



Fate-Fortune Journey of the Traditional Backwardness of Tribal Community: A Root Level Study on Jantadumur Village of Ranibandh CD Block in Bankura District, West Bengal

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Abstract:

Different agencies, organizations and institutions have geared to improve the quality of life of the tribes and to enhance the development of tribal regions. Advanced means and modes for development in infrastructure, services, facilities and provisions under socio-economic, cultural and administrative arenas have opened up the tribal areas in the contemporary decades and a number of non-tribals has come into contact with the tribal and contributed for the upgrade and acceleration of tribal economy. Under the influence of various changing agents as well as organizational and institutional moderators and modern forces and factors, Tribal communities have been experiencing with fewer signals and ways for transformation during recent days. As per literary surveys, it's clear that the most important reasons for their inability to respond against the nonstop and numerous efforts of the government policies and changing agents responsible for both development and management may be due to their socio-cultural heterogeneity, poor level literacy and untouched situation in awareness, insufficient infrastructure and input supply and the uncaring attitude of the Tribal at broad-spectrum. Upgrading in the quality of life and levels of socio-economic conditions of Tribal livelihood are voiced to be justified in terms of internal and external factors. It's also experimented that for very poor growth, stagnated development and crisis in progress tribal traditionalism is responsible for itself. In fact, their interior growth desires are very poor. Hence, it's remarkable that all the factors behind tribal deprivation and social conflicts are activated as the process of cumulative causation resulting traditional backwardness. It is not a common belief, but familiar observation that the commissioned development models and programmes like ITDP, TSP, DTDP, etc. from the ends of institution have not shown any remarkable impact and change on the living conditions of the Tribal community. In this context the present study on Jantadumur village of Ranibandh CD Block of Bankura district in West Bengal, is attempted to assess the backwardness of tribal community instead of efforts and functioning of the Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes and other Tribal Community Development Programmes. The study puts the light on the factors affecting the action and implementation of various Tribal Sub Plan Schemes and other plan and programmes here. Further, the study would be helpful to analyze the constraints and prospects in increasing the pace of development of tribes so as to achieve the objective of integrating them in the national mainstream. Lastly, the study would be helpful to fill the research gaps in this field to some extent.

Key words: *Tribal community, traditional backwardness, quality life, ITDP, TSP, DTDP.*

I. Introduction:

A social group is usually recognized by means of a not atypical situate, region, dialect, talk, and cultural harmony, social and political organization. It may also consist of numerous sub groups. A tribe is Scheduled Tribe only whilst it is notified as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of Constitution of India. Undoubtedly tribes are diffident, backward, downtrodden and demoralized more with respect to other ethnic groups in the nation. Less communicational facilities, lack of infrastructural essentials including transport, drinking water, sanitation, drainage, electricity, etc., inadequate health and education infrastructure and facilities, etc. are some of the major problems in terms of backwardness of the tribal areas. The efforts for tribal development in India were introduced during the British India while British rulers had to look tribal revolt and turbulence. That tribal revolution was concealed applying the armed forces by the British. But then, British had realized the problems of the tribal from which they commenced separate administrative system in tribal areas. (Debath Suresh, 2014)

After achieving the independence, prime characters and strategic figures adopted a secular constitution to rule the country smoothly whereas some constitutional necessities were composed for the backward tribal development. Hence, a lot of developmental schemes were framed and put into practice among which some are active till date through the practice five year plans by both Planning Commission and Govt. of India. Praiseful efforts for the tribes have been formulated to bring into the light of development socially, educationally, economically, politically and culturally. In the constant and reconstructive modes various models, approaches and theories for tribal development have been enlightened during various five-year plan periods. Community Development Programme, Multipurpose Tribal Blocks, Tribal Development Block, Development Agencies, Primitive Tribal Groups, Integrated Tribal Development Projects, Modified Area Development Approach, Tribal Sub-Plan, Dispersed Tribal Development Programme, and Centrally Sponsored Schemes etc. are foremost schemes and plans for the tribal development throughout the independent Indian pasts (Debath Suresh, 2014) Major plans and programmes for tribal progress have been

introduced aiming the raising of productivity levels in agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage and small scale industries, improving the economic situation, rehabilitation of the bonded labour, education and training programmes, special development programmes for tribal women and children, etc.

Under the unique aimed umbrella all the schemes are planned to implement by both States and Central Governments to fulfill different desires of the Tribes. The Tribal Sub-Plans are mainly for the long term development narrowing the gap between the development levels between Tribal and other areas and to promote the quality of life of the tribes under the immediate objectives as elimination of exploitation, socio-economic development and building inner strength of the people and improving their organizational capabilities. TSP is amalgamation of multi-schemes involving many agencies and many programmes and Schemes like infrastructure development in form of roads and building, communication facilities, etc., provision of basic services in the field of education, health, housing, drinking water, electricity and sanitation, Wage Employment Schemes like National Food for Works and Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna; Self-Employment Schemes with subsidized loans are given to individuals and groups for various vocations. Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojna focuses on formation of Self Help Groups in key economic activities; Upgradation and imparting of skills through training, etc. But, unfortunately, it has been observed that overlapping and interruption, delay, postponement, stoppage, ignorance, partiality, corruption and carelessness in the implementing and monitoring systems of development for tribes have been the responsible causes for the poor policy outcomes throughout the time. Huge and continuous public-policy-plan-programme-participation-practice gaps and people-politicians-prime characters-planners-policy makers-practitioners conflicts have been culprits for the traditional tribal backwardness instead of sufficient constitutional and manifest articles and attempts from the ends of supreme institutions, relevant organizations and so called representatives and leadership characters of places and periods.

In the light of this it would be more interesting to study on "Traditional Backwardness of Tribal Community: A Study on Jantadumur Village of Ranibandh CD Block in Bankura District, West Bengal" raises questions which could be analyzed socio-geographically, so the relevant questions will be; what will be the impacts of Tribal Sub Plan Schemes and other developmental programmes on tribal community? What will be the change in tribal society due to Tribal Sub Plan Schemes and other programmes? What will be the obstructers in the implementation of those schemes, projects and programmes? What will be the policy for the development of Tribal Community? etc., will be important questions for social and regional scientists and planners. It is important to inquire the Impact of Tribal Sub- Plan Scheme and programmes on Tribal Community from socio-economic point of view. However, many studies have been carried out about the Socio-economic Change among Tribal Community through Tribal Sub Plan Schemes and other relevant development planning and programmes. But socio-economic study on such type of justification regarding development and backwardness of Tribal Community in one envelop is a little bit in case of our state, West Bengal. In this context this study has been carried out from root level of Bankura district.

II. Framework of Major Literature Review:

Table 2.1: Literature Framework for this Study

Author (s) with Year of Publication	Articles/ Papers/ Books/ Reports/ Others (Journal/ Publisher)	Highlighted facts regarding the topic
Sanjoy Tirkey, 2018	Identification of Tribal Dominant Area of Jalpaiguri District and Socio Economic Condition (IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science)	Author has investigated the socio-economic conditions of tribes in Jalpaiguri District. According to him, where the percentage of tribes is higher, the literacy rate and percentage of main workers is lower.
Dr. Devath Suresh, 2014	Tribal Development through Five Year Plans in India – An Overview (The Dawn Journal)	His attempt was to focus on the efforts of five year plans and unsolved problems and their status after the 66 years independence of India. According to him, although the Five Year Plans have been trying to assist and sustain the tribes, efficient plans and more effectual schemes for succeeding the tribal development. Such plans should contribute a lot for the welfare of the tribal community.
David Mosse, 2018	Caste and Development: Contemporary Perspectives on a Structure of Discrimination and Advantage (World Development)	As per his thought, caste is not an archaic ritual system, but a dynamic aspect of modern economies whereas market-led development both drawbacks and promotes the caste inequalities. He explains that caste identity affects life opportunity since unequal well-being of people is determined by caste identity. The caste system has been weakened gradually due to economic and political forces. Hence policy improvement tailored with the reality of caste is desirable to remove the inequality.
Shyamal Kumar Daripa, 2018	Socio-economic Status of the Tribals of Purulia District in the Post-colonial Period (International Journal of Research in Social Sciences)	According this article of Daripa, the Scheduled Tribes in Purulia district are socio-culturally and economically backward considered as poorest of the poor and the poverty and the associated problems of the tribes are caused by capitalist intervention where tribal land and forest has been snatched away. He suggested, tribal economic condition may be improved with improving their education here.
Falak Butool, 2018	Occupational Mobility among Scheduled Caste Workers: A Study in the Pachambha Village of Kaisarganj Block in Bahraich	Butool has opined that the socio- economic condition of a community depends upon income level of the community and the type of occupation is related with income. He said, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are historically concerned with low rank jobs

	District, Uttar Pradesh (Contemporary Voice of Dalit)	have lower socio- economic status.
Bipasha Maity, 2017	Comparing Health Outcomes across Scheduled Tribes and Castes in India (World Development)	In her research, she compares Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes health outcomes. According to her, Scheduled Tribes are poorly performing in modern knowledge of vaccines, antenatal and postnatal care and contraceptive than SCs. She opined, study STs in isolation from SCs so that policy can be designed to specifically target and mitigate health inequalities prevalent even among the most disadvantaged social groups.
Kankana De, 2017	Health Awareness among Tribes of Rural India (Journal of Molecular and Genetic Medicine)	She argues that tribal are considered socio-economically vulnerable in Purulia district. Their livelihood depends upon only forest produce and manual labour and the income is not enough for livelihood. She enlightens that maternal malnutrition quite common among the tribal women as a stern health dilemma particularly for those having numerous pregnancies too closely spaced and reflected the complex socio-economic factors that affected their overall condition.
Swati Narayan, 2016	Towards Equality in Healthcare: Trends over Two Decades (Economic and Political Weekly)	She has noticed a new trend where access to healthcare by dalits and adivasis is increasing. Her rapid survey on children reflects a new inclination of an increased access to healthcare by marginalised communities like Dalits, Adivasis and Other Backward Classes. She opined, since the previous National Family Health Survey (NFHS 2005–06) is featured by a noticeably equal trend of progressive raise in their contact to healthcare and concomitant development indicators. Even so, marginalised communities go on with to stay constantly the most deprived for access to crucial services, particularly in the realm of nutrition and sanitation.
Subrata Guha & Md Ismail, 2015	Socio-cultural changes of Tribes and their impact on Environment with special reference to Santhal in West Bengal (Global Journal of Interdisciplinary Social Science)	They try to explain heartening situation of Indian tribes with reference to Santhal communities in Birbhum district and also finds out various cultural as well as food habits, religious practices, social system like marriage and various types of awareness. They opine in the paper that social change is one of the important issues which can determin the level of development and change in the pattern of life style.
Poonam Mittal and Sapna Srivastava, 2006	Diet, nutritional status and food related traditions of Oraon tribes of New Mal (West Bengal), India (Rural and Remote Health)	They describe that tribes lean toward rice as their primary food. They likewise take chicken, lamb, fish and dried fish other than vegetables. Utilization of alcohol is a piece of their food propensity. Both male and female beverage country alcohol and betel leaves alongside tobacco. But, modernization has impacted on the food habits in the tribal livelihood as they are trying to be changed with civilization and time.
Somrita Sinha, 2000	Tribes of India: Santal/Santhal	She states about Santhal in India and Bangladesh highlighting their history, demographic, social, economic and cultural aspects. According to her, not only Santhal, other tribes also celebrate various racial and ritual programmes and festivals throughout the year which have been moderated in new envelop of the social advancement now.
Anamika Ghosh, 2019.	Modeling of Occupational Shift among the Artisan Tribes: A Study Based On Mahalis and Loharas Of Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal (International of Scientific and Technological Research)	As in this paper, the Mahalis and Loharas, the two artisan tribes of West Bengal are conventionally connected with bamboo craft and black smithy correspondingly. But now they have begun to alter their traditional job which draws an abrupt danger to their cultural individuality as their artisan occupation is closely linked with their self. Her article tries to investigate the recent employment prototype and also occupational swing of the artisan tribes of Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal.
Dr. Gurupada Saren, 2013	Impact of globalizations on the Santals: A study on migration in West Bengal, India. (International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention)	He enlightens the influence of modernity as well as globalization on socio-cultural livelihood of the Santal migrants and the mechanism of carrying out progressive modern values in tribal society. His paper looks into how the new-fangled agricultural activities utilized after returning at their original place improves the modern values in their daily life.
Amit Soni, 2016	Mahali Culture and Social Change in West Bengal. North Bengal Anthropologist; Vol-4, 23-24.	This paper is the ethnographic study and situational analysis of the Mahali tribe of West Bengal. The author attempts to present the indigenous Mahali Culture along with the socio-cultural changes in the changing modern scenario in their livelihood. The paper shows a little bit of uplift of living standard of this mentioned tribal community.
Dr. Ramesh H.	An impact of tribal sub-plan scheme	This paper is a case study of Gujarat in specially Dang Disrict which

Makwana, 2017	on tribal community: a sociological study”, International Journal of Development Research,	is an important area having Tribal Sub-plan. It is a pioneer study based on empirical work concluding on the improvement of management for tribal development. This article may creates the interests to policy makers, sociologist and social anthropologist, development planning and the intelligent and aware laymen concerned about the developmental issues.
Purnima Mallick and Ranjan Basu, 2019.	An Overview of Changing Food Habits of Tribal People of Jalpaiguri District, West Bengal. (International Journal in Management & Social Science)	The study is aimed to analyze the food habits and dietaries prevailing among the tribes in the district of Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal. The study shows the eating pattern of the tribal people depended on their culture, customs, traditional knowledge, social connotations and other economic factors having the dominance of Bengali and Nepali culture in their changing food habits extremely. Hence, this paper attempts to reflect the forces of modernization and development induced their standard of living.
Dr. P. Viswanadha Gupta, 2018	Tribal Development in India - Status and Strategies (International Journal of African and Asian Studies)	He elaborately discussed in his paper about the status of tribal development in India and has given an attempt to provide various strategies for proper tribal development in the country.
Tiwari, M.K., Sharma, K.K., Bharati, S., Adak, D.K., Ghosh, R., et al. 2007	Growth and nutritional status of the Bharia--a primitive tribe of Madhya Pradesh. Coll Antropol	This study is an attempt to understand the physical growth and nutritional status of Bharia, a primitive tribe of Central India. A cross sectional study was conducted on 551 children (283 boys and 268 girls) aged 4 to 18 years. As per all anthropometric measurements except skin fold measurement this study exhibits uniform increase with age in both the sexes. Here age-specific Body Mass Index (BMI) indicates substantial changes and falls during pre-school age and rise in adolescence while boys remained undernourished after adolescence, while girls reached the normal growth patterns.
Nizamuddin Ahmed and Swami Tattwasarananda, 2018	Modernization and the Santal of Jhargram: An Ethnographic Study (International Journal of Advanced Research)	This study highlights the influence of modernization on Santals of Jhargram Block of Jhargram district in the Indian state of West Bengal. This study reveals that modernization has affected this community massively particularly with respect to health practices, agriculture, communication, dress pattern, utensils, drinking water, lightning at house.
Vasudeva Rao b.s., 2005	.Tribal Development Studies (Associated Publishers, Delhi)	This book is the collection of studies based on filed experience of nature of tribes. These studies put the light on social reality rather than assessment reports.
Bikash Barman and Dr. Pradip Chouhan, 2017	Spatio-temporal Variation in Literacy among the Scheduled Caste Population: A Sub-divisional Scenario of Koch Bihar District, West Bengal, India (IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS),)	This study has well-emphasized the temporal and spatial variation in literacy of different sub-divisions in Koch Bihar district and attempted to reflect the sub-division wise gender disparity in literacy among Scheduled Caste population in rural and urban areas in the Koch Bihar District.
Arup Dey, 2015	Globalization and Change in Santhal Tribes at Paschim Medinipur (West Bengal, India) (International Journal of scientific Research)	The paper scrutinizes the impacts of globalization in socio-culture aspect of the Santhal migrants and how they have carried forward various modern values in their tribal society. This paper shows a lot of changes in the tribal thinking of social, economic and political aspects due to which Santhal have prevail over their apathy.
Uttaran Dutta, 2016	Adivasi Media in India: Relevance in Representing Marginalized Voices (Intercultural Communication Studies)	Taking up qualitative approaches, this manuscript explains the existence and roles of Adivasi media in the contemporary mediascape. This paper also opines that by consulting with restricted resources and structural access, local Adivasi media and their unique characteristics, like cultural suitability and honesty, are influential to overcome communicative obstacles for making discursive probabilities in different level platforms.
Source: Author's Own Composition with the help of cited literatures		

