

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCE OF MUNDARI TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN WEST BENGAL

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Annotation: A Tribe is a historic class division in which individuals are related by societal, cultural, religious, or blood connections and share a set of norms and accents. in this paper showing , a tribe has particular features and attributes that distinguish it as a unique national, socioeconomic, and cultural entity. india has one of the most diverse tribal communities globally. many people are aware that india is the homeland of several human races. a title “environmental circumstance of mundari sub-caste in west bengal” represents historical, social class division in which humans are linked by societal, cultural, religious, or family ties and share a set of conventions and customs of mundari tribal groups. methodological way of Descriptive Statistical Analysis involves collecting, interpreting, analyzing, and summarizing data to present them in the form of charts, graphs, and tables. rather than drawing conclusions, it simply makes the complex data easy to read and understand. the Standard Deviation (S Or Sd) is the average amount of variability in dataset. the munda community is an austroasiatic talking ethnic gathering of india. they overwhelmingly communicate in the mundari language as their local language, which has a place with the munda subgroup of austroasiatic dialects. in this research , scale of tribal conflict data collection questionnaire by information collected in this form as per national democratic institute is used for data analysis. “Exclusive Property Of The National Democratic Institute” May-2013 , Scale Of Indian Human Development Survey – Ii as per national council of applied economic research (NCAER) is used for data collection and analysis . “National Council Of Applied Economic Research 08 December 2020” And Scale Of Self Made Standardized Questionnaire is used for data collection (3 Point Likert Scale) is applied for data analysis and explanation. as per result “The Scheduled Tribes”, which serves the purpose of designating certain mundaari communities, where membership is acquired by birth, for the benefits that the government provides them with the explicit aim of bringing them as par with the other communities of the block & country.

Key words: Environmental Circumstance, Mundari Sub-Caste, Educational Status.

INTRODUCTION

The tribes of India constitutes around 8.6% of the total Indian population (Census, 2011). Although they have always been delineated from the mainstream of Indian population through their physical and cultural characteristics, being a part of this nation they deserve attention and care at par with the rest of the population. But, because of isolation and social detachment over years, they have been deprived of the basic education, skills, development and growth of the modern world.

The Munda community is an Austroasiatic talking ethnic gathering of India. They overwhelmingly communicate in the Mundari language as their local language, which has a place with the Munda subgroup of Austroasiatic dialects. Dalton, Edward Tuite. (2004). 'Spellbinding Ethnology of Bengal' is an unmistakable work arranged which depends on different races and clans, particularly those generally called natives, as consumed by the creator. He has gathered various clans under nine classifications. The Munda are found in the northern areas of east India packed in the territories of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal

and Assam, they are additionally tracked down in the Rangpur division of Bangladesh. Mundas were the unprivileged and abused local area during the English rule. They had to pay leases and work as reinforced workers to the zamindars.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Environmental Circumstance Of Mundari Sub-Caste In West Bengal

RATIONALE OF THE STUDY (TRIBAL RESEARCH)

Tribal nations need information and research on issues confronting their communities. As a result, they increasingly want research to have a direct benefit on their lives. They believe that the tribal community presents the researcher with the gift of access; the researcher should show reciprocity by giving back in return. The giving back can be a gift as a token of appreciation, but more generally the community wants the outcomes of the research returned and explained, and assistance or advice about how to use research knowledge in ways that will benefit community health and well-being. Researchers should be prepared to share their findings and develop a plan for dissemination.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To know the educational problem of mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
2. To Know The Problems Of Skilled Based Awareness Of The Mundari Tribal Groups Of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
3. To Know The Causes Of Empowerment Gap Of Mundari Tribal Groups Of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
4. To Know The Problems Of Technical And Vocational Education In Mundari Tribal Groups Of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
5. To Know The Causes Of Gender Biased On Education In Mundari Tribal Groups Of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
6. To Know The Problems Of Social Participation Of Mundari Tribal Groups Of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
7. To know the causes of health and medical drawbacks of mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
8. To know the problems of corporate job for mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
9. To know the causes of agro-economical crisis of mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal
10. To know the role of ngo and public library for cultural awareness of mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

HYPOTHESIS OF STUDY

H₀₁ Educational problem has no effect on development of Mundari tribal group of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₂ Skilled Based Awareness has no impact of the Mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₃ There is no relation between Empowerment Gap and development of Mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₄ Technical and Vocational Education has no impact on development of Mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₅ Gender Biased has no impact on Development Of Mundari Tribal Groups Of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal

H₀₆ Social participation has no impact on Mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₇ There is no relation between health and medical drawback and development of mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₈ Corporate Job never develop the Economic Status of mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₉ There is no relation between Agro-economical Crisis and Social Status of mundari tribal groups of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

H₀₁₀ NGO and Public Library has no effect for cultural awareness of mundari tribal groups of of various blocks in North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

➤ Review of literature on problems of higher studies

Janvry, A. de, E. Sadoulet, and R. Murgai. 2002, Rural monetary viewpoints is the examination of provincial economies. Commonplace economies consolidate both cultivating and non-agrarian undertakings, so country monetary issues has greater concerns than plant monetary issues which base more on food frameworks.

➤ Review of literature on skilled based awareness on small scale industry

George Allen and Unwin Ltd., (1954), These money related issues are much of the time related with the movement from commonplace districts in light of nonappearance of monetary activities. This article is written in the outdated custom, making the conventional doubt, and representing the dated request.

➤ Review of literature on empowermental gap

Moseley, Malcolm J. (2003), Written in the dated custom this piece tries to sort out what can be made of the conventional construction in dealing with issues of movement assortment and improvement first in a shut and a while later in an open economy.

➤ Review of literature on technical and vocational education

Otsuka, Keijiro. 2009,there is a ton of interest in poverty decline, there are very few settled upon philosophies to truly decrease desperation. **Rowley, Thomas D., ed. (1996),** Ruraldevelopment has commonly focused on the exploitationof land-concentrated ordinary resources, for instance, agribusiness andforestry.

➤ Review of literature on gender biased on education

Surbhi Agrawal (2016), Provincial improvement has gained overall thought, particularly among arising countries, and it is fundamental for a country like India.

➤ Review of literature on social participation

Ali, N., and Akhtar, Z. (1999). The review means to investigate the impact of word related pressure and hierarchical environment on work fulfillment of supervisors and designers working in Indian Oil Company Restricted, Mathura, India.

➤ Review of literature on health and medical drawbacks

Hackman, J. R., and Oldham, G. R. (1976). A model is suggested that determines the circumstances under which people will turn out to be inside inspired to perform successfully on their positions**Review of literature on problems of corporate job**

Lodahl, T. M., and Kejner, M. (1965). The model and set speculations were tried utilizing primary condition displaying examination. The outcomes demonstrated that work contribution decidedly and essentially influences work fulfillment and authoritative responsibility.

➤ **Review of literature on causes of agro- economical crisis**

Schneider, B., Hanges, P. J., Smith, D. B., and Salvaggio, A. N. (2003). Be that as it may, our outcomes ought to be deciphered considering a few impediments.

➤ **Review of literature on role of ngo and public library**

Wanous, J. P., and Lawler, E. E. (1972). This study examinations work fulfillment in the Sea Wellbeing Authority of Fiji (MSAF), a public area substance going through change. **Virginia P. R., James C. M., and Leonard, M. D. (1982).** Segments of three prior examinations relating contrasts in workers to representative fulfillment and one review.

RESEARCH GAP

In context of study and research, tribes have been classified on the basis of the bio-genetic variations, linguistic variability, economy or subsistence strategy, geographical distribution etc. Different methods of study have added to significantly different numerical ascriptions to the total tribal communities of India. Roy Burman (2011, Census Data) reported 427 tribal communities in India whereas the Anthropological Survey of India stated the number as 314. In addition to the above number-crunching, the Tribal Development Division (Government of India, 1978) informed an aggregate of 613 scheduled tribes in India. So, the data is available depending upon the context and research gap of study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is represented by Quantitative research method that helps understand situations or problems by collecting numerical data and analyzing it using statistics. It revolves around generating findings from real-world data based on mathematical, computational, and statistical methods. Quantitative research provides numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics. It can be used to confirm theories and hypotheses about a phenomenon or to predict future occurrences. Methods of quantitative research include questionnaires, surveys and sampling. It is used to quantify behaviours, attitudes, opinions, and other defined variables. Moreover, it provides insight into the problem by developing an understanding based on numerical data analysis.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data To Present Them In The Form Of Charts, Graphs, And Tables. Rather Than Drawing Conclusions, It Simply Makes The Complex Data Easy To Read And Understand. The standard deviation (s or SD) is the average amount of variability in dataset. It represents on average, how far each score lies from the mean of tribal development . The larger the standard deviation, the more variable the data set . The variance is the average of squared deviations from the mean. Variance reflects the degree of spread in the data set. The more spread the data, the larger the variance is in relation to the mean.

In this research , Inferential statistics are divided into two categories: 1. **Hypothesis testing**. 2. **Regression analysis**. Researchers frequently employ these methods to generalize results to larger populations based on small samples. Let's look at some of the methods available in inferential statistics.

Hypothesis testing

Testing hypotheses and drawing generalizations about the population from the sample data are examples of inferential statistics. Creating a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis, then performing a statistical test of significance are required.

A hypothesis test can have left-, right-, or two-tailed distributions. The test statistic's value, the critical value, and the confidence intervals are used to conclude. Below are a few significant hypothesis tests that are employed in inferential statistics.

STANDARDIZE SCALE FOR DATA COLLECTION

- **Scale of Tribal conflict data collection questionnaire** by information collected in this form as per national democratic institute is used for data analysis. **“exclusive property of the National Democratic Institute” may-2013.**
- Scale of Indian human development survey – II as per national council of applied economic research (NCAER) is used for data collection and analysis . **“NATIONAL COUNCIL OF APPLIED ECONOMIC RESEARCH 08 December 2020”**
- Scale of Self made standarized questionnaire is used for data collection (3 point likert scale)

DELIMITATION

The work is delimited to seven blocks under north 24 paraganas in west Bengal on Mundari tribal groups of **Bagdah , Bongaon ,Giaghata , Swarupnagar , Minakhan , Sandeshkhali –II , and Hingalganj** block in north 24 paraganas , west Bengal . In seven blocks only 1200 mundari and other community like ST/SC /OBC has been taken for survey.

