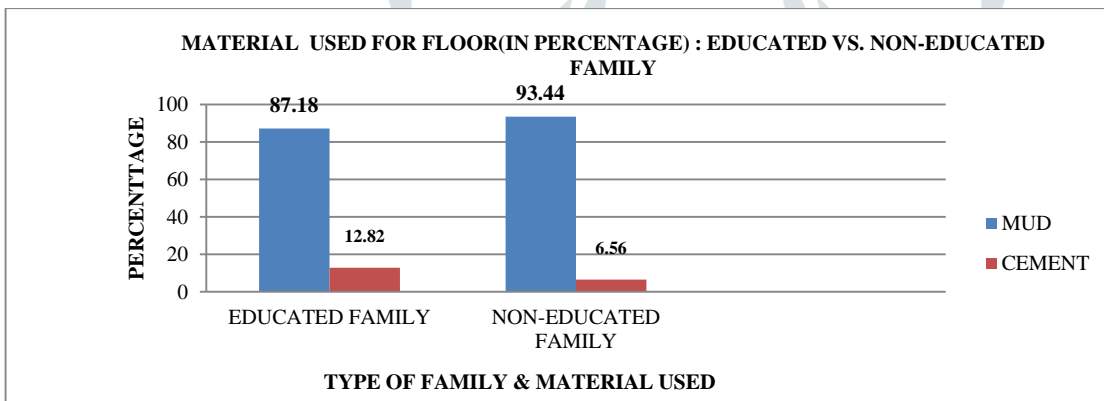


Figure: 3:- Material Used For Floor: Educated Vs. Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

Separate kitchen room in house is one of the key parameter regarding the health and hygiene consciousness of any family. During household survey the present researcher has observed that most of the educated Santal family has separate kitchen room in their house whereas most non-educated Santal family has no separate kitchen room in their houses. About 71.79% of educated families have separate kitchen room, whereas non-educated families have only 9.84% (Figure: 4).

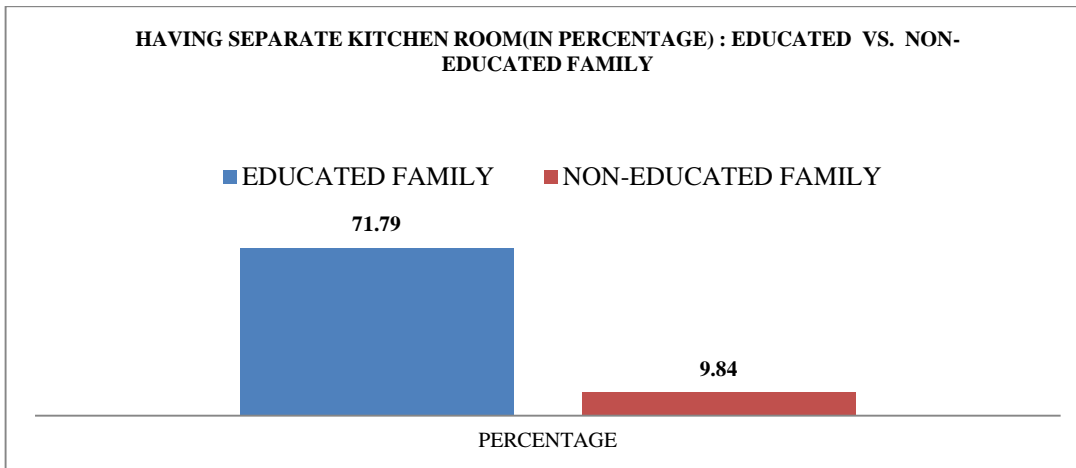
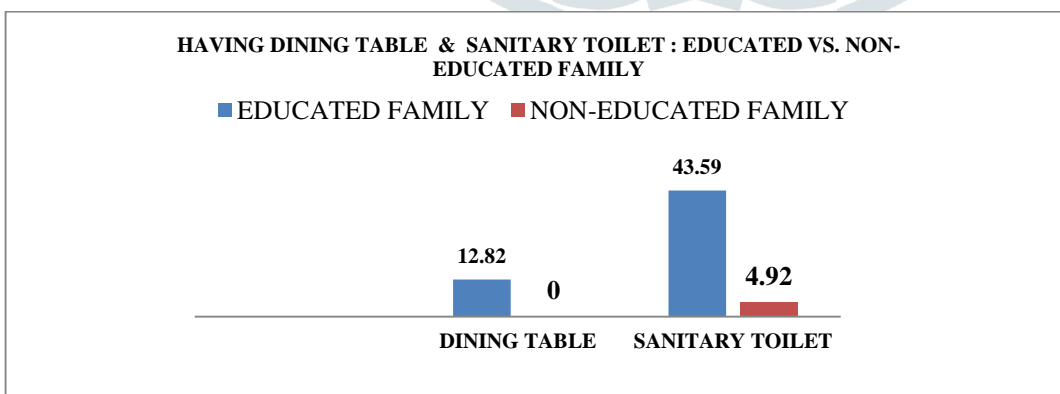


Figure: 4:-Having Separate Kitchen Room: Educated Vs. Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

➤ **DINING TABLE & SANITARY TOILET:**

There is no dining table among non-educated family whereas 12.82% educated family have dining table. The percentage of sanitary toilet among educated family is 43.59% and among non-educated family is 4.92% only. During field visit it is seen that most Santal houses in the studied area had no sanitary toilet and people in this area were open-defecating. Some educated family i.e. 43.59% had sanitary toilet in their houses and this scenario is alarmingly very poor among the non-educated Santal family in the study area. Only 4.92% Non-educated Santal family had sanitary toilet in their houses but all were very poor condition with respect to hygiene. The details scenario in this regard which was evolved from the field survey is depicted in figure: 5.



