Socio-Demographic Perspectives in the Growth of System of Education at the Sundarbans in West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

The Research Study is entitled Socio-Demographic Perspectives in the Growth of System of Education at the Sundarbans in West Bengal. Researcher through special in-depth prepared this research paper. The basic aim and important aim of this study is to find out how the education system of Sundarbans originated and developed. Not only that, what was the role of people or how people came forward in the origin and development of this education system and literacy system. This research paper shows how the Sundarbans region and its land systems developed. That is how the forest was cleared deep forest where Sundari trees, full of deep water i.e. swamps, channel, creeks and rivers other side. To find out how the education literacy system was organized and developed and the structure of education was created in such a remote area. Agrarian based social system of Sundarbans aims to find out how economic development is taking place from agrarian based social status. To find out how the East India Company handed over those lands or forests to lotdars and zamindars before the land became agricultural. Those lands i.e. forest land was distributed by the East India Company through the formation of Sundarban Commissioner. Mr. Henkel and Mr.Claude Russell managed to settle the forest lands fairly and neatly during their time.The lands were disturbed in lots and distributed in various ways and each lot was owned by the lotdars and zamindars.These lotdars and zamindars adopted various methods to exploit these forest lands for the purpose of collecting revenue.Suddenly they started thinking about how to clear them and suddenly clear the forest.Thus an attempt is made to find out how this arrangement succeeded.Not only this but also an attempt has been made to find out how the lot system was formed.When agriculture started, when human settlements started, then people felt the need for education.Both literacy and education are inextricably linked to life.This has also been explored.The method used here is data collection through secondary sources and grounded theory methodology has been applied along with qualitative research method.Mainly the socio-demographic issue has been seen through qualitative research method. Different facts or different aspects of how people in the society and their role in the society have been explored since few centuries ago.It has also been shown and traced how during that period there were a number of Brahmin communities and educated persons who were philanthropists in the society who came forward in the field of literacy.That is, they were the first to introduce literacy within the Sundarbans region.With kerosene lanterns in hand, they go from neighbourhood to neighbourhood and village to village to collect students and help them with literacy especially by literate them as philanthropists of all these societies. Later these lotdars and zamindars donated land to establish schools and the land was named or the school was named after those lotdars and zamindars.But before this all those social welfare people, philanthropic

people, few started literacy activities in broken houses and club houses.As the Sundarbans are river-channel based and filled with water bodies and stands of deciduous evergreen trees, the transportation system was also very inaccessible. Where a few people in the society have been able to, a handful of social welfare seekers have come forward and done this literacy work wherever they can.It can be said that through their hard work, they have shown the future generation the light of the path of improvement.Find out how they navigated the issue of literacy through suffering.What is the role of people in these cases? It is seen what role the people took in literacy and the development of education infrastructure in the Sundarbans.Apart from this, the Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Ramakrishna Mission and the Christian Missionaries took the initiative slowly in this discussion.In this way, formal education was started on the soil of Sundarbans.Although in 1979 Government of India started non formal education but along with it some philanthropic people started working on Sundarbans soil in West Bengal.Later on, government efforts led to the creation of schools in a variety of forms, including free primary schools and schools, and private schools.In this way, the structure of education literacy in Sundarbans or Sundarbans region has been gradually developed.

OPERATIONAL TERMS: PATHSHALA, TOLL SYSTEM, LOTDAR, ZAMINDAR, ISLAND, RECLAMATION, ARKATHI.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Society and population are two important factors. Because individuals cannot live without society. The existence of the individual is dependent on the society.In this society is made by individuals or people. When people live in a society, that is, the population that is created, the population gradually expands. This is the vastness or vastness of society in which people have different aspects. For example, to see the social aspect of a person, to see a person's cultural aspect, a person's family aspect, a person's group, how many aspects of a person's own world. So, if we look at these aspects of the individual, we will see that the individual performs various activities in the society. They gain their identity through various activities. This identity can be acquired or imposed by achieving what is known in acquired identity as an acquired identity and an identity derived from traditional family practices is called an imposed identity.This is the acquired or once identity called it will depend on his favourite column and his activities as an individual within his society. Man cannot live alone in society and he cannot remain stagnant. As a social being, he has some duties to fulfill in the society. It fulfills that social responsibility or duty and how active or passive it is depends on one's motivation. This is the social role that we are talking about, i.e. we have taken responsibility as a role. The role that is being talked about, playing this role or roleplay is played by some people actively and some people play it passively. But it is true that everyone is responsible directly or indirectly more or less.

