ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at http://www.journalcra.com

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 13, Issue, 01, pp.15886-15893, January, 2021

DOI: https://doi.org/10.24941/ijcr.40351.01.2021

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND MALNUTRITION: A CONGLUTINATE EFFORT OF THE TRIBES

***Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee**

Head Ph.D Cell & Academic Coordinator, Seacom Skills University, Bolpur, Shantiniketan, West Bengal

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 20th October, 2020
Received in revised form
24th November, 2020
Accepted 18th December, 2020
Published online 30th January, 2021

Key Words:
Quorum Sensing,
Bacteria,
Essential oil, Antibiotic, Activity.

ABSTRACT

Community elucidates a space between the isolated individual and the anonymous mass; it matters as a term because it identifies a group of people who shares knowledge, food, and creativity, conjointly working for each other, while malnutrition is a factor which may prohibit development as a whole. Protein Calorie Malnutrition is a common phenomenon among most people especially indigenous mass, the tribes. The forest-based tribes who are suffering from Malnutrition since time immemorial. The present sequel emphasized on the Lodha and the Santal tribes of the Jual Bhanga village, at Jhargram District, West Bengal, with different occupational status, food habits, available food and nutritional statuslead to malnutrition especially protein calorie malnutrition among them, while sine qua none of human being is value oriented, not, need based motivation. The study emphasized to conglutinate thetribe duo, in community enhancement program to bring their surplus in a common place and use thereat, for better orientation, introduction of community kitchen to propagate community development and restriction of malnutrition.

Citation: ***Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee.*** **2021.** "Community development and malnutrition: a conglutinate effort of the tribes", *International Journal of Current Research*, 13, (01), 15886-15893.

INTRODUCTION

Community elucidates a space between the isolated individual and the anonymous mass; It matters as a term because it identifies a group of people who shares knowledge, food, and creativity, conjointly working for each other. United Nation pointed out that community development is a "process where the community members come together to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems", by seeking 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 a inseparable phenomenon. Malnutrition refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of energy and/or nutrients. The term has been adopted in favour of others like nutritional oedema or dystrophy since these have been marked as clinical orientation. Protein is an essential nutrient for growth, maintenance, repair of tissues, when body gives first priority to the preservation of its energy supply. A diet containing inadequate or poor-quality protein or insufficient calories is an imbalanced diet and could be held liable for deficiency of other essential nutrients.

Corresponding author:** ***Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee,
Head Ph.D Cell & Academic Coordinator, Seacom Skills University, Bolpur, Shantiniketan, West Bengal.

There are multiple nutrient deficiencies of which Protein Calorie Malnutrition is a syndrome with many clinical manifestations. Protein Calorie Malnutrition is a common phenomenon among most people especially indigenous mass, the tribes. The forest-based tribes who were/are suffering from Malnutrition since decades. Being ousted from their own domain the forest, by dint of implementation of the Indian Forest Act 1865. The food habit and dietary system which they adhered to, or were habituated with, through generations had to be abdicated due to the effect and embargo of the said Act. Gradually they shifted from deep inside of the forest to its fringe villages. The dismal situation they are enduring with severe nutritional simulate which propagate them to suffer from malnutrition. 2030 is targeted to annihilate malnutrition from India, to achieve sustainable developmental goals which enhance and foster community development as a whole. Role of civil society and various community-based programs propagate to reach its ultimatum in tackling malnutrition. Forests and Tribes are the two sides of the same coin. They have a common history of suffering, neglect and exploitation so both are considered synonyms with backwardness. Forests and Tribal are exploited for various reasons. Many species of flora and fauna are extinguishing, The Forestry and Tribal Development by R.S. Shukla, tried to find out the reasons behind it, at the same time explained that some tribal groups are also becoming extinct.