Source: Field Work

Figure: 5:-Having Dining Table & Sanitary Toilet: Educated vs. Non-Educated Family

- **SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER:** During field survey it is found that Jhargram Panchayat samity supplied drinking water through pipe-line from treated source to the every village under Nedabahara Gram-pnachayat. Under this gram-panchayat every household used this water as a source of their drinking water. The researcher selected ten santal villages under four gram-panchayats which was cited in details in chapter 3. Except villages under Nedabahara gram-panchayats, others villages from three gram-panchayats used mainly covered and uncovered well as a source of their drinking water. The details findings in this regard are depicted in figure 6.

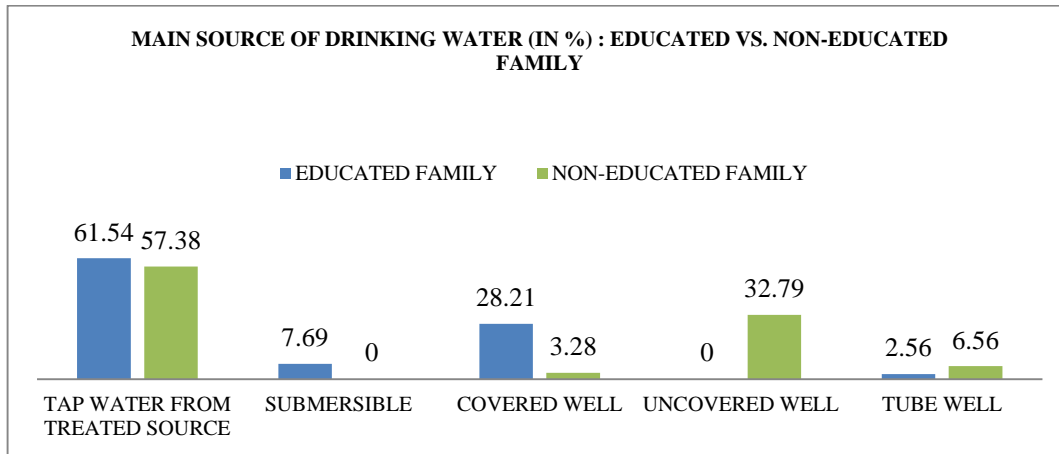


Figure: 6:- Main Source of Drinking Water among the Educated & Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

It is found that as a source of drinking water submersible is seen only among the educated family and uncovered well is seen only among non-educated family. About 61.54% educated Santal family used tap water from treated source as their drinking water and among non-educated Santal family about 57.38% household used tap water from treated source supplied by Jhargram Panchayat Samity as their source of drinking water. As a source of drinking water, covered well is seen high among the educated Santal family with respect to non-educated Santal family in the studied area. About 28.21% educated Santal family used covered well as their main source of drinking water whereas only 3.28% non-educated Santal family used covered well as their main source of drinking water. It is found that 43.59% educated Santal family had their source of drinking water in within the premises of their house whereas only 24.59% non-educated Santal family had their source of drinking water in within the premises of their house(Figure: 7). The researcher also observed those family whose source of water were near premises. It is found that the distance of source of drinking water from the house is more far among the non-educated Santal family with respect to educated Santal family. The details findings in this regard were depicted in figure: 8.

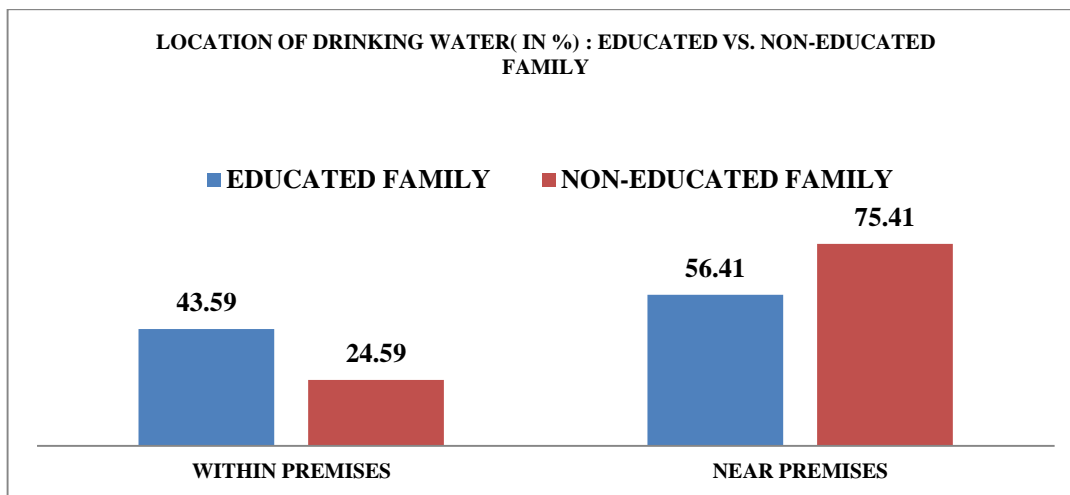


Figure: 7:- Location of Drinking Water among the Educated & Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