By performing their duties in this way, they express their various abilities or ideas or thoughts. However, as many people live in society, people cannot think of living anywhere without society, so the organization called society is beautifully formed with people. The state system or political system of the country is involved with the people of every country.Because on the people this social system maintains its health and its dynamism. No social system can exist without people.Society revolves around animals and within society people lead their lives.So people are the most important part of every society.Wherever the society is, the people of every society are the main part, the main force playing the main role.It is difficult to imagine the existence of society without these people.Just as a society cannot be formed in a desert because

there is no human settlement, so a desert cannot be called a society.Therefore, every state system is developed based on the state of politics and the role of people.However, if the people or the people can organize the society within the society well, then the society can maintain its dynamics and its balance well.In fact, every social system is a beautiful life by helping people or people to create beautiful relationships.So education system is connected with human life or human community.The bottom line is that the more educated the society is, the more advanced the society will be.Because people who are educated will be polite and elegant, the social situation will be developed like that, it is natural. If the people are educated and its political system will be developed in a beautiful or refined manner. The reason is that it is the people who create the democratic environment through their education. Therefore, the education system is closely related to the people.

The society will create a democratic environment only if the people of the society being educated.Social System of India If we think about the society of India then we can see that here people sustain the democratic environment through good education. People create a democratic environment through education and democratic spirit.There is no democratic environment in Pakistan.Because Pakistan's military rule has created that environment, while the environment there is suitable for temporary rule.The environment of democracy has not been created there, there has been created a military environment.So whether the environment will be democratic or militaristic will depend on the mentality of the people and the education of the people.If the people are educated and there is tolerance among the people, then the atmosphere of democracy is created.There is the largest democratic country like India in this world.Not only that, the reason why India is the largest democratic country in the world is that it is the largest democracy and many people are always trying to maintain its democratic environment here.So the atmosphere of democracy will be created or created completely depends on democratic mindset and democratic spirit is needed.Without the spirit of democracy, it is difficult to create a democratic environment in any society.Because it is the people who are inspired by the democratic spirit and they maintain the democratic education and also create the environment.So know that people only creates a democratic environment and the people protect the democratic environment.So we can say in terms of definition discussion that people are the main part of society and people are the main role players.We cannot imagine society without people.Social organization or society is a complete circle or organization in which people and other groups exist.There can be various groups in the society some primary groups some temporary groups some secondary groups some sudden groups there can be.But people live in groups, and society is strengthened by the confluence of organized forces.While living among people, their social consciousness, political consciousness, cultural consciousness and other consciousness spread with it.While working with this consciousness, there may be a debate about the values or culture of the society among various groups, on the basis of which the organization of the society takes shape in a new way.That is to say, there may be some conflicts or contradictions while performing duties or activities in the society or while playing role or being guided by different beliefs or consciousness of the society.At the same time, there may be competition between those who are being managed in the interest of the society and with their own, looking at the improvement and looking at the progress.Good social organization can be developed through healthy competition within the society.The reason for saying this is that the best competition means that there will be competition in society where one improvement is followed by another improvement.A number of people are playing duties or responsibilities or roles in the society and some people by noticing and they express their desire to play the role of this society and themselves slowly.It is like a competition to use or apply or roleplay one's own strengths. This is a healthy

competition. That is healthy competition in society.Social organization is reshaped through unhealthy competition.But when the competition takes a different form, i.e. when the competition becomes more driven by personal or personal interests, it takes a bad form.Keeping this kind of competition in this society is called unhealthy competition.If a society governed by individual interests cannot function without individual or soul-centered thinking, this competition is called competition.

1.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC INTERPRETATION OF EDUCATION:

The word "Education" comes from the Latin word "Educare".The word "Educare" means to reflect or attend to.In other words, if judged in this sense, education is the way to advance a child or an immature person on the path of life through appropriate care or helping him acquire useful life skills and techniques. According to another theory, the word "Education" is derived from the Latin word "Educare", which means to extract or lead by giving instruction.Another view is that it comes from the Latin word "Educatum" comes from meaning the act of teaching.

