4. The Variation of the Pattern of Consumption among Major Tribes of Backward Districts of West Bengal

Tribes can be found in 645 communities approximately with almost 92 percent of them are residing in rural and in vulnerable areas, mainly in remote areas under served forest regions. Of the 86 million tribes of the country 85 percent is concentrated in the central belt extending from Gujarat and Rajasthan in the west to West Bengal in the east, through the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. The study is based on primary data that deals with the tribal dominated districts of West Bengal viz. Puruliya, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur. Concentration has been given to the major tribal communities of these three districts, that is, Santals, Mundas, Bhumijs and Lodhas (primitive tribe). Based on these arguments the main objectives of this paper are to study the variation of the pattern of consumption among major tribes (Santals, Mundas, Bhumijs and Lodhas) and as well as across regions (Puruliya, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur) in West Bengal.

The plan of this chapter is as follows. Socio and Economic Status of different tribes across districts have been analysed in Section 4.1. Section 4.2 deals with the Pattern of Tribal Consumption across groups over the districts. Section 4.3 discusses about the Poverty and Food insecurity scenario of the tribal groups across districts. Section 4.4 deals with the Econometric analysis of Independent Variables over MPCE at the household level across tribes across districts. Section 4.5 makes the summing up of the chapter.

4.1 Socio and Economic Status of the Tribes:

The table 4.1.1 discusses about the distribution of tribal population in West Bengal. Out of total population the Santals represents more than half of ST population of our studied state (53 per cent), Oraon (13.8 per cent), Mundas (7.53 per cent), Bhumijs (7.42 per cent), Kora (3.05 per cent) and Lodhas (2 per cent) are the other major Scheduled Tribes having sizeable population according to 2011 census.

Table 4.1.1: Distribution Tribal Population of West Bengal of 2001 and 2011

Tribal Groups	2001	2011
Santals	51.5	53.0
Oraons	14.0	13.8
Mundas	7.8	7.5
Bhumijs	7.6	7.4
Koras	3.2	3.1
Lodhas	1.9	2.0
Others	13.9	13.2

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Santals are the major tribe of West Bengal. As Oraon tribes are found in the hilly areas of Chotanagpur plateau region mainly, not in our study region that's why we have omitted them for our study. Again Kora tribes are mainly found in Midnapur district only not in Bankura and Puruliya districts that’s why we have omitted them from our analysis. One of the objectives of the study was to present reliable consumption scenario for each large tribes of the study area. That’s why we have select Santals, Mundas, Bhumijs and Lodhas for our study of the Jangalmahal districts of West Bengal.

As this study is mainly based on tribal community of the Puruliya, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur districts of West Bengal, the Socio – Economic Status of the sample tribal households of our study area has been discussed in present section. The housing distribution that has been studied across tribes across districts has been illustrated in the table 4.1.2.

Table 4.1.2 Distribution of Sample households across Tribes across Districts

Tribes	Puruliya	Bankura	Paschim Midnapur	Percentage
Santals	82	70	63	35.83
Mundas	44	49	39	22.00
Bhumijs	49	44	35	21.33
Lodhas	25	37	63	20.83
Total	200	200	200	100

Source: Primary Field survey, 2015-16

Total 200 households from each sample districts (200*3=600) have been analyzed. In case of housing distribution Santals have more than 35 percent of sample household, since the percentage of Santals population is more than the other tribal groups of the sample area. Whereas in case of other tribes the studied sample households are more or less same in numbers.

Table 4.1.3: Distribution of Households as per Monthly Income across Tribes across Districts (in percentage)

Puruliya					
Income Class	Santals	Mundas	Bhumijs	Lodhas	Total

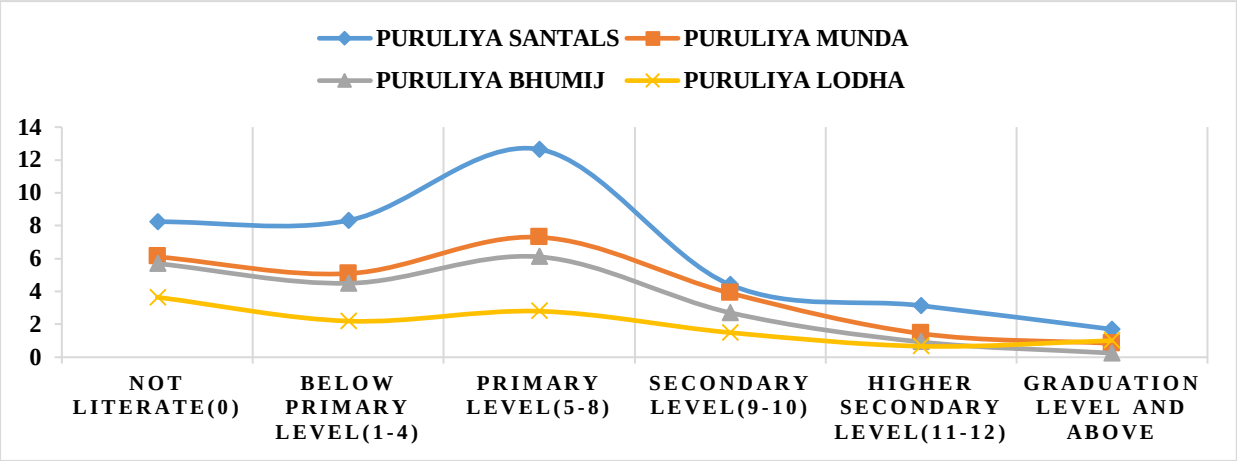
0-4000	5	1.5	12.5	1.5	20.5
4000-8000	22	14.5	8.5	6.5	51.5
8000-12000	9	3.5	2	3	17.5
12000-16000	3.5	1	1	0.5	6
16000-Above	1.5	1.5	0.5	1	4.5
Total	41	22	24.5	12.5	100
Bankura					
0-4000	10.5	8	8.5	5	32
4000-8000	21.5	14.5	12.5	12.5	61
8000-12000	1	2	1	1	5
12000-16000	1	0	0	0	1
16000-Above	1	0	0	0	1
Total	35	24.5	22	18.5	100
Paschim Midnapur					
0-4000	15	11	10	15.5	51.5
4000-8000	13	8	6.5	15	42.5
8000-12000	3.5	0	1	1	5.5
12000-16000	0	0.5	0	0	0.5
16000-Above	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31.5	19.5	17.5	31.5	100

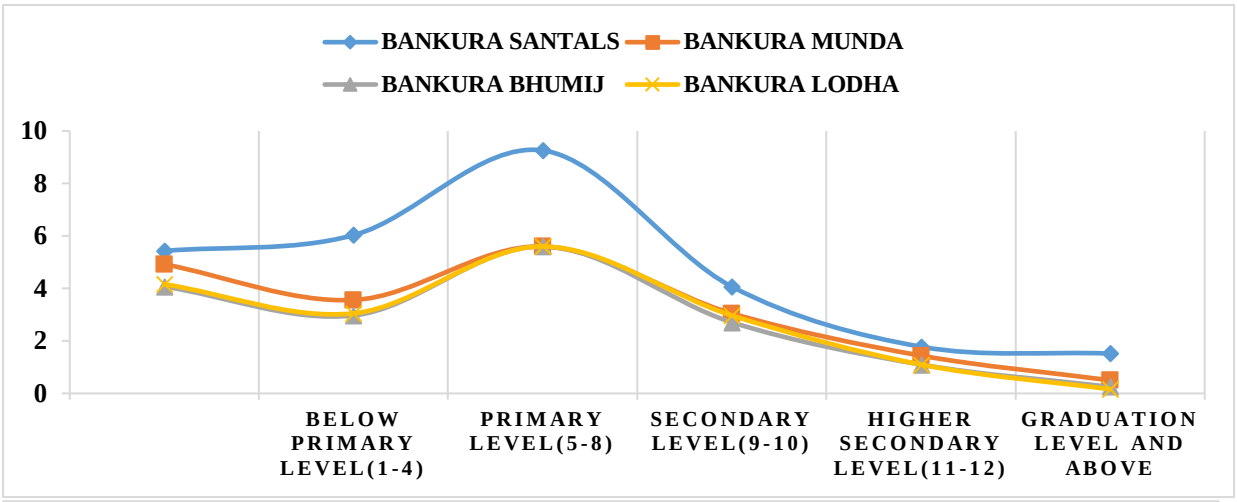
Source: Primary Field survey, 2015-16

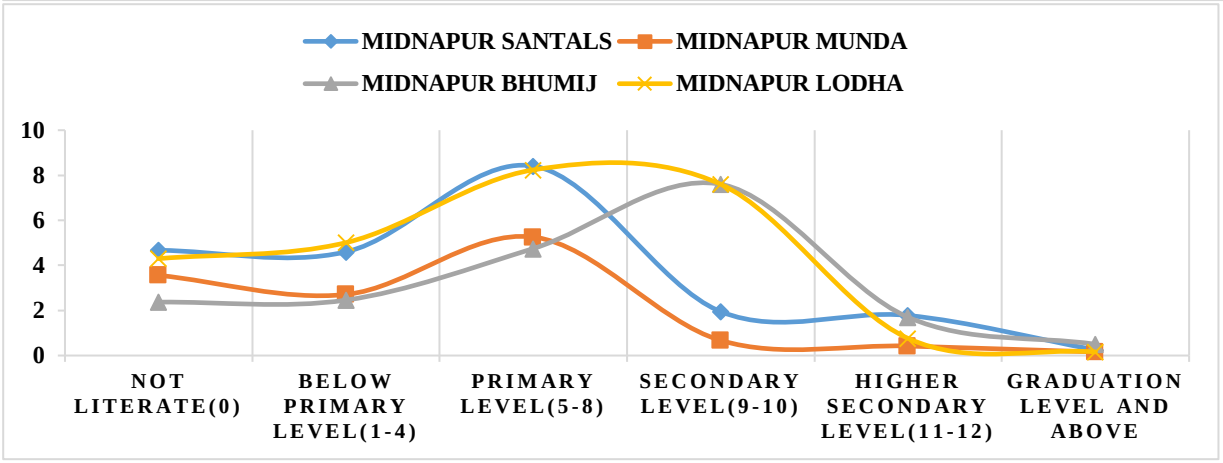
The table 4.1.3 depict the distribution of households as per the monthly income of households across tribes in the study region. The income of sample households has been distributed in five income classes, that is (≤ 4000, ≤ 8000, ≤ 12000,≤ 16000 and > 16000 across tribes as well as across districts. Data revels that majority of

households belongs to Rs. 4000 to Rs. 8000 classes across tribes in Puruliya and Bankura districts. But in case of Paschim Midnapur districts the majority of the households belongs to the lower income class i.e,. <Rs. 4000. Again we consider the position of tribes, only 1.5 percent Santals household in Puruliya and 1 percent Santals household in Bankura have crossed the monthly income >16000 income class. Again majority of the Bhumijs tribal group in Puruliya districts belongs from the low income category.

