

Chapter - 3

Review of Literature

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There is a considerable dearth of comprehensive study of tribal development in India in general and comparative study of tribal development of Jalpaiguri and Cooch Bihar in particular. Different development programmes organised for tribals have brought out publications glorifying its own role while overlooking the part played by other groups.

Harbatt Risley's book (1) "The People of India" is regarded as a pioneering work of the aspect of tribes. This book is a monumental study of the ethnology of this country. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific method to the classification of the race of India and the great value of his work lies in this, that it has continued to open out fresh fields of enquiry and give a new impetus to the study of man in India.

N.C. Choudhury's book (2) "Munda Social Structure" is an important book on tribes. This book aims a comprehensive account of the various segments of the Munda social structure as it subsists in the contemporary situation. It also attempts to understand their various units not only in their immediate socio-economic but also in the larger socio-political context.

Ranvir Prakash Saxena's book (3) "Tribal Economy in Central India" the result of a careful study of tribal economy in central India. This book fills a great need, and should prove of special importance, significance and use to governments and all official agencies and describes fully and in detail

their occupations and sources of livelihood/ This book to all those who are interested in the problem of Tribes in India, particularly central India.

Bimalendu Majumdar's book (4) "Toto Folk Tales" is regarded as a pioneering work on the Totos is contains discussion on language and literature of the Totos in general and on sociological aspects of the folktales in particular. This is the first ever discussion on the folkloristic aspect of the Toto folktales containing a detailed background information on the socio-economic and cultural transformation of this tiny tribes.

Shukla Ghosh and G.K. Ghosh's book (5) "Legends of Origin of the Castes and Tribes of Eastern India" is an important book of Tribes. The authors discuss about 63 castes and tribes of Eastern India giving details about legends of the origins that each of them believed carrying forward orally from generation to generations and courses of social change that took place during various ages. This book shall no doubt feed research scholars, planners and administrators for drawing future action plan.

Ramsharan Joshi's book (6) "Tribes : Islands of Deprivation" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explain the impact of industrialization upon the tribal community. It has been shown that industrialisation has intensified alienation of land has transformed the tribal cultivators either into landless land borrowers or into industrial proletariat. It also noted the sudden influx of migrants into the hitherto cloistered tribal areas has introduced not traditional urban crimes like premeditated murder, dacoity, gambling, rape, boot legging etc.

H.K. Barpujari's book (7) "Problem of the Hill Tribes : North-East Frontier" has also touched upon various problems of Hill Tribes. Although it deals mainly with tribes that remained unconquered or beyond the sphere of British influence till the close of the last century. This book

also noted that despite repeated expeditions when the Angamis remained unsubdued, as over, the government had not option but to withdraw from the hills altogether leaving the Nagas to cut each other throats.

O.S. Adhikary's book (8) "Four Immigrant Tribes of Tripura", may consult to get ourselves acquainted with Bhil, Munda, Oraon and Santal tribes is broad-based in the sense that its focus is on how they live in their respective places of origin or concentration — the Central and Eastern India. But the question whether these tribes have been able to maintain their life style, language, socio-cultural system etc. after migration to this state or whether they have adjusted themselves with other tribal and non-tribal inhabitants of the state cannot be known from the existing literature. The objective of the present study is to fill in this gap.

Dr. Rama Kant Prasad's book (9) "Tribes" is regarded as a pioneering work on the Parahiya in the district of North and South Chotanagpur Division. It explains the Parahiya culture, to understand the socio-cultural process, economic life, social organisation, and religions. It also explains acculturation process and the change in the Parahiya culture that is complex has been taken into account for the fuller understanding of the whole culture.

G.S. Ghurye's book (10) "The Scheduled Tribes" has beautifully taken up the study of history and the problem of the aborigines of India. Prof. Ghurye in his book has forcefully drawn the attention of the Indian intelligentsia regarding the problem created by the British Government in handling the so-called Aborigines of India. It is not a problem of the latter people as such, but a part of the problems of the Hindu society. Prof. Ghurye has brought out masses of facts regarding the position of the so-called Aborigines and has splendidly advocated the policy of assimilation

with their neighbours for the later. It is thought-provoking book, to the Indian readers to get into inside of a part of the Indian problems.

