



ISSN : 2350-0743

www.ijramr.com



International Journal of Recent Advances in Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 07, Issue 09, pp. 6248-6255, September, 2020

RESEARCH ARTICLE

MALNUTRITION & TRIBAL HEALTH: TO AMELIORATE FOR SOLICITOUS BROTHERHOOD

*Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee

Head PhD Cell & Academic Coordinator, HOD Dept. of Social Sciences. Supervising Ph.D Scholars,
Seacom Skills University

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 20th June, 2020

Received in revised form

16th July, 2020

Accepted 04th August, 2020

Published online 30th September, 2020

Keywords:

Ameliorate, Brotherhood, Community, Health, Malnutrition, Solicitude, Tribe.

ABSTRACT

India maybe a country of magnanimous solidarity for its rich cultural heritage. Tribal people are the strength of such refinement. The autochthonous people of the planet with about 635 tribal groups and subgroups including 75 primitive tribes repose in India. The state of West Bengal occupies a singular position in the tribal map of India having 16 scheduled tribes including 3 primitive tribes. Health care is one amongst the foremost important of all human endeavors to improve the standard of life especially of the tribal people. It implies the provision of conditions for normal, physical and mental development and functioning of human being individually also as in a group to ameliorate and sollicitude the brotherhood. United Nation acknowledged that community development is a "process where the community members close to require collective action and generate solutions to common problems". To empower individuals and groups of people with the skills they need to effect change within their communities, these skills are often created through the formation of social groups working for a common agenda, of which Malnutrition is an inseparable phenomenon. The selected tribal communities are absolutely forest dwellers. Their health system and medical knowledge over ages known as 'Traditional Health Care System' depend both on the herbal and the psychosomatic lines of treatment. While plants, flowers, seeds, animals and other naturally available substances formed the major basis of treatment, this practice always had a touch of mysticism, supernatural and magic, often resulting in specific magico-religious rites. Faith healing has always been a part of the traditional treatment in the Tribal Health Care System, which can be equated with rapport or confidence building in the modern treatment procedure. The present study emphasized to conglutinate the tribe duo, in enhancement of proper health care procedure to fight against Malnutrition especially Protein-Calorie Malnutrition to ameliorate for sollicitous of tribal brotherhood for better orientation and healthy life and livelihood status through community fund generation process.

INTRODUCTION

Indian solidarity is emphasized upon on the unification of its cultural heritage. The vast geographical area, historical diversification, flora, fauna, rivers, mountains, plateaus, and forests have created a synergy in the panorama of India. The Indian forest exhibits a rich source of energy. The aborigines who are mostly resided in the forest. Autochthonous had/have age-old rights over the forests. They are mostly depended on the forest for their livelihood sustenance. The tribes who are residing in the District of Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal mainly forest based. The studied tribes in particular, living in the forest clad areas, are disease prone to the highest extent. They have no access to the basic health facilities. They are not aware regarding their health issues. They have been neglected, exploited in cognizance to the highly vulnerable diseases with high degree of malnutrition, morbidity and mortality recon in high ratio. Their grief is compounded by poverty, illiteracy, ignorance which have identified as the causes of various diseases, hostile environment, improper sanitation system, unavailability of safe drinking water and blind faith, ignorance are also responsible for the health is concerned. etc.

*Corresponding author: Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee,
Head PhD Cell & Academic Coordinator, HOD Dept. of Social Sciences. Supervising Ph.D Scholars, Seacom Skills University.

The extended maternal mortality rate is recognized for lack of nutritional status, less hemoglobin (anaemia), unhealthy and primitive practices for parturition. Average protein-calorie consumption is mostly found in below average level for the pregnant as well as lactating women. Malnutrition points out the deficiencies and imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term is coined out in favour of nutritional dystrophy since it's marked as clinically. Protein is determined as an essential nutrient for growth, maintenance, reconstruct of tissues, when body gives first priority of preservation for the supply of energy. Diet is containing inadequate or poor-quality protein or insufficient calories is highlighted an imbalanced diet and will be held liable for deficiency of various essential nutrients. There are multiple deficiencies relating to nutrition of which Protein Calorie Malnutrition is recognized as a syndrome with many clinical manifestations. Protein Calorie Malnutrition is comprehended as a common phenomenon among most people especially indigenous mass, the tribes. The forest-based autochthonous who were/are facing Malnutrition since decades. Being ousted from their own territorial niche, forest, due to Indian Forest Act 1865 and its implementation thereof. The food practice and dietary system which they adhered to, or were habituated with, through generations had/have been abdicated due to the effect and embargo of the

