

A Systematic Review on Socioeconomic Status of Scheduled Tribes

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Abstract

The socioeconomic standing and level of attainment of tribals is very important for our society. Only education can lead to a person's empowerment and emancipation. Their educational level is quite poor, even worse at higher levels. The constitutional clause and ongoing attempts to raise educational standards create effective methods that ought to aim for a better degree with focus to educational order of support tribal people's aspirations and socioeconomic standing. However, in order for them to grow and boost their level of ambition, suitable educational opportunities must be offered. This may inspire them to take part in, support, and ultimately learn how to start their own development programs and improve their socioeconomic status in society. In this article, systematic review on socioeconomic status of scheduled tribes has been discussed.

Keywords: Socioeconomic, Scheduled, Tribes.

INTRODUCTION:

The tribal group has experienced a variety of forms of exploitation throughout India, including the expropriation of land and other resources. It being obliged to follow particular conventions transformation, and failing to do so could result in them losing their freedom, authority over the old productive system, their homes, families, and even their lives. The fact is that many tribal members missed out on schooling at various points & critical need to give those chances that would allow them to develop leadership and even societal change. They are frequently accused of having low aspirations as a group and being what they have. It frequently applies to everyone who feels dissatisfied and helpless, not only tribal people. To analyzing the accomplishment orientation of the tribal people for take other influencing elements into account of the aspiration level, such as socioeconomic situation, education level, level of tenacity, etc.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Mahapatra, B. et al. (2024). Tribes are the most socially excluded group in the nation due to their restricted access to healthcare. There are little data on the real burden and distribution of illnesses among tribes. The present study determines the types and patterns of sickness among tribal populations in West Bengal. The present study shows high prevalence of infectious diseases, injury and pain, NCDs, gastrointestinal problems, and vertigo in tribal populations of West Bengal.

Mishra, L., Bhuian, S. (2024). The Lodha tribes in India have their own cultures, customs, and ways of life, making them different from other communities. The Lodha tribes mainly live in West Bengal and Odisha. These tribes are facing various struggles and challenges that threaten their existence. These challenges reach across health, socio-cultural issues, socio-economic hardships, landlessness, poverty, failures in grassroots-level administration, the impacts of modernization and globalization, educational limitations, employment difficulties, child-centric concerns, and women's deprivation. This paper aims to explore the types of struggles and challenges the tribes are enduring and identify the main reasons behind their current situation. Additionally, the paper seeks to uncover the strengths of the Lodha tribes and provide recommendations for enhancing their capabilities. In essence, the focus of this paper is to Investigate into the root causes of their challenges and propose strategies for strengthening their community. The researcher employed a mixed-method approach, conducting a study focused on Lodha settlements in the Jhargram District of West Bengal. Data was collected from 10 villages, randomly selecting 100 Lodha households from each village, totaling 389 people.

Various methods, including surveys, questionnaires, observations, and interviews, were utilized from February to September 2023, complemented by information from administrative officers and diverse sources. The health conditions of the Lodha tribes are very poor due to limited vegetable consumption, two meals a day of poor quality, leading to various illnesses such as anemia and liver problems. Many pregnant women deliver at home, facing issues like abdominal pain and vaginal tract infections as they don't go to the hospital. The poor educational status, socio-economic conditions, and socio-cultural conditions result in limited employment opportunities. Government facilities are inadequately met due to a lack of proper coordination and implementation processes. Despite these challenges, the researcher identified strengths, including skilled in agriculture and non-agriculture, women's empowerment, indigenous knowledge, and eco-friendliness. In conclusion, the researcher provides suggestions to the government and NGOs to address challenges and promote the strengths of the Lodha tribes.

Mondal, B., Khatun, N., Mete, J. (2023). National growth is only achievable when all of the country's citizens have social and economic security. When appropriate education is not provided, equality and security cannot be guaranteed. This essay makes an effort to support the difficulties the tribal minority in West Bengal has in accessing education. It also makes an effort to concentrate on the tribal development areas suggested in NEP 2020. The interpretive method makes use of secondary data sources.

