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## An emphasis on Mundari sub-caste concerning social awareness status in North 24 Parganas, West Bengal

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### Abstract

The review examinations addresses the progressions in provincial economy and work during the most recent couple of years covering the ancestral Area, and orientation wise data on dispersion of family individuals across monetary exercises and those not in labor force was taken from the Unit Level information accessible in different Quinquennium rounds of Mundari ancestral gatherings on production and Joblessness. Area wise result information for the comparing years was taken from essential house hold study. The review features the significant changes experienced by ancestral economy. Which have not been figure. The area north 24 Parganas. To the normal discernment about prevalence of farming in provincial economy, around two third of country pay is presently produced in non-agrarian exercises. Essentially, it looks astounding to find that the greater part of the worth included assembling area in the locale is contributed by rustic ancestral area of Bagdah and bongon block regions. In any case, the amazing development of non-farming area in provincial India has not acquired huge business gains or decrease uniqueness in laborer efficiency in other local area aside from ancestral local area. This sub - standing gatherings need for another way to deal with direct the progress of rustic economy by help of corporate and public library executives.

**Keywords:** Mundari sub-caste, social awareness status, agro-affordable emergency

### Introduction

Customarily, horticulture is the superb area of provincial economy and country work. The progress in creation of result and occupation from farming to more useful nonfarm areas is considered as a significant wellspring of financial development and change in country and absolute economy in ancestral region. A few researchers have seen that such change is occurring in Indian economy. Yet at an extremely sluggish speed in Mundari economy. This paper looks at the idea of changes in country economy and examinations its impact on work creation and occupation structure crossing over a time of the most recent two years. An endeavor is made to distinguish the explanations behind confound in development in result and work in different non-ranch exercises. The discoveries are utilized to recommend pro employment provincial development methodology. The paper is coordinated into 3 segments. The subsequent segment examines changing commitment of rustic regions in India's all out result and work from ancestral sub-ranch. It additionally archived the progressions in provincial metropolitan conveyance of result and work in different monetary exercises. The third area gives experimental confirmations on the exhibition and changing synthesis of provincial result and work during the previous time. The country regions have seen negative development in business inspite of high development in yield. The investigates the purposes behind development in positions not staying up with the development in yield. The Mundari economy takes apart the presentation of various areas and makes sense of the Hilter kilter changes among result and work. The analyzes the difference in specialist efficiency among rustic and metropolitan regions, among ranch and non-ranch areas in provincial regions, and between horticultural works and cultivators in farming area. Ends and methodologies for supportive of business development are introduced in the last part of ancestral advancement in 24 north Parganas, West Bengal.



