

In the land of deprivation: A Study of the Socio – Economic Problem of the Inhabitants of Chitmahal

Dr. Kathakali Bandopadhyay¹, Anindita Mitra²

¹Assistant professor and head of the Department in the Department of Geography, Subarnarekha Mahavidyalaya, Jhargram, West Bengal, India.

²M.sc Student in Geography, in the Post Graduate Department of Asutosh College.

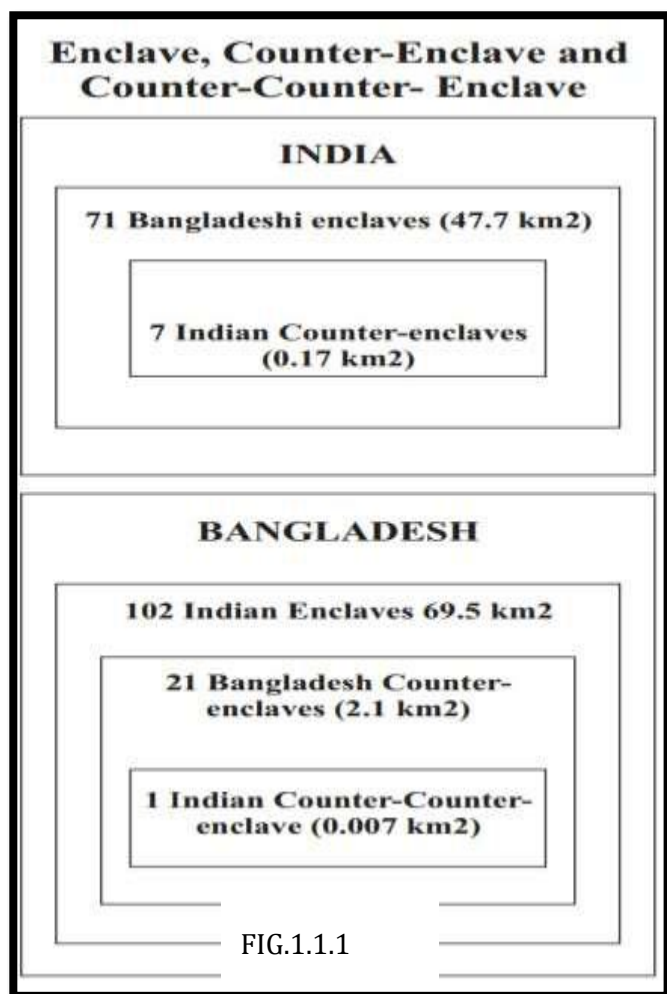
Email - ¹ titichatterjee5@gmail.com ² anindita290895@gmail.com

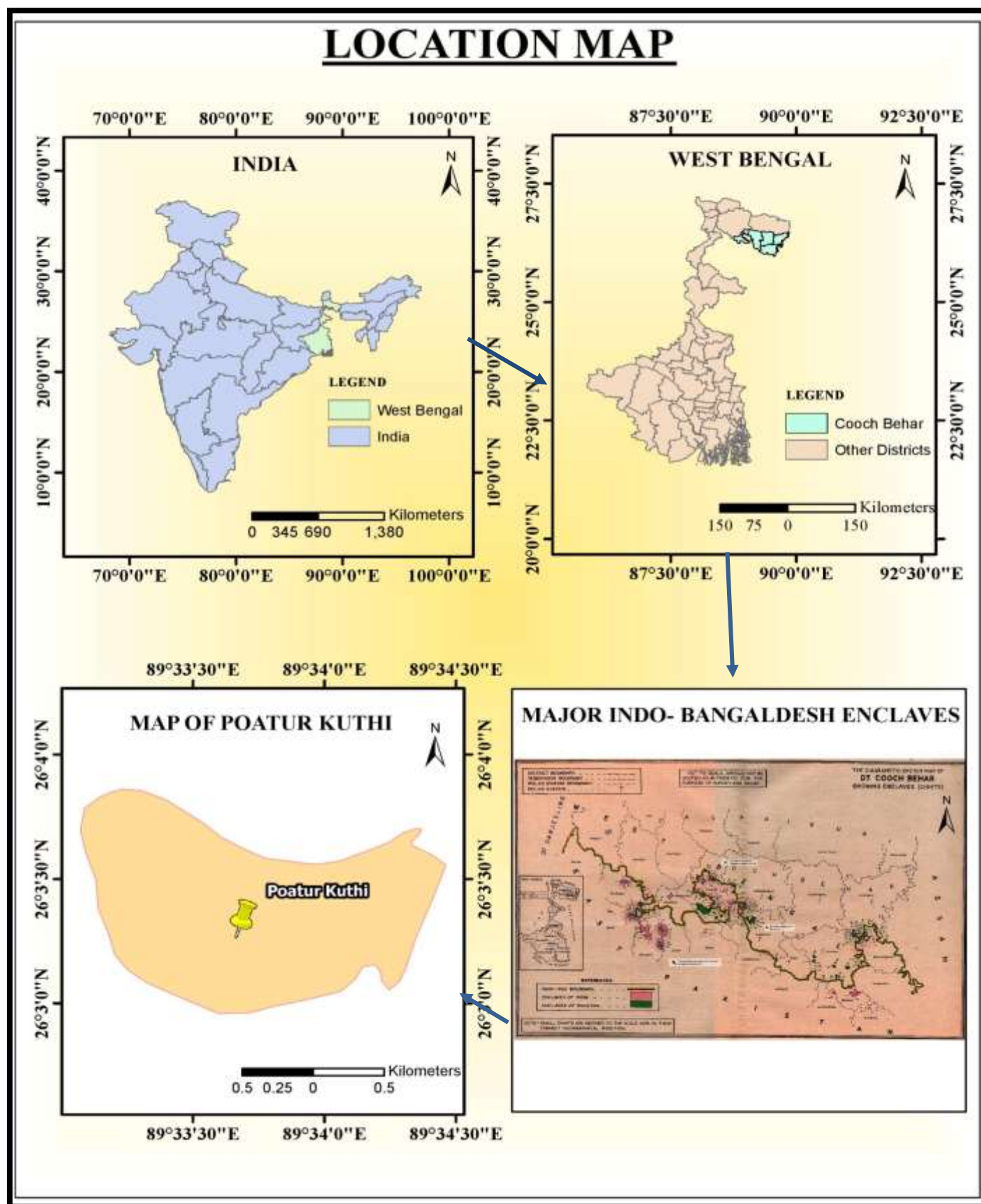
Abstract: The India Bangladesh enclaves also known as the Chitmahals or sometimes called Pasha Enclaves, has been the enclaves along the Bangladesh-India Border, in Bangladesh and Indian states. It consists of Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. This area of Chitmahal is always in news in the recent times either due to political supremacy or may be due to economic and social upheaval of the inhabitants of Chitmahal. This area is of great significance as it still remained as a 'no man's land.' The present paper aims at analysing the socio cultural aspects of the inhabitants of the area. It is particularly difficult, as Chitmahal do not possess the minimum requirements of infrastructure for education and health.