Farabi, R.A. (2023). Santali culture forbids women from voting, holding public office, or taking part in village-level judicial court procedures. It is considered socially unacceptable for Santali women to publicly worship the Santal gods and spirits, participate in religious sacrifices, or eat the flesh of a sacrificed bird. This study aims to delve into the various socio-cultural, socio-political, and socioeconomic aspects of the challenges that Santali women encounter. It will also discuss how education can empower these women, leading to an overall improvement in Santal living. The goal is to learn how much education has changed the lives of Santali women in terms of their economic status, cultural practices, traditional beliefs, and relationships with their own people. Education has been a key factor in women's growing participation in society. They were able to handle domestic violence cases in some cases when their self-assurance increased. It is commonly believed in India that women in tribal communities experience less discrimination than their Hindu counterparts. This might be the case if tribal women are given more freedom to manage their own money by being able to go to the market independently. Exploring the educational, cultural, and social circumstances of the women of a famous indigenous group, the "Santal," may call for extensive background research. The document outlined all the key points for the integration of Santal women into regular schools.

Das, M., Choudhary, L.M. (2023). Parents' level of education and the family's socioeconomic situation have long been considered predictors of their children's academic performance. Even if parental education and socioeconomic status may not have an immediate impact on their children's academic achievement, studies are showing that these variables are part of a larger constellation of social and psychological influences. Parents may be able to invest more time, energy, money, and connections in their children's education if they have access to these resources through their own higher level of education. Status and process factors interact to modulate the relationship between parental education level, student results, and socioeconomic status. With a focus on West Bengal, this article examines the educational accomplishments of rural tribal women through the lens of both possibilities and challenges.

Nayak, K.V. & Kumar, R. (2022). The research focus on the barriers and facilitators of accessing primary and secondary education among the tribal girls in the hinterlands of India. Using ethnographic approach, this study provides a narrative of the girls belonging to the Oraon tribe on what enables or prohibits them to successfully complete their education. The findings reveal that the economic hardships of parents, early arranged or love marriages and the absence

of role models in the village affect the perceived value and relevance of education. On the other hand, competent teachers, the use of local language, local relevance of syllabus, stable family income and parental support played a crucial role in facilitating the successful completion of the girls' education. The article applies the theoretical framework of ecological systems theory to better understand the proximal and distal personal and societal factors that determine the dropout rate of the tribal girls in the formal education system.

Acharya, A.K. (2022). An individual is largely depends upon the way which he/she interact with other individuals of the society. Social adjustment is the key for leading happy and fruitful life. Social adjustable persons lead a quality life. The ultimate aim of education is to bring about socially acceptable thinking and well desired response to the society. The present study was aimed to find the social adjustment of tribal girls of aspirational districts of Odisha in relation to their socio-economic status.

Chowdhury, A., Roul, S. K., & Mete, J. K. (2022). The study's primary objective is to examine the educational attainment and socioeconomic position of parents from tribal communities in West Bengal with respect to their daughters' pursuit of higher education. Due to a general lack of interest in education, few members of India's scheduled tribes have completed high school. In respect to educational attainment, this study seeks to investigate how tribal parents feel about their daughters pursuing higher education. The research relies on numerical evidence. Four hundred parents from various tribal regions in West Bengal were randomly sampled to provide the main data. Parental socioeconomic status is defined by three factors: gender, level of education, and location (rural vs. urban). The cultural traditions of a community dictate its socioeconomic condition, which in turn influences the attitude of tribal parents and the psychological behavior of the community as a whole.

Mal, S., Khatun, S. (2022). The constitution's scheduled tribe) rule, 1950, states that the tribal population has been counted as a scheduled tribe population since 1951. They are the most underdeveloped communities in India and are either native, Adivasi, or early settlers. The standing of tribal women in relation to their male counterparts in both the general and tribal communities is the main topic of this essay. To evaluate the status and gender discrimination among tribal communities, four indicators are used: the sex ratio, literacy rate, overall fertility rate of women, and participation rate of women in the workforce. The gender disparity has been identified using Kundu and Rao's (1986) modified Sopher's Disparity Index (1974), and the association between the indicators has been examined using Pearson's correlation coefficient approaches. Tribal women in India experience gender discrimination, much like any other society. As the economic assets of tribal homes, they work in various economic sectors, yet they frequently lack access to social rights. In addition to identifying the reasons for gender inequality, this essay makes some recommendations for reducing gender discrimination.