Figure 4.1.1: Educational Distributions of Tribal Groups across Districts







Source: Primary Field survey, 2015-16

The diagram 4.1.1 deals with the educational level of the tribal household across districts. The figure reveals that in Puruliya districts Santals are more educated than other tribal groups. Whereas majority of the tribal households have been belongs from primary level educational group. Again Bhumijs are the most inferior than other group in case of educational attainment in Puruliya districts. The same scenario has been found in the Bankura districts also. But in case of Paschim Midnapur districts the educational attainment of all the tribal groups are more or less same. Though the majority of tribals have been belong from below primary level. Comparing with other two districts Paschim Midnapur gives higher educational level among all tribal groups. The next part depicts the occupational structure of the tribal communities

across districts. Study reveals that tribals are mainly dependent on labour sector, both as agricultural and non- agricultural labour.

Table 4.1.4: Distribution of sample households with Respect to Occupation Structure across Tribes across Districts

Puruliya					
Occupation	Santals	Mundas	Bhumijs	Lodhas	Total
Self Employed in Primitive Activities	0	0	0	0.5	0.5
Self Employed In Modern Agriculture	12	8	3	3	26
Self Employed In Non Agricultural Sector	3.5	1	7.5	2	14
Casual Labour	20.5	10	10	3.5	44
Regular Employed	4.5	4	3.5	3.5	15.5
Total	40.5	23	24	12.5	100
Bankura					
Self Employed in Primitive Activities	1	0.5	1	1.5	4
Self Employed In Modern Agriculture	10.5	10	10	5	35.5
Self Employed In Non Agricultural Sector	2	1	1.5	3	7.5
Casual Labour	15	11.5	8.5	8	43
Regular Employed	6	2	1	1	10
Total	34.5	25	22	18.5	100
Paschim Midnapur					
Self Employed in Primitive Activities	1	0.5	1	2	4.5
Self Employed In Modern Agriculture	6.5	5.5	5	4.5	21.5
Self Employed In Non Agricultural Sector	2	2	1.5	4	9.5
Casual Labour	19	10	8	7.5	44.5
Regular Employed	15	1.5	2	1.5	20
Total	43.5	19.5	17.5	19.5	100

Source: Primary Field survey, 2015-16

According to table 4.1.4, Majority of the tribes in the sample region are mainly causal labours. And more than 20 percent tribes of all the districts are depended on

agricultural activities. Though, in case of Bankura district, 10 percent of the households of Santals, Mundas and Bhumijs have been depended on agricultural activity whereas Lodhas have only 5 percent households who are agriculturist. Another interesting feature is that Lodhas in all the districts are still dependent on primitive agricultural activities that means only depends mainly on forest though their population is least. On the other hands Santals are now converging with the mainstream population by contributing a percentage of population in the formal sector. The last part of this section deals with the land holdings of the tribal communities across districts in table 4.1.5.

Table 4.1.5: Distribution of Households in Percentage as per Land Holdings across Tribes across Districts

Puruliya					
Class	Santals	Mundas	Bhumijs	Lodhas	Total
Land Less	3.5	1	9.5	1	15
Marginal	35	18	13.5	11	77.5
Small	2	2	1.5	0.5	6
Semi- Medium	0.5	1	0	0	1.5
Total	41	22	24.5	12.5	100
Bankura					
Land Less	3.5	3.5	2.5	3	12.5
Marginal	31	21	19	15	86
Small	0.5	0	0.5	0.5	1.5
Semi- Medium	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	24.5	22	18.5	100
Paschim Midnapur					
Land Less	5.5	3	3.5	7.5	19.5

Marginal	25.5	16.5	14	24	80
Small	0.5	0	0	0	0.5
Semi- Medium	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31.5	19.5	17.5	31.5	100

Source: Primary Field survey, 2015-16

Data revels that nearly 75 percent of the households of total sample households only hold less than 1.0 hector of land i.e., is marginal holding. Again 12 percent of all sample households have no land at all. That means landless households. Though Santals in all the districts have more land holdings than other tribal categories.

In the overall scenario, Santals have in better position than other tribal groups across categories. In Puruliya districts Bhumijs are more deprived than other three communities nearly 5 percent of the Bhumijs households have land less households less than 1 hector land but no household of Mundas tribal group belongs to small land holdings category. Finally in Paschim Midnapur districts only 0.5 percent of small households can register small land holding category but no other tribal groups on this districts belongs to small land holding category.

4.2 Pattern of Tribal Consumption across Groups over the Districts:

The standard of living of a population mainly depends on the level of income of the households. Household consumer expenditure act as a close proxy for income particularly, among the poorer section i.e., tribal group of the population. The

Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is therefore, regarded as a measure of 'standard of living'. The MPCE of Santals are highest followed by Mundas, Lodhas and Bhumijs. In case of Bankura district again Santals have higher MPCE across all the decile classes, followed by the Mundas, Bhumijs and Lodhas. Now, the Paschim Midnapur district depicts the same alike Puruliya and Bankura district. Data reveals that in Bankura district Santals have higher MPCE followed by Bhumijs, Lodhas and Mundas. Comparing three districts as a whole Santals have the better position in case of consumption. Though the percentage of household belongs to decile classes have more or less evenly distributed across all tribal groups. These scenarios have been more clearly depicts from the table 4.2.1.

Table 4.2.1: Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) across Tribes across Districts

Districts	Santals	Mundas	Bhumijs	Lodhas
Puruliya	1097.69	1212.28	952.64	1115.4
Bankura	1278.59	1225.81	1183.3	1171.8
Paschim Midnapur	1097.26	923.04	1075.71	1086.72

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Data reveals that MPCE of Santals in Puruliya and Paschim Midnapur district have give the same values, whereas Santals of Bankura have the highest MPCE than the other districts and across tribes also. The Mundas of Paschim Midnapur districts have lowest MPCE across tribe's vis-à-vis across districts. Study reveals that the Mundas of Puruliya and Bankura districts have higher MPCE than the Paschim Midnapur districts. Lodhas have a same range of MPCE across districts ranging between rupees

1115.4 to rupees 1086.72. Now the Bhumijs of Bankura have higher MPCE than the Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur and Puruliya.

As there has been differences of MPCE between the tribes across district, so let us analyse whether the mean differences of Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure between the tribes across district are significant or not.

Table 4.2.2: Test of significance of Difference in MPCE between the Tribes in Puruliya District:

Puruliya				
Tribes	Mean	Variance	t Statistics	P(T<=t) One-Tail
Santals	1097.689	340843.357	-1.035	0.152
Mundas	1212.283	356289.118		
Santals	1097.689	340843.357	1.281	0.100*
Bhumijs	952.64	424901.52		
Santals	1097.689	340843.357	-0.196	0.423
Lodhas	1115.398	100250.579		
Mundas	1212.283	356289.118	2.005	0.024**
Bhumijs	952.64	424901.52		

Mundas	1212.283	356289.118	0.88	0.191
Lodhas	1115.398	100250.579		
Bhumijs	952.64	424901.52	-1.445	0.076*
Lodhas	1115.398	100250.579		

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

From table 4.2.2, in Puruliya district the mean difference of Santals with Mundas and Lodhas are not significant. Though there has been a significant difference of mean between Santals and Bhumijs. Again there has been a significant difference between Mundas and Bhumijs also. As in Puruliya district Mundas have the highest MPCE across tribes and Bhumijs have the lowest, that's why there has been a significant difference between them. Finally the mean differences of MPCE between Bhumijs and Lodhas have significantly different. Overall the MPCE of Bhumijs has been significantly different with Santals and Mundas and Lodhas, though there has been no significant difference between Santals, Mundas and Lodhas in Puruliya district.

Table 4.2.3: Test of significance of Difference in MPCE between the Tribes in Bankura District:

Bankura				
	Mean	Variance	t Statistics	P(T<=t) One-Tail
Santals	1278.59	432148.143	0.487	0.314

Mundas	1225.809	272815.149		
Santals	1278.59	432148.143		
Bhumijs	1183.303	167756.892	0.954	0.171
Santals	1278.59	432148.143		
Lodhas	1171.797	398341.036	0.821	0.207
Mundas	1225.809	272815.149		
Bhumijs	1183.303	167756.892	0.439	0.331
Mundas	1225.809	272815.149		
Lodhas	1171.797	398341.036	0.423	0.337
Bhumijs	1183.303	167756.892		
Lodhas	1171.797	398341.036	0.095	0.462

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Now in case of Bankura district there has been no significant difference found between the tribes. That means in Bankura district the tribes are more or less in a same position in terms of Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure.

Table 4.2.4: Test of significance of Difference in MPCE between the Tribes in Paschim Midnapur District:

Paschim Midnapur				
	Mean	Variance	t Statistics	P(T<=t)

				One-Tail
Santals	1097.259	300192.122		
Mundas	923.038	152490.221	1.871	0.032**
Santals	1097.259	300192.122		
Bhumijs	1075.711	391589.093	0.171	0.433
Santals	1097.259	300192.122		
Lodhas	1086.716	266162.723	0.111	0.456
Mundas	923.038	152490.221		
Bhumijs	1075.711	391589.093	-1.243	0.100*
Mundas	923.038	152490.221		
Lodhas	1086.716	266162.723	-1.815	0.036**
Bhumijs	1075.711	391589.093		
Lodhas	1086.716	266162.723	-0.089	0.465

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Now in case of Paschim Midnapur district the Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure has been significantly different between the Santals and Mundas, between Mundas and Bhumijs and finally between Mundas and Lodhas. Whereas, the mean consumption differences between Santals and Bhumijs and Santals and Lodhas are not significantly different. Since Mundas have the lowest MPCE between the tribes that's why other tribal group of this district.

So the difference across tribes reveals that Bhumijs of Puruliya and Mundas of Paschim Midnapur have significant difference than the other tribes where as other tribes of the districts are not significantly difference. Now let us analyse the taste of significance of different tribal MPCE reveals the district in table 4.2.5.

