

# Socio Economic Status of Tribal People Mukundapur Village, West Bengal

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**Abstract:-** ‘Status’ refers to a position in a social system. A great deal of the content of the ‘status’ is evaluated in terms of development indicators -- income, property, education level and employment, health level etc. The status of the tribal people varies from region to region and between rural to urban areas. This study investigates the socio economic status of the tribal people of Mukundapur village at Hooghly district in West Bengal.

## I. INTRODUCTION

As per the constitution (scheduled Tribes) order 1950, there are 40 listed scheduled tribes in West Bengal. According to census, 2011 there are 2, 29, 243 ST population in Hooghly.

The village, Mukundapur, at Dhaniakhali in Hooghly district has total 360 ST peoples. There are different type of ST people.

- Bhumij (9.29%)
- Kora (5.39%)
- Oraon 2.83%
- Santal (67.09%)
- Loda, kheria, 2.47%

## II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To analyse social and economic factors which create differences in status of tribal people.
- To evaluate their education level and income level.
- To investigate the component of their livelihood strategies.
- To determine their position and role in the society at present.
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## III. STUDY AREA

### A. West Bengal State Profile

West Bengal is situated in eastern India covering an area of 88,752sq. km. This state is located at 22° 58'N and 87° 44'E. The Ganges is the main river through the state. Different types of tribes are inhabitant of here.

### ➤ Hooghly District Profile:-

Hooghly, a district of West Bengal is named after the Hooghly river. The headquarter is in chuchura. It lies at 22°90'N latitude, 88°40'E longitude and occupies an area of 3,149 sq km. Total population 55,19,145. ST population 2,29,243, 4.33% of total population.

### ➤ Dhaniakhali Block Profile :-

Total population 320,534. Total ST population – 45,715 which is 14.3% of total population.

### ➤ Mukundapur Village

It is one among the 214 villages of Dhaniakhali Block of Hooghly district. The village has 220 houses. According to the government register, the village code is 324692

- Total population – 850
- ✓ Male – 411
- ✓ Female – 439
- Census – 2011 ST population
- ✓ Total 360
- ✓ Male 162
- ✓ Female 198
- Growth of population ST 2001-2011
- ✓ Total 16
- ✓ Male 10
- ✓ Female 22

Basically it is remote village. Total 57 families are about in this village belonging from scheduled tribe. Education standard is poor. Only one primary and one junior high school is present here. 100% population belongs to the below poverty line.

Most of the families mainly depend on agriculture. They have also different types of livestock farming.  
F. Live stock profile – Goat, poultry, cattle, Buffalo etc.