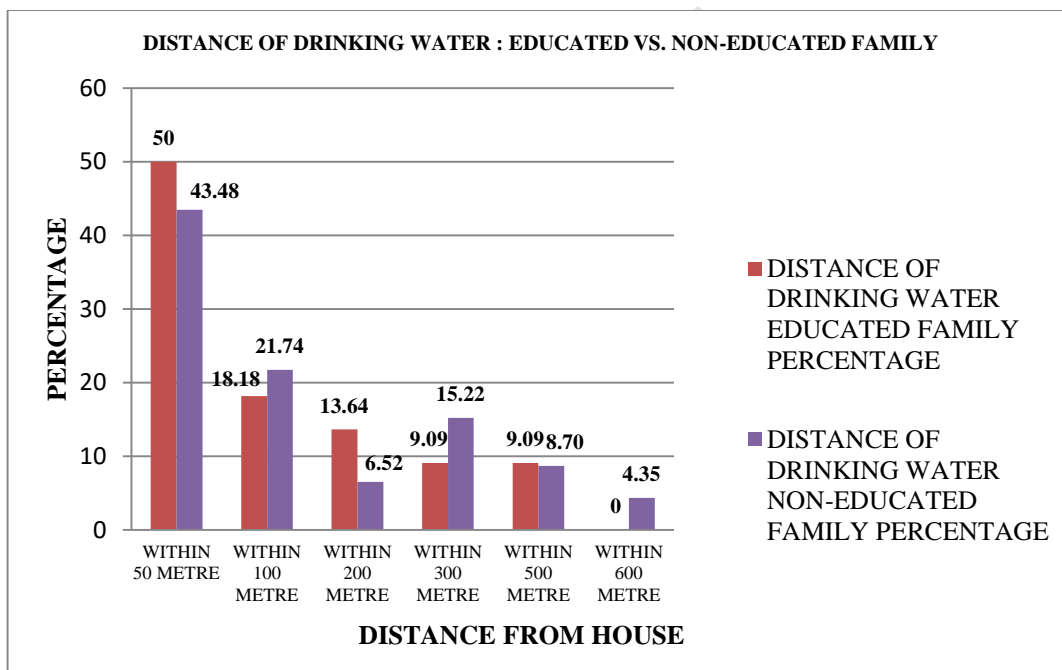


Figure: 8:- Distance of Drinking Water from the House among the Educated & Non-Educated Family, Source: Field Work

➤ **SOURCE OF LIGHTING AT HOUSE:**

Lighting at house is one of the key parameter in modern society. All the villages under study have electricity but the entire households under study do not afford electricity as a source of lighting in their house. About 97.44% household among educated family used electricity as a source of lighting in their house and about 2.56% educated family under study used kerosene as a source of lighting in their house whereas about 75.41% non-educated Santal family used electricity and about 24.59% non-educated Santal family under study used kerosene as a source of lighting in their house (Figure: 9).

Thus it is found that electricity users as a source of lighting at house is much higher among the educated family with respect to non-educated Santal family in the studied area and kerosene users as a source lighting at house is much higher among the non-educated Santal family with respect to educated Santal family in the studied area.

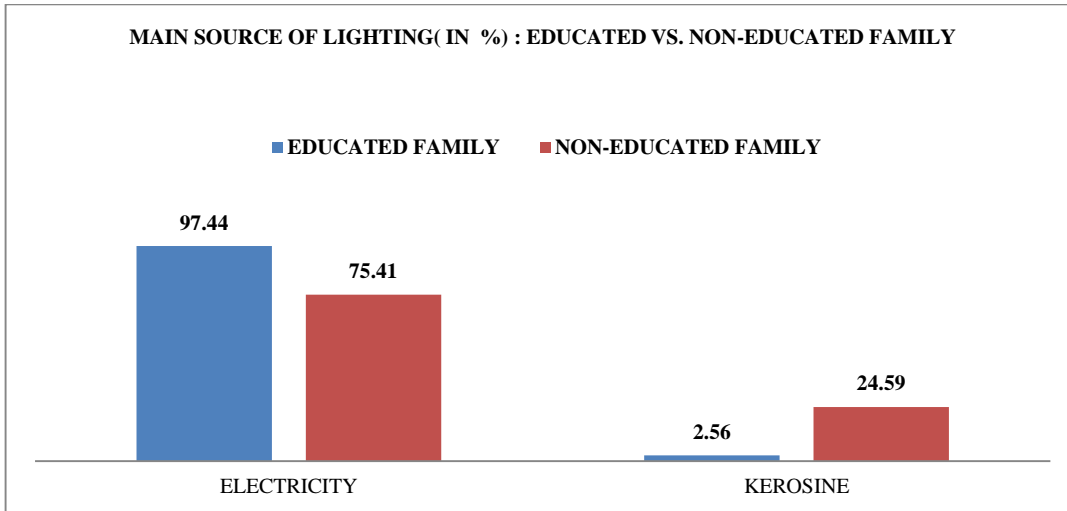


Figure: 9: Main Source of Lighting among the Educated & Non-Educated Santal Family, Source: Field Work

➤ **FUEL USED FOR COOKING:**

Fuel used for cooking is one of the chief features of modern society. During household survey data were collected in this regard from both educated and non-educated Santal household in the studied area. After analyzing all the data the details scenario in this regard is depicted in the following figure: 10.