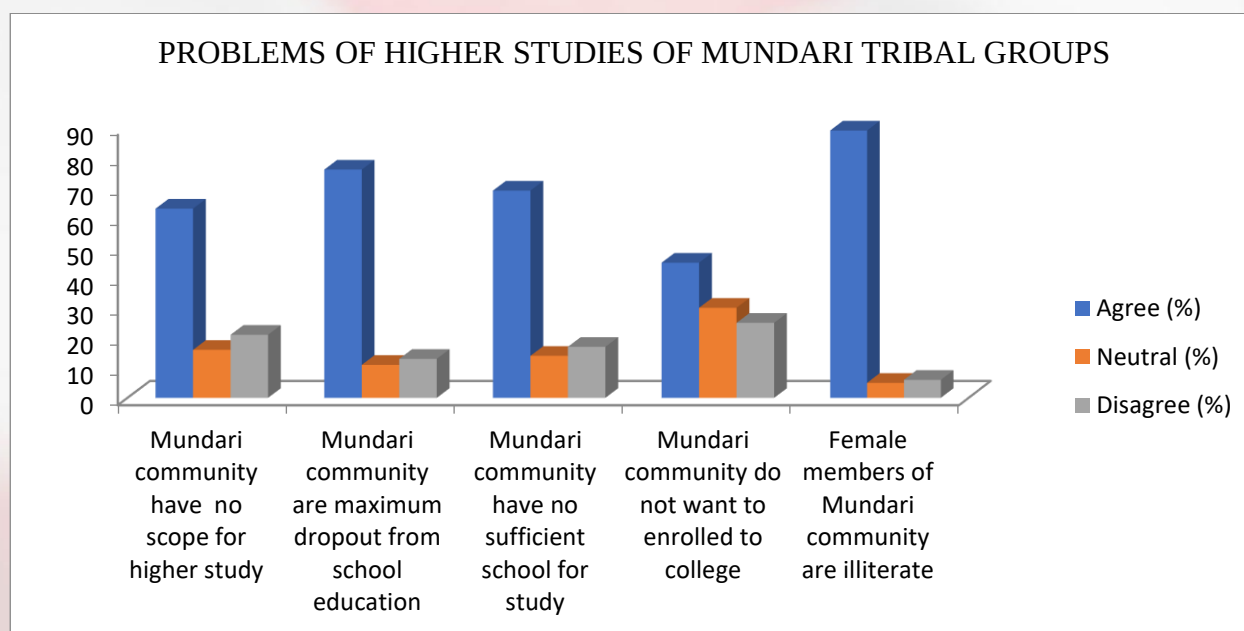
ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

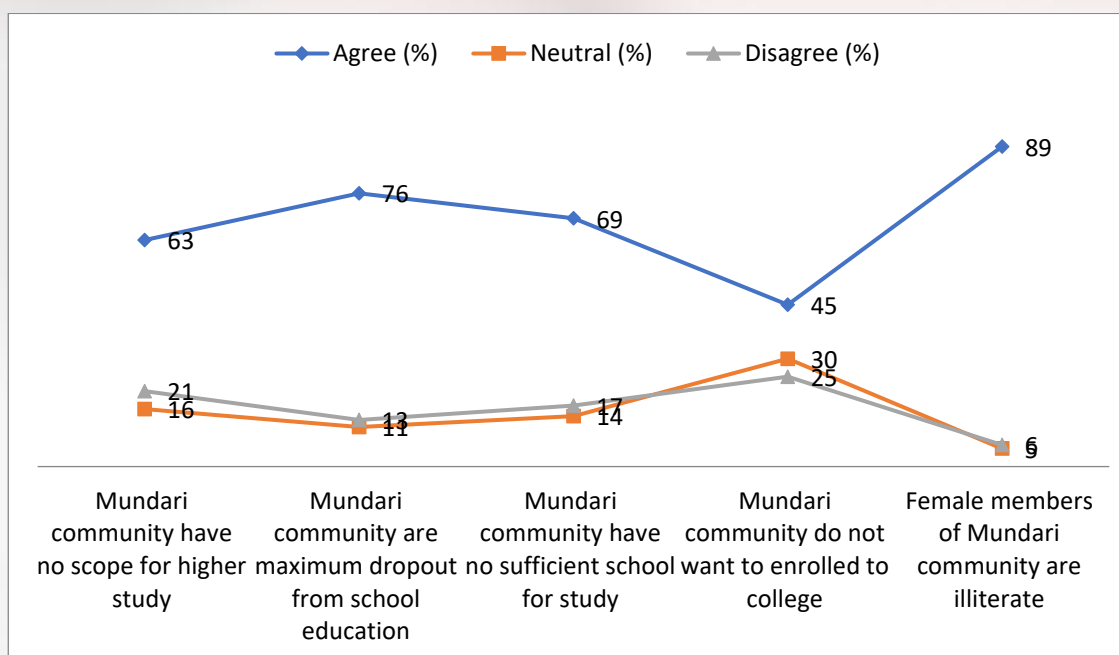
OBJECTIVE - 1 To know the problems of higher education of mundari tribal groups

Educational Problems Of Mundari Tribal Groups

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Mundari community have no scope for higher study	63	16	21
Mundari community are maximum dropout from school education	76	11	13
Mundari community have no sufficient school for study	69	14	17
Mundari community do not want to enrolled to college	45	30	25
Female members of Mundari community are illiterate	89	5	6

Higher Education Of Mundari Tribal Groups





Trend Line Of Higher Education Of Mundari Tribal Groups

Anova: Single Factor

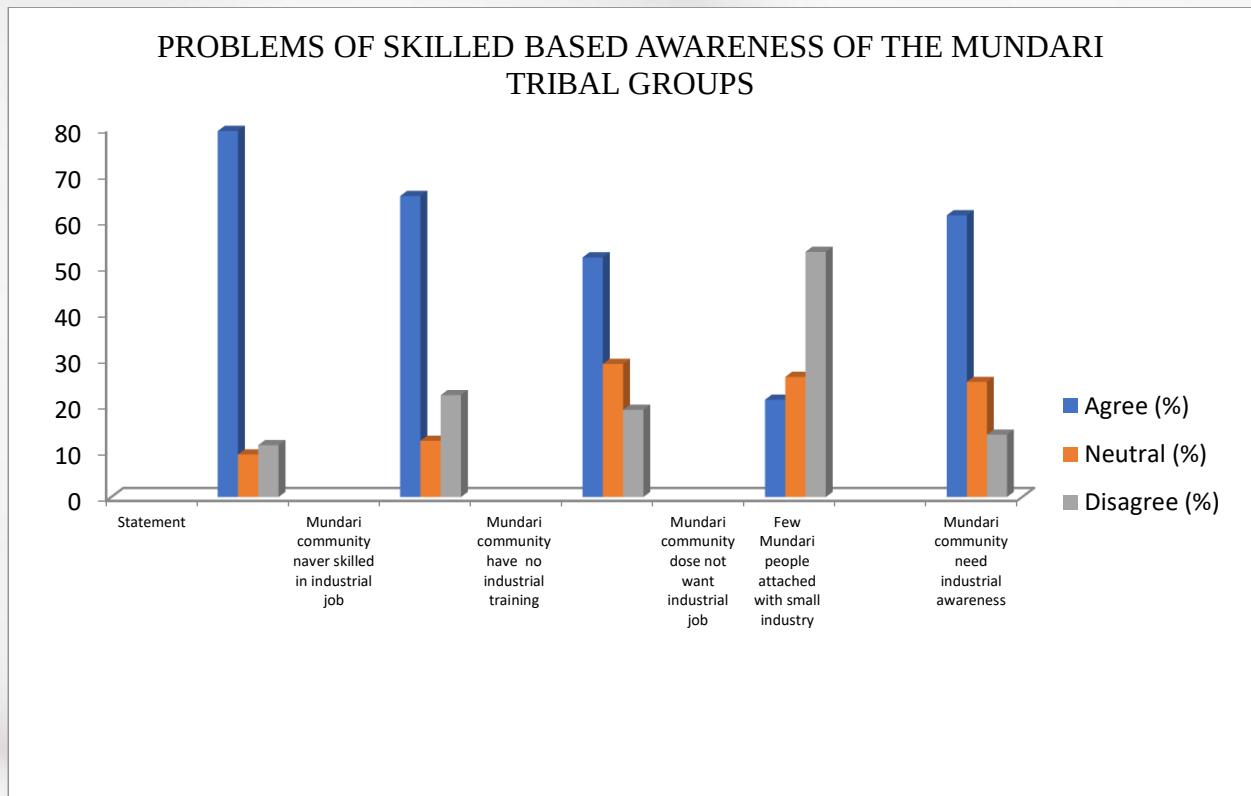
Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Agree (%)	5	342	68.4	264.8		
Neutral (%)	5	76	15.2	85.7		
Disagree (%)	5	82	16.4	53.8		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	9226.133	2	4613.067	34.23003	1.1E-05	3.885294
Within Groups	1617.2	12	134.7667			
Total	10843.33	14				

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 2 SKILLED BASED AWARENESS ON SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY

OBJECTIVE - 2 To know the problems of skilled basedawareness of the Mundari tribal groups

The Problems Of Skilled BasedAwareness Of The Mundari Tribal Groups

Statement	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Mundari community naver skilled in industrial job	79.41	9.32	11.36
Mundari community have no industrial training	65.36	12.32	22.32
Mundari community dose not want industrial job	52.11	29.12	19.1
Few Mundari people attached with small industry	21.32	26.32	53.32
Mundari community need industrial awareness	61.21	25.21	13.65

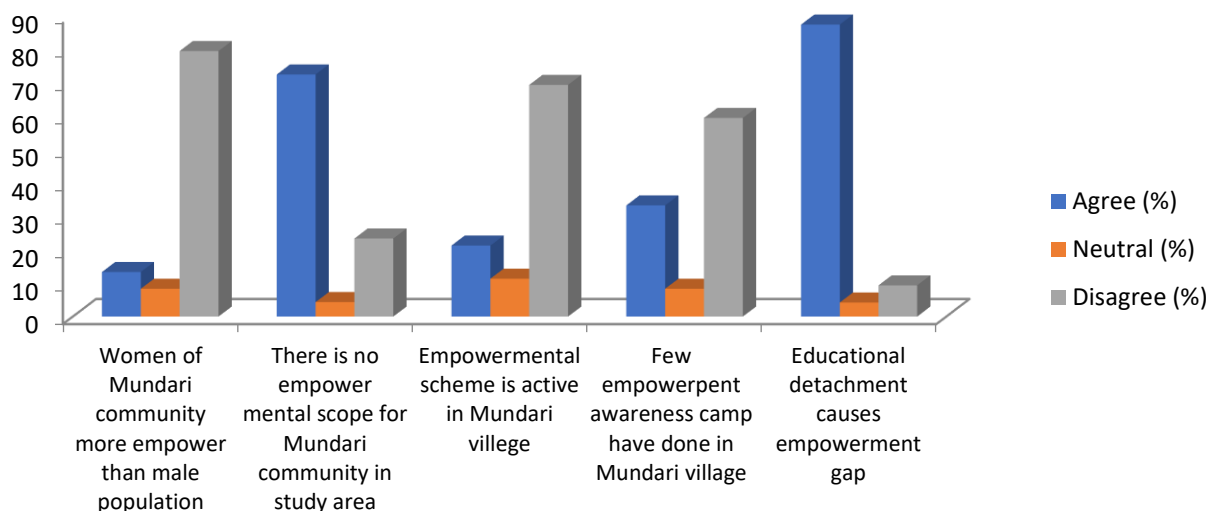
The Problems Of Skilled Based Awareness Of The Mundari Tribal Groups