Economic development of Tribal – Approach, Method and Strategy, by Sri Kishore C Padhy, introduced the notions of tribe and castes, which explained the primitive way of living, habitation in the remote areas and less easily accessible areas, denoted in the colonial period of India. Subsistence system of different Societies and Strategies for their Development, by N. Pattanaik, also describes the tribal situation in the Pre-British and British period. History of Forestry in India, by Ajay S. Rawat, pointed out the history of Indian Forestry and the root cause of the on-going disaster of deforestation, what lay behind the radical transformation of the social system of resource use that took place under the British Regime. Prof. P. K. Bhowmik explained about the Lodha, of their Socio-cultural, Socio-economical, religious life in his book, The Lodhas of West Bengal, 1963. The entire ambit of forestry in India has been compassed by S.S. Negi's India's Forests, Forestry and Wildlife, in the year 1994 and Forest for Socio-economic and Rural Development in India, 1996. Dr. Suparna Sanyal Mukherjee described why the Lodhas are abdicate their traditional occupation in 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 also 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 also narrated the entire Tribal situation and their transitional phase in her Book "Impact of Indian Forest Act On The Forest Dwelling Tribes", in Aug 2017. Dr.Sanyal Mukherjee narrated the exact situation of the Forest Dwelling Tribes in her published Book "Impact of Indian Forest Act on the Forest Dwelling Tribes" on 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 aspects for protecting society at large.

Jual Bhanga, in Jhargram District of West Bengal, The Lodha and the Santal are residing in the same village with different occupational status, food habits, especially protein calorie malnutrition among them is observed, while sine qua none of human being is value oriented, not, need based motivation. Thus, the present endeavour emphasized to conglutinate both the studied tribes, the Lodha and the Santal in community enhancement program to bring their surplus in a common place and use thereat, for better orientation, introduction of community kitchen to propagate community development and restriction of malnutrition.

Community Development: International Association for Community Development defines that community development is a practice-based profession as well as academic discipline. IACD's definition in 2016 has gone on to produce International Standards for Community Development Practice. The values and ethos that should emphasize on practice; these can be expressed as: Commitment to rights, solidarity, democracy, equality, environmental and social justice. The purpose of community development is understood by IACD working with communities to achieve participative democracy, sustainable development, rights, economic opportunity, equality and social justice.

These practices are carried out by people with different roles and contexts, together with professionals in other occupations ranging from social work, adult education, youth work, health disciplines, environmental education, local economic development, to urban planning, regeneration, architecture and more. Community development practice also encompasses a range of occupational settings and levels from developmental roles working with communities, through to managerial and strategic community planning roles.

Sustainability & Community Development: Sustainability is conventionally defined as the durability of positive results, while nutrition delivers services and benefits in long term which remain relevant, effective and efficient for community development, to facilitate and strengthen community-based nutrition improving processes. Sustainability must have a major consideration from the planning stage when nutritional interventions are designed for fostering community development.

Impact of Malnutrition: Nutrition is ensured by regular intake of balanced diet, capable of supporting the consumer, in a state of good health by providing the desired nutrients optimally, providing the right amount of energy to execute normal physical activities. If the total amount of nutrients provided in the diet 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 & Community

Malnutrition is very common among the rural tribal mass, especially Protein Calorie Malnutrition which encompasses dietary system and health. Protein deficient and low calorie-baseddiet always leads to inadequate growth, improper maintenance of the body encourages malnutrition. The forest-based tribes who definitely maintain a community-based livelihood sustenance still suffer from malnutrition in large scale. Community practice and need based orientation in a conglutinate manner may annihilate malnutrition, the effective step forward to restrict malnutrition will be through introduction of community kitchen.

The Village Jual Bhanga

The village Jual Bhanga situated deep inside the forest, in Jhargram Forest Division, Lodhashuli Range and Beat, Jhargram District of West Bengal is inhabited by the Lodha and Santal Tribes.