Y.C. Simhadri's book (11) "Denotified Tribes" has beautifully taken up the study of ex-criminal tribes/denotified tribes. Prof. Simhadri in his book has forcefully examined of the history of criminal tribes in instructive. In this book, a socio-historical study has been attempted from pre-1871 to 1952. He also point out that the Criminal Tribes Act enacted by the British was not primarily responsible for tribal criminality though it stigmatised tribal people. It was the caste system, which was most responsible for the continuity of crime as a profession among the people, and the belief that moral degeneracy was responsible for the Commission of Crime was proved contrary.

Abdus Sattar's book (12) "Tribal Culture in Bangladesh" has also touched upon various cultures of tribes in Bangladesh. He noted that a considerable transformation if found to take place according to the influence of geographical environment and the clannish behaviour of an ethnic group at the time of its migration and transplantation. It also explains the various cultural trends in Bangladesh.

Dr. Pallab Sengupta's book (13) "Loka Puraon – O – Sanskriti" to one of the finest work of the tribal folk-tales. Sengupta shows how a Myth of the South-West Frontier Bengal has been transformed in later years into a tale of the Toto tribe, residing on the North-East Frontier of North Bengal. He also point out, how supernatural element depending on tribal society.

E.T. Dalton's book (14) "The Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. The author was informed by different local information about the tribes. Dalton was a first

author who represents various tribal religion, race etc. which is better understanding of Tribes.

T. Mathew in his edited book (15) "Tribal Economy of North Eastern Region" is regarded as pioneering work on the tribal economy of the North Eastern India. It seems to have been subsumed that the system described, as Tribal Economy and the Structural Levels at which it operates are vastly different from other economic systems such as capitalism. He also noted that the North Eastern tribal area is rich in resources both mineral and agriculture. They have remained backward because the small sector can have a tremendous impact on our economy. This book has brought to know a tremendous impact on our economy by diversification of production through ancillarisation, diffusion of ownership through a broad-based local entrepreneurship and geographical dispersal of industrial activity through units based on local skill and resources.

E. Ronald's book (16) "Voting" has forcefully drawn the political behaviour in West Bengal. Prof. Donald's work on Santal voting afforded direct access to individuals, the relationship of social characteristics. It also point out Santal people could disclose full pattern of electoral change over time more than any other lay the true significance of the advent of electoral surreys. It also attempts to understand the impact of political behaviour upon the tribal community and the relationship of social characteristics to individual.

I.K. Mahapatra's book (17) "Social Movements Among Tribals of India" is a pioneering work on political participation of a Santal community in rural Bengal. This book has brought to know political and administrative privileges, which gradually made possible for them to hold their own against the rivalry of their neighbouring groups. It attempts that to know

that how they could claim higher status because of new acquisitions in education, political power, economic benefits, jobs etc. irrespective of their following the Hindu or Christian social model.

G.K. Ghosh's book (18) "Tribals and their Culture" is an excellent book on the aspect of tribal culture. From this book we know about tribal culture in the tribal areas make her a unique land of diverse cultures. He also noted tribal culture are an unique microcosm and have ancient roots. The lack of infrastructural development and at a time of inaccessibility of remote areas lead to a number of problems

S.K. Sing's book (19) "Identity, Ecology, Social Organisation, Economy, Linkages and Development Process" is regarded as pioneering work on the tribal. This book has brought to know the social organisation of tribal community and their economic standard. This book also noted the development process of tribes. Tribal areas and tribal cultures in India make her a unique land of divers culture. At present there is almost a consensus that tribal development should be achieved without disturbing their identity and culture.

Another important book (20) "The Lodhas of West Bengal" by P.K. Bhowmick is regarded a pioncering work on Lodhas in Midnapore District. This book contains discussion on socio-economic condition and on their life style. This is the first ever aspect of the Lodhas containing a detailed background in formation on the socio-economic and cultural and how to way their daily life of this tribes.

"Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India" (21) by B.P. Chourasia is regarded a pioneering work on the Indian tribes. This book attempts to analyse history and geographical spread of tribes. It also point out cultural spread of tribes and the tribal culture with respect to its history and geographical spread in the northern, north-eastern, central, south-western

and scattered zones and languages and ethnicity of a few tribes. This book is to have an in-depth study of only a few distinct and historically important tribes.

Another important book (22) "Indian Tribes through the Ages" by R.C. Verma is regarded a pioneering collection on the Indian tribes. This book represents the legal status of tribes, the legal difference between a Scheduled and a non-Scheduled tribe. This book learns about the protection provided to Scheduled Tribes by the Constitution of India and to know about the attitude of government towards the tribals.

Charu Chandra Sanyal's book (23) "The Meches and the Totos of North Bengal" is an important book about the tribals. This book aims to giving a comprehensive account of the various segments of the Meches and Totos who are the little knowing tribes of the sub-Himalayan Bengal. This book contains about their family affairs, the visible manners and customs and invisible thoughts of their mind. However, it is expected that the publication of this book will encourage further studies on this rapidly developing primitive groups of people.

K.S. Singh's book (24) "Birsha Munda and His Movement" is an important collection of tribal movement. This book has shown that tribal movements were basically anti-colonial, directed against the policy, system and personnel of the colonial administration. This book plays a defensive role of the tribes which helps us to understand the totality of the movement in which all the elements that held tribal society together were brought into play in situations of rebellious in which the tribals also went on the offensive.

N. Datta Majumdar's book (25) "The Tribal Problem" is an excellent book on the aspect of Tribes. It explains the tribal problems and the efforts

made by the government for the development of the tribes and the tribal areas. He also noted that government initiatives and policies for the development of these areas have also been done. The gap between the policy formulation and implementation has also the failures of the tribal development.

Another important book (26) "The Role of Minor Forest Products for the Betterment of Tribal and Backward People" by R.L. Bahadur, A.C. Dey and S. Ramaswami points out that in Madhya Bharat there is neither a large volume of developmental workings of the forests nor is there any safeguard of a fair wage to the tribal labourers. The contractor is the master of the forest block for the seasons and he pays the wages as he likes. They also suggested that if the Backward Classes are to be benefited, the existing system should be changed.

D.J. Naik's book (27) "Forest Labourers Cooperative Societies" is an excellent collection on the aspect of tribes. This book has noted, the tribes into co-operatives for the collection of forest produce, the role of forest departments the plan lay down that the responsibility of organising the tribal cooperative should lay on the shoulders of the forest department. In its lucid exposition of the forest policy vis-à-vis the tribal people envisages the exploitation of the forest wealth with due consideration to the economic welfare of the tribal people. He also noted that tribal communities should be made the primary agents for the care and development of the forests and the exploitation of forest resources.

R.V. Russel and Hiralal Bahadur Rai's book (28) "The Tribes and the Castes of the Central Provinces of India" point out that the Bhils are the third most numerous tribes of India after Gonds and the Santhals, which have occupied the Aravalis hill, and the western Vindhya between the

Banas and Mahi rivers. This book also noted about their social status, their occupation and relation with other castes.

S.C. Roy's book (29) "Mundas and their Community" points out that tribal areas are notorious for the problem of drink. Liquor is a great weakness of the tribal peoples, particularly the Mundas and the Bhils. Liquor has a magico-religious, ceremonial social and recreational importance in these tribal communities. Drunkenness among the tribals leads to violent feuds resulting in murders and lasting enmity between the clans. He also noted that drink is so deeply entrenched into the tribal thinking and customs that if it is not available in a legal way illicit distillation is resorted to.

Dr. B.K. Roy Barman's book (30) "Brief Statement on the Socio-economic Situation in Totopara" is an important book. The Totos are a little known tiny tribe. Dr. Roy Barman noted the actual situation of the Totos. The cottage industries of the Totos are limited to the stage of forest-based craft. He also points out their economic life. This is the first ever discussion on the economic aspects of the Toto containing a detailed background in formation on the socio-economic transformation of this tiny tribe.

