

Socio-Economic Condition of Tribal People in some Selected Pockets of Bardhaman Town, West Bengal

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Abstract:- This paper mainly focuses on the socio-economic condition of tribal people in Bardhaman town with some selected pockets. Tribes are the indigenous community of our society. With modern life influencing tribal life. The majority of the household occupations are mason, carpenter, Construction labour, vegetable vendor etc. This research aims to understand the living conditions, access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities among these communities in Bardhaman town. To explore socioeconomic conditions compared to represent conditions of tribal households in the study area. The present study investigates the socio-economic status and problems faced by this community to sustain their livelihood. This study concludes how to improve the socio-economic condition of tribal society.

Keywords:- Tribal, Socio-Economic, Non-Agricultural, Demographic, Unhygienic.

I. INTRODUCTION

Tribal society or lifestyle depends on forest amenities from past to present time. Tribal people truly conquered the social ethics and cultures. The condition of socio-economic

aspects in broad terms such as economy, health, transport, education conditions, and other basic commodities of life (Jana. N.C & Ghosh. P.K, 2015). Human life needs a basic level of commodities such as public services like drinking water, health, education, education, shelter, and others. A tribe is an isolated community that has been away towards political hegemony with the practice your a common culture (Lakshmi, V. V., & Paul, M. M, 2019). The term Scheduled tribes was first used in the constitution of India, to clarify certain constitutional privileges and protection for backward classes to transform lifestyle and improve the basic condition that subjugated the cultural ethics. In our constitution, Article 366(25) scheduled tribes or tribal communities or part of a group within such tribes under Article 342 to the scheduled tribes for the constitution. The population of scheduled tribes in India as per the 2011 census was 104,281,034 constituting 8.16% of the total population (Census 2011 India). The tribal population of India and West Bengal had grown at the rate of 17.64% and 13.93% during the period of 2001-2011 respectively (census of India 2011. West Bengal. series-20. part xii-a. district census handbook. Bardhaman). So Table no-1 and Figure no-1 with concrete ideas for the distribution of the ST population in Bardhaman.

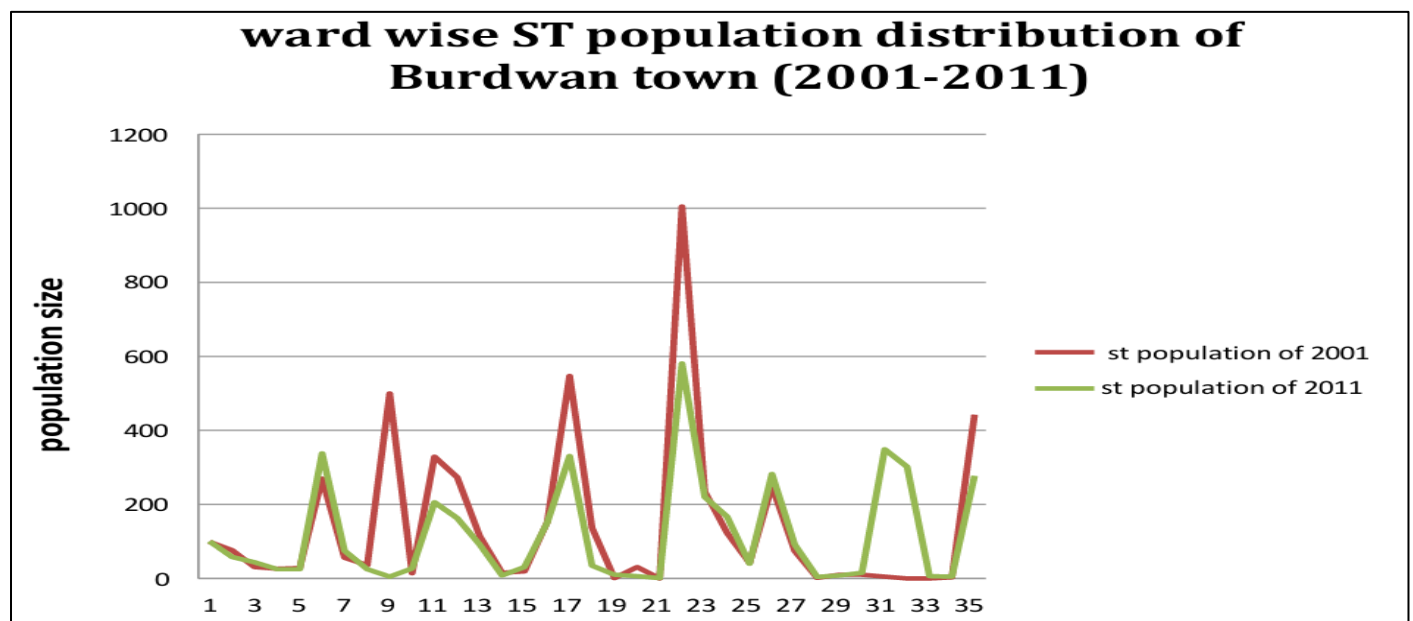


Fig 1 Ward-Wise ST Population Distribution

Socio-economic condition as well as status is a complex measure of an individual's or group of people's economic and social dimensions different from others, based

on income, education, health, water facilities and occupation. For analysing the socio-economic condition of a family within a group the household income, education and