Table 4.2.5: Test of Significance in Difference of Santal's MPCE between Districts:

Santals						
	Puruliya	Bankura	Puruliya	Paschim Midnapur	Bankura	Paschim Midnapur
Mean	1097.689	1278.59	1097.689	1097.259	1278.59	1097.259
Variance	340843.357	432148.143	340843.357	300192.122	432148.143	300192.122
t Stat	-1.78		0.005		1.734	
P(T<=t) One-Tail	0.039**		0.498		0.043**	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

In case of Santals there has been a significant difference between Puruliya and Bankura districts as well as the Bankura and Paschim Midnapur districts also. Though the Santals of Puruliya and Paschim Midnapur districts are not significantly differ in terms of consumption expenditure.

Table 4.2.6: Test of significance in Difference of Munda's MPCE between Districts:

Mundas						
	Puruliya	Bankura	Puruliya	Paschim Midnapur	Bankura	Paschim Midnapur
Mean	1212.283	1225.809	1212.283	923.038	1225.809	923.038
Variance	356289.118	272815.149	356289.118	152490.221	272815.149	152490.221
t Stat	-0.116		2.64		3.11	
P(T<=t) One-Tail	0.454		0.005***		0.001***	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

In case of Mundas there has been a significant difference of MPCE between Puruliya and Paschim Midnapur district as well as in the Bankura and Paschim Midnapur district also. Though there has been no significant difference of Mundas between Puruliya and Bankura district.

Table 4.2.7: Test of significance in Difference of Bhumij's MPCE between Districts:

Bhumijs						
	Puruliya	Bankura	Puruliya	Paschim Midnapur	Bankura	Paschim Midnapur
Mean	952.64	1183.303	952.64	1075.711	1183.303	1075.711
Variance	424901.52	167756.892	424901.52	391589.093	167756.892	391589.093

t Stat	-2.064	-0.873	0.878
P(T<=t) One-Tail	0.021**	0.193	0.192

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

In case of Bhumijs there has been a significant difference between Puruliya and Bankura districts, though there has been no significant difference between Puruliya and Paschim Midnapur as well as Bankura and Paschim Midnapur also in terms of consumption.

Table 4.2.8: Test of Significance in Difference of Lodha's MPCE between Districts:

Lodhas						
	Puruliya	Bankura	Puruliya	Paschim Midnapur	Bankura	Paschim Midnapur
Mean	1115.398	1171.797	1115.398	1086.716	1171.797	1086.716
Variance	100250.579	398341.036	100250.579	266162.723	398341.036	266162.723
t Stat	-0.464		0.316		0.695	
P(T<=t) One-Tail	0.322		0.376		0.245	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Finally in case of Lodhas there has been no significant difference between Puruliya, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur districts that means the Lodhas of all the districts are

more or less in a same condition in terms of consumption so we can say that except Lodhas other tribes are significantly differ across the districts.

The patterns of consumption expenditure of tribes across districts have been analyzed in the table 4.2.9. The food and non food percentage share across tribes as well as districts have been represented below.

Table 4.2.9: Percentage of Food and Non food consumption across tribes across Districts:

	Food	Non food
Santals		
Puruliya	65.2	34.8
Bankura	66.1	33.9
Paschim Midnapur	52.4	47.6
Mundas		
Puruliya	64.6	35.4
Bankura	70.3	29.7
Paschim Midnapur	56.7	43.3
Bhumijs		
Puruliya	73.5	26.5
Bankura	68.2	31.8

Paschim Midnapur	57.1	42.9
Lodhas		
Puruliya	58.9	41.1
Bankura	59.3	40.7
Paschim Midnapur	53.8	46.2

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The percentage share of food and non food consumption of Lodhas are ranging between 53.8 to 59.3 percent for all the districts. Data reveals that the Santals of Puruliya and Bankura districts consumed same percentage of food items. Again the Mundas and Bhumijs of Puruliya and Bankura districts are consume more than 2/3 of total consumption in their foods. If we see the district level classification the tribes of Paschim Midnapur are spends less on food comparing to other non food items.

Table: 4.2.10: Percentage of Food Consumption Itemswise across Tribes across Districts:

Santals										
	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar &Salt	Egg,Fish, Meat	Vegetables	Spices	Beverage	Tobacco	Intoxicants	Fuel &light
Puruliya	41	1.9	2.1	18.9	11.0	2.6	3.1	6.3	5.4	7.7
Bankura	41.2	2.4	2.4	19.6	10.8	2.5	1.3	3.6	8.6	7.6
Paschim	52.4	2.5	3.9	16.9	5.7	2.8	0.9	2.9	2.9	9.1

Midnapur										
Mundas										
Puruliya	44.6	2.7	2.2	17.6	8.5	1.9	1.2	3.6	7.7	10
Bankura	40.3	3.3	3.1	18.5	10.4	2.1	1.1	4.3	7.3	9.6
Paschim Midnapur	50.7	3.4	3.3	19.2	7.6	2.2	0.4	2.9	1.5	8.8
Bhumijs										
Puruliya	33.5	2.6	5.6	17.9	15.0	1.2	3.2	5.5	3.8	11.7
Bankura	38	1.8	4.7	18.4	13.9	1.5	3.5	3.9	5.5	8.8
Paschim Midnapur	47.1	3.5	6.1	16.8	7.6	1.3	4.6	4.2	1.0	7.8
Lodhas										
Puruliya	38.9	2.6	2.6	16.1	13.8	2.6	1.5	6.0	6.5	9.4
Bankura	39.3	2.8	3.0	19.7	10.4	2.8	0.7	3.8	8.5	9.0
Paschim Midnapur	49.8	2.8	2.7	17.5	8.8	3.1	0.3	2.7	3.4	8.9

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The table 4.2.10 discuss about the consumption pattern of food items across tribes across districts. The percentages of MPCE of cereals consumption are higher for Santals and Mundas compare to Bhumijs and Lodhas in all the districts. Though all tribal communities of Paschim Midnapur districts have been consumed more cereals than

the other districts. Whereas, Bhumijs would preferred more sugar, salt and beverages consumption than other tribal groups across all districts. On the other hand Bankura tribes consumed more intoxicants than other tribal communities. Data also reveals that tribes of Puruliya districts consumed more tobacco then the tribes of other districts. Beside this pattern of food consumption of other commodities gives a same trend across tribes and across districts.

Table 4.2.11: Percentage of Non Food Consumption Itemwise across Tribes across Districts:

	Entertainment	Clothing	Education	Medicine	Transport	Durable Goods
Santals						
Puruliya	4.4	45.8	15.1	24.9	4.3	5.4
Bankura	3.6	46.2	17.6	24.1	3.2	5.3
Paschim Midnapur	2.2	35.5	17.1	36.4	3.4	5.5
Mundas						
Puruliya	6.6	41.2	20.9	21.2	5.5	4.6
Bankura	3.6	43.2	15.7	29.0	3.1	5.4
Paschim Midnapur	3.2	48.8	12.7	30.0	1.3	4.0
Bhumijs						

Puruliya	2.2	40.5	12.2	34.3	3.4	6.9
Bankura	2.5	44.7	19.6	24.8	2.8	5.6
Paschim Midnapur	3.6	38.4	20.5	27.0	5.8	4.7
Lodhas						
Puruliya	3.4	39.4	19.5	27.5	5.8	4.8
Bankura	2.8	41.2	22.1	26.5	2.0	5.4
Paschim Midnapur	1.7	37.0	10.7	43.5	1.9	5.2

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

In case of non food consumption expenditure tribes of all districts gives a same pattern of expenditure. Majority of the non food expenditure belongs to clothing followed by medical expenses and educational expenditure. Besides this expenditure on entertainment, transport and expenditure on durable goods gives same pattern of expenditure level across tribes in all the districts.

The final part of this section deals with the marketed and vis-a-vis non marketed share of the tribal household across districts in table 4.2.12.

Table 4.2.12: Percentage Share of Marketed and Non-Marketed Sources across Tribes across Districts

Tribes	Puruliya		Bankura		Paschim Midnapur	
	Marketed	Non Marketed	Marketed	Non Marketed	Marketed	Non Marketed

Santals	72.9	27.1	70.8	29.2	61.8	38.2
Mundas	68.9	31.1	69.8	30.2	60.4	39.6
Bhumijs	78.2	21.8	73.6	26.4	67.5	32.5
Lodhas	72.4	27.6	73.9	26.1	58.7	41.3

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Study reveals that the majority of the tribes still depend on nature. In Puruliya and Bankura districts Mundas are more depended on nature then other tribes, whereas in Paschim Midnapur district Lodhas are more nature dependent than others. Beside this the tribes of Midnapur are more dependent on nature comparison to the tribes of other districts.

4.3 Poverty and Food Insecurity Scenario of the Tribal Groups across Districts

Poverty is nothing but the chronic condition where individual's primary needs such as fooding, clothing and sheltering are not being fulfilled. Poverty Line signify to the level of individual or household income below which one has been classified as deprived according to governmental standards. On the other hand Food security signifies that the access by the people at all times to subsistence quantities of food to lead an healthy life. It can also deals with sustainable economic growth, environment and trade. Food insecurity has been a source of instability for individual's households, communities, groups and nations, which induce their growth and development.

The budget share of food items of the poverty line class around Poverty Line is considered as a food security line. In India Poverty Line has been derived by adopting

the Tendulkar Methodology. Whereas in case of Food Security Line, initially food consumption has been calculated from the sample households, after that by using Tendulkar Methodology Food Security line has been estimated.