'Survey and Settlement of Western Duars' (31) by Mr. D. Sundar is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific methods to the perspective of social and psychological development of the Totos all these folk beliefs, social problems and livelihood pattern of the past age have been reflected in their myths. He also point out their religious functions have been forbidden there and the present site has been chosen as the place of ceremony and worship.

"The Adivasis" is an excellent book (32) by B.S. Guha as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes in Madhya Bharat. In his book he noted geographical distribution, the Bhils – their earlier home, marriage ceremony, social customs, religious system etc. As like as he also explains the dowry, social customs, ornaments and funereal rites of the Gonds.

T.N. Naik's book (33) "The Bhils" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. He was a pioneer in the application of scientific methods to the perspective of Bhil economies. He points out Bhil economies are not of a private character and Bhil economies are not much different from the general Indian rural economies. The whole study of the economy of these tribes is the only feature that differentiates their economy is the fact of their appalling poverty and their exploitation by the more advanced non-tribal communities.

Malinowski Bronishaw's book (34) "A Scientific Theory of Cultur" explains the tribal economies in Madhya Bharat. This book points out the tribal and their social set up, their customs and tradition, their ideas of right and wrong, their whole sets of values. He noted that the tribal man cannot be treated and studied as economic man alone, economies as an equity into with and welfare as means of exchange of production.

Alfred Marshall's book (35) "Principles of Economics" a significant contribution in this area. He says the economy of the tribal communities should be studied on the context of non-economic motives in order to understand the other forces that motivate those desires. The importance of such integrated study is all the more important in view of the plans that we would like to draw up for their amelioration.

L.M. Shrikant's book (36) "The Scheduled Tribes of India" has beautifully taken up the problems of tribes after the period of Independence. He says

the British policies towards the tribals shows that the various constitutional measure taken by them failed to solve the basic problems of the tribal people. Neither has the economic exploitation been checked, any tangible evidence of increase in the adaptability of the tribes to changing condition. However, the problem was absolutely neglected and what were emphasized were the preservation of law and order in the tribal areas and not the development of tribals.

W.V. Grigson's book (37) "The Aboriginal Problem in the Balaghat District" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of the tribal problems. It explains the various problems of tribal and how it emerged. It also explains how the tribal people exploited by the contractors in Balaghat district. He says that the bulk of the forest produce is collected through contractors who lend to exploit the tribesman.

Mention may be made of B.S. Ghury's (48) work "Caste and Race in India" has focussed mainly the place in tribal economy. The present position of traditions, he says generally a caste or a group of allied considered some of the callings as its hereditary occupations, to abandon which in pursuit of another though it might be more lucrative, was thought not to be right. He also noted that in Madhya Bharat of tribal concentration, non-tribals, particularly Harijans are fewer and therefore cottage industries are less developed.

G.V. Jacks and R.O. Whyte's book (39) "The Rape of the Earth" is significant contribution to understand the tenancy in tribal economy. He says the soils of these substance tracts are subject to heavy erosion. Due to excessive run of surface soil disappears and the soluble chronicles on bleached out, it becomes one of the vicious and distributive forces that have ever been released by man. This destruction threatens not only the well being but the very existence of the tribal people.

Devendra Nath Thakur and D.N. Thakur's book (40) "Tribal Life and Forest" is significant contribution to understand the tribal life. This book present a systematic study to different aspect of tribal life and their problems can be easily understood and fresh endeavours can be made for their socio-economic development. This book also studies of tribal life and their relation to forest in historical as well as in modern perspective. This book also obviously, the welfare of the tribal people of India in true sense of the term and if they serve the purpose in any way, it will give us immense pleasure.

Anadi Kumar Mahapatra's book (41) "Tribal Politics and West Bengal" is significant contribution to understand the political participation of tribes. In the present volume a modest attempt has been made to throw some light on the virgin are of the political participation of the tribes in independent India. It is a micro-level study to assess the extent of participation and level of involvement of a small Santal community in West Bengal in matters of politics. In a sense, this micro study on the Santals of West Bengal is pioneering one.

