

A Comparative Study about Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal, India

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Abstract: Clans of India are for the most part known to be relatives of crude occupants, a significant number of whom have in course of history been pushed into the outskirts of, and to a great extent segregated from, India's standard society and culture. Soon after Independence, the Constitution of India arranged two calendars for distinguishing different ancestral and low rank gatherings, which are formally called 'Planned Tribes' (ST) and 'Booked Castes' (SC) separately. The registration specialists identify innate and low rank and in reverse people groups based on these nitty gritty calendars. The rundowns for ST and SC bunches have been generously developed since its first use in the 1951 enumeration, and the quantities of clans and low station bunches that were announced as 'booked' as indicated by the evaluation of 1991 were 573 and 1,091 individually. Santals are one of the major and most various clans of India. They have a long social legacy, and they are amassed in the eastern conditions of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The aggregate populace of West Bengal at 2001 Census has been 80,176,197. Of this 4,406,794 people do Scheduled Tribes (STs) constitute 5.5 for every penny of the aggregate populace of the state. The state has enrolled 15.7 for every penny decadal development of ST populace in 1991-2001. There are add up to thirty eight (38) advised STs in the state. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) individuals are locked in a works like Agricultural division, Industrial Work (Labour and Administrator), Service segment (predominantly Teacher, Doctors, Official employment, ecclesiastical Person, Executive officer etc). This pares filter the ST individuals are vital part in West Bengal... India ... World.

KEYWORDS:- Scheduled Tribes, Backward people, Community, Economy.

Date of Submission: 20-01-2018

Date of acceptance: 09-02-2018

I. Introduction

Ancestral populace is a minority both at the all-India level (8 for each penny of the aggregate) and additionally inside West Bengal (almost 6 for every penny), their total sizes of around 68 million and 8 million separately (as per 1991 enumeration) are not by any stretch of the imagination small. More significantly, dissimilar to in most different parts of the world, the rising progress in the Indian subcontinent neither wiped out nor very ingest these crude occupants of the land, accordingly leaving space for the congruity of these physically less progressed inborn groups with their own particular socio-social peculiarity and confinement from the 'standard'. The inborn presence inside bigger Indian culture is regularly very unmistakable on different checks, in particular the natural and ecological conditions of their residence, way of life and culture, social association, connection and legacy designs, religious convictions and practices. There are without a doubt regularly a few sociocultural fixings to recognizing an inborn gathering from the standard populace (MAHARATNA, A, 2002). Ancestral gatherings are a long way from homogeneous in India as well as somewhere else. Regardless of inborn decent variety crosswise over world, what shows up to some degree basic is their common seclusion and uniqueness - on different checks including sociocultural and way of life designs - from the standard populace and society. Generally, purposes behind such inborn separation and uniqueness are unpredictable and not simple to determine. Fürer-Haimendorf (1985:1) characteristics the 'wonder of social and ethnic heterogeneity' in South Asia to a great extent to a 'demeanor fundamental to Indian belief system which acknowledged the assortment of social structures as regular and unchanging, and did not consider their digestion to one single example in any capacity attractive'. This clear in inborn groups where there dependably exist a cooperative connection between their employment interests and the encompassing regular asset base like the timberland, arrive, water bodies, mineral asset and other widely varied vegetation. For ancestral individuals arrive is imperative wellspring of jobs. Around 90% of clan's populaces in India were relying upon arrive straightforwardly or in a roundabout way for their

Since freedom Government of India and Government of different states have taken loads of start for advancement of ancestral jobs. Loads of projects are executed for maintaining their occupations. The advancement approach for the tribals has changed its technique constantly looking for manageability. The social

researchers have laid accentuation on the significance of social texture of the inborn world to quicken this procedure (Upadhyay, 2000).

The social and financial states of the general population having a place with the Scheduled Tribes have been the worry of Indian political and social developments in pre-autonomous India. Surely to Gandhiji, the father of the Nation, opportunity was not an insignificant political goal but rather the of raising the mass of individuals from neediness and corruption. The standard political and social developments, which were significantly impacted by Gandhian approach, underlined the basic need to change the Scheduled Tribes.

