



Research Paper

## A comparative demographic analysis of the Munda community in coastal region of Sundarban, West Bengal.

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**ABSTRACT:** Population, societal structure, demography those terms not only interrelated but also one of the prime focal themes in Anthropological study or to be specific demographic anthropological study. Where anthropologists try reveal the structure of population, it's characteristics, even they try to compare the data from one community to the others to see the similarities and dissimilarities between them. In this paper attempt has been made to portray some of the demographic scenario of the tribal village inhabited by the Munda tribe in the Satjelia Island of Sundarban, West Bengal.

The village Sardarpara is mostly inhabited by the Munda community, who are enlisted Scheduled tribe of India, who lived in a challenging environment of Sundarbans and their origin in Chotonagpur area. The study area and the people are unique in its presence because Munda community are regarded as a primitive agrarian tribal community in one hand and on the other the area Sardarpara is situated beside the Dutta River and village adjacent to the core region of Sundarban. Here man-wild interaction is evident, frequent natural calamity and subsistence livelihood are been observed.

In this paper comparative assessment is made where the data of 2018 and 2022 were compared to see the changes in their demographic structure. The data for this paper were mainly collected through firsthand fieldwork and by adopting cross sectional study method. For research method observation, interview, case studies, content analysis, narrative method etc. are applied. Age-sex composition and sex ratio reveal the structural variation over the time period, literacy rate disclose their educational status, out-migration reveal the shift in their traditional economic practices. In this way overall understanding about the Munda tribe and its demographic changes are divulge in this paper.

**Keywords:** Demographic anthropology, Sundarbans, Illiteracy, Population study, Munda tribe, Out-migration.

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### I. INTRODUCTION

Demography is the scientific study of human population focusing to observe the changes on a human population size, its composition, density and distribution. Demographic data are useful to create different developmental policies for the community, for knowing the population structure, for understanding the population characteristics demographic data important. Use of demographic data are immense. In 1790 first recorded and formal census is taken under the direction of Thomas Jefferson. But John Graunt is considered as a father of demography who conducted early demographic study. Comparative study in anthropology comes after mid-nineties where anthropologist try to compare the date with other community and cultures. Before that anthropologists try to describe the different cultures and try to find out the characteristics of culture, societies.

Mundas are the central Indian tribe and recognized as an immigrant tribe in Tripura, originally from Chotanagpur, Austro-Asiatic speaking ethnic group. They predominantly speak the Mundari language as their native language. The Munda are mainly concentrated in the South and East Chotanagpur plateau region of Jharkhand, Odisha, and West Bengal. The total population of Munda in India is 2,228,661 and the total population of Munda in West Bengal is 366,386. Munda tribes are one of the largest tribes of India and more than 16 percentage out of total Munda population are reside in West Bengal, they used to speak Mundari language but now a days under the influence of other Hindu community they rarely use Mundari language. These are the basic characteristics of Mundas.

### **1.1 Rationale of the present study**

The rationale of this paper hold that how anthropologists describe the population structure and its characteristics, how to identify the changes on population structure, how demographic data can be helpful in policy making, how to compare the demographic data to see the changes in their structure and density, what are the demographic characteristics of Munda tribe in Sundarban, India these are the rationale of the present study. Despite these there are very limited work is present on Munda tribe although it is belonged to the one of the largest tribal populations in India. On the other hand, this paper holds its importance where a community's characteristics is described who are resides in World Heritage Site (Sundarban) and it is one of the most inhabited islands under Sundarban.

## **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE PRESENT STUDY**

- To understand the demographic structure of Mundas of Sundarban, India, specifically understanding about their age-sex composition, sex ratio, child-woman ratio, literacy rate, migration rate etc. of the studied population.
- To make a comparative assessment of Munda community in two different time frames to see the demographic structural changes before covid time period (2018) and after covid time period (2022).

