

Impact of Intercultural Communication and Globalization on the Santhals of West Bengal: A Descriptive Study

Sangita Murmu

Department of Mass Communication, St. Xavier's University, Kolkata, India

ABSTRACT

The study shows us the impact of Intercultural Communication and Globalization on the Santhals of West Bengal, India. It is a descriptive study in which an in-depth interview of 10 participants belonging to the Santhal community in West Bengal was taken in which seven questions were asked to each. The reaction of the Santhals when they are asked about their culture is very friendly and they willingly share information about their culture as said by all the participants yet language sometimes creates a barrier in communication. Santhals migrate to big urban cities for various push and pull factors of migration. Participants reportedly said that there is a change in the lifestyle of Santhals due to Modernization and they have gained knowledge about modern technologies which helped them to earn more. Furthermore, Santhals felt dominated by the other caste and often get influenced by Western culture and forget their own culture.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication, Globalization, Santhals, Modernization, Santhal community, communication

1.INTRODUCTION

The Santhals are the largest Adivasi community in India. They mainly live in the state of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and few in the eastern states. A very small population of Santhals live in our neighbouring country Bangladesh and a few in Nepal. According to the census held in 2011, out of total population which is approximately 104.3 million people,

Adivasis constitutes 8.6 percent in which majority of the Santhal population lies Jharkhand and West Bengal which is approximately 2.7 million and 2.5 million. Traditionally the Santhals have a very typical lifestyle. Over the last 10 years, there is a drastic change on the life of Santhal tribe due to impact of intercultural communication and globalisation. This study concentrates about how the intercultural communication and globalisation create an impact on the Santhals. The study will show how Santhals interact with other culture and how they have changed their lifestyle and thought process due to globalisation. The study has been done with special reference to the Santhals of West Bengal.

1.1. BACKGROUND

1.1.1. COMMUNICATION

Communication is the act in which information is shared from one person or group to the other. It involves one sender, one receiver and a message which is shared. Communication has always been an

important act for existence. In earlier days people used to do face to face communication but with the advent of technology the medium or the modes for communication has changed. Communication can be done through face to face, phone calls, email message, video calling or using any other medium. In the modern world, messages are shared very easily and fast and people get to know about it. Communication helps people by making them informative as well as by giving information who seek for it. It is a social connection through words, symbols, messages or letters. “Communication is the sum of all the things, one person does when he wants to create understanding in the mind of another. It involves a systematic and continuous process of telling, listening and understanding” (Allen, 1964). People talking and sharing their thoughts on a particular topic which shows their common interest and it makes the communication more effective.

1.1.2. CULTURE

Culture basically defines a set of values, beliefs, behaviour and practices that are shared within a society. An individual has to learn according to what society tells him/her to do. Culture varies from one region to the other. It is a shared identity within a society or a group. There are various types of culture all round the world. Culture in America is different from India whereas culture of United Kingdom is different from Africa. India is country with vast culture where culture differs from state to state in India such as culture of West Bengal is different from culture of Jharkhand. In a particular state, people from different religion, caste, customs stay together. (Culture, n.d.)

1.1.3. INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

Intercultural communication takes place when the communication happens between people from different culture. Intercultural communication is sharing information with people who are belonging to different culture. (Bennett, M.J., 2015). Intercultural communication takes place when the sender is from one culture and he/she encodes the message and it is decoded by the receiver from another culture. It happens verbally and non-verbally. Verbally it is done through when people from different culture communicate with each other and share information and non-verbally it is done by the gestures, the way a person behaves and many more. A person who come from Rajasthan or any other state and staying in West Bengal and he/she is sharing information about his/her culture with the people living in the society.

1.1.4. PEER GROUP

Peer group is a social group formed among the people of approximately same age those who are having same interest or status. The people sharing same interest and have same age group form a peer group where they discuss about any topic and share information. The members of the peer group become very influential because they tell other members about customs and social norms. (Peer group, n.d.)

1.1.5. MODERNITY

Modernity is a condition in which an individual gets modern. It is a state in which a person is current or up to the trends. Modernity is related to industrialization when people move from farming to a new society. The term modernity was captured to contrast the change from traditional to modernity. It is more associated with individual perspective when a person engage himself in the particular society or organization and knowledge advances. It is the condition of existence which is different from the past.

1.1.6. GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the process of transforming the regional or local phenomena into global. It is multidimensional and it create an impact in the daily life of human directly or indirectly. Globalization leads to modernization which means development as a whole. Globalization leads to development of the society, migration of people to different places for jobs, development in the communication process and advancement of science and technology. It has been causing a tremendous impact on the tribal life. The people all over the world are connected due to Globalization. It erases the national boundary and economy and turning them into international economy through trade, science and technology, migration and foreign capital investment. Globalization has world into “global village”. Globalization plays an important role in the culture. (Ghosh, 2015)

1.1.7. MODERNIZATION

Modernization is the transformation from traditional society to the modern society. It is continuous and open-ended process. Globalization is related to spreading of modernization. Our daily life is highly impacted by the modernization. Modernization is changing Tribal lifestyle by making the communication easier, helping to expose to the world through internet, modern appliances which makes household chores more easy, better education, comfortable life and many more. Modernization is the development of not only the society but also, an individual’s lifestyle. (Ahmed & Tattwasarananda, 2018)

1.1.8. MIGRATION

Movement of people from one place to another is known as migration. Increase in migration is one of the aspects of Globalization. Some people of their own migrate to other place whereas some are forced to migrate. Migration occurs due to push factors and pull factors. Push factors are the reasons for which people forcefully move to a place, that include crop failure, drought, flood etc and pull factors are those reasons where people migrate to a particular place, like better education, better job, wealth etc.

1.1.9. SANTHAL CULTURE

Santhal tribe enjoy dancing. Dancing is the one activity which is done in every occasion. They dance in a line sequence where Santhal women dress up in *panchi* saree (it is a single-coloured bordered checked saree) and Santhal men dress up in *panchi* dhoti. They use musical instrument like *Tamak*, *Tumdak*, *Junko* and *Singa*. Santhal tribe don’t worship God and they do not have temples. They worship nature. Santhal celebrate festivals like *Baha*, *Sohrai*, *Makmore*, *Namah*. The traditional occupation of Santhal tribe is hunting, fishing and cultivation. They fulfil their basic needs from forests.

1.1.10. SANTHAL TRIBE

Santhal tribe is the third largest tribe in India mainly live in states of Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orisha, Bihar and in eastern parts of India. There are also very little Santhal tribe in Bangladesh and Nepal. Santhals speak in Santhali language and have own script called Olchiki, which was developed by Dr Raghunath Murmu in 1925. Other than Santhali language they talk in other regional language.

1.1.11. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Social Exchange Theory plays an important factor to study the social behaviour between two people which implement the analysis of cost and benefits thus determining benefits and risks in the relationship. There is always a give and take in every relationship which says that relationships are not equal. If in a relationship, the cost is higher than the rewards which means a person is giving his or her lot of time and efforts but in return if he or she is not getting the rewards as expected then the relationship doesn't stay strong and can be abandoned (Cherry, 2020). Thus, Social Exchange Theory helps us the understand how Santhals are forming relationship in the society with certain amount of giving and taking.

Social Learning Theory plays an important factor of learning new behaviour in the society by observing other people and also intimating with them. Environmental factors and cognitive factors both interact and influence the learning process of human (Bandura, 1977). Thus, Social Learning Theory helps us the understand how Santhals acquire new behaviour in the society by observing other people in the society and intimating with them.

1.2. RESEARCH PROBLEM

The problem of the study is to describe how Santhals of West Bengal are impacted by intercultural communication and globalization.

1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study shows how intercultural communication and globalization is impacting on the Santhals.