Table 4.3.1: Sector Specific Food Security Line of Rural West Bengal in 2015-16 (Rs. Percapita per month)

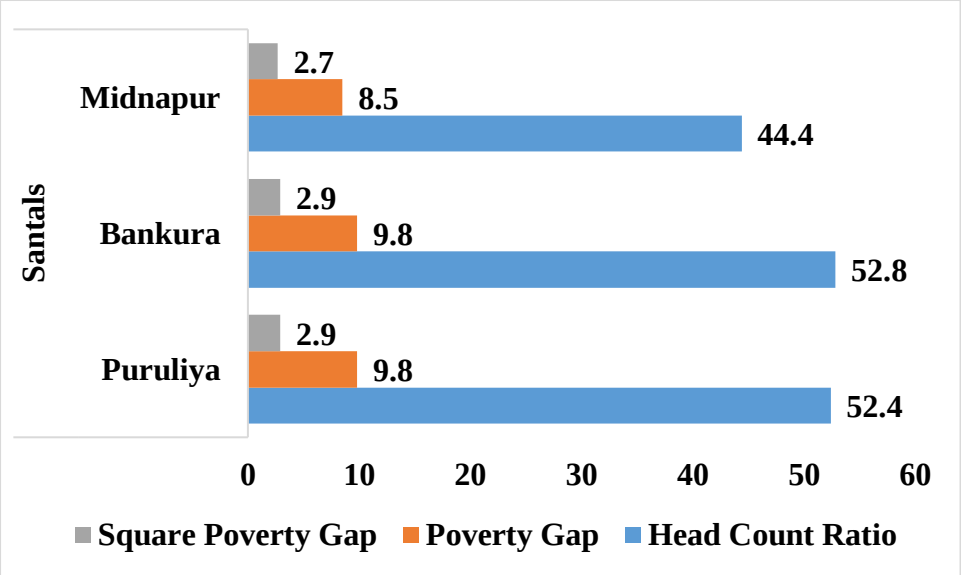
2015-16	Rural
Poverty Line	1052
Food Security Line	619.6

Sources- Authors Calculation form state specific poverty lines (Tendulkar Methodology)

The poverty line of rural West Bengal is Rs. 1052 of the year 2015-16. the estimated food insecurity line for the rural West Bengal is 619.6 of the same year.

The status of poverty is measured by using the methodology of Foster, Greer and Therbecke (1984). The Poverty scenario of the tribal groups across districts has been discussed on the basis of Head count ratio (Incidence of Poverty), Poverty Gap (Depth of Poverty) and Square Poverty Gap (Risk of Poverty). The Poverty scenario of the tribes across districts has been depicts in the table number A8 in the appendix. The poverty scenario across tribal groups has been illustrated in the figures below.

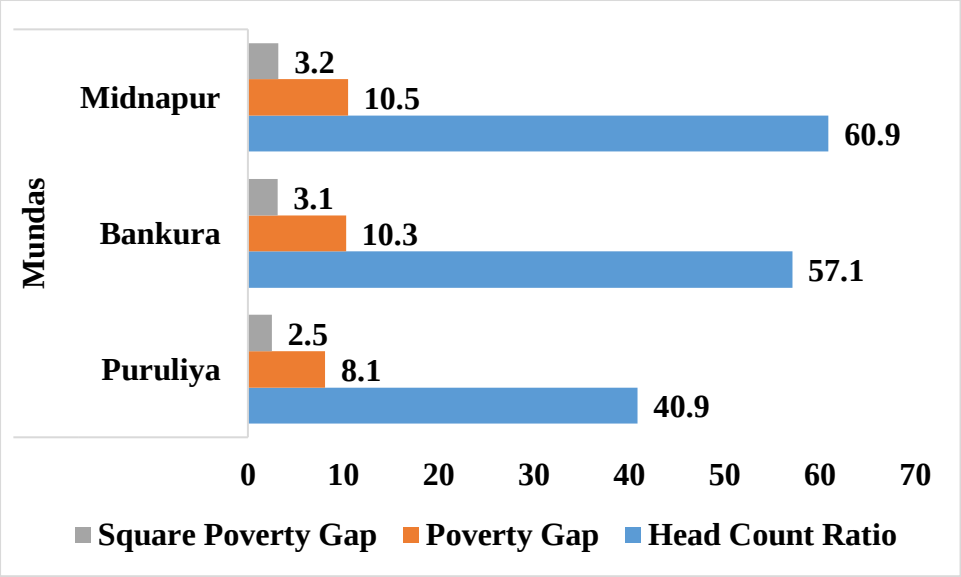
Figure 4.3.1: Poverty Scenario of Santal Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of Below poverty people in case of Santals of Paschim Midnapur district is better than that of Bankura and Puruliya. Though, the percentage share of BPL households in case of Puruliya and Bankura is 52 percent. Similarly Depth of Poverty and Poverty risk also better in Paschim Midnapur than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall poverty scenario of Santal tribes in the Paschim Midnapur district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal district over the studied time period.

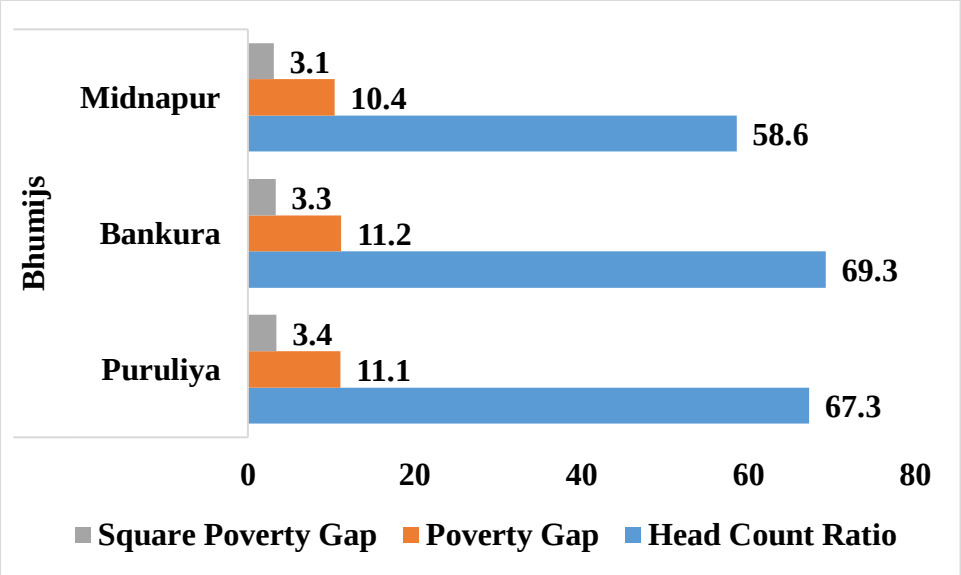
Figure 4.3.2: Poverty Scenario of Munda Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of Below poverty people in case of Mundas of Puruliya district is better than that of Bankura and Paschim Midnapur. The percentage share of BPL households in case of Bankura is 57.1 percent and for Paschim Midnapur is 60.9 percentage. Similarly Depth of Poverty and Poverty risk also better in Puruliya districts than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall poverty scenario of Munda tribes in the Puruliya district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal district over the studied time period.

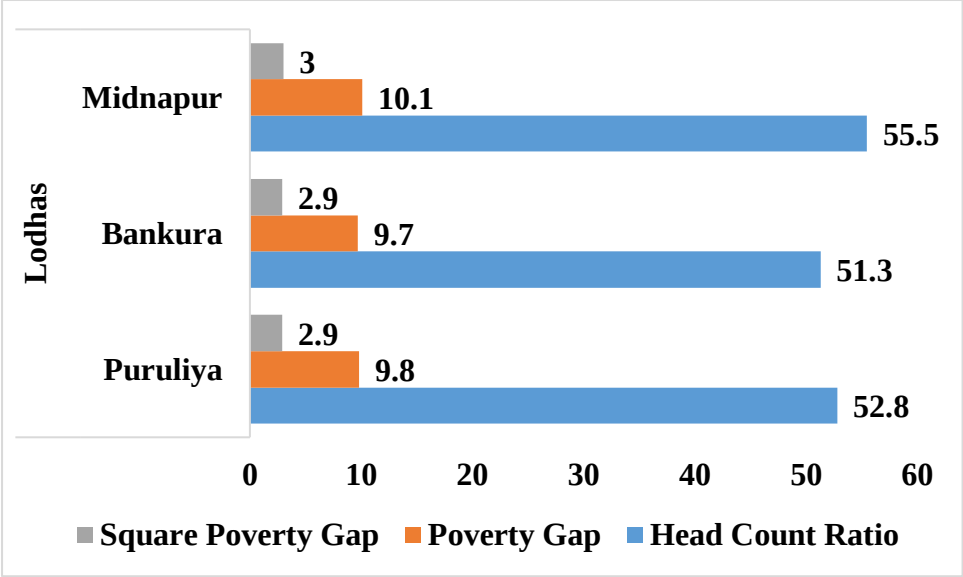
Figure 4.3.3: Poverty Scenario of Bhumij Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of Below poverty people in case of Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur district is better than that of Bankura and Puruliya. The percentage share of BPL households in case of Puruliya is 67.3 percent and Bankura is 69.3 percent. Similarly Depth of Poverty and Poverty risk also better in Paschim Midnapur than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall poverty scenario of Bhumij tribes in the Paschim Midnapur district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal districts over the studied timeframe.

Figure 4.3.4: Poverty Scenario of Lodha Tribes across the Districts

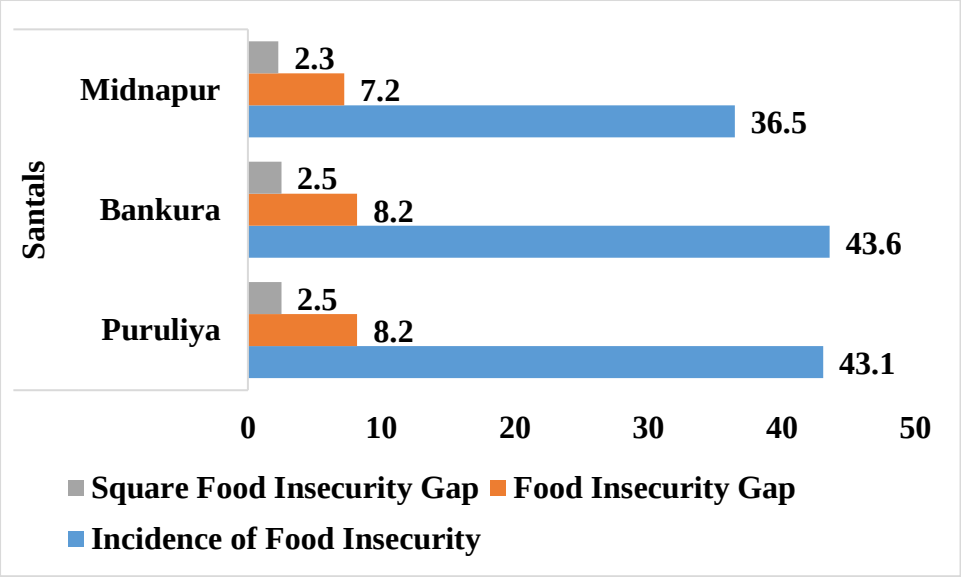


Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of Below poverty people in case of Lodhas of Bankura district is better than that of Paschim Midnapur and Puruliya. Though the percentage shares of BPL households in case of the three districts are ranging within 51.3 percent to 55.5 percent. Similarly Depth of Poverty and Poverty risk also similar in the three districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall poverty scenarios of Lodha tribes are similar in the three Jangalmahal districts over the studied time period.