As the population gradually increased, a special need or a very useful thing emerged among the people.By every community we mean every family within every village within every block and area there is a need for education and there is a need to spread education.That's why it is imperative to educate the future generation, i.e. own future, who are new children who are being born in the society.This necessity or need was felt when the population gradually started to increase .The thought of how to lead the life with professional thoughts or how to spend the rest of the life came to people's mind.Whenever this thought came to people's mind then another thought came that no social system can survive without culture of education.So education can dispel the darkness of everything.That's why expansion of education is definitely necessary.Also that need or necessity came from their own mind.It came from within every community, that is, every man and every village where the different people lived, this desire took root.As a result of that home barrier education became necessary.So they eagerly awaited when or how education would spread or literacy at least.Because of that, a number of people also came forward to urge the needs of human society, they also came forward. However, democracy cannot be successful without a democratic environment.The people of India are the largest people, they want democracy and are worshipers of democracy.That is why they believe in the fundamentals of democratic structure and prefer the election of representatives through voting since democracy.The Constitution of India is therefore an independent country and the Constitution of India has ensured there to maintain the democratic structure.To ensure this democratic structure, we want education, the progress of the education system and the development that is possible through it is the will of the people.Nothing can succeed without the will of the people.People is the main factor of public opinion because people are the most powerful force in society.This powerful force preserves the society, the dynamic of the society, its balance and its improvement or progress.In a democratic country like India and not only every state in that country is a federal structure governed by a democratic structure.According to the federal structure, the distribution of power between the two governments is between the central and state governments.That is what democracy in India has.In a democratic country like India, as there is a United States structure and distribution of power, the state governments are independent.State governments claim their independent powers.Just as the state governments protect their own democracy within their own democratic framework, the central government at the center encourages the entire country to maintain the democratic framework. If we look at the Socio-demographic perspective, it will be seen that the population count or census report of the year 1951,we will see that there are very few people living at that time. Even before that, if we look at the British census during the British rule, we will see that there were very few people who started to live there. Later they

were so insignificant that they did not appear in the census.However, it can be said that during that period or the subsequent period that the 1951 Census Report, the 1961 Census Report, the 1971 Report or the 1981 Report and even the Census Reports up to 2011,all the census reports will show that the population is slowly increasing but the struggle and suffering of the people has been revealed.These are all revealed in the census report that many people died due to fever, malaria, cholera, pox, and various unknown diseases.Along with it are natural disasters such as floods and storms.But it can be said that when the people started to settle down from Claude Russell's next step we can see that few people started living there.Having led their livelihood through suffering through various livelihoods.Another thing to note is that since people have felt the need, i.e. felt the need, but people have slowly thought about the education system.It can be said that people thought of and felt the need for education or literacy after food shelter.If the people or the common people did not want, then this literacy expansion would not have happened at all.This literacy has come through various movements, wars and struggles.The wars and struggles that created various reactions in public life and made life miserable.The common man came forward through this pain, overcoming various hardships and ignoring the pain, ignoring the distance, accepting the hardship and moving towards literacy.If the issues of literacy of people of Sundarbans can be discussed, then the isolated condition of the area which is filled with rivers and canals like a net, the people are united with each other.Through this struggle, they did not come forward, they did not have good clothes, they did not have oil or soap on their heads, all the clothes they wore, their lives were spent in little clothes.So through hardships, pains and poverty, their life journey and with it, they rapidly progressed in their quest for literacy.In fact, the strong economic system of the Sundarbans was not accompanied by a strong agricultural system and a strong social structure.Nevertheless, the people of Sundarbans have come forward through the struggle.It can be said that the will of the people or their needs is the key. If people express their wishes or needs strongly, it becomes a reality.If it was mentioned it is that the later census report shows how sparse the human settlement was then gradually increased.But initially scheduled caste and tribal community had more because they were the first to bear the struggle of life and developed the Sundarbans.From this point of view, the population of Sundarbans were scheduled tribes and scheduled castes were more than the general population.Later, people from other communities gradually settled and the population increased.Thus, when the population increased in number and their economic and agricultural profile gradually changed, a new phenomenon arose among the people,i.e. literacy or education.Without literacy or education, this agrarian economic, poor economic system cannot be strengthened in any way.They realized that the agro-economic conditions in rural areas where roads were not built, water and electricity systems did not reach, only people were living in the forest.They understood that we should stand before average education system or literacy campaign.A number of people who are philanthropists have come forward with kerosene lanterns for night classes.Not only that, some educated people or youth who ignored various social problems came forward for social welfare work.Ignoring their own personal interests, they came forward for the welfare of the people, they called the boys and girls of the village and started teaching them from neighbourhood to neighbourhood.In this way the structure of the education at the Sundarbans was formed.It can be said that the people of Sundarbans after the mid-eighteen century when the people gradually started to live, the subject of literacy became a very important element in their minds.In fact, the life of people of Sundarbans started from the poor condition and the broken or not properly developed economic strength.Food and shelter were their first essentials during that life.They had to be content with this food and shelter because they had to constantly fight against nature and fierce animals.Fighting against nature means floods, heavy rains, droughts, surges, one part of