Keywords: India, Bangladesh, Chitmahal, education, health.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The India Bangladesh enclaves also known as the Chitmahals or sometimes called Pasha Enclaves, It has been the enclaves along the Bangladesh-India Border, in Bangladesh and Indian states. It consists of Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. Within the main body of Bangladesh It has been 102 enclaves of Indian territory, which in turn contained 21 Bangladeshi counter enclaves, one of which contained an Indian counter-counter enclaves which is the world's only third order enclave. Within the Indian mainland, there has been 71 Bangladeshi enclaves, containing 3 Indian counter-enclaves. A joint census in 2010 found 51,549 people residing in this enclave: 37,334 in Indian enclaves within Bangladesh and 14,215 in Bangladeshi enclaves within India. The prime minister of India and Bangladesh signed the Land Boundary Agreement in 1974 to exchange enclaves, simplify their international border. A revised version of the agreement was adopted by the two countries on 7th May 2015, when the parliament of India passed the 100th amendment to the Constitution Indian. Under this agreement, which was ratified on 6th June 2015, India received 51 Bangladeshi enclaves covering 7110 areas in the Indian mainland, while Bangladesh received 111 Indian enclaves covering 17,160 areas in the Bangladeshi mainland. The exchange of enclaves was to be implemented in phases one on 31 July 2015 and 30 June 2016. The enclaves stand exchanged on the midnight of July 31 2015 and the transfer of enclave resident was completed on 30 November 2015. After the Land Boundary Agreement, India lost around 40 sq km to Bangladesh.





1.1.JUSTIFICATION OF THE STUDY

The significance of the study of Indo-Bangladesh enclaves may be highlighted from the perspectives of:

- Safety, security, right, honour and prosperity and even fulfilling bare necessities of residents of the enclaves;

- Establishing rule of law in the enclaves;
- Providing basic infrastructure and services such as health services, education, water supply and sanitation, legal aid and transportation and communication services;
- Granting citizenship and establishing voting rights of the residents;
- Conduct of census and other enumeration and survey that form baseline information for any planning and development;
- Conducting rescue operation and providing relief at time of emergency due to disastrous situation such as flood, cyclone and earthquake;
- Right to visit mainland by enclave dwellers;
- Permission to visit foreign nation by the residents of the enclaves;
- Improving relation with Bangladesh;
- Checking infiltration in the pretext of enclave dwellers and
- Final demarcation of Indo-Bangladesh land and maritime boundary and thus settling border disputes which is related to exchange of enclaves.

1.3 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

- Government of India could not yet establish any school or Madrassa in erstwhile Bangladesh enclaves.
- Erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves are facing drinking water problem.
- Above 55 years old people do not get any financial assistance.
- No job reservation has since been made for the erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.
- They do not have any land record.
- Transport and communication system is very poor.
- They do not have proper sanitation facility.

1.4. OBJECTIVES

- To identify various socio-economic problems of Chitmahal.
- To identify the availability of minimum basic needs and human development parameters of surveyed area.
- To assess the overall developmental perspective of Chitmahal area.
- Suggestions of suitable measure to eradicate the problems of sanitation.

1.5. METHODOLOGY

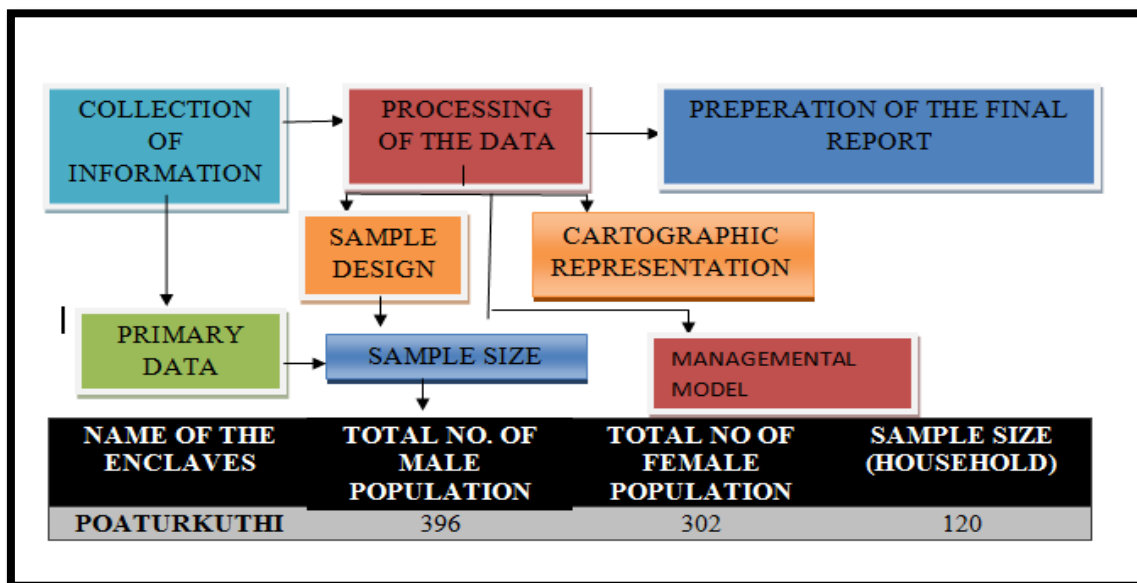
The study involves only primary data, collected from various sources including the empirical analysis of field survey data through questionnaire survey and literature survey. The data used for empirical analysis had been collected from a field survey in form of personal interaction, interviews, group discussion and the questionnaires, and also from Govt. reports/press releases, relevant reports of previous researchers, concerned experts' opinions, articles etc. A questionnaire containing series of effective relevant questions had been set out to collect information from erstwhile enclaves' people, Govt. officials, representatives of erstwhile enclaves' union, public representatives, local administrative personnel, and local residents around enclaves and from all other concerned persons / authorities, including previous researchers / academicians / experts in relation to the matter of undergoing study. Out of total seventy-one erstwhile Bangladeshi Enclaves in Indian territory, one enclave was chosen for field sample survey purpose conducted in April, 2018 and May, 2018 (i.e. after execution and implementation of Land Boundary Agreement, 2015), which included large size enclave in Dinhata Block (Poaturkuthi) under Coochbehar Districts of Bengal, India. Personal interaction and conversation, group discussion, questionnaire survey had been carried out with the enclave's people, leaders of the enclave's union, and local administration. The survey had been conducted with all ages, genders and religions of enclave's people. Adequate video and still photographs has been taken of the people and the location.

1.5.1. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Following are been the basic research questions of the study:

- How the people of erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves and Indian enclaves accept exchange of enclaves through LBA, 2015?
- To what extent rehabilitation packages are actually implemented by the Indian Govt. so far for the erstwhile enclave's people.
- What are the major problems of the erstwhile enclave's people.
- Sex ratio of the enclaves.
- Status of the health and sanitation facility.
- Educational status.

- Work participation rate of both male and female.