The objectives for the study:

- To understand if Santhals interact with other culture.
- To understand if Santhals are performing as a team in a society of multiple cultures.
- To understand if globalization change the lifestyle of Santhals.
- To understand if Santhals improve their standard of living.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In focus to the study lot of research has been done about Santhals. Tambslyche (2007) on his research work 'The impact of cultural diversity and globalization in developing a Santal peer culture in Middle India' analysed how the transmission of traditional model gets influenced by the external factors like schooling and politics. The survey was conducted in Middle India in context to the tribal India where constitution grants educational rights but it was often seen that

Santhal children often feel left out because of the Hindu culture as it was dominant in schools. In South and North Parganas, missionaries were working in both the districts. Later in the 1880s there was huge expansion of schools in those districts which was financed by Government. It led to the debate which was concerned in opposing education and it was creating an ignorance of providing education to the Santhals which help them to move out from the village. Earlier elders control the knowledge but when there was an expansion of education, elders no longer control knowledge. The perspectives of the Santhal children became more wider due to schooling. However, with the change in time, the knowledge which is shared also get changed. Earlier grand-parents used to teach grand-children to control speech. Tambslyche (2007) said about the traditional learning which includes code of respect which Santhal children have for their elders. Santhal children of different age form a community and they develop

projects which they do together such as they visit to near village wherever there is any kind of festival or helping adults. Children are taught how to handle scarcity and to find food on their own. Tambslyche (2007) made a difference over the period of time which gives a clear contrast about the change in forming of a group by the Santhal children because of the knowledge which is shared in schools. With the expansion of schooling, the change in knowledge has also been observed where children generate new routines. Majority of the Santhals are very strongly attach with their culture and which is to be considered as the important factor in order to cope up with the cultural division in schools and home. In urban, Santhal children are often seen vulnerable especially when Santhal children are not having jobs or unemployed whereas in traditional society, children are not that much vulnerable because they know how to handle scarcity. With the process of education and accumulation of knowledge, Santhal children have engaged themselves in the learning of values of dominant culture which is more particular to Hindu and Western culture and also, they have involved themselves in Reinvention of Tradition. Santhali script, Ol-chiki was taught to the teachers by Raghunath Murmu, later those teachers started to teach the youth which again the youths worked as volunteers and they taught Santhali script to the children in school. Teaching Sathali script by the youths helped the children to form a peer culture which is centred among the tribal community. Santhal literature is expressed in various ways like in riddles, drama, poetry, folk-tales etc. Santhals face certain problems when they are exposed to globalization. Santhali literature was promoted in order to highlight the issues that they are facing. It has been seen very often that the Santhals who are educated but unemployed or not qualified for better jobs, they tried to be in a part of the culture which is dominant and they dreamt of getting better jobs in state. Due to globalization the elite Santhals try to take admission in English medium schools whereas middle class Santhals take admission in Bengali or Hindi medium schools which bring the children the feeling of ignorance towards their own mother language. Globalization has impacted the Santhal community become complexed as they are exposed to modernity, BJP ideologies, Christianity and Marxism. For the propagation of Santhali literature and Santhal culture, Raghunath Murmu founded an institution in 1950 which developed a lot and it was operating in many states. The name of the institution is Adivasi Socio Educational Association (ASECA). Raghunath Murmu hoped about the Santhals will adopt the Santhali script but the outcome or the result which has been given in the paper that Santhals living in Orissa adopted his script but Santhals who are living in West Bengal and Jharkhand has not adopted his script. In present day, ASECA promote training programmes for the teachers which help the teachers to understand fully about the identity of the Santhals. In the traditional tribal society children grow with the strict guidance of parents. In the tribal Santhal society child labour was common because it is related or associated with the joint family where the Santhal children work with the elders of their family in factories or in the field of Hindu landlords. In the era of urbanization and industrialization, Santhals got benefitted to a large extent because they were provided with employment. Schooling helped the Santhal children to form a peer group where the children stay together. But as per Tambslyche (2007) some areas has been focused where there is school dropout which is due to the absence of proper facilities like no proper water, no sanitation or no meals whereas in some places there is school dropouts of Santhal children which is because of pressure from the family where elders take their children and tell them to do agricultural task. This has been observed that schooling gave the tribal children the feeling of oppression from the Dikus (Bengalis). Though there is pressure of adapting of literature of Santhal by the traditional elites but still there is an acceptance of some Santhal elites who live in modern society those who prefer English education as the important medium in schools. Thus, there is a division in the

community of Santhals between the traditional elites and the modern elites which Tamblyche (2007) had discussed.

Tamblyche (2007) focused on impact of globalization on Santhals of Middle India where Saren (2013) to his research work 'Impact of globalization on the Santals: A study on migration in West Bengal, India' focused on the similar impact but on particular to the Santhals of West Bengal, India. Saren (2013) specifically conducted the study on migration which says about the influence of modern value on Santhal migrants in their daily life. But with the period of time the number of migrations is huge and the main reason was due to the rise in socioeconomic problems that they are facing in the marginalised society. The main aim for migration is better livelihood. There are numerous changes in the overall life of the Santhals which has been carefully observed by sociologists because they are exposed to modernization and globalization. In the traditional society, Santhals depend on the forests for own livelihood but with the change in time they are getting exposed to modern thoughts and values which help them to live a new way of life. Migration happens for the reason of push and pull factors. Santhals move to agriculturally rich places and urban areas in search of better way of living. Santhals are having team leaders whom they call Sardar and he used to give various information regarding various places so that they can get jobs. Adjusting to a completely different place becomes very difficult for them as often they get exploited. Saren (2013) conducted a survey on five aspects which tells about the modern influences in each aspect while keeping the direct connection between modernity and migration and its impact. Saren (2013) conducted a survey on the impact on society and culture of Santhals in which he identified the areas where the changes in Santhals have occurred in which specifically two main outcomes have come. One of it is, Santhal migrants feel that migration helped them to have a better way a living and other is, they are getting influenced by Bengali culture which led to deterioration of Santhal culture. The push and pull factors that have played a vital role in this migration process. Migrants move to new place in search of job where they adopt new ideas, culture and values very fast which in reality most often adopting a new culture replaces traditional culture. Migration process helps the migrants to fight various problem. Soren (2013) identified the areas of changes about how Santhals are getting influenced are cooking style like Bengali and using of ingredients. Whereas, western dresses are mainly found among the youths. Tribal society has undergone several changes due to the process of migration and in which it is very specifically identified that it led to non-tribal from tribal. The impact of such is seen in various ways like language, customs, traditions and there are many. One aspect that Soren (2013) identified a change in agricultural practices. This has been observed while surveying that most of the migrants has exposed them to a better practice in agricultural sector. Agriculture has been considered as the main occupation for tribal people so they move to the districts where the soil is agriculturally rich. With the advancement of technology there is increase production of rice and vegetables in West Bengal. Remote areas in Purulia and Bankura where Santhals depend upon rain due to lack of rain, they face drought. Saren (2013) conducted a survey in which he examined to what extent migration impacted agriculture. The survey data that was collected by Saren (2013) shows that Santhals are influenced by new and modern practices in agriculture like use of fertilizers, modern equipment, pesticides and other things which are needed in agricultural practices. They move to other place and learn the modern practices of agriculture which they further apply at the place from where they came. Even they grow crops such as potato. It shows that modern technologies have changed the mindset which in turn helped them to grow more production. Saren (2013) conducted a survey on other aspect that is economy in which he made a contrast between the underdeveloped or undeveloped economy and the impact in

economy due to migration. The traditional economy of Santhals is often being called as underdeveloped not primitive as it is based on traditions and customs of Santhals. Saren (2013) gives a clear understanding regarding the change in the mindset of the Santhals in which he examined that Santhals were completely dependent upon forest and they used to care the ecology but due to modern practices in economy it led to the exploitation of nature and forest for their livelihood. According to this survey conducted by Saren (2013) the data shows that 63.27 percent of Santhal migrants realised that to a large extent their economy has been influenced by migration and very small percent that is only 15 percent of the Santhal migrants have no knowledge about the impact. Santhals migrants faced a lot of economic problems in the place of the origin but due to migration it helped them to lower the economic problems. Migration has made them available with various job opportunities. Saren (2013) conducted a survey on education regarding how migration impact education. Importance of education and how education helps in the development of an individual that is discussed by Saren (2013). Lack of education and high number of illiteracies is creating a hindrance in the development of tribal society in India.

Though government came up with number of schemes for the upliftment of tribal society in educational sector and are provided with reservation but still tribal society are lagging behind in education in school which restrict them from speaking about higher education. It has been observed that to a large extent there has been an improvement in the field of education of

Santhal children due to process of migration. Migration has impacted positively on the Santhals. Santhal migrants have experienced that the Santhal children are attending to educational institutions like schools, colleges and universities. They feel that better education and attending classes will make the children eligible for various government jobs. They are facing poverty in the place from where they came because the children do not attend regular classes and it is because of less educational facilities which has resulted in drop out and due to this reason, their children tend to join in other work which might take out them from impoverishment. Saren (2013) survey on the health aspect regarding how migration has impacted health. As it is known, human life is having an important aspect that is health. The condition of the health sector in the place from where tribal people live is ramshackle. Santhals on one side is depending on the old practices of medicines made of herbs from nature and on the other side they depend on Ojha where black magic practices are done which make them vulnerable. Saren (2013) said about the impact that have been created by the process of migration in which when Santhal migrants get to know about modern medicines which help them to cure diseases. Such medical treatment is available in hospitals in some districts of West Bengal like Bankura, Hooghly, Bardhaman, and Medinipur. These hospitals helped many tribal people by curing them with better treatment which make their life span increase. Santhals are exposed to modern medical facilities which make them losing trust towards traditional practices. Such impact make Santhals feel more important towards the new and modern medical treatment rather than black magic for having better and healthy life. Saren (2013) shows a data which says majority of the Santhal migrants feel that there is positive impact on health because of migration though they have faith on the traditional medical treatment which they get in their place of origin. Saren (2013) made a survey on the other aspect that is politicisation. The survey says that migration to a large extent influence the tribal people by becoming aware about the political rights and in accordance, they put their vote at the time of election. As Santhals are exposed to various rights so they put up themselves in various political parties at the place from where they came so that it can help them to discuss about various social and economic problems which they are facing. The survey report says that majority of the tribal people just cast their votes during the time of election while 13 percent of them

have started participating in political activities in active way and very few that is only 7 percent are at all interested in politics. The political competition which Santhals have seen, in the place where they have migrated, are now applying same modern system in politics at the place from where they came. Saren (2013) made a conclusion which says that such impact of migration can be seen to a large extent in day-to-day life of the Santhals as migration has directly and indirectly impacted the traditional values, customs, culture and social norms. The process of migration helps Santhals to know and to aware about various modern practices in agriculture, economy, health and there are many.