## **III. STUDY AREA**

The Sundarban is a cluster islands which is situated in India and Bangladesh. Sundarban is world largest active delta region mangrove forest. The forest of Sundarban spread more than 10000 km combining the India and Bangladesh area, in Indian region of Sundarban 40 percentage out of total belonged here and other 60 percentage are situated in Bangladesh. UNESCO declared Sundarban as World Heritage site in 1987, in 1984 Sundarban was declared a National Park of India, which is declare as a tiger reserve forest in 1973. Sundarban has been carrying the existence of various species of flora and fauna. Under flora Hatal, Goran, Genwa, Kewra, Sundori, Khalse are famous and in case of fauna Royal Bengal Tiger, Estuarian Crocodile, Chital Deer, Wild Boar different species of snake such as Cobra, King Cobra, Python etc. are seen.

The island of Satjelia is one of the most inhabitant island in Sundarban South 24 Parganas, West Bengal. It is located in the south of Sundarban. The island Satjelia is situated under the district of South 24-Pargana, at the eastern side of Gosaba Block, of Sunderban. The Police station & Post office of Satjelia is Gosaba, Postal Head Office is Gosaba. The Island Satjelia (615sq.km) is the biggest island under Gosaba block.

The village of sardarpara comes under the Sadhupur mouza (J.L.No.48) under the Lahiripur Gram Panchayat of the South 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. The village Sardarpara encircled by the 'Datta river' flows between eastern and southern part of the village. The village has an 8ft embankment which protected the village from the tidal wave of river. This embankment is also the main road of the village. The houses of Sardarpara village are decorated linearly along with the embankment and a small market named Tripligheri bazar on the north side of the village and paddy field on the western side. Sardarpara village is mainly inhabited by the munda community. The communicating language of the villagers is Bengali but their native language is 'Mundari'. According to the government the people of the sardarpara village are comes under the category of schedule tribe (ST). The main haat/bazaar of the village starts before entering the Sardarpara village and the bazaar is locally known as Tipligheri market/bazaar. This weekly haat sits two days a week - Monday and Friday. Till 2018, the haat used to be from 2 pm - 6pm before electricity came but now the haat stays till 7:30 pm - 8:30pm. The people of Patharpara, Sardarpara, Khalpara, Luxbagan come to this haat, these are the adjacent villages of Sardarpara. The Main Source of Drinking Water in Sardarpara Village is the Supply of Pipelines, which came from the Laxbagan villager under the Sajal Dhara Prokolpo. In the middle of the village there is a water call present beside the embankment beside their club house, which is previously used by WWF NGO as their solar light battery charging station. The people of this village used those as drinking water and pond water as their household work. This is the brief description of our study area.

### **3.1 Selection of study area**

Selection of study areas are made by reading of West Bengal Human Development Report (WBHDR), 2004. Here they subdivided the West Bengal into three regions such as Sundarban region, Paschimanchal region and North Bengal region. Sundarban region consist of combining South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas district of West Bengal. Although between this two district South 24 Parganas district is more backward in compare to North 24 Parganas according to 2011 census report and WBHDR. This triggers the idea to study the Sundarban from South 24 Parganas. After that pilot survey is made, where after visiting the Block Development Officer (BDO) we have choose Sardarpara as our study area because according to the overall assessment by BDO Sardarpara under Satjelia island is one of the underdeveloped areas. In this way our study area was selected.

#### IV. METHODS AND METHODOLOGY

The research has been done based on primary data which is collected as part of the general fieldwork of B.Sc 4th semester course in Anthropology in 2022, this data represent as a data of 2022. On the other hand, 2018 data are collected as a part of Ph.D. research, here it is represented as a data of 2018. Data are collected in cross sectional time frame.

##### 4.1. Methods adopted for collecting data

The methods which were used for collecting data are direct observation method, interview method, schedule method and case study method.

##### 4.2. Data analysis

Analysis of this paper were done by applying both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. Secondary data are used mainly in research writing.

##### 4.3. Problems encountered during fieldwork

Researcher during any research face many problems, those are considered as a research problem which need to overcome to for fulfilment of any research work. During our fieldwork we have face many problems in them most common are in age determinations of the villagers because some of the villagers are not able to tell their age. We have solved this problem by verifying the official documents such as Aadhar card, voter card where their date of birth is recorded. Rapport establishment is another challenge at the beginning of the fieldwork but over the time period this problem is radically solved.