Not long after Independence, the fundamental standards for the advancement of the Scheduled Tribes were obviously articulated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the main Prime Minister of Independent India, as five standards known as 'Inborn Panchasheel', which was later supported by the Renuka Roy group (1959), Dhebar Commission (1961) and Shilu Ao Committee (1969). Beginning from the Special Multipurpose Tribal Blocks of 1956, the measures taken for improvement of Scheduled Tribes are diverse. The production of discrete Tribal Development Blocks in the Second Five Year Plan (1956-61) and of a Tribal Sub-design (TSP) inside the State design in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), and arrangement of the Large-scale Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS), Tribal Development Agencies, Integrated Tribal improvement Area Projects (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Micro Projects for Primitive Tribal Groups (PTGs) mirrored the course of ancestral Development organization in the nation (Rao, 2001).survival (Verma 1995).

SOURCE OF DATA

1. PRIMARY DATA : -FIELD SURVEY.

2. SECONDARY DATA: -

a. Books

b.Journas c.Internet

d. Other :

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> Office of the Registrar General, India

II. Objectives Of The Study

The study was designed to fulfill the following objectives:-

1. To understand the role of ST population in Bengali culture.
2. Evolution the ST culture in west Bengal.
3. To find out the relation between Bengali & Tribal culture.
4. To find out the improve Tribal society for the impact of Globalization.
5. To find out the relation between Santhal & other tribal culture, life-style in W.B, India .
6. TO find out the literacy and Educational level of ST population in W.B.
7. To find out the Work Participation Rate (WPR) of the ST population in W.B, India.

III. Methodology

This research paper discussed various type of Tribal and their life-style in West Bengal, India. And also find out their inter-relationship. In this work completed, used various type of statistical method, like :-

1. Age-sex Ratio
2. Literacy and Educational Index.
3. Population and Proportion Index.
4. Work Participation Rate (WPR) etc.

**DATA BASE INTERPRETATION
SIZE & DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION**

According to 2001 Census:-

1. The aggregate populace of West Bengal at 2001 Census has been 80,176,197. Of this 4,406,794 people are Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituting 5.5 for every penny of the aggregate populace of the state.
2. The state has enrolled 15.7 for each penny decadal development of ST populace in 1991-2001. here are add up to thirty eight (38) informed STs in the state.
3. The Santal speaks to the greater part of the aggregate ST populace of the state (51.8 for each penny). Oraon (14 for each penny), Munda (7.8 for every penny), Bhumij (7.6 for each penny) and Kora (3.2 for every penny) are the other major STs having sizeable populace.
4. Along with Santal, they constitute about 85 for every penny of the state's aggregate ST populace. The Lodha, Mahali, Bhutia, Bedia, and Savar are the rest of the STs, and having populace of one for every penny or more.
5. The rest of the STs are little in populace measure. The STs in the state are prevalently dwelling in the country territories (93.9 percent). Among Lodha, Savar, and Bedia more than 95 for every penny are dwelling in the provincial regions. In opposition to the general circumstance among the larger part of clans, Bhutia has recorded the most elevated 34 for every penny urban populace. The Mahali (10.2 for every penny) and Kora (9.9 percent) are alternate STs having similarly higher fixation in urban territories.
6. The greater part of the aggregate ST populace of the state is packed in the four areas to be specific Medinapur, Jalpaiguri, Purulia, and Bardhaman. Of the rest of the regions, Bankura, Maldah, Uttar Dinajpur, and Dakshin Dinajpur have sizable ST populace.