Again the status of food insecurity (FIS) is measured with the help of the Foster, Greer and Therbecke (1984) methodology which has been similar to that of Poverty Gap. The Food insecurity scenario has been discussed on the basis of Head count ratio (Incidence of Food insecurity), Food insecurity Gap (Depth of Food insecurity) and Square Food insecurity Gap (Risk of Food insecurity).The Food Insecurity scenario of the tribes across districts has been depicts in the table number A9 in the appendix. The Food Insecurity scenario across tribal groups has been illustrated in the figures below.

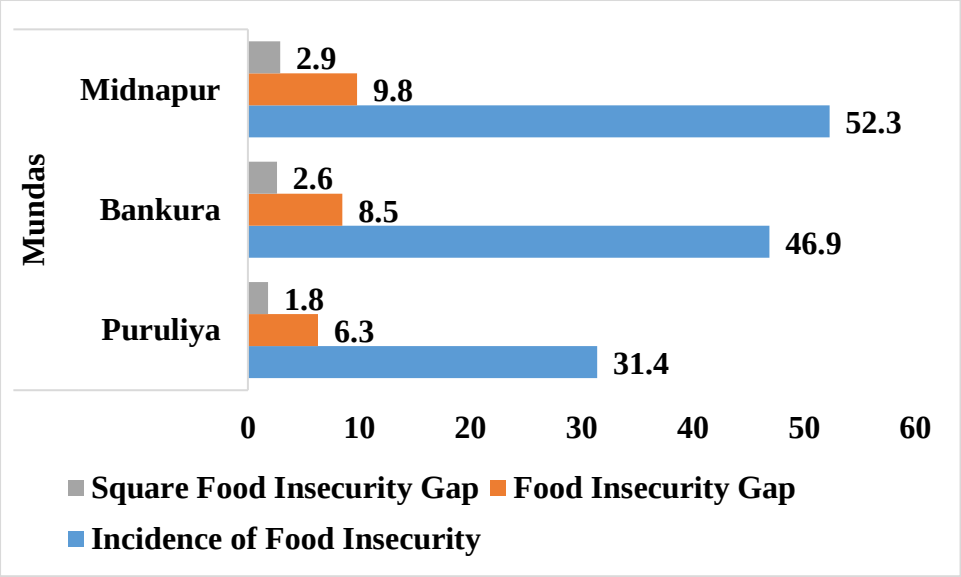
Figure 4.3.5: Food Insecurity Scenario of Santal Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of below the Food Insecurity Line (FIL) people in case of Santals of Paschim Midnapur district is better than that of Bankura and Puruliya. Though the percentage share of households below FIL in Puruliya and Bankura districts are 43 percent. Similarly Depth of Food Insecurity and Food Insecurity risk also better in Paschim Midnapur than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall Food Insecurity scenario of Santal tribes in the Paschim Midnapur district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal districts over the studied time period.

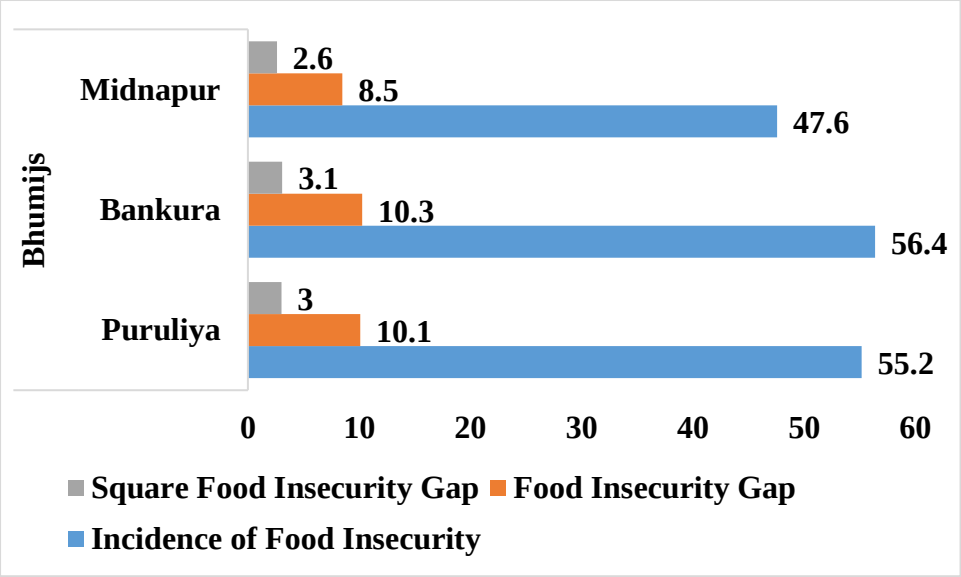
Figure 4.3.6: Food Insecurity Scenario of Munda Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of below Food Insecurity people in case of Mundas of Puruliya district is better than that of Bankura and Paschim Midnapur. The percentage share of Food Insecure households in case of Bankura is 46.9 percent and for Paschim Midnapur is 52.3 percent. Similarly Depth of Food Insecurity and Food Insecurity risk also better in Puruliya districts than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall Food Insecurity scenario of Munda tribes in the Puruliya district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal districts over the studied time period.

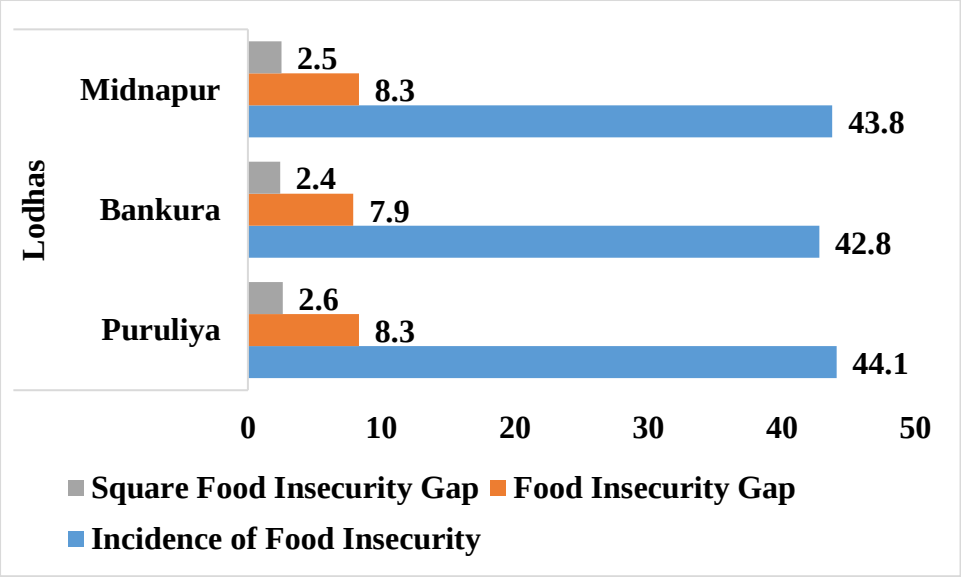
Figure 4.3.7: Food Insecurity Scenario of Bhumij Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of below Food Insecurity people in case of Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur district is better than that of Bankura and Puruliya. Though the percentage share of Food Insecure households in case of Puruliya is 55.2 percent and Bankura is 55.2 percent. Similarly Depth of Food Insecurity and Food Insecurity risk also better in Paschim Midnapur than the other two districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall Food Insecurity scenario of Bhumijs tribes in the Paschim Midnapur district of West Bengal is better than other Jangalmahal district over the studied time period.

Figure 4.3.8: Food Insecurity Scenario of Lodha Tribes across the Districts



Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The share of below Food Insecurity people in case of Lodhas of Bankura district is better than that of Paschim Midnapur and Puruliya. Though the percentage shares of Food Insecure households in case of the three districts are ranging within 42.8 percent to 44.1 percent. Similarly Depth of Food Insecurity and Food Insecurity risk also also similar in the three districts. Thus, we can conclude that the overall Food Insecurity scenarios of Lodha tribes are similar in the three Jangalmahal district over the studied time period.

So, this section concludes that Santal tribes are better in terms of Poverty and Food insecurity scenario than other tribes of the Jangalmahal districts of West Bengal. Again Paschim Midnapur districts perform better than other districts of the study region. Lodhas in all the districts are similar in terms of poverty and food insecurity scenario. Though Mundas of Puruliya has better poverty and food insecurity scenario and Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur has been better than other districts.

4.4 Econometric Analysis of Independent Variables over MPCE at the Household Level across Tribes across Districts:

The present section analyses the determinants of Monthly Percapita Consumption Expenditure at the household level in the Jangalmahal regions across tribes across districts. Tribal households are widely dependent on nature , they also earn from forests that it by means of Common Property resources (CPR).Their consumption also based on Social Protection Program (SPP) incomes i,e, MGNREGA and other programs, benefits of Public Distribution System, Meals of Mid day Meal and ICDS, benefits of Housing Security, benefits of Rural Primary Health Care and Janani Surakshya Yojana, benefits of Educational Security, Occupation, Household sizes, Percapita income and Educational Level.Now, we investigate the impact of other independent variables over MPCE of the sample household's by using multiple linear regression analysis. The variables identified for Puruliya Santals to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.1.

Table 4.4.1: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Puruliya Santals over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1097.7	583.8	375.4	4152.3
Independent Variable				
HH Size	6.1	3.0	2.0	18.0

Percapita Income	1304.1	614.1	584.8	4754.3
Land(DC)	99.5	96.1	0.0	528.0
Education Level	5.1	2.4	0.0	11.5
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	14.9	8.7	3.5	43.8
PDS (Rs.)	213.5	111.4	0.0	596.5
MDM (Meal)	11.0	15.0	0.0	57.0
ICDS (Meal)	5.6	10.2	0.0	45.0
CPR Income	298.2	328.7	0.0	1675.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	567.2	428.0	0.0	1458.0
Social Security(Rs)	161.6	397.8	0.0	2000.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	122.7	652.7	0.0	5312.5
RPHC (Rs)	230.0	164.2	0.0	1200.0
JSY (Rs/M)	2.0	10.7	0.0	62.5
Educational Security(Rs/M)	152.2	221.1	0.0	1208.3

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.2 for Santals of Puruliya district.