1.6. LITERATURE REVIEW

Substantial works have been done in this field by lot of exponents on nature, classification, origin of enclave, servitude, nations of enclave etc. Robinson (1959) provides valuable contributions in the field of Enclave and Exclave. In subsequent year, Karan (1960, 1966), and C. D'Olivier Farran (1965) made significant contributions by analysing the importance of enclaves in the modern world. Cutudal, Honore (1974) again pointed out exclaves significantly. William Van Schendel made a justified discussion in 2002 about nation states and enclave. Brendan. R. White in 2002 on his doctoral dissertation had done a unique job on the Cooch Behar enclave. Evgeny Vinkurov (2007) in his theory of enclave put a great contribution. From Indian perspective after Karan Shib Sankar Chatterjee, Amar Roy Pradhan and Debobroto Chaki made significant contribution on this topic. Articles from daily news papers like UttarBanga Sambad, Bartoman, and Ananda Bazar Patrika have been studied carefully.

2. HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND OF CHITMAHAL:

It has been structured due to a variety of historical and political and geographical reasons. Formation of these types of enclaves accompanies a long historical background when Raja Pranararyana was the King of Coochbehar and Shahjahan was the Mughal emperor. Raja Pranararyana occupied some portion of territory within the Mughal Empire by defeating Mughals. Thus, the King of Coochbehar wrested some portion of lands which have been wholly surrounded by lands belonging to the Mughal Empire. Likewise, Mughals extorted some portion of lands within the Coochbehar Estate. Later came under the rule of Maharaja of Rangpur. So, these lands have been geographically separated from the Cooch Behar and Rangpur Estate which was ruled by one emperor within the geographical jurisdiction of the other state. Erstwhile Indian enclaves that now belong inside Bangladesh have been the property of the Raja of Coochbehar before India's independence. Likewise, erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves that now lie inside India have been the property of the Maharaja of Rangpur prior to India's independence. "As per historical records, such little territories have been apparently the result of a confused outcome of a 1713 treaty battle between the Kingdom of Coochbehar and the Mughal Empire. Possibly, the Kingdom of Coochbehar and the Mughals ended a war without determining a single boundary for what territories had been gained or lost" (Vinokurov, 2005). In this context, some opine otherwise. According to an unverified popular legend, these slivers of land It has been used as stakes in a card or chess games or other gambling centuries ago. It was two regional kings, the Raja of Cooch Behar and the Maharaja of Rangpur. "In the year 1947, when the British finally left India after almost two centuries, they created two countries, India and Pakistan, out of one. In order to partition the country, they brought in a lawyer, Cyril Radcliffe, to demarcate the boundary belt. It was India and what was to become Pakistan, who demarcated the India-Pakistan border in straight-line cutting across territories" (Butalia, 2002). The fact that the two States Coochbehar and Rangpur chose not to join either India or Pakistan at the time of Independence also played a significant role in the process of creation of these enclaves. In 1949, Cooch Behar joined India and in 1952, Rangpur chose to be part of Pakistan. "What posed a problem was the fact that over the time, they had been conquering each other's territories" (Kaur, 2002). The combined effect of all these thus resulted in the formation of enclaves of India inside Bangladesh and vice-versa.

The endeavour to "de-enclave" these enclaves of both the countries was firstly rushed out in 1958 Agreement (Nehru-Noon Agreement) for the exchange of enclaves between India and Pakistan, but the matter then dangled for a

Supreme Court in India. With reference to said 1958 agreement, negotiations, it has been resumed after East Pakistan became an independent country as Bangladesh in 1971. In 1974, soon after the independence of Bangladesh, Indira-Mujib Treaty of Friendship deal with three kinds of land border disputes between Bangladesh and India, who shared a 4,096.7 km long porous border, includes the exchange of enclaves of the two countries. Both the countries It has been agreed to find out an ultimate resolution to this complex nature of border demarcation by virtue of Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), 1974 (Indira-Mujib Agreement) except for the three outstanding issues pertaining to (i) Exchange of enclaves;(ii) Settlement of adverse possession; (iii) un-demarcated land boundary of approximately 6.1 km. in three sectors, Daikhata-56 in It has been in Bengal, Muhuri River–Belonia in Tripura and Lathitila-Dumabari in Assam (MEA, 2011).

Exchange of enclaves redrawing of the international boundary and to maintain status of unfavourable possessions, India required a constitutional amendment according to Article 368 of the Constitution. Although Bangladesh ratified said the agreement, India then failed to pass a necessary constitutional amendment to its Parliament to ratify the said agreement. In September 2011, Governments of India and Bangladesh announced by virtue of Monomohan-Hasina Land Boundary Agreement (LBA), an intention to resolve the issue by means of swapping 162 enclaves, giving enclaves' as their sole choice of nationality. As a after effect, India would have received 51 Bangladeshi enclaves inside India covering an area of 7,110.02 acres, while Bangladesh would have got 111 Indian enclaves inside Bangladesh covering an area of 17,160.63 acres. In India, 119th Constitution Amendment Bill, 2013 put forward to give effect to this proposed land exchange. But India again failed to pass a necessary constitutional amendment to its Parliament to approve the said agreement.

After several postponements, delays in settlement of the awful destiny of the people of these enclaves, their bleak saga of long almost seven decades came to an end when India sanctioned the Land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh by its 119th Constitutional Amendment in May, 2015 in both the houses of its Parliament. Immediately thereafter, plotted 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 exchangeable Bangladeshi enclaves in India along with 35 Indian Lands under Adverse Possession of Bangladesh and 42 Bangladeshi Lands under Adverse Possession of India had been exchanged .It has been the two countries by virtue of historic Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) accorded it has been the Govt. of Republic of India and the Govt. of Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh on 6th June, 2015 with only one exception. Dohogram-Angarpota, the twin Bangladeshi Enclave situated within Mekhligunj Block under Cooch Behar District of Bengal, India, covering a total area of 18.68 sq. km. has not been exchanged and it still remains as an integral part of Bangladesh as per LBA, 1974 Protocol.

