Socio-Economic Status of Scheduled Tribe Population of Sundarban Area in Hingalganj, North 24 Parganas.

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ABSTRACT
Socio economic status is an important determinant of health and it also influences the availability of health facilities.

This paper is concerned with Socio- Economic background of Scheduled Tribe (STs) population on DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi para villages in under Hingalganj CD block, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. This is a Scheduled Tribe (ST) community base village and the outcome of this study is developing that the 98.2% sample populations are belong to STs Community and the men and women populations are 51.4% and 48.6Percentage comparatively. The educational level of this study area is not so good among with the STs Communities except the present young generation. Their higher education level is very poor. Only 3 Persons are completed or appear in master's degree (MA) and chances are very low about theirs perceptions in this study area. The women literacy rate is far behind than men, although the men and women number is approximately same.

Their monthly income level is not up to the mark. Most of this STs Community is unemployed and their main incomes are based on various types of work and with seasonal labor. They have a Jhumur team which is point out folk program. They usually live in mixed and mud house. Although there are built up several concrete houses (mixed) with the help of Pradhan MantriGraminAwasYojona. All this peoples in this study area are uses toilet, although most of this toilet is kachha, which means pit latrine with Slav. Most of this tribe people are living with single family in this area and their living status is very low. So as a whole the socio economic condition of this STs Community is poor (observed from present study) and the Government has to take more steps about their sustainable development.

I.   INTRODUCTION
Socio economic status is masseur of an individual family's economic and social positions, based on various variables like that their family income, occupation, education, physical assets, house type and also their social participations.

Prevalence of 'Cast Systems' in Indian Hindu society is one of the most discriminatory forms of stratifications. Scheduled Tribe (ST) populations are sub communities within the frameworkof the Hindu Cast systems and they are considered to be of low status of society.

As per 2011 census of India, there are 104.28 Millions STs comprising 5.24 male and 5.18 Million female in India.Overall India 705 verities and in West Bengal 40 verities types of Tribes are living as per census 2011. Many more of them types of Tribe are existing with only two digit, we called them Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG).

Madhya Pradesh has the highest population of STs (14.7 %) followed by Maharastra (10.1%), Odisha (9.2%), Rajsthan (8.9%) and Gujarat (8.6%). As regard to the bottom Goa has the lowest population of STs (0.14%) followed by Tamil Nadu (0.76%), Monipur (0.86%), Arunachal Prodess (0.91%) and Sikkim (0.20%) Where us the lowest population of STs in Union Territory is Daman & De (0.015%) followed by A & N Island (0.027%) and Lakshadweep (0.059%).

There are no ST population in Punjab and Hariyana states followed by Chandigarh, NCT of Delhi and Puduchery UTs as per census 2011.

This sample study is organized on October, 2020 in the Covid-19 pandemic situations,

but no one covid-19 positive cases are reported in about 111 household.

It is so much interesting that 18.3% populations are not sure their children are continuing school again after overcome this situations and 3.7% population are clearly declared that their child would not go to school again. As a reason most of this families have to migrate due to their poor economic condition.

II.   BACKGROUND

Many people in this study area are migrating out of their residences because of their poor economic conditions and their job incertitude. Overall 42.3% population both men and women population have to migrated for their incertitude job.Both men and women are engage in cultivation, small business and agricultural works as well as nonagricultural works. Manyfamilies may be engage in multiple occupations and with undertaking risky. It was found that younger generations are preferred to migrant works outside this district and the state. Landless people are more migrant for their incertitude job.

Mainly Munda people are live in this area. Mundas who were settled in Sundarban by the local Zamindars from their original homeland. Both these tribes depended on agriculture and other subsidiary economic pursuits and suffered from landlessness and poverty. During the British colonial period large number of Mundas, Oraons and Santals were forcefully uprooted from their homeland to the tea gardens of Assam and North Bengal to work as laborers.

The Mundas of this village spoke Bengali in their day-to-day conversation and I cannot face any difficulty in Communicating with them in Bengali language.

Objective
The main objectives of this study are
➢ To assess and analyze the socio economic conditions of STs population of this study area.
➢ Find out the obstacles in the way of socio economic development of STs population and expelling/eradication of those socio economic barriers.
➢ To understand the low literacy rate against others category's people of WB and try to prevention of their low literacy rate.
➢ Suggest implementation of proper planning for prospective development.