Table 1. Population Distribution of the Studied Tribes

SN	Name of the Tribes	Total Popu	Children11-14yrs age				Adult 15-50 yrs age				Aged above 60 yrs			
			Male T%		Female T%		Male T%		FemaleT%		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

Total Lodha Male 85 and Female 71 Total Santal Male 28 and Female 30

Table 2. Family Size of the Selected Tribes

SN	Name of the selected Tribes	Total no of Household	Small Family size (Members up to 4 persons)	Medium Family Size (Members 5-10 persons)	Large Family Size (Members more than 10 persons)
		Total %	Total %	Total %	Total %
01	Lodha	28 73.68%	05 17.85 %	16 57.14%	07 25 %
02	Santal	10 26.31%	02 20%	07 70%	01 10%
03	Total	38 100 %	07 18.42%	23 60.52%	08 21.05%

Table 3. Degree of Dependence on the Forest for Collections of Non 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 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	Dumur (Fig)	Fruits	Lodha	0.9gm	48	4%
06	Ghenti Sag (Vegetable)	Leaves,Stem	Lodha	0.3gm	40	1%
07	Jamun	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	Mangoe	Fruits	Lodha & Santal	0.4gm	63	1%
14	Mushroom	Fruits	Lodha	3.1gm	31	6%
15	Mattna(Veg)	leaves	Lodha	0.2gm	20	0.3%
16	Mahua Flower	Flowers	Lodha & Santal	0.5gm	25	0.3%
17	Sal	Flowers	Lodha & Santal	10gm	15	2%
18	Herb Beverages tea	Brewed herbs	Lodha	0.0gm	1	0%
19	Total	18 types	joint	38.4gm	1209	70.1%

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

SN	Name of the Food Items	Food Items Used as	Brought by Tribe Lodha	Brought by Tribe Santal	Protein in 100 gm	Calorie	Nutritional (Protein) Value.
01	Rice	Cooked	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Growers &Borrower 30days/M	7.5gm	362	15%
02	Potato	Cooked & Mashed	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Growers &Borrower 30days/M	2gm	106	4%
03	Wheat flour whole grain	Cooked	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Growers &Borrower 30days/M	13gm	340	26%
04	Cereals ready to eat	Cooked	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Borrower 30days/M	11gm	352	22%
05	Species Cardamom	Cooked	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Borrower 30days/M	11gm	311	22%
06	Tomato	Cooked, ripe red	Occasionally Approx-15days/M	Regular Growers &Borrower 30days/M	1gm	18	2%
07	Total 6	Cooked	Occasionally 15 days/M	Regular Growers &Borrower 30days/M	45.5gm	1489	91%

Table 6. Protein Calorie Consumption, Total % of Protein (in 100gm), Total Food Value in Calorie, Total intake of Protein & Total % of Nutritional Value

Slno	Total Protein Consumption by the Lodha	Total %of Protein in 100gm	Total Protein Consumption by the Santal	Total % of Protein in 100gm	Total Food Value in Calorie	Total Pro-tein intake	Total Nutr-itio-nal value
Forest Food	38.4=14.74%	38.4%	31.1=11.94%	38.4%	1209	70.1	5.8%
Food from Market	23.75=10.80%	45.5%	45.5=20.70%	45.5%	1489	91.0	6.11%
Total value	62.15=25.54%	83.9%	76.6=32.64%	83.9%	2698	161.1	5.97 %