Dey (2015) conducted a survey in reference to the survey conducted by Saren (2013). But Dey (2015) in his research work 'Globalization and change in Santhal tribe at Paschimmednipur (West Bengal, India)' is more specific about the area. The survey is conducted with special reference to the Santhals of Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal. Migration impacts the Santhals life in various fields like culture, language, customs and many more. Dey (2015) identified the areas where there is change in the life due to modern indicators. The indicators at one side help Santhals to fight hunger but on the other side, it directly influences them to accept culture of Bengali which led to the deterioration of traditional Santhali culture. Globalization has impacted on occupational structure in related to agriculture and other sectors.

Dey (2015) has also conducted the survey on five aspects like Saren (2013). Agriculture is one of the aspects that has been focused upon as it is said that Santhals mainly depend upon subsistence farming. Backwardness of Santhals is due to the belief on superstition. With the expansion of education, advancement of technology and modern ways of agricultural practices help Santhals to change the agricultural pattern. Modern equipment and other agricultural practices influence the tribal people. According to the data that was collected by Dey (2015) modern agricultural practices is understood by a majority of the tribal population in the survey area that is 43.50 percent. In the economic sector which Dey (2015) said that the economy of Santhals is forest based and agriculture which is about 95 percent of them. Whereas even fishing and hunting has been an important source of livelihood for tribal people. Globalization has impacted a lot on the economy. As per the data has been collected it shows that more than 65 percent have responded that their economy is highly developed to a large extent and a very few respondents which is of 7 percent responded that they don't know about the extent of impact. In other aspect that is education, Dey (2015) has briefly analysed about what has already been analysed by Saren (2013). Education is an important key for the bright future. It is an important factor of society or community. Lack of education restrain modernity to a large extent. Education is the sole element for the improvement in the quality of life. It has been noticed that migration has positively impacted on Santhals. All authorities recognized the immediate need for training the teachers in tribal areas. Santhals who have got the basic education they recruit themselves as teachers where they teach mother language in those tribal areas. Impact on education that has been created by globalization has benefit the tribal society by providing better education to the tribal children as well as the members of the family. Hence, tribal children are attending the schools in such districts where they moved. As the parents wish to see their children are attending the school and college or university so that they become fit for various government jobs. Santhal youths in villages show their interest in vocational courses such as Polytechnic or I.T.I. According to the data which was collected by Dey (2015) it clearly shows hoe majority of the respondents that is more than 53 percent have responded that they have been impacted by globalization to a large extent. Other aspect is health which Saren (2013) already surveyed in context to the Santhals of West Bengal but Dey (2015) is more specific to the Santhals of Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal.

Sachidananda (1994) sees that tribal people believe in four different kinds of supernatural powers like spirits which protect them which they say as protective spirits, spirits which are worshipped in their tribal community regularly as benevolent spirits which may have a power to bring diseases or death if such spirits are not worshipped, spirits which control fever, small pox etc such like malevolent spirits and the spirits of ancestors which protect them that is ancestral spirit. With the impact of globalization, the concept of health has also changed. It has been observed that tribal migrants have experienced modern medical treatment or medicines that can cure them from serious diseases. Dey (2015) has taken reference from Guite and Acharya (2006) where they showed that the accessibility and availability play a major role in which tribal people to accept a system for health care. In accordance to the survey conducted in Paschim Medinipur regarding the impact of globalization on health, the data that has been found that 43 percent of the population belief in modern system whereas 35 percent belief in traditional system. Though difference is not much but the still tribal people are feeling the essential for modern medical treatment rather than traditional. Globalization has impacted on the social aspects of life which include work of people, life of people, families, community as well as politics. Unemployment is the major issues which is creating a disturbance in the minds of the youths which led them to certain steps. Often such disturbance deviates the youths from the correct path and make them to take the wrong path in which Naxalite leaders trap them very easily and make them go against the local government. Tribal youths get trapped in which they can't able to get themselves free. In one side Police harass them if they fail to co-operate in the operations against Naxal and on the other side they might be killed by the Naxal hands if they somehow help the police. Life has been always struggling for the tribal people. Unemployment is the reason for such violence as they are often get trapped by the head or leaders of Naxal. However, with the passing of time and days, the youths realize that the activities they do as being a Naxal, is not right, hence they leave. With the impact of globalization, a drastic change in the thought process has been seen as it has been said that tribal people are now politically aware about their rights and accordingly, they cast votes at the time of election. Dey (2015) concluded that the report that stated with the review and then on the later portion it says about the impact that the globalization has created in Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal.

Ahmed and Tattwasarananda (2018) in their research work 'Modernization and Santhals of Jhargram: An ethnographic study', have conducted a survey regarding how modernization is impacting the livelihood of Santhals. They were also known as Kherwals earlier though there are various views regarding the name Santhals. Ahmed and Tattwasarananda (2018) have enquired up to what does modernization has impacted the Santhal community. To be more specific on the location, they survey has been done in Jhargram block which is Jhargram district, West Bengal. The primary data has been collected from five sectors that are participatory rural views, observation of participants, focus group discussions, an informal interview and survey of households. The outcome of the survey is that the modernization has improved the construction of household. Majority of the roofs of Santhal houses are made of asbestos that is about 59 percent and a small portion that is 6 percent of the Santhal houses roofs are made of concrete and stone. Considering the walls of the houses, as the traditional form of houses are still there, where the walls made of mud and it is in majority of houses that is 75 percent, 13 percent of the walls made of burnt brick and only 5 percent are made of wall. In case of floor there has been a large change or modification in floor construction which is about 91 percent of the floor of houses of Santhals are made of cement which says that there has been an improvement in the construction where traditional form of making floor is not in existence as it was earlier. Hence, only 9 percent of the Santhal houses the

floor is made of mud. But in some aspect, there has been seen a lack of construction such as kitchen room and sanitation. The impact of modernization to some extent has been seen in drinking water facilities. At the time of field work, it was surveyed that Sapdhara and Nedabahara grampanchayat, every house is provided with tap water and they are getting this tap water facility since 2015 but before that they had to suffer a lot in order to get proper drinking water. According to the survey conducted by Ahmed and Tattwasarananda (2018) that about 59 percent of the members in household of Santhals using the tap water for their drinking facilities which is provided by panchayat-samati of Jhargram. In case of location of water for drinking facility it has been surveyed that 68 percent of the houses they are having the location of the source of drinking water near their houses and there are 32 percent of the houses that are having such source within their premises. Modernization has impacted on various fields which has been in detail surveyed. In the electricity, the survey report says that a huge number of Santhal houses are benefited because of electricity which is about 84 percent and a few that is 16 percent of Santhal houses still use kerosene for lighting. In cooking fuel 63 percent of the Santhal houses use wood as fuel for the purpose of cooking and only LPG is used by 6 percent of the household of Santhals and there are 16 percent of households where they use both wood and LPG for cooking purpose. In the field of technology, modernization has impacted to a large extent. The survey says that about 84 percent of the households use mobile phones out of which 81 percent use normal mobile phones which says that modernization has changed the lifestyle of the Santhal livelihood by introducing mobile phones in their houses. There are few which is 15 percent of Santhal houses they do not use mobile phone. In the field of internet, as the survey was done in rural area so it eventually says that majority of the households do not use internet that is 85 percent. Ahmed and Tattwasarananda (2018) has also put other aspects like modern devices, materials and vehicles where the data shows that modernization has impacted the aspects to an extent. There are 26 percent of the houses are having television in which 25 percent of them are having cable connection. The survey has also done on the factors like modern cloth by the tribal people, cosmetics and others, which says that there is a change in the daily life of Santhal household due to modernization. In the agricultural sector, it has been observed that the interview was taken of 40 villagers in which more than 77 percent of them use modern practices or methods for agricultural process and more that 22 percent of them use modern practices or methods along with the traditional methods. Modernization has highly impacted in the belief of the Santhals. As per the collected data more than 57 percent of the respondents do not have any believe in Ojha (exorcist) and 27.5 percent of Santhals do believe. Though there is an impact in modernization still 82 percent of the household said about their control over the traditional administration of village but they are having positive attitudes on modernization. Ahmed and Tattwasarananda (2018) has also put some case study in the research work which talks about different people who are having different attitudes towards modernization. Those case studies give a brief understanding about how people are welcoming modernization but at the same time conscious about their culture. They like to wear modern cloths such as jeans, shirt, salwar, modern ornaments and so on. At the time of festivals, they wear traditional dress. Even Santhals attend various pujas which is done by Hindus. Often, they celebrate Saraswati puja. Some of them go to Ojha if they do not heal from the doctors they have consulted. In the agricultural sector modern means of technologies like fertilizers, pesticides, tractors etc are used.