III.   DATA BASE ON METHODOLOGY

There is major focus to analyzed and try to understand the main obstacles on the way to Socio Economic development and know the cause of their low literacy rate rather than other categories people of West Bengal. This study has been conducted on the basis of primary and secondary data. The basic information has been collected from well prepared questionnaire and supplemented by relevant secondary data.

The secondary data have been collected from various sources of Govt published data, published and unpublished record of Non-Government Organizations, local Gram Panchayet (GP), ASHA workers and sub Centre. The demographic data have been collected from the block wise Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of North 24 Parganas district. This is an intensive study was run over 111 Sample household and the result were shown in tabulation form. We are randomly selected this 111 household in out of 612 by Convenience sampling selection method. Primary and secondary data have been classified, computed and tabulated from different cartographic and statistical techniques which are used to assess, analyzed and present the data.
Recently central Government has lunched "EkalAvijan" _ to improve education in ST areas but in this village there is no EkalVidhyalaya.

Story of an Adivasi Hamlet
In the hamlet of Sundarban, just at the international border of India & Bangladesh, there is a small hamlet of 111 families.

The inhalants exclusively of Munda tribe who were colonized in Sundarban by British imperialist. Now after 300 years of their story in this area this families are forced to migrant slowly.
Not by brute force, but due to sheer and grate evolution. A family in this hamlet of monthly median income is 6000 Rs. And to earn that, they either have to resort to unskilled labor that is risky or makes them migrate from this hamlet.

Migration and risky ventures take toll on their social fabric and is slowly shredeling it.
Moreover, they have untapped natural resources and unappreciated skills that not only can give them better live, but also make them treasure their roots.
The hamlet has a group of TUSHU dancer who have been continuously practicing their trade. They have access to wild honey, and they have the nature the biggest Mangrove.
Cultivating their culture and shoring it with world can open the window of opportunity for them and risqué the forgotten culture & history of the MUNDA TRIBE.

Folk Culture

Indian folk culture is characterized by its simplicity. The Indian villagers have their own craft and culture.Some villagers (in this study area) build up a Jhumur team with their own effort;the name of this team is "AdibashiJhumurNrittyo Academy." Simultaneously they havemade another junior team where the age group of student is 10 to 16 years. This junior team is trained and teaches by this senior team of this village, although this senior team was not well treated and trained by formal trainer. Both male and female are engaged with it, although the female member is high than the malemembers in both team.

Fig-1: Jhumur team of DakshinGobindakativillage

Success story of ST population in this sample population

This team was performed and took place first rank in block level and district level on the year of 2019. This team was invited to perform in Independent Day ceremony in 2019 by the Government of West Bengal. Although they are performed without 'Dhamsha&Madoll', moreover they are not trained by well-trained teacher. This type of folk song messaging 'plantation and built up a dense badaban.

Fig-2: Successful Story of STs Population in this remote village near Sundarban Reserve Forest.
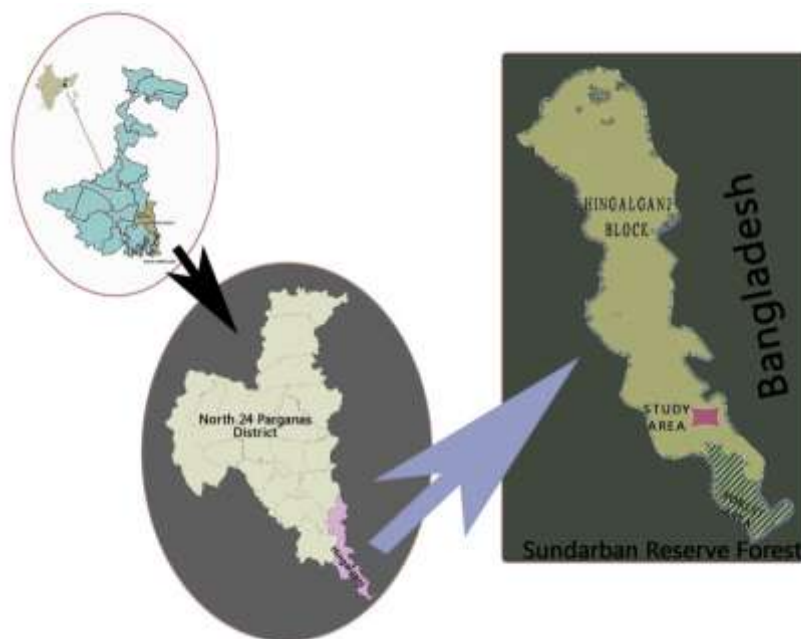
Study Area

DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi Para village in underHingalganj tehsil of North 24 Parganas district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 60 km away from sub district head quarter Bashirhat and 110 km from district head quarter Barasat. It is bounded by Jogeshganjand GomotiRiver in the west, Malekanghumti and Kalitala in the East,

Parghumti in the south and Utter Gobindakati in the North. The village code is 324015And total

House Hold of this village is 612.

The geographical location of this study area is very interesting. It situated in the bank of the river Gomoti and the eastern part of Sundarban. Only two km away from Sundarban reserve forest (World Heritage) and 1.5 km from Bangladeshborder zero point.

Socio Economic Status of Scheduled Tribe population in DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi Para.

DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi para have been selected for this sample survey. This area is STs dominated. In this study area inequality observed in economic and social status between two Subs cast of ST populations, SC and ST category and men and women also.

Table-1: Sample household and population of selected area DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi para.

Location	Sample total HHs	Sample Total population	Sample ST HHs	Sample ST population	Percentage of ST population
DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi para	111	426	109	418	98.20%

Demographic Structure

As per census 2011, total household of DakshinGobindakati village is 612 and total populations of 2554in which the number of male and female 50.74% and 49.26% are comparatively. In the cast of ST population in this study area is 426 in which the male is 219(51.4%), and the female is 207(48.69%). ST dominated 111

household out of 612 household have been selected for this field survey where the ST population are 98.2%. Significantly the percentage of ST population in Hingalganjblock is 7.30% and 8.40% ST population are live in this village, Sridhar kati(As per 2011 census report), while the number of ST population in DakshinGobindakati is 426.

Table 2: Sex ratio and Cast composition of this sample household.

Localities	Sex ratio and Cast composition									
	Sex Ratio		General		STs		SCs		OBCs	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi para	219	207	0	0	215	203	4	4	0	0
DakshinGobindakatiGazi para	391	397	374	360	0	0	17	14	0	0
DakshinGobindakatidakshinpurba para	367	353	139	142	0	0	217	203	11	8
DakshinGobindakati Utter purba para	319	301	163	154			137	135	19	14
Total	1296	1258	676	656	215	203	375	356	30	22
Percentage	50.74	49.26	52.15		16.37		28.62		2.04	

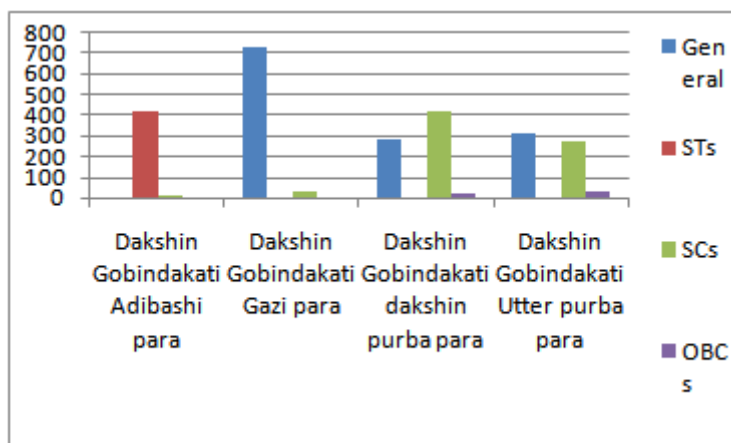| Study village	945	As per this study
West Bengal	999	Asper Census
India	990	2011