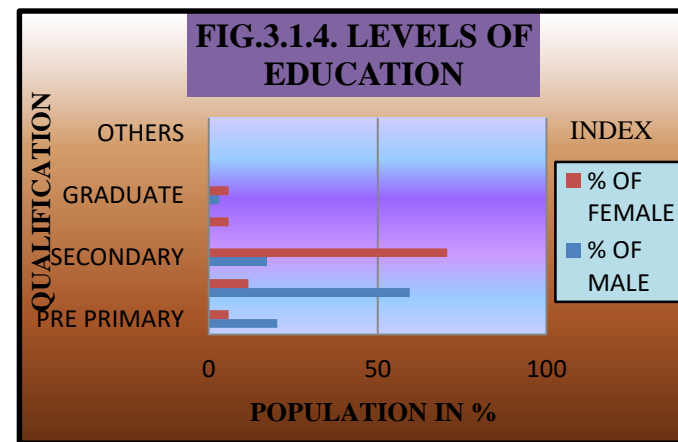
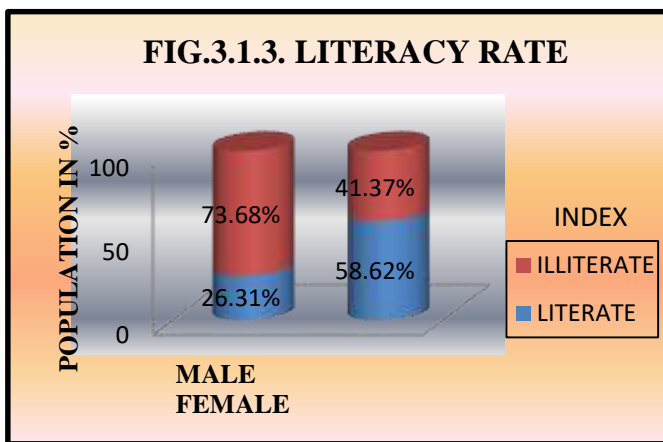
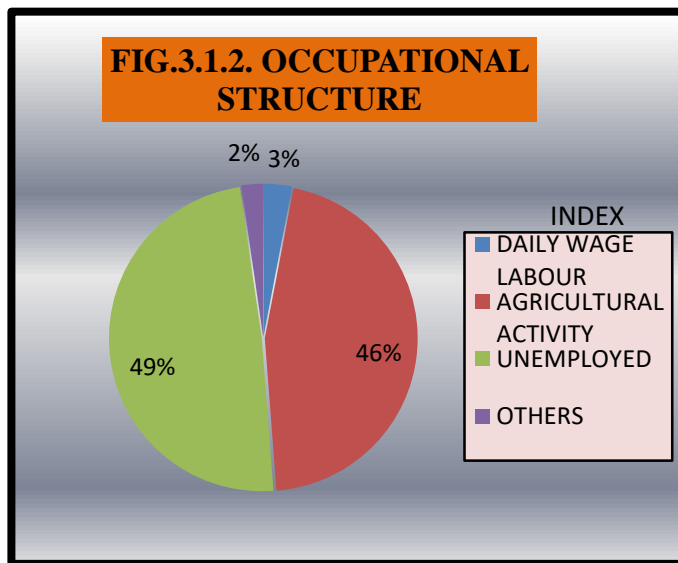
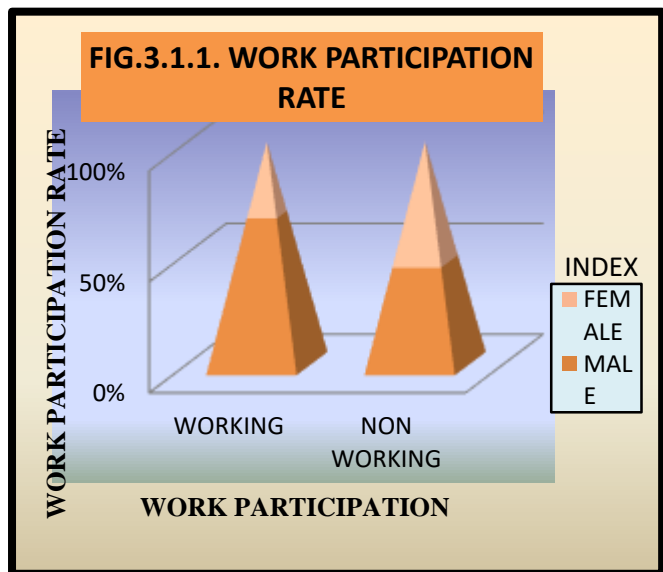
As per LBA, 2015, 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 35 Indian Lands under unfavourable possession of Bangladesh henceforward be considered as own lands of Bangladesh; whereas 51 exchangeable Bangladeshi enclaves in India and 42 Bangladeshi Lands under unfavourable possession of India henceforth be considered as own lands of India with effect from the midnight of 31 July 2015. Thus, India received 2,777.038 acres of adverse land and 7,110.02 acres of Bangladeshi enclaves' land from Bangladesh; whereas it transferred 2,267.682 acres of adverse land and 17,160.63 acres Indian enclaves' land to Bangladesh. Such exchange of lands is generally a switch from a *de-facto* situation to a *de-jure* one, since these enclaves and adverse lands has been already occupied by each country. As per LBA, 2015 Protocol, people residing in these enclaves were free to choose their nationality as per their own will. If they decided to stay in their birth soil by altering their citizenship (*e.g.* if a person of Indian enclave residing in Bangladesh opted to stay in Bangladesh as a Bangladeshi Citizen), they would get all benefits of citizenship of the concerned state where they opted to stay. Conversely, if they wished to migrate themselves into their mother state (*e.g.* if a person of Indian enclave residing in Bangladesh opted to migrate in Indian mainland), they would also get all benefits of citizenship of the mother state in the concerned mainland. The concerned mother state would offer adequate rehabilitation schemes to such people in its mainland. It had been highly expected from all corners that "this long overdue exchange would endeavour to harmonize India's land boundaries and, more importantly, would improve the lives of all those residents of the enclaves who, by an unfortunate twist of fate, had been living without any national identity" (Das, Raju, 2013).

2.3. GOVERNMENT STAND FOR CHITMAHAL

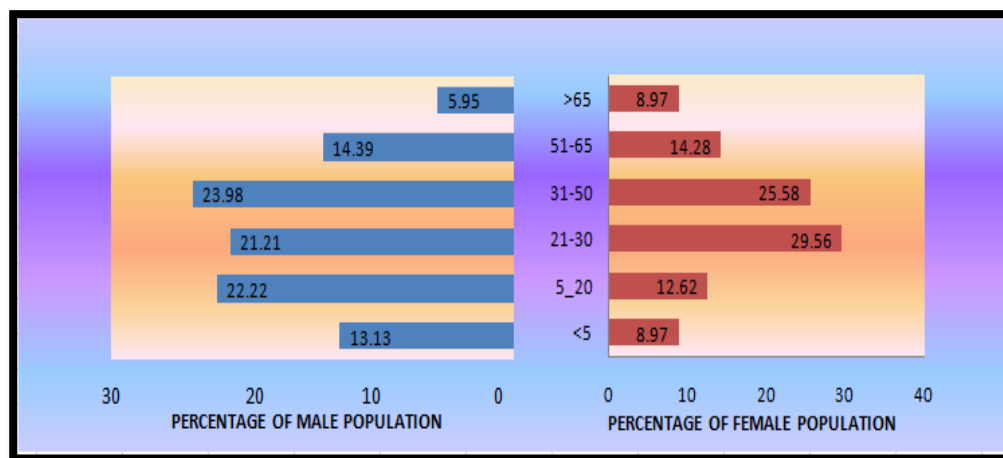
- Government of India has provided Ration Card and Job Card to the people of most of these erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.
- Government of India couldn't yet establish any School or Madrassa in erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.
- Government of India has not yet sanctioned any direct financial assistance for the people of erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.
- No job reservation has since been made for their erstwhile enclaves' people by the concerned Government of both the countries nor has any alternative job opportunity yet been initiated for them by both the concerned state.
- Government of India couldn't yet resolve the issues relating to lands records in erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.
- Government of India has not yet been completed demarcation and measurement works for construction of roads in erstwhile Bangladeshi enclaves.

- Government of India has not yet sanctioned funds for setting up Health Centre and School for Physically Challenged Persons.

3.1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF CHITMAHAL:



AGE-SEX STRUCTURE



CONT....