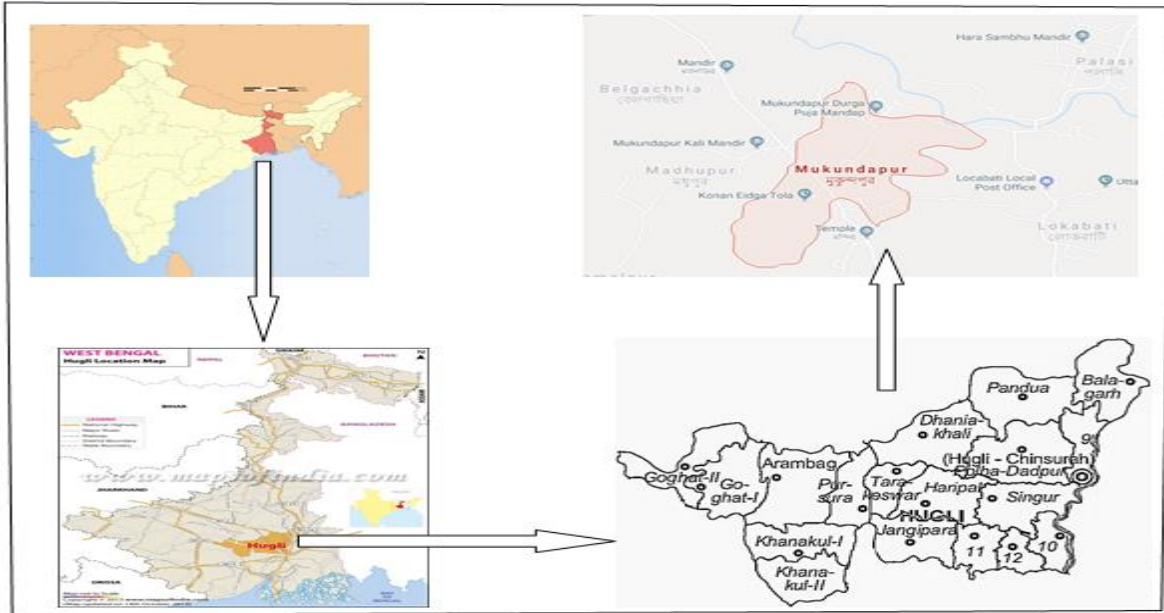


Fig 1:- Location Map of the Study Area  
 Source:- West Bengal District Factbook Hugli District

**IV. METHODOLOGY**

It describes the research design, tools, sampling techniques, mode of data collection and analytical procedures for establishing the objectives of the study within the framework.

**A. Research Design**

Different types of design of the study like descriptive (case study, survey) and experimental are the way to research questions.

**B. Sampling**

Samples of 57 households were selected Block selection From the Hooghly district Dhaniakhali block was selected.

➤ **Village Selection**

Under this block Mukundapur village was selected purposively, that comes under Dhaniakhali panchayet.

➤ **Selection of Respondents**

Respondents were selected randomly in the normal statistically procedure for avoiding biases.

➤ **Method of Data Collection**

For data collection both quantitative (survey – personal interview) and qualitative (observation , case study) methods had been adopted.

➤ **Preparation of Schedule**

The first section included general question about the respondents demographic, education and income level etc. The second section highlighted the level of income gained from the primary and secondary occupation of the household members during the study period.

➤ **Interview**

• **Structured Interview**

It is a type of interview where each interviewee is asked the same questions, in the same way. The questions can be answered yes, no or don't know or know or not known or applied or not applied (Ray & Mondal 1999)

• **Observation**

It is an example of a less interactive method of data collection. It means to visit the case study sites to just observe. In the present study, I attempted to observe the daily livelihood activities of the households & the community and interaction with the non-tribal people.

**C. Data Analysis**

Based on household survey , the maximum number of household is found in the size group of three to five persons that there is no significant variation in the average size of household.

Tribal economy covers mainly on the primary sector i.e agriculture and livestock farming .But now there occupational structure and level of income are being changed.

**V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Total	Male	Female
260	120	140

Table 1:- Distribution of Respondents & their family member according to male & female Index

This table reveals that in this village female ST population is more than the male ST population, where female population is 54% and male population is 46% .

AGE	MALE	FEMALE
0-5	4	5
6-10	8	8
11-15	14	18
16-20	12	23
21-25	7	14
26-30	11	20
31-35	12	13
36-40	9	4
41-45	3	4
46-50	6	6
51-55	7	10
56-60	7	8
61-65	1	0
66-70	0	0
71-75	0	0
76-80	1	1

Table 2:- Age Wise Distribution of Respondents and their Family Members According to the Male & Female Population Index

This table reveals that, male and female population status of the respondents and their family member that is high in (16-20) age group people and low in (61-65) and (76-80) age group.

This table represents that the female population among (0-5),(11-15),(16-20),(21-25),(26-30) age group members in young category and (51-55),(56-60) age group members in old category people .

No male is found in (66-70) and (71-75) age group people and no female is present in (61-65), (66-70) and (71-75) age group people.

**VI. DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY**

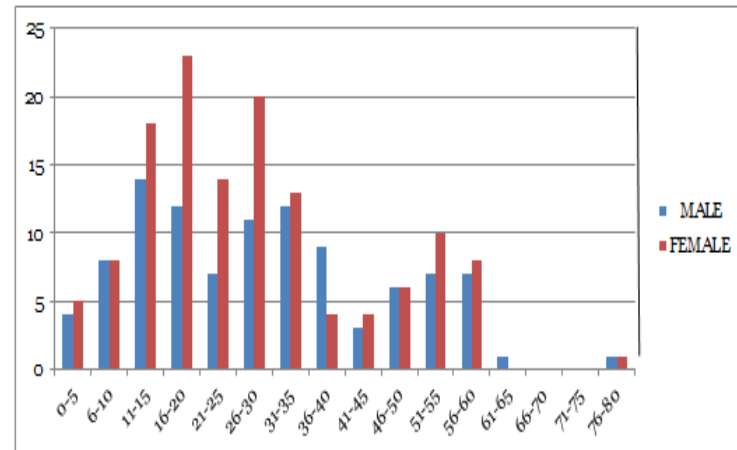


Fig 2

LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
67	65	49	67

Table 3:- Distribution of Respondents and their Family Members According to Literate Male and Female Index

The above table reveals that education status of respondents and their family members where no 01 male literate is higher than the no of female literate and no 01 female illiterate is higher than the no of male illiterate.