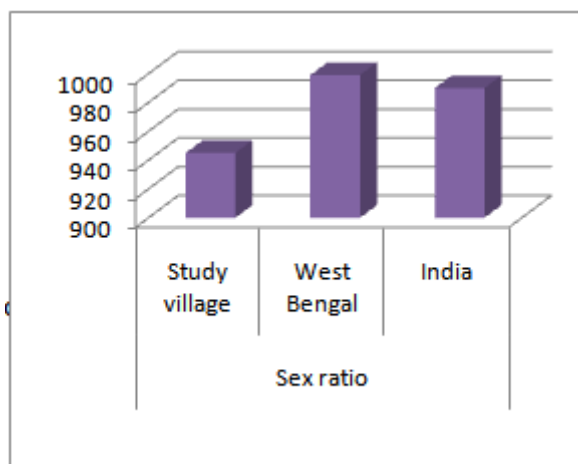**Fig3:**Cast Composition of this Study village   **Fig4:**Sex Ratio
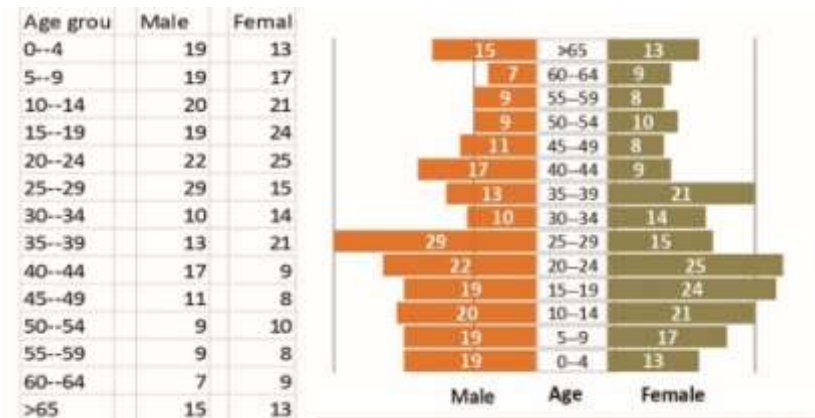

Fig4:Sex Ratio

Fig-5:AGE SEX PYRAMID OF THIS SAMPLE POPULATION
Source: Field survey (October,2020)

Educational Status

"Education brings consciousness, consciousness brings Revolution." Education brings awareness in people and keeps them away from superstitious belief. In term of literacy rate of men and women is comparatively same, although the female literacy rate in young generation is much better than the young male population.

Among the male female literacy rate in this ST dominated study area is 28.17% and 23.94%.Where us the male and female literacy rate in West Bengal is 81.69% & 70.54%,as per census 2011 report. A large number of people mainly the elderly populations are derived of the light of education in this study area.

Table 3: Literacy rate of ST population in sample household

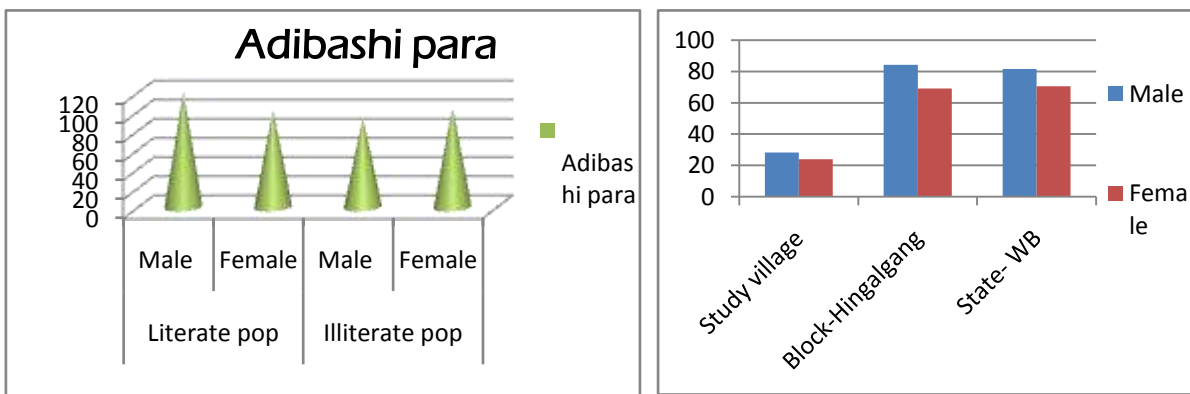| Locality	Literate pop		Illiterate pop		%Literate pop		%Illiterate pop	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Adibashi p	120	102	94	105	28.17%	23.94%	22.07%	24.65%
Literate ST population in WB - Census 2011					57.93%			
Hingalganj Block as per census 2011					84.24%	69.17%		
West Bengal as per census 2011					81.69%	70.54%		

Fig 6: Gender wise literacy rate.