**Fig 1:** Rice Stubble Stock

### Literature Review

1. Anburaja, V. and Nandagopalan, V. (2012) <sup>[1]</sup>. This paper is meant to concentrate on the rural exercises of the Malayali Ancestral for Resource and Monetary necessities in the midrise backwoods of Pachamalai Slopes, Eastern Ghats, Tamil Nadu. Around 8% of the Indian populace has a place with a class recorded as "Booked Clans" listed in the Timetable to Article 342 of the Constitution of India. Ancestral individuals has been believed to be unequivocally connected with the backwoods, slopes and far off regions, rehearsing a special way of life, having an exceptional arrangement of social and strict convictions. For centuries, ancestral networks have lived in woods and made due on hunting and assembling. Nonetheless, with developing populace and asset pressure, it is presently seeing that an ascent in vocations in view of settled cultivating.
2. Arayesh, B.; Sharifi, M. what's more, Porsaid, A. (2013) <sup>[2]</sup>, Admittance to data is additionally admittance to web with the rise of data and correspondence innovation (ICT). The web has turned into one more method for getting to data in this way defeating imbalance of data in a general public. With data and correspondence innovation, there is a wide hole or dissimilarity in the accessibility, access and usage of data between the created and non-industrial countries which led to the idea of computerized partition. As per (Orakpor, 2007) <sup>[20]</sup>, the libraries can bet on the web for the right data for clients, in the ideal structure and with flawless timing.
3. Behera, K. K., Mandal, P. also, Mahapatra, D. (2006) <sup>[3]</sup>, the ancestral individuals of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj region of Orissa. The ancestral populace of the district basically relies on these plants for relieving looseness of the bowels. They are identified with binomial, family, nearby name, parts utilized and ethno restorative purposes. Further investigations on substance and pharmacological activities are recommended to approve the cases.
4. Dash, D. (2018) <sup>[7]</sup>, Tribal youth include a totally unique fragment, possibly ingenious and gutsy portion of the populace and they are the unfortunate cousins of metropolitan and country youth. Agribusiness and unified exercises support the jobs of almost 70% of India's country populace. Lately, land based vocations of ancestral ranchers are progressively becoming unreasonable. Youngsters from ancestral regions are as of now entering the workforce as the ancestral agribusiness is crude and in reverse bringing about low efficiency. A few investigations stressed about poor and lacking rural creation from ancestral grounds complemented the issue of keeping up with ancestral families at the means level. The country agrarian economy of ancestral India lays on the shoulders of the youthful ranchers and agribusiness as job is exceptionally situated to retain them. For engaging ancestral youth and conveying great job valuable open doors, horticulture should get through various requirements that obstruct development and intensity.
5. Gangwar, A. K. also, Ramakrishnan, D. S. (1989) <sup>[9]</sup>, The job of less popular harvests, *Digitaria cruciata* (Nees) A. Camus var. *esculenta* Bor., *Flemingia vestita* Benth ex Bax. also, *Perilla ocimoides* L. developed by the Khasis at higher rises of Meghalaya, and *Amaranthus viridis* L., *Chenopodium ambrosioides* L., *Coix lacryma-jobi* L., *Dioscorea* spp., *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn., *Panicum miliaceum* L., *Perilla ocimoides* and *Setaria italica* (L.) Beauv. Developed by the Nishis, the Slope Miris and the Sulungs of Arunachal Pradesh in north-east India were assessed from a biological and socio-efficient perspective. *Digitaria cruciata* var. *esculenta* is to a great extent developed for fertilizer by treating the soil the biomass, albeit the grains are likewise consumed. The job of a less popular vegetable, *F. vestita*, was assessed for its capacity to further develop soil nitrogen status. Blended editing with *F. vestita* was found to give better financial returns, aside from further developed soil richness with a net addition in nitrogen of up to 250 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup>. The significance of the less popular harvests fluctuates impressively relying on the clan, yet they address the issues of individuals throughout the late spring and stormy months, when accessibility of conventional yields is restricted.
6. Hanumantha, P. R. and Grover, D. (1979) <sup>[13]</sup>, The advancement of the nation is connected with ancestral improvement as the ancestral populace in the nation isn't little. Ancestral economy is predominantly hunting, gathering and fishing or a mix of hunting, gathering with moving development. The ancestral horticulture is crude and in reverse bringing about low efficiency. Ancestral horticulture is portrayed by little land possessions, ill-advised land usage, unfortunate cultivating methods, over brushing of fields, low capital speculation and low creation inputs. Ancestral regions are in the nature's lap and farming can possibly assimilate these individuals and setting out open doors for work. It was observed that ancestral ranchers knew about a few superior cultivating rehearses yet didn't have detail information and preparing on technique for utilization of compost, natural and compound manure dosages and strategy for application, strategy for relocating, plant insurance measures, strategies for collecting and techniques for between refined. The native information on ranchers is considered as significant wellsprings of data about the nearby cultivating frameworks, encounters, establishments, culture and so on.
7. Mandavkar, P.M., Sawant, P.A. also, Mahadik, R.P. (2011) <sup>[17]</sup>, Government has arranged its methodology by gathering data of tribals through different sources, be that as it may, greatness of work on tribals is past the endeavors made. It was observed that ancestral ranchers

knew about a few superior cultivating rehearses yet didn't have detail information about them and subsequently a large portion of them communicated preparing need for the most part on determination of reasonable assortments, strategies for use of composts, significant nuisance and infections and its control, significance of natural and synthetic manures and their sort, characteristics and benefit of further develop assortments. The ancestral labourers knew about farming tasks however required detail information about them particularly strategy for use of compost, natural and compound manure portions and technique for application, strategy for relocating, plant insurance measures, techniques for collecting and technique for interculturing. Ancestral goat keeping ranchers announced most extreme preparation need concerning veterinary consideration of goat and care of pregnant goat.

### Objectives of study

1. To Know The Issues Of Corporate Work For Mundari Ancestral Gatherings Of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata. Swarupnagar. Minakhan. Sandeshkhali - Ii. And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Parganas. West Bengal
2. To Know The Reasons For Agro-Affordable Emergency Of Mundari Ancestral Gatherings Of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata. Swarupnagar. Minakhan. Sandeshkhali - Ii. And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Parganas. West Bengal
3. To Know The Job Of Ngo And Public Library For Social Consciousness Of Mundari Ancestral Gatherings Of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata. Swarupnagar. Minakhan. Sandeshkhali - Ii. And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Parganas. West Bengal

### Hypothesis

1. Corporate occupation never foster the monetary status of Mundari ancestral gatherings of Bagdah, Bongaon, Gaighata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali-II. And Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas. West Bengal.
2. There is no connection between agro-prudent emergency and economic wellbeing of Mundari ancestral gatherings of Bagdah, Bongaon, Gaighata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas. west Bengal.
3. NGO and public library has no impact for social familiarity with Mundari ancestral gatherings of Bagdah, Bongaon. Gaighata, Swarupnagar. Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas. west Bengal

### Research Question

1. What is the. Problems of corporate occupation for Mundari tribal gatherings of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas, West Bengal ?
2. What is the reasons for agro-affordable emergency of Mundari ancestral gatherings of Bagdah, Bongaon, Gaighata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas. West Bengal?