occupation were others parameters assessed. The study was conducted with a focus on socio-economic conditions as well as the status of some selected pockets in Burdwan town.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The Indian tribal society is an isolated one with a unique nature and people. Several studies were undertaken about tribal and their socio-economic condition; a few relevant kinds of literature are appended Socio-economic consequence of Tribal people to survive livelihood due to their source of income. Socio-economic emergence of those people through proper planning and measurement is required for livable economic stability (Majhi, A., Bhattacharya, S., & Roy, S. 2018). Construct a concrete idea to the instruction of Socio-Economic status and liveability to the exploring outcomes have been the utilization of raw materials, having transformed market economy. To stimulate the Disparities of socio-economic and quality of life for the tribal and traditional society through the comparison of other districts in Orissa. The main occupational activities on cultivation but the increasing rate of unemployment due to immigrants (Jana, N. C., & Ghosh, P. K. 2015). Tribal people of West Bengal and India face socio-economic problems that education, occupation, income health and housing. Tribal communities like Santal, Lodha, Toto and Sabar were boosting the occupational circumstances by maintaining the local resources and cultural ethics (Dhargupta, A.et.al., 2009). Culturally Differences between tribal and non-tribal people based on culture, traditional values and belief systems with an impact on the socio-economic development of the period of globalization. Cultural assimilation to reach modern culture

and technology to uplift the tribal society (Daripa, S. K. 2019). Tribal communities are behind in the mainstream of society due to language, and culture with natural and geographical context. However such planning and policy to improve the quality of life in the social, economic as well as cultural (Lakshmi, V. V., & Paul, M. M. 2019). The tribal community mainly dominates the economy in involved agriculture with primary activities. The exploitation of natural resources due to Industrial development has resulted in deforestation and pipeline of natural disasters and hazards consequently native people drop out of their natural habitat (Jayakumar, A., & Palaniyammal, P. 2016).

➤ Objectives

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the socio-economic condition of the tribal people.
- Finally, to find out specific problems and suggestive measures for the socio-economic development of the study area at the micro level.

➤ Study Area:

The study area, Bardhaman town was located in Purba Bardhaman district. It is one of the most transforming towns rural to urban of Southern West Bengal. It is situated on the left bank of the Damodar River. Latitudinal extension ranges from 23° 12' N to 23° 17' N & longitudinal extension ranges from 87° 49' E to 87° 53' E (figure no. 1). It has an aerial coverage of 26.30 km² with a population of 347,016 (Census 2011, India). The total area is divided into 35 wards (Land Use and Development Control Plan 2017).