the land being washed away by the surge of water, that is, layers of land were washed away, these were the daily occurrences of their lives.In saline soils where rice is not affected, lime or similar alkaline products have to be spread.Also their way of life through the condition of salt water which burns the body when it touches the body.There was no such thing as potable water when all potable water was supplied or started to exist earlier.The pond water had to be boiled or eaten without boiling for a long time thus the extent and range of their lifestyle was limited.Through it they saw the rivers and canals spread like hell, separating the villages and yet there was human and emotional unity between them.Through this impoverished economic condition they felt the need for an agrarian society not only to hold on to the agricultural system but also to be more modern. It is not possible to leave the modern agricultural system for development or improvement.If they want to bring this modern agricultural system, they need education and without education, it is not possible to improve this modern agricultural system or improve the economic condition.Literacy was felt to be necessary to progress the improvement of this economic condition and agrarian social system and to nurture future generations.Literacy is for the people, education is for the people, agricultural status is for the people and economic status is for the people.Every element of society is very important such as economic condition, social condition, educational system, agricultural system, industrial condition and so on.So all systems are necessary, if there is a lack of system in the society, people come forward to fill that system and by filling it, they can give perfection to the society.People felt their need and need that if we don't raise education structure or literacy structure for all groups or rural people then progress of social system is not possible.So they tried or tried their best to make the literacy campaign successful and take away literacy in the Sundarbans along the Bay of Bengal.They converted that into reality, thus the structure of the education system was formed in the Sundarbans, although a number of philanthropic people or social welfare seekers came forward to start this work.So without the people it was not possible to make the literacy campaign successful or successful.As many literacy campaigns have taken place, as many as have adopted various conditions for literacy have been done by people on their own initiative.They have implemented this literacy system through the nature of public plays, cultural programs, various cultural events, processions, processions, processions, meetings, etc.So they were able to make this literacy drive and literacy system a success through tireless work.It is safe to say that the literacy drive and literacy journey in the case of the city can be brought to fruition quickly through various means of communication, at least not in the case of the Sundarbans region.But the people of Sundarbans, the common people, through their tireless work, walking from village to village, created a sense of awareness in the minds of the people.Among the conscious ascetics there was a sense of brotherhood among them there was a sense of equality among them there was a sense of kinship.It is through this sense of compassion that they are united and they are united that we will make literacy a success in our districts and regions.That's what they could and did and it was possible for them because they had ironclad resolve.That iron determination allowed no obstacle to come between them and rather they slowly and easily made progress.Therefore, if this desire was not expressed from the minds of the people, from their hearts, then the drive for literacy could not have been successful at all.It was able to do this through the overall unity of the people through overall awareness and overall efforts.

Day after day they performed the Yatrapala song with this literacy as the focus.Literacy need for welfare in the society.They organized the Yatrapala programme.They have demonstrated that without literacy, the development of the society is not possible, illiteracy is the curse of the society, they have been able to show it to the general public and to the children.They were able to highlight the curse of illiteracy of the

society through Gaajan songs and other songs that were satirical, i.e. under the guise of laughing.So, to highlight the great curse of illiteracy and to highlight the fact that the child of a mother is never illiterate, the sign was made aware of the people's minds by placarding all kinds of posters and made their minds move forward.This is how the literacy campaign was launched.Not only that, disrupting their normal way of life, they used to move from village to village.They used to go far away and after some time they would return home but they might have a lot of family loss but they sacrificed their little loss for the betterment of the society.All the various programs that need to be done for literacy. All the various programmes that need to be done. Day after day, night after night.

At that time there were no vehicles and one had to go from one place to another on foot by boat.At that time, a lot of time in their life was spent in this way.This progress might not have been possible had it not been for the initiative with which they advanced through the forest through the river.Thus they neglected their own happiness and went ahead with the literacy campaign.

So literacy campaign and awareness of people's desire to make literacy successful or successful has acted as the most important factor.It is definitely not possible to work without the people in this regard, although all the volunteer organizations came forward.However, it is true that Voluntary Organizations came forward. If the people did not express their will, then the best would not have been possible.Just as the people played a key role in making this literacy a success, some people who took the lead and some organizations who came forward had no less role to play.

The overall effort of the people, the overall desire of the people, the overall awareness of the people, and the overall enthusiasm of the people have helped to move these things forward.So, there is no doubt that the role of the people in developing the literacy and education infrastructure of the Sundarbans or the Sundarbans region was overall important.

1.2 ETYMOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF THE SUNDARBANS

Sundarbans literally means Sundarban. "সুন্দরবন" in Bengali.Some say the name comes from the sea forest(সমুদ্রবন).Anyway, someone else said that Chandra Bandha is a species from which its name comes from Samudra Ban.However the possible origin of the word is Sundari("সুন্দরী") tree.The name derives from this Sundari tree.Mangrove species locally known as "Heritiera Foams" are abundant in this area.But it can be said that this forest or jungle is named Sundarban because of the Sundari tree.