3. What is the job of NGO and public library for social awareness of Mundari tribal gatherings of Bagdah, Bongaon, Gaighata, Swarupnagar, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj block in north 24 Parganas. West Bengal?

### Methodology

The review depends on study technique. The overview work incorporates field visit for essential information assortment. From the get go, the essential data is gathered through the literary works accessible on Mundari clans. An organized technique like composed survey and unstructured strategy which incorporates perception is utilized for the review. In the following stage, the Mundari are addressed utilizing organized and unstructured survey. At the last stage, the gathered information has been summed up and organized through various tables thinking about various perspective. Then the classified information has been dissected in view of the tables. Ultimately, ends are made in light of the discoveries.

### Sample Technique

The researchers have made use of the purposive sampling technique which is very popular in the social sciences research.

### Sample Size

7 blocks in study area. Consists of 200 households the researchers have decided to meet all the respondent living in all the 200 household. So, the sample size constitutes 200 tribal households of north 24 Parganas.

### Tools of data collection

For the purpose of collection of primary data the researchers have prepared a structured interview schedule and administered the same in the study. Primary data The researcher have met the respondents personally developed their rapport and collected the data by conducting a detailed interview. The researchers have collected the secondary source of data from the Grama Panchayat office of Bagdah. Bongaon. Swarupnagar. Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - II. and Hingalganj. They have referred to all the official documents, statistical information maintained by them. Further, the researcher has also referred extensively about the topic from relevant books and journals available in the public library of Chakdah and north 24 Parganas.

### Analysis and interpretation

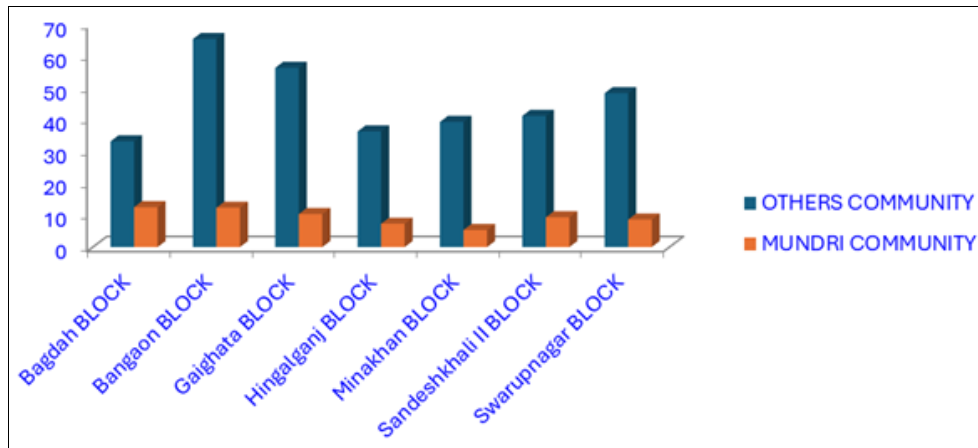
To Know The Issues Of Corporate Work For Mundari Ancestral Gatherings Of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata. Swarupnagar. Minakhan. Sandeshkhali - Ii. And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Parganas. West Bengal

70% of the ancestral labor force or two-third of the populace dwelling in provincial regions. The development of Indian Gross domestic product has significant commitment from agribusiness.

At first, the essential wellspring of ancestral economy was agribusiness, however the non-ranch area has supplanted this spot. Renewal of the country economy is fundamental. Carrying out present day innovation and automation in corporate social can further develop efficiency, proficiency and benefit while decreasing the expense. Assisting ranchers with having a superior existence is basic for ancestral development, and government is moving like that.

**Table 1:** Shows the study area Attachment with corporate work in (%) and Mundri Community

Study Area	Attachment with corporate work in (%)	
	Others community	Mundri Community
Bagdah Block	33.21	12.52
Bangaon Block	65.36	12.36
Gaighata Block	56.32	10.36
Hingalganj Block	36.32	7.32
Minakhan Block	39.32	5.36
Sandeshkhali II Block	41.21	9.35
Swarupnagar Block	48.36	8.64



**Fig 2:** Shows others community and Mundri community

Bringing road connectivity to the villages, tap water through Jal scheme, banking, internet, electricity, using bio gas, is important to empower the rural tribal community of economy. On the same way, farm to market initiatives, making it easier to store and sell produce, reducing layers of distribution, are the essential points in improving the lives and economy of the villages to development of corporate work participation. Processed food industry has enormous growth potential as

population keep moving to cities and lives become busier in West Bengal. Just few years ago export of the processed food was 36.32%, which grew at a compound annual growth rate of 11.74% in 24 north Parganas. Focus to promote exports of the processed foods will play a vital role in the development of both rural economy as well as to take us a step closer in the direction of achieving the Mundari tribal development.