concerned Act. Gradually they shifted from dense forest to its fringe villages. The dismal situation is enduring with severe nutritional simulate which propagate them for suffer in malnutrition. 2030 is targeted to annihilate malnutrition from India, to reach sustainable developmental goals which enhance and foster community enhancement in totality. Performances of civil society and various community-based programs propagate to reach its ultimatum in tackling malnutrition. Forests with the Tribes who conjointly made a same platform. They have shared a common history of suffering, neglect and exploitation so both are considered synonyms with backwardness. Forests and Tribes are exploited in several reasons. The flora and fauna of the forest and its several species are extinguishing, The Forestry including Tribal Development by R.S. Shukla, tried to explore the reasons behind it, and accordingly explained that some ethnic groups are also becoming **extinct**. “Economic development of Tribes– Approach, Method and Strategy”, by Sri Kishore C Padhy, introduced the notions of tribe and castes, which explained the primitive methods of sustaining, habitation in remote locations also less easily accessible areas, denoted in Indian colonial period. Subsistence system of different Societies and Strategies of Development, by N. Pattanaik, also describes tribal situation in Pre-British and British period. “History of Forestry in India”, by Ajay S. Rawat, narrated the history of Indian Forestry and the causes of the on-going disaster of deforestation, what lay behind the radical transformation of social system of resource use which was under gone in the British Regime.

Prof. P. K. Bhowmik explained mainly for the Lodha, and their Socio-cultural, Socio-economical, religious life in his book, “The Lodhas of West Bengal,” 1963. The total ambit of forest and forestry in India was compassed by S.S. Negi’s “India’s Forests, Forestry and Wildlife,” in 1994 and “Forest for Socio-economic and Rural Development in India”, 1996. Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee described that the Lodhas are abdicate their traditional occupation which she mentioned in her article “The Lodha – Compelled to Abdicate Traditional Occupation Due to Indian Forest Act, The International Journal Of Humanities & Social Studies, Vol 3 Issue 11, Nov-2015, Page-238-24.” She again narrated in her article “Indian Forest Act & Democracy: Effects on Traditional Tribal System, Main Stream Weekly, Vol LIV, No 18, New Delhi, April 23, 2016. pp- 17-19.” Dr.Sanyal Mukherjee narrated the Tribal situation in totality and they are in transitional phase, her Book “Impact of Indian Forest Act on the Forest Dwelling Tribes”, in Aug 2017. Gillespie, Stuart 2003 narrated in his book “The Double Burden of Malnutrition in Asia”, that malnutrition is heterogenic conditions and people are suffering from it in wider scale, protection, restriction and eradication is an essential aspect for protecting society at large. Handbook of Nutrition and Food by Caroline D.Bardenier & Linda Meyers both the Editors pointed out in 2014 in their published Book, that vegetarian diet in health promotion and disease prevention, **promulgate** high value so far as nutrition is concerned. Early Malnutrition Mars Personality: Food Deprivation in Infancy Linked to Negative Traits at 40 by Bower Bruce, published in the Science News April 20 2013. He was narrated that malnutrition in the early life, when it is followed by a good diet and restored physical health, predisposes people to a troubled personality at age 40 with a new thoughts, in comparison with people who were well-fed throughout their lives, formerly malnourished men and women reported more anxiety, vulnerability to stress, hostility,

mistrust of others, anger and depression. Survivors of early **malnourished** also cited relatively little intellectual curiosity, social warmth, cooperativeness and willingness to try new experiences and to work hard to achieving a goal. The study was emphasized to annihilate malnutrition in both the studied tribes. It measures proper health through “community fund” generation system. The study was mainly depended upon proper health care measures on Protein-Calorie-Malnutrition of the tribe’s duo the Lodha and the Santal. It is assumed that community fund generation program would have been future pathway to maintain a proper tribal health.

The study was targeted to achieve malnutrition free world at the 2030. The study followed and maintained all socio-anthropological norms accordingly, like participant observation, case study method, and **questionnaires** to complete data collection, data analysis was meticulously done through percentage and frequency distribution methods and was **focused** to annihilate malnutrition from India. Jua Bhangra, in Jhargram District of West Bengal, the studied tribes’ **duo is** residing in the same village with different occupational status, food habits, especially protein calorie malnutrition among them is observed, while sine qua none for human being is values oriented, not, need based motivation. Thus, the conducted endeavour is emphasized to annihilate malnutrition in both the studied tribes, the Lodha and the Santal for amelioration of solicitous brotherhood in a proper health measures through “community fund” generation system, one “calendar year” narration process can ensure the status of the same at present day scenario.

Malnutrition & Its Impact: Regular intake of balanced diet can ensure the Nutrition and its regular process, which is capable **enough** to support the consumer, in the proper health by providing the required nutrients optimally, to provide the right amount of energy for executing normal physical activities. The required amount of nutrients provided in the diet if it is insufficient, a state of under nutrition will develop. Under nutrition will lead to malnutrition and ultimately to severe malnutrition.

Factors Affecting the Nutrition:

Cultural Influences

- Food habits, customs & belief
- Religious beliefs
- Food fads
- Cooking practices, child rearing practices

Socio-Economic Factors:

- Poverty
- Awareness
- Education

Knowledge

Malnutrition & Tribal Health: Malnutrition is wide spread health deterioration phenomenon, insufficient nutrients are available in the diet encompasses deprivation of proper nutrition, leads to malnutrition. [Please add- The tribes who are depending upon their beliefs, practice common rituals for betterment of their health. They are trying to manifest health protection through indigenous methods are basically unscientific according to nature also contra about health care process.]