III. About Study Area:

3.1 Overview of the Study Area:

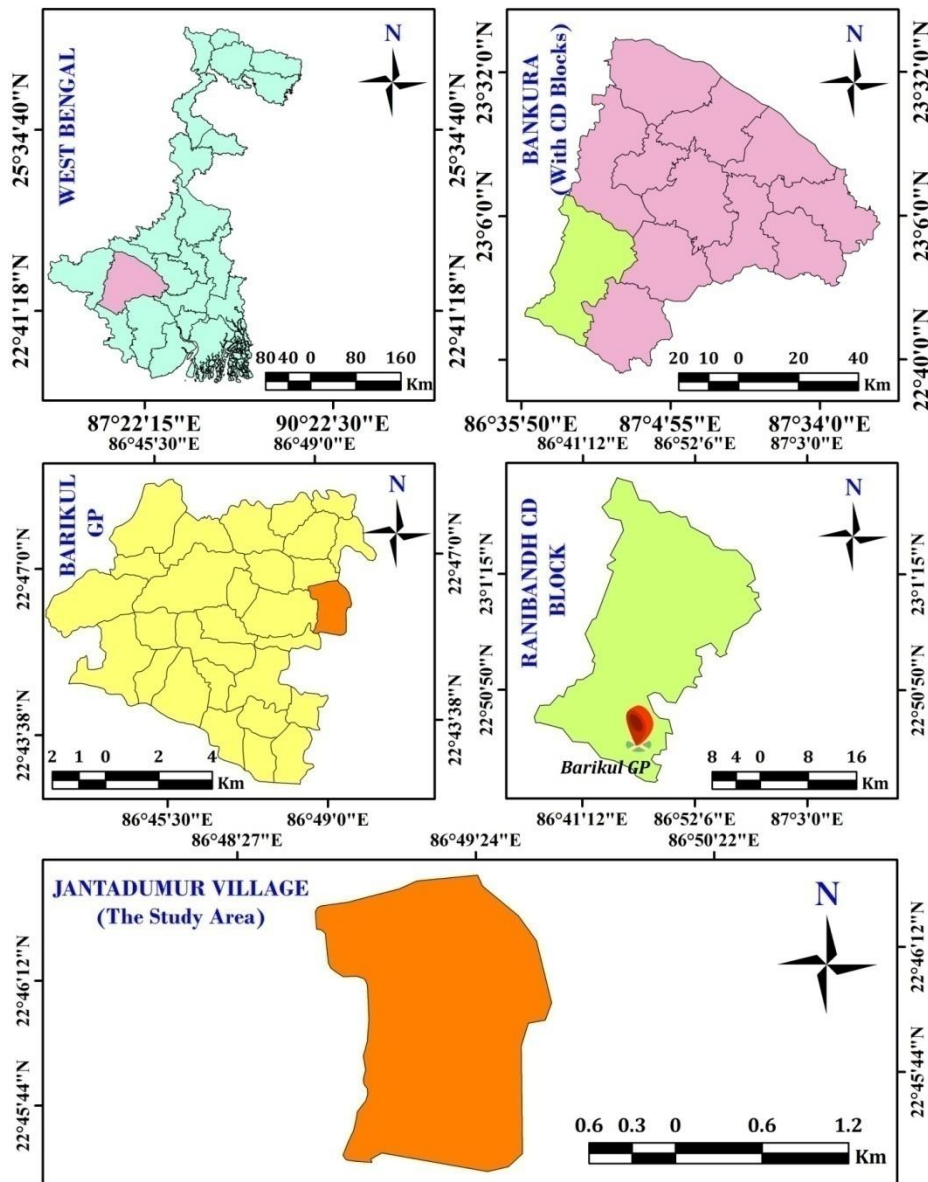
Particulars	Name/ Amount	Particulars	Name/ Amount
Gram Panchayat (GP):	Barikul	Male Population (2011):	263 (53.24%)
Community Development Block:	Ranibandh	Female Population (2011):	231 (46.76%)
Police Station (PS):	Barikul	Literacy Rate (2011):	354 (71.66%)
Sub-division (SD):	Khatra	Male Literacy (2011):	210 (79.85%)

District:	Bankura	Female Literacy (2011):	144 (62.34%)
State:	West Bengal	Illiteracy Rate (2011):	140 (28.34)
Country:	India	Male Illiteracy (2011):	53 (20.15%)
Pin Code:	722162	Female Illiteracy (2011):	87 (37.66%)
Geographical Location:	‘Paschimanchal’/ ‘Jangal Mahal’	Child Population (0-6)/ (2011):	50 (10.12%)
Topographic Location:	Chhotanagpur Fringe & Kangsabati Upper Course	Tribal Households (2011):	50
		Schedule Tribe Population (2011):	267 (54.05%)
Nearest Town:	Ranibandh (20 km)	Male ST Population (2011):	135 (51.33%)
Connectivity:	Public/ Private Bus: Available within <5km & Railway Station: Available within 10+ km	Female ST Population (2011):	132 (57.14%)
		Sex Ratio (2011):	878 (WB: 950 & India: 943)
		Child (0-6) Sex Ratio (2011):	852 (WB: 956 & India: 919)
Major ST Communities & Types:	Santhal: Murmu, Saren, Mandi, Hembram, Kisku & Hansda	Total Workers (2011):	270 (Male=147 & Female=123)
		Main Workers (2011):	146 (Male=127 & Female=19)
Geographical Area (Hectare):	234.8	Marginal Workers (2011):	124 (Male=20 & Female=104)
Population (2011):	494	Working Participation (2011):	1:1.8 (54.66%)
Households (2011):	99		
Source: Census of India, 2011			

3.2 Location of the Study Area:

My study area, Jantadumur village is one of the rural segments of so called ‘Paschimanchal’ under Bankura district in West Bengal. Geometrically, the study area is located in between 22°45'21"N – 22°46'32"N and 86°48'45"E-86°49'43"E. Geomorphologically, this area is one of the agro-based rural entities at the Chhotanagpur foot zone over South Bengal Basin. Geologically, this is one section on the older to newer sedimentary and alluvial sub-formation of Palaeo-Mesozoic-Tertiary Sequence whereas the study area has been included of the flood plain under the influence of Kansai River and existence of dissected Chhotanagpur Plateau Fringe. From its geo-environmental background, this agro-forest based economic region is featured by dry deciduous type of ‘Sal’ Forest from the view point of vegetation, sub-tropical monsoonal features from climatic dimension and lateritic and alluvium type of soil characteristics from topographic-pedological assemblage.

From the view point of political and administrative background, the study area, Jantadumur village is one of the important rural forest based village having 93-households belonging to Barikul Gram Panchayat (GP) under Ranibandh Community Development Block of Barikul Police Station of Khatra Sub-division of Bankura district in West Bengal. The study area is existed under 249-Ranibandh Legislative Assembly (Schedule Caste Reserved) and 36-Bankura Parliamentary Constituency on the democratic background.

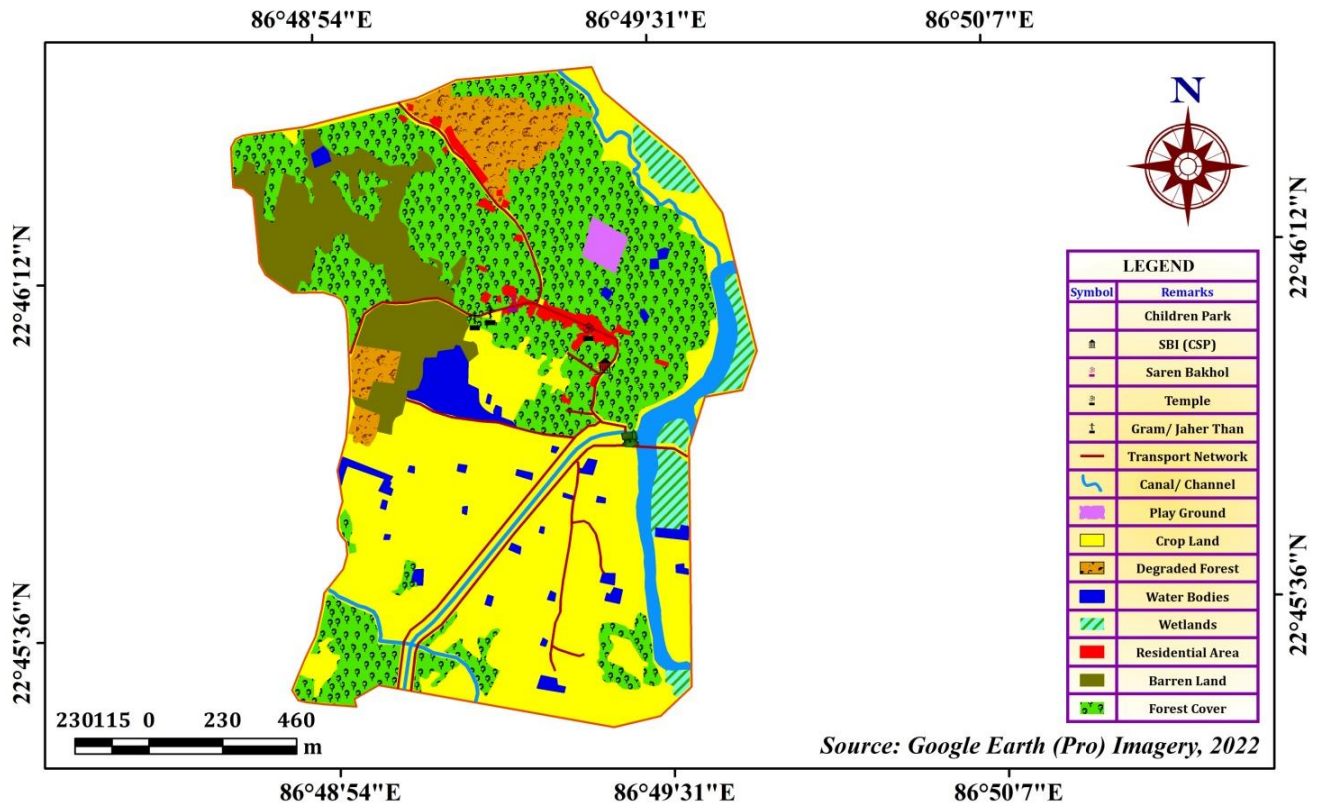


Source: ISGPP, IGISMAP, GPS Survey & Google Earth Imagery, 2022

Map 3.1: Location of the Study Area

3.3 Comprehensive Landscape and LULC Scenario of the Study Area:

Since the study area is under the Chhotanagpur Fringe Zone having the nature dissected plateau and featured by sub-tropical monsoonal climatic influence, dry deciduous 'Sal' forest habitat/ ecosystem and older-newer laterite-alluvium soil background having slightly sloppy upper course of Kangsabati river; the land use land cover scenario must be diversified in pattern. Eastern boundary zone of the village is characterized by Vayrabbaki (Kansai) river course having riverine agricultural land, wetlands and degraded vegetation. The whole of the northern part of the study area are featured by shallow to moderately dense forest, degraded forest and barren lands whereas residential houses and constructions in terms of rural settlement have been developed and extended along the road lines/ transport network passing through the forest and barren land. One reservoir/ big pond and one canal (Right Canal) is extended towards south-west and south from the main course of the said river embanked by Jantadumur Bandh. At the southern part of the village degraded forest patches are dispersedly existed whereas most of the southern part of the study area is featured by crop and vegetable lands having agricultural practices. Although there are observed several small ponds/ tanks throughout the central and southern part of village, these are drier during most of the year. A large play ground named as Shidhu Kanhu Footbal Ground, one Customer Service Point (CSP) as the Branch of State Bank of India, one Hari Temple/ Mandir, Jantadumur Primary School, Jantadumur Children Park, Jantadumur Saren Bakhol, Ale Jaher Than, etc. are the various socio-cultural signatures throughout the study area. Hence, it is clear that the study area reflects one physic-anthropogenic landscape dominated by Santhal tribal community having forest-agriculture based rural economy under 'Jangal Mahal Region' of Bankura district of 'Paschimanchal' in West Bengal.



Map 3.2: Comprehensive LULC of the Study Area, 2022

IV. Specific Objectives of the Study:

- To understand the state and status of the existed Santhal tribal community and their progress in the study area;
- To focus on the fate reality of tribal backwardness here;
- To investigate the root causes for the tribal backwardness in the target area;
- To justify the efforts, actions and implementation of various Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) and other Tribal Community Development Programmes in the study area;
- To realize the policy, plan and programmes from the govt. or relevant institutional ends and assess the gaps in management of the issue
- To develop and provide a strategy for the proper management and sustainable management of the Santhal community, society and area here in time and for time.