**Table 2:** Shows Regression Statistics

Regression Statistics									
Multiple R	0.965811								
R Square	0.932792								
Adjusted R Square	0.766125								
Standard Error	2.721529								
Observations	ns	7							
ANOVA									
	DF	SS	MS	F	Significance F				
Regression	1	616.7934	616.7934	83.2748	0.000265				
Residual	6	44.44034	7.406723						
Total	7	661.2337							
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%	
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Others Community	0.199812	0.021896	9.125503	9.74E-05	0.146234	0.253389	0.146234	0.253389	
Residual Output					Probability Output				
Observation	Predicted Mundri Community	Residuals	Standard Residuals		Percentile	Mundri Community			
1	6.635741	5.884259	2.335351		7.142857	5.36			
2	13.05968	-0.69968	-0.27769		21.42857	7.32			
3	11.25339	-0.89339	-0.35457		35.71429	8.64			
4	7.257155	0.062845	0.024942		50	9.35			
5	7.85659	-2.49659	-0.99085		64.28571	10.36			
6	8.234234	1.115766	0.442826		78.57143	12.36			
7	9.662886	-1.02289	-0.40596		92.85714	12.52			



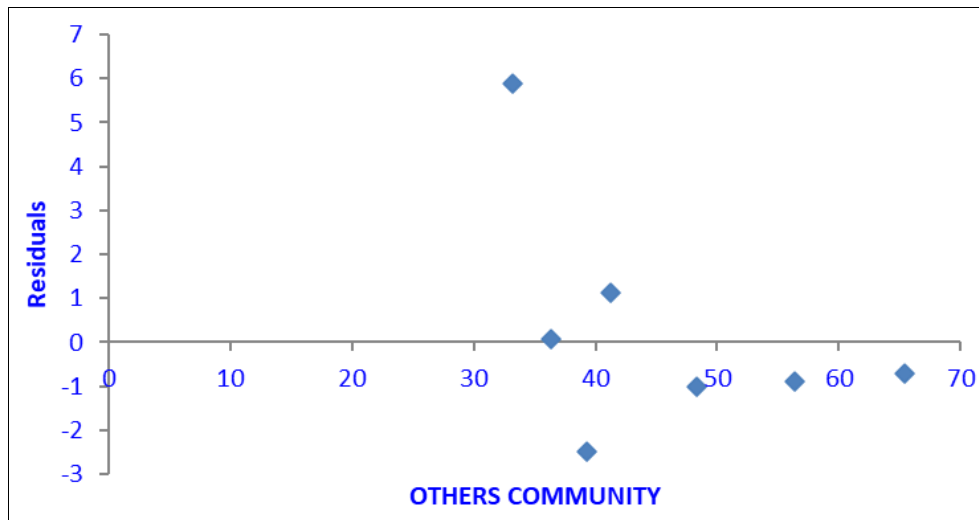


Fig 3: Others Community Residual Plot

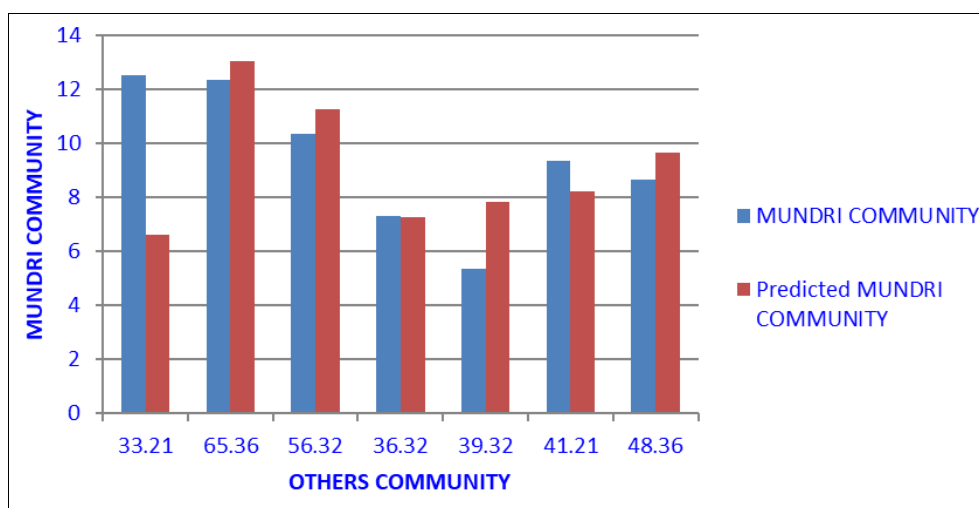


Fig 4: Others Community Line Fit Plot

Other than this, zeroing in on the improvement of house and limited scope ventures will assume a crucial part in supporting the provincial economy in corporate society. The limited scale and bungalow ventures can produce a greater number of occupations and business visionaries than the coordinated area - as even untalented and semi-gifted individuals get work here. The emphasis ought to be on current instruments, innovation, machines, simple transportation and conveyance, shrewd banking and brilliant circulation will advance the cabin and limited scope industry for improvement of Mundari ancestral local area in 24 north paraaganas.