Table-1 Population Distribution of the Studied Tribes

SN	TribesName	Total Popu	Children 11-14yrs age				Adult 15-50 yrs age				Aged bey ond 60 yrs			
			Male T%	Female T%	Male T%	Female T%	Male T%	Female T%	Male T%	Female T%				
01	Lodha	156	29	18.59	15	09.62	37	23.78	29	18.59	19	12.18	27	17.35
02	Santal	58	07	12.06	08	13.79	12	20.68	10	17.24	09	15.51	12	20.68
03	Total	214	36	16.82	23	10.74	49	22.89	39	18.22	28	13.08	39	18.22

Table 2. Degree of Dependence on the Forest for Collections of No n-Timber of Minor Forest Produces.

SN	Name of the Selected Tribes	Total No of Population	Regular Dependence		Occasional Dependence		Non-Dependence	
			Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
01	Lodha	156	40	26%	35	23%	81	51%
02	Santal	58	08	14%	15	26%	35	60%
03	Total	214	48	22%	50	23%	116	54%

Table 3. Income Ratio of the Selected Tribes

SN	Name of selected Tribes	Total no of Population		Lower Income Group (LIG)		Medium Income Group (MIG)		Higher Income Group (HIG)	
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
01	Lodha	156	72.89%	95	60.89%	61	39.10%	00	00.00%
02	Santal	58	27.10%	35	63.79%	18	46.55%	05	08.62%
03	Total	214	100%	130	60.74%	79	36.91%	05	02.33%

Table 4. Collection of Forest Food Products by the Tribes, Quantum of Protein (In 100gm), Calorie and Nutritional (Protein) Value

SN	Name of the Forest Items	Forest Items Used as	Collected by Tribe/s	Protein in 100gm	Calorie	Nutritional (Protein) Value.
01	Amra (Hog Palm raw)	Fruit	Lodha & Santal	0.7 gm	46	1%
02	Bhadur Sag (Vegetables)	Leaves, Stem	Lodha	0.5gm	31	1%
03	Bhelwa (Wild Cashew)	Nuts	Lodha & Santal	18gm	553	36%
04	Chirka Aaloo (Aram)	Stem & Roots	Lodha	0.7gm	45	3%
05	Dum ur (Fig)	Fruits	Lodha	0.9gm	48	4%
06	Ghenti Sag (Vegetable)	Leaves, Stem	Lodha	0.3gm	40	1%
07	Jam un	Fruit	Lodha	0.6gm	47	2%
08	Jhitti Sag (Vegetables)	Leaves	Lodha	0.3gm	39	1%
09	Kanthal (Jack Fruits)	Fruits	Lodha & Santal	0.8gm	102	7%
10	Kher Kanchan	Fruits	Lodha	0.4gm	34	1%
11	Kundri	Fruits	Lodha	0.3gm	30	0.5%
12	Mahua	Fruits	Lodha & Santal	0.7gm	39	3%
13	Mango	Fruits	Lodha & Santal	0.4gm	63	1%
14	Total	13 types	Both the tribes	24.6gm	1117	61.5%

Table 5. Food Products Collection & Procurement from Market by the Tribes, Protein Quantum (In 100gm), Calorie and Nutritional (Protein) Value

SN	Name of the Food Items	Food Used as	Brought by Tribe Lodha	Brought by Tribe Santal	Protein n 100 gm	Calore	Nutritional (Protein) Value.
01	Rice	Cooked	Occasionally Approx- 15 days/M	Regular Growers & Borrower 30 days/M	7.5gn	362	15%
02	Potato	Cooked & Mashed	Occasionally Approx- 15 days/M	Regular Growers & Borrower 30 days/M	2gm	106	4%
03	Wheat flour whole grain	Cooked	Occasionally Approx- 15 days/M	Regular Growers & Borrower 30 days/M	13gm	340	26%
04	Cereals ready to eat	Cooked	Occasionally Approx- 15 days/M	Regular Borrower 30 days/M	11gm	352	22%
05	Species Cardamom	Cooked	Occasionally Approx- 15 days/M	Regular Borrower 30 days/M	11gm	311	22%
06	Total food items 5.	Cooked, ripe red	Lodha occasionally	Santal regularly	44.5 gm	1471	74%

Please add-Tribal health may ensure through progressive changes to the Government Policies, Health protective enhancement program, and awareness generations to the people who are actually suffering from malnutrition in the studied village Jual Bhangathe Lodha and Santal tribes.

Tribal health may ensure through progressive changes to the Government Policies, Health protective enhancement program, awareness generations to the people who are actually suffering from malnutrition in the studied village Jual Bhangathe Lodha and Santal tribes.