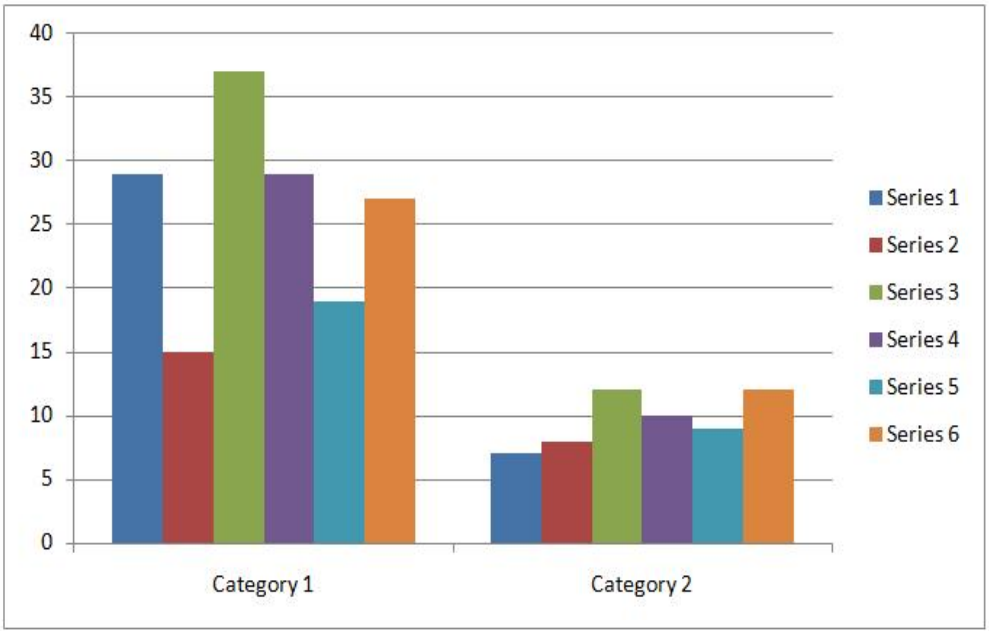

Table 7. Column Diagram shows population distribution of the Lodha & the Santal

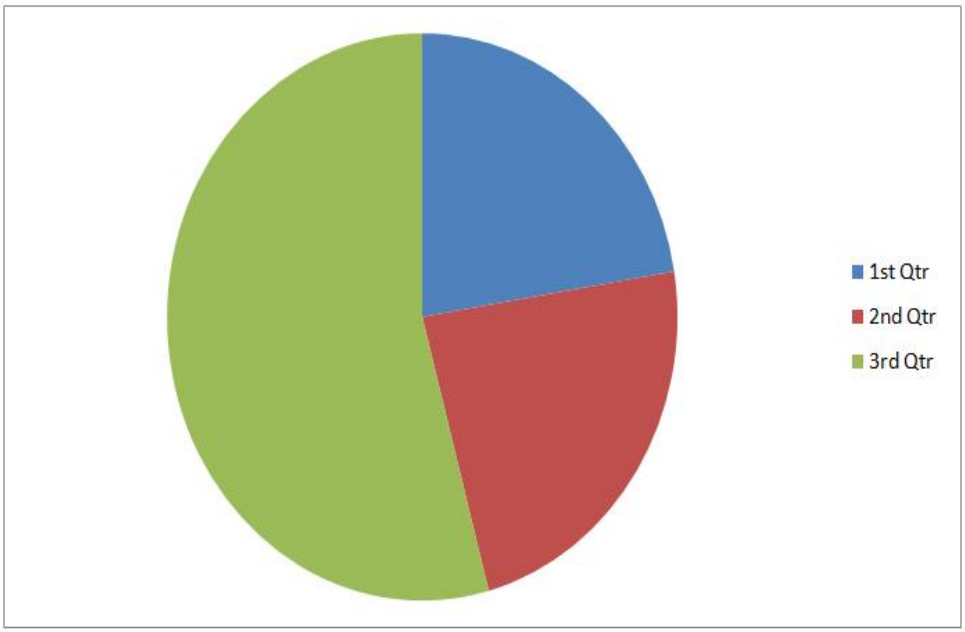

Table 8. Degree of Dependence on the Forest for Collections of Non-Timber Minor Forest produces

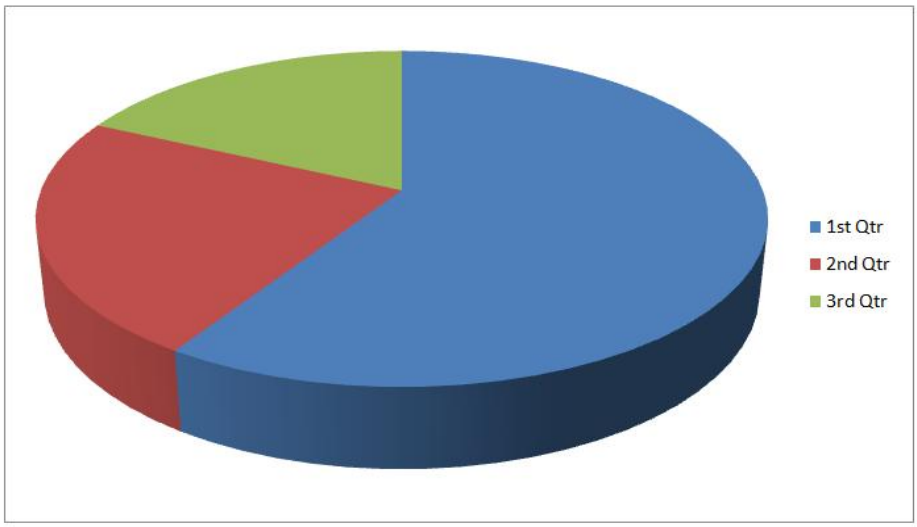

Table 9. Total percentage of protein in per 100gm of Food and consume by the Lodha and the Santal