V. Materials, Methods and Methodology for the Study:

Table 5.1: Stage/ Phase wise Various Methods for the Study/ Research

Pre-Field Stage	Field Stage	Post Field Stage		
Stage –I: Preparatory Phase (Stage of Preparation)	Stage –II: Collecting Phase (Stage of Collection)	Stage –III: Processing Phase (Stage of Operation): Data Processing, Data Analysis & Interpretation	Stage –IV: Monitoring Phase (Stage of Justification)	Stage –V: Concluding Phase (Recommendation & Conclusion)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study Area Selection • Problem Selection • Formulation of Problems • Statement of the Problem • Literature Review: Offline Literature Review/ Library Research & Online Literature Review • Objectives Formulation • Preparation of Data Collection Tools & Techniques • Sampling Techniques Fixation • Survey Schedule/ Questionnaire Making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collection of Primary Data through different kinds of sampling and Physical and Socio-economic Survey regarding the issues & Institutional Survey with Photo Documentation ❖ Collection of Secondary like Data through Previous Records, Books, Reports, Articles, Journals, Documents from various sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data gathering, compilation & organization ▪ Laboratory Analysis of collected samples & data documentation ▪ Various Statistical analysis and presentation with proper statistical software ▪ Mapping Analysis/ Digital Analysis of Remote Sensing Data: Location, LULC and layout mapping with proper GIS software ▪ Interpretation / Discussion of all above statistical and mapping analysis ▪ Selection, editing and organizing the documented photos/ pictures for ground truth verification 	<p>Monitoring the data, result and presentation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Making the draft of research report ➢ Making the summary of findings ➢ Multi-criteria Decision Making ➢ Making the recommendations for action ➢ Making the planning strategies & preparing the planning blueprint and ➢ Finalization of Research Report

Source: Author’s Own Composition, 2021-22

Table 5.2: Major database, software and sampling techniques used for project

Major Database	Major Software	Major Survey Techniques	Major Sample Techniques
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Different Base Maps collected from various institutions/ organization/ departments ➤ ISGPP, IGISMAP and Google Earth Imagery-2022 ➤ Bhuvan: Indian Geo-platform of ISRO ➤ Database of Different Govt./ Administrative Offices/ Departments ➤ Census Records/ Documents ➤ Institutional/ Organizational Database 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ARC GIS (Updated Version) ➤ GPS ➤ MS Excel ➤ SPSS IBM (Updated Version) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Literature Survey ❖ Perception Survey on Target Group (Structured Questionnaire Method) ❖ Institutional Survey (Structured Questionnaire Method) ❖ Individual Interview (Formal Method) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Stratified Random Sampling ❖ Purposive Sampling, ❖ Chunk and Snowball Sampling for the Respondent and Focus Group Selection for the Study

Source: Author's Own Composition, 2021-22

Table 5.3: Sampling Techniques used for the Study

Sampling for CD Block and GP Selection	Sampling for Village Selection	Sampling for Focus and Target Group Selection	Sampling for Focus and Target Group Selection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non-probability Sampling: ➤ Purposive Sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Probability Sampling: ➤ Systematic Random Sampling ➤ Stratified Random Sampling ❖ Non-Probability Sampling: ➤ Purposive Sampling ➤ Chunk Sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Probability Sampling: ➤ Stratified Random Sampling ❖ Non-Probability Sampling: ➤ Purposive Sampling ❖ Chunk Sampling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Non-Probability Sampling: ➤ Purposive Sampling ➤ Chunk Sampling ➤ Snowball Sampling

Source: Author's Own Composition, 2021-22

VI. Result & Discussion:

6.1 Demographic Basics of the Tribal Community in Study Area:

6.1.1 Religion and Caste Scenario:

Table 6.1: Religion and Caste Scenario

Name of the Religions	No. of Households	% of Households	Name of Castes	No. of Households	% of Households
Hindu	58	100	General	27	29.03
Muslim	0	0	SC	0	0
Christian	0	0	ST	58	62.37
Shikh	0	0	OBC-B	8	8.60
Others	0	0	OBC-A	0	0
Total	58	100	Total	93	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.1.1 shows the religion and caste structure of the tribal households in the study area, Jantadumur where about 100% is Hindu and there is of no Muslim or other religions among the sampled households. The scenario reflects the Hindu dominated village here. The prepared data indicates the tribal influenced scenario of the sampled study area whereas 62.37% is existed as Schedule Tribe (ST) and 29.03% of them as unreserved or General category. Only 8.6% belongs to OBC-B category related to blacksmith occupation here. Schedule Caste (SC) and OBC-A categories are not observed in the study areas. Hence, it's clear that the study area is dominated by tribal population from caste background. So, the area may be considered as Tribal Community Based Area (TCBA). It should be mentioned that here tribal people are of Santhal community mainly among all ten tribal communities in West Bengal as per govt. report and various studies. This should be also notified that as per census-2011, there are 99 households in the village. But, now, in 2022, there are 93 households because of emigration of 4-ST households and 2-others from the village due to occupation and other socio-economic causes.

6.1.2 Tribal Categories of Santhal Community in the Study Area:

The figure 6.1 shows the sub-types or categories of the existed Santhal tribal community in the study area. As per survey and data, there are 7-sub types or categories of Santhal community in my village whereas Murmu sub-type is the highest (56.9%) in number and Kisku and Besra are the lowest (1.72% each) here. Saren, this category is the second highest (27.59%) here followed by Mandi (5.17%), Hembram (3.45%) and Hansda (3.45%) respectively.

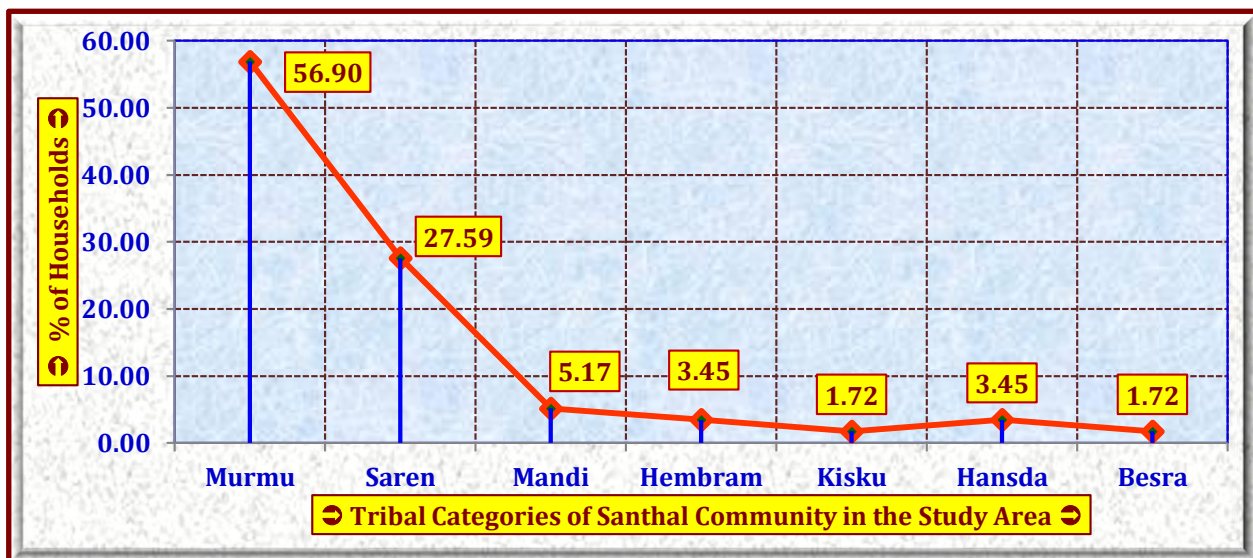


Figure 6.1: Tribal Categories of Santhal Community in the Study Area

6.1.3 Family Type and Family Size:

Family type	No. of Households	% of Households	Size of Household/Family	No. of Households	% of Households
Nuclear	46	79.31	≤3	17	29.31
Joint	12	20.69	4-5	29	50
Extended	0	0	6-8	9	15.52
Others	0	0	8-10	3	5.17
			10-12	0	0
			>12	0	0
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The prepared data table 6.2 shows the family types and family size of the tribal households as well as respondents in the selected study area. Here, most of the families (79.31%) is of nuclear type while only 20.69% is joint in nature having simple and complicated character. This scenario indicates the nuclear family orientation of this rural forest oriented backward landscape also just like the other settlements today civilized Bengal. As per above data, since most of the households are nuclear in nature, 79% of families are with 5 or less than 5 numbers of family members there whereas about 5% of them show more than 8- family members and others are with 5-8 members.

6.1.4 Sex Composition:

Sl. No.	Name of Sex	No. of Persons	% of Persons
1.	Male	132	51.56
2.	Female	124	48.44
	Total	256	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The prepared data table 6.3 reflects the sex composition of 2011 and 2021-22 in the study area where as per field survey in 2016-17, 51.56% are male and 48.44% are female in nature. Here male population is higher than that of female. It should be notified that census-2011 of the male and 49.44% of the female population.

6.1.5 Age-Sex Composition:

The figure 6.2 show the age-sex composition in terms of age-sex pyramid of the tribal community in the study area. Since the landscape is featured by the backward communities having poor education and health status, here is observed a large amount of early young (18-24-years), younger (24-36-years) and early mature (36-48-years) population than that of late mature (48-60 years) and older (>60-years). But, child and adolescent population (0-18-years) are also higher than elderly (>60-years) in amount. From the data analysis, it is seen that dependency ratio in the existed tribal community is 40.82% whereas child and young dependent (0-14-years) and older dependent (65 or >65-years) are only 20.3 and 8.7% respectively and working age or independent population (15-65 years) is about 71% in demographic nature. This scenario may be like the developed society, but it is not satisfactory from the view point of other socio-economic dimensions of a developed or developing society. This satisfaction scenario is reflected in the ground truth because of the labourious livelihood and poor health and education status of the tribal community here.

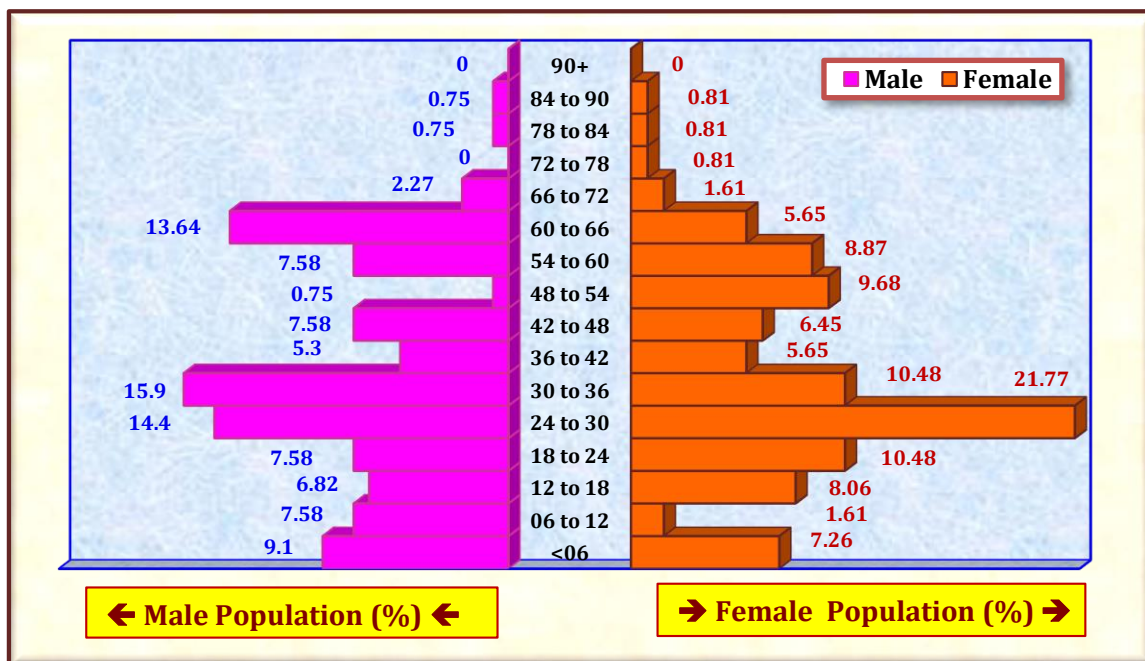


Figure 6.2: Age-Sex Composition

6.1.6 Marital Status:

Sl. No.	Marital Category	Marital Status	Number of Population			% of Population		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Married	Mature Married	60	46	106	46.15	35.66	40.93
		Immature Married	17	29	46	13.08	22.48	17.76
		Widow	5	16	21	3.85	12.40	8.11
		Divorcee	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Unmarried	Matured Unmarried	19	10	29	14.62	7.75	11.20
		Immature Unmarried	29	28	57	22.31	21.71	22.00
Total			130	129	259	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

From the data table 6.4 the marital status of the tribal community in the study area is reflected on an average scale. The statistics show that about 40.93% are matured married and 17.76% are immature married which indicates another social backwardness of this tribal community here. 8.11% are widow and no divorcee is observed in study area while data show 11.2% of the tribal population are matured unmarried and about 22% are immature to marry here. This should be notified that female immature married are higher than that of male immature married in the study area.

6.2 Residential Scenario of the Tribal Community in Study Area:

6.2.1 Land Ownership and Amount of Land:

Land Ownership	No. of Households	% of Households	Land Ownership	No. of Households	% of Households
Has (Own self)	56	96.55	<1 Bigha	5	8.62
			1-3 Bigha	28	48.28
Has (Govt.)	0	0	3-5 Bigha	12	20.69
			5-7 Bigha	5	8.62
Has not	2	3.45	>7-Bigha	4	6.90
			Only Residential Home	2	3.45
			No Land	2	3.45
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The survey significantly enlightens the land ownership of the tribal households in this study area. The table 6.5 shows that 96.55% of the households are featured by their residential ownership based on legacy. But In cases of 3.45% of the households, they have no own land for residing. They have been settled on govt. land in the study area. The data indicates also that about 8.6% have the land holdings less than 1-bigha whereas about 48.3% belong to 1-3 bighas of landholding and about 20.7% informed about their land holding as 3-5 bighas here. 8.6% of the households exhibit the landholding as 5-7 bighas while 6.9% show their landholding as more than 7-bighas. This should be mentioned that about 3.5% have only residential houses as the land ownership whereas another 3.5% is featured by no lands in the study area. Remarkably, about 15.5% of the tribal households are unfortunately featured by marginal and no land ownership after 75-years of the independence of our nation.

6.2.2 House Type and Room Facility:

The table 6.6 shows the house type and room facility of the study area. The study reveals that a large amount of the houses (43.10%) is semi-pucca and mostly 48.3% of those are kantcha in nature which signifies the absolute rurality from settlement

background and house type. Only 8.62% of the houses are pucca in nature. Here, a remarkable portion (about 46.1%) of pucca and semi-pucca houses has been made off with the financial assistance of Govt.'s Prime Minister or Bangla Residential Schemes.

Table 6.6: House Type & Room Facility

Type of Houses	No. of Households	% of Households	Room Facility	No. of Household	% of Household
Kantcha	28	48.28	One roomed facility	2	3.45
			Two roomed facility	49	84.48
Pucca	5	8.62	Three roomed facility	4	6.90
			Four roomed facility	3	5.17
Semi-pucca	25	43.10	>Four roomed facility	0	0
			Single roomed house	0	0
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

In most of the cases (87.93%), the houses are featured by one and two roomed facilities which indicate the marginal, lower and middle classes of the society here. Only about 12% of the houses reflect the 3-4 roomed facilities here.