Please add here the description of Village Jual Bhangathe Health Care and Its Enhancement .paragraph wise**

****Village Jual Bhangathe at a Glance:** Jual Bhangathe is a village falls under the dense forest jurisdiction, in Jhargram Forest Division, Lodhashuli Range and Beat, Jhargram

Table 6. A Calendar Year Community-Fund-Generation & Its Status

Sl No	OCY	FDLH H/M	FDSH H/M	TDA /M	TEA /M	TBA /M	HC /M	TNB
01	Jan	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	500	4300	Enrol	Nil
02	Feb	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	1000	9100	Supply Protein Food	20
03	Mar	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	3000	10900	Supply Protein Food	50
04	Apr	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	5000	10700	Health Check Up & Pro Fd	100
05	May	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	5000	10500	Health Check Up & Pro Fd	130
06	June	28x100=2800	10x200=2000	4800	4800	10500	Health Check Up & Pro Fd	156
07	July	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	6200	12900	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd	175
08	Aug	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	7000	14500	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd, C Ser	190
09	Sep	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	9000	14100	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd, C Ser	200
10	Oct	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	10000	12700	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd,CS,Ra	214
11	Nov	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	10000	11300	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd,CS,Ra	214
12	Dec	28x200=5600	10x300=3000	8600	9000	10900	HC Up & Pro,vita Fd,CS,Ra	214
13	Total	50400	30000	80400	70900	9900		1449

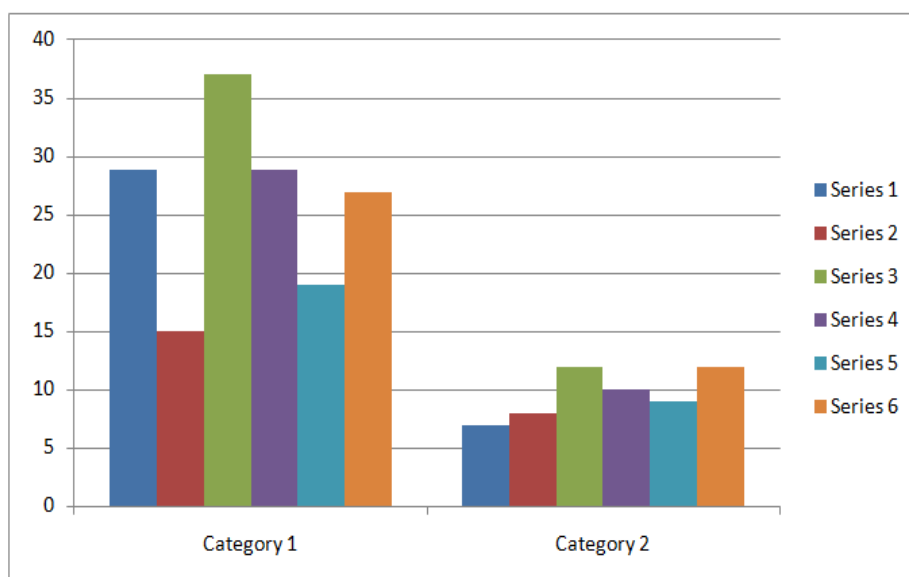


Table 7. Column Diagram shows distribution of population about the Lodha & the Santal

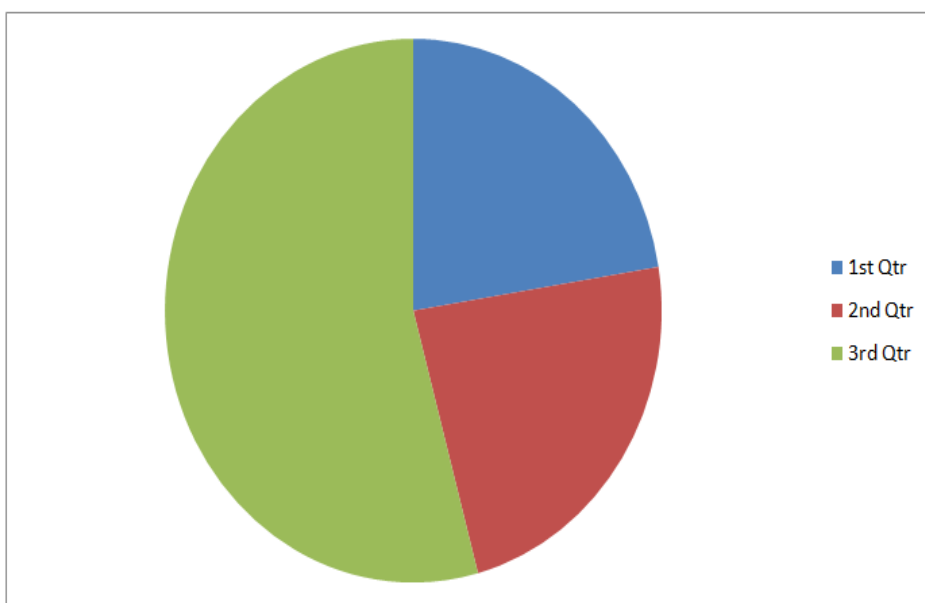


Table 8 Pie Chart-Degree & Dependence on the Forest for Collections of “Non-Timber Minor Forest Produces.”

District, West Bengal, inhabited with the Lodha and the Santal Tribes. The total population is 214 belonging to 38 households, 28 the Lodha and 10 households the Santal. 156 Lodha population and 58 Santals. The Santal's of Jual Bhanga are essentially agricultural workers and/or cultivators. The Lodha's are gatherer forest produces; thereby have definite stint of visiting the Forests still. Their diversification of live and livelihood sustenance depends upon agricultural labour also.