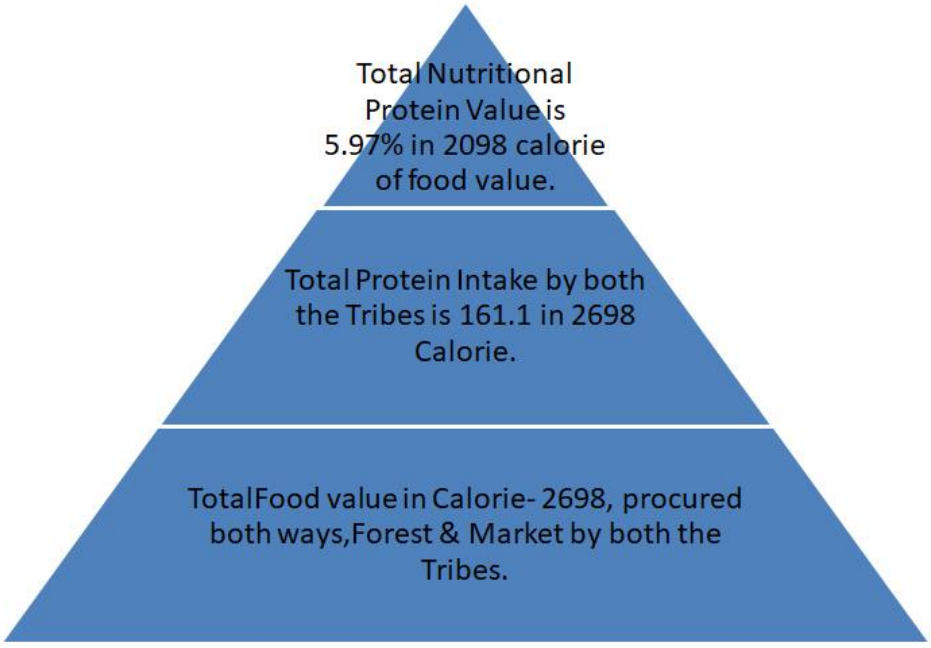

Table 10. Protein Calorie Nutritional Chart

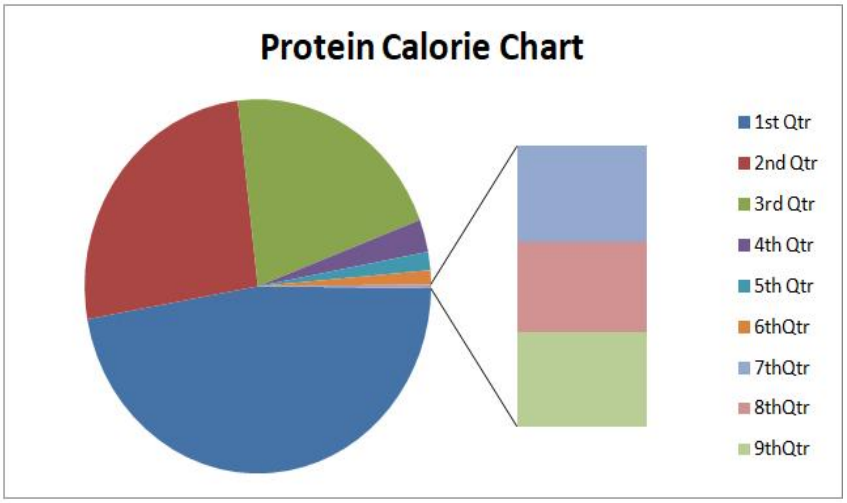

Table 11. Protein Calorie Chart

The total population of the village is 214 belonging to 38 households of which 28 are the Lodha and 10 households belong to the Santal. Among them are 156 Lodha and 58 Santals. The Santal's of Jual Bhanga are essentially agricultural workers and/or cultivators. The Lodha's are gatherer of forest produces, thereby have a stint of visiting the Forest still. Their diversification of life sustenance relies on agricultural labour also. Collection of minor forest produces and gathering thereof, for maintaining livelihood sustenance is the principal source of economic pursuit maintained by the Lodha, which denotes the degree of dependence on forest and nutritional consumption at the present day, which is protein insufficient thereby lack in calorie absorption, causing malnutrition. The Santal who are food growers and settled agriculturist. Agriculture being their principal source of economic pursuit yield crops like paddy, potato and seasonal vegetables as per demand. The Lodha and the Santal are living in the same village with different occupational status, food habits, lead to malnutrition especially protein calorie malnutrition among them, while sine qua non of human being is value oriented, not, need based motivation.

An authentic development should focus on the enrichment of human being not ceasing expansion of the existing. Standard of living must be corollary to the standard of life, not vice versa. The above table 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.

- The above table denotes 28 (73.68%) Lodha and 10 (26.31%) Santal households of total 38 village households.
- The Lodha points out 05 (17.85%) Small Family Size (SFS), 16 i.e. 57.14% Medium Family Size (MFS) and 07 means 25% Large Family Size (LFS).
- The Santal exhibits 02 (20%) Small Family Size, 07 (70%) Medium Family Size and 01 (10%) Large Family Size out of total households 10.
- As per entire village households Small Family Size is 18.42%, Large family Size points 21.05% while Medium Family Size counts 60.52% which is higher than the rest two**.**
- It is observed that in both the Tribal heads Medium Family Size is higher than the Small and Large category of Family Sizes. 57.14% in Lodha and 70% in the Santal Medium Family Size proves the tendency of the tribal communities turning towards Nuclear Family system.
- Gradually leaning towards Nuclear and/or Small Family Size shows coming away from Large and/or Joint Family system.