This locality is most back warded and their overall literacy rate is not satisfactory. These communities of people are aware of education but due to their poor financial conditions and lack of basic facilities they are not able to reach in university. Higher education rate is very low. No one person cross the boundary of University except three men. Only 0.47% populations hold Graduate degree.

Table 4: Education level of ST population of sample household

Locality	Uneducated	Class I-IV	Class V - VII	Appeared for Class IX or X	Passed Class X	Appeared Passed Class XII	Graduate	Post-Graduate & Beyond
Dakshin Gobindakati Adibashi para	199	89	68	36	18	11	2	3
Percentage	46.71%	20.89%	15.96%	8.45%	4.23%	2.58%	0.47%	0.70%
Dakshin Gobindakati Gazi para	201	139	133	81	129	89	11	5
Dakshin Gobindakati dakshin purba para	33	83	96	123	179	83	89	34
Dakshin Gobindakati Utter purba para	37	87	103	88	103	128	51	23

They are appear or completed the higher secondary education is 2.58% population. 4.23% populationsare passed secondary education. 20.89% and 15.96% population are completed their primary and upper primary level comparatively.
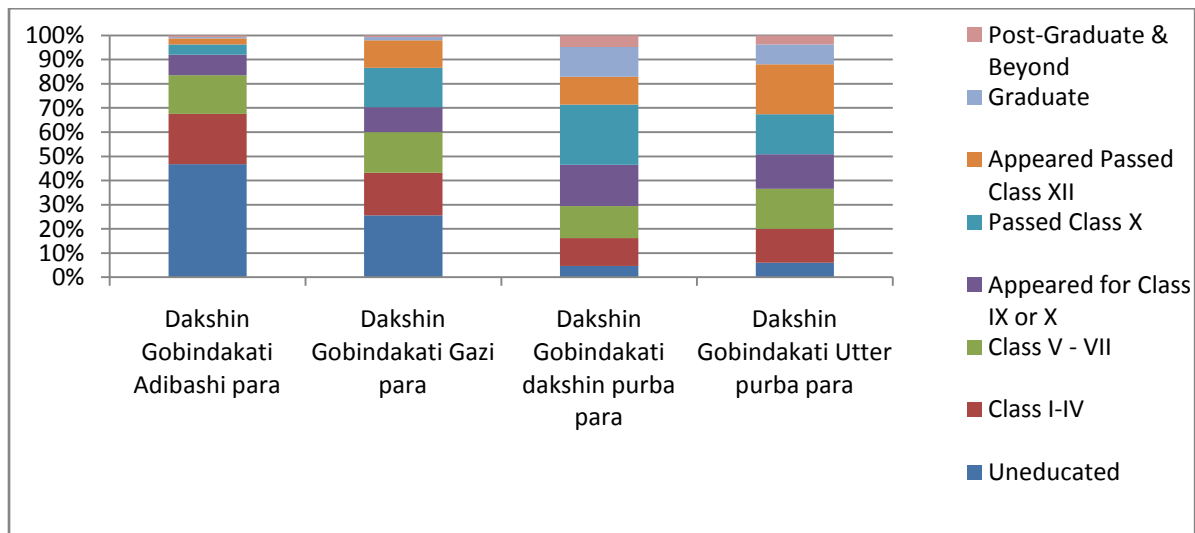

Fig 7: Education Level of this study area.

Income Structure

Family income is closely related to the development of this family, including food supply, health, residents, assets and academic performance. All this people are belong to ST community.

There are lack of sufficient food, housing, education and other essentials requirement of human life for cause of their low income level in the study area. In this study area 40.50% STs household are living with their average monthly income is less than Rs 4000 as per the field survey October, 2020 and 57.70% of household are belong to monthly income group between Rs 4000 – 12000. On the other hand only 0.90% household are belong to the income group of 12000- 20000 Indian rupees. Only 0.90% household are cross the

boundary of their income level is more than 20000   Rs.

