

Economic Condition of Tribal People in Purulia District, West Bengal

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Abstract— Economic performances are attempts of an individual to earn living for satisfying life. Economic participations are certainly linked to production, allocation, interchange and expenditure of commodities and services. The main purpose of economic participation is the manufacture of products and services in expectation to making them available to user. Individual endeavor is steered for the societal well-being. Different kinds of employments and occupation and initiated to earn money and to gratify individual need. The financial resources are restricted and their demands are numerous. It is vital to assemble a rational distribution of resources lest the greatest desires contented. Another aim of economic activities is the perfect use of resources. Average employment engagement rate or Crude Activity Rate (CAR) for tribal community in survey area is 46 percent. Accounting to census 2011, it is greater than the state (38.08 percent) and national (39.80 percent). It is perceived that the crude activity rate is extremely low in the GPs of Dighi (39 percent), Buriband (41 percent), Kumari (42 percent) and Bandwan (45 percent). The crude activity rate is extremely high in GPs of Muraddi (54 percent), Gariska (53 percent), Tarbari (48 percent), Supudih (48 percent). Generally, the maximum workforce contribution rate belonging GPs are located in mining, plantation, industrial and workshop areas.

Index Terms— Economic Condition, Tribal People, Economic performances, Economic participation.

INTRODUCTION

Conventionally, the tribal people followed a financial system, that is adjacent to nature and employed primeval equipment. The financial venture which supports to earn their living (Majumder & Madan 2018). The vital kinds of economic activities of tribal communities are poaching, collecting food, slash-and-burn farming, ranching immobile farming. Afterwards, with the progress of commercial

enterprises the tribal people have joined the work as untrained labourers in the industries. Slowly they got involved in other economic performance, still the major number tribal people rely upon farming. Now a days the ancient oddities of tribal economy have undergone several changes. Today, they do not only rely on their family members, have begun to employ labourers from outside, making use of advanced techniques. Tribal people have accessed in the system of cash economy rather than barter system. They are connected with various types of economic activities to acquire their subsistence as only lone activity is not enough to satisfy their essentials, Therefore, tribals are involved in different types of occupation like hunting, gathering forest products, farming, breeding animals and so on to survive (Mazumdar & Madan 2018). Consequently, the tribal financial management is regarded as a dual economic system (Vidyarthi & Rai 1985)

The comprehension of conventional occupation of tribals assists to know what changes happen in their existing economic enterprises. In this chapter discussion will be represented with clarity the existing condition of tribal economy in the study area.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

N.C. Saxena (2011) declared that an organized change is required in the method of function of Ministry of Tribal Affairs and States Tribal Departments, their strategy must be rectified from simply consumption their budget based on insufficient knowledge. Ministry of Tribal Affairs should focus on the failure of administration that dispossess the poor tribals from entering basic services, and stress on the related Ministries and State governments to assure improved policies and delivery in tribal regions.

'Inequalities in Literacy of Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal' written by Mondal (2012) has measured the educational level among the thirty-eight informed Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal. Literally the paper has pointed out the gender inequality in learning and strive to discover its relationship with livelihood pattern of the tribes. In this location cross-cultural difference in sex. Inequality in education is noticed. The writer has focussed on that there is an intricate connection between education and its sex inequality with livelihood pattern

In the articles, "A Socio-economic Miserable Condition of the Tribals in Chhattisgarh (A case study of Dharwar Surguja district, C. G.)" (2014) Kispotta has ventured to survey the socioeconomic status of tribal people of Chhattisgarh, living in the unreachable hill and forest regions so that actual measures can be adopted for their advancement taking into account their real requirements. The survey discloses that the tribal people of this region are in very miserable condition. Yet they are not willing to resettle to another location for a more fulfilling life because they prefer to dwell in their community, that is inclination of the tribal people. Thus, the writer has pointed out the various issues of the tribal people of Chhattisgarh, that should be careful for advancement the circumstances.

Statement of the Problem: Economic Condition of Tribal People in Purulia District, West Bengal

Objective of the stud: To find out the Economic Condition of Tribal People in Purulia.

Hypothesis: Economic conditions of tribal people are underdeveloped in the study area.

Sample: Bandwan, Dhadkka Kunchia Supidih GP Based Economically Active Tribal People in Purulia district WB.