Fig 5: Over 1 crore rural citizens enrolled for digital payments through DigiDhan Abhiyan

Rustic area is the foundation of West Bengal economy. It's consistently an ideal opportunity to contribute our time, energy and capital in it as it will drive Indian long for \$5 trillion.

At first, the essential wellspring of Mundari economy was agribusiness, however the non-ranch area has supplanted this spot. Rejuvenation of the rustic economy is fundamental. Executing current innovation and automation in farming can further develop efficiency, proficiency and productivity while diminishing the expense. Assisting ranchers with having a superior existence is basic for ancestral development, and government is moving that way in friendly turn of events.

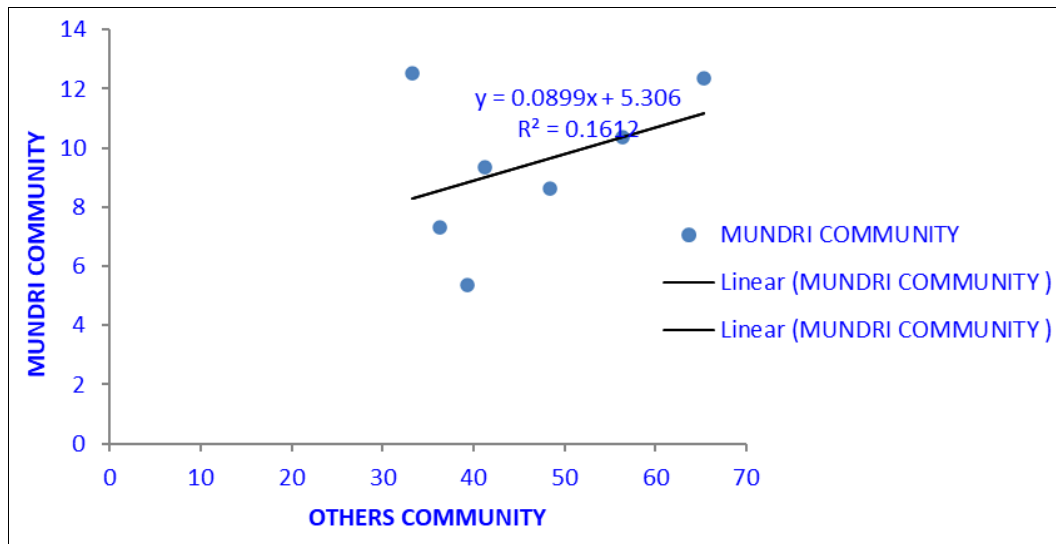
Areas that contain India's country economy add to almost 50% of the country's Gross domestic product and is developing consistently, upheld by government and confidential area enhancements to the physical and computerized foundation.

- The rural economy is on the cusp of huge disturbance. Organizations that address shortcomings across the worth chain will have touchy development potential. As new ages of ranchers assume control, innovation will assume a larger part in the farming worth chain for ancestral development in Mundari society.
- The area additionally needs quicker and better admittance to supporting. Imaginative plan of action

and innovation reception is driving admittance to microfinance, agri, and shopper credits in corporate area.

- New difficulties will create as the area develops. Rancher bunch need to construct limit, consistency, and

effectiveness, particularly for post-gather administrations. Straightforward and solid information, funding, and building entrust with ranchers for reception of new practices will likewise impact the fate of rustic economy in blocks of 24 north Parganas.



**Fig 6:** Correlation between Mundri community and others community on attachment of corporate work

According to a recent assessment of DAY-National Rural Livelihood Mission, both participants and functionaries perceived high impacts of the programme in areas related to women empowerment, self-esteem enhancement, personality development, reduced social evils; and additionally, medium impacts in terms of better education, higher participation in village institutions and better access to government schemes.

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Three agriculture sector challenges will be important to India’s overall development and the improved welfare of its rural poor.

1. Raising agricultural productivity per unit of land: Raising productivity per unit of land will need to be the main engine of agricultural growth as virtually all cultivable land is farmed in tribal India. Water resources are also limited and water for irrigation must contend with increasing industrial and urban needs. All measures to increase productivity will need exploiting, amongst them increasing yields, diversification to higher value crops, and developing value chains to reduce marketing cost is the main problem in tribal growth.
2. Reducing rural poverty through a socially inclusive strategy that comprises both agriculture as well as non-farm employment. Rural development must also benefit the poor, landless, women, scheduled castes and tribes. Moreover, there are strong regional disparities: The majority of India’s poor and tribal groups. Are in rain-fed areas or in the Eastern Indo-Gangetic plains.