W.W. Hunter's book (42) "The Annals Rural Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. In the present book a modest attempt has been made to different aspect of tribal life along with their religious, social, economical conditions/aspects.

He is the first author to study the tribal community and remarks that the whole of the tribal India is at the present moment going through the critical stage of transition and the consequence has been far-reaching change in all directions.

Another important book (43) "Paschimbanger Adivasi Nirdesika" (in Bengali) by Amal Kumar Das and Sankarananda Mukhopadhyay point out

the total population of the Santal community that more than half of the total tribal population of the Santal. They are widely dispersed all over the state. It has been seen that tribals are comparatively in much higher concentration in Midnapore and Purulia districts and have a good deal of the historical traditions in these districts. This book has also touched upon various problems of tribal community.

Another important book (44) "Tribal Heritage: A Study of the Santal's" by W.J. Gelshaw is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of Santal traditional order. The author points out like all other tribals of India, the Santals have a mythological story regarding their origin. Different authorities in a slightly varying form have depicted the Santal notion of origin of man. He also noted, Thakur made two birds out of 'Sirom' grass seeds. They were called 'Has' and 'Hasn't'. The two birds laid down to eggs in a clump of thatching grass. From those two eggs to humans were born and they were 'Pillow Haram' and 'Pileu Budhi'.

O'Malley's book (45) "India's Social Heritage" points out the totem as a general rule considered the most sacred emblem of Santal community. He also noted the totemic object are not regarded as their ancestors. Nevertheless, certain relationship is believed to exist with the totem objects. The Santals are singular in having passwords by which member of different sects can recognise. On the other hand these passwords are the names or places, ancestors, chiefs and other notable persons.

P.C. Biswas's book (46) "Santals of the Santal Pargana" is regarded as a pioneering work of Santal community. The author mainly works on the Santal traditional order of Santal Parganas. He points out the Santal of our days do not believe in the actual descent of clan from its totem. All that they indicates is that the totem animal and plant had some accidental connection with the birth of ancestor of the clan.

Another important book (47) "Santal Rural Economy" by S. Sengupta and R.N. Prasad has focused mainly the economic aspect of Santal community. Originally the Santal used to lead a semi-nomadic life in quest of food. But individual ownership of land was a later phenomenon in the history of the human society. In this sense this book explains primitive communism of property pertains to traditional phenomenon of Santal society in this respect. But excepting in lands, individual ownership in other things like houses, domestic goods, cattle, various weapons and implements is recognised the dearth of agricultural land is the crux of the economic problem of the Santal and every Santal seems to consider this as his principal problems.

Mention may be made of K. Suresh Singh's book (48) "Tribal Situation in India" is an excellent work on the tribes. This book has focussed mainly the life of the tribals of the country. The Indian society including the tribal as well as in a state of creative disequilibrium. In the wake of independence of the country newer and newer laws touching almost all aspect of social life. The forces and influences that exposed the tribal society to change are numerous since – social change is complex phenomenon and it may be caused and shaped by diverse factors.

"History of Midnapore" (49) by Narendranath Das is an excellent book to understand the political participation of tribes. This book gives its readers suitable information about the society of Oraons to an understanding of the nature of political participation of the Oraon and Santal in the pan-tribal solidarity movement – the demand for the tribal state of Jharkhand. However this was fulfilled. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of the movement.

M. Lal. Goel's book (50) "Political Participation in a Developing Nation India" is an excellent work on the socio-economic attributes and political

participation. He points out social stratification and social divisions are relevant factors for the study of political behaviours in any society. He find out each of the aforesaid variables has important explanatory role in determining the degree of political participation. However, the extent to which these distinctions affect political participation of tribal community.

L.P. Vidyarthi's book (51) "Leadership in India" has focussed on occupation and political participation in the tribal milieu under study. He also points out that how leadership influence the tribals and has motivated their political awareness. Vidyarthi has also remarks that tribal people are generally simple character, so very simply they are motivated by the political leaders. It also explains some theoretical dimensions of political behaviour in India, which gives certain clue for a better understanding on the system of politics.