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Agree (%)	5	279.41	55.882	470.1367		
Neutral (%)	5	102.29	20.458	80.56422		
Disagree (%)	5	119.75	23.95	288.3436		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3811.177	2	1905.589	6.813424	0.010542	3.885294
Within Groups	3356.178	12	279.6815			
Total	7167.355	14				

ResearchDomain – 3 Empowerment Gap**OBJECTIVE - 3** To know the causes of empowerment gap of Mundari tribal groups

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Women of Mundari community more empower than male population	13.32	8.32	79.32
There is no empower mental scope for Mundari community in study area	72.32	4.32	23.32
Empowerment scheme is active in Mundari village	21.21	11.32	69.21
Few empowerment awareness camp have done in Mundari village	33.21	8.32	59.32
Educational detachment causes empowerment gap	87.21	4.21	9.32

THE CAUSES OF EMPOWERMENT GAP OF MUNDARI TRIBAL GROUPS



The Causes Of Empowerment Gap Of Mundari Tribal Groups

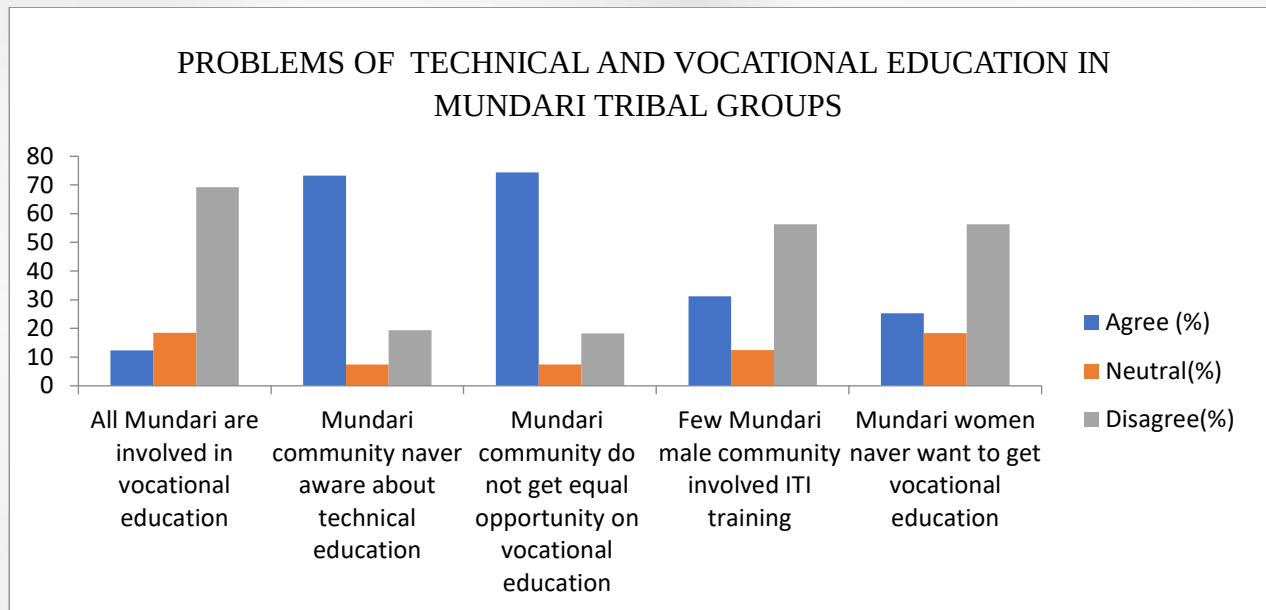
Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Agree (%)	5	227.27	45.454	1058.907		
Neutral (%)	5	36.49	7.298	9.16742		
Disagree (%)	5	240.49	48.098	916.0364		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	5212.518453	2	2606.259	3.940697	0.048351	3.885294
Within Groups	7936.44188	12	661.3702			
Total	13148.96033	14				

RESEARCH DOMAIN – 4 TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

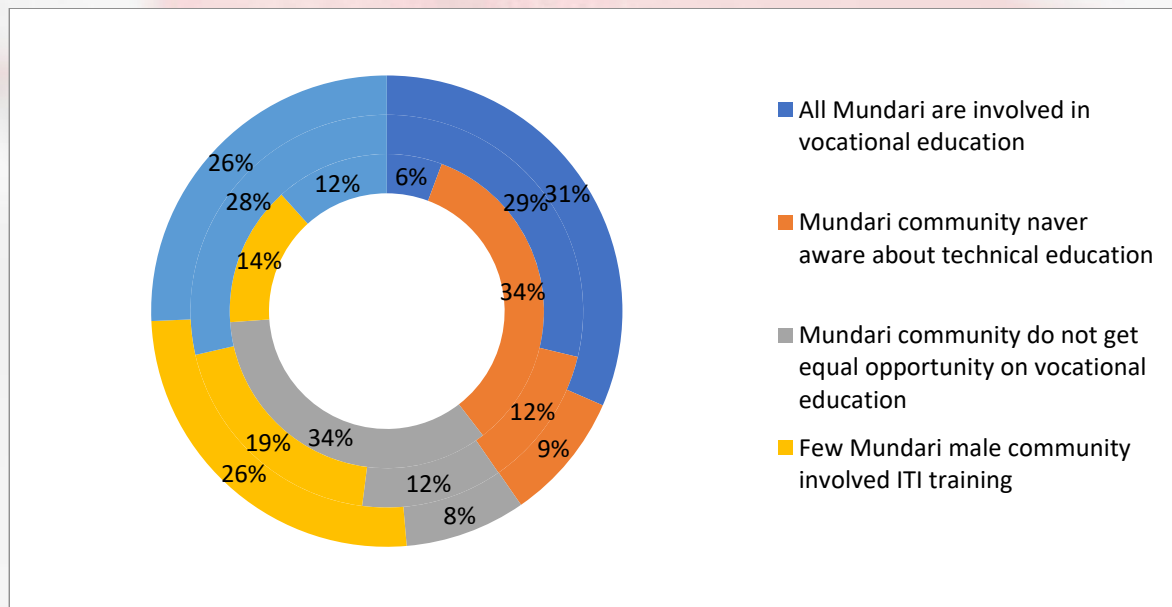
OBJECTIVE - 4 To know the problems of technical and vocational education in Mundari tribal groups

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree(%)
All Mundari are involved in vocational education	12.32	18.47	69.21
Mundari community naver aware about technical education	73.21	7.47	19.32
Mundari community do not get equal opportunity on vocational education	74.32	7.47	18.21
Few Mundari male community involved ITI training	31.21	12.47	56.32
Mundari women naver want to get vocational education	25.32	18.36	56.32

Problems Of Technical And Vocational Education In Mundari Tribal Groups



Technical And Vocational Education In Mundari Tribal Groups by area graph

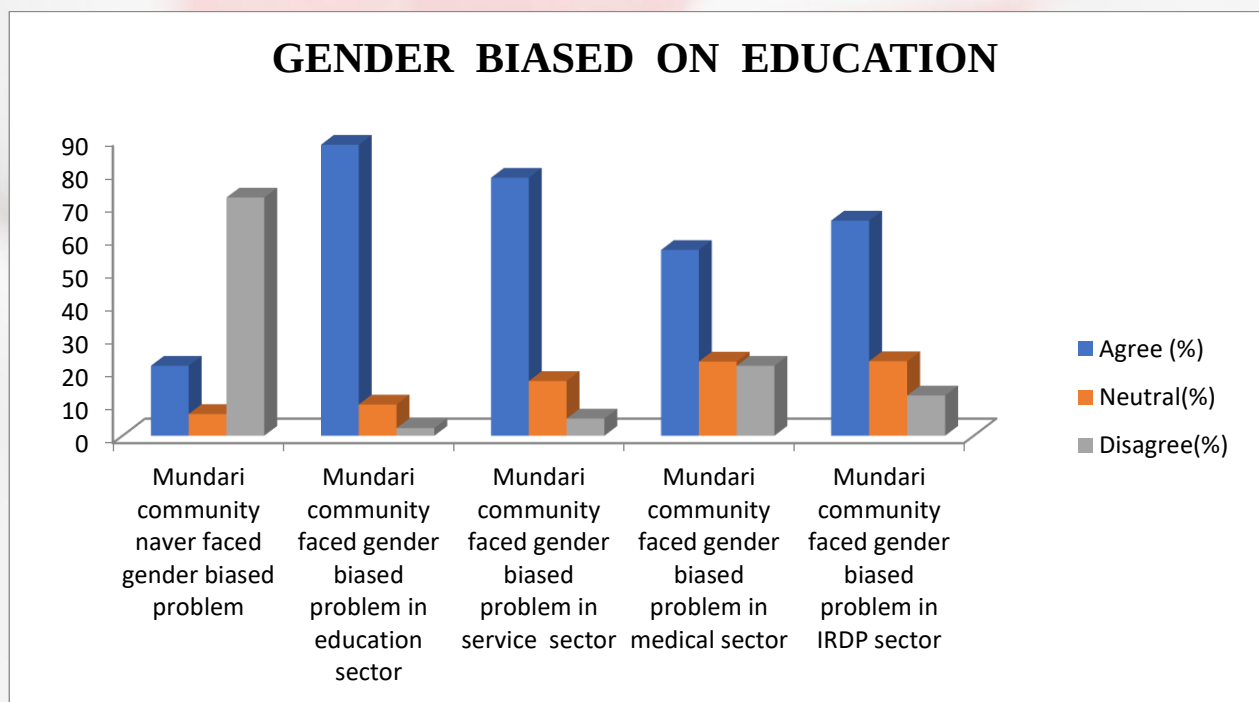
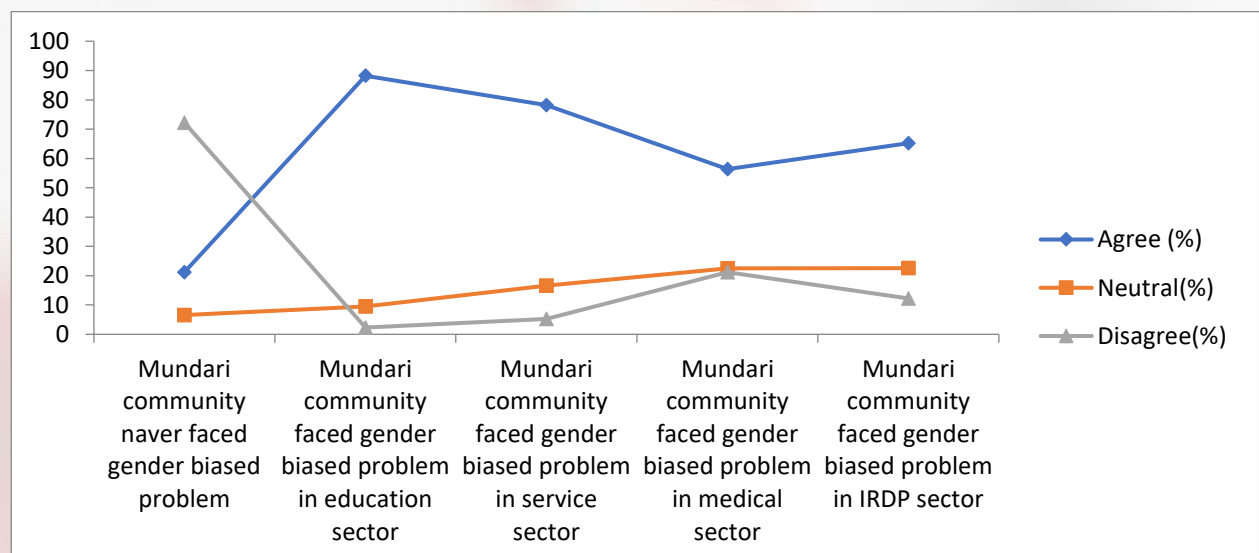