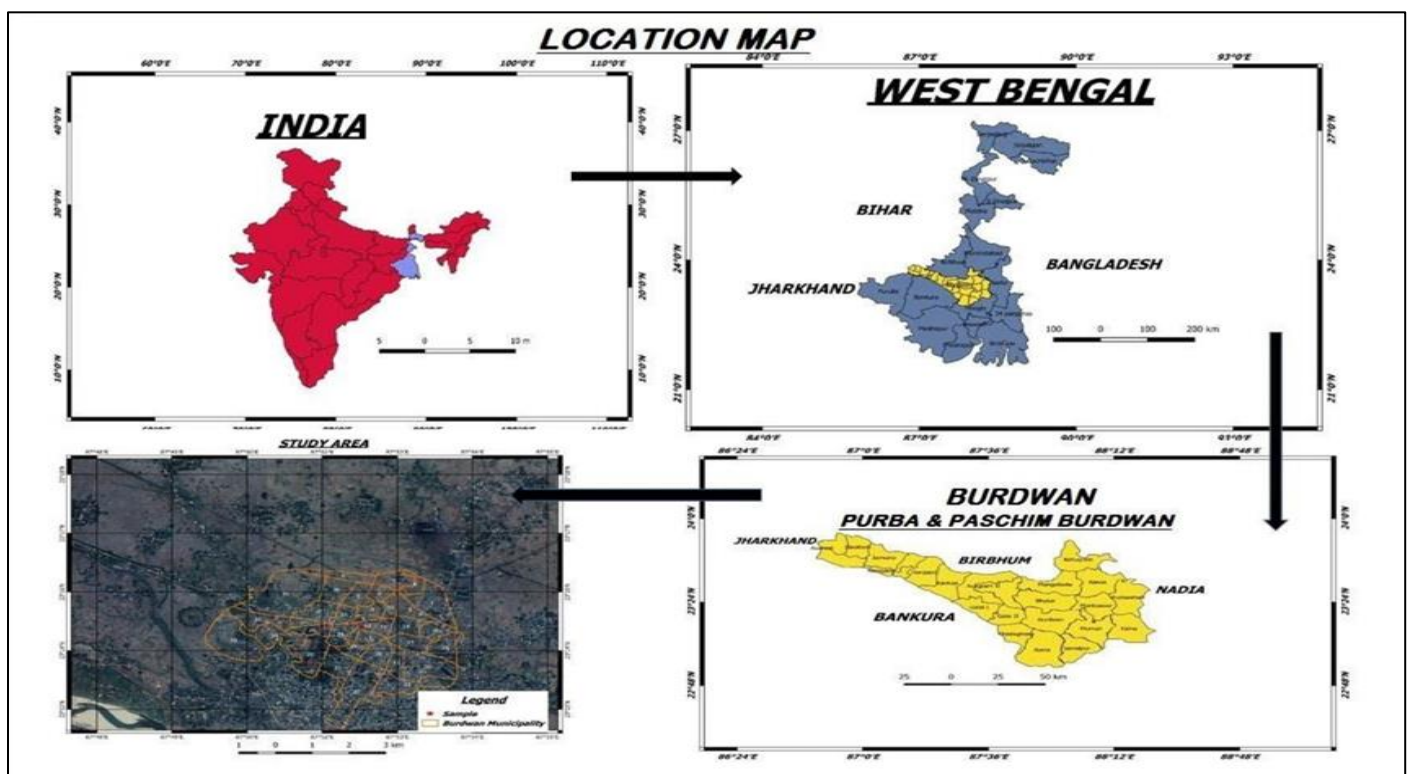


Fig 2 Location Map

III. MATERIALS METHODS

This study is mixed with qualitative and quantitative data as well as secondary and primary data.

➤ *Primary Data Collection:*

The present study is based on intensive fieldwork. So the primary data was collected from a well-structured

questionnaire, and focus group with observation. The fieldwork for this research was carried out from a micro-level perspective by using judgmental sampling methods to collect data from the selected sample. With judgemental sampling which includes 30 households. The primary data have been classified, tabulated and analysed with cartographic and statistical techniques.

Table 1 Primary Database

No. Of household	Total male	Total female	Number of educated members	Number of working persons	Latrine facility based on household	Bank Account Facilities based on household	BPL holder based on household	Drinking water facility based on household	Electricity Facility based on household
30	73	76	111	77	24	27	23	30	30

➤ *Secondary Data Collection:*

The secondary data was collected from different sources such as various books, journals, reports, as well as websites. The collected data were from secondary sources

➤ *The Secondary Database is Obtained from –*

- District Human Report, Bardhaman, 2011
- District statistical handbook, Bardhaman, 2011
- Census of India: 2011
- Land Use and Development Control Plan, 2017.
- Remote sensing and GIS.

saturated outcomes.

➤ *Demographic Outlines of the Collected Sample:*

The age group of the sample person are represented in Figure no-3. The ages of people varied from 0 to >45 years age group. The showing diagram reveals that a large number of persons are in between 15-30 years age group representing 42.30% of the total 149 persons. There is a smaller number of people in the age group 0-15 years which is 14.8%. The analysis thus clearly indicates that most of the sample people are earning people. The gender of persons is shown in the Figure no -4. Out of the total person 149, as many as 73 persons representing 49% are male, and 76 representing 51% are female. The distribution of gender in the selected Figure no- reveals that the majority of the persons are females showing female participation dominates the male. So we addressed that females will emerge in a newly shaped society.

IV. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Collected data and information to analyse the social and economic dimensions of the household and the individual respondents. All this information is essential for the interpretation of findings and results and can provide