- Nevertheless, the table iterates the community living is step wise getting absent which creates unhealthy living orientations, propagate lack of awareness, with availability of plentiful rights and concessions people are still not getting facilities due to communication faults though they still have a tendency to settle in a same village.
- The Family Size orientation is also responsible for not getting proper knowledge of Policy Guidelines and its facilities which provided for them.
- Degree of dependence as per table Regular Dependence points out 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 a single day in a month of Forest visit and collection of Non-Timber of Minor Forest Produces according to Policy Guidelines.
- The Table 4 clearly indicates the exact situation prevailing today, in respect of the Tribes 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 more or less and 51% non-dependence speaks of Forest is not need based area for maintaining of their daily livelihood sustenance.
- The Santal non dependence is more than the dependence, only 14% regular dependence and 26% occasional dependence, 60% Santal are not depending on the forest for collection of non-timber of minor forest produces at present situation.
- The Lodha Male is more 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 than the Male counterparts. According to the above table 26% and 14% respectively.
- The above table 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.
- As per table Female are keener to the forest and their dependence is still higher than their Male counterparts and collections thereof among both the Tribal communities.

The above table depicts 18 varsities of daily required forest food product collection and use thereof by the Lodha and Santal, of which 7 types are collected by both tribes and the rest by the Lodha only. Quantum of total protein value is 38.4 per 100gm, total calorie 1209 and total nutritional especially protein value is 70.1% 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 38.4% in per 100gm food Lodha procured 14.74% protein consumption by them and Santal procured 31.1% in 100gm i.e. 11.94% consumption of protein. The above table depicts 6 items of daily required

food products collected from the market and use thereof by the Lodha and Santal. The Lodha procures the mentioned food items 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 as per requirement. Quantum of total protein value is 45.5gm in 100gm, total calorie 1489 and total nutritional especially protein value is 91% of the above-mentioned food items.