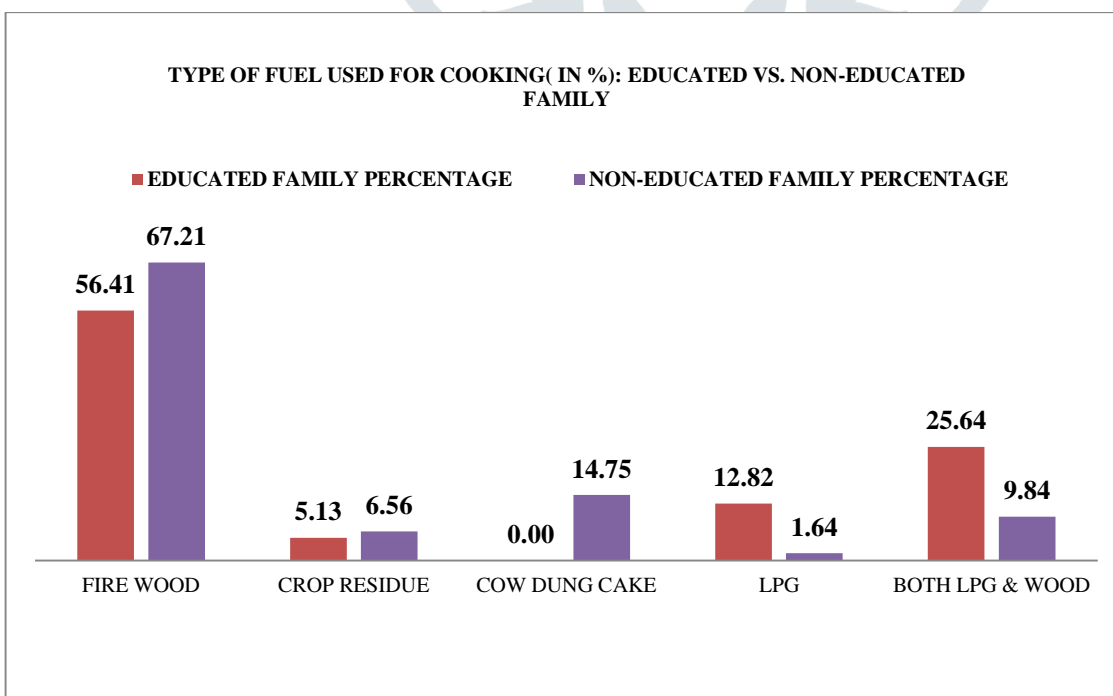


Figure: 10: Type of Fuel used for Cooking among the Educated & Non-Educated Santal Family, Source: Field Work

It is found that about 56.41% educated Santal family used fire wood as a fuel for cooking whereas about 67.21% non-educated Santal family used fire wood as a fuel for cooking. About 5.13% educated Santal family used crop-residue as a fuel for cooking whereas about 6.56% non-educated Santal family used crop-residue as a fuel for cooking. There is no educated Santal family who used cow dung cake as a fuel for cooking whereas about 14.75% non-educated Santal family used cow dung cake as fuel for cooking in the studied area. Percentage of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (L.P.G.) users as a fuel used for cooking among the educated and non-educated Santal family is 12.82% and 1.64% respectively. About 25.64% educated Santal family used both L.P.G. along with fire wood as a fuel for cooking whereas about 9.84% non-educated Santal family used both L.P.G. and fire wood as a fuel for cooking in the studied area. Thus it is evident that L.P.G. users are much higher among the educated family with respect to non-educated family in the study area whereas cow dung cake users have seen only among the non-educated family only. There is no single family among the educated family who used cow dung cake as a fuel for cooking in the study area.

➤ **USING MOBILE & INTERNET:**

In *today's* time, it's very hard to find a person who does not own a *mobile phone*. The Internet is the decisive technology of this modern Information Age. Mobile and Internet are now most important features of modern society in every corner of the world. In my study area all the members from educated Santal family used mobile in their day to day life and about 75.41% family members from non-educated Santal family used mobile phone in their day to day life (Figure: 11). About 58.97% educated Santal family members used normal type of mobile, 25.64% used both normal and android or smart phone and about 15.38% used only android or smart phone in their day to day life whereas normal type of mobile phone users among non-educated Santal family members is about 93.48% and only 6.52% non-educated family members used both normal along with android or smart phone in their daily life (Figure: 12).

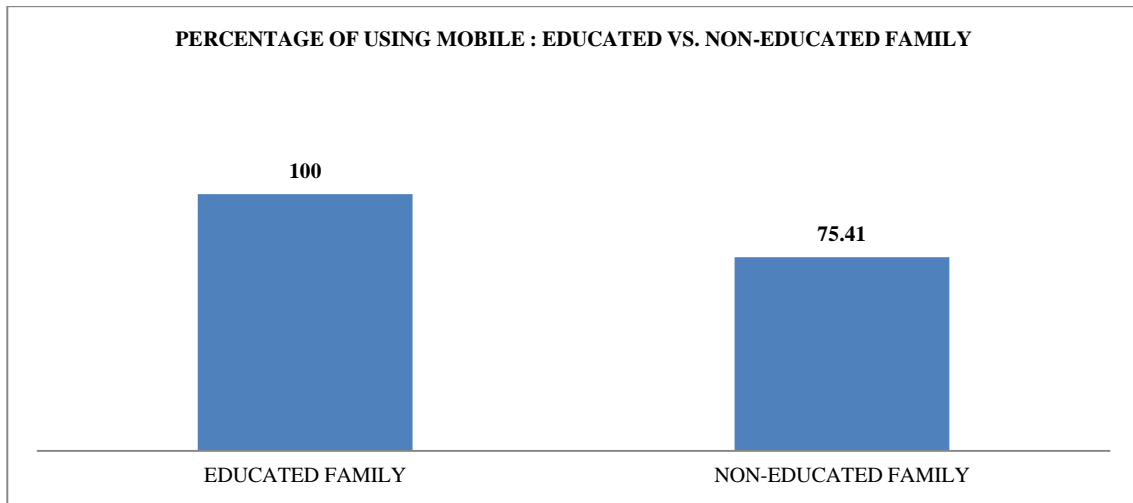


Figure: 11: Percentage of Using Mobile in Daily life among the Educated & Non-Educated Santal family, Source: Field Work