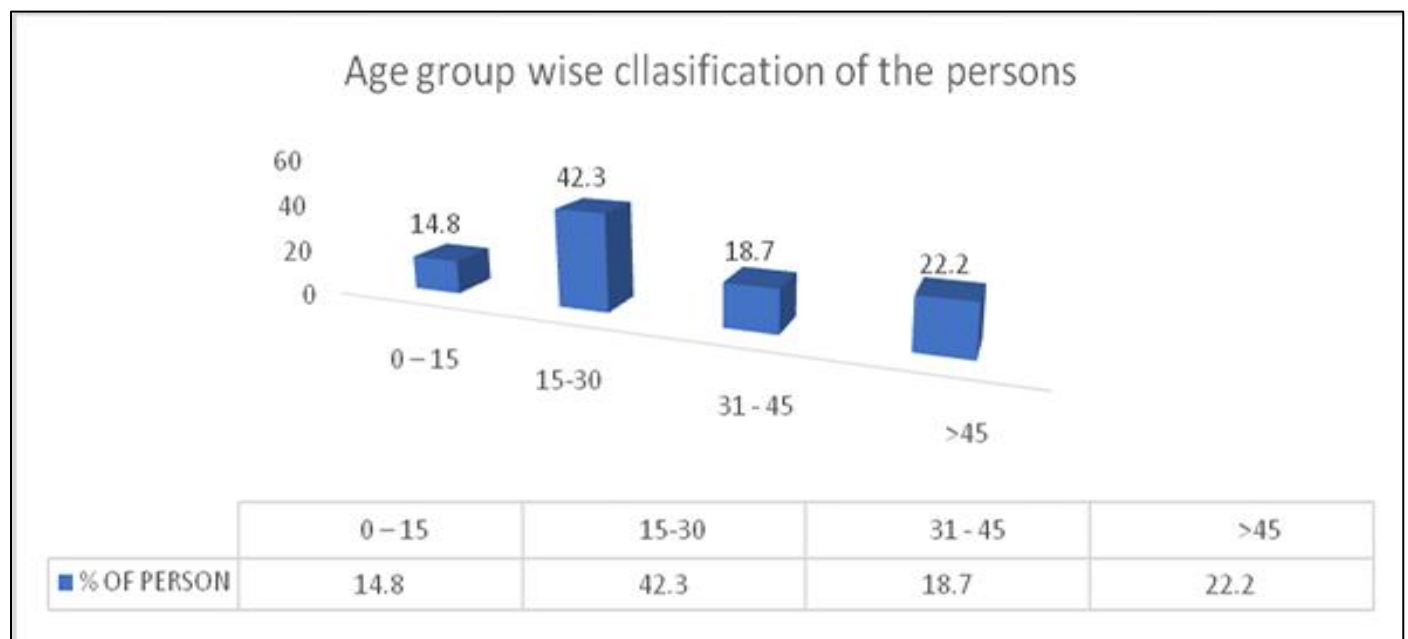


Fig 3 Age Group-wise Classification of the Person

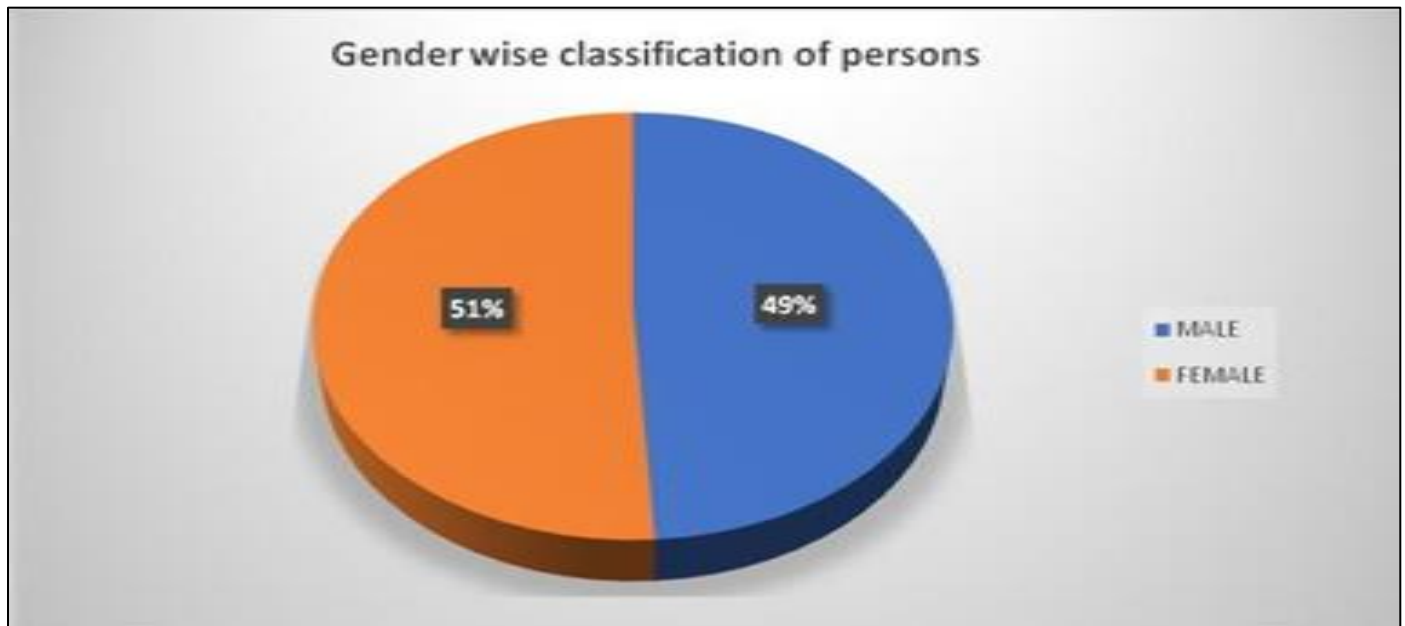


Fig 4 Gender-wise Classification

➤ *Analysis of Social Status*

The socio-economic profiles of the study area have different social conditions. There for main parameters of social conditions are the level of education and facility of latrine, drinking water, sewage conditions and so on.

➤ *Level of Education*

Education is the key element of the lifestyle and status an individual enjoys in a society. Educational attainment has

strong effects on reproductive behaviour. From the Figure , the persons are classified into four categories according to their qualification as <5th, 5th to 7th, 8th to 10, and >10th. Although 12.6% of the persons have completed their primary level, 35.13% of the persons completed their 5th to 7th level, 38.74% of the person completed their 8th to 10th level and only 13.51% of the degree level. For analysing the level of education in the tribal people are very low due to economic unavailability.