Table 5: Monthly income structure of the family of STs Populationsfor this study area

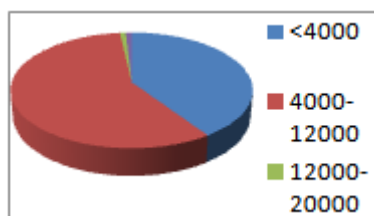| Monthly Income	<4000	4000-12000	12000-20000	>20000
Adibashi para	45	64	1	1
Percentage	40.50%	57.70%	0.90%	0.90%

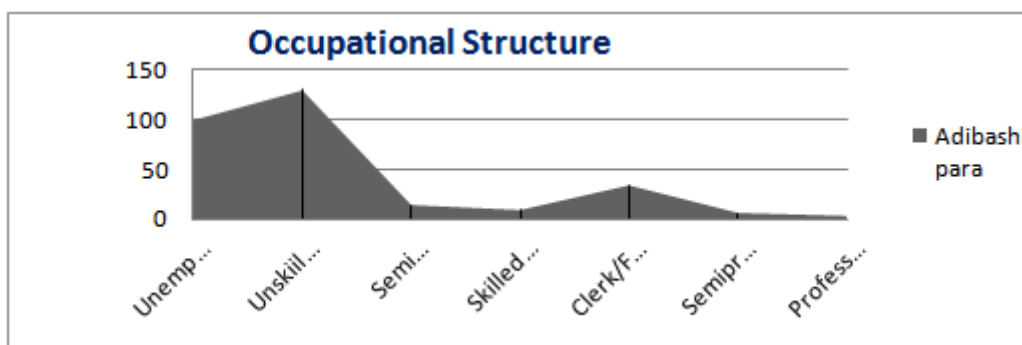**Fig7:** Monthly income level of this sample household

Occupational Structure

Occupation is correlated with economic development. Economic development of regions or any community or any country isdepending on their occupational structure. In developed countries higher proportion of population are engage in primary and secondary activity while the developing countries most of the peoples are engaged in primary activity. As per sample survey % of ST population are not engaged in any economic activity while % of STs are depending on primary sector. Both men and women are engaged in various types of activities like agricultural laborer, fishing, harvesting, rising cattle, construction laborer and with '100 days of job programs' as a short term job etc. only 4% STs population are engaged in secondary activities. Some families who owned some agricultural land used to cultivate only one crop in a season which depended on rainwater.

Table6: Occupational structure of STs Populations of sample populations.

Occupation sector	Unemployment	Unskiiled worker	Semi skill worker	Skilled worker	Clerk/Fermer/Shopkeper	Semiprofessional	Professional
Adibashi para	100	130	14	9	34	6	3
Percentage	33.78	43.92	4.73	3.04	11.49	2.03	1.01

After discussions with these villagers I know the reasons for such out of migration are mainly landlessness, lack of economic opportunities in around the village. The table below

shows the scenario out of migration among   DakshinGobindakatiAdibashi Para.