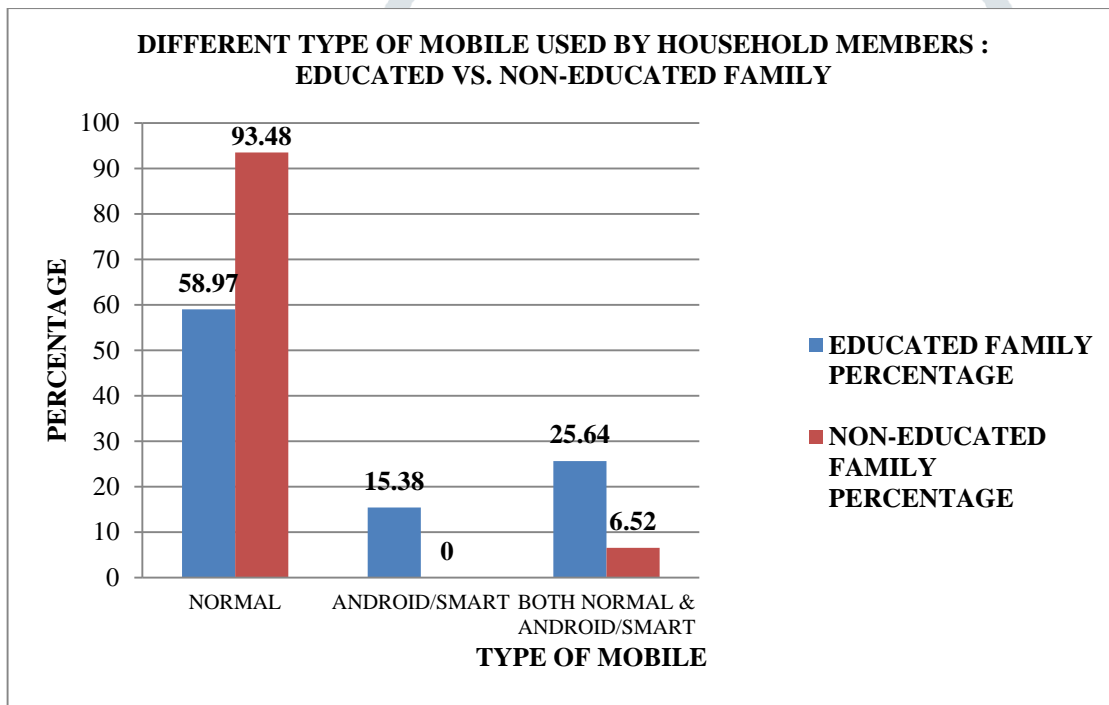


Figure: 12: Different Types of Mobile phone used by the Educated & Non-Educated Santal Family Members, Source: Field Work

There is no internet users among the non-educated Santal family members whereas about 38.46% educated Santal family members used internet in their day to day life in my study area (Figure: 13).

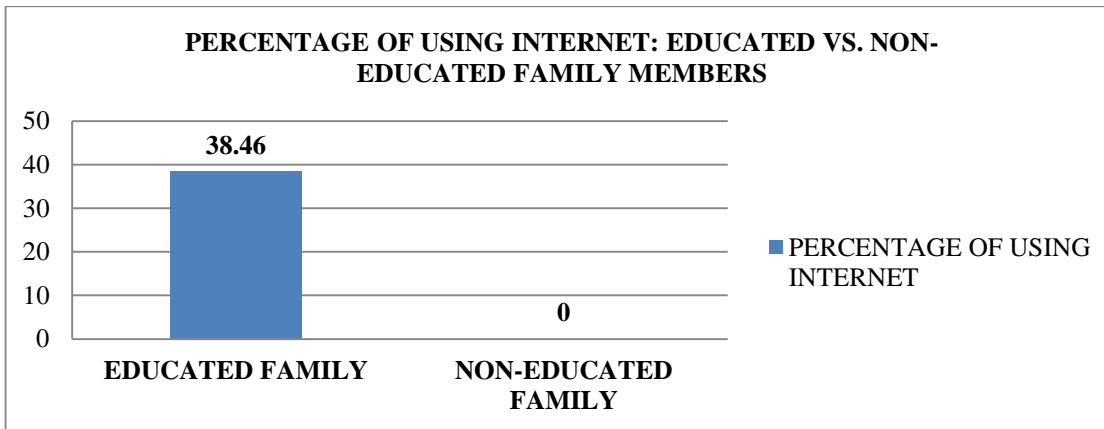


Figure: 13: Percentage of Family Members using Internet among Educated & Non-Educated Santal family, Source: Field Work

➤ **USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN ELECTRONIC DEVICES IN DAILY LIFE:**

Different types of electronic devices is now closely associated with modern societies. In my study area it is found that educated Santal family adopts more and more modern electronic devices in their daily life with respect to non-educated Santal family which is depicted in the following table:

Table: 2: USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN ELECTRONIC DEVICES IN DAILY LIFE AMONG THE EDUCATED & NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN ELECTRONIC DEVICES IN DAILY LIFE		
TYPE OF MODERN ELECTRONIC DEVICES	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
TV	48.72	11.48
CABLE/DTH	48.72	9.84
RADIO	38.46	6.56
FREEZE	10.26	0
WALL WATCH	87.18	18.03
WRIST WATCH BY MALE	74.36	0
WRIST WATCH BY FEMALE	53.85	1.64
IRON	38.46	0
CALCULATOR	53.85	0
COMPUTER	7.69	0
TAB	7.69	0
LAPTOP	0	0

Source: Filed Work

Table 2 indicates using of different modern electronic devices among the educated and non-educated family members of Santal in the study area. It is found that about 48.72% educated Santal family used television along with cable or D.T.H. connection whereas about 11.48% non-educated Santal family have

television among them 9.84% family have cable or D.T.H. connection. About 38.46% educated Santal family have radio whereas 6.56% non-educated family have radio. There is no freeze among the non-educated Santal family in my study area whereas about 10.26% educated Santal family have freeze. About 87.18% educated Santal family have wall watch in their house whereas only 18.03% non-educated Santal family have wall watch in their house. There is no male family member who uses wrist watch among non-educated family whereas about 74.36% educated male of Santal used wrist watch in their daily life. About 53.85% educated Santal female used wrist watch whereas only 1.64% non-educated Santal female have wrist watch in the study area. In my study area non-educated Santal family have no iron, calculator, computer, tab and laptop whereas iron, calculator, computer, tab users educated Santal family is 38.46%, 53.85%, 7.69% and 7.69% respectively. Laptop is not seen among both educated and non-educated Santal family in my study area.

- **PERCENTAGE OF USING OF MODERN MATERIALS IN DAILY LIFE:** Different types of modern materials like brush, toothpaste, soap, detergent, shampoo, cosmetics, cloths, ornaments etc. are important materials used in modern societies. In my study area it is found that educated Santal family adopts more and more different modern materials in their daily life with respect to non-educated Santal family which is depicted in the following table: 4.48. It is found that about 92.31% of educated Santal family members used brush and toothpaste whereas only 13.11% of non-educated Santal family members used brush and toothpaste in their daily life. During participant observation the researcher saw that most of the non-educated Santal in the studied area used *Sal (Shorea robusta)* or *neem (Azadiracta Indica)* tree's branch for tooth cleaning in the morning. Educated younger generation used brush and toothpaste.

Table: 3: USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN MATERIALS IN DAILY LIFE AMONG THE EDUCATED & NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

TYPE OF MODERN MATERIALS	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
USING BRUSH	92.31	13.11
USING TOOTHPASTE	92.31	13.11
USING SOAP	100	93.44
USING DETERGENT	100	91.80
USING SHAMPOO	97.44	32.79
USING COSMETICS	89.74	13.11

USING MODERN CLOTHS BY MALE	100	90.16
USING MODERN CLOTHS BY FEMALE	94.87	88.52
WEARING MODERN ORNAMENTS BY FEMALE	87.18	34.43

Source: Field Work

It is found that all educated family members of Santal in my study area used soap and detergent in their day to day life whereas about 93.44% and 91.80% non-educated Santal family members used soap and detergent respectively in their daily life. About 97.44% educated Santal family members used shampoo whereas only 32.79% non-educated Santal family members used shampoo in their daily life. It is found that about 89.74% educated Santal family members used different types of cosmetics whereas only 13.11% non-educated Santal family members used different types of cosmetics in their daily life. During field survey it is found that enormous changes were happened in the dress pattern of both male and female of Santal in the study area. It is found that all the educated male family members wear modern cloths like shirt, pant, jeans etc. whereas about 90.16% male belongs to non-educated Santal family wear different types of modern cloths in my research area. About 94.87% female belongs to educated Santal family wear different types of modern cloths and 88.52% female belongs to non-educated Santal family wear different types of modern cloths in the studied area. Using of modern ornaments by female among the educated and non-educated Santal family is 87.18% and 34.43% respectively in my research area.

- **PERCENTAGE OF USING MODERN DEVICES IN DAILY LIFE:** Different types of modern devices like mixer machine, pressure cooker and different types of modern utensils made by steel, melamine, aluminium etc. are important materials used in modern societies. In my study area it is found that educated Santal family adopts more different modern devices in their daily life with respect to non-educated Santal family which is depicted in the following table: 4.

Table: 4: USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN DEVICES IN DAILY LIFE AMONG THE EDUCATED & NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

TYPE OF MODERN DEVICES	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
MIXER MACHINE	12.82	0
PRESSURE COOKER	23.08	0
MODERN UTENSILS	100	96.72

Source: Field Work

It is found that 12.82% educated Santal family used mixer machine in their daily life whereas there is no single family among the non-educated Santal family who uses mixer machine in their daily life. About 23.08% educated Santal family used pressure cooker in their daily life whereas there is no single family among the non-educated Santal family who uses pressure cooker in their daily life. During field survey it is found that all the educated Santal family used different types of modern utensils made by steel, melamine, aluminium etc. and among the non-educated family about 96.72% family used different types of modern utensils in their daily life.

➤ **PERCENTAGE OF USING MODERN VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORTATION IN DAILY LIFE:**

Different types of modern vehicles used by the educated and non-educated family members of Santal in my study area are depicted in table: 5.