AGE	LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
0-5	1	4	4	1
6-10	8	6	0	2
11-15	14	18	0	0
16-20	7	13	5	10
21-25	3	9	4	5
26-30	4	7	7	13
31-35	9	0	3	13
36-40	5	1	4	3
41-45	2	0	1	4
46-50	3	0	3	6
51-55	4	1	3	9
56-60	3	0	4	8
61-65	0	0	1	0
66-70	0	0	0	0
71-75	0	0	0	0
76-80	1	0	0	1

Table 4:- Age Wise Distribution of Respondents and their Family Members According to Education Level Index

Male and Female both literacy rates are highest in (11-15) age group people and lowest in (51-55) age group, Female literacy rate is higher than male in the (11-15) and (16-20) age group people.

➤ Education Status

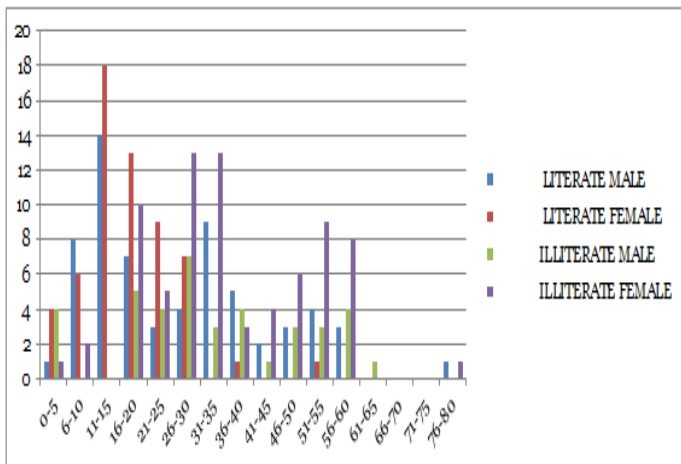


Fig 3

Annual Income	No. of family	% of family
15000-20000	15	26%
21000-25000	15	26%
26000-30000	9	16%
31000-35000	5	9%
36000-40000	4	7%
41000-45000	3	5%
46000-50000	4	7%
Above 50000	2	3%

Table 5:- Distribution of Respondents According to their Family Income

This table reveals that 26% family earn Rs 15000 – 20000/ annum, 26% family earn 21000 -25000/ annum,16% family earn Rs 26000-30000/ annum, 9% family earn Rs 31000 – 35000/ annum. 7 % family earn Rs 36000 – 40000/ annum , 5% family earn Rs 41000-45000 / annum , 7% family earn Rs 46000-50000 / annum and only 3% family earn above Rs 50000/ annum.

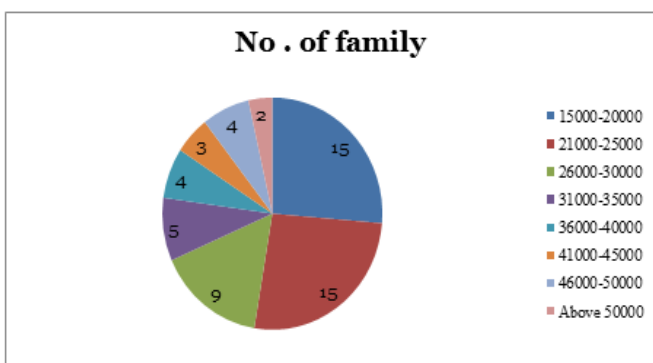


Fig 4

VII. CONCLUSION

It is found that the current educational status of the ST people of this village is poor. It is necessary to increase the interest for education of the villagers. Though the programmes like kanyasree, Shabuj sathi and various scholarship introduced by Government become helpful in this matter. If education level is developed then occupation pattern will be changed and the income level will also be changed. After all the socio economic status of the tribal people of this village will be changed.

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