Guha and Ismail (2015) in their research work 'Socio-cultural changes of tribes and their impact on environment with special reference to the Santhal of West Bengal' tried to explain the situation of tribes of India with special reference to Santhal in the district of Birbhum and it also determines the level of

change in the lifestyle of Santhal. The survey was conducted in various aspects. One of the aspects is education which is instrument for the change in the society and significantly it plays a major role in developing an individual. Literacy is one of the indices of development of human. It is the ability to read and write and is important not only in specific area but also in all the countries. Development in a specific area is largely depending upon the education of the people in that area. According to the survey that was conducted only 31 percent of the Santhals are literate. Although the literacy gap is not much in which most of the literate people are having primary education. Guha and Ismail (2015) said that the tribal people still living in a society which is undeveloped even in the era of globalization. Santhal people are having dark brown complexion with narrow forehead. They believe in Bongas (God). Important bongas that they worship are Marang Buru, Gosai Era, Pargana Bonga, Taher Bonga, Manjhi Bonga which has Manjhi Haram and Manjhi Buri, Sing Bonga, Mareiko and Turuiko. Santhal are having their script that is Ol-chiki and it is their mother tongue but they often talk in Bengali language when they interact with Bengali neighbours. It gives a brief identity about Santhals. As per the data which is collected it is shown that 67.5 percent of the people can able to understand and speak in their mother tongue and 22.5 percent can able to understand, speak and write. But as Santhals are exposed to the Bengali culture that is why they are very much acquainted with Bengali language because they are talking and getting themselves educated from Bengali medium schools. Guha and Ismail (2015) also surveyed on the aspect that is how much Santhals are willing to wear traditional dress. Interview has been taken in which it was found that majority of the population that is 56 percent of the population like to wear traditional dress but during occasion and then 30 percent of the population like to wear traditional dress all the time, whereas 14 percent of the population do not like to wear traditional dress. As per the other survey which was conducted to know regarding how many Santhals are having knowledge about their festivals. Due to impact of globalization, the Santhals are changing their traditional festivals and adapting themselves to the modern culture. As per the data that was collected majority of them that is 65 percent of Santhals are very strongly active in their culture and they have knowledge about all the festivals and rituals of Santhal culture and 35 percent know some of them, whereas there are no respondents who said that they do not have any knowledge of the festivals and rituals. Marriage age has been highly impacted due to globalization. The data which has been collected 50 percent of the Santhals (females) get married within the 20 years of age but earlier it was low because they were getting married at very low age but with the change in time and improvement in the standard of education the average age for Santhal females to get married get increased. In the field of arts and crafts only a few that is 17 percent of the population practices traditional art whereas majority of them are not at all interested. Matured people have devotion to their traditional art forms but young generation are highly influenced by modern culture where they do not have any such devotion and they do not have patience for learning and continuing with the work on art. On the other survey report which has been found, job changing is happening with the change in generation. Santhals face various environmental problem such as deforestation, flood, soil erosion and cyclone. Deforestation is the major cause for that and it happens in place in that area whereas cyclone and flood do not affect. Santhals face agricultural hazards due to the of infertile soil, lack of fertilizers and insufficient water for irrigation. Guha and Ismail (2015) mentioned that the largest community in West Bengal is Santhals. They celebrate various festivals and they wear their traditional dress during such festivals. At the time of any festivals or occasions they celebrate with tribal dance where they together dance in a queue and tribal songs. Traditional art is considered to be an important part in the life of Santhals. Santhals communicate

with themselves in their own language but now they are getting more used with Bengali language as Bengalis come to visit their place.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

The paper aims to study about how Santhals are getting impacted by the intercultural communication and globalization. “Impact of Intercultural communication and Globalization” is an independent variable for this study and “Santhals are impacted by Intercultural Communication and Globalization” is a dependent variable for this study.

3.1. SETTINGS

The study will take place in West Bengal, India. The study is carried with special reference to Santhals of West Bengal and it is based over the last 10 years i.e., from year 2010 to 2020.

3.2. PARTICIPANTS

In this study, there are 10 participants who are residing in West Bengal, India. The participants must be Santhals with minimum age of 20 years. Non-probability sampling technique will be used as in-depth interview of those participants will be taken who are having knowledge about the study.

3.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following are the research questions that will be answered:

RQ1- Do Santhals like to communicate with people who belong to different culture?

RQ2- How Santhals form a peer culture in a society of multiple culture?

RQ3- Why Santhals move to different place?

RQ4- How Santhals have improved their lifestyle due to modernization?

RQ5- Does modernization lead to forgetting of traditional Santhal culture?

3.4. PROCEDURE

Each participant will be visited to their suitable place. For this study, in-depth interview will be taken to gather information from the participants. For the primary data, information will be collected from the participants through in-depth interview and they will be asked set of questions. For the secondary data, books, journals, website and internet that are conducive are taken into consideration.

3.5 IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW

In-depth interview has been taken from the participants. The data is collected from in-depth interview where the participants are asked open-ended questions and they gave their answers.

1. NAME- Badha Hansda

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- Santhals feel proud when people from other culture communicate with them. It grows the interest of the Santhals when they are asked about their culture because they feel that the people who belong to different culture have interest to know about Santhal culture. But there is a preference of

language. Santhals love to share information about their culture to the people belonging to other culture but if those people ask in local language then it becomes comfortable and understandable to the Santhals but if they ask in some other language which is not known to the Santhals they feel uncomfortable and hesitate to share information. Santhals feel much better when people from other culture like Bengalis or Biharis ask them about the traditional Santhal culture than when people who belong to Santhal culture and ask about their own traditional Santhal culture. Santhals love to share all the information about their culture to people know that how unique their culture is.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- As we know that in urban areas of West Bengal, the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of other culture but in rural areas in specific to single village if we see, that all the Santhals together form a village and there is an existence of a single culture in that particular village that is Santhal culture. There are other villages what we say as neighbouring villages where there is an existence of some other culture and that are present very near or close to the village where the Santhals live. But being a citizen of India that is the identity which is for all and the Santhals know the meaning of it and they try to stay together and communicate to the people belonging to other villages and culture.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- It depends upon the educated and uneducated Santhals. For an educated Santhal it becomes easy and comfortable to interact because they feel that they belong to the same standard like others and it is mainly seen in urban areas of West Bengal whereas for an uneducated Santhal it becomes little uncomfortable to interact as they feel that their standard is low and it is mainly seen in the rural areas.

Question 4- How interaction with other people help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- In a community where we live, we have to stay together as a group because everyone is dependent upon each other. Any kind of pujas or rituals that happen in a community every people in the community participate no matter what culture they belong.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which they migrate?

Answer- Santhals migrate mainly from rural areas to urban areas. Villages in Purulia, Medinipur, Bankura and Burdwan where Santhals live, they mostly migrate to Kolkata as it a big city and it is situated within West Bengal. In rural areas of West Bengal where Santhals live, there is no such kind of better educational facilities like what we see in urban areas. Santhal villages are not provided with better schools or colleges due to which they migrate to different cities where they can able to get better education. A student feels good when he or she gets a degree from reputed college or university which is situated in big city than if a student gets a degree from a local college or university which is situated in rural area. Other reason like for job purpose Santhals migrate the most.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- There is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals but it is yet not clear to what extent it is positively or negatively impacting the lifestyle of the Santhals. But if we consider the positive side, we see that in villages where Santhals live, most of the Santhal families are having smart phone and because of the availability of technology they can able to know what is going around the world. There is a development in education, health and other various aspects of life of Santhals.

