

# IN RESPECT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, THE LIFE STYLE AND CULTURE OF DALIT AT THE END OF SUNDARBON

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The Sundarban is the wonder of the world. So many people who has thirst for beauty come here to enjoy the mysterious and wild nature of Sundarban. But the life style of the people who are cherished in the lap of the beautiful and mysterious nature are often neglected as the shadow under a lamp.

Presently some are trying to write to reveal the mystery of this mysterious Sundarban. Different people have written and are writing about the various subject of the Sundarban. I tried to reveal some information about the life-culture and the language of the poor peasant at the end of the Sundarban.

The works which is done by man for the sake life is called livings. This was first originated in wild life of aborigins in pre-mature age. Their first livings was to rare animal. Then they started their first farming to grow the food of their own and their domestic animals.

Farming is the main profession of West Bengal. Most of the people live by agriculture and agricultural works. But the manners, the language the culture even the farming system of these men who are engaged in this agriculture are found different in variation of place.

The life style and the farming system of the farmers of island adjacent to the Sundarban living at the end of the North 24 Parganas under West Bengal are discussed elaborately in the light of these variety.

The area of the Sundarban is 9629 square k.m. And a habitation has been arisen in 4493 square k.m. at the end of it. The six Blocks

(Hingaljanj, Hasnabad, Haroa, Minakhan, Sandeshkhali - (i) and Sandeshkhali- (ii) of North 24 Parganas are belongs to this area. The adjacent island to Sundarban under Hingaljanj Block in this district is brought to the top of the discussion. Most of the people of here belongs to schedule caste and schedule tribe, An average calculation of the state and the country, the people of this area are more lag of literacy and capitation. Basicly 89% people of one seasonal crops are dependable on agriculture. About 50% of agriculture depended people in saline rounded island are cornfield labour.

It may be said about the technology of agriculture and its evolution of this discussing island that a habitation was raised at the end of the Sundarban before its maturity. So soil embankment is only reliance to protect the tidal-bore. They now have to suffer no more to fertilises this saltwaterd land than that of before. There now the production of rice is 15 - 20 mound per bigha. Where as the production was then only 6 - 7 mound per bigha. The systematic evolution of this change are irrigation, species of rice ploughing, carrying system, thresh, husking method etc. These are developed by new ways. That means men have changed their working system with the keep up of the evolution of their intellectual.

Farming is done in this island of the Sundarban with the incoming monsoon rain due to scarcity of sweet water. Mainly Aman is grown in this area. Besides this many farmers plough Boro at the last time of winter. Different vegetables are grown

in this time except rice. It may be said vrey shortly with a few words about the farming of paddy. Firstly land is ploughed and seed bed is prepared. An arrangement is done for germination the seeds before preparing the seed bed. The seeds are then disseminate on the seed bed while it germinated. It become appropriate to sow when 5/6 leaves are sprout in plants. To sow Aman is to be finished within the Ashar to Sherabon. It has been said in the Khana's maxim about this sowing.

You may plant as you can  
Within the full of Sherabon,  
and twelve of Bhaddra.

A nursing is taken after plantation. Farmers use different kinds of destructive medicine for destroying the weeds. At last paddy is harvested in the Agrahayan and Poush. It is stored in a store-house in March after bringing and thereshing in to a farm

Using materials for farming are plough, Yoke, leveler, spade, Scacle, hoe, tendril (Ankra), curvature (bak), store house etc.

#### AGRICULTURE ORIENTED FESTIVAL AND CULTURE

The Bengalies are cultural minded. There are thirteen parbon in twelve months. These parbons are maximum agriculture oriented. There are different customs and reforms in every works of the pegants in the remote area of the Sundarbon. Such as Halpotne, Ambubachi, Gochuri, Sadh Khawano, Sar tola or Dhan Barano etc.

Gochuri : Good begining of plantation are started by bowing in a good day facing the east at the North - East of the land taking Kalo keshia (aurum), Kalmi, the leaves of date along with paddy plants before actual plantation. There es a castom in the farmers family to eat, green hog plum (amra) and Kalokeshia in that day.

Bamni : This performance is observed for the poush Sankranti (last day of Poush) there is rhyme regarding this performance.

Bamni dilam Nati Pati

Dhan (paddy) diyo bahanno Koti.

Technical terminology of farmers at the remote area of the Sundorbon

In paralal to individual local language, it is found that the farmers of this area speak different types of words about their working matter which is unknown to literate society. These are called the farmers technical terminology The change of these technical terminology are found in variation of area. I am trying to give shortly some following technical terminology of farmers at the end of the Sundorbon.

Ankra : It is made of branches of tree and us shape is just like a hook which is used in cultivation.

Atar : Oval search by plough during the farming.

Aa-Nangla : Irrational.

Aag-tola: To put a little grain in a pot by left hand to give some one.

Aale-Dewa : To revole paddy in a hole during husking.

Uthon : Premises infront of a house.

Kodu : Goard

Kamai : Income.

Kanathi : Mud-wall around the farming land to protect crops.

Kere : A pot made of soil for keeping oil or milk.

Kora : Thin long log of Goran.

Khanda : Different types of vegetables.

Khoali : Wedding the weeds.

Gora : Place for feeding straw to the cows.

Goal : Cow-Shed, levinng place of cows.

Goat Kora: Gathering.

Ghuso : Non-seeds paddy.

Chona : Urine of cows.

Chaba : Pick up paddy plant from the seeds bed.

Jiron : Take rest.

Chamot : One kind pot for exeavation water (Seuti)

Temi : A little lamp of kerosin oil.

Dool : One kind of basket weaving by cane.

Dhibi : A heap of weeds after weeding.

Daule : A person who carrys paddy to a farm after harvesting it.

Thoor : A bloom of paddy.

Dhapa : Low land.

Crores of creature are created by cell division through evolution. In which man is the best creature. And this best creature has most developed the world with his best intelligence. That is why the remote area of the Sundorbon has been turned into a developed colony by cutting woods and cultivation the land. The pesants of the remote area of the Sundorbon did not dishearted bearing the hundreds of reprimands and deprivations. More over they are existing by struggle disfavour. These pesant who are deprived of all the facilites of the world, fill there barrons with rice, observe many occations, do worship to Laxmi Devi in pomp and grandeur by overcoming all the disasters odds, reprimands and deprivatiuous.

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