6.2.3 Lavatory Facility and Nature of Lavatory:

Table 6.7: Lavatory Facility and Nature of Lavatory

Lavatory facility	No. of Households	% of Households	Nature of Lavatory	No. of Households	% of Households
Has	20	34.48	Kantcha	0	0
Has-not	38	65.52	Pucca	4	6.90
			Semi-pucca	16	27.59
			Open	38	65.52
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

Scenario of latrine cum lavatory facility and its nature in the study area has been reflected in table 6.7 where it is seen that about only 34.5% of the houses are featured by lavatory facility and 65.5% are not with lavatory facility unfortunately. In this case, a large amount of households and population use the open field, forest and danga land as the open lavatory facility without any cost. In fact, in most of the cases (65.52%) the lavatory is reflected as open field, forest and danga land as the open lavatory facility without any cost. Only 6.9% of the lavatory of the tribal households is featured by pucca in nature, 6.9% of these is pucca lavatory here. This lavatory scenario is one of the backward dimensions of the tribal household undoubtedly from the view point health status as well as socio-economic background.

6.3 Household Infrastructural Basics of the Tribal Community in Study Area:

6.3.1 Source of Drinking Water and Light Facility:

Table 6.8: Source of Drinking Water & Light Facility

Source of Drinking Water	No. of Household	% of Household	Sources of Light	No. of Household	% of Households
Tube well (own)	1	1.72	Hydel Power	0	0
Tube well (social)	57	98.28	Thermal power	50	86.20
Tap (water supply)	23	39.66	Bio-gas	0	0
Submersible	2	3.45	Kerosene	58	100
Others	0	0	Solar	22	37.93
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The survey highlights the sources of the drinking water facility as one of the essential infrastructural and amenities based dimension to the inhabitants as well as tribal households. The data table 6.8.1 indicates that most of the households (98.28%) are depended on social or community tube well. In case of 1.72%, own tube well or submersible is existed in the study area. 39.66% of the household collect their useful water from govt. water supply scheme/ project like 'sajal dhara' project. It should be mentioned that during scorching summer, there is observed the crisis of useful as well as drinking water in the study area. Further, as per survey, about 86% of the tribal households are depended on thermal power supplied by govt. whereas 37.9% of them use the solar system domestically along with the thermal power and about all the families (100%) use the kerosene as per necessity which is provided through rationing system of the govt. Hence, it's clear that non-conventional energy sources like solar have been using for the recent times due uncertainty in conventional thermal power in terms of regular electricity here.

6.3.2 Cooking Fuel Facility and Sanitation Facility:

Table 6.9: Cooking Fuel Facility and Sanitation Facility

Sources of Cooking Fuel Facility	No of Household	% of Household	Nature of Sanitation	No. of Household	% of Households
Cow dung	21	36.20	Closed Drain	0	0
Fuel gas	48	82.76	Open Drain	1	1.72
Kerosene	4	6.90	Traditional Mud Drain	9	15.52
Fuel woods, leaves, litters, etc.	37	63.79	Pipe line	4	6.90
Others	6	10.34	Nothing	44	75.86
Total	N=58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The above table 6.9 reflects the sources of cooking fuel facility and sanitation facility in the study area. The sample based perception study reveals that about 83% of the households use the LPG fuel gas by own capacity or govt, provided "Ujjwala Gas Yojana Scheme" whereas 63.79% use the fuels woods, leaves and litters collected from nearer 'Sal' forest/ vegetation along with the gas facility. About 36% of the households use the cow dung prepared from the domestic animal as per

necessity and 6.90% use the kerosene in urgent cases of fuel needs in the study area. Hence, it's clear that forest based location of the study area influences the cooking fuel facility whereas use of natural gas by mainly govt. scheme and social advancement has been also conventional day after day in the study area.

Sanitation facility is another infrastructural parameter to justify the residential status of the study area. The above data shows the unlucky situation of the sanitation here. None of the households are featured by closed drain and only 1.7% has open poor drain as the sanitation. Traditional mud drain is observed in case of 15.5% of the households whereas pine line system is in case of only 6.9% and unfortunately 75.9% don't have any drain as the sanitary ways in the study area. Hence, it's clear that the sanitation system is very poor in the study area.

6.3.4 Waste Disposal Methods:

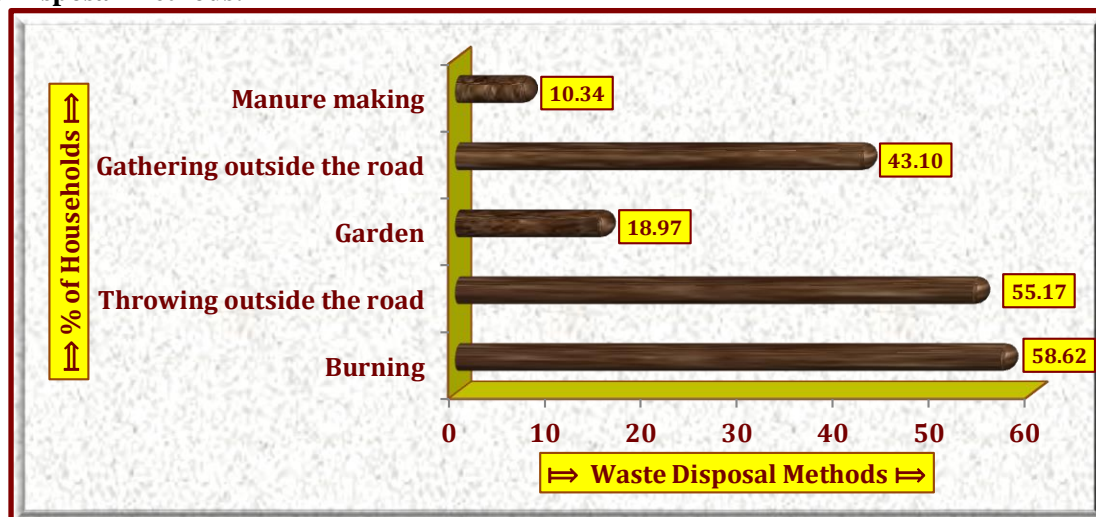


Figure 6.3: Waste Disposal Methods

Above figure 6.3 indicates the waste disposal methods or ways in the study area. The perception survey shows the poor waste disposal status here whereas about 55% of the household burn their waste and 59% throw it outside houses behind the road illegally. A remarkable portion (about 43%) gather their waste beside the road and near about 10% only use their wastes for manure making and about 19% of them apply it in gardening purpose. So, the waste disposal system is not well in study area now.

6.4 Socio-economic Profile of Tribal Community in Study Area:

6.4.1 Educational Status and Levels:

Sl. No.	Education Levels	Number of Population			% of Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Primary (0-4 th)	22	22	44	16.92	17.19	17.05
2.	Upper Primary (4 th – 8 th)	34	30	64	26.15	23.44	24.81
3.	Secondary (9 th – 10 th)	28	23	51	21.54	17.97	19.77
4.	Higher Secondary (11 th – 12 th)	13	13	26	10	10.16	10.08
5.	Under Graduate (UG)/ (13 th – 15 th)	8	3	11	6.15	2.34	4.26
6.	Post Graduate (PG)/ (16 th – 17 th)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Technical Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Medical Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Management Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Diplomatic Education	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Immature to Literacy	11	4	15	8.46	3.12	5.81
13.	illiterate	14	33	47	10.77	25.78	18.23
	Total	130	128	258	100	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The data table 6.10 shows the various education levels of the literate people in the study area. The survey reveals that about 42% of literate people is under primary (0-4th) and junior high (5th – 8th) levels of education whereas 19.8% is under secondary (9th -10th) level and 10.1% is under higher secondary (11th-12th) level which are poor with respect to the district. Only 4.3% of them are under undergraduate and other levels. So, the primary and secondary education is the common education here and other fundamental and effective educational scenario is at very poor level. It is remarkable that huge dropped out situation post primary and before secondary and higher secondary educational limits are acutely observed here. Here lies the worst dignity of education in the study area.

6.4.2 Causes of Illiteracy or Dropped out from Fundamental/ Basic Education:

Sl. No.	Causes of Illiteracy/ Dropped out	Number of Population			% of Population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Poor socio-economic background	21	24	45	31.52	29.63	30.82
2.	No earning members in the family	11	9	20	16.92	11.11	13.70
3.	Poor health situation	1	3	4	1.54	3.70	2.74

4.	Interested, but family pressure to drop out	7	15	22	10.77	18.52	15.07
5.	Early marriage situation	5	16	21	7.70	19.75	14.38
6.	Influenced by neighbours/ relatives/ friends to work in	6	5	11	9.23	6.17	7.53
7.	Not finding any pathway for job/ future from education	4	2	6	6.15	2.47	4.11
8.	Not interested to study	4	3	7	6.15	3.70	4.79
9.	Bad habits or addiction/ malpractices and dropped out from education	3	0	3	4.61	0	2.05
10.	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	No Remarks	3	4	7	4.61	4.94	4.79

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The data table 6.11 prepared from perception survey reflect that in most of the cases (about 31%), poor socio-economic background is the reasonable factor to the dropped out situation in education here whereas no earning members in the family, poor health situation, interested in education, but family pressure to drop out, early marriage situation, influenced by neighbours/ relatives/ friends to work in, not finding any pathway for job/ future from education, not interested to study, bad habits or addiction/ malpractices and dropped out from education, etc. are also more or less responsible for this huge dropped out in education. so, it's clear that literacy rate has been increasing reflecting satisfaction level on education, but, effecting education are not being progressed with satisfaction in the study area.

6.4.3 Nature of Occupation:

The figure 6.4 prepared from the survey show the nature of occupation of the sampled households in the study area. The data indicates the agriculture and labour based works as the two major backgrounds of local occupation and also life earning in terms of the tribal livelihood. Transport related activity has been a little bit of sources of economy here since a few amount of the tribal people are habitually incorporated with transport related activities at all. Service related occupations (about 5%) are not well observed in the study area due to poor effective educational status on an average. About 5.6% of the people are engaged in various forest based economic activities. Hence, the occupation as well as livelihood scenario indicates the marginal occupation reality as the bases of economy of the households here.

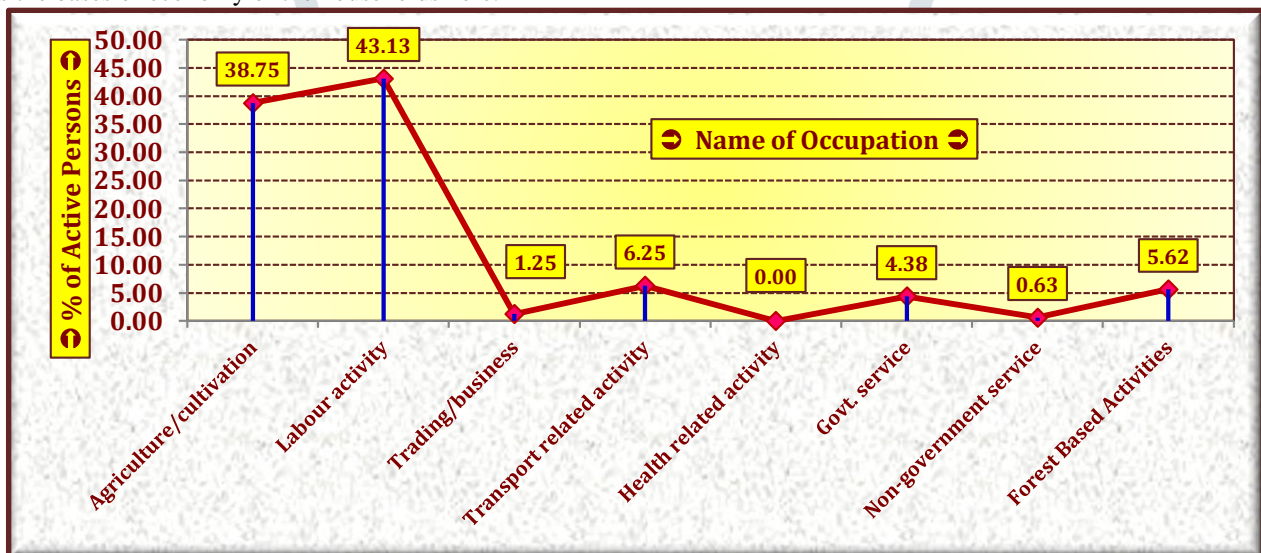


Figure 6.4: Nature of Occupation

6.4.4 Nature of Economic Activities:

The figure 6.5 reflects the nature of economy of the tribal population and households in the study area. About 81% of the population is traditionally engaged in primary activities like agriculture, forest based and labour economies here. Only 3.5% are with secondary activities relating local housecraft and blacksmith works. A little bit of people (15.5%) is engaged in tertiary activity like govt. and non-govt. services and socio-political works as observed from the perception survey on the tribal community in the study area.

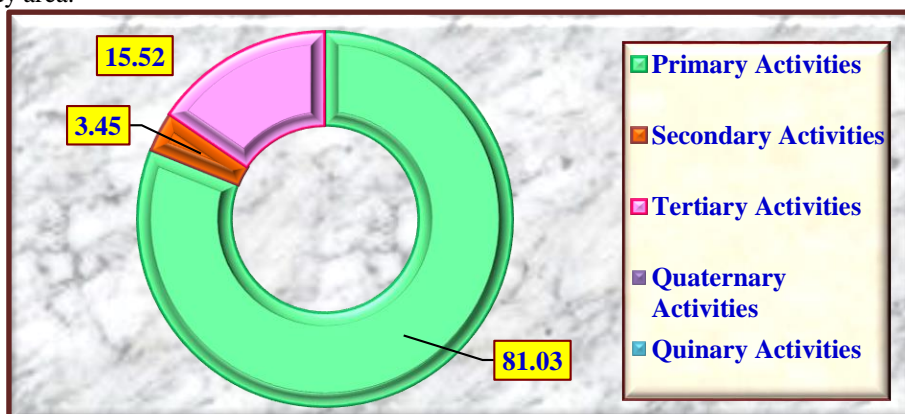


Figure 6.5: Nature of Economic Activities

6.4.5 Occupational Field:

Sl. No.	Occupational Field	No. of Active Persons	% of Active Persons
1.	Inside the village	63	39.37
2.	Inside the GP but outside the village	21	13.12
3.	Inside the block but outside the GP	20	12.50
4.	Outside the block but inside the sub-division	15	9.38
5.	Outside sub-division but inside the district	9	5.63
6.	Outside the district(inside the state)	19	11.87
7.	Outside the state(inside India)	13	8.13
8.	Outside India	0	0.00
	Total	160	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The survey cum study reveals the occupational field of the active persons in the study area. The table 6.12 shows that 64.99% of the local active people are activated in their occupations in Jantadumur village, Barikul GP and Ranibandh CD Block i.e. they are engaged in their occupations in their village and surroundings. Hence it is reflected that local background is the source of the most of the people's life earning here. About 9.4% of the active persons are activated in the different parts of the Khatra Sub-division outside their block and only 5.6% are engaged in different activities in the different parts of the other sub-divisions rather than Khatra in Bankura district. Outside the district and state, unfortunately 20% of the active persons have selected their occupational field at the different corners and outside of the home state, West Bengal significantly showing their compelled occupational migrant outlook for the bread earning and livelihood against the lacking of rural employment in time.