Table 4.4.2: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Puruliya Santals across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	448.98998	3.08228	0.003	
HH Size	-17.5404	-1.19031	0.038	
Percapita Income	0.77670	17.17202	0.000	Multiple R 0.967889352
Land (DC)	-0.06960	-0.30186	0.764	
Education Level	7.47647	0.84262	0.403	R Square 0.936809799
Occupation	-8.17783	-0.20558	0.838	
CPR Consumption	-21.65740	-4.42110	0.000	Adjusted R Square 0.921255287
PDS (Rs.)	-0.38518	-1.30462	0.097	Observations 82
MDM (Meal)	0.16426	0.10375	0.918	
ICDS (Meal)	0.61508	0.28719	0.775	
CPR Income	0.49666	3.95874	0.000	

MGNREGA (Rs)	0.08126	1.52815	0.031	
Social Security(Rs)	0.00354	0.06060	0.952	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.00093	-0.03045	0.976	
RPHC (Rs)	-0.06952	-0.51443	0.609	
JSY (Rs/M)	1.68671	0.80246	0.425	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	0.17028	1.57076	0.121	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis reveals that per capita income, CPR income and MGNREGA income have a positive impact over MPCE. Since, their per capita income, income from common property resources and income from MGNREGA have also enriched the MPCE. Results show that the household size, common property resource consumption, impact of Public Distribution System and benefits of Rural Primary Health Care have an inverse impact on the monthly percapita consumption of the Santals of Puruliya district due to free and/or subsidized services of these schemes. As the Santals have been benefited more and more of common property resources that's why MPCE gives that results. The results indicate that the MPCE of Santals has been significantly influenced by their HH size, per capita income, common property resource consumption, Public Distribution System, CPR income and MGNREGA. Though, other variables do not have any significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption for the Santals of Puruliya district.

The variables identified for Puruliya Mundas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.3.

Table 4.4.3: Notation, Mean, and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Puruliya Mundas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1212.3	596.9	473.6	3355.0
Independent Variable				
HH Size	5.6	2.8	2.0	17.0
Percapita Income	1443.2	675.6	578.4	3898.0
Land (DC)	129.7	157.4	0.0	844.8
Education Level	5.1	2.7	0.0	10.5
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	13.4	7.8	3.3	42.5
PDS (Rs.)	249.6	275.9	58.0	1867.0
MDM (Meal)	11.7	13.8	0.0	54.0
ICDS (Meal)	4.3	7.5	0.0	28.0

CPR Income	248.2	334.0	0.0	1750.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	608.7	607.2	0.0	2916.0
Social Security(Rs)	187.5	355.5	0.0	1200.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	223.5	768.4	0.0	3750.0
RPHC (Rs)	232.5	281.7	44.0	1800.0
JSY (Rs/M)	2.8	13.2	0.0	62.5
Educational Security(Rs/M)	182.3	225.2	0.0	1016.7

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.4 for Mundas of Puruliya district.

Table 4.4.4: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Puruliya Mundas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	630.03939	4.07114	0.000	Multiple R
HH Size	-35.37110	-2.28055	0.031	0.98481618

Percapita Income	0.71695	16.36424	0.000	R Square 0.969862908
Land (DC)	-0.08647	-0.42693	0.673	Adjusted R Square 0.95200389
Education Level	2.37681	0.25502	0.801	Observations 44
Occupation	-17.08182	-0.29361	0.771	
CPR Consumption	-23.92528	-5.01272	0.000	
PDS (Rs.)	-0.00576	-0.05512	0.056	
MDM (Meal)	-3.67477	-1.73831	0.094	
ICDS (Meal)	-0.73534	-0.18983	0.851	
CPR Income	0.46274	3.17576	0.004	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.00169	0.03400	0.073	
Social Security(Rs)	0.08212	0.96546	0.343	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.01762	-0.61760	0.542	
RPHC (Rs)	-0.13514	-1.43150	0.164	
JSY (Rs/M)	-3.49120	-1.66508	0.107	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	0.20894	1.10921	0.277	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis reveals that per capita income, CPR income and MGNREGA income have a positive impact over MPCE. Since, their per capita income, income from common property resources and income from MGNREGA have also enriched the MPCE. Results show that household size, common property resource consumption, impact of Public Distribution System and benefits of Rural Primary Health Care have an inverse impact on the monthly per capita consumption of the Mundas of Puruliya district due to free and/or subsidized services of these schemes. As the Mundas have been benefited more and more of common property resources that's why MPCE gives that results. The results indicate that the MPCE of Mundas has been significantly influenced by their Household size, per capita income, common property resource consumption, Public Distribution System, CPR income and MGNREGA. Though, other variables do not have any significant impact over the Monthly Per Capita consumption for the Mundas of Puruliya district.

The variables identified for Puruliya Bhumijs to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.5.

Table 4.4.5: Notation, Mean, and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Puruliya Bhumijs over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum

Dependent Variable				
MPCE	952.6	651.8	261.9	3914.8
Independent Variable				
HH Size	4.9	2.7	1.0	12.0
Percapita Income	1187.5	890.9	303.6	5147.9
Land(DC)	53.5	82.1	0.0	316.8
Education Level	3.9	2.7	0.0	12.0
Occupation	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	14.3	6.8	3.8	43.3
PDS (Rs.)	160.3	106.6	0.0	515.5
MDM (Meal)	15.5	19.4	0.0	73.0
ICDS (Meal)	4.9	9.0	0.0	34.0
CPR Income	126.9	218.6	0.0	1068.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	486.9	424.2	0.0	1620.0
Social Security(Rs)	115.3	295.7	0.0	1000.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	1658.2	1966.3	0.0	6250.0

RPHC (Rs)	167.3	115.9	0.0	580.0
JSY (Rs/M)	3.7	14.8	0.0	62.5
Educational Security(Rs/M)	169.7	251.2	0.0	1383.3

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.6 for Bhumijs of Puruliya district.

Table 4.4.6: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Puruliya Bhumijs across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	764.22670	4.45163	0.000	Multiple R 0.972833425 R Square 0.946404873 Adjusted R Square 0.91960731 Observations
HH Size	-73.26185	-2.37449	0.024	
Percapita Income	0.58855	13.37717	0.000	
Land(DC)	0.87596	1.72228	0.095	
Education Level	-1.42454	-0.11144	0.912	
Occupation	-119.34824	-1.55217	0.130	

CPR Consumption	-25.33955	-4.09471	0.000	49
PDS (Rs.)	0.05055	0.11157	0.912	
MDM (Meal)	3.23890	1.19424	0.241	
ICDS (Meal)	-0.79407	-0.19589	0.846	
CPR Income	0.70402	2.21666	0.034	
MGNREGA (Rs)	-0.02765	-0.29514	0.770	
Social Security(Rs)	-0.10987	-1.11653	0.273	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.00635	-0.28206	0.780	
RPHC (Rs)	0.70030	1.63118	0.113	
JSY (Rs/M)	0.75340	0.30199	0.765	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	0.03384	0.18079	0.858	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, land holding, CPR income has a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Bhumijs of Puruliya

district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Bhumijs has been negatively significant influenced by their household size and CPR consumption. Since the Bhumijs are getting less significant benefit of social security programs that's why their MPCE has been significantly differ from the other tribe of the Puruliya district. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Puruliya Bhumijs.

The variables identified for Puruliya Lodhas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.7.

Table 4.4.7: Notation, Mean, and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Puruliya Lodhas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1115.4	316.6	577.3	1800.5
Independent Variable				
HH Size	5.3	1.9	2.0	10.0
Percapita Income	1428.6	412.2	817.2	2499.6
Land(DC)	75.1	63.9	0.0	316.8
Education Level	5.2	3.2	0.0	11.4

Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	13.7	7.8	3.7	34.0
PDS (Rs.)	191.5	91.4	0.0	411.0
MDM (Meal)	12.9	15.6	0.0	51.0
ICDS (Meal)	3.8	8.4	0.0	32.0
CPR Income	211.1	221.3	15.0	925.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	356.4	288.3	0.0	972.0
Social Security(Rs)	208.0	387.7	0.0	1200.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
RPHC (Rs)	186.2	110.2	0.0	525.0
JSY (Rs/M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational Security(Rs/M)	140.0	146.1	0.0	483.3

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.8 for Lodhas of Puruliya district.

Table 4.4.8: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Puruliya Lodhas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	1294.04914	3.16225	0.010	
HH Size	-106.49167	-2.48657	0.032	
Percapita Income	0.40266	2.66559	0.024	
Land(DC)	-0.02692	-0.02844	0.978	Multiple R
Education Level	41.15020	2.26977	0.047	0.918077559
Occupation	267.99828	2.00488	0.073	R Square
CPR Consumption	-40.51944	-3.36238	0.007	0.842866403
PDS (Rs.)	-0.28859	-0.37056	0.019	Adjusted R Square
MDM (Meal)	5.24433	1.59103	0.143	0.422879368
ICDS (Meal)	6.85686	0.89664	0.391	Observations
CPR Income	0.66171	1.50104	0.164	25
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.29602	1.46970	0.172	
Social Security(Rs)	0.25340	1.69795	0.120	

Housing Security(Rs/M)	154.25421	35.00000	0.054	
RPHC (Rs)	0.02545	0.04292	0.967	
JSY (Rs/M)	24.32584	5.00000	0.041	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.29287	-0.47671	0.644	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, occupation, educational level, housing security, Janani Suraksya Yojana have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita income of the Lodhas of Puruliya district. As the tribal mother are getting Rs. 750 as transfer payment at time of deliver under JSY. That why it has a positive impact over MPCE. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Lodhas has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption, Public Distribution System. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Per Capita consumption of the Puruliya Lodhas.

The variables identified for Bankura Santals to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.9.

Table 4.4.9: Notation, Mean, and SD of the Variables Used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Bankura Santals over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1082.4	530.8	379.4	3835.7
Independent Variable				
HH Size	4.9	2.4	1.0	19.0
Percapita Income	1207.9	654.9	449.5	4485.8
Land(DC)	69.5	65.2	0.0	316.8
Education Level	5.7	2.8	0.0	11.5
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	18.8	15.4	5.3	134.6
PDS (Rs.)	170.6	94.4	0.0	649.0
MDM (Meal)	12.5	13.5	0.0	54.0
ICDS (Meal)	4.1	8.1	0.0	32.0
CPR Income	351.6	200.7	0.0	915.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	430.8	396.2	0.0	2916.0
Social Security(Rs)	104.3	299.0	0.0	1800.0

Housing Security(Rs/M)	361.9	1108.8	0.0	6250.0
RPHC (Rs)	217.6	113.4	70.0	550.0
JSY (Rs/M)	2.1	12.4	0.0	83.3
Educational Security(Rs/M)	111.0	169.8	0.0	1075.0

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.10 for Santals of Bankura district.