Purushottam Thakur's book (52) "Social and Religious Life of Northern India" is an important book of social and religious life of northern India. This book is the first full length, systematic study to be made of the different aspects of social and religious life of northern India (A.D. 700 – 1200). This book gives its readers suitable information about the society of Northern India which was based on varnasrama dharma divided into four castes i.e., Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Sudras. This book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of social and religious life of Northern India.

Dr. S.B. Saha's book (53) "Socio-economic Survey of the Noatia Tribes" has focussed on socio-economic status of the Noatias, who are considered a specious of the generic stock of Tripuris. He has dwelt on the ethnological characteristics of Noatia in Tripura, stressed on their contacts at some historical past with the Burmese, Chakmas and Mogs of Arakan. He has studied the demographic characteristics, agrarian techniques, its

impact on their economy, especially on income, expenditure and indebtedness, which will be better, understand about the socio-economic status of the Noatias.

Elwin Verrier book (54) "The Religions of an Indian Tribe" is an important work on the Indian tribes. This book is the first full length, systematic study to be made of the religious life in Indian tribes. He is the first author who completely explains the Indian tribal religion and relation with social segment. This book will be in a better position to understand the religious life in central India and their impact upon the social system.

W.G. Griffith's book (55) "The Kol Tribe of Central India" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. This book presents a brief historical review of Kol culture of Chhotanagpur. It also discussed their demography, occupational classification, and poverty of the parents. Prof. Griffith gives detailed knowledge comprehensive account of the life and culture, their problems. He also points out the most striking feature of Kol economy is self-reliance and balanced exploitation of natural resources of subsistence.

Another important book (56) "The Rajpoot Tribes" by C.T. Metcalfe is regarded as a pioneering work on the Rajpoot tribes. This book has been focussed about their social structure, economy still their social as well as religious customs. It also explains heterogeneous cultural patterns with variegated economic conditions and activities depending largely on their ecology. Rajpoot tribes present a colourful panorama of religious faith and practices.

William Crook's book (57) "The Tribes and Castes of the North Western India" is an important work upon the tribes. It explains the social structure and institutions, focussed on religious practices and form of worship. He

also noticed that interaction with non-tribal religions has influenced religious practices and customs of tribal religions. The North-Western tribes present a notable common pattern with a few radically different types to this books the Mundas, Oraons and the Hos of Chhotanagpur have more or less divided into exogamous clans.

Archer W.G.'s book (58) "Tribal Law and Justice" is an excellent work on the tribes. This book has been shown the constitution of Indian provides to all the citizens, social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity for Santal community. It also explains the deficiencies and shortcomings pointed out by the earlier commissions and committees have generally remained unattended. It also emphasised the programmes for prevention of land alienation, restoration of land, influence of modern industrialised areas and review of excise and forest policies needed special attention.

Christopher Von and Furer Haimendorf's book (59) "Tribes of India the Struggle for Survival" in which a modest attempt has been made to throw some light on the distress anticipated and the struggle for life. With the introduction of commercial/orientation of land as a resource, there was a substantial increase in the pressure on the tribal lands. Opening of the tribal areas in the wake of the development process and setting up of various irrigation, power, industrial and mining projects, brought in the problem of land alienation. It also shown grabbing of the tribal land coupled with their exploitation by zamindars, contractors.

V.G. Ramachandra's book (60) "Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies" has focussed upon the tribes. This book has been made the objects of reservation and genesis of the concept of reservation is deeply rooted in the long history of discriminations. It also noted specific provisions in the constitution of India for reservation in service in favour

of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It also explains some procedural and institutional safeguards.

A.A. Mackenzie's book (61) "History of the Relation of Government with the Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontiers of Bengal" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal. It explains the relation of hill tribes towards the government and knows about the attitude of British government towards the tribes and the policies followed by the Indian government for the betterment of the tribes. It also point out the problems of the tribes during the British period increased as a result of the expansion of the British system of law and revenue in the tribal regions.

One of the important book (62) "Encyclopaedia of Backward Castes" by M.I. Mathur has focussed on the Backward Castes. Prof. Mathur critically examined and analysed history of reservation policies and programmes for Backward Castes from the beginning in different states, recommendations given by various committees and commissions. This book also focussed on other effect of announcement of Mandal recommenendations and development after Mandal judgement.