FIG.3.1.6. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF FAMILY STRUCTURE

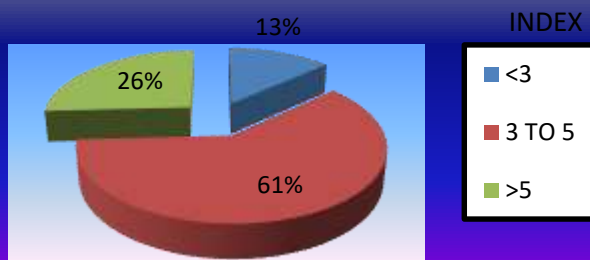


FIG.3.1.7. PREFERENCE FOR MALE OR FEMALE CHILD WITHIN A FAMILY

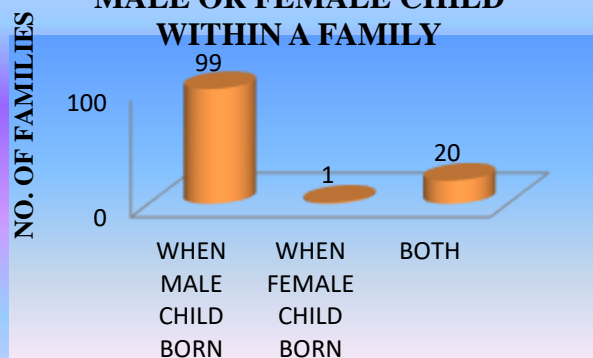


FIG.3.1.8. REASONS BEHIND PRIORITY FOR MALE CHILD

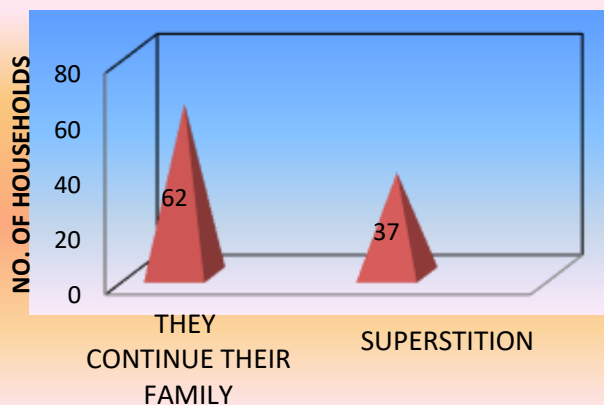


FIG.3.1.9. MARITAL STATUS

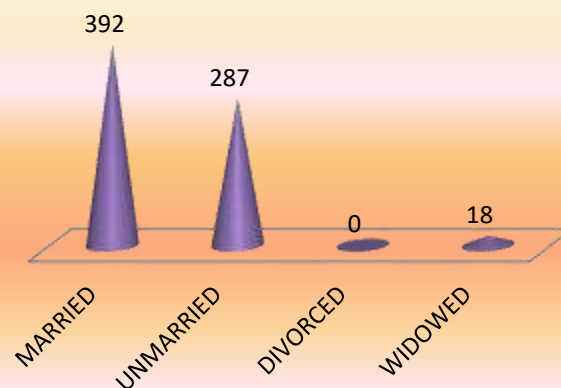
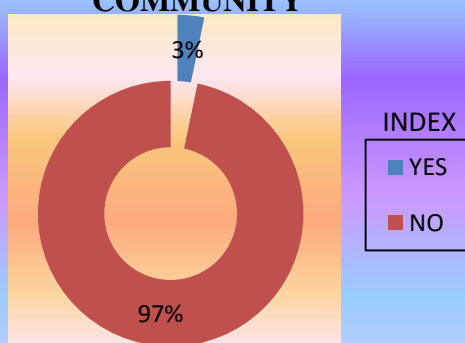


FIG.3.1.10. MARRIED WITHIN THE CHITMAHAL COMMUNITY



...RING
 ...Y SURVEY, APRIL, 2018

SOCIAL WORKING POPULATION RATIO

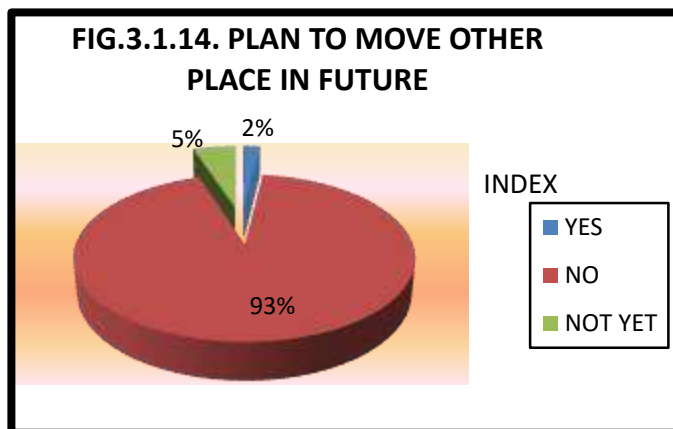
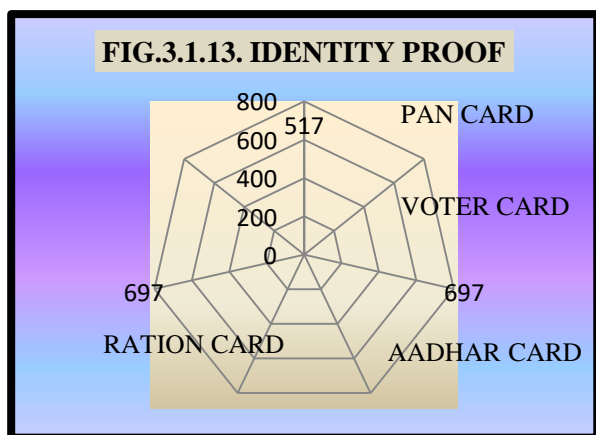
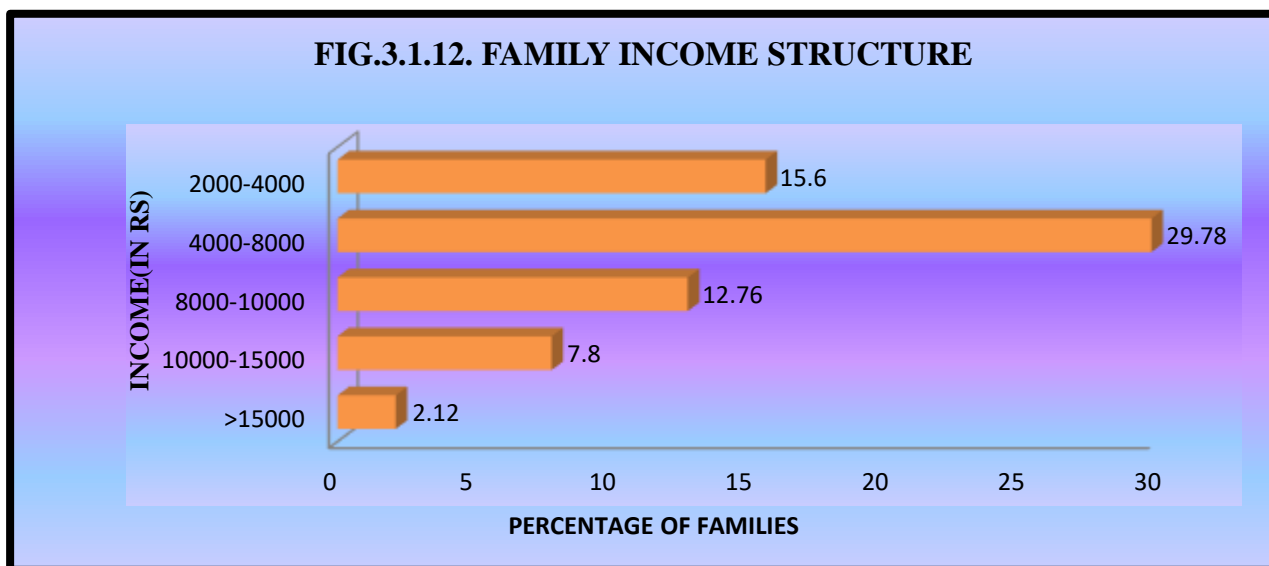
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{TOTAL} &= W + TF + TM(X-M)*K \\
 &= 100 + 39.64 + 60.35(100-0)*1 \\
 &= 100 + 39.64 + 60.35*100 \\
 &= 100 + 39.64 + 6035 \\
 &= 6174.64
 \end{aligned}$$