Question 7- Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Languages like Bengali, Oriya, Hindi and many other languages are originated from Sanskrit language but if we see Santhali language, it is of its own origin that means it doesn't have any root or it has not been adopted by any other language. Santhali language is the oldest language. Santhali language is losing its originality due to Modernization and it the Santhals who are not giving value to their culture now. What we know by Modernization is that, we as a Santhals should improve our lifestyle with change in time provided that we should not forget our culture and we should respect our culture but what we see now is that Santhals are improving their lifestyle but at a same time they are forgetting their traditional culture and they are adopting the western culture more.

2. NAME- Kherwal Hembram

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- Reaction of the Santhals depend upon the person who is asking like if a person is from urban area and he or she is asking to Santhal people living in rural area then they the people feel little uncomfortable because they feel that people from urban areas are educated but if a person is from rural area and he or she is asking to the Santhal people living in rural area they feel comfortable because they feel that their standard is same. Similarly, is goes to the Santhals living in urban areas. Santhals love to share information about their culture.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Santhals stay together in a society and they interact with other culture. Previously they feel shy to interact but with the change in the time their mind set has also changed and they feel that all the people are same like them and all of them are interdependent upon each other.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- Santhals interact very politely with different people in the society. Santhals always try to help other people when they are asked for it.

Question 4 How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- Interaction has helped Santhals to build a relationship with other people in the society. It helps Santhals to make themselves modern and also by providing and sharing information. Interaction is very necessary when Santhals move to urban area from rural area because without interaction they feel left

out from the society. So, interaction is need to form a peer group. The better the communication is, the better will be the relationship among the members in the society.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which they migrate?

Answer- If we see where Santhals migrate the most, then Kolkata is at the top as they can get various opportunities and facilities. Santhals mainly migrate for better job as majority of the Santhals are underdeveloped and they try to move to various places in search of job so that they can have a better livelihood. In district like Purulia where there is lack of water due to which the Santhal farmers face problems in field, so they move to various places for private jobs. Santhals migrate to different places where they find that they may get better education and health facilities.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- Modernization has helped Santhals to improve their lifestyle. In earlier days, Santhals' lifestyle was very poor because they were not so educated due to which they were not getting opportunities to improve their lifestyle but with the change in time, the education of Santhals have improved a lot and it helps them to know about the opportunities and speak for their need.

Question 7 Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Santhals are adopting western culture and they feel it is way of becoming modern. Santhals who are migrating from their villages to cities or towns are easily getting influenced by the people whom they meet. They try to make their lifestyle like other people. For that reason, they are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture and adopting different culture. Earlier Santhals did not celebrate Durga puja or Kali puja but now they are getting influenced and they celebrate those festivals which are not belong to the traditional Santhal culture.

3. NAME- Ashok Kumar Murmu

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- The reaction of the Santhals a very normal. As they talk with the people belonging to Santal culture the same, they talk with the people belonging to different culture. They become very conscious to know what the people asking and why they are asking. Santhals like to share information about their culture to the people belonging to other culture because as we know that previously Santhals culture was not so known to the other people for that reason Santhals are now communicating with different people and make them know no about their culture.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Yes, it is very obvious that Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture. We see that Santhals are forming a relationship in a society because they feel that in a

society, each member in the society is interdependent upon each other. That means anyone can be needed at any point of time.

Question 3 How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- Santhals interact very friendly with different people they meet because they want to build a relationship so that they can stay together whenever there is any problem.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- Interaction is very essential in building a relationship as without interaction a relationship cannot stay strong for that reason interaction or what we say communication is very essential. What we know about a peer group is a group of people belonging to same age or same interest. Santhals form a peer group with other people by communicating with them and thus making a good relationship.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which they migrate?

Answer- If we see there are places such as Kolkata or Durgapur where Santhals migrate the most because in those cities we see that they are industries, good educational facilities, good health facilities and good environment. Santhals originate from a place where there is lack of educational facilities, lack of health facilities and lack of infrastructure for that reason they always remain behind in development. So, they migrate in order to get themselves developed.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- Yes, it is quite evident that there is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santals. The way Santhals used to think previously is very different from what they think now. Their thought process has changed a lot. They have upgraded themselves and they are making themselves or rather making their life more comfortable. Previously due to lack of opportunities, Santhals did not get a chance to make their livelihood better but with the period of time the opportunities are also increasing and Santhals, a grabbing those opportunities to make their life all livelihood better.

Question 7- Do you think that Santhals are forgetting there traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- I think that there are few from the Santhal community who are forgetting that traditional culture and adapting some different culture. Because few of them are forgetting we cannot blame the whole community. Till now majority of the Santhals respect their traditional culture and follow that.

4. NAME- Tapan Murmu

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- I think that the reaction of the Santhals is very friendly. They want to communicate with the people and their communication skills become more effective when they are asked about their culture. Who doesn't love their culture everyone does... so the Santhals also love their culture. Santhals feel very

happy to share information about their culture but they become quite uncomfortable when they are asked something is else if the person who is asking is not known to them.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Yes, I think that Santhals stay together in a society where other cultures also exist. Society is a place where people from different culture stay together. In a society each one has its own role to play and similarly Santhals play their role in the society and the try to stay together.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- Santhals interact very normally. They love to interact with people and share information as much as they can able to share.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- I think that interaction is a chain of building relationship. Interaction helps Santhals to make themselves understand about other people and their background and it is a two-way communication in which Santhals give information about their culture and ideas to the people belonging to other culture and those people also give information to the Santhals about their culture and ideas and this two-way communication is very effective communication in a society. With is two-way communication the relationship grows stronger and thus forming a peer group.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- What I think is that Santhals migrate in those places where they can get opportunity and it is not specific to any such places but yet till now, I have seen that Santals migrate to the urban cities and those cities which are big such as Kolkata, Durgapur, Siliguri, Darjeeling etc because in those cities they not only able to get opportunities in various fields but also, they can have a better livelihood and the reasons of the migration is basically for searching opportunities. They have been provided with a lack of opportunity and now they are searching for those opportunity which can help them curb poverty.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- It is very much clear to us and I want to say that Santhals have become modern due to modernization and it is a process through which they are changing their lifestyle. They are improving their lifestyle in this process of modernization and it is a never-ending process. We have seen that Santhals that used to live ten years ago is completely different from the Santhals who are living now. Each and everything have changed in their lifestyle and it will change in the next ten years.

Question 7- Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Well, I think that expose to modernization is very much related to getting influenced by Western culture. We always say that Western Nations are modern but we don't know what actually

modern means. Santals have mistakenly taken the idea of modern culture as western culture and they are believing it. They feel that modern means being an individual who is having Western thoughts.

5. NAME- Sharmila Soren

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- Okay, so I think that the reaction of the Santhals is very common like the person who is asking them about their culture and Santhals try to give information in a very generic term so that the person who is asking can be able to understand. They give all the information about their culture and they don't hide anything and they also want to know about the other culture so that there becomes an interchanging of cultural thoughts among the people.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- I think that Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture. First of all, what I know about multiple culture is that existence of different culture in a society. So, in this particular society where multiple culture exist Santhals make their position as being a part of that society and they make a connection with the people in the society by communicating with them.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- As I have said earlier that the reaction of the Santhals is very common similarly the way Santhals interact with different people is just like the way other people do so basically there is no special thing that Santhals interact differently with people in the society.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- Being a Santhal I can understand how interaction has helped me to be a part of the society and to form a peer group. When I communicate with different people in my area, I can feel the friendly relationship between me and to whom I am communicating. In a same way Santhals communicate with different people in the society in which they live and they make a peer group so that whenever there is any trouble in the society they can solve together and make the society a better place to live.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- I don't have any such idea about any particular places where Santhals migrate the most but as per my knowledge I think that Santhals migrate mainly in Kolkata and other places where there are big cities. Santhals migrate for better education, for better health facilities, for better job and for better livelihood. The root of the Santhals is from the typical villages of West Bengal where there is lack of facilities and because of lack of facilities Santhals are facing various problems such as no proper education, no health facilities, no water supply, no electricity and no proper infrastructure. Due to such problems, they cannot be able to overcome poverty and hunger and to overcome search deadly virus of poverty and hunger they migrate to big cities where they have a hope that they can live their life better.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- Yes, I believe that there is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals. Modernization has helped them to make a better way of living and to upgrade their thinking process. For example, modernization has helped Santhals due to which now majority of the Santhals are literate and they are gaining the knowledge of laws and orders. In earlier days the Santhals children were get married but now with the knowledge of law and orders the parents gained the knowledge that unless and until their children is eighteen years old, they should not get married.