6.4.6 Monthly Family and Individual Income:

Sl. No.	Monthly Income Groups (Rs./-)	No. of Households	No. of Active Persons	% of Households	% of Active Persons
1.	<2500	9	22	15.52	13.75
2.	2500-5000	29	76	50.00	47.50
3.	5000-7500	8	32	13.79	20.00
4.	7500-10000	2	11	3.45	6.88
5.	10000-12500	3	4	5.17	2.50
6.	12500-15000	0	2	0.00	1.25
7.	15000-17500	1	1	1.72	0.63
8.	17500-20000	0	2	0.00	1.25
9.	20000-22500	2	2	3.45	1.25
10.	22500-25000	1	3	1.72	1.88
11.	>25000	3	5	5.17	3.13
	Total	58	160	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The data table 6.13 reflects the monthly income scenario of the active tribal people and surveyed household in the study area. The survey shows that 13.75% of the people and 15.52% of the households belong to less than Rs. 2500/- of monthly income which is marginal influencing the poverty in nature. About 47.5% of population and 50.00% of households are under Rs. 2500-5000/- category indicating the poor family status also and about 26.9% of the people and 17.2% of the households are featured by monthly income as Rs. 5000 – 10000/- signifying lower to middle class status on economic scale. About 3.8% of the active persons and 5.2% of households are facilitated by the monthly income as Rs. 10000-15000/- which indicates the middle class economic configuration of the households whereas about 3.1% of the active people and 5.2% of the households show the monthly income as Rs. 15000 – 22500/- indicating the upper middle class economic status. Only 5% of the active persons and 6.9% of the households have given their income information under above Rs. 22500/- monthly income here. This scenario of monthly income signifies the lower and middle class based population in the study area. Hence, it's clear that the poor and marginal scenario of the people and household income reflect the backwardness of socio-economic status of the tribal community in the study area.

6.4.7 Per Capital Income Scenario:

From the field survey, the prepared figure 6.6 shows the per capita income of the people and also households in the study area. The study reflects that about 22.4% of the households and 22.3% of people belong to less than Rs. 1000/- of per capita income which is absolutely marginal influencing the acute poverty in the locality. About 60.4% of the households and 59.4% of the population are under Rs. 1000-3000/- category indicating the poor to lower middle class family status and about 3.4% of the households and 3.5% of the people are featured by per capita income as Rs. 4000 – 5000/- signifying middle to upper middle class status on economic scale. 6.9% of the households and 7.8% of the persons are facilitated by the per capita income as Rs. 5000-10000/- which indicates the upper middle class economic configuration of the households whereas only 1.7% of the households and 1.6% of the population are shown by the per capita income as above Rs. 10000/- indicating the richer class economic status. This scenario of per capita income reflects the poor-marginal to lower class based population having significant backwardness of the households and also population in the study area.

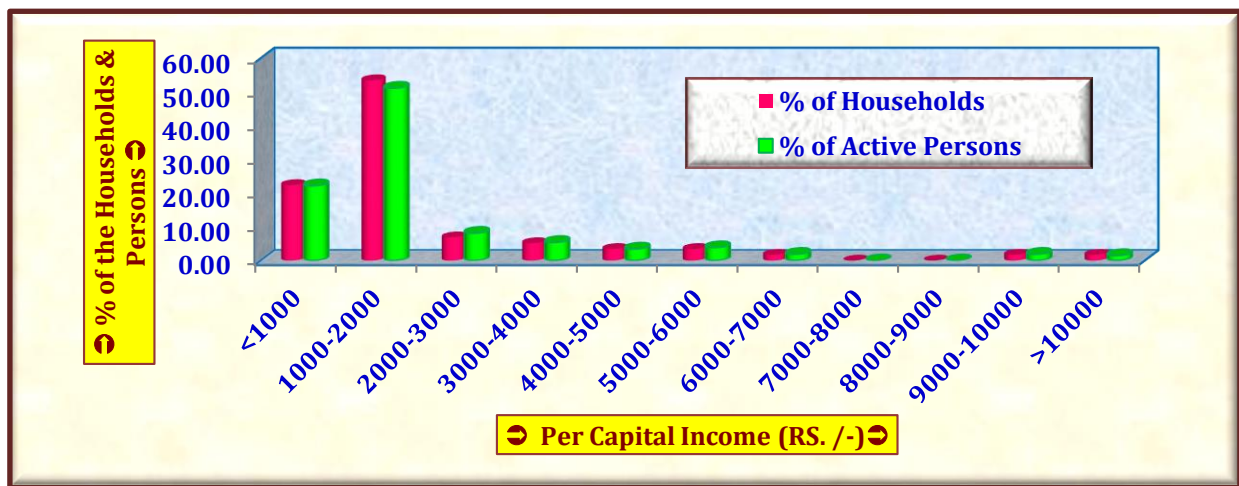


Figure 6.6: Nature of Per Capital Income (RS./-)

6.4.8 Nature of Health Facility:



Figure 6.7: Nature of Health Facility

The survey enlightens the nature of health facilities available and enjoyed by the tribal in the study area. The figure 6.7 reflects that about 17% of the households enjoy the quack treatment only whereas about 14% enjoy only govt. provided health treatment and only 5% of them having upper level in status are habituated with mainly private health treatment in the study area. But, about 28% of tribal households belong to both quack and govt. treatments while about 14% believe in both govt. and private health treatment. About 22% of the families are featured by more than two health treatments as per necessity in livelihood. Hence, the health treatment scenario is not good here since the quack treatment is one of the dominant health treatments till date.

6.4.9 Types of Health Treatment:

Table 6.14: Types of Health Treatment

Sl. No.	Types of Health Treatment	No. of Households	% of Households
1.	Mainly Allopathic Treatment	14	24.14
2.	Mainly Homeopathic Treatment	2	3.45
3.	Mainly Modern Ayurvedic Treatment	2	3.45
4.	Traditional Ethno-biological Treatment	9	15.52
5.	Both Allopathic and Homeopathic Treatment	9	15.52
6.	Both Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Treatment	1	1.72
7.	All of the above (as per needs)	17	29.31
8.	Traditional Witchery Treatment	4	6.90
	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The survey enlightens also the different types of health treatment habituated by the tribal community in the study area. The table 6.14 reflects that about 24% of the households like the allopathic treatment mainly whereas about 3.5% of them are featured by mainly homeopathic treatment and about 19% of them are habituated with traditional ethno-biological and modern ayurvedic treatment here. 15.5% of the families show the confidence on both allopathic and homeopathic treatments while only 1.7% show their interests on both homeopathic and ayurvedic types. But, a lot of families (29.3%) have been habituated with all types of foresaid treatments whereas unfortunately, about 7% of the tribal community till believes in traditional witchery treatment during this advanced 21st century of India. Hence, it is reflected that type of health treatment is not very good indicating the poor status of health treatment here.

6.4.10 Availability of Health Centre for Treatment:**Table 6.15: Availability of Health Centre for Treatment**

Availability of Health Centre for Treatment	No. of Households	% of Households
Centre for Traditional Ethno-biological Treatment in Village (within 1km)	11	18.97
Centres for Traditional Ethno-biological Treatment in Neighbourhood Village (within 3km)	11	18.97
Centres for Witchery Treatment in Neighbourhood Village (within 3km)	7	12.07
Centres for Quack Treatment in Neighbourhood Village (Guragari towards east) (1-2 km)	44	75.86
Centres for Quack Treatment in Barikul (within 3-4 km)	39	67.24
Primary Health Centres for Govt. Provided Treatment in Barikul (within 3-4 km)	41	70.69
Block Hospital for Govt. Provided Treatment in Ranibandh (within 20 km)	21	36.21
Sub-divisional Hospital & Nursing Home for Govt. & Private Treatment in Khatra (within 35 km)	15	25.86
District Hospital & Nursing Home for Govt. & Private Treatment in Bankura (within 75 km)	8	13.79
Neighbourhood District Hospital & Nursing Home for Govt. & Private Treatment in Jhargram (within 60 km)	13	22.41
Neighbourhood District Hospital & Nursing Home for Govt. & Private Treatment in Midnapore (within 90 km)	2	3.45
State Hospitals & Nursing Homes for Govt. & Private Treatment in Kolkata (within 215 km)	1	1.72
Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-22

The prepared data table 6.15 shows the availability of various types of the health centres from the village, Jantadumur for essential and emergent treatment of the family members during different times of the year. The survey highlights the primary health centre at Barikul and Block Hospital at Ranibandh where local people regularly go for their treatment provided from govt. Although Khatra Sub-divisional Hospital, Bankura District Hospital and Jhargram District Hospital are there, but these are far away from this study area. In case of emergent situations, local people are compelled to go Khatra, Bankura, Jhargram, Midnapore and Kolkata. Otherwise, they are mostly habituated with local govt. treatment centres at Barikul and Ranibandh and quack treatment centres at Barikul and neighbored village Guragari to the east of Jantadumur village, my study area. There are several points for ethno-biological and local ayurvedic treatment in the neighbored villages where a specific amount of local people go frequently. Unfortunately, there are a number of families who are habituated with witchery treatment at the neighbored villages till date. Comprehensively, availability of health centre for regular, essential and emergent treatment of the family members is not very good from the view point of sufficiency and quality of health services.

6.4.11 Expenditure per month for Household Purposes:

The figure 6.8 shows the comprehensive expenditure (Rs./-) per month for household purpose of the tribal families in the study area. The survey reflects that about 26% of the families belong to the monthly expenditure as less than Rs. 2500/- dignifying the poverty situation whereas most the families are featured by the monthly expenditure, Rs. 2500-5000/- indicating the typical lower middle class scenario here. About 12% of the households expended monthly Rs. 5000-7500/- maintaining their middle class status while about 10.3% are featured by monthly expenditure as Rs. 7500-15000/- signifying the upper middle class status and a little bit of the families, only 1.7% is dignified by monthly expenditure, above Rs. 15000/- reflecting the upper class relatively. So, it's clear that expenditure capability is very poor in case of the most of the tribal families in the study area.

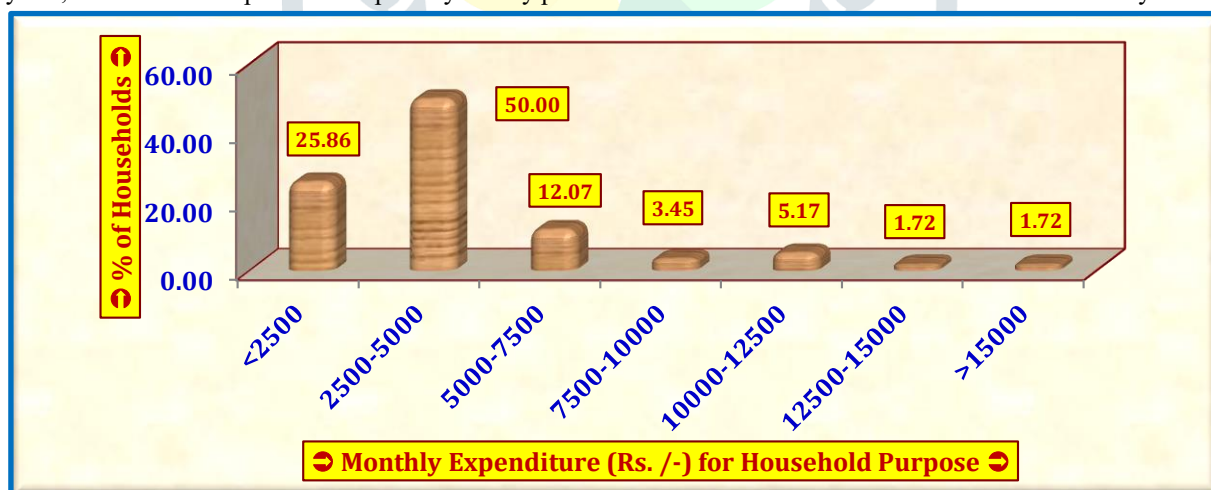


Figure 6.8: Expenditure (Rs./-) per month for Household Purpose

6.4.12 Expenditure per month for Education Purpose:

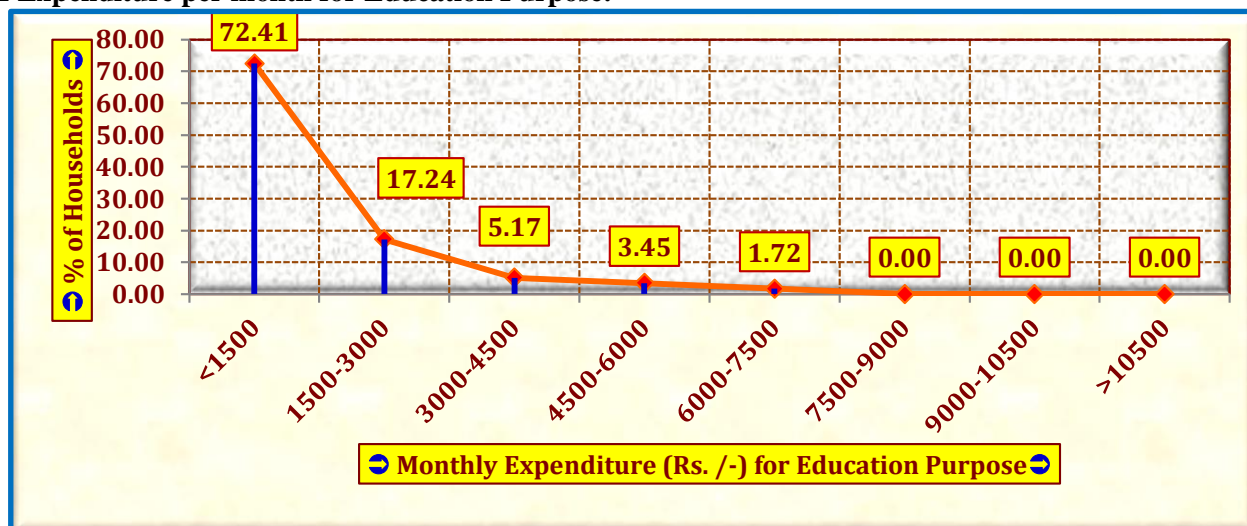


Figure 6.9: Expenditure (Rs./-) per month for Education Purpose

The figure 6.9 demonstrates the specific expenditure (Rs./-) per month for education purpose of the tribal families in the study area. The survey shows that about 72% of the families belong to the least monthly expenditure for education purpose as less than Rs. 1500/- dignifying the lower capability of the families whereas about 17% are featured by the monthly expenditure, Rs. 1500-3000/- indicating the typical lower middle class scenario here. About 9% of the households expended monthly Rs. 3000-6000/- maintaining their middle class status while about 1.7% are featured by monthly expenditure for education as more than Rs. 6000/- signifying the upper middle and upper class status. So, it's clear that expenditure capability for education purpose drawn from total income is very poor in case of the most of the tribal families in the study area which reflect the backwardness of the education here mostly.