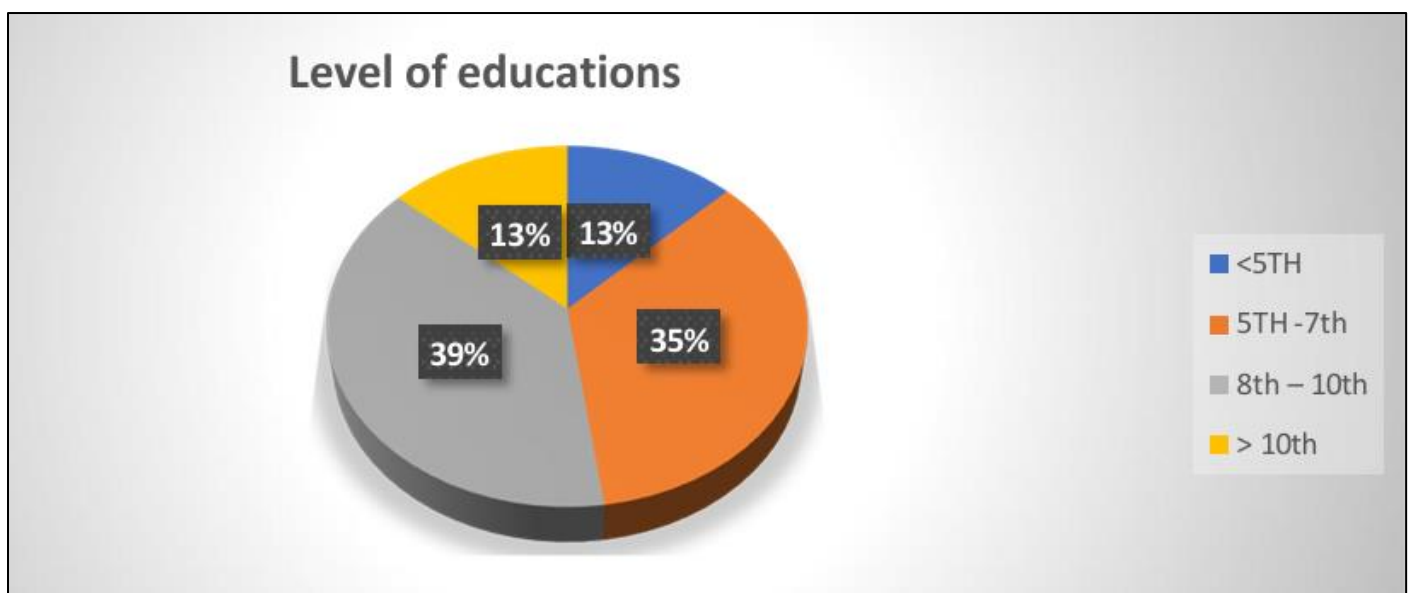


Fig 5 Level of Education

➤ *Facility of Latrine, Drinking Water, and Sewage Condition*

The Other basic important parameters and assessment are latrine facility, Drinking water facility, and sewage condition. For the realised and reflect the social circumstance. With the help of Figure no – 6, 7 and 8 represent the diagram showing that 80% of people's

suiFigure latrine facilities, 73.30% of people's drinking water facilities, and 66.70% of people live in good sewage condition. But the main problem is that sewage conditions are more or less irrigative. And drinking water facility and latrine facility little bit unhygienic condition of the study area.