[W= WORKING POPULATION
 TM= TOTAL WORKING MALE POPULATION
 TF= TOTAL WORKING FEMALE POPULATION
 X= WORKING POPULATION ABOVE 10 YEARS
 M= WORKING POPULATION BELOW 10 YEARS
 K=1]

The calculation for SWPR is based on base level of 1000 population.

Therefore the above value $6174.64/1000 = 6.17$

If the value is less than 5 then it indicates that more improvement is requirement for the comprehensive development of the working population of an area and if it is more than 5 the result will be vice-versa. In our case it is 6.17 which indicates that working population of the surveyed area is good enough to earn their livelihood but do requires improvements as it is a threshold value. (as per Staun, Stanely and Hopkinson).



SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY, APRIL, 2018

Socio-economic problems of Chitmahal are quite different from the other part of India. It has been known that Poaturkuthi is a buffer zone. Due to purpose of the study It has been know about the people of Poaturkuthi. From the fig.3.1.1 It has been noticed that male work participation rate is quite high than the female work participation rated. Male work participation rate is about 70% and female work participation rate is 30%. So it is clear that in case of work participation rate disparity is very prominent.

From the fig.3.1.2 it can be seen that people of this area only involved with agricultural activity. 49% of the total population are involved with agricultural activity and 3% are involved in daily wage work which is also related to agriculture. They are actually sharecropper. Only few people 2% are involved in other activities. 46% of the total population are unemployed. Again, 91 percent people living here depend on agriculture. The members of 7.8 percent households, who have no agricultural land, work as agricultural labours. Wheat, Paddy, Jute, Potato, Banana, Mustard seed etc. are the main crops produced here. 'Ganja' cultivation is very popular among enclave residents because of its high price and demand. The agriculture is totally Intensive subsistence in nature. Mechanization is very low and chemical fertilizers, pesticides are used unscientifically. The land is unconsolidated, inherited, fragmented and

unproductive. Occasional flood during monsoon damage the Amman cultivation greatly. Shallow and deep tubewells are the main sources of irrigation in the study area.

From fig.3.1.3 It has been concluded that female literacy rate is quite high (58.62%) than male literacy rate (26.31%). There is a reason behind this scenario. Male population of Poaturkuthi mainly married Indian women to get benefit from India. They hide their own identity and use their laws' last name and their children also use their maternal grand parents' last name for their educational purpose. After the independence of Chitmahals their educational certificate become illegal and useless and they come under illiterate population. Women literacy rate is high because most of them are Indian by born and their certificates are still valid. On the other hand, fig.3.1.4. show the levels of education. Most of the women of Chitmahal studied up to secondary level very few percentage of population are graduates. But now days after the independence child population of this area go to school with their own identity so the male pre-primary and primary population is quite high.

In fig.3.1.5, Age-sex structure is quite different from the other nearby places. Base of the age-sex structure is narrow and percentage of male child population is quite high than the female child population and also the male teenage population is quite high than the female teenage population. There is more celebration when a male child born because they think male child will continue their family and increase the family income. Very few people wants female child. Middle portion of the age-sex structure is wide which means the most of the population of Poaturkuthi is come under age of 21-30 and 31-50. Here It has been can see that the female middle age population is quite high than the male middle age population (31-50) because the immunity strength of women is quite high than men. One thing which is very interesting in this enclave is the senior most citizen of Indo-Bangladesh enclaves lives in this enclave. Though the upper portion of the age-sex structure is also very narrow and tight, most of the senior citizen persons are female. But one thing which is very prominent is that the male population is quite high than the female population and also the male child birth rate is almost two times than the female child birth rate.

Speciality of Poaturkuthi is here the family size is quite big. Fig.3.1.6. shows most of the family has the member of 3-5 people(61%) and some of family has the member of more than 5(26%) and few family has the member of less than 3(13%). So it indicates that the population growth is quite high in this enclave.

Most of the person of Chitmahal community is married. Out of 697 surveyed populations 392 people are married, 287 people are unmarried and 18 people are widow respectively. Basically the males of Poaturkuthi marry other community people to get the benefit from India. This enclave was under Bangladesh before 2015 and the people of the enclave didn't have any identity prove so they tried to marry the Indian girl to get the benefit from India. Very few marry within their own community only 3%. 97% of the total population marry with the other community people.

It is very difficult to assess the income status of different households in the study area particularly if it is an enclave. Through the field survey and researcher's own perception, the income status of individual household has been assessed. In the study area, only 2.12 percent households earn more than Rs. 15 thousand per month and 7.80 percent households earn Rs. 10000 to 15000 per month. On the other hand, 12.76 percent, 15.60 percent, 29.78 percent, and 31.91 percent households earn Rs. 8000 to 10000, Rs. 1000 to 2000, Rs. 4000 to 8000 and Rs. 2000 to 4000 per month respectively.

However with the changing time, the people of Chitmahal do possess voter card, Aadhar card and Ration card as their identity proves. Now they can use their own identity in different sector. It has been-Bengal government first introduced their 'Khadya Sathi Prakalpa' through this community of people. First time in Chitmahal history they voted for India (last Panchayat election). After 71 years of independence Salina Bibi becomes the first representative of 51 sabek Chitmahal. She is the resident of Poaturkuthi, Dinhat-a-ii block. She is the member of Trinamul Congress and she wins the battle uncontested. Saddam Hossen was her agent.