Table 4.4.10: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Bankura Santals across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	328.80064	3.58820	0.001	Multiple R 0.98333674
HH Size	-10.64491	-2.65958	0.012	R Square 0.966951144
Percapita Income	0.75460	30.44768	0.000	Adjusted R Square 0.956974131
Land(DC)	0.18710	0.62450	0.035	Standard Error
Education Level	0.08631	0.01432	0.989	

Occupation	-20.54530	-0.67214	0.504	110.0951437 Observations 70
CPR Consumption	-6.50590	-5.25641	0.000	
PDS (Rs.)	0.04614	0.17833	0.859	
MDM (Meal)	-2.14392	-1.68071	0.099	
ICDS (Meal)	-5.71259	-2.41712	0.019	
CPR Income	0.08938	0.84386	0.013	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.07592	1.47869	0.145	
Social Security(Rs)	-0.03606	-0.53778	0.593	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.02523	1.76645	0.183	
RPHC (Rs)	-0.27071	-1.61455	0.112	
JSY (Rs/M)	1.34867	1.04156	0.302	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.14121	-1.16731	0.248	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analyses show that the per capita income, land distribution and CPR income have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita consumption of the Santals of Bankura district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Santals has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption, Mid Day

Meal and ICDS. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Bankura Santals.

The variables identified for Bankura Mundas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.11.

Table 4.4.11: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Bankura Mundas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1038.5	429.9	483.2	2744.4
Independent Variable				
HH Size	4.6	1.5	2.0	8.0
Percapita Income	1140.7	450.5	495.6	2814.2
Land(DC)	57.2	53.8	0.0	237.6
Education Level	5.1	2.5	0.0	10.5
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	20.9	6.4	5.5	36.7

PDS (Rs.)	164.3	70.2	15.5	330.0
MDM (Meal)	12.9	13.6	0.0	36.0
ICDS (Meal)	3.0	6.1	0.0	17.0
CPR Income	353.9	151.5	0.0	692.5
MGNREGA (Rs)	439.6	322.6	0.0	1359.0
Social Security(Rs)	174.5	319.9	0.0	1200.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	464.3	1280.1	0.0	6250.0
RPHC (Rs)	211.1	102.2	75.0	450.0
JSY (Rs/M)	1.7	11.9	0.0	83.3
Educational Security(Rs/M)	105.3	131.4	0.0	500.0

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.12 for Mundas of Bankura district.

Table 4.4.12: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Bankura Mundas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression

				Statistics
Intercept	412.13446	2.55895	0.015	
HH Size	-4.22951	-0.18209	0.857	
Percapita Income	0.83120	15.55503	0.000	
Land(DC)	1.04874	2.39719	0.023	
Education Level	-2.00208	-0.24493	0.808	
Occupation	-7.99679	-0.18387	0.855	Multiple R
CPR Consumption	-14.65969	-3.49719	0.001	0.979582071
PDS (Rs.)	-0.02788	-0.08212	0.035	R Square
MDM (Meal)	-0.99545	-0.63184	0.532	0.959581033
ICDS (Meal)	0.80432	0.25025	0.804	Adjusted R Square
CPR Income	0.17004	0.97475	0.337	0.93937155
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.04759	0.72188	0.076	Observations
Social Security(Rs)	0.00739	0.12161	0.904	49
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.00032	0.02166	0.983	
RPHC (Rs)	0.02868	0.13500	0.893	

JSY (Rs/M)	-1.63541	-1.04639	0.303	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.00851	-0.04856	0.962	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, land holding and MGNREGA income have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Mundas of Bankura district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Mundas has been negatively significant influenced by their CPR consumption and PDS. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Bankura Mundas.

The variables identified for Bankura Bhumijs to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.13.

Table 4.4.13: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Bankura Bhumijs over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1005.7	348.2	590.3	2509.3
Independent Variable				
HH Size	4.5	1.3	2.0	7.0

Percapita Income	1123.3	364.3	642.6	2688.9
Land(DC)	69.2	68.0	0.0	264.0
Education Level	5.2	2.0	1.2	9.8
Occupation	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	18.2	6.4	6.1	33.2
PDS (Rs.)	179.6	70.4	0.0	347.0
MDM (Meal)	9.1	12.4	0.0	54.0
ICDS (Meal)	6.3	10.2	0.0	36.0
CPR Income	344.4	164.7	0.0	705.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	387.5	259.2	0.0	972.0
Social Security(Rs)	156.8	354.6	0.0	1600.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	212.1	986.4	0.0	6250.0
RPHC (Rs)	190.4	78.0	25.0	360.0
JSY (Rs/M)	6.1	22.8	0.0	100.0
Educational Security(Rs/M)	127.7	142.1	0.0	445.8

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.14 for Bhumijs of Bankura district.

Table 4.4.14: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Bankura Bhumijs across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	481.58616	4.29816	0.000	
HH Size	-23.91544	-1.51601	0.041	
Percapita Income	0.81523	17.41069	0.000	Multiple R
Land(DC)	-0.18138	-0.87450	0.390	0.98989218
Education Level	13.98211	2.36967	0.025	R Square
Occupation	86.37279	3.04568	0.005	0.979886528
CPR Consumption	-15.93124	-5.40953	0.000	Adjusted R Square
PDS (Rs.)	-0.03298	-0.15240	0.080	0.967967433
MDM (Meal)	0.84342	0.90156	0.375	Observations
ICDS (Meal)	-2.30991	-1.97462	0.059	44
CPR Income	0.38708	3.34269	0.002	

MGNREGA (Rs)	-0.01149	-0.22798	0.821	
Social Security(Rs)	-0.04214	-1.16967	0.252	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.00294	0.21248	0.833	
RPHC (Rs)	0.10967	0.62894	0.535	
JSY (Rs/M)	0.00034	0.00067	0.999	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.03160	-0.35876	0.723	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, occupation, educational level and CPR income have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Bhumijs of Bankura district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Bhumijs has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption, Public Distribution System and meals of ICDS. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Bankura Bhumijs.

The variables identified for Bankura Lodhas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.15.

Table 4.4.15: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Bankura Lodhas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	964.2	375.4	422.4	2380.0
Independent Variable				
HH Size	5.2	2.5	1.0	11.0
Percapita Income	1104.5	401.3	496.9	2392.5
Land(DC)	62.4	76.6	0.0	396.0
Education Level	5.2	2.8	0.0	11.5
Occupation	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	18.5	7.7	6.3	43.6
PDS (Rs.)	170.9	90.7	0.0	510.0
MDM (Meal)	11.9	15.0	0.0	54.0
ICDS (Meal)	3.0	7.4	0.0	32.0
CPR Income	345.9	253.6	0.0	900.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	394.3	366.9	0.0	1359.0
Social Security(Rs)	168.9	312.3	0.0	1000.0

Housing Security(Rs/M)	373.9	957.1	0.0	3750.0
RPHC (Rs)	221.3	135.2	20.0	570.0
JSY (Rs/M)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational Security(Rs/M)	81.9	123.1	0.0	516.7

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.16 for Lodhas of Bankura district.

Table 4.4.16: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Bankura Lodhas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	179.43322	0.70878	0.486	Multiple R 0.969973993
HH Size	-11.01656	-1.63730	0.039	R Square 0.940849548
Percapita Income	0.88719	9.44673	0.000	Adjusted R Square 0.850980177
Land(DC)	-0.33043	-0.87464	0.392	
Education Level	-12.04969	-1.25340	0.224	Observations

Occupation	-59.19533	-1.26856	0.218	37
CPR Consumption	-6.38105	-1.15472	0.061	
PDS (Rs.)	-0.25648	-0.65815	0.058	
MDM (Meal)	-0.35134	-0.17738	0.861	
ICDS (Meal)	-0.97929	-0.24759	0.807	
CPR Income	0.09181	0.44416	0.661	
MGNREGA (Rs)	-0.11655	-1.14798	0.264	
Social Security(Rs)	0.21196	1.99590	0.059	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.01242	-0.51649	0.611	
RPHC (Rs)	0.07944	0.30761	0.761	
JSY (Rs/M)	0.00044	0.00087	0.799	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.24752	-0.96276	0.347	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income and social security programme have a significant positive impact on the monthly per capita expenditure of the Lodhas of Bankura district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Lodhas has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption and PDS.

Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Bankura Lodhas.

The variables identified for Midnapur Santals to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.17.

Table 4.4.17: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Santals over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1097.3	547.9	351.1	2865.3
Independent Variable				
HH Size	3.9	1.4	1.0	7.0
Percapita Income	1282.7	675.6	369.3	3111.5
Land(DC)	32.7	43.5	0.0	264.0
Education Level	5.1	2.4	0.0	12.0
Occupation	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	19.4	10.3	5.3	72.0
PDS (Rs.)	181.9	224.0	15.5	1847.5

MDM (Meal)	10.2	12.5	0.0	36.0
ICDS (Meal)	3.5	9.0	0.0	36.0
CPR Income	126.8	93.1	0.0	478.0
MGNREGA (Rs)	352.4	195.8	0.0	608.0
Social Security(Rs)	138.1	316.4	0.0	1200.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	281.5	2001.0	0.0	15833.3
RPHC (Rs)	186.9	87.2	50.0	390.0
JSY (Rs/M)	1.2	9.4	0.0	75.0
Educational Security(Rs/M)	60.1	98.8	0.0	616.7

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.18 for Santals of Paschim Midnapur district.