"Rise and awakening of Depressed Class in India" by J.R. Kamble (63) has focussed on political representation of backward sections. He remarks that emancipate the Backward section of Indian society from the age-old bondage was not accorded due to recognition during the 19th century. The dawn of the 20th century i.e., India Act 1909 certain privileges were provided to Muslims, but no representation for depressed class was provided. He also noted the government of India Act 1919, the first time in Indian history gave recognition to the existence of depressed classes.

Another important book (64) "Reservation Policy and Personnel Selection" by R.G. Mishra and Gurvinder Kaur has focused on the

reservation policy of India. They explain that political representation as a means to emancipate the backward section of Indian society from the age-old bondage was not accorded due recognition during the 19th century. They also noted that the dawn of 20th century also did not herald their recognition as a political entity. However, they explain the background of the reservation policy of India and pointed out their merits and demerits.

B.A.V. Sharma and Madhusudan Reddy's book (65) "Reservation Policy of India" is an important book for better understanding of reservation policy. It has excellently taken up the issue of reservation in modern India. He noted that it was for the first time in history their claims were being considered along with other Indians including the rights to be consulted in the forming of the Constitution for India. It also explains the impact of reservation since Independence. – Manash Chowdhuri, D.K. Roy, S. De, S. Biswas's book (66) "Ethnographic Notion on the Scheduled Tribes of West" is a pioneering work on the aspect of the tribes. This book has focussed the history of migration of the tribals, their occupation, basic nature, their festivals etc. It is a micro-level studies book, which represents that educational standard and socio-economic condition. It also explains the identification of Tribes and Community Status.

Another important book (67) "Socio-Psychological Study of the Adivasi Students Studying in Ranchi District" by S.P. Gupta is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explains the psychological concept of education and their problem for higher study. It also explains why the student left the school in the middle state, the government activity of the education and their social background. He noted that adequate preparation should be made for Adivasi but tribal people have, by and large, not become education conscious. Punitive or coercive measure would meet with stiff opposition and would be largely ineffective.

Another important documental book (68) "Santal Rebellion" compiled by Tarapada Roy is regarded as a pioneering collection of Santal Rebellion. It is a venture of armature who believes that presentation of these documents and papers may, provoke competent professionals to undertake a deep study of different facets of the problem thrown up by the Santal Rebellion in the unknown uplands of Birbhum and Bhagalpur a century and a quarter ago, may of which have relevant even today.

J.C. Das's book (69) "From Trade to Agriculture", is regarded as a pioneering work on the tribes. It explains the emergence of Bhutia in northeast area and why they change their original occupation and emergence to agriculture. It is also explained about their social, religious, cultural and family pattern. It also undermined the principles on which the earlier society was organised.

Another important book (70) 'Impact of Industrialisation on Tribal Economy in south Gujarat' by R.B. Lal is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribes. It explains the economic development to leads to structural change in impact of industrialisation. It also noted there is a change in economic roles and relation including the economic role of women. However, the incompatibility between tribal norms and the industrial and commercial ethic provides a clue to changes shows how . incompatibility causes friction and leads to change.

P.K. Dasgupta's book (71) "Transformation of Tribal Economy in an Industrial Context" has focussed the respective patterns and the decision making process also affected of the tribes. It also noted some tribals working in an urban and industrial setting fall back on ethnic ties to meet the stresses and strain of the new environment. It also explains how economic development has in most cases led to the integration of tribal

with the regional economy. Dasgupta points out in his book forces of tribalism show reliant adaptation to new conditions.

T.N. Madam's book (72) "Education of Tribal India" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the success of education endeavour in a tribal community can be gauged by the extent of adjustment of changing condition. He also noted, cultural penetration through education may have the effect of disturbing too rapidly to a traditional society. The breaking of tribal loyalties leads to bewilderment followed by disillusion, inevitably followed by social degeneration and crime.