- The above table exhibits Protein consumption of the Lodha from Forest Food which demonstrate 14.74% out of 38.4% of total protein value and Food procured from the market is 10.80%, out of 45.5 % of total protein value, so total protein food value is 25.54% in 62.15% of combined protein value. Thereby, in 100gm of food, dual collected food protein value procurement procedure exhibits 83.9%.
- In case of Santal the Protein consumption from Forest Food which demonstrate 11.94% out of 31.1% of total protein value and Food procured from the market is 20.70%, out of 45.5 % of total protein value, so total protein food value is 32.64% in 76.6% of combined protein value. Thereby, in 100gm of food, dual collected food protein value procurement procedure exhibits 83.9%.
- Total Forest Food value in calorie 1209 and value of procured food from market 1489, conjoint value 2698.
- Total protein intake from forest food depicts 70.1% > 1209 calorie total food value, 91% > 1489 calorie food procured from the market by both the tribes.
- Thereby the above table depicts 2698 calorie total food value, procured from both ways, total intake of protein is 161.1 which points out 5.97% of total nutritional protein value.
- Protein calorie nutrition shows 5.97 % total protein consumption in 2698 calorie of food value which is meagre to the required amount, this insufficient protein absorption in daily food intake leads to protein calorie malnutrition.
- The above column diagram depicts Male Female population distribution the concerned tribes.
- Category 1 exhibits the Lodha population of the village Jual Bhanga from series 1 – 6.
- Category 2 points out the Santal population distribution of the mentioned village.
- Series 1 & 2 counts Male & Female children of both the tribes.
- Series 3& 4 points out 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 found 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 Jual Bhanga 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 concerned tribes for collection of non-timber minor forest produces.
- Ist Qtr denotes scale point of 22% of regular forest dependent of the tribes.
- 2nd Qtr points out scale point 23% of occasional dependence on the 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 is evident from the above table that degree of dependence on forest is deteriorating gradually of the tribal communities for livelihood sustenance.

The above chart represents total percentage of protein per 100gm of Food consumed by the Lodha and the Santal.

- Ist qtr denotes scale point of 83.9% of total protein contents present in 100gm of food products procured from the Forest and Market.
- 2nd qtr exhibits 32.64% of total protein consumed by the Santal.
- 3rd qtr points out 25.54% of total protein value consumed by the Lodha procured from the forest and the market in regular basis.
- Thus the Santal procured 7.1% higher food value than the Lodha in the context of Protein Consumption in per 100gm food products.

The above basic chart shows protein calorie nutritional status of the concerned tribes residing at village Jual Bhanga. The pyramid points out three tire calorie exhibition and exactness.

- The base indicates total food value which is 2698 calorie. The tribes are procuring from forest and market.
- The second strata points out total protein intake as 161.1 calorie in 2698 calorie food value.
- Pinnacle of the pyramid intent the gist of 5.97% total protein nutritional value in 2698 calorie food value which expresses the quantum of protein intake by both the tribes.
- Thus, the basic pyramid categorically proves that the concerned tribes of Jual Bhanga are suffering from Protein Calorie Malnutrition.

The table 11 protein calorie charts demonstrate the studied tribes' exact nutritional situation and quantum of total protein intake by way of forest food collection and food procured from the market.

- Ist qtr shows total food value in calorie, which is 2698, denotes 47% scale point.
- The 2nd qtr display 1498 calorie food value from food procured from the market in 2698 calorie total food value, counting 26% scale point.
- 3rd qtr manifest 1209 calorie food value from forest collected food in 2698 total calorie of food value, points out 21% scale point.
- In the chart 4th qtr evidences 161.1 calorie total protein intake by both the tribes from both way of food procurement, denotes 3% of the total scale point.

- 5th qtr evinces 91 calorie total protein intake, food procured from the market, i.e. 2% of the total scale point.
- The 6th qtr express 70.1 calorie total protein from forest food collection, which is 1% of the total scale point.
- 7th qtr exhibits total protein nutritional value of 2698 calorie total food value which is 6.11%,food procured from the market by both the tribes, denotes 0% scale point.
- 8th qtr indicates 5.8% of total protein nutritional value, food collected from the forest by both the tribes in 2698 calorie total food value, shows 0% in scale point.
- The 9th qtr disclose total nutritional protein value 5.97% in 2698 calorie total food value for both the tribes procured from bothways; calculates 0% in scale point.
- Thereby, the above bar of pie chart represents all calculated value and its exact narration in scale point. Thus, proving that the tribes of Jual Bhanga are suffering from Protein Calorie Malnutrition.