6.4.13 Expenditure per month for Health Purpose:

Table 6.16: Expenditure (Rs./-) per month for Health Purpose

Sl. No.	Monthly Expenditure (Rs. /-) for Health Purpose	No. of Households	% of Households
1.	<1500	35	60.34
2.	1500-3000	13	22.41
3.	3000-4500	6	10.34
4.	4500-6000	2	3.45
5.	6000-7500	0	0.00
6.	7500-9000	1	1.72
7.	9000-10500	1	1.72
8.	>10500	0	0.00
	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The above data table 6.16 reveals the specific expenditure (Rs./-) per month for health purpose of the tribal families in the study area. The survey displays that more than 60% of the families belong to the least monthly expenditure for health purpose as less than Rs. 1500/- showing the lower capability of the families whereas about 22% are featured by the monthly expenditure, Rs. 1500-3000/- indicating the typical lower middle class scenario here. About 13.8% of the households expended monthly Rs. 3000-6000/- reflecting their middle class status while about 3.4% are featured by monthly expenditure for education as more than Rs. 6000/- showing their upper middle and upper class status. So, it's clear that expenditure capacity for health purpose drawn from total income is also poor in case of the most of the tribal families in the study area which exhibits the backwardness of the health here mostly.

6.4.14 Expenditure per month for Child, Women and Elderly Special Care:

The figure 6.9 exposes the specific expenditure (Rs./-) per month for child, women and elderly care of the tribal families in the study area. The survey reveals that about 71% of the families belong to the least monthly expenditure for the said purpose as less than Rs. 1500/- showing the lower capability of the families while about 24% are featured by the monthly expenditure for the same, Rs. 1500-3000/- indicating the typical lower middle class scenario here. About 3.4% of the households expended monthly more than Rs. 6000/- showing their middle and upper middle class status. So, it's clear that expenditure capacity for this purpose drawn from total income is also poor in case of the most of the tribal families in the study area which signifies the backwardness of the special care towards child, women and elderly here mostly.

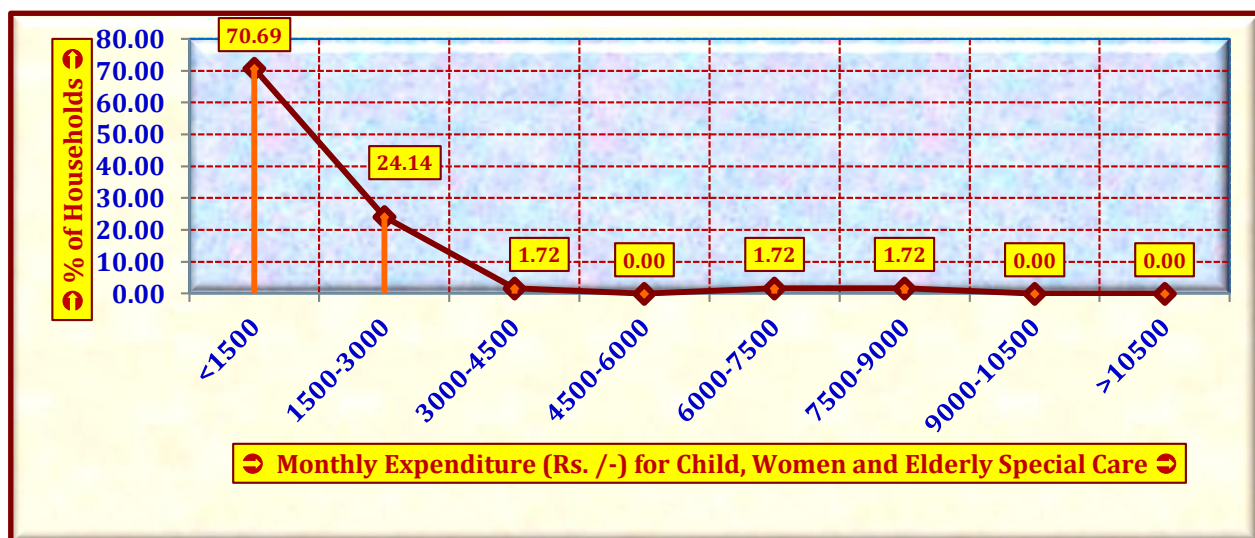


Figure 6.10: Expenditure (Rs./-) per month for Child, Women and Elderly Special Care

6.5 Others Essentials of the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

6.5.1 Ration Card Facility:

Sl. No.	Ration Card	No. of Households	% of Households
1.	Has	APL	1
		BPL	57
2.	Has not	-	0
Total		58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The surveyed data table 6.17 shows that all families have been facilitated by the ration card facility in the study area whereas 98.3% are featured by BPL category drawing different special schemes from the govt. while only 1.7% belong to APL card facility. Although the allegation in terms of partiality and discrimination from a lot of tribal families have been reflected during survey regarding the distribution of BPL card facilities among the households in the study area.

6.5.2 Voter Card and Aadhar Card Facility:

Voter Card facility	No. of Households	% of Households	Aadar card facility	No. of Households	% of Households
Has	40	68.97	Has	50	86.21
Partially Has	18	31.03	Partially Has	8	13.79
Has not	0	0	Has not	0	0
Total	68	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.18 displays that most of the tribal households (69%) have been absolutely facilitated by the Voter Card facility in the study area while 31% have been facilitated partially. This scenario reflects the good democratic environment from the view point of right to choose own character of colour for the development of community, society and region. On the other hand, about 86.2% of the tribal households have been completely facilitated by the Aadhar card facility in the study area whereas a few of households (13.8%) are featured by partial facility here.

6.5.3 Job Card and PAN Card Facility:

Job Card Facility	No. of Households	% of Households	PAN card facility	No. of Households	% of Households
Has	52	89.66	Has	18	31.03
Has not	6	10.34	Has-not	40	68.97
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.19 replicates that about 90% of the tribal households have been facilitated by the job card facility in the study area whereas about 10% are not featured by this although they are mostly BPL in nature. Here lies another tale of partiality and discrimination against leaders and the characters of colour. This is also claimed that the card holder are not facilitated by regular work throughout the year and don't get the wage also in time mostly. The perception survey shows also about 69% of the tribal households have been facilitated by the PAN card facility in the study area whereas about 31% are not featured by this facility due to lacking their status and scope.

6.5.4 Krishnan Credit Card Facility:

Krishnan Credit Card Facility	No. of Households	% of Households	Govt. Scheme Facility	No. of Households	% of Households
Has	3	5.17	Has enjoyed	54	93.10
Partially Has	0	0	Has not enjoyed	4	6.90
Has-not	55	94.83	-	-	-
Total	58	100	Total	58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The perception survey highlights the scope or opportunity in terms of govt. scheme named as Kishan Credit Card facility to the farmers and cultivators in the study area. The data table 6.20 reflects that only 5% of the tribal households have been facilitated by the Kishan Credit Card facility in the study area whereas 95% of them are not featured by this facility here. This scenario reflects another discrimination and backwardness situations for the poor and marginal people here.

As per survey, about 93% of the tribal households have been facilitated by any kind of govt. facilities in the study area whereas a remarkable portion of them have claimed; they are not benefited by the governmental scheme properly here. This should be notified as per perception survey that in case of drawing any govt. scheme in the study area, there are a lot of partiality and corruption at the roots of local politics and local administration.

6.5.5 Consumption of Modern Amenities:

Modern Amenities	Number of Households	% of Households	Modern Amenities	Number of Households	% of Households
Radio	1	1.72	T. V.	14	24.14
Motor Cycle	16	27.59	Washing Machine	0	0
Refrigerator	0	0	A.C.	0	0
Water Heater	0	0	Electric Iron	0	0
Electric Iron	2	3.45	Sound System	0	0
Fan	54	93.10	Desktop/ Laptop	3	5.17
Bicycle	51	87.93	Solar System	0	0
Car	2	1	Mobile (Simple/Android)	51	87.93
Rickshaw	0	0	Others	0	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The perception survey enlightens the consumption of modern amenities of tribal community and households in the study area. The data table 6.21 shows that most of the households (above 85%) are facilitated by mobile phone, bi-cycle and fan facilities whereas a few amounts are featured by T.V. and motor cycle. A little bit of them (below 4%) uses radio, electric iron and desktop/ laptop here. This modern amenity consumption scenario reflects another backwardness dimension of the poor and marginal tribal people here.

6.5.6 Nature of Govt. Schemes:

Sl. No.	Govt. Scheme Facility	No. of Households	% of Households
1.	General Schemes	54	93.10
2.	Community based Schemes	17	29.31
	Total	N=58	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The survey tried to investigate the nature of govt. schemes which have been drawn in the study area. The data table 6.22 reveals that about 93% of the existed schemes among the tribal people are general schemes available for all categories here whereas only 29% of the schemes are for specifically tribal community, not for others. Although there are so many schemes, projects, programmes under Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) and Tribal Community and Area Development Programme from Central and State Govt., the focussed tribal people are neglected from those throughout the time.

6.5.7 Types of Govt. Schemes:

The specific survey on the target tribal people in the study area displays the types of various beneficial and non-beneficial govt. schemes for the tribal community. The figure 6.11 shows that without several residential, labour based and women related schemes, most of others like infrastructural, agricultural, health and education related, old age related, disaster oriented accidental and schemes under TSP are not implemented in the area properly. In those cases, a little bit of people has been benefited beyond the open field. This scenario signifies the backwardness of the tribal people here enforced by the ignorance and regular negligence from reliable and responsible authorities of different levels.

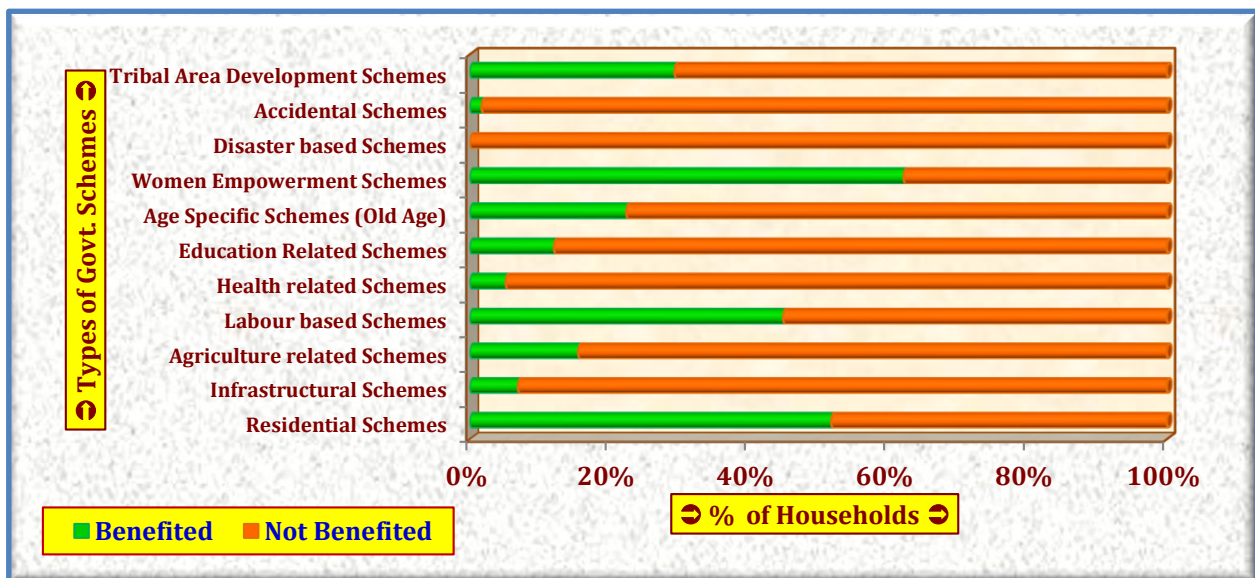


Figure 6.11: Types of Govt. Schemes

6.5.8 Knowledge of the Local Tribal People about Govt. Schemes:

Table 6.23: Knowledge about Govt. Schemes

Sl. No.	Types of Govt. Schemes	No. of Respondents				% of Respondents			
		Yes	Partially	No	Total	Yes	Partially	No	Total
1.	Residential Schemes	9	19	30	58	15.52	32.76	51.72	100
2.	Infrastructural Schemes	3	11	44	58	5.17	18.97	75.86	100
3.	Agriculture related Schemes	5	9	44	58	8.62	15.52	75.86	100
4.	Labour based Schemes	10	19	29	58	17.24	32.76	50	100
5.	Health related Schemes	7	17	34	58	12.07	29.31	58.62	100
6.	Education Related Schemes	6	10	42	58	10.34	17.24	72.41	100
7.	Age Specific Schemes	9	16	33	58	15.52	27.59	56.90	100
8.	Empowerment Schemes	11	16	31	58	18.97	27.59	53.45	100
9.	Disaster based Schemes	0	4	54	58	0	6.90	93.10	100
10.	Accidental Schemes	2	4	52	58	3.45	6.90	89.67	100
11.	Tribal Development Schemes	5	8	45	58	8.62	13.79	77.59	100
Total		N=58							

Source: Field Survey, 2022

The survey on the tribal people in the study area investigates the knowledge of the respondents about various types of gov't. schemes for the tribal community and area. The table 6.23 exposes that the schemes like residential, labour based, women related schemes, infrastructural, agricultural, health and education related, old age related, disaster oriented accidental and schemes under TSP are not well known in the area. In those cases, a little bit of knowledge has been with the people. In most of the cases, the people don't know about schemes and also its guidelines for drawing in time. This scenario signifies the backwardness of the tribal people here enforced by the ignorance and regular negligence from reliable and responsible authorities of different levels. The local representatives and leaders are also not aware of all those schemes. This is unfortunate that the schemes are well decorated and exhibited in constitutional articles and amendments, developmental plan, bill and budgets and the declaration of vote attracting speeches, but who are at the centre of those, have been tremendously neglecting over time.