Table7: Age distribution out of migration inthis study area

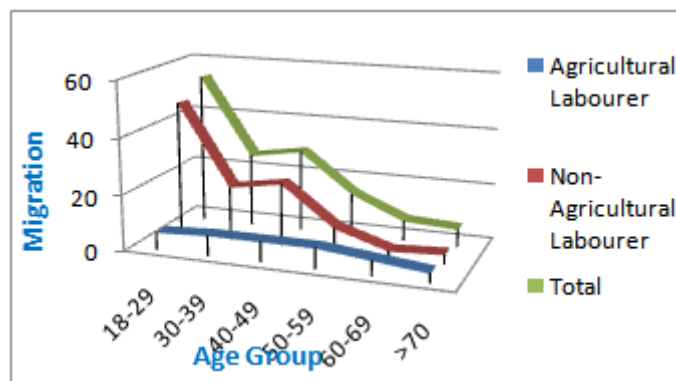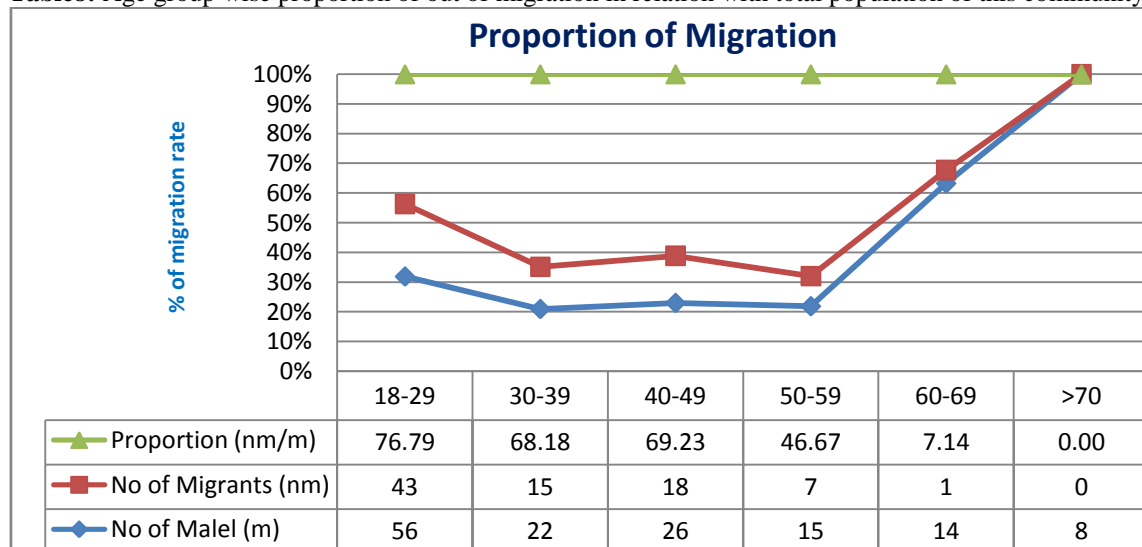| Age group	Agricultural Labourer	Non-Agricultural Labourer	Total
18-29	6	48	54
30-39	7	19	26
40-49	7	22	29
50-59	7	8	15
60-69	5	2	7
>70	3	3	6

Fig8: Age Group wise Migration in this hamlet

From the table it is visible that the bulk of the migrant laborers worked as non-agricultural workers while only a small section of the migrant workers were found to be engaged as agricultural laborers. The highest number of migrant laborers was found in 18-29 age groups. We have already mentioned that one of the reasons of out-migration is lack of job opportunity and landlessness of the Mundas in the village.

Table8: Age group wise proportion of out of migration in relation with total population of this community.

	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	>70
Proportion (nm/m)	76.79	68.18	69.23	46.67	7.14	0.00
No of Migrants (nm)	43	15	18	7	1	0
No of Malel (m)	56	22	26	15	14	8

Accommodation Status
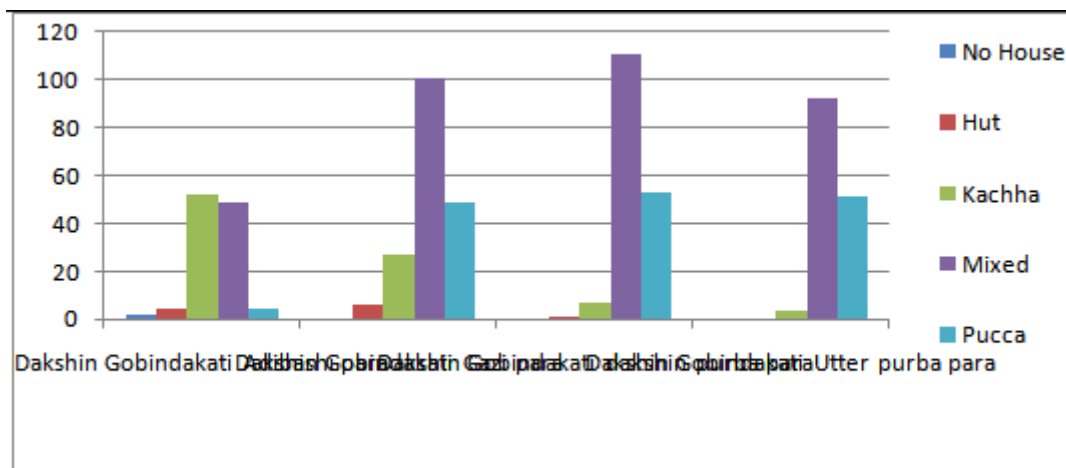

Pic-9: Accommodation of their house

Source: Collected by Author.