Question 7- Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Modernization has both positive impact and negative impact. If we talk about the negative impact then we see that specially the Santhals children are getting influenced by the other culture and there proudly adopting it. Sometimes I have seen that the children feel very shy to say that they belong to Santhal community and it is due to the influence of modernization. Santhal children are forgetting their mother tongue and they don't even try to learn it because they feel that it is of no use. So basically, we see that expose to modernization is forgetting the traditional Santhal culture and it is like that the Santhals specially the children are more into the culture which they are seeing and getting exposed and less into the culture from where they belong.

6. NAME- Jhulik Hembram

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- The reaction of the Santals is very natural. The way they talk the way they interact is very unique to their personality. And the love to share information because Santhal culture is a culture of its unique identity and Santhals want to share about their culture to the people as they feel that their culture should be known to all the people around.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Yes, I feel that Santhals stay together in a society because I am staying in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture. Multiple cultures such as Bengalis, Bihari. Punjabis stay together and they communicate with each other so that they can live peacefully

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- Well, this question is very much interesting because how Santhals interact is yet not very specific but it is very common like I am a Santhal and how I interact is that when any person is asking me for any kind of information, I directly answer them similarly if I face any trouble or if I want to know anything, I go directly to any person who is just near to me or near to my home and ask the person. So, you know this kind of interaction is very much necessary and this is a thing that is very common either being a Santhal or any other category it is very common.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- This particular question I want to say accordance to my perspective is that I live in a society where there are different cultures so you know it means when I interact with them or when they interact with me there begins a connection so in the first interaction the connection is weak but when we interact more the connection becomes very strong so with a strong connection there is a formation of a peer group so you can understand that interaction is the key of forming a peer group otherwise if there is no interaction then there is no connection we would have been like strangers to each other so basically this interaction is needed.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- If I talk about my case then I came from a very small village in West Medinipur, West Bengal and I have migrated to Durgapur and I am doing a service in Durgapur Steel Plant. So, you see I was facing a lack of job opportunities in my village due to which I migrated here and I got a job and I am doing well and my children are also staying here and they are enjoying this city lifestyle and they don't like to go to the village because in the village they feel bore and moreover what I have seen is that my children want to migrate to some other place for education because in Durgapur there is lack of good colleges and Universities. So, you see migration is a continuous process I have migrated from a village and now my children want to migrate from this city.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- Definitely there is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals what I have seen is that when I was staying in the village over there we did not get proper education because there was no such schools even the families were very poor and the mindset of the people was low I mean they were not very serious about the importance of education but now sometimes when I go to the village I see that it in my village there are two schools one is primary school and the other one is higher secondary school so you see all the children go to the school and there are also less dropouts. The families are now having a quite good income from farming and they are trying their level best to educate their children so that they can have good jobs and can raise their family.

Question 7- Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting they are traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- I am truly agreed to this point because I have seen children who are not respecting their traditional culture and they are adopting some other culture and they are celebrating festivals of those culture whereas they are not giving value to their own tradition and to their own mother tongue. This kind of education that is educating the children the value of his or her own culture is very essential like I have taught my children from the very beginning the importance of our culture why should we respect it and importance of our mother tongue, so similarly I want that each parent who are their living in this city should also teach their children and whenever they are not respecting their culture the parents should scold them and make them understand the importance of it.

7. NAME- Arpita Kisku

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- Like any person is asking me anything I will normally answer that to that person. Same way Santhals also normally answer to that person who is asking about the traditional Santhali culture. I have been also asked about our traditional Santhali culture and I answer them very politely and make them understand the value of our culture I love to share information to the people who is asking me especially Bengalis ask me more because they are very eager to know about our culture.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Society is like a chain one person is connected with the other person or a one home is connected with the other home. In this chain if any of a person or any of the home is not willing to stay together then the chain breaks. Every person in the society are forming some kind of relationship with the people and that relationship is very pure. Santhals also want to stay together they don't want to break relationship from the society they know the importance of the society and the importance of the people living in the society.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- The answer to this question is like what I have answered you on the first question that is the reaction is normal there is nothing such that Santhals become super excited or they become rude or they become conscious there is nothing such like that if any person is asking me any question then I would like to answer them politely if I want to know anything then I politely ask them so there is an act of kindness that appears in this interaction.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- What I feel that interaction is the way of communicating but there is a difference between interaction and communication. I think that interaction is a process in which a person is willing to interact with the other person maybe the other person is not having a similar interest of communicating and communication is a process in which there should be similar interest on both sides. So, if the interaction is good then the communication will be good. Interaction and communication are related to each other and with this process people are holding their hands strong by proper communication then they form a group in which group they perform together, they act together and solve problems together.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- I think that Santhals mainly migrate in the southern parts of West Bengal because you see the places that lies in the southern part starting from Kolkata, Diamond Harbour, Haldia in that places there are various opportunities for jobs, for education even there are also industries so they move to that place and make their home over there. Santhals always have been in a stage of poverty so overcome that poverty they I want to make a living that it will help them to fight against poverty and make a better livelihood.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- What I think is that modernization have two impact but if we see only the positive impact as per the question then yes there is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals. Their lifestyle has changed to a large extent. When I was small my parents used to do farming under someone's land and my father used to get a very little amount of money and that money was not enough for my education so I had to leave my education and I started doing household work. I used to work in various houses where I get a very little amount of money and my mother also worked with me so three of us when we worked together, we get a certain amount of money which was very much Limited for our monthly expenses later when Government provided us with facilities, we started to take those facilities and we started to join various self-help groups which helped us to make a good amount of money and our lifestyle has also changed now we have a better way of living.

Question 7- Do you think that Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Santhals are following the new trend of becoming modern but it is fine unless and until they are forgetting their traditional culture. What I feel is that an individual should always respect his or her culture no matter how much he or she is exposed to modernisation. Specially Santhal children are forgetting their culture and it is due to the influence of modern culture and if this thing happens then in the future generation there will be no existence of our traditional Santhal culture.

8. NAME- Ramoni Soren

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- The people who belong to different culture communicate with Santhals and their reaction is very natural that means they are like a common people and as we know that we all are citizen of India and being a citizen of India what we have been taught that is every people in the society are respected and are brothers and sister same way Santhals pay respect to the people when they are being asked about their culture. They provide information and also, they also help whenever they are being asked for it

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Yes, Santhals stay together in a society. We have been taught to stay together, we have been taught that we should not harm any person so we have also emotions and we have also feelings like other people have so we want to share our feelings share our emotions to make a healthy society as we gossip with each other, we play with each other, we share similar interests with the people in the society.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- Santhals interact by sharing their feelings and emotions. They want to interact with people.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- I have already told in the previous question itself that we share our feeling and emotions and we put very much effort to making a bond and that bond is very much essential to form a group. Peer means what peer means friends so we live in a society like friends we talk to each other, we play with each other, we show similar interest with each other, we face challenges together and we also solve problems together.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- The places where Santhals migrate the most are the places which is very known to us that is they mainly migrate from rural areas to urban areas. In the rural areas they face various problems or circumstances due to which sometimes they migrate. Migration happens due to push and pull factors that we know and in the case of Santhals if I differentiate between the push and the pull factors then the push factors such as when Santhals get exploited by the landlords in their place of origin they get themselves migrated forcefully and pull factors such as well as they see that in particular city there may get better education facility or job facility or health facility and it becomes opportunities to them and they try to grab those opportunities and for that reason they migrate.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- I have surveyed in various field work that there is an improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals which is happening due to the modernization. I have visited a village over there I have found that over a period of time of village was in complete shadow and people hardly able to notice that village even the people who were there in the village they hardly get to know any kind of news about the outside world but now with the modernization I have seen that in each home of that village they are having a smartphone and they have bought a smartphone by the money they have gathered by doing various jobs and the smartphone help them to know about various information about the outside world and it helps them to keep updated with the time.

Question 7- Do you think that Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- Forgetting traditional culture is very prevalent in urban areas where Santhals get easily influenced by the other culture but if we particularly see the rural areas, Santhals are very much aware about the culture. In rural areas Santhals dominate the society by their traditional culture and pay respect to their culture and they don't even get easily influenced by the other culture but in the urban areas since in a particular society, the society is dominated by some other culture for that reason the Santhals eventually gets dominated by that culture and follows the customs and traditions of that culture and it led to the forgetting of the traditional Santhali culture.