6.6 Causality of Backwardness and Its Impacts on the Tribal Livelihood in the Study Area:

6.6.1 Responsible/ Driving Factors for the Backwardness of Tribal Community:

Table 6.24: Responsible/ Driving Factors for the Backwardness of Tribal Community

Responsible Causes	Magnitude Scale of Responsible Causes						
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	Nil	No Remarks
Moderate site suitability & unfavourable physical environmental set up	2	6	20	12	9	3	6
Huge programmes/ schemes in bill and budget, but lack in efforts and existence	13	16	18	4	3	0	4
Lacking proper leadership and representatives in planning implementation	16	19	15	3	2	0	3
Traditional ignorance from local administration in planning and development	8	11	22	7	4	1	5
Lacking the fairness and careness of concerned authorities and also gov't. in the process of planning and development	12	18	12	6	5	1	4
Ignorance of the people, resource base, local issues and obstacles in planning and development	10	19	13	7	2	0	7
Long-established gaps among people, planner, politicians, policy makers and prime characters in name game of the development	13	16	12	7	3	1	6
Lack of face and facility to expose, extend and establish the	11	18	13	4	5	0	7

local culture at the socio-cultural outdoor							
Backward and conservative mind set up in interaction of the character and community	6	21	10	12	4	0	5
Unwillingness to come out from the traditional livelihood and lifestyle	8	13	19	6	4	2	6
Conventional socio-political conflicts and obstacles to development process	12	18	17	4	2	0	5
Habitual trend towards bad habits, crime, corruption, etc. in livelihood practices	8	15	14	10	4	0	7
Customary backwardness in education, awareness, efficiency and effectiveness	12	23	15	2	3	0	3
Zone influenced by Maoist activities and elephant migration	6	17	18	7	3	1	6
Remoteness of the region with respect to node/ core/ centre	5	16	18	9	4	0	6
Total (N=58)							

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The perception survey reveals the responsible/ driving factors for the backwardness of tribal community in the study area. The causes and its magnitudes for this backwardness have been documented in the data table 6.24 where the responsible factors for backwardness are like moderate site suitability and unfavourable physical environmental set up, huge programmes/ schemes in bill and budget, but lack in efforts and existence, lacking proper leadership and representatives in planning implementation, traditional ignorance from local administration in planning and development, lacking the fairness and careness of concerned authorities and also govt. in the process of planning and development, ignorance of the people, resource base, local issues and obstacles in planning and development, long-established gaps among people, planner, politicians, policy makers and prime characters in name game of the development, lack of face and facility to expose, extend and establish the local culture at the socio-cultural outdoor, backward and conservative mind set up in interaction of the character and community, unwillingness to come out from the traditional livelihood and lifestyle, conventional socio-political conflicts and obstacles to development process, habitual trend towards bad habits, crime, corruption, etc. in livelihood practices, customary backwardness in education, awareness, efficiency and effectiveness, zone influenced by maoist activities and elephant migration, remoteness of the region with respect to node/ core/ centre, etc. In most of the cases, the respondents have given their responses on higher scale of factorial magnitude which indicates the responsibilities of those causes or factors to intensify and dignify the backwardness of tribal community in the study area.

6.6.2 Major Household/ Family Problems of the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

Table 6.25: Major Household/ Family Problems

Major Household/ Family based Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem						Total
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	No Remarks	
Deprived/ Poor/ Very Poor/ Marginal/ Lower Middle/ Middle Class Family	17	21	10	7	3	0	58
Daily Work oriented Family	16	22	8	9	3	0	58
Poor Socio-economic Status	17	21	10	7	3	0	58
Poor Family Size	11	20	13	8	6	0	58
Poor Dependency Ratio	10	21	12	6	3	6	58
Poor Family Planning	6	18	14	10	7	3	58

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.25 shows the major problems faced on by the tribal households in the study area. From the survey, it is seen that the major problems like deprived/ poor/ very poor/ marginal/ lower middle/ middle class family, daily work oriented family, poor socio-economic status, poor family size, poor dependency ratio, poor family planning, etc. are existed here. More than 50% of the respondents opined that these problems are observed at higher scale in the study area whereas about 19% of them reported these are the traditional problems here. About 21% of the tribal respondents said these problems are at low scale here whereas about 3% of them don't want to remark in this case.

6.6.3 Major Infrastructural Problems faced on by the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

Table 6.26: Major Infrastructural Problems

Major Infrastructural Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem					
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	No Remarks
Poor & Deteriorated Transport Network	19	22	13	2	2	0
Poor Communication System	16	21	11	3	4	3
Poor Drinking Water Facility	10	12	17	12	5	2
Poor Sanitation Facility	17	18	12	5	5	1
Poor Waste Disposal System	19	20	11	4	2	2
Poor Socio-economic and cultural Infrastructure (Health, education, banking, bema & others)	16	22	12	5	2	1
Interrupted and problematic Electricity Facility	12	14	15	10	5	2

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.26 shows the major infrastructural problems faced on by the tribal households in the study area. From the survey, it is seen that the major problems like poor and deteriorated transport network, poor communication system, poor drinking water facility, poor sanitation facility, poor waste disposal system, poor socio-economic and cultural infrastructure (health, education, banking, bema & others), interrupted and problematic electricity facility, etc. are existed here. About 58% of the respondents opined that these infrastructural problems are observed at higher scale in the study area whereas about 22% of

them reported these are the traditional problems here. About 16% of the tribal respondents said these problems are at low scale here whereas about 3% of them don't want to remark in this case.

6.6.4 Major Economic Problems faced on by the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

Major Economic Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem					
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	No Remarks
Belonging to poor level or BPL	14	20	13	5	4	2
Low monthly and per capita income	18	21	9	4	5	1
Lower capability of family expenditure for different purposes	17	20	12	4	3	2
Labour based marginal economy	15	23	10	5	3	2
Overuse, abuse and misuse of local resources	8	16	12	11	6	5
Abuse and mistreatment of various developmental schemes	18	22	13	3	2	0

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The survey reflects the major economic problems faced on by the tribal respondents in the study area. The documented residential problems of the tribal community in the study area are belonging to poor level or BPL, low monthly and per capita income; lower capability of family expenditure for different purposes, labour based marginal economy, overuse, abuse and misuse of local resources, abuse and mistreatment of various developmental schemes, etc. The data table 6.27 shows that more than 60% stated, they are highly experienced with those economic problems here whereas about 16% said these problems are observed at low scale. About 20% of them opined these economic problems are existed here moderately while about 3.5% of the respondents are not interested to remark in this case also.

6.6.5 Major Socio-cultural Problems faced on by the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

Major Socio-cultural Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem					
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	No Remarks
Malnutrition of tribal community	12	17	15	7	5	2
Poor health care and facility	15	18	14	4	5	2
Poor education practice and facility	19	23	12	3	1	0
Trend towards subsistence and primitive livelihood	8	15	18	8	7	2
Mistreatment of child, women and elderly sections of society	6	18	15	10	5	4
Poor child and women health	13	17	16	4	5	3
Poor expenditure status for different socio-cultural purposes	16	19	17	3	2	1
Poor Social Overhead Capital	10	18	18	4	4	4
Acute Gender Gap in health and education	16	19	17	3	2	1
Conservativeness of the tribal community	15	17	12	8	3	3
Self-centrism of distinguished tribal people	13	18	16	6	4	1
Unwillingness to absorb the advanced lifestyle, tools, techniques and technology in livelihood	8	16	15	11	3	5
Bad infiltration of extra-culture in basic one	6	13	14	16	3	6
Traditional labour based society	13	18	14	13	9	3
Poor socio-cultural demands	12	11	19	10	3	3
Crisis in basic needs and lacking of modern amenities	15	16	13	7	4	3

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

The data table 6.28 shows the major socio-cultural problems faced on by the tribal households in the study area. From the survey, it is seen that the major socio-cultural problems like malnutrition of tribal community, poor health care and facility, poor education practice and facility, trend towards subsistence and primitive livelihood, mistreatment of child, women and elderly sections of society, poor child and women health, poor expenditure status for different socio-cultural purposes, poor social overhead capital, acute gender gap in health and education, conservativeness of the tribal community, self-centrism of distinguished tribal people, unwillingness to absorb the advanced lifestyle, tools, techniques and technology in livelihood, bad infiltration of extra-culture in basic one, traditional labour based society, poor socio-cultural demands, crisis in basic needs and lacking of modern amenities, etc. are existed here. About 50% of the respondents opined that these socio-cultural problems are observed at higher scale in the study area whereas about 26% of them reported these are the traditional problems here. About 19% of the tribal respondents said these problems are at low scale here whereas about 5% of them don't want to remark in this case. Hence, it's clear that the socio-cultural aspects are not good or satisfactory also in this study area.

6.6.6 Major Institutional/ Organizational Problems faced on by the Tribal Community in the Study Area:

Major Institutional/ Organizational Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem					
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	No Remarks
Ignorance from local administration	16	19	17	3	3	0
Traditional efforts from concerned authorities	13	19	16	5	4	1

Bill-budget efforts from Regional and Central Govt.	14	17	15	7	3	2
Conflict between political and administrative institutions in the development process	16	19	10	6	4	3
Abuse of governmental schemes and projects	17	20	11	3	4	3
Corruption at different levels of action and implementation	13	21	10	4	6	4
Negative roles of representative and opponents	16	18	13	5	3	3
Gap among people, policy makers, planners, politicians and prime characters	10	19	15	8	4	2
Lacking interests from various NGOs	16	24	7	6	3	2
Lacking education, awareness and training from concerned institutions/ organizations	19	20	6	4	5	4
Slow down trend in tribal community area development	15	18	11	7	3	4
Depended leadership in various sectors	12	16	13	8	3	6
Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022						

The survey reflects the major institutional and organizational problems faced on by the tribal respondents in the study area. The documented institutional/ organizational problems of the tribal community in the study area are ignorance from local administration, traditional efforts from concerned authorities, bill-budget efforts from regional and central govt., conflict between political and administrative institutions in the development process, abuse of governmental schemes and projects, corruption at different levels of action and implementation, negative roles of representative and opponents gap among people, policy makers, planners, politicians and prime characters, lacking interests from various NGOs, lacking education, awareness and training from concerned institutions/ organizations, slow down trend in tribal community area development, depended leadership in various sectors, etc. The data table 6.29 shows that more than 58% stated they are highly experienced with those institutional/ organizational problems here whereas about 16% said these problems are observed at low scale. About 21% of them opined these problems are existed here moderately in the traditional way while about 5% of the respondents are not interested to remark in this case also. Hence, it's clear that governmental and other responsible institutional roles are not well what are expected for satisfaction in achievement.

6.6.7 Major Physical, Mental and Psychological Problems faced on by Tribal Community in Study Area:

Table 6.30: Major Physical, Mental and Psychological Problems

Major Physical/ Mental/ Psychological Problems	Magnitude of Perception on Problem					
	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low	No Remarks
Poor health suffering from malnutrition and low immunity	12	17	15	7	5	2
Suffering from specific acute disease	6	16	18	7	6	5
Accidental physical distortion	3	10	12	14	13	6
Stress, depression, anxiety, irritation, etc.	12	19	13	6	3	5
Attitudes towards isolation and loneliness	13	18	16	7	1	3
Backwardness from mind set up and social adjustment	10	14	17	11	2	4
Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022						

The data table 6.30 shows the major physical, mental and psychological problems faced on by the tribal households in the study area. From the survey, it is seen that the major physical, mental and psychological problems like poor health suffering from malnutrition and low immunity, suffering from specific acute disease, accidental physical distortion, stress, depression, anxiety, irritation, etc., attitudes towards isolation and loneliness, backwardness from mind set up and social adjustment, etc. are acutely existed here. About 43% of the respondents opined that these physical, mental and psychological problems are observed at higher scale in the study area whereas about 26% of them reported these are the traditional problems here. About 23% of the tribal respondents said these problems are at low scale here whereas about 7% of them don't want to remark in this case. Hence, it's clear that the physical, mental and psychological aspects of the tribal community are always deprived from this backwardness in the study area.

6.6.8 Major Unsolved Problems in terms of Backwardness of Scheduled Tribes in the Study Area:

While progress made by Scheduled Tribes in terms of various achievements enumerated is a matter of satisfaction, yet a lot more actions have to be carried out with more focus on the following unresolved issues which are crucial to raise the status of tribes on par with the rest of the population:

- *Low Literacy and high drop-out rates despite the programmes for universalization of primary education, which have been in effective operation since 1986.*
- *Although, the drop-out rates have been showing a declining trend amongst Scheduled Tribes, trends towards higher level education and research are very poor.*
- *Inadequate/ inaccessible health services having poverty and consequent malnutrition, poor environmental sanitation, poor hygiene and lack of safe drinking water, leading to increased morbidity from water and vector-borne infections, lack of access to health care facilities resulting in increased severity and/or duration of illness, social barriers preventing utilization of available health care services, etc.*

- **Traditional agriculture:** Although there are so many agriculture related schemes, projects and programmes under the Govt. Agricultural Plans, traditional cultivation is still being practiced by the tribal population in the study area.
- **Inadequate water resource:** Although, the National Water Policy adopted in 1987 focuses on the development of water management systems for both drinking purposes and irrigation, based on an integrated approach, to fulfill the needs of the disadvantaged sections of the society; inadequate safe water resource is also a traditional problem here.
- **Deprivation of Forest Rights:** Having the symbiotic relationship tribe continue to live in the forest areas, although in isolation, but in harmony with nature. Recognizing this dependency, the National Forest Policy of 1988 stipulated that all agencies responsible for forest management should ensure that the tribal people are closely associated with the regeneration, plantations, development and harvesting of fore Scheduled Tribes so as to provide them gainful employment. Despite these special safeguards, tribes continue to struggle for mere survival as they face formidable problems such as possession of land/house with no rights; restrictions in the collection of minor forest produce; exploitation by middlemen; displacement from national parks and wild sanctuaries, lack of any development in forest villages etc. The protection of rights of tribal in forest is the key to their amelioration.
- **Intellectual Property Rights: Corporate protectionism in terms of patents and intellectual property rights (IPR) arising out of various international treaties/instruments on trade and common property resources such as TRIPS under WTO represents a real threat to economic livelihood of the tribal communities** as well as a source of potential exploitation of their resource base as bio-diversity expressed in life forms and knowledge is sought to be converted into private property and treated as an open access system for free exploitation by those who want to privatize and patent it.
- **Land Alienation:** Over a period of time, this resource base of the tribal communities has tended to get eroded not only through acquisition for public purposes but also through fraudulent transfers, forcible eviction, mortgages, leases and encroachments.
- **Displacement of Tribal:** A vast majority of tribal people displaced by big projects are pushed into a vortex of increasing as restlessness, unemployment, debt-bondage and destitution. Women and children among them are the worst affected. The payment of compensation in cash directly disempowers tribal as the exploiters in the area exhaust their money through various unproductive expenditure and fraudulent practices.
- **Indebtedness:** The problem of indebtedness among tribal is not only an indication of their poverty but also reflects wider economic malaise, i.e., lack of education, low purchasing/bargaining power and lack of resources for engaging in gainful activity and meeting emergent expenditure.
- **Bonded Labour:** Although abolishing the bonded labour system by law throughout the country with effect from October, 1975 and replaced by an Act of Parliament viz., the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in Scheduled Tribes with the State Governments as on 31.3.1993, bonded labour situation has been conventional in the study area like any other tribal areas throughout the time.
- **Migrant Labour:** Low agricultural productivity, erosion of natural resource base, lack of employment opportunities and increased restrictions on rights over forest produce have forced the tribal labourers to migrate to other areas in search of wage employment. Hence, tribal labourers are subjected to exploitation by contractors and middlemen through practices such as inadequate wage payment, non-provision of basic amenities and other violation of labour laws. Despite the enactment of Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Condition of Service) Act, 1979, the exploitation of migrant labourers continues to persist and there are no labour organizations to take up the cause of such labourer.
- **Excise and Alcoholism:** Tribal communities traditionally brew liquor from rice or other food grains for their consumption which is also related to certain rituals or social occasions and festivities. The initiation of commercial vending of liquor in the study area just like other tribal areas has started impoverishing of the tribal population leading them to suffer from indebtedness and exploitation of various types. In 1975, the then Ministry of Social Welfare issued guidelines to the States and UTs regarding Excise Policy in Tribal Areas which included discontinuing commercial vending of liquor in tribal areas; permitting the tribal communities to brew traditional rice beer for their consumption; and weaning them away from the habit of alcohol consumption. Although the States and UTs have broadly accepted the guidelines, effective follow-up action is not taken for their implementation. More important, States with a view to augmenting their revenue tend to persist with and even extend commercial vending of liquor in the tribal areas ignoring the harmful effect on the tribal population.
- **Primitive Tribal Groups Based on a 4-Point criteria** viz - i) smallness in size and diminishing in number; ii) backwardness and isolation; iii) pre-agricultural technology; and iv) very low literacy, the Government of India identified 75 tribal communities as Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) spread over 18 States/UTs. Although my study area is not fallen absolutely under Primitive Tribal Groups Based on a 4-Point criteria, but backwardness, illiteracy and traditional agricultural practices indicate the partial inclusion of it.
- **Tribal Women-The Neglected Lot:** Even though enjoying, by and large, a better status in family and society when compared to non-tribal communities, while at the same time sharing the load of livelihood earning on par with men folk, besides attending to household chores, tribal women are usually a vulnerable group within their community with poor

health, nutritional and educational status. The tribal women also suffer from high degrees of nutritional anemia leading to low birth-weight amongst infants due to which high rates of IMR and MMR.