Table:- Population and Proportion of Ten Major STs, 2001 Census

SL. No.	Name of the Scheduled Tribe	Total population	Proportion to the total ST population (%)
1.	Santal	2,280,540	51.8
2.	Oraon	3 617,138	14.0
3.	Munda	341,542	7.8
4.	Bhumij	336,436	7.6
5.	Kora	142,789	3.2
6.	Lodha	84,966	1.9
7.	Mahali 76,102 1.7	76,102	1.7
8.	Bhutia	60,091	1.4
9.	Bedia	55,979	1.3
10.	Savar	43,599	1.0
All Tribes	Scheduled	4,406,794	100 %

Source: Office of
the Registrar General, India

SEX RATIO OF ST PEOPLE

According to 2001 Census,

1. The sex proportion of aggregate ST populace in the state is 982, which is higher than the national normal for STs (978).
2. The state likewise has recorded a higher youngster sex proportion (0-6 age gathering) of 981 when contrasted with the Aggregated national figure (973) for the STs.
3. The sex proportion among Bhutia (999) is the most noteworthy among the major STs. Yet, the youngster sex proportion (951) is low among them.
4. Bedia has recorded the most minimal sex proportion of 962. The circumstance is only the turn around among Bedia.

ST PPEOPLE LITERACY & EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

According to 2001 Census :-

1. Among all STs, 43.4 for each penny of the populace has been returned as proficient, which is lower than the national normal (47.1 for every penny). The male proficiency rate of 57.4 for each penny and female of 29.2 for each penny, demonstrate a sex uniqueness in education.
2. Of the ten noteworthy STs, Bhutia with 72.6 for every penny general education, 80.2 for each penny male and 65.2 for every penny female proficiency individually, is well in front of others
3. Savar are at the other outrageous having 26.3 for each penny general proficiency and 16 for every penny female education rate . 4.Total of 51.7 for each penny of the STs in the age gather 5-14 years have been going to any instructive establishments. Of the ten noteworthy STs, Bhutia has recorded the most elevated 77 for every penny and Savar the least 35.5 for every penny of their particular populace going to instructive organizations.
5. In West Bengal, simply 8.4 for every penny of aggregate literates among STs are having instructive level above registration. The Bhutia with 26.1 for every penny are well ahead among the major STs in such manner.

Table:- Literacy Rate among Ten Major STs Literacy Rate

SL NO.	Name of Scheduled Tribe	LITERACY RATE (above 7+ years)		
		Total	Male	Female
1.	All Scheduled Tribes	43.4	57.4	29.2
2.	Santal	42.4	57.3	27..0
3.	Oraon	43.4	55.4	31.0
4.	Munda	41.0	54.0	27.7
5.	Bhumij	45.6	61.6	29.1
6.	Kora	43.4	58.4	28.2
7.	Lodha	34.8	46.8	22.5
8.	Mahali	41.1		55.6
9.	Bhutia	72.6		80.2
10.	Bedia	48.4		61.7
11.	Sevar	26.3		36.4
				16.0

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE (WPR) of ST PEOPLE

According to 2001 Census :-

1. 48.8 for each penny of the ST populace has been recorded as laborers, which is near the totaled national normal for STs (49.1 for each penny).
2. Of the aggregate laborers 65.7 for each penny has been returned as principle specialists and 34.3 for each penny as negligible laborers.
3. WPR at 43.7 for every penny among females is somewhat lower than guys (53.8 for each penny).
4. Gender divergence, be that as it may, is foremost in the classification of fundamental specialists; 78.3 for every penny guys and 49.9 for every penny females have been returned as primary laborers. The level of female negligible specialists is more than twice than that of male.
5. Among the major STs, Savar has recorded the most noteworthy WPR at 53.4 for every penny, while it is least among Bhutia (36.3 for each penny).
6. Industrial class insightful, of the aggregate ST principle specialists, 23.7 for each penny have been recorded as cultivators and 45.1 for every penny as farming workers.
7. The Mahali are customarily engaged with non-rural exercises with just 5.3 percent of their fundamental specialists in development and 19.6 for every penny as rural workers.