Minor forest produces, its collection and gathering thereof, for maintaining livelihood sustenance is the main sources of economic pursuit is maintained by Lodha, which denotes "degree of dependence" on the forest and nutritional consumption at this juncture, which categorized as protein insufficient thereby lack in calorie absorption, causing lack of nutrition. The Santal are food growers and settled agriculturist. Agriculture is being their prime source of economic pursuit yield crops like paddy, potato and seasonal vegetables according to demand. The studied tribes' duo is residing in the village Jual Bhanga with different occupational status, food habits, exhibit malnutrition especially Protein-Calorie-Malnutrition in them, while "sine qua non of human being" is value oriented, not, need based motivation. An authentic development should focus on enrichment of human being not ceasing expansion of the existing. Standard of living has to be corollary to the standard of living, not vice versa.

Health Care & Its Enhancement: Diet indicates it's over time, being influenced by many factors and complex interactions. Income, prices of food (which maybe affect the availability and affordability of healthy foods), individual preferences on beliefs, cultural traditions, geographical, environmental, social and economic factors all interact in a complex manner to shape individual dietary patterns. Thereby, promotion of a healthy food environment, including food systems which can explore a diversified, balanced and healthy diet, requires involvement across multiple sectors and stakeholders, including government, and the public and private sector. Governments have maintained a central role in creating a healthy food environment that enables people to adopt and sustain healthy dietary practices. Effective actions by policy-makers can create a healthy food environment which includes: creating coherence in national policies and investment plans, including trade, food and agricultural policies, health policies can promote a healthy diet and protect public health.

Description of Table-1 The table-1 depicts the Lodha and the Santal population of the village Jual Bhanga in category of their respective age groups, falling under the heading of children (1-14 years of age), adult (15-60 years of age) and aged (above 60 years of age). According to table the Lodha having 29 (18.59%) Male children and 15 (09.62%) Female. The adult Male counts 37(23.78%), Female depicts 29 (18.59%). The aged Lodha scores 19 (12.18%) Male and 27 (17.35%) Female out of 156 total Lodha populations from 28 households. The Santal population points 07 (12.06%) Male along with 08 (13.79%) Female children. Adult Male counts 12 (20.68%) and Female 10 (17.24%). Male aged exhibits 09 (15.51%) and Female 12 (20.68%) for specified categories. Therefore, population distribution of the village Jual Bhanga is clearly points out the today's exact situation. The Lodha and the Santal are living together though their traditional way of living and forest dependence are distinctly different from each other.

Description. of Table-2

- Degree of dependence as per table Regular Dependence indicates Forest visit more than 15 days in a month while Occasional Dependence denotes less than 15 days of Forest visits and Non-Dependence means not even a day in the month of Forest visit and collection of Non-Timber of Minor Forest Produces according to Policy Guidelines.
- The Table 2 clearly indicates the exact situation prevailing today, in respect of the studied Tribes degree of dependence on the Forest. The Lodha who were absolutely depended on the forest are now not keen to the forest. Regular collection of forest produces reduced only 26% and occasional dependence 23% which are at per most probably 51% non-dependence speaks of Forest never been a need-based area for maintaining of daily livelihood sustenance.
- The Santal non dependence is higher than the dependence, only 14% regular dependence and 26% occasional dependence, 60% Santal are non dependent on the collection of non-timber minor forest produces at present situation.
- The Lodha Male is highly dependable on forest than the Female i.e. 26% and 23% respectably for livelihood sustenance.
- The Santal Female is more accessible into the forest visit relating to their Male counterparts. According to table 2, 26% and 14% respectively.
- The table "degree of dependence" depicts the alarming situation of the forest dwelling tribes for their collection of non-timber minor forest produces. The Lodha are dependable 49% in comparison with the Santal which is only 40% in both ways.
- According to table Female are keener so far as forest is concerned and their dependence is still maintaining higher ratio than their Male counterparts and collections thereof among the studied Tribal communities.

Description. Of Table -3

The above table depicts Income ratio about the Lodha and the Santal in the category of Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group (MIG) and the Higher Income Group (HIG). The Lodha are points out 60.89% LIG, 39.10% MIG and 00.00% HIG. While Santal exhibits 63.79% LIG, 46.55% MIG and 08.62% HIG. The concerned table is clearly exhibited the Santal are showing better ratio in every categories of the Income Group than the Lodha. In dual cases Lower Income Group depicts higherratio than the other two groups. The table 4 depicts 13 varieties of daily required forest food product collected by the Lodha and the Santal, of which 5 types are collected by both tribes and the rest by the Lodha only. Quantum of total protein value is 24.6 per 100gm, total caloric 1117 and total nutritional especially protein value is 61.5% in the above-mentioned food items. Procurement of Forest Food by the Lodha and the Santal depend upon availability of the mentioned food in the Forest. The Lodha procured all the mentioned food regularly but Santal are not, which exhibit total 24.6% in per 100gm food Lodha procured 4% protein by the way of single manner but conjointly the Lodha and the Santal consume 20.6% in 100gm protein. The table no 5, depicts 5 items of daily required food products collected from the market and use thereof by the Lodha and Santal. The Lodha procures the mentioned food from the market occasionally, approximate 15 days in a month while the Santal by dint of being food growers preserve produces for home consumption, procuring from the market regularly according to requirement.