Saravanan, C. et al. (2022). Tribes are the most vulnerable, especially when it comes to healthcare. Understanding the tendencies of different diseases is made easier by health research in a population. With respect to the current state of tribal research in India, our study intends to conduct a bibliometric analysis. From January 2000 to December 2020, research publications on tribal health were pulled from Scopus and evaluated using MS Office, the VOS viewer, and the Word Cloud generator. The study took into account the annual number of research publications, the clustering of contributing authors, the most read journals, the most influential publications, document format, research domains, and keywords that are frequently used. Traditional medicine accounted for about 35.7% of publications published, whereas infectious diseases and nutrition each had 15.7% and 14.7% of articles published, respectively. Health Systems published 1.5% of publications, and Health Policy published less than 1%. The findings of the study demonstrated how tribal research has advanced in recent years. It is important to support research on indigenous healthcare and mental health practices.

Collaboration and financing may help academic institutions increase public awareness of these communities' health challenges.

Kapur, R. (2021). The women belonging to tribal communities have recognized the meaning and significance of education. They aspire to acquire good-quality education, get engaged in employment opportunities, sustain their living conditions in an adequate manner and bring about improvements in their overall quality of lives. In tribal communities, the system of education is not in a well-developed state. In the system of education, there are number of areas, which are deficient. Measures and programs need to be formulated to bring about improvements in them. The tribal women experience number of problems within the course of acquisition of education. One of the major problems is, in some cases, they do not obtain support and assistance from their family members. Furthermore, the tribal individuals are residing in the conditions of poverty and backwardness. Hence, tribal women are required to experience number of problems within the course of acquisition of education and leading to enrichment of their overall living conditions. But in the present existence, there are transformations taking place in the viewpoints of tribal individuals and they are encouraging their girls towards acquisition of education. Therefore, in order to promote education among tribal women, it is necessary to encourage them and improvements need to be brought about in the overall system of education. The main concepts that are taken into account in this research paper are, problems experienced by tribal women in acquisition of education and measures to be implemented in promoting education among tribal women.

Reddy, B.R.P. (2021). The term 'tribe' is derived from the Latin word 'tribes', meaning the 'poor or the masses'. In English language the word 'tribe' appeared in the sixteenth century and denoted a community of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor. The word 'tribe' is generally used for a socially cohesive unit, associated with a territory, the member of which regards them as politically autonomous. Often a tribe possesses a distinct dialect and distinct cultural traits. Education is the key to tribal development. Tribal children have very low levels of participation. Though the development of the tribes is taking place in India, but the pace of development has been rather slow. If govt. will not take some drastic steps for the development of tribal education, the status of education among tribes will be a story of distress, despair and death. Hence time has come to think it seriously about tribal education and inclusive growth. So, there is an urgent need for various govt. interventions, planners and policy makers to address this problem and allocate more funds in the central and state budgets for tribal education. Easy access and more opportunities should be provided to the tribal children in order to bring them to the mainstream of economic development. Easy access and more opportunities should be provided to the tribal children in order to bring them to the mainstream of economic development. Education, especially in its elementary form, is considered of utmost importance to the tribes because it's crucial for total development of tribal communities and is particularly helpful to build confidence among the tribes to deal with outsiders on equal terms. Despite the sincere and concerted efforts by the government for the overall development of the scheduled tribes, they are still far behind in almost all the standard parameters of development. They are not able to participate in the process of development, as they are not aware of most of the programmes and policies made for their upliftment.