Table: 5: USING DIFFERENT TYPE OF MODERN VEHICLES FOR TRANSPORTATION IN DAILY LIFE AMONG THE EDUCATED & NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

TYPES OF VEHICLE	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
HAVING BICYCLE	100	96.72
MOTOR BIKE	28.21	8.2
FOUR WHEELER	2.56	0

Source: Field Work

It is found that all the educated Santal families have bi-cycle whereas about 96.72% non-educated Santal families have bi-cycle for transportation in their day to day life. About 28.21% educated Santal family have motor bike whereas only 8.2% non-educated Santal family have motor bike. There is no household among the non-educated Santal family who has four- wheeler whereas 2.56% educated Santal family has four-wheeler in my study area.

➤ **USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE:**

Different types of modern technology like tractor, fertilizers, pesticides etc. used by the educated and non-educated family members of Santal in my study area are depicted in table: 6.

Table: 6: PERCENTAGE OF USING DIFFERENT TYPES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE AMONG THE EDUCATED AND NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

TYPES OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
TRACTOR	2.56	6.56
FERTILIZERS	2.56	6.56
PESTICIDES	2.56	0
FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES	48.72	39.34
TRACTOR, FERTILIZERS & PESTICIDES	25.64	16.39
ALL	17.95	13.11
NONE	0	18.03

Source: Field Work

In agricultural processes the educated Santal in the studied area almost adopt modern method, they used tractor, fertilizers, and pesticides now a days (Table: 6). But among the non-educated Santal about 18.03% household followed the traditional method of their own otherwise rest of the non-educated Santal household under study adopt modern method like tractor, pesticides and fertilizers etc. But every villager said that they have faced serious problem regarding irrigation, they mainly depends upon rain water and the water of the *Kangsabati* river but during summer season and winter season there is severe scarcity of water for agriculture.

➤ PRACTICES FOLLOWED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES:

Health practices are one of the key features of modern societies. The different types of health practices followed by the educated and non-educated Santal in the study area are depicted in table: 7.

Table: 7: PRACTICES FOLLOWED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES AMONG THE EDUCATED AND NON-EDUCATED SANTAL FAMILY

PRACTICES FOLLOWED	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
TRADITIONAL HERBS	0	3.28
EXORCIST (OJHA)	0	8.20
MEDICINE - MAN(BAID/HAKIM)	0	1.64
CONSULTING DOCTORS	100	73.77
ALL	0	13.11

Source: Field Work

It is found that educated family members are more conscious regarding their health practices with respect to non-educated Santal family members. All the members belongs to educated family consult with registered doctor after suffering any illness whereas about 73.77% non-educated Santal family members consult with registered doctors after suffering any illness. About 3.28% non-educated Santal family members depend on traditional herbs, 8.20% non-educated Santal go to exorcist (*ojha*) after suffering any illness, 1.64% non-educated Santal depend on medicine-man (*Baid or Hakim*) and 13.11% non-educated Santal at first consult with registered doctors and if not heal by them then go to exorcist (*ojha*), medicine-man (*Baid or Hakim*) or depend on traditional herbs.

➤ VIEWS ON MODERNIZATION:

During household survey the researcher tries to find out the views regarding modernization among the educated and non-educated Santal family members. The details findings in this regard are depicted in table:

8.

Table: 8: VIEWS ON MODERNIZATION AMONG THE EDUCATED AND NON-EDUCATED SANTALS

VIEWS ON MODERNIZATION	EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)	NON-EDUCATED FAMILY (IN %)
HELPS IN DEVELOPMENT (ECONOMIC, SOCIAL ETC.)	41.03	19.67
DIMINISHING/EXTINCTION OF CULTURE	2.56	16.39
BETTER SCOPE FOR EDUCATION	30.77	40.98
POSITIVE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY	20.51	14.75
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY	5.13	8.20

Source: Field Work

It is found that educated family members more welcome modernization with respect to non-educated family members. About 41.03% educated Santal family members seem that modernization helps in development of their community in various ways like economic, social etc. whereas only 19.67% non-educated Santal family members seem that modernization helps in development of their tribal society.

About 2.56% educated Santal family opined that modernization processes were diminishing their age-old

customs, traditions and culture whereas this type of thinking rises from about 16.39% non-educated Santal family members. About 30.77% educated Santals opined that modernization gave them better opportunity for education whereas about 40.98% non-educated Santals expressed that type of views on modernization in relation to their tribal community. About 20.51% educated Santals opined that modernization has positive impact of technology in relation to their tribal society whereas this type of thinking comes from about 14.75% non-educated Santals. About 5.13% educated Santals expressed that modernization has negative impact of technology in relation to their tribal society whereas this type of thinking comes from about 8.20% non-educated Santals in my study area.

➤ **AWARENESS REGARDING VARIOUS EDUCATION RELATED SCHEMES:**

It is said that education brings modernization and modernization leads to education. During household survey the researcher tries to find out the awareness regarding various education related schemes like Kayashree, Sikshashree, Sabooj Sathi, ST Scholarship, National Scholarship, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC & ST students and various carrier related training for STs among the educated and non-educated Santal family members. The details findings in this regard are depicted in figure: 4.53. It is found that educated family members are more aware regarding various education related schemes with respect to non-educated Santal family members. About 92.31% educated Santal family members know about Kanyashree (An education related schemes for girl-child students of Government of West Bengal) scheme whereas only 24.59% non-educated Santal family members know about Kanyashree Scheme.