Table:- Distribution of Total, Main & Marginal Workers among STs

M/F/T	Total Workers (Percentage to Total Population)	Main Workers (percentage to Total Workers)	Marginal Workers (Percentage to Total Workers)
Male	1,195,480(53.8%)	936,302(78.3%)	259,178(21.7%)
Female	953,775(43.7%)	475,831(49.9%)	477,944(50.1%)
Total	2,149,255(48.8%)	1,412,133(65.7%)	737,122(34.3%)
		Source: Office of the Registrar	General, India

IV. Marital Status

- 1.The circulation of ST populace by conjugal status demonstrates that 50.6 for each penny is never hitched, 43.1 for every penny as of now wedded, 5.4 for each penny widowed, and 0.8 for every penny separated/isolated.
- 2.The Santal has recorded the most astounding one for each penny of their aggregate populace as separated/isolated, while it is the least among Oraon (0.5 for each penny).
3. For all STs, 2.6 for every penny of the female populace underneath 18 years – the base lawful age for marriage – is ever hitched. Of the ten noteworthy STs, Savar has recorded the most noteworthy 3.5 for every penny of their females as ever hitched, which is well over the state normal for STs.
- 4.On the other hand among Oraon and Bhutia only 2 percent of females are ever married below the stipulated age.
- 5.The at any point wedded guys underneath 21 years – the stipulated age for their marriage – constitute 2.1 for each penny of their populace. Of the ten noteworthy STs, Mahali have recorded the most elevated 2.9 for every penny at any point wedded guys, while it is the least among Bhumij (1.7 for every penny).

Table:- Percentage of ST Population by Marital Status

SL NO.	NAME OF THE SCHEDULED TRIBE	NEVER MARRIED	CURRENTLY MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED/ SEPARATED
1.	SANTAL	49.9	43.4	5.7	1.0
2.	ORAON	54.3	40.4	4.8	0.5
3.	MUNDA	50.9	43.1	5.2	0.7
4.	BHUMIJ	49.3	43.9	6.0	0.7
5.	KORA	49.9	43.6	5.8	0.8
6.	LODHA	50.3	43.8	5.2	0.7
7.	MAHALI	48.2	45.7	5.2	0.9
8.	BHUTIA	53.6	40.9	4.7	0.8
9.	BEDIA	49.3	45.4	4.6	0.6
10.	SAVAR	48.0	46.4	4.9	0.8
11.	ALL SCHEDULED TRIBES	50.6	43.1	5.4	0.8

Source: Office of the Registrar General, India

V. Summary And Conclusion

This report starts with an audit of conventional example of innate employments in West Bengal. It reflected how the innate culture and their occupation is nearly connected with nature. At first I attempted to talk about aggregate size and dispersion of ancestral populace in W.B. The number of inhabitants in Santhals is more than some other Scheduled tribe(51.8%), and Savar populace is most reduced . And furthermore talk about the sex-proportion of various inborn gathering.

At that point I endeavor to examine about proficiency and Educational level. Bhutia is Highest proficiency rate (72.6%) of some other planned clan, Munda is lowest(41.0%). 48.8 for each penny of the ST populace has been recorded as specialists, which is near the accumulated national normal for STs (49.1 for every penny). Of the aggregate specialists 65.7 for each penny has been returned as principle laborers and 34.3 for each penny as minimal laborers. The circulation of ST populace by conjugal status demonstrates that 50.6 for each penny is never hitched, 43.1 for each penny presently wedded, 5.4 for every penny widowed, and 0.8 for each penny separated/isolated. The Santal has recorded the most elevated one for every penny of their aggregate populace as separated/isolated, while it is the least among Oraon (0.5 for each penny). For all STs, 2.6 for every penny of the female populace beneath 18 years – the base legitimate age for marriage – is ever hitched. Of the ten noteworthy STs, Savar has recorded the most elevated 3.5 for every penny of their females as ever hitched, which is well over the state normal for STs. The aggregate of 4,406,794 ST populace 74.6 for every penny are Hindus, trailed by 6.1 for each penny Christians, 1.8 for every penny Buddhists, and only 0.4 for every penny Muslims. In short ST populace in majour part in W.B ,and they assume essential part in social, financial , and political part.

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Dr Pushendra Sharma "A Comparative Study about Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal, India."
IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology (IOSR-JESTFT)
12.2 (2018): 10-15.