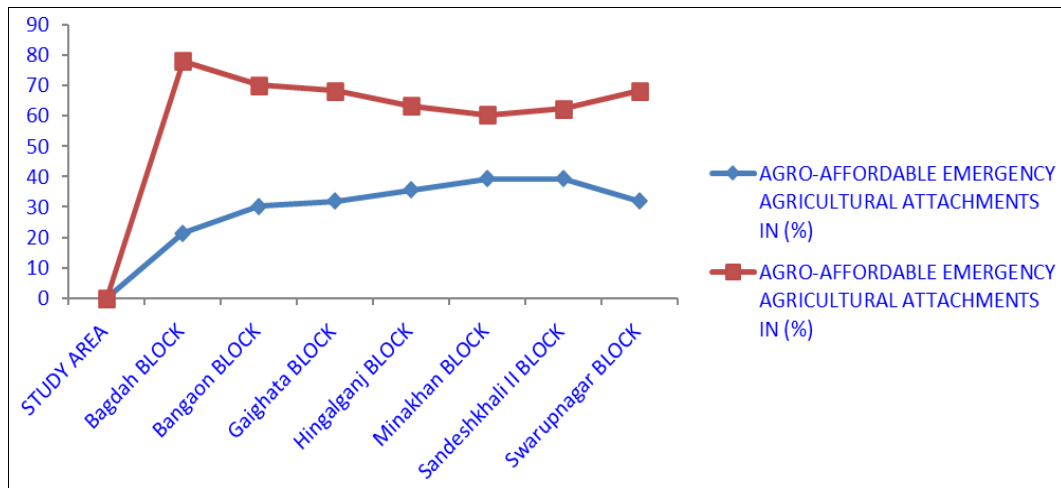
Reaching such tribal groups has not been easy. While progress has been made - the rural population classified as poor fell from nearly 40% in the early 1990s to below 30% by the mid-2000s (about a 1% fall per year) - there is a clear need for a faster reduction.



**Fig 7:** Government to approve cutting down of forests without consent from tribals and forest dwellers

**Table 3:** Show Agro-Affordable Emergency

Agro-Affordable Emergency		
Agricultural Attachments In (%)		
Study Area	Others Community	Mundari Community
Bagdah Block	21.36	78.21
Bangaon Block	30.32	70.25
Gaighata Block	31.98	68.32
Hingalganj Block	35.69	63.32
Minakhan Block	39.32	60.32
Sandeshkhali II Block	39.32	62.36
Swarupnagar Block	31.98	68.32



**Fig 8:** Shows Agro affordable emergency agricultural attachments in (%)

**Ensuring that agricultural growth responds to food security needs:** The sharp rise in food-grain production during India’s Green Revolution of the 1970s enabled the country to achieve self-sufficiency in food-grains and stave

off the threat of famine. Agricultural intensification in the 2000s to 2023s saw an increased demand for rural Mundari labor that raised rural wages and, together with declining food prices, reduced rural poverty.

**Table 4:** Shows Regression Statistics

Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.967483							
R Square	0.936023							
Adjusted R Square	0.769356							
Standard Error	18.44993							
Observations	7							
ANOVA								
	DF	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	1	29881.41	29881.41	87.78322	0.000233			
Residual	6	2042.4	340.4					
Total	7	31923.81						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Others Community	1.958928	0.20908	9.36927	8.39E-05	1.447327	2.470528	1.447327	2.470528
Residual Output			Probability Output					
Observation	Predicted Mundari Community	Residuals	Standard Residuals		Percentile	Mundari Community		
1	41.84269	36.36731	2.129069		7.142857	60.32		
2	59.39469	10.85531	0.635508		21.42857	62.36		
3	62.64651	5.673494	0.332146		35.71429	63.32		
4	69.91413	-6.59413	-0.38604		50	68.32		
5	77.02503	-16.705	-0.97797		64.28571	68.32		
6	77.02503	-14.665	-0.85854		78.57143	70.25		
7	62.64651	5.673494	0.332146		92.85714	78.21		

The major tribal groups in India are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Low agricultural productivity and production have resulted into their economic deprivation. New agricultural technology can improve the production and productivity of agricultural sector in tribal region and can cause the improvement in

economic condition of the people.

**The accompanying strategy suggestions are suggested** Horticultural expansion authorities ought to think the data needs of the ancestral ranchers in the space of pesticide, compost and further developed ranch exercises.