#### V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table: 1 Age Sex Composition of Sardarpara**

Age group	2018				2022			
	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio	Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
0-4.	(8.84) 22 [4.58]	(6.49) 15 [3.13]	37 [7.71]	<b>681.82</b>	(7.92)16[4]	(11.61)23[5.75]	39[9.75]	<b>1437.5</b>
5-9.	(10.04) 25 [5.21]	(8.66) 20 [4.17]	45 [9.38]	800.00	(8.91)18[4.5]	(8.58)17[4.25]	35[8.75]	944.44
10-14.	(11.24) 28 [5.83]	(8.66) 20 [4.17]	48 [10]	<b>714.29</b>	(7.92)16[4]	(6.56)13[3.25]	29[7.25]	812.5
15-19	(11.24) 28 [5.83]	(12.99) 30 [6.25]	58 [12.08]	1071.43	(11.39)23[5.75]	(10.10)20[5]	43[10.75]	869.56
20-24	(11.24) 28 [5.83]	(11.26) 26 [5.42]	54 [11.25]	928.57	(10.89)22[5.5]	(12.12)24[6]	46[11.5]	1090.90
25-29	(11.65) 29 [6.04]	(10.39) 24 [5]	53 [11.04]	827.59	(16.33)33[8.25]	(12.12)24[6]	57[14.25]	<b>727.27</b>
30-34	(6.02) 15 [3.13]	(5.63) 13 [2.71]	28 [5.83]	866.67	(6.93)14[3.5]	(5.05)10[2.5]	24[6]	<b>714.28</b>
35-39	(4.82) 12 [2.5]	(6.06) 14 [2.92]	26 [5.42]	1166.67	(6.93)14[3.5]	(5.05)10[2.5]	24[6]	<b>714.28</b>
40-44	(4.82) 12 [2.5]	(3.9) 9 [1.88]	21 [4.38]	750.00	(3.46)7[1.75]	(5.05)10[2.5]	17[4.25]	<b>1428.57</b>
45-49	(4.42) 11 [2.29]	(9.09) 21 [4.38]	32 [6.67]	<b>1909.09</b>	(3.46)7[1.75]	(7.57)15[3.75]	22[5.5]	<b>2142.85</b>
50-54	(5.62) 14 [2.92]	(3.03) 7 [1.46]	21 [4.38]	<b>500.00</b>	(3.96)8[2]	(5.05)10[2.5]	18[4.5]	<b>1250</b>
55-59	(2.81) 7 [1.46]	(5.19) 12 [2.5]	19 [3.96]	<b>1714.29</b>	(5.44)11[2.75]	(3.53)7[1.75]	18[4.5]	<b>636.36</b>
60-64	(2.01) 5 [1.04]	(3.46) 8 [1.67]	13 [2.71]	<b>1600.00</b>	(3.46)7[1.75]	(3.53)7[1.75]	14[3.5]	1000
65-69	(2.41) 6 [1.25]	(2.16) 5 [1.04]	11 [2.29]	833.33	(0.99)2[0.5]	(2.52)5[1.25]	7[1.75]	<b>2500</b>
70-74	(2.01) 5 [1.04]	(2.6) 6 [1.25]	11 [2.29]	1200.00	(0.49)1[0.25]	(0.50)1[0.25]	2[0.5]	1000
75-79	(0.4) 1 [0.21]	(0.43) 1 [0.21]	2 [0.42]	1000.00	(0.99)2[0.5]	-	2[0.5]	-
80-84	(0.4) 1 [0.21]	-	1 [0.21]	-	(0.49)1[0.25]	(0.50)1[0.25]	2[0.5]	1000
85-89	-	-	-	-	-	(0.50)1[0.25]	1[0.25]	-
Total	(100) 249 [51.88]	(100) 231 [48.13]	480 [100]	<b>927.71</b>	(100) 202 [50.50]	(100) 198 [49.50]	400 [100]	<b>980.20</b>

( ): Represent percentage out of column total [ ]: Represent percentage out of grand total

##### 5.1 Analysis

The age–sex composition of the population constitutes one of the most important information for demographic study for understanding population structure and its characteristics. This table reveal the population structure of Munda community with a comparative view of two different time scale.