9. NAME- Abir Murmu

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- If I talk about the reaction of the Santhals then the reaction is what I say is very common like what other people react like similarly Santals react when people ask them anything. And most importantly that I have noticed in my life that the Santhals love to share information because they want to make people understand the importance of their culture and also how the culture has taken up into the national platform.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- What I have noticed that in a society if I talk about more specific than I have visited a society in Durgapur so over there what I have noticed is people are from various culture is like some of them are Bengali some of them are Marathi some of them are Punjabi and they are just happily staying in the society and they are sharing everything similarly Santhals have also taken place in the society and they are also staying happily with them yeah so this is it.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- This question is not so clear regarding what are you asking like Santhals interact with the people and how they interact is very much complex because each and every person is having a unique style of interaction with the people if we talk about the individual then it's very difficult to identify if we talk about the whole community that is the Santhal community then yes, they interact normally.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- What I understand by the meaning of peer is friend so what I have seen in that society where I visited is that Santhals there are very much friendly with the people surrounding them and they are just having a good interaction or what we say as communication so there is a friendly relationship between the people and moreover what I have noticed that whenever there is any kind of problem each one tries to help each other so this is good... this is good for the better relationship.

Question 5- What are the places in West Bengal where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- Places like Durgapur I am saying Durgapur because I know it very well that why they migrated from different places and they are all staying in Durgapur because I have interacted with them other than this, I haven't interacted much for that reason I don't have such adequate knowledge to name the places. Okay, so the reason for the migration what I have got to know when I interacted with them was that they mainly migrate because of the jobs because Durgapur is a place where there is Industries as well as there are various private jobs and for that reason they migrate to this particular place in search of job and here also they can get good schools not colleges or universities.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- If I talk about my lifestyle then yes my lifestyle have improved a lot over a period of time and just like me there are Santhals whose lifestyle have also improved you can see that previously there was no such technologies available for that reason Santhals always remain in a state of backwardness hardly they able to earn money for the living but now with the advent of technology they are gaining the

opportunities to earn money now Santhals are very much aware about how to income or how to get a better job and where to migrate and when to migrate.

Question 7- Do you think that Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- The society where I have visited over there I have found there the Santhals children are very much interested about the culture of other people means they are celebrating festivals of various cultures and they are very much excited but what I have found when their parents were talking to me what I have noticed that the children are very fluent in those languages that means in Bengali language, in Marathi language, in Punjabi language but they are not at all fluent in the mother tongue so basically we see that how this exposure to modernization has impacted the lives of the children especially the Santhal children.

10. NAME- Rahul Besra

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Answer- What I say about the reaction of the Santals this that their reaction is very simple when any person is asking them anything, they simply answer them without creating any complexity. They like to share information what I want to say is that I also like to share information similarly my other friends who are Santhals also like to share information similarly my family also like to share information and my relatives also like to share information so if I talk about my group then my group is just similar to the other group of Santhal people.

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Answer- Yeah, it is right that stay together in a society... you know what a society mean is a group of people where they are what... I want to say that the people in the society are connected with each other connected in a sense that thoughts are connected, their ideas are connected, their emotions are connected similarly Santhals in a society there are connected to the people and thus they stay together.

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Answer- So, interaction is a two way thing as I am interacting with you as I am an interview and you are interacting with me as you are an interviewer so say there is two way communication so Santhals when they interact with the people in a society they interact with the hope that similar interest should be there on the opposite side if the interaction is good then there will be a good connection if the interaction is not so good that means if both decide the interests are not same then the connection is not so good.

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Answer- I have already told you in my previous answer that interaction is a two-way communication so if the interaction is good that means it is a good connection and good connection with the people means formation of a group. What do you mean by group? A group is a number of people performing as a team

and they help each other and they are having similar interest so in this way Santhals also show similar interest to the people and they do form a peer group a friendly group.

Question 5- What are the places where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which Santhals migrate?

Answer- Santhals migrate to Kolkata to be more specific. I think because Kolkata is a place where there are good colleges and University and also it is a place of good job opportunities. Other than Kolkata there are various cities of West Bengal such as in Durgapur, in Darjeeling, in Diamond Harbour, in Haldia there also some migrate and the reasons for the migration is very much obvious why do people migrate? people migrate because the place from where they belong, they feel that in that place they are not getting facilities for that reason the migrate.

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Answer- Improvement in the lifestyle is highly improved. I want to take up a particular sector and name the sectors individually then I would say that in education sector it has improved a lot as now schools are there in villages of West Bengal where Santhals children can able to go and get a certificate, in the health sector what I've found that hospitals are available though the condition of the Government hospitals are not so good but still previously hospital facilities were not so good because people had to go to a very long distance for the hospital but now hospital is just near to them. Then I talk about economic sector then previously what I have noticed that the income of the Santhals were very low because they were often get exploited by the landlords but now with the change in time they are able to know about the modern technology and the various agricultural techniques through which they can able to do their farming and it lead to the good production of crops and they can earn more amount of money and this three sectors what I have said this three sectors is directly impacting the lifestyle of the Santhals and thus lifestyle also gets improved because it depends upon the three sectors.

Question 7- Do you think that Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?

Answer- To some extent I agree to this point that Santhals are forgetting their traditional culture because there are only getting influenced by the other culture or by the modernization. Santhals have not got any opportunities previously for that reason when they are getting opportunities now they feel that getting influenced is also some kind of opportunities for that reason they are taking it a way what we feel that it is a negative way but the people who are getting influenced feel that it is a positive way they feel that modernization means adopting modern culture or some other culture but not the traditional culture because they feel that traditional culture is very low grade.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

According to the data that is collected from the in-depth interview of 10 participants the answer to the Research question is very common that all the participants have said that the Santhals love to communicate with the people who belong to other culture. They like to share information about the culture and to make people know about the importance of the culture as well as how unique their culture is. The reaction of the Santhals when they are being asked anything about their culture is very e normal

and friendly. They try to give information as much as possible but there are some points that have been pointed out by a participant that language plays an important role in this communication process. Language is a key to have a better understanding for that reason Santals need to understand the language in which they are being asked. If the language is known to the Santhals then they feel very happy and they give information about their culture but if they don't understand the language then there is a barrier in communication.

The data that I have collected from the in-depth interview it gives answer to the Research question is that all the participants have pointed out a common term that is needed to form of peer culture and it is interaction. Interaction is a process of communication in which one individual is talking to the other. In a society there are different people who belong to different culture and they follow different customs and traditions so in this society where there is an existence of multiple culture interaction plays a major role in forming a peer culture. Interaction helps the Santhals to make a better relationship with the people in the society and to be more specific it creates a friendly relationship among the people in the society. Santhals love to interact with people and they want to know about the people and their background.

According to the data that is collected the data shows the basic factors of migration. Some of the participants have identified the factors of migration that is the push factors and pull factors of migration whereas some of the participants have given the general knowledge of overall factors of migration. If I talk about the push and the pull factors of migration the data that has been collected according to what the participants responded is that Santhals migrate when they are exploited by the landlords and they get migrated forcefully that means though they are not willing to migrate but they had to migrate and this is a push factors and the various pull factors are the opportunities. Most of the participants have said about the various opportunities and facilities that Santhals have got due to migration. Migration helps Santhals to have better education, better job opportunities, better health facilities and better way of livelihood. Some of the participants have contrasted the process of migration by providing the information about their own life. Migration not only helps Santhals to form a new identity in a society but also it helps them to make a better way of living.

According to the data that is collected during in-depth interview, the answer to the Research question is that Santhals have improved their lifestyle due to modernization and it is a continuous process. The participants during the in-depth interview contrasted between the earlier days and the present days. The participants give the evidence of how Santhals have improved their lifestyle such as in the Santhal villages we can see majority of the people are having smartphones that means with the help of the smartphones they can able to know what is going around the world and they can update themselves with the changing time. Schools have also been built in the villages where Santhal children are being taught and mentored. Hospitals are also available near to the villages due to which Santhals can easily go whenever they are in need. In the field of agriculture farmers have come to know about the modern technologies and the modern agricultural techniques which help them to have a better production of crops and thus they can earn a good amount of money.

The data that has been collected the participants are very clear to their point regarding how Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture and they are adopting the modern culture. Santhals get easily influenced by the other culture because in a society where the Santhals live, in that society maybe the other culture is dominant due to which Santhals when the stay in that society they follow the dominant culture. It is mainly seen in the urban areas where specially the Santhals children are not giving importance to their traditional culture but they are giving importance to the other culture

and they are respecting to the other culture more than their traditional culture. Santal children are celebrating festivals which do not belong to their traditional culture as well as it has been pointed out by the participants that in the urban areas the Santhals children are not fluent in their mother tongue because they always talk in some other language due to which they don't want to learn their mother tongue. In the urban areas, Santhal children mainly follow the western culture because they believe that to become modern means to follow western culture. But in the rural areas as one of the participants has pointed out that in the Santhal village where there is an existence of only Santhal people there the Santal culture is more dominant and the people don't get easily influenced by the other culture because they know the value of their culture and they respect their traditional culture.