Table 4.4.18: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Santals across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	866.35657	3.21885	0.002	Multiple R

HH Size	-79.28478	-1.76443	0.060	0.937793467 R Square 0.879456586 Adjusted R Square 0.837528443 Observations 63
Percapita Income	0.59510	8.01162	0.000	
Land(DC)	1.38288	1.70403	0.095	
Education Level	2.25941	0.13287	0.895	
Occupation	233.88800	3.02065	0.004	
CPR Consumption	-11.95422	-2.88872	0.006	
PDS (Rs.)	0.17713	1.31364	0.195	
MDM (Meal)	3.97718	1.36657	0.178	
ICDS (Meal)	0.86964	0.21126	0.834	
CPR Income	1.06393	2.48747	0.017	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.04729	0.28944	0.774	
Social Security(Rs)	0.25026	2.39179	0.021	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.01039	0.70139	0.487	
RPHC (Rs)	-0.27127	-0.38824	0.700	
JSY (Rs/M)	-0.46175	-0.13214	0.895	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	-0.14080	-0.37972	0.706	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, land distribution, occupation, CPR income and Social Security benefits have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Santals of Paschim Midnapur district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Santals has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Per Capita consumption of the Paschim Midnapur Santals.

The variables identified for Midnapur Paschim Mundas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.19.

Table 4.4.19: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Mundas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	923.0	390.5	396.9	2582.9
Independent Variable				
HH Size	3.9	1.4	2.0	9.0
Percapita Income	1098.0	472.5	514.9	2719.9
Land(DC)	41.5	37.0	0.0	184.8
Education Level	4.6	3.6	0.0	21.0

Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	19.9	6.8	9.4	33.5
PDS (Rs.)	142.5	76.0	0.0	394.0
MDM (Meal)	9.2	15.8	0.0	76.0
ICDS (Meal)	5.7	10.4	0.0	36.0
CPR Income	89.8	75.9	0.0	361.3
MGNREGA (Rs)	426.5	235.3	0.0	990.0
Social Security(Rs)	147.4	290.9	0.0	1000.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	177.4	685.4	0.0	3750.0
RPHC (Rs)	175.9	94.9	70.0	580.0
JSY (Rs/M)	3.2	14.8	0.0	83.3
Educational Security(Rs/M)	45.9	68.2	0.0	270.8

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.20 for Paschim Mundas of Midnapur district.

Table 4.4.20: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Mundas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	1446.31026	4.02750	0.001	
HH Size	-200.82262	-2.21899	0.037	
Percapita Income	0.31731	3.06297	0.006	
Land(DC)	0.04775	0.03192	0.975	
Education Level	28.38218	2.75164	0.012	
Occupation	36.45242	0.38791	0.702	Multiple R 0.952217585
CPR Consumption	-32.34435	-4.19778	0.000	R Square 0.906718329
PDS (Rs.)	-0.06236	-0.07238	0.943	Adjusted R Square 0.838877115
MDM (Meal)	3.42435	1.17928	0.251	
ICDS (Meal)	-8.66544	-1.73831	0.096	Observations 39
CPR Income	1.99920	2.50113	0.020	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.36295	1.81329	0.183	
Social Security(Rs)	0.21417	1.37113	0.184	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	0.04089	0.74106	0.466	
RPHC (Rs)	-0.33795	-0.37293	0.713	

JSY (Rs/M)	-0.53514	-0.18105	0.858	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	0.25068	0.40507	0.689	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, educational level and CPR income have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Mundas has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption and ICDS meal. As the Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district are getting less benefit than the other tribes of the district that's why their MPCE differs from the other tribes of the district. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Paschim Midnapur Mundas.

The variables identified for Paschim Midnapur Bhumijs to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.21.

Table 4.4.21: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Bhumijs over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1075.7	625.8	295.6	3052.8

Independent Variable				
HH Size	4.3	2.5	1.0	13.0
Percapita Income	1218.9	708.2	321.9	3421.0
Land(DC)	42.7	38.5	0.0	132.0
Education Level	6.2	3.3	0.0	13.0
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	16.4	7.4	6.3	33.9
PDS (Rs.)	192.5	130.4	0.0	585.5
MDM (Meal)	9.3	15.7	0.0	64.0
ICDS (Meal)	2.6	5.7	0.0	16.0
CPR Income	122.1	121.4	0.0	530.2
MGNREGA (Rs)	435.3	260.7	0.0	1520.0
Social Security(Rs)	148.6	350.9	0.0	1600.0
Housing Security(Rs/M)	152.4	680.8	0.0	3750.0
RPHC (Rs)	207.3	122.1	70.0	660.0
JSY (Rs/M)	1.2	7.0	0.0	41.7

Educational Security(Rs/M)	56.5	90.0	0.0	312.5

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.22 for Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur district.

Table 4.4.22: Linear Estimation of dependency over MPCE and other independent variables of Paschim Midnapur Bhumijs across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics
Intercept	508.90592	1.01225	0.325	
HH Size	-52.74155	-1.67347	0.043	
Percapita Income	0.76953	6.66838	0.000	Multiple R 0.966140756
Land(DC)	0.95235	0.53950	0.596	R Square 0.93342796
Education Level	-29.60501	-1.55965	0.136	Adjusted R Square 0.874252814
Occupation	182.76228	1.17489	0.255	
CPR Consumption	-13.85236	-1.14324	0.068	Observations 35
PDS (Rs.)	-0.11579	-0.19362	0.049	
MDM (Meal)	-6.99517	-1.24807	0.228	
ICDS (Meal)	-22.62517	-1.80800	0.087	

CPR Income	0.64048	1.08446	0.292	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.00518	0.02169	0.083	
Social Security(Rs)	0.04366	0.25773	0.800	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.04284	-0.64342	0.528	
RPHC (Rs)	-1.67640	-3.00278	0.008	
JSY (Rs/M)	3.16164	0.39774	0.696	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	1.29946	1.61913	0.123	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income and MGNREGA have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Bhumijs has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption, Public Distribution System, ICDS and Rural Primary Health Care. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Paschim Midnapur Bhumijs.

The variables identified for Paschim Midnapur Lodhas to capture these processes and their specifications and their descriptive statistics are presented in the table 4.4.23.

Table 4.4.23: Notation, Mean and SD of the Variables used in Linear Regression Model to Estimate the Dependency of Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Lodhas over MPCE of Sample Households

	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Dependent Variable				
MPCE	1086.7	515.9	432.3	2885.7
Independent Variable				
HH Size	3.8	1.5	1.0	8.0
Percapita Income	1247.5	667.8	455.3	3939.0
Land(DC)	29.7	31.6	0.0	132.0
Education Level	4.3	2.3	0.0	10.7
Occupation	0.6	0.5	0.0	1.0
CPR Consumption	19.7	8.3	8.8	49.7
PDS (Rs.)	150.4	72.1	48.5	374.5
MDM (Meal)	10.9	15.2	0.0	54.0
ICDS (Meal)	5.0	8.6	0.0	34.0
CPR Income	99.3	74.1	0.0	285.4
MGNREGA (Rs)	388.7	270.8	0.0	1420.0
Social Security(Rs)	206.3	412.7	0.0	2000.0

Housing Security(Rs/M)	170.6	618.3	0.0	3083.3
RPHC (Rs)	200.2	117.8	40.0	600.0
JSY (Rs/M)	6.0	25.8	0.0	166.7
Educational Security(Rs/M)	38.8	60.2	0.0	308.3

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

The empirical results relating to the dependency on consumption expenditure of tribes has been estimated by linear regression model and presented in Table 4.4.24 for Lodhas of Paschim Midnapur district.

Table 4.4.24: Linear Estimation of Dependency over MPCE and other Independent Variables of Paschim Midnapur Lodhas across Sample Households

	Coefficients	t Statistics	P-Value	Regression Statistics Multiple R
Intercept	374.19526	0.99278	0.326	0.922625589
HH Size	-123.16628	-2.30812	0.026	R Square
Percapita Income	0.64988	7.02906	0.000	0.851237978
Land(DC)	2.44398	2.09396	0.042	Adjusted R Square
Education Level	-1.49834	-0.07438	0.941	0.799494666
Occupation	-65.61229	-0.85202	0.399	Observations 63

CPR Consumption	-2.62594	-0.41820	0.078	
PDS (Rs.)	-1.92440	-2.62075	0.012	
MDM (Meal)	-1.52007	-0.48556	0.630	
ICDS (Meal)	-5.09707	-0.87015	0.389	
CPR Income	1.57165	2.62202	0.012	
MGNREGA (Rs)	0.05221	0.34357	0.033	
Social Security(Rs)	-0.03642	-0.43392	0.666	
Housing Security(Rs/M)	-0.07103	-1.22236	0.228	
RPHC (Rs)	-1.97787	-4.00154	0.000	
JSY (Rs/M)	2.84357	1.57738	0.122	
Educational Security(Rs/M)	0.35092	0.47254	0.639	

Sources: Field survey & authors own calculation

Analysis shows that percapita income, land holding, CPR income and MGNREGA income have a significant positive impact on the monthly percapita expenditure of the Lodhas of Midnapur district. The results also indicate that the MPCE of Lodhas has been negatively significant influenced by their household size, CPR consumption, Public Distribution System, and Rural Primary Health Care. Though, other variables do not have significant impact over the Monthly Percapita consumption of the Paschim Midnapur Lodhas.

So from the above analysis it is quite clear that the Bhumijs of Puruliya district and the Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district are deprived more than the other tribes of the region.

4.5 Summing Up:

This chapter has been based on primary data that deals with the southernmost backward tribal dominated districts of West Bengal viz. Puruliya, Bankura and Paschim Midnapur and concentration has been given to the major tribal communities of these three districts, that is, Santals, Mundas, Bhumijs and Lodhas. The MPCE of the tribes are differs across tribes across district. Data reveals that MPCE of Santals in Puruliya and Paschim Midnapur district have give the same values, that is Rs. 1097 whereas Santals of Bankura have the highest MPCE (Rs. 1278) than the other districts and across tribes also. The Mundas of Paschim Midnapur districts have lowest MPCE (Rs. 923.04) across tribe's vis-à-vis across districts. Analysis reveals that the Mundas of Puruliya and Bankura districts have higher MPCE than the Paschim Midnapur districts. Lodhas have a same range of MPCE across districts ranging between rupees 1115.4 to rupees 1086.72. Now the Bhumijs of Bankura have higher MPCE than the Bhumijs of Paschim Midnapur and Puruliya. Analysis reveals that Bhumijs of Puruliya and Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district have significant difference over MPCE than the other tribes of the area. Econometric analysis also reveals that the Bhumijs of Puruliya and Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district are getting less significant benefit from the social security program of the region. Again percapita income and common property resource income have significant positive impact across tribes across district over the region. Through the main objective of our study has been to point out the consumption pattern of the tribal communities across three backward districts of West Bengal. So we can conclude that the variation of

consumption pattern among tribes across region is not significant different except Bhumijs of Puruliya and Mundas of Paschim Midnapur district.