Conclusion

On careful consideration of data,analysed for the captioned subject, the affected Tribes are still in a state of ignorance, so far as collection of forest food produces is solicitude. The tribes who were absolutely forest based for their daily subsistence and maintenance of livelihood pattern, community practice was a basic phenomenon where community development had a wider scope, ushering a new pattern of life style and living standard when the community could walk with new leg wears. Community development and maintenance of sustainability is a healthy orientation, while protection of Malnutrition and restriction thereof is the one ushering aspiration of the community at large in 21st century. A conglutinate effort of the Tribes through collection of forest food produces and market food procurement enhance community practice among them for development.

The present sequel iterates the exact situation of village Jual Bhanga. Population distribution, family size exhibit village situation and degree of dependence on the forest enabling kith and keenrelationship, and forest dependence of the tribes concerned, jurisprudence of sustainability and community practice also exhibit at a glance. The specified tribes the Lodha and the Santal are still in jeopardy regarding their state of living. They are in utter dismay still. The study proves that their present increasing population structure, family sizeare alarming, to survive in a critical society at large, while degree of dependence on the forest is gradually deteriorating which was the known territory of their livelihood sustenance. Procurement of Forest Food by the Lodha and the Santal depend upon availability of the mentioned food in the Forest. Extended family size, large number of population structure, deterioration of forest dependence and unavailability of the required food value is leading them towards malnutrition. The Lodha are more dependent on the forest 49% than the Santal 40% is demonstrated in the table no 3. Thus, the Lodha procure forest food in higher quantity than the Santal, depicts 38.4gm and 31.1gm in per 100gm food respectively, and exhibited in table no 6.

Food procured from the market the Santal are quite accessible than the Lodha, table 6 also shows differences among them 23.75gm in case of Lodha and 45.5gm in the Santal in per 100gm food procurement. Protein consumption by the Lodha from Forest Food depicts 14.74% and 11.94% by the Santal, whereas Food procured from the market exhibit 20.70% protein consuming capacity by the Santal and 10.80 % by the Lodha in 100gm food accordingly. Total 83.9% protein value of 100gm food which they procure by both ways. The food value in association with forest food and food procured from the market denotes 2698 calorie of which 1209 they induce from the forest and 1489 from the market. Total protein intakes 161.1 calorie, 70.1 calorie obtained from the forest food and 91 calorie compass food from the market, the nutritional value points out 5.8% and 6.11% calorie respectively. The table 6 effectively prove that 5.97% total nutritional protein value of 2698 calorie food value which is extremely alarming so far as protein calorie nutrition is concerned. Thus, it is quite evident that the concerned studied tribes are suffering from malnutrition at this juncture. Nevertheless, both the studied tribes the Lodha and the Santal of Jual Bhanga are trying to secure themselves, of suffering from malnutrition by way of new orientation, introduction of community kitchen and sharing of their production surpluses, as crops by the Santal and collection of forest produces as food, vegetables, by the Lodha, quantifying a unique effort by them for enhancement of a better tomorrow, inculcate humanics of life which deserve a higher pedestal than mechanics of life. Thus, the present exertion emphasized to conglutinate both the studied tribes, the Lodha and the Santal in community enhancement program to bring their surplus to a common place and use thereat, for better propagation. Introduction of community kitchen, promulgate community development and restriction of malnutrition especially protein calorie malnutrition in 21st century in the context of sustainability and community development.

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*. Subernarekha, 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.

Gillespie, Stuart, 2003. *TheDouble 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 Abdicate Traditional Occupation Due to Indian Forest Act, *The International Journal of Humanities & Social Studies*, Vol 3 Issue 11, Nov-2015, Page-238-241.

Tekwre, Y.L. 2002. *Nutrition in Community Health Management*. N. D. Aravali Books.

****