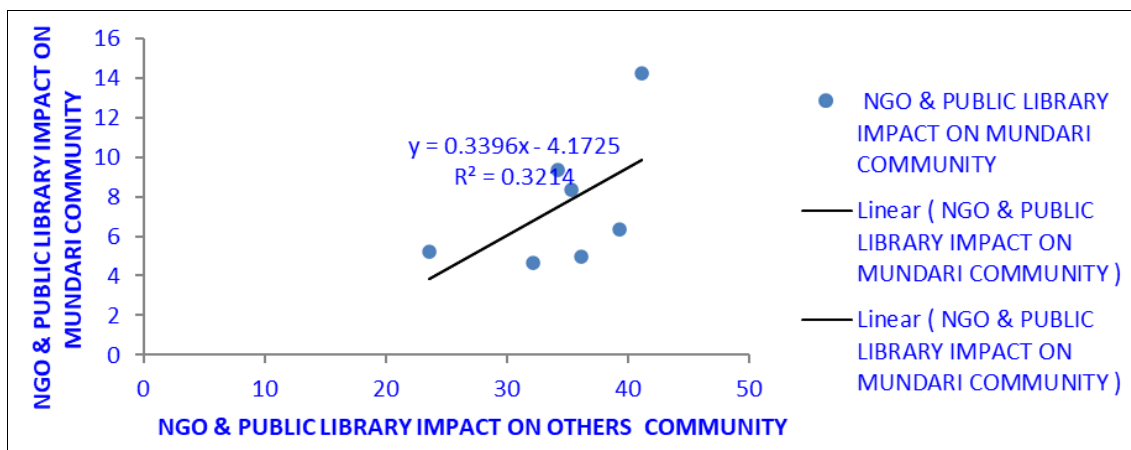
**Fig 9:** Economic Survey Stresses on Organic Farming, Better Irrigation and Linkages to Revamp Agriculture

Grown-up proficiency training program is expected to assist ancestral ranchers with getting essential abilities and capacities to look for required horticultural data through present day correspondence channels. - Government ought to empower Mundari ancestral ranchers by focusing on them as far as admittance to required ranch inputs. - Needful infrastructural offices are made accessible to guarantee successful broad communications support for data dispersal. ICT-based agrarian data framework ought to be created to support current creation innovation in the ancestral regions.

- Soil fruitfulness in dry grounds can be supported exclusively through upkeep of natural matter and accomplishing better manure use productivity through reconciliation of dampness preservation rehearses alongside soil-ripeness the board. Techniques for on ranch age of natural matter should be developed.

To Know The Job Of NGO And PUBLIC LIBRARY For Social Consciousness Of Mundari Ancestral Gatherings Of Bagdah. Bongaon. Gaighata. Swarupnagar. Minakhan. Sandeshkhali - Ii. And Hingalganj Block In North 24 Parganas. West Bengal

The purpose of a library in modern society is to educate the community in the widest sense. Society consists of various groups of community belonging to one or other social group, such as shopkeepers, businessmen, technicians, bureaucrats, clerks, students, educationists, teachers, engineers, doctor, intellectuals, mechanics, agriculturists, farmers, labours, etc. The interest of knowledge of these different groups of people within the society is very much varied according to their human needs.



**Fig 10:** Correlation between NGO & public library impact on Mundari community and others community

The primary role of public library, such as State Library, District Library, Block Library, Tehsil Library, Taluka Library, Village Library and others is to provide the best information facilities to all those library users in the community. Library and society are interlinked and interdependent. Society without libraries has no significance and libraries without society has no origin that's why public library is regarded as 'social institution', a product of society for its cultural advancement (Khanna, 1987). Public library as a local center of information has to be organized effectively by the concerned authority ensuring its

accessibility to all the sections of the society. The public library service acts as an intellectual catalyst for socio-cultural development by providing facilities for the purposes of acquiring education and information as well as recreation, aesthetic appreciation and research (Rath, 1996). It should serve the users with free of cost to all age groups at everywhere with the best possible means. The collection of public library should focus all the sections of the society to provide their information needs in educating their personal life and social attitudes as well in different tribal block in north 24 Parganas.