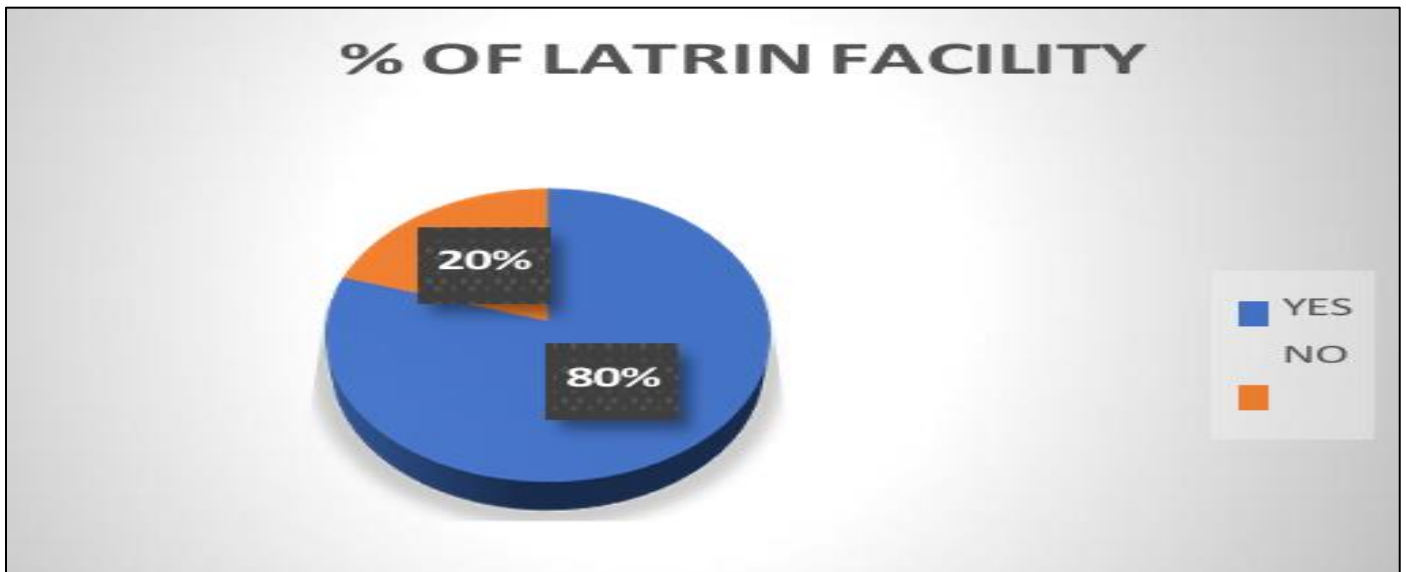


Fig 6 Latrine Facility



Fig 7 Drinking Water Facility

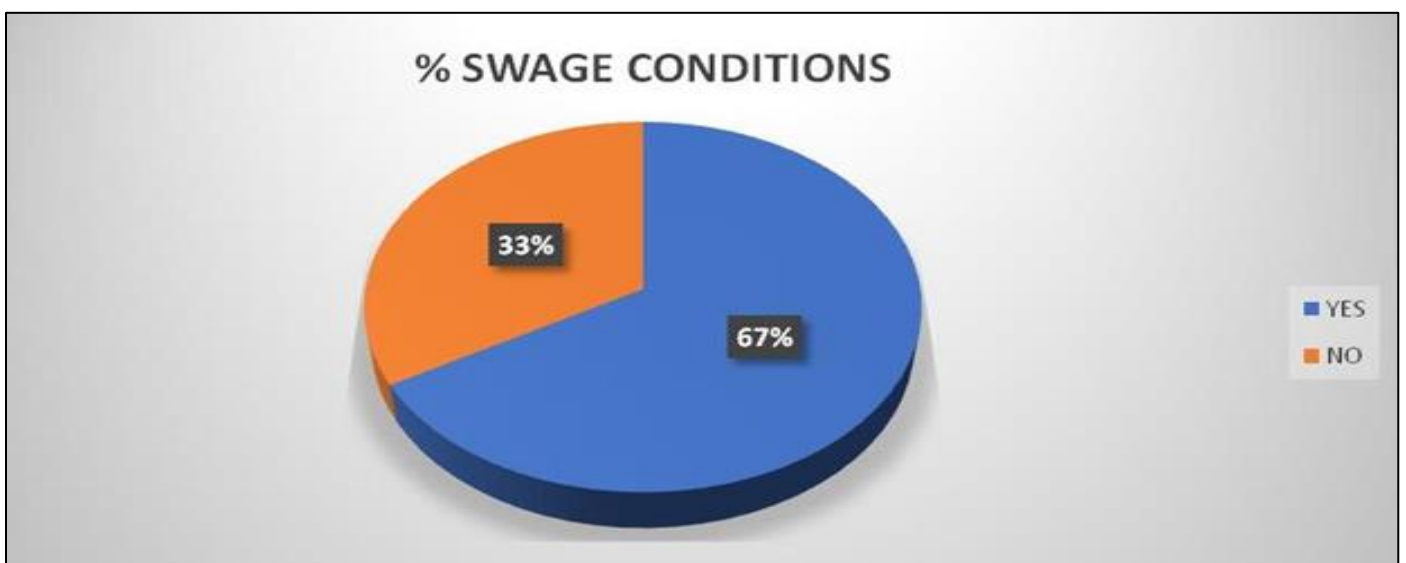


Fig 8 Sewage Condition

➤ *Facility Related to Social Status and Development:*

People are prior inhabitants of that area. The related facility of this area is school, markets, colleges, bank financial institutions, hospitals, healthcare centres and dispensaries. Figure no-9, shows the conditions are very suiFigure but not an access to economic stability. All facilities around the 2 km in your house, sustain basic developmental goals with the help of different governmental participation.

➤ *Analysis of Economic Status*

In any particular region, economic conditions, as well as status, depend on various parameters like- occupational status, house structure, household income, and perceived electricity facility etc. So we can say that the considerable economic parameters are as follows: -

➤ *Occupational Status with Livelihood*

Occupational mobility is considered a major factor that provides a tremendous change in the socio-economic life of the people. The occupational distribution of the collected sample describes the occupational figure to experience the livelihood. Figure no – 10 shows the construct of a dismal picture shows of the occupational status of the tribal people. And also depends on the livelihood capacity. It is observed that 15.60% of the persons are masons, 27.30% of the persons are casual labourers, 16% of the carpenters, 22.10% and 18.20% of the vegetable vendors and other workers. The people depend on low wages and seasonal work. The majority of the people are landless and were employed in the private sector activity as well as self-employed. This may be due to their low educational standard.