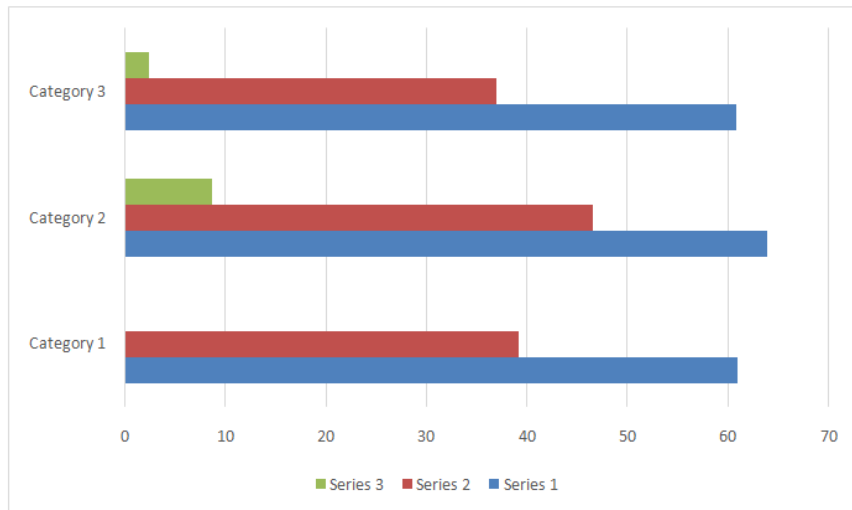


Table 9: Chart of Bar Showing Income Ratio regarding the selected Tribes the LIG, MIG & HIG.

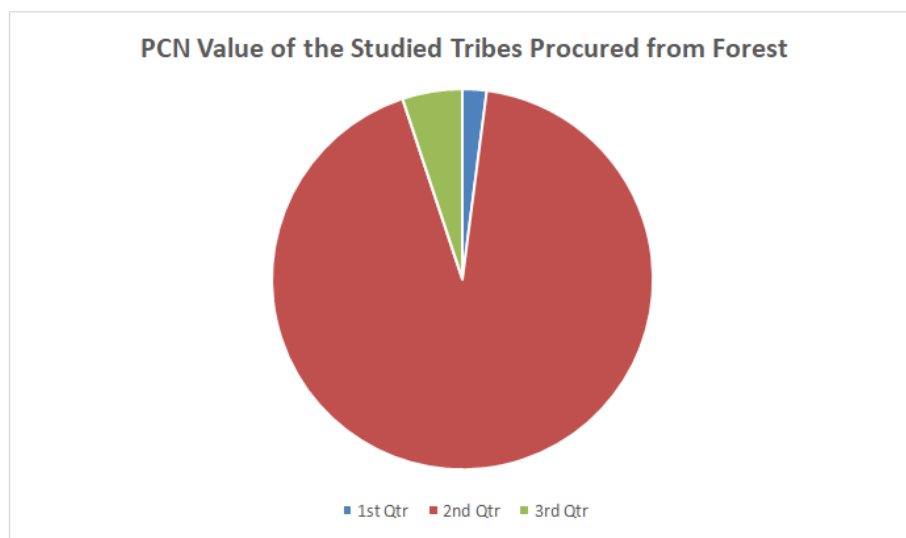


Table 10. Pie Diagram of Protein, Calorie & Nutritional Value of the Food Procured from Forest by The Studied Tribes

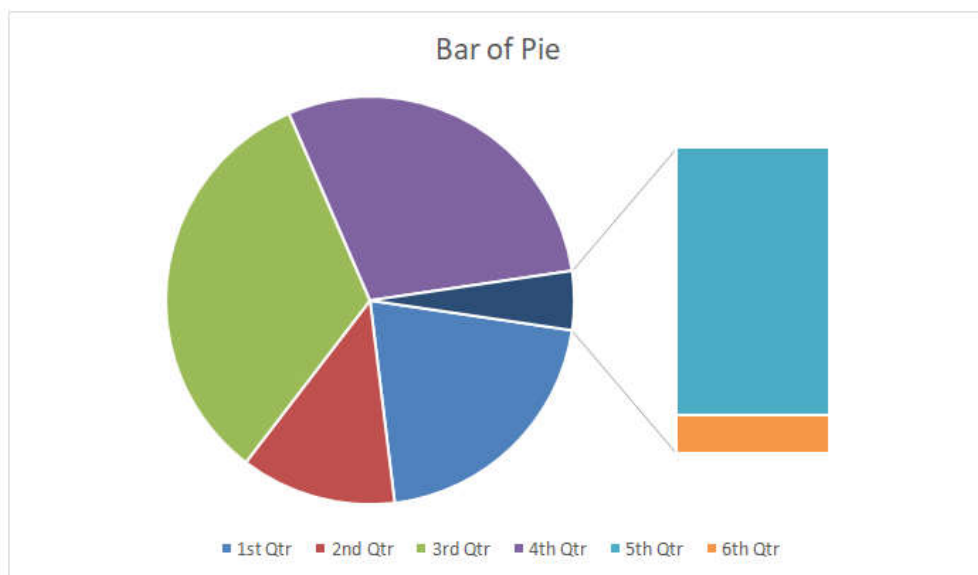


Table 11. Bar of Pie for Demonstrating One Calendar Year Community Fund Generation & Its Status