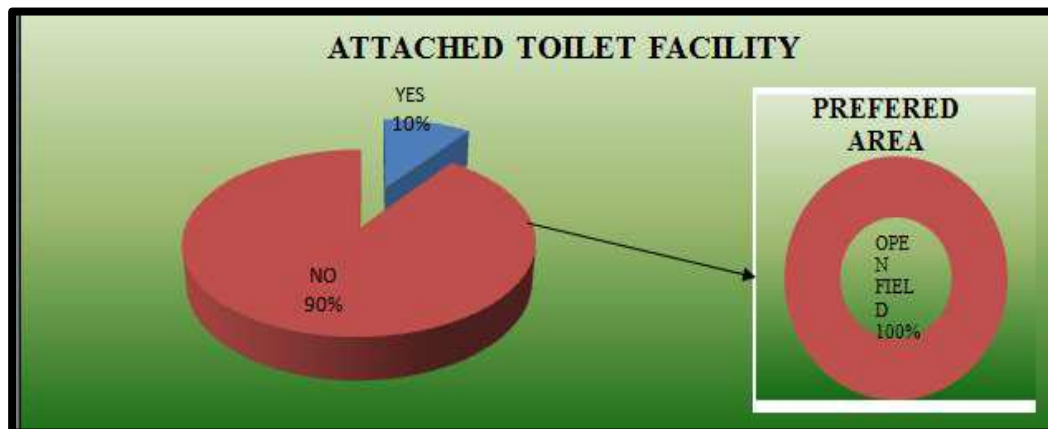
Like other Chitmahal Poaturkuthi also have some problems. Major problem of this area is there is no land demarcation and land registration. So the people of Chitmahal can't start their own business and can't sale their land for other purpose. Another problem of this area is health care facility problem and education problem. There is no health centre and educational institution with this Chitmahal. So the people of this area have to go outer place for their treatment



and educational purpose. Every day they have to move more than 2km for educational purpose. Another major problem of this Chitmahal is high crime rate. It has been know that buffer zone is crime prone area. There is always unrest. So hassle, scrap, murder, eve teasing is very common phenomena of this region. Apart from that there is sanitation problem, safety security problem.

In other Chitmahal due to lack of facility people have a tendency to migrate other places. But in this Chitmahal, Poaturkuthi only (Fig.3.1.15) 2% of total population want to migrate in future but 93% of total population don't want to migrate other places. It has been all know that buffer zone have some advantages and some disadvantages. Due to the advantages of the buffer zone like illegal activity, ganja cultivation the people of this community doesn't want to migrate other places. Only 2% population want to migrate to get job. And 5% of the total population don't think about future decision.

3.2. AVAILABILITY OF MINIMUM BASIC NEEDS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PARAMETERS



SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY, APRIL, 2018

MATERIAL DEPRIVATION

| ECONOMIC STRAIN, I.E. THE HOUSEHOLD CANNOT AFFORD: | ENFORCED LACK OF DURABLES, I.E. THE HOUSEHOLD CANNOT AFFORD (BUT WOULD LIKE TO): | HOUSING, I.E. THE HOUSEHOLDS DWELLING SUFFERS FROM: |
|---|--|---|
| To face unexpected expenses | A washing machine | Leaking roof or damp walls/floors/foundations or rotten window frames |
| One-week annual holiday away from home | A colour TV | Lack of light |
| To pay arrears (mortgage or rent, utility bills or hire purchase instalments) | A telephone | No bath or shower |
| A meal with meat, chicken or fish every second day | A computer | No indoor flushing toilet for the sole use of the household |
| To keep home adequately warm | A car | Lack of space, as measured by the number of rooms available for each household member in the dwelling |

At Poaturkuthi, everyone has their own house but most of the houses don't have any attached toilet facility. Fig.3.2.1 shows that 90% houses do not have any attached toilet facility only 19% houses have attached toilet facility. People of Poaturkuthi prefer to go to open field. Due to this the area becomes unhygienic. Due to their poor economic condition and superstition most of the women do not use sanitary napkin during the time of menstruation. They prefer to use cloths in this time. Only 40 % of the total population use sanitary napkin and rest of the 60% use cloths during the time of menstruation. Due to their use of untidy cloths sometimes they faced some health issues such as problem during conceiving of babies etc.

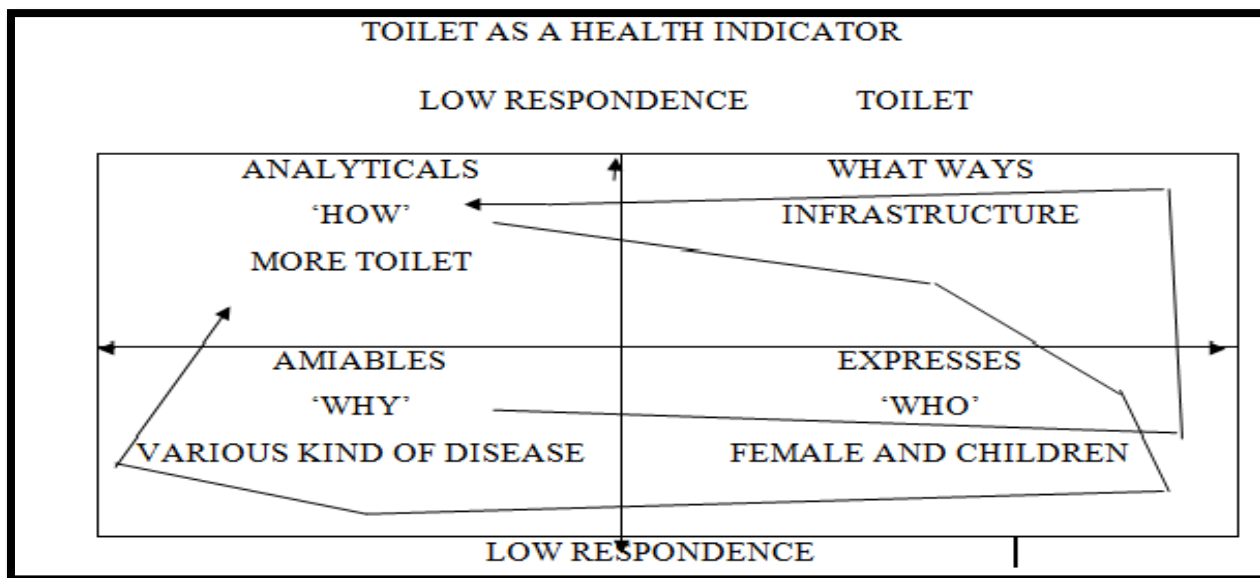
APPLICATION OF MASLOW’S HIERARCHY NEED THEORY IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO:

To identify their availability of minimum basic needs It has been have applied Maslow’s hierarchical model. It is a triangular diagram. Maslow applied three parameters to identify the basic needs. They are self-fulfilment need, psychological need and basic need. Under basic need there are two sub-types, one is physiological need and another one is safety need. Maslow’s model shows that at Poaturkuthi physical need is fulfilled (100%) because they have enough food, water, warmth and rest but in case of safety need only 2% if fulfilled because this area is a buffer area and It has been know that in buffer area safety security is less. Under psychological need there are also two sub types. One is esteem need and another one is belongingness and love need. In case of belongingness and love need 68% is fulfilled because they live in harmony. In case of esteem need only 5% is fulfilled because still now they are isolated. The last need of Maslow’s model is self-fulfilment need. 28% is fulfilled but lack of infrastructure, investment and other drawbacks they cannot move forward to creative work.