The total number of populations reduced over the time period but towards stable sex ratio is noticed if we compare the data of 2018 and 2022. Sex Ratio of Sardarpara is 980.20 in 2022 while all over West Bengal sex ratio is 950 in 2021 and 865 in South 24 Parganas as per 2021 census data. Sex of Sardarpara hold a better position in compare to overall sex ratio of West Bengal and South 24 Parganas in 2022.

84 percentage of the total population are belonged to the age group between 0-4 to 45-49 in 2022 data. The percentage of that aforementioned population shows that this population is young and growing population. But in 2018, 83.76 percentage of population are belonged to the age between 0-49. Overall percentage are steady if we compare it to 2018 and 2022 data but the preponderance is noticed in age group wise sex ratio such as the age group like 0-4, 10-14, 40-44, 45-49.

Earnar Dependency Ratio of Sardarpara area is 53.85 % in 2018 and 48.69% according to 2022 data. Although 48.27 % is the dependency ratio of West Bengal according to 2021 census data. Here it is slightly high in number from the state level ratio. On the bright sight earner dependency ratio is gradually decreasing over the time period. That means sufficient individual are engaged in working population to help the dependent population. Child woman ratio (No of individual up to 4 yrs/ No of women between 15-44 x 100) of the village is 39.795 as per 2022 data in Sardarpara and 31.89 as per 2018 data.

**Table: 2 Literacy rate of male Sardarpara villagers, 2018**

Age group	Illiterate	Can sigh only	Below primary	Primary	V to VIII	Secondary	Higher secondary	Total
0-4.	(21.62) 8 [3.21]	-	(100) 14 [5.62]	-	-	-	-	22 [8.83]
5-9.	-	-	-	(39.06) 25 [10.04]	-	-	-	25 [10.04]
10-14.	-	-	-	(10.94) 7 [2.81]	(25.71) 18 [7.23]	(12) 3 [1.20]	-	28 [11.24]
15-19	-	(2.77) 1 [0.40]	-	-	(24.28) 17 [6.83]	(32) 8 [3.21]	(66.66) 2 [0.80]	28 [11.24]
20-24	-	(13.88)5 [2.01]	-	(10.94) 7 [2.81]	(17.14) 12 [4.82]	(16) 4 [1.61]	-	28 [11.24]
25-29	(2.70) 1 [0.40]	(11.11)4 [1.61]	-	(10.94) 7 [2.81]	(17.14) 12 [4.82]	(16) 4 [1.61]	(33.33) 1 [0.40]	29 [11.65]
30-34	-	(13.88) 5 [2.01]	-	(10.94) 7 [2.81]	(2.86) 2 [0.80]	(4) 1 [0.40]	-	15 [6.02]
35-39	(8.11) 3 [1.20]	(11.11) 4 [1.61]	-	(6.25) 4 [1.61]	-	(4) 1 [0.40]	-	12 [4.82]
40-44	(13.51) 5 [2.01]	(8.33) 3 [1.20]	-	(3.12) 2 [0.80]	(2.86) 2 [0.80]	-	-	12 [4.82]
45-49	(8.11) 3 [1.20]	(5.55) 2 [0.80]	-	(3.12) 2 [0.80]	(4.28) 3 [1.20]	(4) 1 [0.40]	-	11 [4.42]
50-54	(13.51)5 [2.01]	(11.11) 4 [1.61]	-	(1.56) 1 [0.40]	(2.86) 2 [0.80]	(8) 2 [0.80]	-	14 [5.62]
55-59	(5.40) 2 [0.80]	(5.55) 2 [0.80]	-	(1.56) 1 [0.40]	(2.86) 2 [0.80]	-	-	7 [2.81]
60-64	(8.11) 3 [1.20]	(5.55) 2 [0.80]	-	-	-	-	-	5 [2.01]
65-69	(13.51) 5 [2.01]	-	-	-	-	(4) 1 [0.40]	-	6 [2.41]
70-74	(5.40) 2 [0.80]	(8.33) 3 [1.20]	-	-	-	-	-	5 [2.01]
75-79	-	-	-	(1.56) 1 [0.40]	-	-	-	1 [0.40]
80-84	-	(2.77) 1 [0.40]	-	-	-	-	-	1 [0.40]
Total	37 [14.86]	36 [14.46]	14 [5.62]	64 [25.70]	70 [28.11]	25 [10.04]	3 [1.20]	249 [100]