Anova: Single Factor

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Agree (%)	5	216.38	43.276	821.5136		
Neutral(%)	5	64.24	12.848	29.99442		
Disagree(%)	5	219.38	43.876	553.3146		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	3148.266613	2	1574.133	3.361563	0.069313	3.885294
Within Groups	5619.29072	12	468.2742			
Total	8767.557333	14				

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 5 GENDER BIASED ON EDUCATION**OBJECTIVE - 5 To know the causes of gender biased on education in Mundari tribal groups**

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree(%)
Mundari community naver faced gender biased problem	21.21	6.58	72.21
Mundari community faced gender biased problem in education sector	88.21	9.47	2.32
Mundari community faced gender biased problem in service sector	78.21	16.58	5.21
Mundari community faced gender biased problem in medical sector	56.32	22.47	21.21
Mundari community faced gender biased problem in IRDP sector	65.21	22.58	12.21

***Causes Of Gender Biased On Education In Mundari Tribal Groups***

*Gender Biased On Education In Mundari Tribal Groups By Trend Line**Anova: Single Factor*

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance		
Agree (%)	5	309.16	61.832	663.9944		
Neutral(%)	5	77.68	15.536	53.94863		
Disagree(%)	5	113.16	22.632	821.1804		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	6217.188	2	3108.594	6.059151	0.015171	3.885294
Within Groups	6156.494	12	513.0412			
Total	12373.68	14				

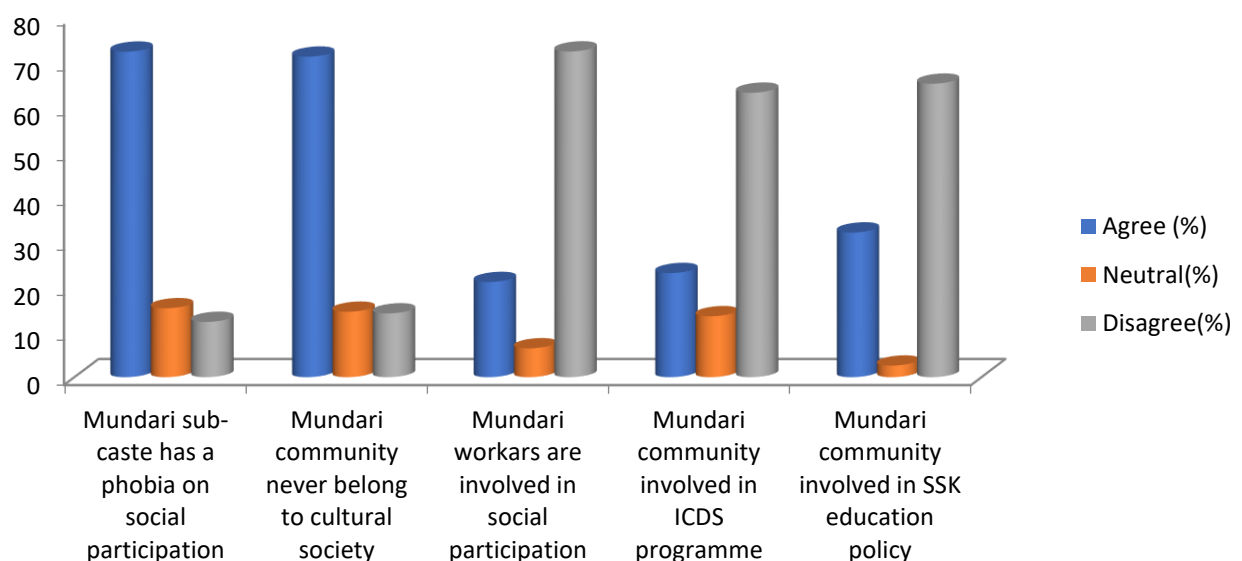
Gender Biased On Education In Mundari Tribal Groups By Area Graph

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 6 SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

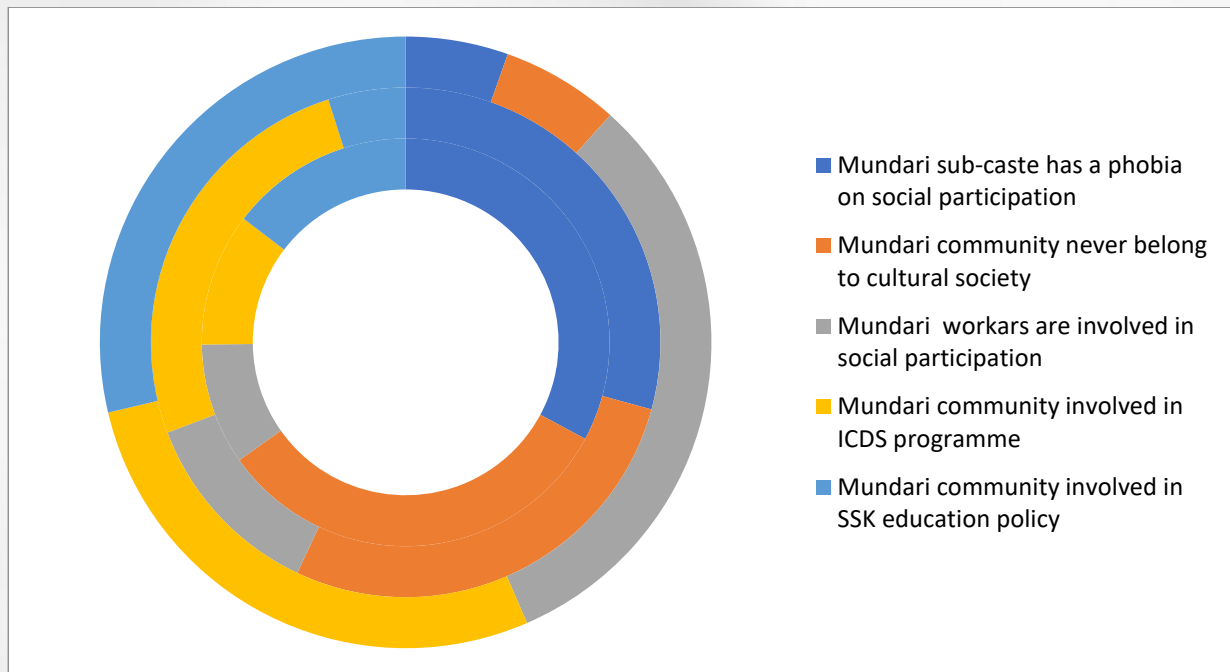
OBJECTIVE - 6 To know the problems of social participation of mundari tribal groups

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Mundari sub-caste has a phobia on social participation	72.32	15.36	12.32
Mundari community never belong to cultural society	71.21	14.58	14.21
Mundari workars are involved in social participation	21.21	6.43	72.36
Mundari community involved in ICDS programme	23.21	13.58	63.21
Mundari community involved in SSK education policy	32.21	2.58	65.21

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION OF MUNDARI TRIBAL GROUPS



Problems Of Social Participation Of Mundari Tribal Groups by Bar Graph



Problems Of Social Participation Of Mundari Tribal Groups By Area Graph

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data

Agree (%)		Neutral(%)		Disagree(%)	
Mean	44.032	Mean	10.506	Mean	45.462
Standard Error	11.47391	Standard Error	2.540113	Standard Error	13.23548
Median	32.21	Median	13.58	Median	63.21
Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	25.65645	Standard Deviation	5.679866	Standard Deviation	29.59543
Sample Variance	658.2534	Sample Variance	32.26088	Sample Variance	875.8893
Kurtosis	-3.19755	Kurtosis	-1.8237	Kurtosis	-3.21765
Skewness	0.497006	Skewness	-0.80635	Skewness	-0.5493
Range	51.11	Range	12.78	Range	60.04
Minimum	21.21	Minimum	2.58	Minimum	12.32
Maximum	72.32	Maximum	15.36	Maximum	72.36
Sum	220.16	Sum	52.53	Sum	227.31
Count	5	Count	5	Count	5
Largest(1)	72.32	Largest(1)	15.36	Largest(1)	72.36
Smallest(1)	21.21	Smallest(1)	2.58	Smallest(1)	12.32
Confidence Level(95.0%)	31.85669	Confidence Level(95.0%)	7.052485	Confidence Level(95.0%)	36.74758

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 7 HEALTH AND MEDICAL DRAWBACKS