3.3. OVERALL DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE OF THIS AREA

When I saw this area at a glance I noticed one thing here the overall development is very less in case of health, education and sanitation. At Poaturkuthi there is no school, madrassa and college. So the children of this area commute every day for educational purpose which indicates less development in educational sector. Next is health. There is no hospital and health centre. In case of emergency they have to rush to the nearest health centre which is located 7km away from the study area. Still now there is a presence of ‘DAIMAA’. This type of situation indicates less development. Due to lack of awareness, economical backwardness most of the house do not have toilet facility. With the help of the Social System Matrix (Fig.3.3.1) It has been can assess that the overall development in health and education sector of Poaturkuthi.

SOCIAL SYSTEM MATRIX



As per the toilet as a health indicator, the analytical statement believes on the low responsiveness of how to use toilet or fascination for toilets.

Infrastructure for toilet is required, where the responsiveness is how, to people aware of the infrastructural facilities. It is true, that the female and children are more oriented for the use of toilets as various bends of diseases related to women and children.

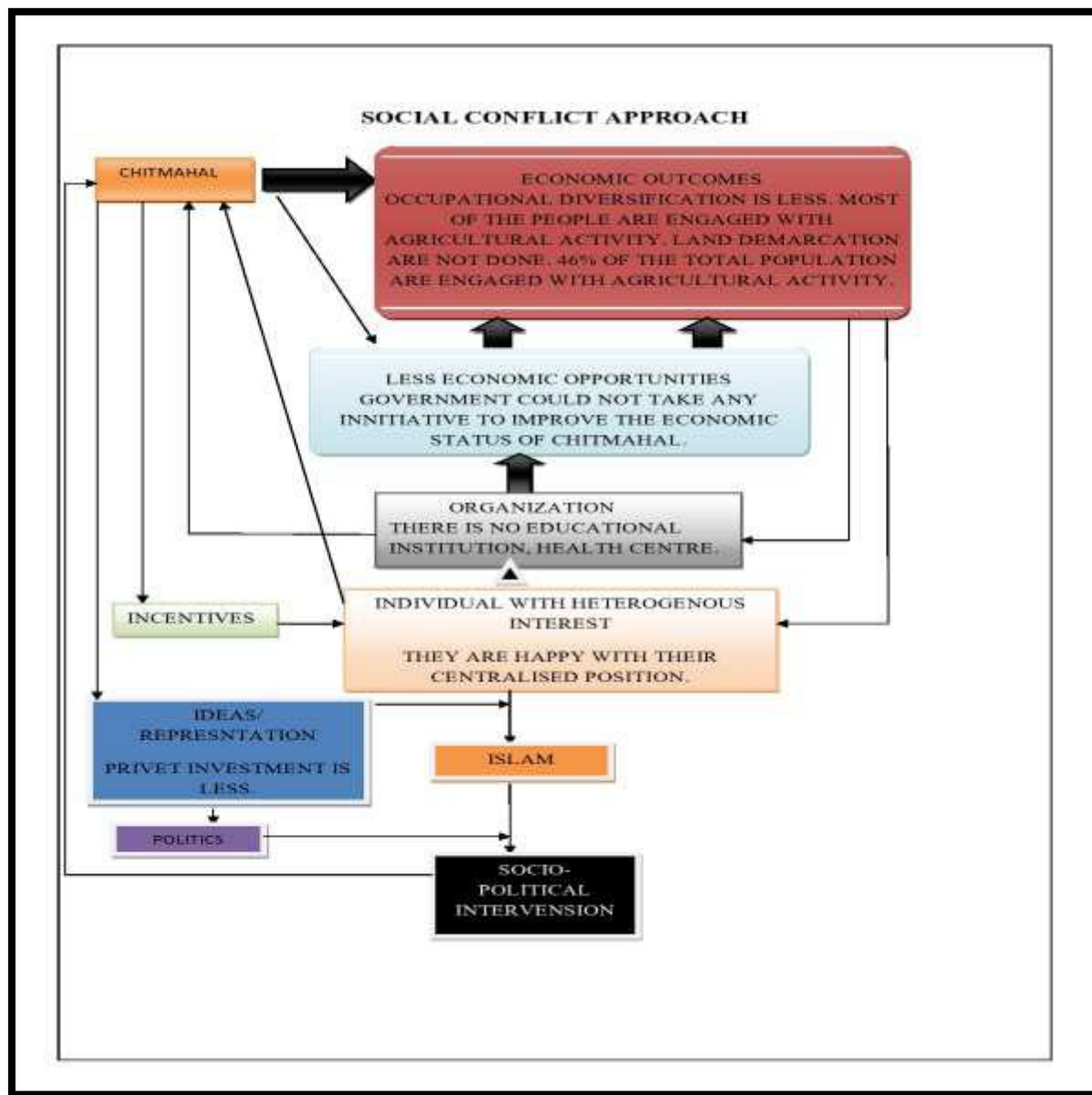
4.1. MAIN FINDINGS:

From the above study some main findings can be derived

- Poor infrastructure in the field of health and education.
- Presence of Land demarcation problem.
- Poor sanitation condition.
- High rate of crime.
- Discrimination in sex ratio.
- Prevalence of Illegal activity.

- Low work participation rate of women.
- Less occupational diversion.
- To hide their actual income to miss the tax.
- Paternal society.
- Apart from all these negative characteristics the people of this area want to stay here so social conflict appears.

4.1.1. SOCIAL CONFLICT APPROACH



Though they don't get so many facilities but they want to stay here so the social conflict occurs. In the social conflict approach model It has been see that due to less economic opportunities their economic outcome is less diversified. Their occupational structure is less diversified. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural activity (46%). Govt. doesn't give them any kind of concession to improve their economic status. There is also absence of educational institution and health centre. But after all this they want to stay here. Though this area is a buffer zone and there is a lot of political disturbance but above all they want to stay here. All the people of this area are Muslim. And they have some superstition and they continue it. On the basis of this model It has been can conclude that tough they do not give proper facility, economic subsidy but they want to stay here and they don't have any plan to move other place in future. Due to their less educational qualification they don't think about new ideas and innovative things so the development of this region is quite difficult.

4.2. CONCLUSION:

The residents of the study area have been leading their life standing in front of a darkness of future. The overall economic situation is not self sustained. For every elements of livelihood, they have to depend on land and hand for which ingredients are sucked from India. The economic sphere of the study area has completely assimilated with the host country through illegal migration, currency and marketing. And thus, there is no economic relation with their main country. It is very difficult to conclude the present status for the residence of Chitmahal as this is an area of ‘nothing’ where people are equally happy of available resources and also being deprived of basic amenities. Thus it is very difficult to conclude their present status. As per the survey the dwellers of Chitmahal are deprived of various human resource essential as their psychological set up is different from normal people which is being indicated from the Maslow’s model. Therefore It has been can predict Chitmahal is an area of ‘no man’s land’.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS:

- To improve the poor infrastructure in the field of health and education.
- Demarcation of land with the help to legal adviser.
- Improve poor sanitation condition.
- Decrease high rate of crime.
- Dire requirement of women empowerment in every aspects of education, work and psychological freedom.
- Prevention of illegal activity in the area.
- Increase work participation rate of women.
- Increase occupational diversion.

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