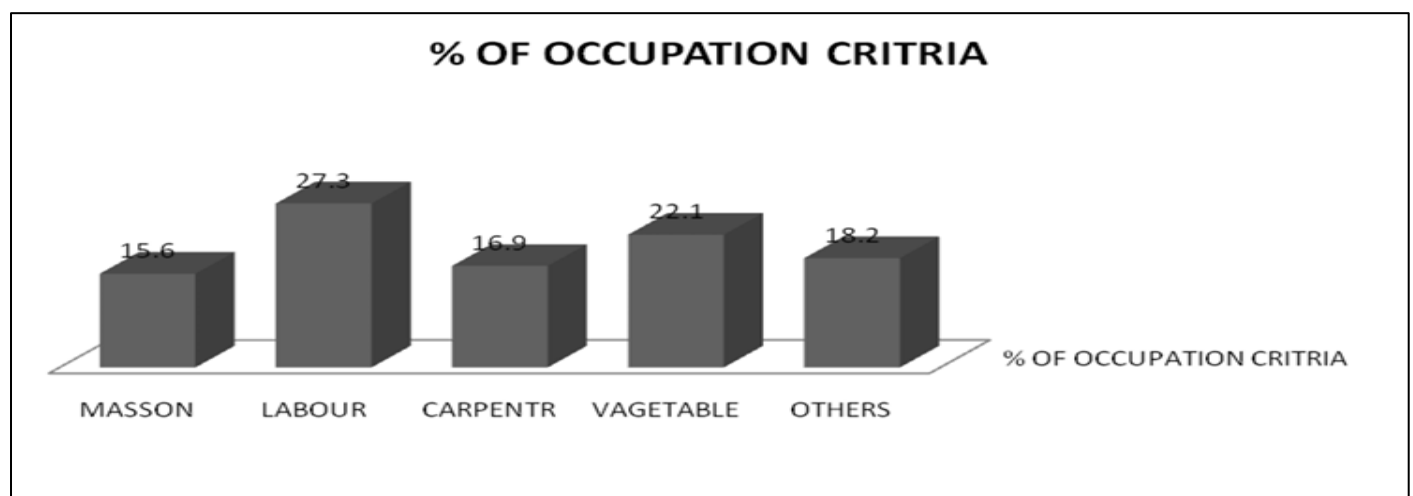


Fig 9 Occupational Distribution

➤ *House Structure*

The tribal community consists of two or three rooms. The majority of the people did not have separate kitchen facilities. They use a part of the bedroom as a kitchen. With the help of Figure no-11, the following diagram shows the rooftop of the hose structure of the sample.

From Figure no -10, a normal structure of the sample person's house can be traced out. 53.30% of the persons have houses with rooftop asbestos, 30% of the tally. Only 16.70% of the persons have houses with rooftop straw.

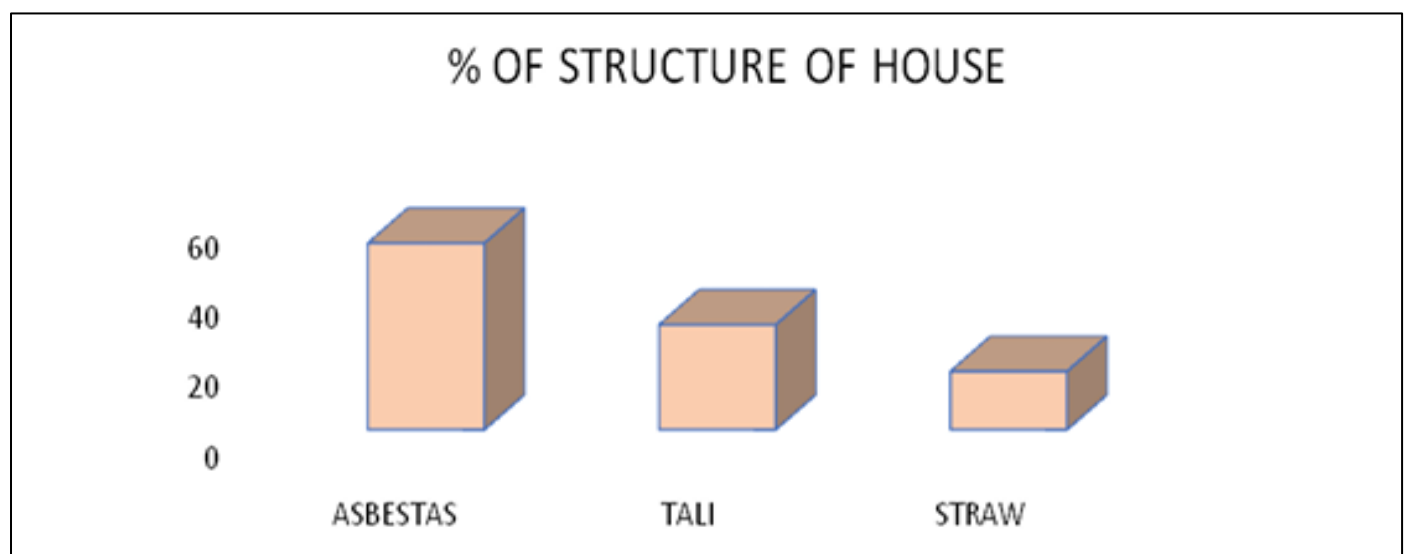


Fig 10 Structure of the House they are Moderately ComforFigure with this Type of House.

➤ *House-Hold Income:*

Income is an important indicator of the socio-economic conditions of a community. A community with a higher income level meet their basic needs and enjoy their livelihood. Figure no –12, shows that the monthly average income of the collected 30 households. Most of the

household's monthly income 5000- 10000 thousand rupees, >10000 thousand rupees is 8 households, and very low monthly income <50000 rupees is 7 households are respectively. The reason for the very low monthly income of the tribal people in Burdwan town is the extremely bad situation of their education status.



Fig 11 Monthly Average Income

➤ *Perceive Electricity Facility:*

Calculating the primary database, the electricity facility is in very good condition in this region. Showing the good electricity facility give the Figure no-13. The given picture shows the total 100% good conditions of electricity for all selected households.