(): Represent percentage out of column total []: Represent percentage out of grand total

**Table: 3 Literacy rate of female Sardarpara villagers, 2018**

Age group	Illiterate	Can sigh only	Below primary	Primary	V to VIII	Secondary	Higher secondary	Total
0-4.	(3.90) 3 [1.30]	-	(66.67) 12 [5.19]	-	-	-	-	15 [6.49]
5-9.	-	-	(33.33) 6 [2.60]	(53.85) 14 [6.06]	-	-	-	20 [8.66]
10-14.	-	-	-	(3.85) 1 [0.43]	(31.03) 18 [7.79]	(5) 1 [0.43]	-	20 [8.66]
15-19	(2.60) 2 [0.86]	(3.33) 1 [0.43]	-	-	(31.03) 18 [7.79]	(45) 9 [3.90]	-	30 [12.98]
20-24	(2.60) 2 [0.86]	(20) 6 [2.60]	-	(11.54) 3 [1.30]	(10.34) 6 [2.60]	(35) 7 [3.03]	(100) 2 [0.86]	26 [11.25]
25-29	(2.60) 2 [0.86]	(16.67) 5 [2.16]	-	(23.08) 6 [2.60]	(17.24) 10 [4.33]	(5) 1 [0.43]	-	24 [10.39]
30-34	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	(10) 3 [1.30]	-	(3.85) 1 [0.43]	(5.17) 3 [1.30]	-	-	13 [5.63]
35-39	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	(20) 6 [2.60]	-	-	(3.45) 2 [0.86]	-	-	14 [6.06]

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40-44	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	(6.67) 2 [0.86]	-	-	(1.72) 1 [0.43]	-	-	9 [3.90]
45-49	(19.48) 15 [6.49]	(10) 3 [1.30]	-	(3.85) 1 [0.43]	-	(10) 2 [0.86]	-	21 [9.09]
50-54	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	(3.33) 1 [0.43]	-	-	-	-	-	7 [3.03]
55-59	(14.28) 11 [4.76]	(3.33) 1 [0.43]	-	-	-	-	-	12 [5.19]
60-64	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	(6.67) 2 [0.86]	-	-	-	-	-	8 [3.46]
65-69	(6.49) 5 [2.16]	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 [2.16]
70-74	(7.79) 6 [2.60]	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 [2.60]
75-79	(1.30) 1 [0.43]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 [0.43]
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 [33.33]</b>	<b>30 [12.99]</b>	<b>18 [7.79]</b>	<b>26 [11.25]</b>	<b>58 [25.11]</b>	<b>20 [8.66]</b>	<b>2 [0.86]</b>	<b>231 [100]</b>

(): Represent percentage out of column total []: Represent percentage out of grand total