- **Tribal Children and the Tribal Girl-Child:** Tribal Children, suffer from ill-health and due to nutritional deficiencies, lack of safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor access to health care. This is reflected in high rates of IMR/CMR, low enrolment ratios in schools, high drop-out rates etc, and low level of achievement. Governmental efforts have focused on reaching a package of services to tribal habitations through ICDS comprising health care, immunization, supplementary nutrition, non-formal pre-school education and health and nutrition education. However, the coverage of these services is deficient in interior/ inaccessible tribal pockets, despite the introduction of a new concept called 'Mini- Anganwadis'.
- **Extinction of Tribal Culture:** Preservation and promotion of tribal culture has become the prime concern in formulating various developmental programmes for the well-being of the tribal. However, with accelerated development, tribal have been exposed /subjected to the rapid modernization and industrialization bringing them into sudden contact with non-tribal culture and social mores - which have had deep influence on the tribal life-style and culture, positive as well as negative. The uniqueness of the tribal culture enriching the country's cultural mosaic, is fast disappearing and even getting distorted under powerful influences of the dominant culture.
- **Extreme Poverty and Tribal Unrest:** The impact of various poverty alleviation programmes put into action during the last two developmental decades has brought down the poverty levels among Scheduled Tribes. Still, the incidence of poverty amongst Scheduled Tribes continues to be very high.
- **Crimes/Atrocities Against Scheduled Tribes:** Despite the enactment and enforcement of two Special Laws viz - Protection of Civil Rights Act of 1955 and the SCs and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act of 1989 and the Indian Penal Code (IPC), and other laws/legal provisions existing for their protection, crimes/atrocities against the tribal, especially against women and children continue to be very high. Also, a large number of crimes committed against Scheduled Tribes remain unreported because of their isolation and their reluctance due to fear and apathy of the enforcement machinery. Tribal are most harassed by judicial processes when they are involved in criminal/civil cases which are alien to their system of conflict resolution, and drag on for years and sap their energy, resources and erode their self- confidence and morale.
- **Ineffective Implementation of TSP:** The special strategy of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) has been under implementation since 1975 both at the Central and State levels with the objective of ensuring that the benefits from various developmental sectors do not by-pass Scheduled Tribes and accordingly funds, in population proportion, are earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes. The strategy of TSP, as it is implemented, has also become much routine. Its impact on improving the conditions of Scheduled Tribes has declined.

6.7 General and Specific Opinion on the Problem Management as per Perception Survey:

Table 6.31: General and Specific Opinion on Problem Management

Major Efforts & Actions	Major Aspects for Problem Management	Response	
		Yes	No
Education, Awareness, Training, Scope & Facility	Basic knowledge and education for understanding Tribal Community Development Plan and Programmes	74.14	25.86
	Knowledge about various running schemes or projects for tribal community and area development	87.93	12.07
	Emphasizing the roles or participation of tribal people in planning and development	82.76	17.24
	Training or rehearsal programmes to tackle the problems/ issues in the area	77.59	22.41
	Preparing mentally or physically to protect own self or own family or own property from various problems/ issue?	72.41	27.59
	If there are sufficient response, recovery, prevention, mitigation and preparedness efforts from Govt. for managing the problems/ issues?	20.69	79.31
Plan, Programme, Project, Scheme and Action	If there are sufficient plans and programmes from Central and State Government to develop the tribal community and influence area?	20.69	79.31
	If there are sufficient projects and schemes from Central and State Government to develop the tribal community and influence area?	29.31	70.69
	If there are sufficient actions for implementing the plan, programmes, projects and schemes from Central and State Government to develop the tribal community and influence area?	25.86	74.14
	If there are any obstacle/ resistance/ interruption in running schemes, projects and programmes? If it is, what are those?	32.76	67.24
Roles of Community, Institution, Organization and Government	Are you satisfied in response to the planning, development and management for the tribal community and the influenced region?	20.69	79.31
	Are you satisfied about the Govt. role overall in these perspectives?	15.52	84.48
	If there is adopted any contemporary planning or effort for permanent management of recent problems/ issues relating tribal community?	17.24	82.76
	If there are the sufficient relevant efforts from NGOs for the tribal community and the influenced region?	3.45	96.55
N=85			

Source: Field Survey, 2021-2022

There is conducted the perception survey to justify and assess the major efforts and actions from different sites for the management of the issue here. In this case also, the tribal, non-tribal and institutional respondents have been considered for understanding the management of tribal backwardness. Prepared data table 6.31 enlightens three segments of this survey here including (i) the education, awareness, training, scope and facility, (ii) plan, programme, project, scheme and action and (iii) roles of community, institution, organization and government. In first case, about 69% of the respondents give their positive response whereas 31% have given their opinions against these efforts and actions. Hence, it's clear that efforts and actions regarding education and awareness are more or less good reflecting confusion in reality. In second case, plan, programme, project, scheme and action, the efforts are not satisfactory as per perception survey since only 27% have given their answer in positive sense of management whereas about 73% give their response as negative. In third and last case to justify the roles of community, institution, organization and government, the survey shows the unsatisfactory result on an average scale. Here, about 86% of the respondents are not satisfactory or happy for the efforts and roles from different relevant sites as well as govt. whereas only 14% have given their responses as positive in sense. So, it may be said that the managerial scenario against backwardness of the tribal community in the study area is not well, but poor in efforts, actions, outcome and effectiveness.

VII. Policy Recommendations, Proposed Blueprint and Coping Strategy for Proper Management of the Traditional Backwardness Issue in the Study Area:

7.1 Policy Recommendations for Proper Management of the Traditional Tribal Backwardness:

- ❖ The institutional framework for the implementation of the tribal development programmes at the grassroots level needs to be strengthened properly in terms of wider responsibilities, accountability to people and transparency in functioning.
- ❖ This framework must consist of the Panchayati Raj Institutions, institutional credit agencies and non-governmental development agencies. In addition to the present strategies, there is a need for adopting a holistic approach to tribal development aimed at comprehensive development of the area as a whole with a focus on the development of infrastructural facilities.
- ❖ The administrative machinery for implementing tribal welfare programmes needs to be decentralized below the district level to increase the accessibility and accountability of these programmes.
- ❖ Dependable, efficient, impartial and transparent machinery should be created for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the TSP oriented schemes.
- ❖ Non government organizations should also be given opportunity to implement various TSP schemes meant for tribal development.
- ❖ Comparative study of the performance of the NGOs and Government departments in this field may go a long way in the improvement in the implementation of the schemes and quality of services provided to the tribal beneficiaries.

For Proper Selection of Beneficiaries:

- ❖ Project officials should adequately involve local educational institutions, panchayats and the voluntary agencies in undertaking awareness drives in tribal villages regarding the family benefit schemes under which the tribal households may be benefitted. This will help in abolishing the middle men and brokers in the assistance giving operations.
- ❖ In every village, a panel list of beneficiaries should be created on the basis of their actual economic status and poverty, (not on the basis of favors, recommendations or ability to pay bride) and the beneficiaries, as per their choice of the schemes, should be selected from this list in an objective manner.
- ❖ Open Panchayat meetings should be held for the selection of beneficiaries under different schemes, where the voice of the common man should be heard and given due weight age. Such impartial machinery should be created where the tribal's could challenge the unfair selection of beneficiaries under different schemes.

For Checking Corruption in Government Offices/Banks:

- ❖ Package of stringent punishment and action should be decided and published which may be given to the corrupt Gram Sevaks/ VDOs, block officials and functionaries, Bank Officials and other government functionaries who indulge in corrupt practices.
- ❖ Elected village representatives like, Pradhans, Panchs and Sarpanch etc. Hob-nabbing with corrupt officials/functionaries should also be punished.
- ❖ The vigilance committees suggested earlier can play a decisive and effective role in this connection.
- ❖ The governmental schemes implemented for the development of people must be brought within the purview of the consumers' courts.
- ❖ Public interest litigation should be initiated by the right thinking and enlightened people against the corruption occurring at the lower and middle level of administration.
- ❖ At the national level some such mechanisms as 'Commission against Corruption (like Human Rights Commission) should be evolved which should be made accountable to ensure a Fairdale to common people.
- ❖ It should, among other things enquire thoroughly the cases of harassment, misbehavior and, asking for and receiving of bribery/commission by the concerned officials at different levels.

For Improvement in the Project Administration:

- ❖ Accountability of different functionaries/officials in the execution and administration of TSP benefit schemes must be fixed ensured.
- ❖ Project offices should be established at the Panchayat level to ensure proper on the spot supervision of the tribal beneficiaries in the implementation of the schemes.
- ❖ Efforts should be made to identify and plug the loopholes and lacuna existing at different levels of administration.
- ❖ Appropriate machinery should be created to ensure quality of services, cost effectiveness of the schemes and to maximize the socio- economic benefits accruing to the beneficiaries from these schemes.
- ❖ Household Planning Approach should be adopted for the systematic, planned, integrated, and all-round development of the tribal.
- ❖ Tribal participation in the planning organizing, executing, monitoring and evaluation of the family benefit schemes must be ensured. This may be done by adopting social work approach to problem solving.
- ❖ Strict adherence to management principles and practices in the planning, organization, implementation and supervision of the service delivery under different family benefit schemes, must be ensured.

7.2 Proposed Blueprint for Sustainable Interaction for Proper Management of the Issue in the Study Area:

↘	↔	↓	↔	↓	↔	↓	↔	↘	
↕	Central and State/ Regional Govt.	↔	Higher Level Institutions/ Organizations	↔	Regional Institutions & Allied Sectors	↔	Non-govt. Organizations (NGOs)	↕	
→	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	←	
↕	Higher Level Administration	↔	↓	Prime Characters	↔	↘	Policy Makers & Planners	↔	↕
→	↕	↕	↔	↕	Sustainable Interaction for Proper Management of the Issue		↕	↕	←
↕	Regional & Local Administration	↔	↗	Technicians & Other Think Tanks	↔	↘	Administrator & Politicians	↔	↕
→	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	↕	←	
↕	Local Representatives	↔	Local Parties, Politics & Leaders	↔	Local & Regional Communities & Authorities	↔	Local & Regional People (Common People)	↕	



Model-6.1: Sustainable Interaction for Proper Management of the Issue in the Study Area

7.3 Coping Strategy for Development of a Sustainability Approach towards Proper Management of Tribal Community & Area Development through 4-R Policy:



Model-6.2: Coping Strategy for Development of a Sustainability Approach towards Proper Management of Tribal Community & Area Development through 4-R Policy

VIII. Conclusion:

For the development and empowerment of Santhal tribal, remarkable advancement is expected about the allocation of authority at the grassroots of this tribal society. Intellectuals have articulated grave uncertainties regarding the tribal developmental programmes which are lacking synchronization and timely execution. The administration is also first and foremost accountable for the unsuccessful accomplishment of the tribal development programmes. The reality is that the weakest bond in the series of the entire process of tribal development and empowerment is the execution element. The Santhal tribal development agenda unable to put into practice effectively with the existing strict and multifarious structure of various developmental agencies. In the midst of the tribes, the supposed ancient tribal faction is enormously weak. They are still living in solitude and their life style illustrates modest transformation over the years. The fact is that, the economically and politically powerful people within the tribal communities are the only one that is getting the largest part of the policy benefits.

There is no technical observance and assessment of tribal development strategy by the Government agencies in India. Efficient mechanism has not been set up at grassroots stage, provincial and nationwide level to guarantee that the tribal development benefits get into the associates of the target groups. The need of the hour is to follow the multi-dimensional approach to Santhal tribal development and their empowerment. There is no other option rather a dire need of the variety of schemes for tribal population in India. Policies and programmes for the tribal growth have to be constantly assessed and improved all through the nation. The tribes should by no means be assumed as sheer beneficiary of the remuneration rather they needed to be actively involved in the course of tribal development. Genuine tribal development and empowerment would necessitate that tribal community should themselves be engaged in self-management rather than completely depending on the management.

The necessity of development has driven the Santhal tribal to such an extent that many young masses of the study area are becoming seasonal migrants to earn their living; it has been observed that many young men and women from their home place are migrating to nearby urban areas for work. Although the government has introduced a large number of schemes and plans under "conservation-cum-development" for development of the Santhal, very little is being done to promote and integrate the traditional lifestyle of the Santhal. Rather, they are being continuously persuaded to give up their traditional and indigenous way of life and assimilate into the main stream. The result is the older generations are constantly fighting with the contemporary lifestyle imposed on them by the government and losing the original wilderness they have as hunters and gatherers. Lack of traditional manner of educating the Santhal has paralysed tribal development plans.

Development programmes should be planned and implemented in such a manner that maximum benefit should be given to the community need. Hence, they can easily accept the programme and accommodate themselves within it. Lately, there has been agreement with the Panchayat Raj Department and SC and ST Development Department for effective implementation of development plans and programmes. However, to visualise this practically, if the government would make larger effort to consult the villagers for linking up such development plans with the traditional practices of the Santhal here, then they would be benefited more from the skills. Nonetheless, the present scenario of the Santhal is that they can neither lead a modern life nor follow the traditional one; it is as if they are caught in a confluence.

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