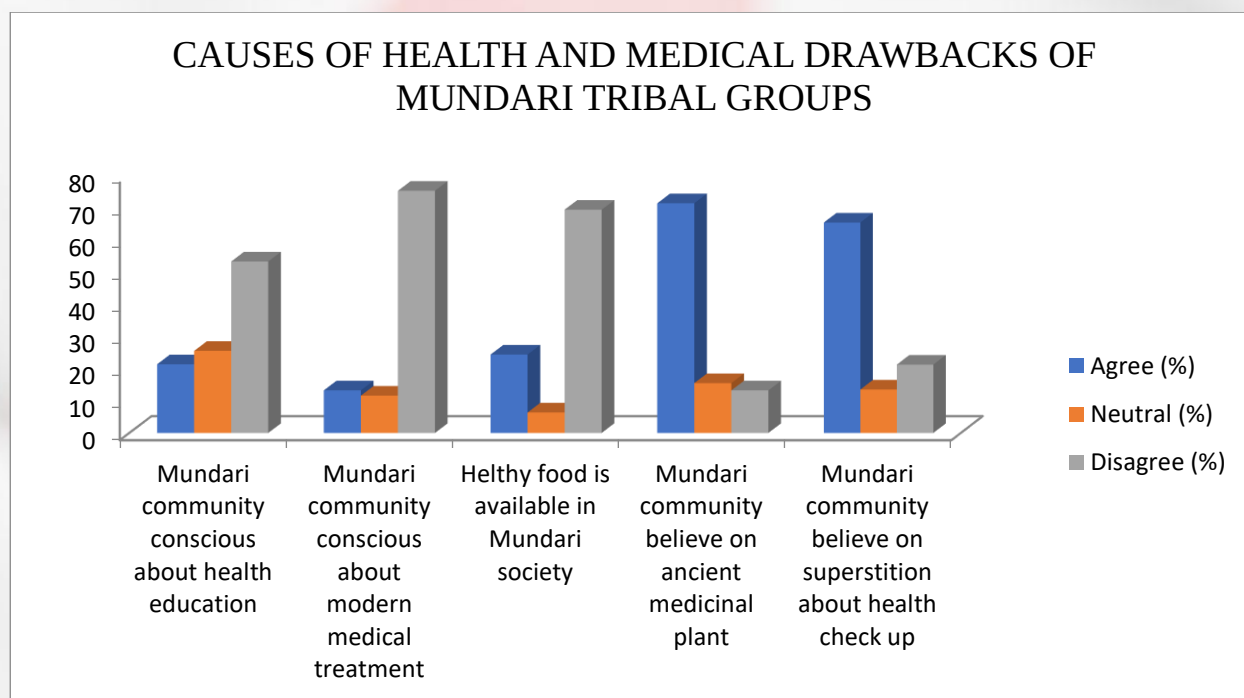
OBJECTIVE - 7 To know the causes of health and medical drawbacks of Mundari tribal groups

HEALTH AND MEDICAL DRAWBACKS

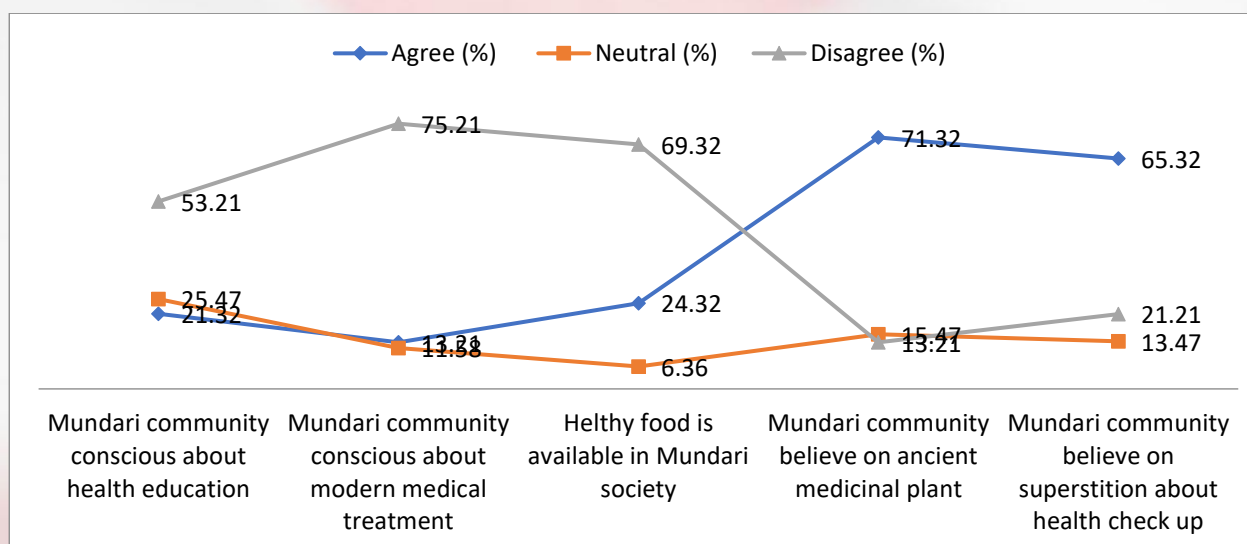
Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Mundari community conscious about health education	21.32	25.47	53.21

Mundari community conscious about modern medical treatment	13.21	11.58	75.21
Helthy food is available in Mundari society	24.32	6.36	69.32
Mundari community believe on ancient medicinal plant	71.32	15.47	13.21
Mundari community believe on superstition about health check up	65.32	13.47	21.21

causes of health and medical drawbacks of Mundari tribal groups



Trend Line Of Health And Medical Drawbacks Of Mundari Tribal Groups



Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data

Agree (%)		Neutral (%)		Disagree (%)	
Mean	39.098	Mean	14.47	Mean	46.432
Standard Error	12.10472	Standard Error	3.13946	Standard Error	12.52563
Median	24.32	Median	13.47	Median	53.21

Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	27.06698	Standard Deviation	7.020046	Standard Deviation	28.00815
Sample Variance	732.6214	Sample Variance	49.28105	Sample Variance	784.4564
Kurtosis	-2.99868	Kurtosis	1.799141	Kurtosis	-2.74859
Skewness	0.531369	Skewness	0.93154	Skewness	-0.31438
Range	58.11	Range	19.11	Range	62
Minimum	13.21	Minimum	6.36	Minimum	13.21
Maximum	71.32	Maximum	25.47	Maximum	75.21
Sum	195.49	Sum	72.35	Sum	232.16
Count	5	Count	5	Count	5
Largest(1)	71.32	Largest(1)	25.47	Largest(1)	75.21
Smallest(1)	13.21	Smallest(1)	6.36	Smallest(1)	13.21
Confidence Level(95.0%)	33.60809	Confidence Level(95.0%)	8.716539	Confidence Level(95.0%)	34.77671

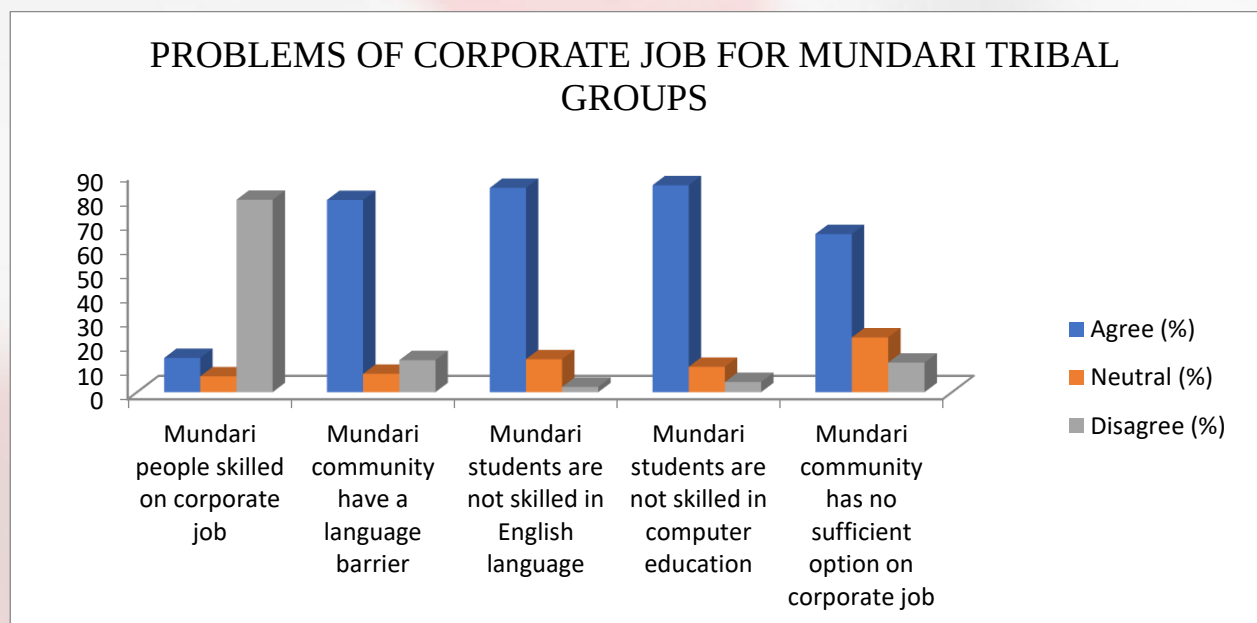
RESEARCHDOMAIN – 8 PROBLEMS OF CORPORATE JOB

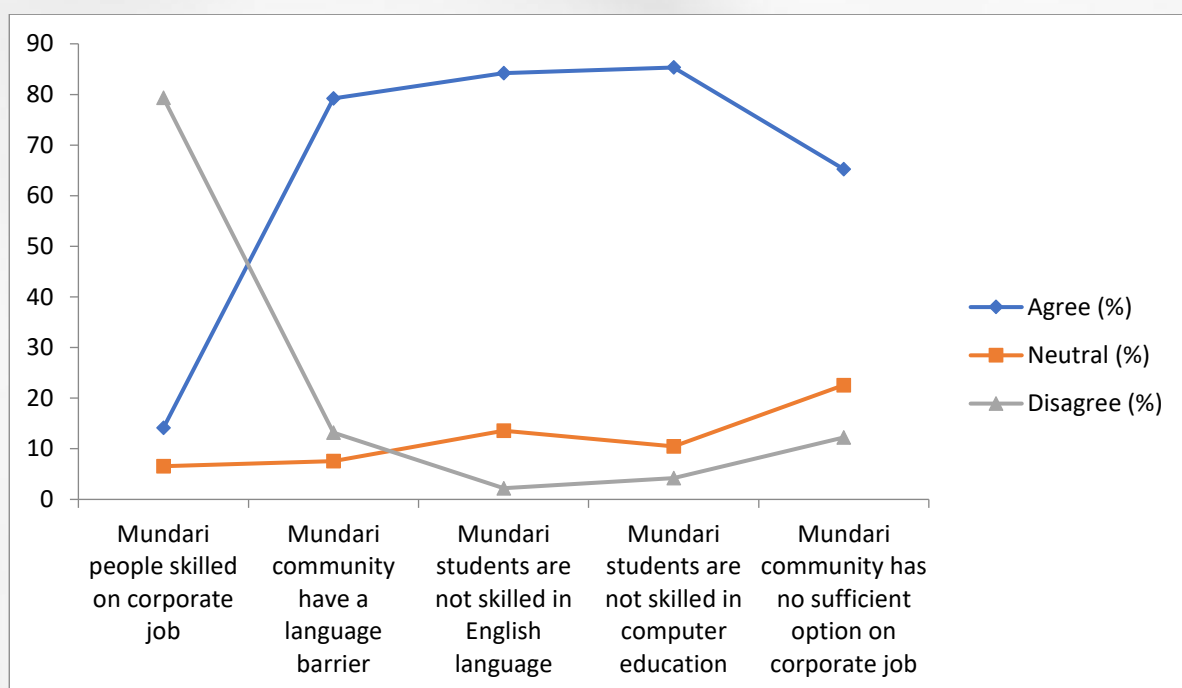
OBJECTIVE - 8 To know the problems of corporate job for Mundari tribal groups of Bagdah , Bongaon , Giaghata , Swarupnagar , Minakhan , Sandeshkhali – II , and Hingalganj Block In North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal .

Problems Of Corporate Job

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral (%)	Disagree (%)
Mundari people skilled on corporate job	14.12	6.56	79.32
Mundari community have a language barrier	79.21	7.58	13.21
Mundari students are not skilled in English language	84.21	13.58	2.21
Mundari students are not skilled in computer education	85.32	10.47	4.21
Mundari community has no sufficient option on corporate job	65.21	22.58	12.21

Bar Graph Showing Problems Of Corporate Job





The Problems Of Corporate Job For Mundari Tribal Groups Of Bagdah, Bongaon, Giaghata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali – II, And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data

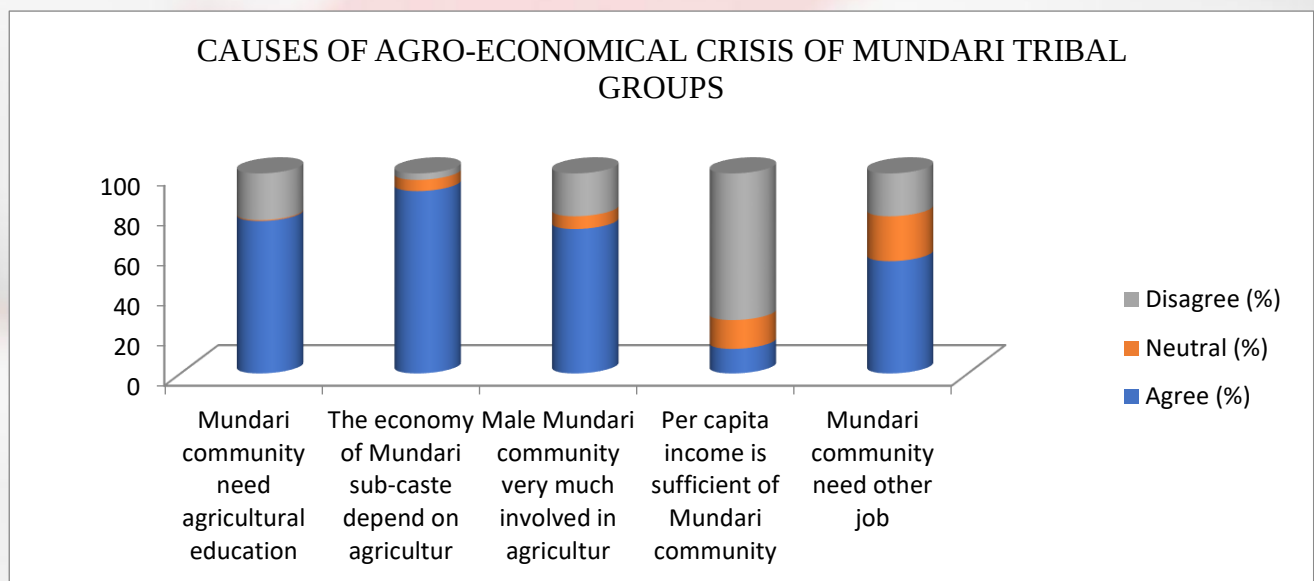
Agree (%)		Neutral (%)		Disagree (%)	
Mean	65.614	Mean	12.154	Mean	22.232
Standard Error	13.36186	Standard Error	2.879107	Standard Error	14.43355
Median	79.21	Median	10.47	Median	12.21
Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	29.87802	Standard Deviation	6.437879	Standard Deviation	32.27441
Sample Variance	892.696	Sample Variance	41.44628	Sample Variance	1041.637
Kurtosis	3.506538	Kurtosis	1.638188	Kurtosis	4.5624
Skewness	-1.8738	Skewness	1.344038	Skewness	2.112337
Range	71.2	Range	16.02	Range	77.11
Minimum	14.12	Minimum	6.56	Minimum	2.21
Maximum	85.32	Maximum	22.58	Maximum	79.32
Sum	328.07	Sum	60.77	Sum	111.16
Count	5	Count	5	Count	5
Largest(1)	85.32	Largest(1)	22.58	Largest(1)	79.32
Smallest(1)	14.12	Smallest(1)	6.56	Smallest(1)	2.21
Confidence Level(95.0%)	37.09846	Confidence Level(95.0%)	7.993682	Confidence Level(95.0%)	40.07397

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 9 CAUSES OF AGRO- ECONOMICAL CRISIS

OBJECTIVE - 9 To know the causes of agro-economical crisis of mundari tribal groups of bagdah, bongaon,giaghata, swarupnagar, minakhan, sandeshkhali –II, and hingalganj block in north 24 paraganas, west Bengal .

CAUSES OF AGRO- ECONOMICAL CRISIS

Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree (%)
Mundari community need agricultural education	76.32	0.47	23.21
The economy of Mundari sub-caste depend on agricultur	91.21	5.58	3.21
Male Mundari community very much involved in agricultur	72.32	6.36	21.32
Per capita income is sufficient of Mundari community	12.32	14.47	73.21
Mundari community need other job	56.32	22.36	21.32

Bar Graph Showing Causes Of Agro- Economical Crisis**Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data**

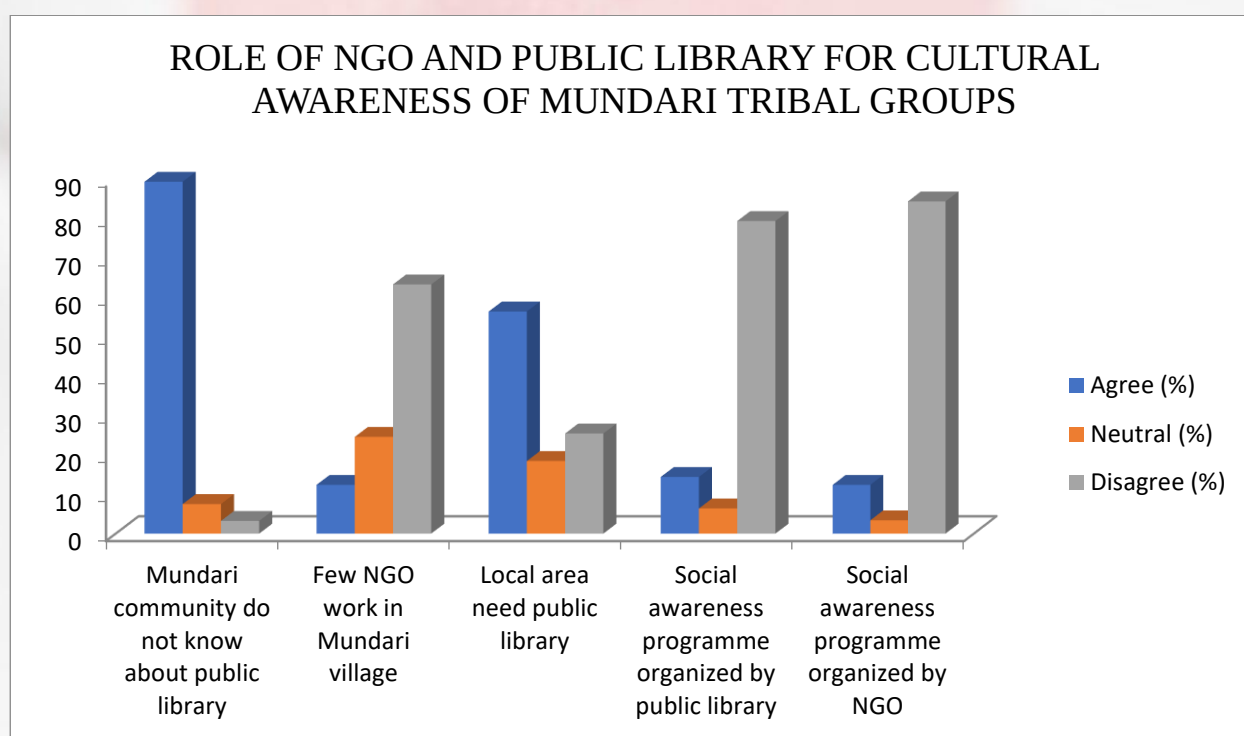
Agree (%)		Neutral (%)		Disagree (%)	
Mean	61.698	Mean	9.848	Mean	28.454
Standard Error	13.53643	Standard Error	3.848648	Standard Error	11.76785
Median	72.32	Median	6.36	Median	21.32
Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A	Mode	21.32
Standard Deviation	30.26837	Standard Deviation	8.605839	Standard Deviation	26.31372
Sample Variance	916.1744	Sample Variance	74.06047	Sample Variance	692.4116
Kurtosis	2.070881	Kurtosis	-0.43868	Kurtosis	3.535595
Skewness	-1.36008	Skewness	0.727324	Skewness	1.662406
Range	78.89	Range	21.89	Range	70
Minimum	12.32	Minimum	0.47	Minimum	3.21
Maximum	91.21	Maximum	22.36	Maximum	73.21
Sum	308.49	Sum	49.24	Sum	142.27
Count	5	Count	5	Count	5
Largest(1)	91.21	Largest(1)	22.36	Largest(1)	73.21
Smallest(1)	12.32	Smallest(1)	0.47	Smallest(1)	3.21
Confidence Level(95.0%)	37.58315	Confidence Level(95.0%)	10.68556	Confidence Level(95.0%)	32.67279

RESEARCHDOMAIN – 10 ROLE OF NGO ANDPUBLIC LIBRARY

OBJECTIVE - 10 To know the role of NGOand public library for cultural awareness of Mundari tribal groups of Bagdah , Bongaon , Giaghata , Swarupnagar , Minakhan , Sandeshkhali –II , and Hingalganj Block In North 24 Paraganas , West Bengal .