**Table: 4 Literacy rate of male Sardarpara villagers, 2022**

Age	Illiteracy	Can sign only	Below Primary	Primary	V to VIII	Secondary	Higher secondary	Under graduate	Total
0-4	[6.93]14(36.8)	-	[1.98]2(4.25)	-	-	-	-	-	[7.92]16
5-9	[1.48]3(7.89)	-	[6.93]14(29.7)	[0.49]1(10)	-	-	-	-	[8.91]18
10-14	[0.49]1(2.63)	-	[1.48]3(6.38)	[0.49]1(10)	[5.44]11(18.03)	-	-	-	[7.92]16
15-19	-	-	[1.48]3(6.38)	[1.98]2(20)	[8.41]17(27.8)	[0.49]1[14.28]	-	-	[11.3]23
20-24	-	-	[1.48]3(6.38)	[0.49]1(10)	[6.43]13(21.3)	[0.49]1[14.28]	[0.49]1(33.3)	[1.48]3(75)	[10.8]22
25-29	[1.48]3(7.89)	[2.47]5(15.6)	[4.45]9(19.4)	[2.47]5(50)	[4.45]9(14.7)	[0.99]2(28.5)	-	-	[16.3]33
30-34	[0.99]2(5.26)	[2.47]5(15.6)	[1.48]3(6.38)	-	[1.98]2(3.27)	[0.49]1[14.28]	[0.49]1(33.3)	-	[6.93]14
35-39	-	[3.46]7(21.8)	[1.48]3(6.38)	-	[1.98]2(3.27)	[0.49]1[14.28]	[0.49]1(33.3)	-	[6.93]14
40-44	[0.49]1(2.63)	[1.98]4(12.5)	[1.98]2(4.25)	-	-	-	-	-	[3.46]7
45-49	[1.98]4(10.52)	-	[0.49]1(2.12)	-	[1.98]2(3.27)	-	-	-	[3.46]7
50-54	-	[1.98]4(12.5)	[1.98]2(4.25)	-	[1.98]2(3.27)	-	-	-	[3.96]8
55-59	[1.48]3(7.89)	[1.48]3(9.37)	[0.49]1(2.12)	-	[1.48]3(4.91)	-	-	[0.49]1(25)	[5.44]11
60-64	[1.48]3(7.89)	[1.48]3(9.37)	[0.49]1(2.12)	-	-	-	-	-	[3.46]7
65-69	[0.49]1(2.63)	[0.49]1(3.12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	[0.99]2
70-74	[0.49]1(2.63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[0.49]1
75-79	[0.49]1(2.63)	-	-	-	-	[0.49]1[14.28]	-	-	[0.99]2
80-84	[0.49]1(2.63)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[0.49]1
<b>Total</b>	<b>[18.8]38(100)</b>	<b>[15.8]32(100)</b>	<b>[23.2]47(100)</b>	<b>[4.95]10(100)</b>	<b>[30.1]61(100)</b>	<b>[3.46]7(100)</b>	<b>[1.48]3(100)</b>	<b>[1.98]4(100)</b>	<b>202</b>

(): Represent percentage out of column total []: Represent percentage out of grand total

**Table: 5 Literacy rate of female Sardarpara villagers, 2022**

Age	Illiteracy	Can Sign only	Below Primary	Primary	V to VIII	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Total
0-4	(24.19)15[7.57]		(22.22) 8 [4.04]	-	-	-	-	23 [11.61]
5-9	(3.22)2[1.01]		(38.88) 14 [7.07]	(9.09) 1 [.50]	-	-	-	17 [8.58]
10-14			(2.77) 1 [.50]	(9.09) 1 [.50]	(24.44) 11 [5.55]	-	-	13 [6.56]
15-19	(3.22)2[1.01]		(5.55) 2 [1.01]	(9.09) 1 [.50]	(20) 9 [4.54]	(50) 5 [2.52]	(50) 1 [.50]	20 [10.10]
20-24	(1.61)1[0.50]	(9.37)3[1.51]	(5.55) 2 [1.01]	(18.18) 2 [1.01]	(28.88) 13 [6.56]	(30) 3 [1.51]	-	24 [12.12]
25-29	(9.67)6[3.03]	(15.62)5[2.52]	(5.55) 2 [1.01]	(27.27) 3 [1.51]	(13.33) 6 [3.03]	(10) 1 [.50]	(50) 1 [.50]	24 [12.12]
30-34	(1.61)1[0.50]	(9.37)3[1.51]	(2.77) 1 [.50]	(9.09) 1 [.50]	(8.88) 4 [2.02]	-	-	10 [5.05]
35-39	(4.83)3[1.51]	(15.62)5[2.52]	(2.77) 1 [.50]	-	(2.22) 1 [.50]	-	-	10 [5.05]
40-44	(8.60)5[2.52]	(12.50)4[2.02]	(2.77) 1 [.50]	-	-	-	-	10 [5.05]
45-49	(11.29)7[3.53]	(12.50)4[2.02]	(8.33) 3 [1.51]	-	(2.22) 1 [.50]	-	-	15 [7.57]
50-54	(6.45)4[2.02]	(12.50)4[2.02]	(2.77) 1 [.50]	-	-	(10) 1 [.50]	-	10 [5.05]
55-59	(6.45)4[2.02]	(6.25)2[1.01]	-	(9.09) 1 [.50]	-	-	-	7 [3.53]
60-64	(8.60)5[2.52]	(6.25)2[1.01]	-	-	-	-	-	7 [3.53]
65-69	(8.60)5[2.52]		-	-	-	-	-	5 [2.52]
70-74			-	(9.09) 1 [.50]	-	-	-	1 [.50]
75-79			-	-	-	-	-	0
80-84	(1.61)1[0.50]		-	-	-	-	-	1 [.50]
85-89	(1.61)1[0.50]		-	-	-	-	-	1 [.50]
<b>Total</b>	<b>62[31.31]</b>	<b>32[16.16]</b>	<b>36 [18.18]</b>	<b>11 [5.55]</b>	<b>45 [22.72]</b>	<b>10 [5.05]</b>	<b>2 [1.01]</b>	<b>198</b>