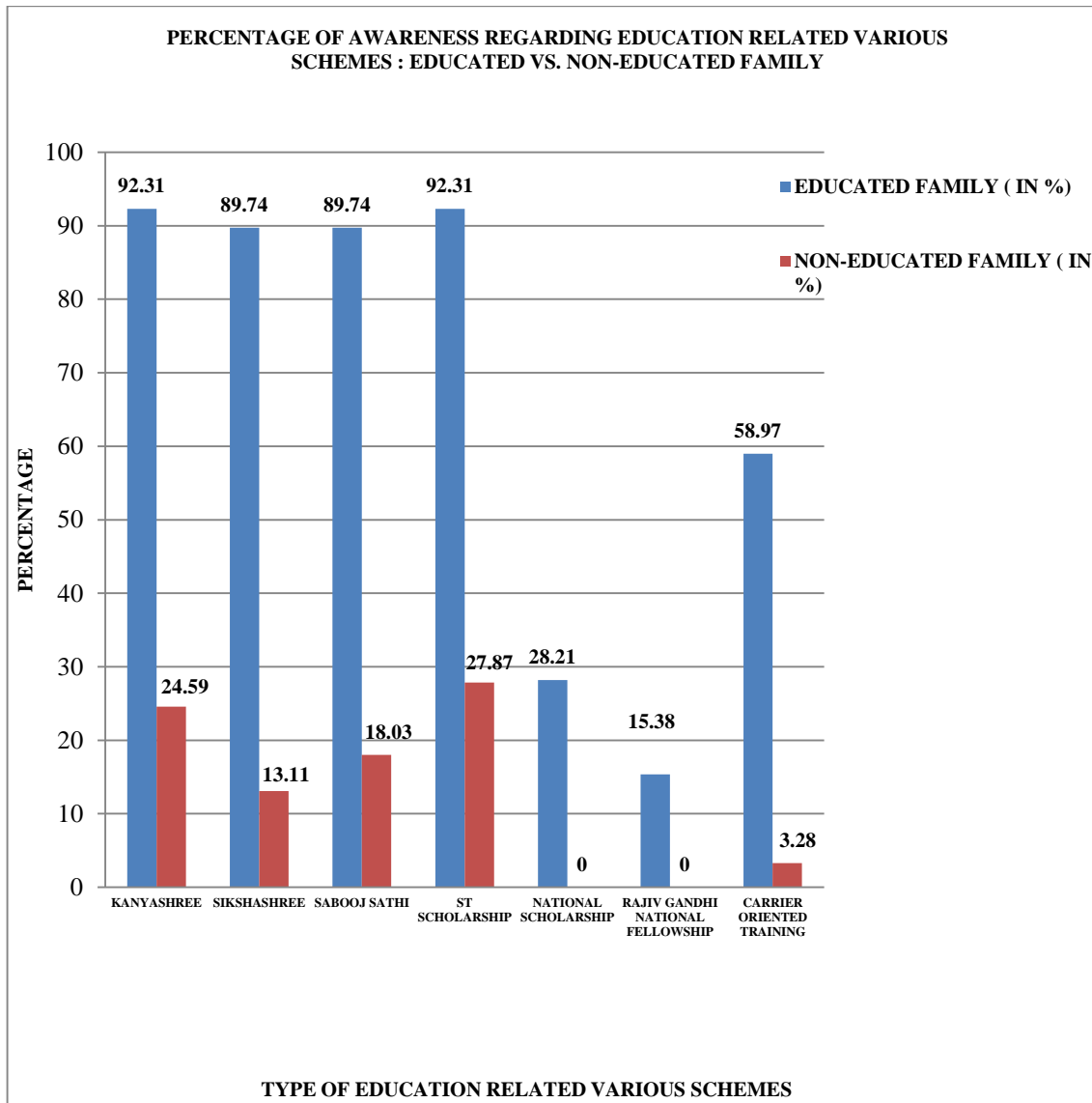


Figure: 14: PERCENTAGE OF AWARENESS REGARDING EDUCATION RELATED VARIOUS SCHEMES: EDUCATED VS. NON-EDUCATED FAMILY, Source: Field Work

About 89.74% educated Santal family members know about Sikshashree (A Scholarship scheme of Government of West Bengal for SC & ST students studying in class V to VIII) scheme whereas only 13.11% non-educated Santal family members know about Sikshashree Scheme. Awareness regarding Sabooj Sathi (a scheme of Government of West Bengal for distribution of bi-cycles to the students of class IX to XII) scheme among the educated and non-educated Santal family members is 89.74% and 18.03% respectively in the studied population. Awareness regarding scholarship for schedule tribe students among the educated and non-educated Santal family members is 92.31% and 27.87% respectively in the studied population. About 28.21% educated Santal family members know about national scholarship whereas there is no single family member among the non-educated Santal family who knows or hears the term ‘national scholarship’ in my study area. About 15.38% educated Santal family members know about Rajiv Gandhi

national fellowship for research scholar students belongs to SC and ST community whereas there is no single family member among the non-educated Santal family who knows or hears the term 'Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship' in my study area. Awareness regarding various carrier oriented training for the schedule tribe students among the educated and non-educated Santal family members is 58.97% and only 3.28% respectively in the studied population.

CONCLUSION: Thus it is found that Educated Santal are taking the opportunity of modernization in their day to day life and more adopts the modernized process, articles and devices in their daily life with respect to non-educated Santal in the studied area.

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