Role Of Ngo AndPublic Library

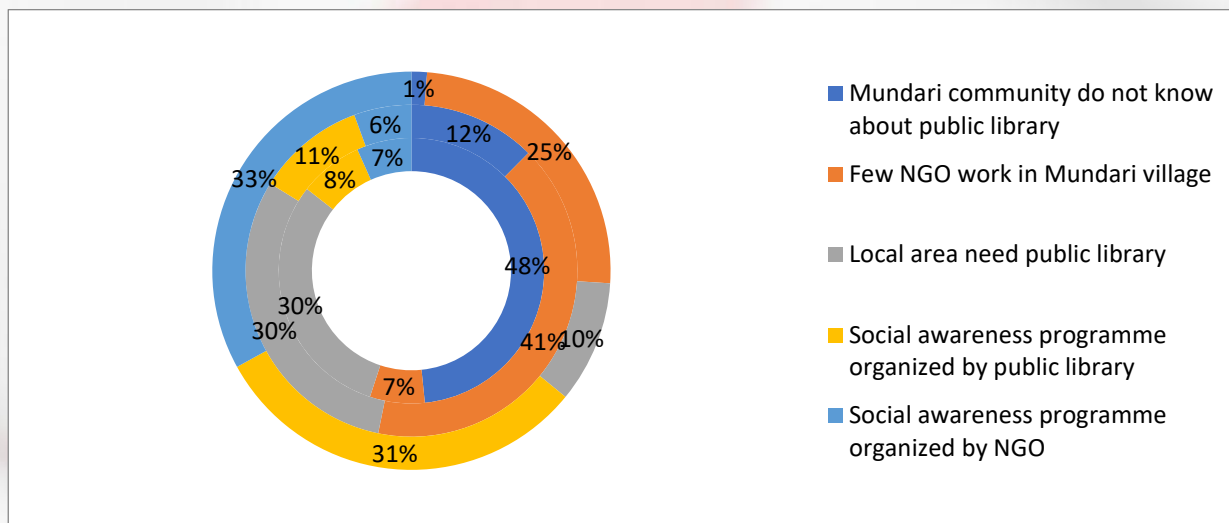
Statement	Agree (%)	Neutral(%)	Disagree(%)
Mundari community do not know about public library	89.32	7.47	3.21
Few NGO work in Mundari village	12.32	24.47	63.21
Local area need public library	56.32	18.36	25.32
Social awareness programme organized by public library	14.32	6.36	79.32
Social awareness programme organized by NGO	12.32	3.36	84.32

Role Of NGOAnd Public Library ForCultural Awareness Of Mundari Tribal Groups**Descriptive Statistical Analysis Involves Collecting, Interpreting, Analyzing, And Summarizing Data**

Agree (%)		Neutral (%)		Disagree (%)	
Mean	36.92	Mean	12.004	Mean	51.076
Standard Error	15.56149	Standard Error	4.018274	Standard Error	15.81873
Median	14.32	Median	7.47	Median	63.21
Mode	12.32	Mode	#N/A	Mode	#N/A
Standard Deviation	34.79655	Standard Deviation	8.985134	Standard Deviation	35.37176
Sample Variance	1210.8	Sample Variance	80.73263	Sample Variance	1251.162
Kurtosis	-0.60407	Kurtosis	-1.70915	Kurtosis	-1.95614
Skewness	1.086496	Skewness	0.732443	Skewness	-0.61853
Range	77	Range	21.11	Range	81.11
Minimum	12.32	Minimum	3.36	Minimum	3.21

Maximum	89.32	Maximum	24.47	Maximum	84.32
Sum	184.6	Sum	60.02	Sum	255.38
Count	5	Count	5	Count	5
Largest(1)	89.32	Largest(1)	24.47	Largest(1)	84.32
Smallest(1)	12.32	Smallest(1)	3.36	Smallest(1)	3.21
Confidence Level(95.0%)	43.20563	Confidence Level(95.0%)	11.15652	Confidence Level(95.0%)	43.91984

Role of NGO and public library for cultural awareness of mundari tribal groups by area graph



	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>	<i>Lower 95.0%</i>	<i>Upper 95.0%</i>
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Agree (%)	0.400233	0.589043	0.679463	0.53413	-1.23521	2.03568	-1.23521	2.03568

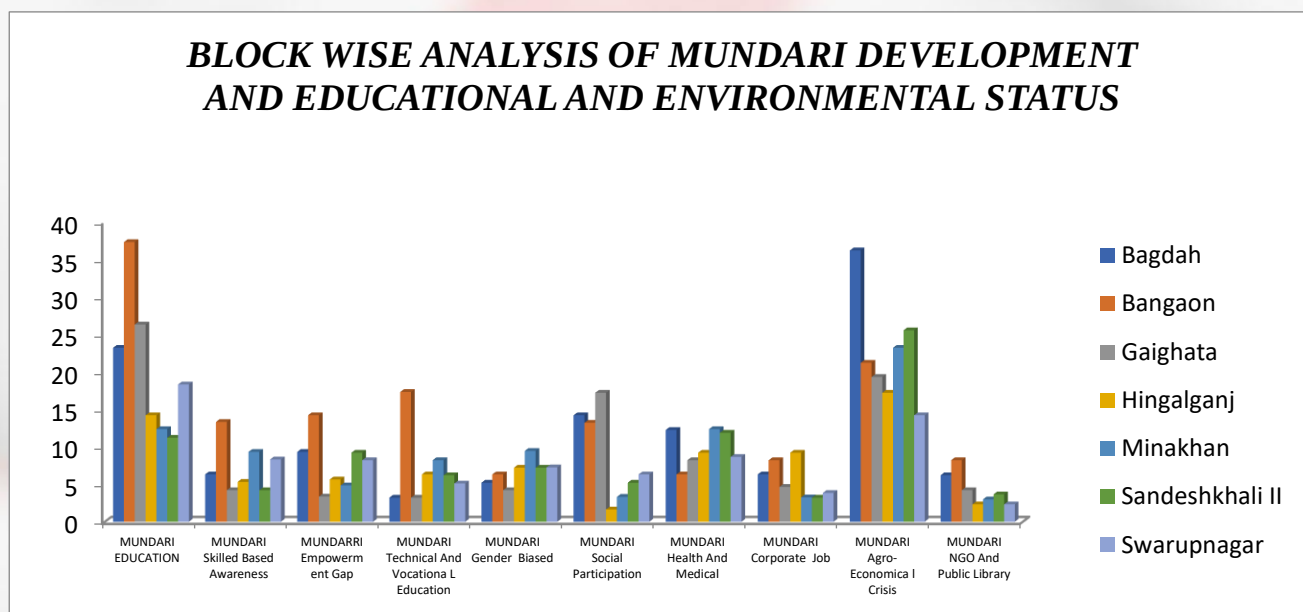
The tribal structure which is supposed to be simple and rigid, has observed penetrance of some external elements into their lifestyle which is shifting them more towards a civilized yet complex society. In the Indian sub-continent, due to already existing diversity, there are different compartments of society like religion, economy, power, politics etc. which spans through the "other cultures" to locate where they could be attuned with their community. One such shift is through religion, which finds more potent followers among the socially marginalized tribals, by building contacts with them. This maybe induced by force by capturing their area or by acceptance via increasing trade and infiltration into their domains. The tribal communities are more susceptible to religious conversions because of either ostracism by their own community members or lack of literacy and inability to take alert decisions. For e.g., in the Chhotanagpur Region, most of the Kharias took to Christianity and were able to gain educational opportunities through the Christian missionaries. They were the ones who were aware of the stipends, scholarships and reservations provided to them, and to which they readily accepted and consequently made their way to the urban areas. Such tribals on migration got socially isolated from their brethren in the rural areas and developed a new way of living. So, the differentials created in this manner diverged one tribe into two parts. Similarly, in one region if the members of a tribe convert to two or more religious sects, there is a socio-cultural barrier created between them which restricts their interaction and creates tension.

The Association Between Ancestral People Group And Instructor Capability

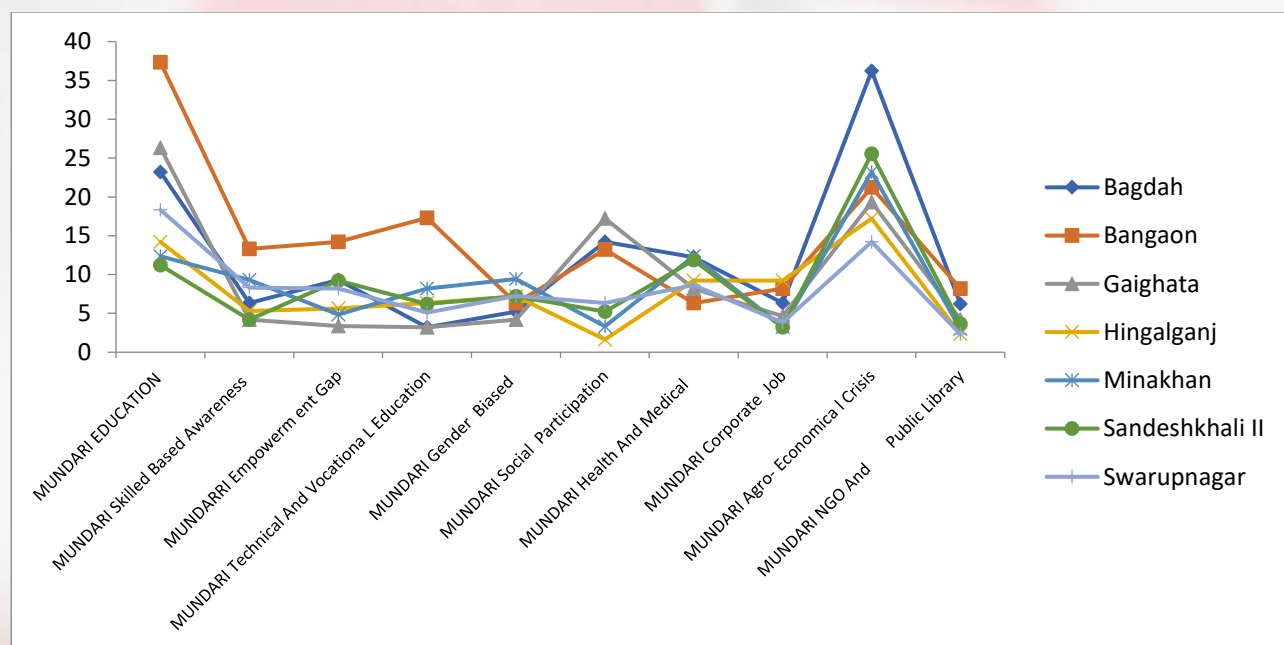
Among the different critical factors of genealogical guidance that influence blend into the public norm of life are the students and their educators. Hereditary students have different establishments from their non-familial cohorts and, shockingly, the teachers, who are routinely untouchables, don't sort out the genealogical students. To the teachers, familial students appear to be untidy, developing their inclinations

against tribals. These inclinations are conveyed in various kinds of isolation. Genealogical youngsters have protested that teachers didn't show them in that frame of mind since they believed that accepting they did, the hereditary students would at this point not be dependent upon them. Triba young people similarly feel that instructors endeavor to undermine the viewpoints toward their own customs, eccentricities, language, or, toward their social inheritance by and large in Mundari tribal groups of Bagdah, Bongaon, Giaghata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali –II, and Hingalganj Block In North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal.