5. FINDINGS

The data is collected from 10 participants and the opinion of the participants are very much similar to each other. All the participants have given their opinion about the reaction of the Santhals when they communicate with the people who are belonging to other cultures and they have said that the reaction is very much normal and general. As people in general communicate with each other similarly Santhals communicate with the other people in the same manner. And Santhals like to share information about their culture because they want to show to the other people who are belonging to other culture about how unique their culture is and Santhals want to make people understand about their culture so that other people also feel unique about the Santhal culture.

The participants have given their opinion about how Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture. According to the participants, Santhals together in a society where people from different culture stay together. Santhals share everything within the society and they form a chain among the people in the society and they try to help each other whenever it is needed. Santhals live happily in the society. Santhals have been taught to build a friendly relationship with the people and not to harm other people for that reason they try to maintain a good relationship in the society. Santhal normally react with different people in the society in this is what all the participants have said. Interaction helps to make a relationship stronger and Santhals try to make relationship with the people for that reason they interact with different people whenever they are asked for anything. Group is formed when there is a proper communication or interaction among the people in the group. Interaction is the key through which Santhals form a peer group, a group where Santhals as well as people from different culture stay together and they help each other whenever it is needed. There is two-way communication that makes a bridge and it connect Santhals to the other people and thus forming a peer group. Santhals migrate due to various reasons and the participants have also given a clear understanding about the reasons like job facilities, educational facilities, health facilities and other facilities that make them to move from one place to another and also there are reasons where they don't like to move but they are forcefully being moved to some other place because often they get exploited by the landlords.

The places where Santhals migrate the most are basically the city areas in West Bengal like Kolkata, Durgapur and Haldia because they feel that they can get various opportunities in those cities. The participants have given the knowledge about the improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals of West Bengal which happened due to modernization over 10 years. Over this period of time there is a huge change in the lifestyle of the Santhals. Improvement has been taken place in various fields like in agricultural sector, educational sector, health sector as well as in economic sector. In the agricultural sector, modern equipment is now being used by the Santhals who live in the village area and for that

reason they have increased their productivity in the agricultural field. In the economic sector their standard of living has improved to a large extent because in majority of the Santhal houses to be more specific to the villages of West Bengal the houses are having smartphones where they are connected with all the happenings going around the world. In the health sector, there is an improvement in the health of Santhals because Government has set up various hospitals in the places where they can easily go to the hospitals and in educational sector schools have been set up by the Government in the villages of West Bengal where children attend school and they acquire their basic education and which helps them to improve their life.

Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhali culture when they are exposed to modernisation and this is rightly said by all the participants and this is happening mainly among the Santhal youth because they get easily influenced by the other culture and follow that culture. They feel that their own culture is not so popular and often they are ashamed about their own culture.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1. SCOPE

The study shows how intercultural communication and globalization is creating an impact on the Santals. It will also help to understand how Santals has changed their lifestyle over a period of time. The study is carried with special reference to Santals of West Bengal and it is based over the last 10 years i.e., from year 2010 to 2020.

6.2. LIMITATIONS

The limitations for this study are:

- For this study as it is mentioned earlier that the study is done with special reference to Santals of West Bengal, India. One state has been taken into consideration which itself is a huge size.
- As this study is related to how intercultural communication and globalization create an impact on Santals so there is sample bias where I have chosen some members from the population who are having high sampling probability than others.
- As it is an academic research so there is a deadline for the submission of the research work. So, I have to narrow down the topic in order to complete the study within the deadline.
- Modernization and Migration is only taken into consideration as an impact of Globalization.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Sources that are referred in this proposal:
2. *Santal People* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Wikipedia
3. *Santal* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Encyclopaedia: <https://www.encyclopedia.com/humanities/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-andmaps/santal>
4. *Santal Tribe, Art and Culture of Santal Tribe, Santal Tribe in India* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Indianmirror: <https://www.indianmirror.com/tribes/santhaltribes.html> *Santhal people* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Santhal>
5. *Adivasi* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Wikipedia

6. *What is Communication?* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Skillsyouneed: <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/what-is-communication.html> *Communication* (n.d.) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Wikipedia
7. Allen, L. (1964) Retrieved January 15, 2021, from Blogspot: <https://jobasogablogspotcom.blogspot.com/2017/08/what-is-communicationcommunications.html#:~:text=16.,Allen%20Louis%2C1964>
8. Zimmermann, K.A. (2017, July 13) *What is culture?* Retrieved January 20, 2021, from
9. Livescience: <https://www.livescience.com/21478-what-is-culture-definition-of-culture.html>
10. Bennett, M.J. (2013) *Intercultural Communication*. Intercultural Development Research
11. Institute, Retrieved January 20, 2021, from IDRInstitute:
12. <https://www.livescience.com/21478-what-is-culture-definition-of-culture.html>
13. *Intercultural Communication* (n.d.) Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Wikipedia
14. *Peer Group* (n.d.) Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Wikipedia
15. *Peer Groups* (n.d.) Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Encyclopaedia:
16. <https://www.encyclopedia.com/medicine/encyclopedias-almanacs-transcripts-and-maps/peergroups>
17. Snyder, S.L. (n.d.) *Modernity*. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/modernity>
18. *Globalization* (n.d.) Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Wikipedia
19. Fox, P. & Hundley, S. (2011, August 1) *The Importance of Globalization in Higher Education*. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Intechopen: <https://www.intechopen.com/books/new-knowledge-in-a-new-era-of-globalization/theimportance-of-globalization-in-higher-education>
20. Kumar, K. (n.d.) *Modernization*. Retrieved January 20, 2021, from Britannica: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/modernization>
21. *Migration* (n.d.) Retrieved January 21, 2021, from Vocabulary: <https://www.vocabulary.com/dictionary/migration>
22. *Why do people migrate?* (n.d.) Retrieved January 21, 2021, from BBC: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z8x6wxs/revision/2>
23. Tamblyche, M.C. (2007) *The impact of cultural diversity and globalization in developing a*
24. *Santal peer culture in Middle India*. Centre d' Anthropologie, LISST, Toulouse, France.
25. Retrieved January 25, 2021 from: <https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/13322115.pdf>
26. Saren, G. (2013, July, p.29-33) *Impact of globalization on the Santals: A study on migration of West Bengal, India. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*.
27. Retrieved January 25, 2021 from: [http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2\(7\)/Version-](http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2(7)/Version-3/F0273029033.pdf)
28. [3/F0273029033.pdf](http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2(7)/Version-3/F0273029033.pdf)
29. Dey, A. (2015, June) *Globalization and Change in Santhal Tribes at Paschimmednipur (West*
30. *Bengal, India)*. Retrieved January 25, 2021 from: [https://www.worldwidejournals.com/international-journal-of-scientific-research-](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/international-journal-of-scientific-research-(IJSR)/recent_issues_pdf/2015/June/June_2015_1433151469__11.pdf)
31. [\(IJSR\)/recent_issues_pdf/2015/June/June_2015_1433151469__11.pdf](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/international-journal-of-scientific-research-(IJSR)/recent_issues_pdf/2015/June/June_2015_1433151469__11.pdf)
32. Ghosh, P. (2015) *Impact of Globalization on Tribal World of West Bengal. Arts and Social Science Journal*. Retrieved January 25, 2021 from: <https://www.hilarispublisher.com/openaccess/impact-of-globalization-on-tribal-world-of-west-bengal-2151-6200-1000104.pdf>
33. Ahmed, N. & Tattwasarananda, S. (2018, June) *Modernization and the Santals of Jhargram:*
34. *An Ethnographic study*. International Journal of Advanced Research (IJAR). Retrieved

35. January 25, 2021 from: http://www.journalijar.com/uploads/885_IJAR-23828.pdf

36. Guha, S & Ismail, Md. (2015) *Socio-cultural changes of tribes and their impacts on environment with special reference to Santhal of West Bengal*. Global Institute of Research and Education. Retrieved January 25, 2021 from: <https://www.longdom.org/articles/sociocultural-changes-of-tribes-and-their-impacts-on-environment-with-special-reference-tosanthal-in-west-bengal.pdf>

8. APPENDIX

Question 1- What is the reaction of the Santhals when people from other culture communicate with them and do you think that they like to share information about their culture when people from other culture ask them?

Question 2- Do you think that the Santhals stay together in a society where there is an existence of multiple culture?

Question 3- How do Santhals interact with different people in the society?

Question 4- How interaction with other people in the society help Santhals to form a peer group?

Question 5- What are the places where Santhals migrate the most and what are the reasons that you think due to which they migrate?

Question 6- Is there any improvement in the lifestyle of the Santhals due to modernization over a period of time? (10 years)

Question 7- Do you think that the Santhals are forgetting their traditional Santhal culture when they are exposed to modernization?