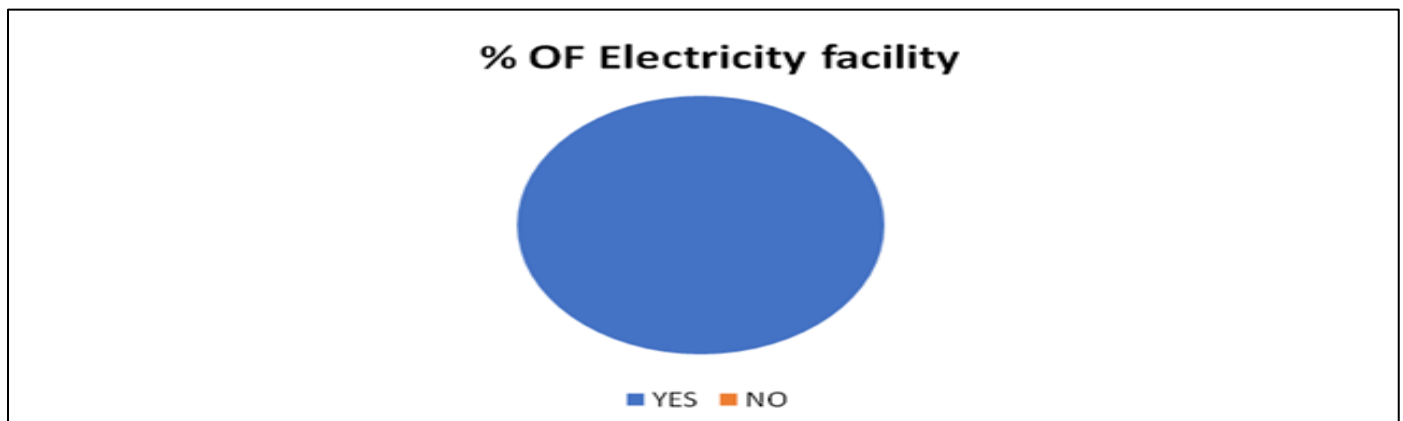


Fig 12 Electric Facility

V. MAJOR FINDINGS

➤ *The Section Highlights the Key Findings of the Overall Study as follows-*

- Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the tribal community. However, these tribal people lived in urban areas to engage in non-agricultural activity. They depend on secondary activities, like construction, labour, mason, carpenter, and other works.
- As there are several governmental schemes for Tribal community development, the community should not be capacitated enough to take the benefits of the potential ongoing programme.
- Education plays a crucial role in the development of the socioeconomic conditions of communities of Burdwan town. Due to the low education level, and lack of awareness, people do not have access to and knowledge

about health care, improved working conditions, livestock management etc.

- Hand pumps and municipalities supplied water are the major sources of drinking water for the communities of Brahman town. The majority of the people have used a hand pump because no sufficient water supply in Municipalities
- As the income from non-agriculture activities like Masson, vegeFigure vendors, Carpenters and others is not sufficient to support the family, tribal People depend on wage employment for the Survival of their family.
- Tribal people have formal savings accounts; nonetheless, not all use them. Because of the low Household income and lack of presence of bank branches.
- Lake of appropriate and adequate development strategies are the main problems experienced in the tribal shelter as well as houses.

- They have a worthy traditional culture and way of living. They have their unique customs in every aspect and event of life.
- The peoples are identical and well-knitted together by social, religious, economic and political ties. Their society was devoid of complexities and every man was equal in it.
- The people use the common latrine in this particular area. And the sewage condition is moderately reliable.

VI. SUGGESTIVE MEASURES

➤ *Based on the Study Findings, we have Selected the many Suggestive Measures; are as follows-*

- To enhance the working conditions, it required organised skill development training like mason, carpenter and other workers etc. For skill enhancement so that the people can earn better income, further scope of different income generating programmes needs to be explored.
- It is imperative to increase the education level and awareness level of communities through awareness of different govt. Programmes for the improvement of their socio-economic conditions and also for the overall development of their areas.
- There should be the development of the municipality's water supply and the construction of many water storage tanks for a sufficient supply of water.
- The government have to establish more health centres in that area. The services of ambulances should become more accessible enough, especially in the emergency time.
- The Burdwan town of this particular area should be provided with swage and sanitation as well as latrine facilities. The state government should allocate more budgets to providing this service at the sanitation level.
- The government especially take some different socio-economic schemes to enhance the living conditions of these tribal peoples.

VII. CONCLUSION

After the entire discussion of my fieldwork based on socioeconomic conditions, I have found various points to support our title. I have tried to uphold all possible reasons for my socio-economic status, and in conclusion, I have a few words to say.

This study has surveyed 30 households in the study area. It indicates that education and income are the most important factors that are the most significant influence on both social and economic conditions. From the result, it can be concluded that the majority of the people's livelihood status was low followed but medium and high livelihood status. The majority of the workers are non-agricultural labour as well as secondary activity. Asbestos, straw and other materials are the most common roofing of the tribal people's houses. The status of health and education has been observed at a low level due to their surrounding

environments. Major sources of water for household work were as hand-pump as well as tube –wells. Electricity reaches to their room. Therefore the sanitation and sewage conditions are adequate situation of those areas. Thus many govt. schemes are working on those areas but not in a proper way, because there are some localized problems and to solve the problems, govt. need to think of a generalised scheme.

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