Quantum of total protein value is 44.5gm in 100gm, total calorie 1471 and total nutritional especially protein value is 74% of the above-mentioned food. The table 6 describes the generation of community fund and the tribal endeavour relating to health measure process throughout the one calendar year. January to December to a particular year shows its procedure to reach the health care facilities and nutritious food to the beneficiaries of the village Jua Bhangha. The first six months contribution of the Lodha 100 to each household of 28 households and in case of Santal 200 every household from 10 total households. Next six months June to December they increase the amount of their contribution the Lodha 200 household and 300 including the Santal per household. The total fund deposited amount TFDA regarding the Lodha shows 54,400 INR. While 30,000 INR exhibits TFDA by the Santal.

Hence, the total deposited amount- TDA of Lodha and Santal exhibit 89400 INR from January to December. The total expenditure amount TEA 70900 INR of the concerned tribes brings out proper utilization of fund for community and need based expenditure. INR 9900 depicts total balance amount TBA rested in hand after expenditure. The community fund generation status proves its particularity in the proper fashion and manner in step wise formation and people involvement in the process. The total beneficiaries 214 which is the total village population come under the process within tenth months of the time period. Thus, the table 6 proves the tribal brotherhood of the studied tribes of village Jua Bhangha to ameliorate its health solicitous for community enhancement at large.

- The mentioned column diagram depicts Male Female population distribution the concerned tribes.
- Category 1 exhibits Lodha population of village Jua Bhangha from series 1 – 6.
- Category 2 points out distribution of the Santal population of mentioned village.
- Series 1 & 2 counts Male & Female children of both the tribes.
- Series 3 & 4 depicts Adult and 5 & 6 series depict Aged population of the both tribes are concerned.
- Adult Lodha & Santal are showing higher strata in distribution category for both the tribes.
- Aged Female is finding high value to the Lodha & the Santal portfolio.
- Adult Male are maintaining higher ratio than the Female for both the tribes.
- Male and Female children are maintaining equilibrium in case of both the tribes.
- Village population of the Jua Bhangha village are very alarming so far as livelihood sustenance is concerned.
- The ratio of working people is less than the non-working mass.
- The above Pie diagram points out degree of forest dependence of the studied tribes for minor forest products which are non-timber and collection thereof
- 1st Qtr denotes scale point of 22% of regular forest dependent tribes.
- 2nd Qtr points out scale point 23% of occasional dependence on forest.
- 3rd Qtr exhibits scale point of 54% non-dependence on the forest for collection of non-timber minor forest produces for maintaining livelihood sustenance.

- Thereby, it can evident from the above table that dependence on forest is deteriorating gradually among the tribes for livelihood sustenance.

Bar Diagram categories three distinctly points of view. Higher, Middle and Lower. Series one is showing highest value, two shows medium and series three is depicting lowest value of the table. The Lodha are exhibiting 60.89% LIG, 39.10% MIG with 00.00% HIG. While Santal exhibits 63.79% LIG, 46.55% MIG and 08.62% HIG. The above pie diagram depicts protein-calorie- nutritional value of daily required forest food product collection and uses thereof by the Lodha and Santal Tribes. 1st qtr shows quantum regarding protein value which is 24.6 per 100gm i.e 2% in the pictured scale point of pie. 2nd qtr exhibits total calorie 1117 which demonstrates 93% in the scale point of the pie. 3rd qtr counts out total value of nutrition mainly protein value is 61.5% in the concerned food items from the collection food products from the forest, in scale point it shows 5% only.

Thus, pie is clearly exhibiting the studied tribes are getting very less protein according to their requirement. The above Bar of Pie exhibits one calendar year community fund generation along with its present status.

- 1st qtr shows total deposited amount of community fund by the Lodha in a calendar year, which is Rs 50400, denotes 21% of the scale point.
- The 2nd qtr display deposited community fund by the Santal one of the studied tribes which is Rs 30000 in a calendar year, counting 12% in the scale point.
- 3rd qtr manifest Rs 80400 "Total Deposited Amount" TDA of community fund value by both of the tribes, points out 33% prominent in the scale point.
- In the chart 4th qtr evidences Rs 70900 "Total Expenditure Amount" TEA by the both of the tribes, denotes 29% of the scale point.
- 5th qtr evinces Rs 9900 "Total Balance Amount" TBA in a "calendar year" i.e. 4% exhibit in the scale point.
- The 6th qtr express 1449 total beneficiaries in "a calendar year" TB which is 1% of the total scale point.