Terms used in the study:

Assessment of Active Population

Financially active population signifies the people who are involved in fruitful action. Therefore, the entire population of the community does not form the economic configuration

Primitive or crude activity Rate - The percentage of working population of working population to total population is usually termed Crude Activity Rate (CAR). This rate is conditional on the age composition to a certain level.

i. General Activity Rate – The percentage of

working population working age population is usually termed General Activity Rate (GAR). In India the population below 18 years of age are not legally permitted to work. Therefore, the working age population is meant the population above the age of 18 years.

- ii. Relationship of Dependency – Subordinate or dependent population is viewed as that part of the populace does not function rests on others for in-kind support. Dependency relationship or ratio (DR) is usually the proportion of the children's number and aged people to the number of adults.
- iii. Gender and Age-Dependent Activity Rate - The gender and age dependent activity rate is measured for different age groups by assessing the ratio of active men/women in a certain age group to the total men and women in that specific age group.

Employment engagement ate for rural tribal is maximum in the country and in the state also among the all-societal groups. The survey area of Purulia district is not an unusual.

Result of the Study:

Table – 1: GP Based Economically Active Tribal People

SL No	Name of Gram Panchayat	Crude Activity Rate	Geneal Activity Rate	Dependenc y ratio
1.	Bandwan	45	72	57
2.	Dhadka	47	67	54
3.	Kunchia	44	68	55
4.	Supidih	48	70	62
Bandwan Block Total		46	69	50
1.	Dighi	39	65	57
2.	Kumari	42	63	59
3.	Ankro-Borokadam	46	69	61
4.	Buriband	41	71	62
Manbazar II Block Total		42	67	60
1.	Muraddi	54	69	60
2.	Suntari	49	71	50
3.	Gariska	53	68	63
4.	Tarbari	48	72	64
Santuri Block Total		51	70	63
Total		46	69	58

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

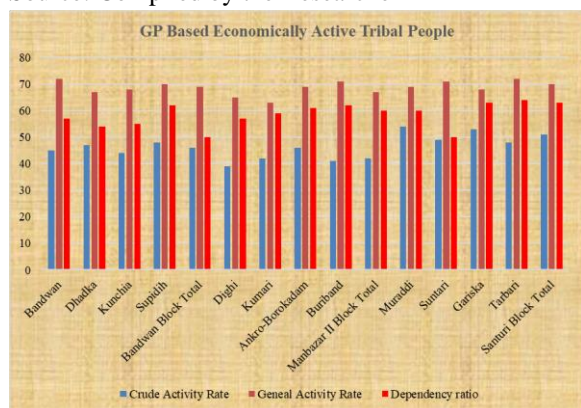


Figure – 1: GP Based Economically Active Tribal People

Interpretation:

Average employment engagement rate or Crude Activity Rate (CAR) for tribal community in survey area is 46 percent. Accounting to census 2011, it is greater than the state (38.08 percent) and national (39.80 percent). It is perceived that the crude activity rate is extremely low in the GPs of Dighi (39 percent), Buriband (41 percent), Kumari (42 percent) and Bandwan (45 percent). The crude activity rate is extremely high in GPs of Muraddi (54 percent), Gariska (53 percent), Tarbari (48 percent), Supudih (48 percent). Generally, the maximum workforce contribution rate belonging GPs are located in mining, plantation, industrial and workshop areas. At a mean general activity rate is 69 percent. It is marginally high in Santuri block (70 percent). The maximum rate is noticed in both GPs Bandwan and Tarbari (72 percent), after that the third position go to both the GPs Buriband and Santuri with 71 percent. The reduced rates of GAR are discovered in the GPs of Kumari (63 percent), Dighi (65 percent). Subordinate or Dependency Ratio (DR) 58 percent by an average. The maximum ratio is in Santuri block (63 percent) and lowest ratio is in Bandwan block (50 percent). The maximum rate of dependency ratio is in GP Tarbari with 64 percent and the lowest rate is in Santuri GP 50 percent.

CONCLUSION

The main issue of the tribal of Purulia district is inadequate and instability of work, unemployment and meagre wage. Most of the workers are disadvantaged labourers. Therefore, their primary requirement is the

assurance of job all-round the year. The government should generate employment opportunities for them apart from this their economic condition will never be upgraded as well as social and health condition.

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