BLOCK WISE ANALYSIS OF MUNDARI DEVELOPMENT BY EDUCATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS (%)



Block Wise Analysis Of Mundari Development And Educational And Environmental Status



Trend Line Showing The Block Wise Analysis Of Mundari Development And Educational And Environmental Status

CORRELATION OF MUNDARI STATUS AS PER RESEARCH DOMAIN

CORRELATION	Mundari Education	Mundari Skilled Based Awareness	Mundari Empowerment Gap	Mundari Technical And Vocational Education	Mundari Gender Biased	Mundari Social Participation	Mundari Health And Medical	Mundari Corporate Job	Mundari Agro-Economical Crisis	Mundari Ngo And Public Library
Mundari Education	1									
Mundari Skilled Based Awareness	0.558846	1								
MUNDARRI Empowerment Gap	0.541936	0.630506	1							
Mundari Technical And Vocational Education	0.542488	0.851749	0.694544	1						
Mundari Gender Biased	-0.60078	0.312413	-0.05228	0.259444	1					
Mundari Social Participation	0.786604	0.057791	0.187552	-0.00591	-0.86183	1				
Mundari Health And Medical	-0.72284	-0.42259	-0.30113	-0.51354	0.371086	-0.34955	1			
Mundari Corporate Job	0.460986	0.241306	0.324179	0.391886	-0.26518	0.083216	-0.49107	1		
MUNDARI Agro-Economical Crisis	0.035626	-0.12248	0.237727	-0.17002	-0.21902	0.328983	0.634625	-0.03794	1	
Mundari Ngo And Public Library	0.846577	0.533147	0.72955	0.586207	-0.45911	0.695404	-0.32469	0.394105	0.482152	1

The probability of obtaining the sample result is Null Hypothesis were true (the p value) is based on two considerations: relationship strength and sample size. Reasonable judgments about whether a sample relationship is statistically significant can often be made by quickly considering these two factors. Statistical significance is not the same as relationship strength or importance. In this research, the P-value is less than the α , there should be a REJECTION of the null hypothesis in favour of the alternate hypothesis on Mundari Education, Mundari Gender Biased, Mundari Social Participation, Mundari Health And Medical, Mundari Corporate Job, MUNDARI Agro- Economical Crisis, Mundari Ngo And Public Library, Mundari Skilled Based Awareness, MUNDARRI Empowerment Gap & Mundari Technical And Vocational Education as all research domain.

The Ancestral Sub Plan (Tsp) Procedure

TSP method is an Organization of India drive pulled out all the stops monetary improvement of hereditary people. The resources gave under the Familial Sub Plan of the State should be essentially comparable concerning the ST people of each State or UTs. Basically, Central Administrations/Divisions are also expected to hold funds out of their monetary arrangement for the Familial Sub-Plan. As indicated by rules

gave by the Organizing Commission, the Familial Sub Plan holds are to be non-divertible and non-lapsable.

Much of the time, mundaclans have exceptionally progressed hunting and fishing financial matters and more changed in accordance with their actual climate than other created financial aspects. Know the effect of health and medical drawbacks of Mundari tribal groups innorth24paraganas,It stays an incredible occupation for the State and Focal Government to bring clans into certainty, instruct them, clad them, take medical services and sort out for their living by creating expertise.At present there are different Scheduled Tribes in the country. Almost 90% of the tribal population lives in rural areas. There are2 districts in which the ST population constitutes more than 20 percent of the population, and 5 blocks where the ST population is more than 50 percent. In India, the tribal habitations are scattered across large areas with poor access to basic health necessities. Therefore, it is observed that tribal people have remained marginal, with poor health, unmet needs and a poor population: provider ratio. The various factors attributed to poor tribal health outcomes in India are habitat, difficult terrain, ecologically variable niches, illiteracy, poverty, isolation, superstition and deforestation.The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (tribal populations) refers specifically to the right to health (articles 21, 23, 24 and 29), with particular attention to the needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities. It states that indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining their health programmes, the right to their traditional medicines, maintain their health practices, and the equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.

Findings Of Research

The major tribal problems include land-alienation, indebtedness, identity-crises, poor literacy and education, unemployment, displacement and rehabilitation, and lack of health, nutrition and hygiene. These are accompanied by the lacunae in the policy making, implementation and personnel skills and training of the government departments who are deployed in the tribal areas to understand their needs and fulfill their duties as ordered by the government.

The chief factors responsible for the problems of the tribes are rampant urbanization and industrialization in the tribal areas, the socio-cultural factors, forest policy and tribals, and the conservatism and reluctance to change of the tribals. The various problems that are to be addressed by the government includes:

- *Education:* Low enrolment, high drop outs, gap in education between STs and other groups, remoteness of schools, poor livelihood, non-availability of teachers, language and cultural barriers, lack of vocational training etc.
- *Health:* Inadequate infrastructure, low immunization, malnutrition, loss of traditional food, inadequate coverage of pregnant mothers, remoteness of areas leading to high IMR, MMR among tribals, non-availability of safe drinking water, high incidence of Malaria, Sickle Cell Anemia, GED, URTI, Fluorosis etc.
- *Livelihood:* Lack of skills, training opportunities, and backward and forward linkages- agriculture activities, inadequate connectivity, forest degradation, lack of irrigation and market linkages leading to unemployment, low income from traditional occupations and lack of forest diversity.
- *Culture:* Lack of awareness and preservation of tribal culture, interface with academic fraternity, infrastructure or mechanism, market linkage to promote tribal craft and absence of tribal museums on tourist maps of the States leading to loss of traditional sports, crafts, medicines, and medicinal practices, sense of alienation, loss of sense of ownership over tribal culture and loss of heritage, cuisine and traditional foods.

Financial management: The Committee noted that there has been no segregation of TSP funds under a separate head at the state, district or block level. Funds under TSP are required to be put into a separate head of account, to strengthen administrative arrangements for proper utilisation and monitoring of TSP funds. The Committee recommended that strict adherence to earmarking of funds into a separate head at

every level should be made mandatory for release of funds. It also suggested that a more proactive approach should be taken to keep track of monitoring, fund utilisation, and implementation of schemes.

Suggestions & Recommendations Of Mundari Research Suggestions

The tribes of India constitutes around 8.6% of the total Indian population (Census, 2011), with each tribe different from others in socio-culture-economic background as well as mundari community .

- The major problems of the Indian Mundari tribes are in the sectors of education, health, livelihood and culture.
- The history of the tribal development programmes and welfare schemes can be studied under two phases: the pre-independence phase and the post-independence phase.
- In the pre-independence phase, the British approach towards the tribals was both ameliorative and isolationist in nature which focused to keep the tribals away from the mainstream population and development, unless introduced through the Christian Missionaries active in some tribal areas.

Recommendations

The major schemes and plans of change for tribal development includes: Conservation-cum-development (CCD) plans including the scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), Central Sector Schemes (CSS) which includes schemes related to education, scholarship to needy ST students, upliftment of girls, vocational training, grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations, minimum support price (MSP) for tribals, financing schemes, mass education and cultural schemes etc. Other than these are the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) including sub-schemes like Adivasi Mahila Sashaktikaran Yojana (AMSY), Term Loan Scheme, Micro Credit Scheme, Adivasi Shiksha Rin Yojana, Tribal Forest Dwellers Empowerment Scheme, and Assistance to TRIFED empanelled artisans. The Block Grants include: Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-plan (SCA to TSP) and Grant under Article 275(1) of the context of mundari development in north 24 paraganas , west Bengal and as well as populational aspect tribal research of mundari community.

CONCLUSION

The Help of Familial Issues was made to ensure a drew in and composed method for managing the improvement of booked tribes in a coordinated and organized manner. The enlightening necessities of familial children are on a very basic level kept an eye on through non-public schools called ashram schools. There are 892 halfway supported ashram schools spread the country over. These give boarding and lodging workplaces to young people in hereditary areas until they complete their discretionary preparation. Beside these, the division has in like manner started 197 Eklavya Model Non-public schools on the lines of KGBVs and Navodaya Vidyalayas. There is little consistency in the organization of ashram schools, consideration of fundamental regions or nature of establishment across the states. While the Assistance of Tribal Issues gives the resources for the advancement of motels, the assignments and regular working of these lodgings are finished by the specific state governing bodies or affiliation districts. Plans of chiefs and teachers shift according to school organizations. Lodgings are sometimes managed by non-government relationship with assistance grants from the workplace. By far most of the ashram schools are not pleasant to least standards.

An Approach to Tribal Development as per Mundari survey

- Understanding and appreciation of the relationship between a tribal and his land, which assumes rights over land as a method of “communal ownership”. Similarly the requirement of land varies between different tribal economies. For e.g., Hunting-gathering communities requires more land to search resources as compared to the pastoral, shifting cultivator and agricultural communities.
- Division of the tribal regions based upon the geographical contiguity, common resource potentials, and viable units of development, common needs and history.

- The policy makers should ponder over the exploitation of tribals by money lenders and traders, economic loss to tribals, political and moral dimensions.
- Resettlement and legal help to the tribals with timely follow-ups.
- Encouraging the participation of tribals in the decision making process.
- Creating awareness among the tribals through literacy and technical skills programmes.
- Sustainable development must be understood in terms of utilization of the forest resources for national economy along with simultaneous social and economic upliftment of the tribals.
- The methodology should be focused upon than the spread of area in order to diffuse the benefits of the programme to the last individual of the community.
- Proper channelization of funds

Tribal Development Programmes and Welfare Schemes for Mundari sub caste

The term tribe munda though a regular word in most of the scholastic dimensions of today's world, astonishingly hasn't found a universal definition till date even after years of study and research. The problem is not lack of dedication or interest, but the world is so diverse and dynamic to accommodate dissimilar sets of human populations into one mould. For example, the tribes call themselves by names which associate them to their land and surroundings; they declare themselves to be the first inhabitants of their land, or the "first human beings". This assertion though falls short in the constitutional framework of defining the tribes based on their socio- economic status in comparison to the other sub-populations of the country. The Indian Constitution defines them under the constitutional term, "the Scheduled Tribes", which serves the purpose of designating certain communities, where membership is acquired by birth, for the benefits that the government provides them with the explicit aim of bringing them at par with the other communities of the country.

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