D.S. Nag's book (73) "Education of the Primitives" is an excellent work of tribal education. This book is the first full-length systematic study to mad of the aspect of education. This book gives its readers suitable information about education of Northern India, which was based on social background. It also explains the back of education in primitive tribes. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be in a better position to understand the patterns of social and educational life of North India.

Rochenga Pudaite's book (74) "The Education of Hamar People" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the most primitive tribes 'Hamans' education system. It explains the education system and the rule of government to prospect of Hamars students. He also has noted that the actual restricted sense of education includes only in the processes of teaching and learning carried on at specific times in particular places outside the home for a definite periods by persons specially trained for the task. It would be useful to make a conceptual distinction between enculturalism, education and schooling although they are the expressions of a single process by which an individual masters and manipulates his culture.

K.P. Chattopadhyaya's book (75) "Tribal Education" is regarded as a pioneering work on the aspect of tribal education. It explains the various problems of tribal education. It also explains some theoretical dimensions of tribal education in India, which gives certain clue to form better understanding on the system of education in the tribal society. He has taken up the matter of their lack of education and their impacts upon the society.

"*Uttar Banger Jati O Upajati*" (76) edited by Ratan Biswas has also touched upon North Bengal Tribes. Although it is mainly a work on tribal society, culture of tea garden people. It also explains the Kamtapuri culture and their language. This book gives its readers suitable information about the garden culture in Duars area. It is hoped that any one reading this book will be on a better position to understand the tribal culture, religion, and occupation.

Another important book (77) "*Uttarbanga Janajati O Luptapray Lok Sanskriti*" by Goutam Roy has focussed to explore the culture in North Bengal. It also explains the various festivals of tribal people and their present position. This book gives its Rajbanshi and Mech and other garden tribal culture in Jalpaiguri district and which is better to be understandable in the context of North Bengal.

Oalton's book (78) "Descriptive Ethnology of Bengal" has focussed West Bengal Scheduled Tribes. It explains how did tribes emerged in West Bengal and how did it spread to North Bengal like Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar district. Although it is mainly a work of race, basis of caste, origin, stratification of caste prevalence of dolichocephaly in North India.

Shyama Nanda Singh's article (79) entitled "Tribes and Education in India" published in Teaching Politics is also a significant contribution in this area.

He says "The Constitution of India recognised 450 tribal groups in India. In the 1981 Census their number was more than 675. But hundreds of tribes have a very small percentage of population. In India only six tribes have more than one million population. These tribes are found in more than one state in central India"

Mahasweta Devi in an excellent article (80) 'Adibashi Tatha Samagra Nipirita Gosthi Mukti aj-kon Pathe' entitled : Ganga-Jamuna-Dulung-Chaka has discussed different dimensions of tribal law, service and their educational measurement has aptly pointed out that why the tribal are under development.

Another important article (81). 'Adibashi Nari' by Krishna Mardi has discussed the status of woman tribes. He has aptly pointed out that the 'Dainy Pratha' and its impact on the North Bengal tribal community. He has also noted the tribal women are exceed as a labour from the very beginning.

Dhirendra Nath Baskey (82) in an excellent article in the 'Adibashi Bidhaha Charitra' has significantly contribution. It explains the social and economic condition of tribal communities and why they are economically backward.

Omkar Banerjee's article (83) "Daynee Kupratha" is an excellent article of the tribes. It explains the role of Daynee Pratha and role of tribal priests. He has also noted that fall conscious of Marang Buru represent the daynee system.

Another important article (84) 'Tribal Development' by Dr. T. Lakshmaiah has focussed on the scheduled tribe population launching of planned development in the country. He also noted that 'proper cognition of cultural milieu of tribal people, identification of problem areas and address

them with appropriate redressal measures ... to facilitate the process of development to reach out the set goals in tribal areas.

Samarendra Saraf's (85) article 'Tribal Development and the Role of Tribes' has noted that high time to reorient the tribal development plan and policy where withal a team of trained bureaucrats and technocrats gets nurtured from amongst the tribals themselves, the plans get reached to the tribals in their own idiom through such personnel, and the emphasis and priorities get identified and implemented by the trained tribal man power in consultation with the tribal people, on the one hand, and the central and state governments on the other.

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