Patra, U.K. et al. (2021). Education is a cornerstone of every society's socioeconomic progress. India has more people than any other country in the world. At 58.96% literacy rate, India's tribal community accounts for 8.6% of the country's overall population, according to the 2011 census. About 5.79 percent of India's population identifies as tribal, making West Bengal one of the most populous states with a large tribal population (census 2011). As a result of widespread poverty, social exclusion, unemployment, and a lack of access to social services, the literacy rate among the vast majority of the tribal population in the hilly and forested district of Purulia is considerably lower than the state average. Aiming to do just that, this article looks

at the educational situation of West Bengal's tribal peoples, particularly in the Purulia district. This study not only provided solutions to the educational growth of the tribal people in this district, but it also demonstrated the reasons behind their educational backwardness. One of the major roadblocks to cultural and social progress in India is the extremely low literacy rate among ST people. Recent years, however, have seen the Indian government implement reforms such as a tribal development strategy, educational committees and commissions, scholarships for indigenous students, and rules regarding tribal reservations. As a result, after a few years of effort, the literacy rate among indigenous communities rises. Consequently, both the Purulia district and India's indigenous peoples would benefit from these amenities and initiatives as they work to advance their educational level.

Chennakrishnan, P. (2021). Advancement can be achieved through education. The same is true for women. In this universe, women are the center of attention. The ladies don't know who they are or what they're capable of. Throughout her life, a lady has maintained a consistent and defined role in society, serving as a mother, spouse, sister, and child. Their true dedication to their families, communities, and country has hardly been evaluated or recorded thus far. Women need to be self-aware, aware of their responsibilities, and aware of the privileges they have in this rapidly evolving world. These days, women's roles are being considered throughout all facets of society. In the past, many concentrations have shown that they are taking an innovative role in nation development.

Biswas, S., Pal, S. (2021). Tribal tribes in India suffer the most from poverty. They are socially and economically disadvantaged. The estrangement of tribal people from their land, territory, and resources is the primary cause of socioeconomic marginalization. The general condition of West Bengal's tribal population is worse than the national average and considerably worse than the tribal populations of other states. Tribal land rights issues is still in problematic, notwithstanding progressive land reform laws and the political willingness to execute such laws. There is no such specialized research available to comprehend the state of tribal land rights in West Bengal. This article examines the current position of tribal land rights state and offers some recommendations for making things better. It is discovered that a sizable portion of the tribal population is still without land, despite the distribution of land titles. A large portion lacks record-of-rights access. Numerous indigenous members' claims to forest patta are still pending or have been rejected. The continued alienation of tribal lands is a worry. It is noted that significant actions not upgraded by the state to restore the illegally expropriated tribal lands.

Haque, H.Z. et al. (2021). Dental health is a crucial sign of general health and wellbeing. Despite significant medical breakthroughs in oral health worldwide, issues still exist in many Indian communities, particularly in the remote areas where the vulnerable population is concentrated. This study sought to determine the factors that contributed to the oral hygiene status of adults of the Santhal tribe in a rural area of West Bengal. In a remote part of West Bengal's Paschim Bardhaman district, adults of the Santhal tribe participated in a community-based, cross-sectional study. By using a predesigned, pretested structured schedule and simple random sampling (without replacement), data were gathered from 103 individuals. Microsoft Excel 2010 was used. The study's participants were 32.17 ± 12.72 years old on average. Women made up 50.5% of the participants. 38.8% of people had poor oral hygiene status. Age group ($P = 0.011$), gender ($P = 0.013$), alcohol use ($P = 0.001$), use of "datun" ($P = 0.011$), smokeless tobacco (SLT) use ($P = 0.000$), and both smoking tobacco (ST) and SLT use ($P = 0.000$) were significant predictors of poor oral hygiene status on univariate logistic regression. The usage of "datun" ($P = 0.013$), SLT ($P = 0.001$), and both ST-SLT ($P = 0.004$) continued to be poor oral hygiene status in the multivariable model. The results of the current study highlighted the raising knowledge about oral hygiene and strategically implementing basic oral care among the tribal tribes living in this region of West Bengal.