Thereby, the above bar of pie chart represents all calculated value and its exact narration in scale point. Thus, the chart proves one-year fund procurement and its proper utilization with maintenance of balance by 214 total studied tribes are getting health facilities, nutritional food, ration to annihilate malnutrition with the help of preventive measures for amelioration of solicitous brotherhood.

Conclusion

On careful consideration of data, analyzed for captioned subject, the affected Tribes are still in a situation of ignorance, while forest food collection and production thereof are solicitude. The tribes were absolutely forest based for collection of their daily subsistence and maintenance of livelihood pattern, health care procedure and protection thereof were absolutely neglected. Lack in proper knowledge, unavailability of nutritious food leads the innocent tribes into health jeopardy, resultant factor pushes them under nourishment finally suffering in malnutrition. Amelioration for solicitous brother and maintenance of sustainability, a healthy orientation, while protection and restriction thereof are the one ushering aspiration of community development at large in 21st century. A conglutinate effort of the Tribes through forest food

collection and market food procurement enhance community practice on them for development. The present sequel iterates the exact situation relating to village Jwal Bhanga. Population exploration exhibits village situation and “degree of dependence” on the forest enabling kith and keen relationship, and forest dependence of tribes concerned, jurisprudence of sustainability, community practice also exhibits at a glance including income status. The specified tribes the Lodha along with the Santal are still in jeopardy regarding their health issues. They are facing utter dismay still. The present study proves that the present situation and health orientation denotes that they are suffering from malnutrition, while degree of dependence on the forest is gradually diminishing which was their known territory of livelihood sustenance. Procurement relating to Forest Food by the Lodha and with the Santal was depended upon availability of the mentioned food in the Forest. Unstable economic structure, extended population structure, denudation of forest, dependence and unavailability of the required food value is leading them towards malnutrition. The Lodha are keenly dependent on the forest 49% than the Santal 40% is demonstrated in table no 3. Lodha and Santal the studied tribes, of which 5 types are collected by both tribes and rest by the Lodha only. Quantum of total protein value is 24.6 per 100gm, total calorie 1117 and total nutritional especially protein value is 61.5% in the above-mentioned food items. Procurement of Forest Food by the Lodha and the Santal depended on availability of mentioned food in the Forest.

The Lodha procured all mentioned food regularly but Santal are not, which exhibit total 24.6% in per 100gm food Lodha procured 4% protein by way of single manner but conjointly they consume 20.6% in 100gm protein. 5 items of daily required food products collected from market and uses thereof by the Lodha along with the Santal. The Lodha procures the mentioned food from market occasionally, approximate 15 days a month while the Santal by dint of being food growers preserve produces for home consumption, procuring from the market regularly as per requirement. Quantum of total protein value is 44.5gm in 100gm, total calorie 1471 and total nutritional especially protein value is 74% of the above-mentioned food items. The table 6 describes the community fund generation and tribal endeavour relating to health care and its process throughout a single calendar year. January to December a particular year shows its procedure to reach health care facilities and nutritious food to all beneficiaries of village Jwal Bhanga.

Nevertheless, both the studied tribes the Lodha and the Santal of Jwal Bhanga are trying to secure themselves, of suffering from malnutrition by way of new orientation, introduction of community fund generation process and distribution of nutritious food step wise to the entire village population among themselves. The tribe's duo quantifying single effort for enhancement of better tomorrow, inculcate humanism for life which deserve higher pedestal than mechanics of life. Thus, the current exertion emphasized to ameliorate health protective system for annihilation of malnutrition. Introduction to community fund generation procedure and its proper utilization for health care issues, providing nutritious food and its procurement for better health which can bring the entire village population under the one roof to promulgate community amelioration and restrict malnutrition especially protein-calorie-malnutrition in 21st century in accordance with sustainability and solicitous of brotherhood.

REFERENCES

- Bhowmick, P.K. 1963/1994. *The Lodhas of West Bengal*. Punthi Pustak, Calcutta.
- Bhowmick, P.K. 1980, *Problems of Denotified Tribes. Some Aspects of Indian Anthropology*. Subemarekha, Calcutta, P-119-124.
- Bose, Nirmal Kumar, 1971, *Tribal Life in India*.
- Danda, Ajit K, 1991, *Tribal Economy in India*. New Delhi, Inter-India Publications.
- Danda, Ajit K, 2002, Predicaments of Marginalized community: The Lodha. *Journal of ASI*, March 2002, Page-103-111.
- Due to Indian Forest Act, *The International Journal Of Humanities & Social Studies*, Vol 3 Issue 11, Nov-2015, Page-238-241.
- Gillespie, Stuart, 2003. *The Double Burden of Malnutrition in Asia*. Sage Publication.
- Negi, S. S., 1994, *India's Forest, Forestry and Wild Life*.
- Negi, S.S., 1996, *Forests For Socio-Economic and Rural Development in India*.
- Sanyal Mukherjee, Suparna, 2017. *Impact of Indian Forest Act on the Forest Dwelling Tribes*.
- Sanyal Mukherjee, Suparna, *The Lodha – Compelled to Abdicat Traditional Occupation*
- Tekwre, Y.L. 2002. *Nutrition in Community Health Management*. N. D. Aravali Books.