( ): Represent percentage out of column total [ ]: Represent percentage out of grand total

## 5.2. Analysis

From this table we have observed over the time period illiteracy rate increased in Sardarpara, such as total illiteracy in 2018 are seen is 48.19 % and 50.11% from 2022. Female illiteracy is much higher in compare to males in both 2018 and 2022. Current study also revealed that engagement in higher education is increased in 2018 it is 2.06 % of population are belong to the higher secondary category; where males are 1.20 % and females are 0.86% but in 2022 data shows 4.47% of total population completed their educational level from higher secondary to under-graduation level; in them 3.46 % are males and 1.01% are female. Preponderance are noticed in age group like 40-44, 50-54 65-69 in males and 45-49, 55-59 in females, where high number of illiteracy are found from 2018 data. In 2022 study high illiteracy rate are found from age group of 5-9, 25-29, 55-59, 60-64 in males and 25-29, 45-49 in females. In both the 2018 and 2022 year of study, highest number of literate individual are found the category of V-VIII in both genders. This is how literacy rate of the Sardarpara and gender-wise diversity are described from this demographic data.

**Table: 6 Gender-wise out migration table at Sardarpara Village, 2018**

Age group	Male			Female			Grand Total
	Agricultural labourer	Non-agricultural labourer	Total male migrant labourer	Agricultural labourer	Non-agricultural labourer	Total female migrant labourer	
15-19	-	(8.89) 8 [6.61]	(7.08) 8 [6.61]	-	(25) 1 [0.83]	(12.5) 1 [0.82]	9 [7.74]
20-24	-	(21.11) 19 [15.7]	(16.81) 19 [15.7]	-	(25) 1 [0.83]	(12.5) 1 [0.82]	20 [16.53]
25-29	(26.09) 6 [4.96]	(25.56) 23 [19.01]	(25.66) 29 [23.96]	-	(25) 1 [0.83]	(12.5) 1 [0.82]	30 [24.79]
30-34	(13.04) 3 [2.48]	(13.33) 12 [9.92]	(13.27) 15 [12.39]	(25) 1 [0.83]	-	(12.5) 1 [0.82]	16 [13.22]
35-39	(13.04) 3 [2.48]	(6.67) 6 [4.96]	(7.96) 9 [7.43]	(25) 1 [0.83]	(25) 1 [0.83]	(25) 2 [1.65]	11 [9.09]
40-44	(13.04) 3 [2.48]	(8.89) 8 [6.61]	(9.73) 11 [9.09]	-	-	-	11 [9.09]
45-49	(13.04) 3 [2.48]	(6.67) 6 [4.96]	(7.96) 9 [7.43]	-	-	-	9 [7.44]
50-54	(8.7) 2 [1.65]	(5.56) 5 [4.13]	(6.19) 7 [5.78]	(50) 2 [0.83]	-	(25) 2 [1.65]	9 [7.44]
55-59	(13.04) 3 [2.48]	(2.22) 2 [1.65]	(4.42) 5 [4.13]	-	-	-	5 [4.13]
60-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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65-69	-	(1.11) 1 [0.83]	(0.88) 1 [0.82]	-	-	-	1 [0.83]
<b>Total</b>	(100) 23 [19.01]	(100) 90 [74.38]	(100) 113 [93.38]	(100) 4 [3.31]	(100) 4 [3.31]	(100) 8 [6.61]	121 [100]