Accommodation is one of the basic needs of human beings. In this study area most of this house holds is live in a single room and 47.70% of houses are kachha that means the house walls and floor are made by mud.45% of houses are made by breaks but roof of this houses are covered by asbestos or other materials and their floor is not cemented, in this types of houses we mark as a mixed houses. Only 3.70% houses are pucca.The types of mixed houses arebuilding up with the help of Govt support- called Pradhan MantriYawasJojona (PMYJ).

Table9: Nature of house of sample household

Locality	Total HH	Total pop	No House	Hut	Kachha	Mixed	Pucca
Adibashi para	111	426	2	4	52	49	4
Percentage			0.82%	3.70%	47.70%	45%	3.70%
Gazi para	183	788	0	6	27	101	49
Dakshinpurba para	172	720	0	1	7	111	53
Utter purba para	146	620	0	0	3	92	51

	Locality	Total HH	Total pop	No House	Hut	Kachha	Mixed
	Adibashi para	111	426	2	4	52	49
	Percentage			0.82%	3.70%	47.70%	45%
	Gazi para	183	788	0	6	27	101
	Dakshinpurba para	172	720	0	1	7	111
	Utter purba para	146	620	0	0	3	92

Graph: Nature of house of sample household
Source: Field survey (October, 2020)

Sanitization Facilities

There are very poor sanitization systems in this Tribal area. Lack of awareness and their poor economic condition is the causes of frustratingtoilet. Most of the closet made of mud and plastic paper or others materials. The door of this closet is not enough to prevent women's embarrassment. The poor sanitization linked to heath. Only 12.6% household are used flush toilet where as 38.7% and 40.5% household use Pit latrine with slab and flush to pit latrine comparatively. In this area 8.1% household used pit latrine without slab. However there is adequate number of toilets in household initiated by Pradhan MantriYawasJojona (PMYJ). 20% households are sharing their toilet with another family in this area.

Pic 10: Sanitization condition in this sample household

Table 10: Sanitization Facility system of ST population in sample household

Locality	Flus toilet	Flus to pit latrine	Flus to someone elsewhere	Pit latrine with slab	Pit without slab	Use open space	share Toilet/No toilet
Adibashi para	14	45	0	43	9	0	33
Percentage	12.60%	40.50%	0.00%	38.70%	8.10%	0.00%	29.73%

Graph 10: Nature of sanitization conditionof this Tribal Community

IV. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Major finding of this study are as follow:-

- Literacy rate of ST women is lower than the general women.
- Higher education rate is far behind in this community.
- Higher education rate is far behind from district education level.
- Female child literacy rate is better than the male child literacy rate.
- They are not benefited by the reservation policy due to lack of their knowledge and education. They are not able to apply for higher education and job which is reserved for them due to the lack of their progressive knowledge, education and their poor economic condition also.
- Income level of this ST household is very low in this sample area
- Many more of this population are live without jobs or unsecure works, and their high rate of seasonally unemployment has been seen.
- Many more of these populations are migrated due to their poverty and incertitude job.

- Dependency ratio is very high in this community.
- The condition of their accommodation is unfortunate due to their poor economic condition which is very difficult to living in the rainy season and winter also.
- Sanitization system is not enough for maintain health and hygiene and it's not protect women's embarrassment.
- The study area is dominated by ST community are far behind regarding socio economic condition.

V. SUGGESTION

There are some suggestions that can be reviewing the study

- Those who are living the bellow poverty level must ensure the food security by the Government.
- The Government should the provision of home for each and every family.
- Proper sanitization system should be provided with the collaboration of local Government, for maintaining their health and hygiene.

⭠ They have also understood by the people of their own community of the facilities provided to them to improve their socio economic condition.

⭠ The accurate information regarding constitutional provision of STs to given wide publicity through mass media.

⭠ The concerned authorities will have to take positive step to eliminate educational backwardness.

⭠ Financial assistances should be given to the students by the concerned authorities including admission fees, books, tuition fees etc.

VI.   CONCLUSION

It is observed that the study area have been suffering from various problem in term of infrastructure like education, health, accommodation and their un-satisfaction job related to their income and also with their living status. To improve the educational backwardness of ST student there is need to increase their enrolment and encourage them for higher education. Various voluntary organizations should work forward to uplift the ST population. It must be inspiring the young generation, some people are higher educated of their own community.

Conflict of Interest
No competing interest is exist declared by this Author.

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