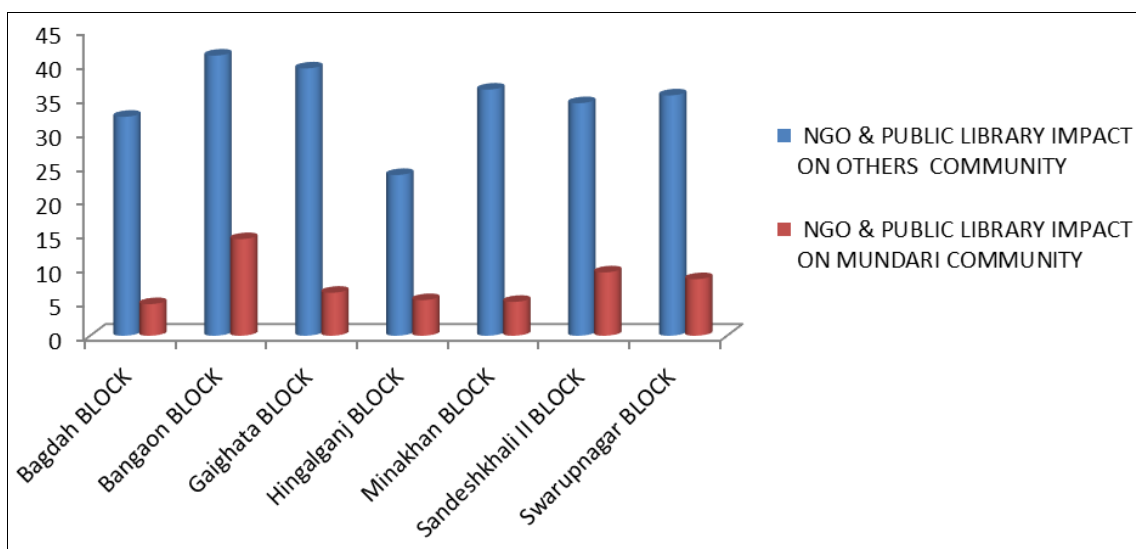




**Fig 11:** Local initiatives are spreading the magic of public libraries across rural Karnataka

**Table 5:** Shows Job of NGO and public library

Study Area	Job of NGO and public library	
	Activity for community development in (%)	
	NGO & public library impact on others community	NGO & public library impact on Mundari community
Bagdah Block	32.21	4.65
Bangaon Block	41.21	14.21
Gaighata Block	39.32	6.32
Hingalganj Block	23.65	5.24
Minakhan Block	36.21	4.98
Sandeshkhali ii Block	34.21	9.32
Swarupnagar Block	35.35	8.32



**Fig 12:** Shows NGO & Public library impact on other community

Public libraries collect and preserve a wide range of materials relating to the society or all groups or individuals for tribal population. It performs their roles with a view to providing and enhancing access to information in the

Society without discrimination. As a gateway to information, knowledge and culture, its aim is to provide timely accurate, current and reliable information to the society.

**Table 6:** Shows Regression Statistics

Regression Statistics								
Multiple R	0.945275							
R Square	0.893545							
Adjusted R Square	0.726878							
Standard Error	2.893353							
Observations	7							
ANOVA								
	DF	SS	MS	F	Significance F			
Regression	1	421.6028	421.6028	50.36173	0.000861			
Residual	6	50.22896	8.371493					
Total	7	471.8318						
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
Ngo & public library impact on others community	0.221771	0.03125	7.0966	0.000393	0.145304	0.298238	0.145304	0.298238
Residual Output				Probability Output				
Observation	Predicted NGO & Public library Impact on Mundari Community	Residuals	Standard Residuals	Percentile	Ngo & public Library impact on Mundari community			
1	7.14324	-2.49324	-0.93076	7.142857	4.65			
2	9.139178	5.070822	1.892999	21.42857	4.98			
3	8.720031	-2.40003	-0.89596	35.71429	5.24			
4	5.244881	-0.00488	-0.00182	50	6.32			
5	8.030323	-3.05032	-1.13872	64.28571	8.32			
6	7.586782	1.733218	0.647031	78.57143	9.32			
7	7.8396	0.4804	0.179339	92.85714	14.21			

Provision of access to information using various mode and means in the public libraries is an integral part of the national socio-economic development and improvement of the general quality of life. In this case, the public library is playing the role of a cultural and communication center. Public libraries help in facilitating the planning and implementation of learning programmes that equip users with the skills necessary to succeed in a changing society. The public library providing information resources for learning and research, the public libraries are important in the development of information society. The economic role played by public library depends on the access to information because national development is very much influenced by the amount of available information.

### Conclusion

The clans lead a living all the more near nature and rely upon it for their endurance. There is overflow information and practice of the tribals in crop creation and assurance which should be tapped for the present and future farming to move of instructive turn of events. The advancement offices ought to be completely associated with making vital mindfulness and data scattering about agro-biodiversity preservation among the clans. Particularly the ancestral ladies. Till a few better options in occupation are made accessible to tribals, it is important to work on their insight, expertise and effectiveness to play out their current exercises. This should be possible by sorting out the projects like preparation, showing, displays and by giving current instruments and supplies to the tribals.

The work in help and modern area in ancestral regions should be fortified to give the remunerative occupation. The rustic libraries by formative exercises and projects reinforce country public libraries in supporting provincial turn of events and strengthening. Public library goes about as imperative thing in the improvement of networks, especially in a country and distraught local area. It has been laid out as a fundamental component in the existence of local area individuals, as it gives data that is vital for the local area progress. In the period of data society of today, there is data blast in every one of the disciplines. To gather, coordinate and disperse the data actually and productively expertly qualified and prepared faculty are expected of north 24 Parganas region.

They ought to likewise have great relational abilities really at that time the public libraries can play out their job as the establishment of long lasting learning. With developing intricacies of the current day in ancestral society and the rising requests for data, it is significant for greater local area improvement arranged exercises to enhance conventional library administrations in emerging countries. Dynamic little and provincial public libraries can add fundamentally to the personal satisfaction in rustic networks.

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