(): Represent percentage out of column total []: Represent percentage out of grand total

**Table: 7 Gender-wise out migration table at Sardarpara Village, 2022**

Age Group	Male			Female			Total
	Agricultural labourer	Non-Agricultural labourer	Total Male migrant labourer	Agricultural labourer	Non-Agricultural labourer	Total Female migrant labourer	
15-19	(13.68) 13 [10.48]	(12.5) 2 [2.42]	(13.51) 15 [12.10]	-	-	-	15 [12.10]
20-24	(12.63) 12 [9.68]	(25) 4 [3.23]	(14.41) 16 [12.90]	-	-	-	16 [12.90]
25-29	(24.21) 23 [18.55]	(50) 8 [6.45]	(27.92) 31 [25]	(25) 3 [2.42]	-	(23.08) 3 [2.42]	34 [27.41]
30-34	(13.68) 13 [10.48]	-	(11.71) 13 [10.48]	(33.33) 4 [3.23]	-	(30.76) 4 [3.23]	17 [13.71]
35-39	(13.68) 13 [10.48]	-	(11.71) 13 [10.48]	(8.33) 1 [0.81]	-	(7.69) 1 [0.81]	14 [11.29]
40-44	(3.15) 3 [2.42]	-	(2.70) 3 [2.42]	(16.66) 2 [2.42]	(100) 1 [0.81]	(23.08) 3 [2.42]	6 [4.84]
45-49	(4.21) 4 [3.23]	(6.25) 1 [0.81]	(4.50) 5 [4.03]	-	-	-	5 [4.03]
50-54	(6.31) 6 [4.84]	-	(5.40) 6 [4.84]	(8.33) 1 [0.81]	-	(7.69) 1 [0.81]	7 [5.64]
55-59	(6.31) 6 [4.84]	-	(5.40) 6 [4.84]	-	-	-	6 [4.84]
60-64	(2.10) 2 [2.42]	-	(1.80) 2 [1.61]	-	-	-	2 [2.42]
65-69	-	(6.25) 1 [0.81]	(0.90) 1 [0.81]	(8.33) 1 [0.81]	-	(7.69) 1 [0.81]	2 [2.42]
<b>Total</b>	(100) 95 [76.61]	(100) 16 [12.90]	(100) 111 [89.52]	(100) 12 [9.68]	(100) 1 [0.81]	(100) 13 [10.48]	124 [100]

(): Represent percentage out of column total []: Represent percentage out of grand total

### 5.3. Analysis

As we compare the data from 2018 to 2022, we found that engagement of female migrant labourer are increased over the time period and a drastic change is found in male migrant labourer where in 2018 they used to practice non-agricultural labourer as migrant work with the highest percentage but not they use to practice agricultural labourer over the non-agricultural labourer. As non-agricultural labourer mason work, carpentry etc. are frequently practiced by them. In both the study year highest frequencies of engagement are noticed in age group of 25-29 years and after that gradual decreasing in their engagement are observed. Gradual increase of engagement in higher age group are found from this table; such as in 2018 only 0.83 % of population are engaged as migrant labourer from 60 years and above but in 2022 the percentage became 4.82 %, this shows a gradual increase. Seasonal out-migration in Sardarpara act as a double edge sword. Where in one hand it solve the issue economic crisis to some extend but on the other hand for migration young generation had to stay for longer time period in their workplace away from home. Which led crisis in their family protection and physical support.

## VI. CONCLUSION

Age sex composition shows a great number of variations only within the time span of four years. Overall Munda tribal population decreases over time period are seen in the study area. It gives us to throw attention to find out the reason behind it. Whether a shift is found or the increase of mortality rate are playing vital role in this scenario became the question right now and it gives us the opportunity in future study. Child women ratio from the age-sex composition shows Sardarpara village is a developing village in terms of population size. From comparison between literacy rate shows us to give more attention to strengthen their educational level specially among women as well as men.

These are the characteristics of Munda society in the demographic view point, which is found from this empirical research. This comparative version of demographic study needs to be applied to understand the changes, shortcomings of their society and from there we can fight to prevail those shortcoming, we can create awareness in their society. This is how demographic study is helpful to understand societal characteristics, changes and many more.

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