Patra, S., Upadhyay, P. (2021). It is no secret that a quality education has the capacity to improve a person's life. The yearning for that change is what is novel. Government's expenditure are more than ever before on educating their people because they want them to help in the advancement of the country. A society's foundation is its education system. The current investigation examines the degree of awareness according to gender, age, and reading level. According to this survey, there is a substantial gap between the educational awareness of literate and semi-literate residents of West Bengal's Nayagram Block, Jhargram District.

Binjha, P. (2020). The tribal women of Jharkhand have been enjoying honorable position in their respective communities. They play important role in socio-economic, cultural, religious and political life. The status of tribal women can be said to be very high, in the sense of gender equality among the sexes in most of the tribal communities in Jharkhand. The tribal women are work harder and the entire family, economy and management depends on them. This paper aims to analyze the empowerment of tribal women through education. Education is the key element in the process of social, economic and political empowerment of the tribal women. It helps to increase women's access to economic resources and open opportunities in different areas such as skill development, knowledge, financial services and market information. The present study qualitative and quantitative in nature and based on both primary and secondary data. For this purpose, the secondary data were collected from published and unpublished document of government departments, research reports, research papers, journals, books and newspapers and primary data were collected through interview and observation method. The present research study is based on stratified and multistage sampling. A sample of 240 respondents between 15 to 55 years of age group were selected for the study. The interview schedule was designed to get detail information from the respondents. The data collected from the field carried on in the sample village of three blocks of Dumka district of Jharkhand. In order to gain confidence on the sample size and assess the difficulties in the field work of the main survey, a pilot survey was conducted. For this purpose, an interview schedule was designed and interview of tribal women were taken. Tribal women in their society are not struggling for their socio-economic and political empowerment because their traditional and customary norms and laws are comparatively more liberal to women in their society. The tribal women have unique status and even though they had low literacy level, they are much more empowered than non-tribal women due to their significant role in social, economic, religious, political and cultural field in their family and village or community level. Finding of the study shows that educational qualification plays a significant role in empowerment of tribal women. It concludes that if tribal women are to be empowered then it can be only possible through increasing their level of education.

Kaur, R.K. (2020). The role of Education in the tribal women is at different levels of development. Earlier government had no direct programme for their education, but in the subsequent years the reservation policy has made some changes. There are many reasons for low level of education among the tribal women. Formal education is not considered necessary to discharge their social obligations. Superstitions and myths play an important role in rejecting education. Most tribes live in abject poverty. It is not easy for girls to go to schools. As they are considered extra helping hands. The formal schools do not hold any special interest for the children. Most of the tribes are located in interior and remote areas where teachers would not like to go from outside.

Chennakrishnan, P. (2020). Education is a process that plays a crucial role in empowering people, particularly the weakest segments of society. Education tool for the emancipation of oppressed groups a facilitator of their radical manifestations and discussions. However, the delivery of education in the current context serves to perpetuate a particular hegemonic power structure in society. Because none equality with reference to knowledge and culture provided in educational processes, democratic values have been breached. In every aspect of their lives,

the lengthy history of exploitation and oppression is still present in the tribal culture and consciousness. As a result, the current investigation of the schooling system among tribal people is carried out by examining various circumstances that expose flaws in the established patterns. In this study, the learning environment at school, tribal children's socioeconomic profile, their own stated preferences and perceptions, and the challenges they confront are all addressed. The investigation aims to determine qualitatively how much the formal knowledge matters to the tribal people in the current environment and how much it matters to the indigenous people.

CONCLUSION:

The Scheduled Tribes' economic and social situations can be improved through education. Tribals' cognitive abilities must be viewed and assessed in light of their ecological and cultural settings & neither less intelligent nor culturally superior to other children of other tribes is a more pertinent and significant lesson. A schooling program that ignores the ecological, cultural, and psychological traits of tribal people is very unlikely to have any lasting effects. A crucial step that necessitates significant consideration is connecting schooling with life in general and the requirements of tribal people in particular. This includes tying in aspirations and the socioeconomic standing of their way of life. To put it simply, tribal people participate in and succeed in educational programs at very low rates. Thus, it is evident that without the interaction of the three triangular axes of education, aspiration, and socioeconomic status, the desired outcomes could not be obtained, and the family and society could not be raised to the required levels.

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