1.3 GEOGRAPHY OF SUNDARBANS:

Sundarbans is a region of Indian heritage located in West Bengal.Its area is about ten thousand square kilometers, but it is the same as the Sundarbans of Bangladesh and India.The area of Sundarbans in Bangladesh is 6517 square kilometers.It consists of several blocks of Bangladesh like Khulna and Satkhira etc.Sundarbans of India is divided into 19 blocks located in South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal.Out of this, six(6) blocks of North 24 Parganas and thirteen (13) blocks of South 24 Parganas form the Indian Sundarbans with a total of 19 blocks.

1.4 PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SUNDARBANS:

This region is the forest region formed by the confluence of the Ganga-Brahmaputra and the Meghna River with the Bay of Bengal.It is a mangrove region or area.Bangladesh has the largest share but India's share is less than Bangladesh.It is said to be the largest mangrove forest in the world.This region extends from the Khulna-Baleshwar River in Bangladesh to the Hooghly River in the Indian state of West Bengal.It is used for agriculture by clearing the forest.But the land is not very fertile, barren mud land and

saline.However, multiple tidal currents enter the river channel, resulting in loss of agricultural habitat.Floods almost occur in this region.

The mangrove forest we are talking about in the Sundarbans consists of 19 blocks in North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas.The soil here is saline.Here the silty soil is sometimes filled with sandy soil in some places.This soil contains quite a bit of sodium and calcium. Organic matter content in soil ranges from 4 percent to 10 percent.Soil salinity ranges from 5 ppt i.e. slightly to moderate in the east to 30 ppt highly saline in the west.The area is located on the vast coastal area of the Ganga River and the Bay of Bengal.Silty soils contain clay minerals such as illite and chlorite.

1.5 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

We have discussed that the people will make democracy successful, but in a democratic social system, the rights, responsibilities and duties of individuals are observed.All this is possible through education.Those are the rights independently but the privileges enshrined in the Indian Constitution as per the Indian citizenship are the rights.Rights are not claims Rights are the privileges enshrined in the constitution.In the case of a democratic social system, as the state system provides rights, the citizen has a duty towards the state system.There is no right without duty or duty without right.Democratic ideals are great ideals.Citizens and states can only characterize this great ideal.The reason is that citizens and the state are intertwined.Because the state is only a machine but the citizen can control that machine or activate that machine.Citizenship or civic life, state governance, democratic ideals are involved in every social life.This is related to the social life and also the education and educational ideology of education ideal education ethics are related to them.So, from this point of view, education and democratic are corelated. Democracy cannot successful without the people. The people are the only success of democracy.Democracy and the people People and education and democracy are a bit circular.Being located in a circle so no one can be separated from each other.Also good governance is possible on the basis of mutual relationship between the people and the state power.Good governance is not simply the exercise of state power but becomes autocratic.The state power must be thought of as the state power that is created, that state power stands on the source of the power of the people.The power of the state has to depend on the power of these people or on the opinion of the people or on the power of the people or on public opinion.That governance system and good governance will be possible only when there is a good relationship between the people and the state.Also taking advantage of the opportunity that the state power or government can change the needs of the people and the citizen can fulfill their responsibilities.From this point of view, we can say that these people run the state by protecting democracy and the state runs good governance for the people.If the state power cannot govern well then there is no need for the state power to be in power.Nor is there any need to keep that state in power.Because the state power or the government stands on the power of the people's rights and stands on the opinion of the standing after the election.Since it stands on the opinion of the people, it is the responsibility of the state power or the government to protect the rights of the people.If the government cannot fulfill the rights of the people, then it does not need to be in power.People think it is better to move away from power.From this point of view, the education works and teaches how to make a citizen and also how to present the demands.The demands educate the public about the demands of all the public need to be educated.People can understand their rights through education.Therefore, the role of education has reached the international identity of baggy disease, the role of education.The role of education is profound.The role of education cannot be bound by any boundary.So the importance of education is immense to build citizens and responsible education to build citizenship in a beautiful, rational, just manner.

Aldous Huxley said, "If your goal is liberty and democracy, you must teach people the arts of being free and of governing themselves."

So what I mean by alround development of citizenship is not possible without education.India is the largest democracy in the world and a popular democracy.This largest democracy has succeeded because it has created a democratic environment in the country and this democratic environment has been created through education.Without education, this democratic environment or democratic mentality, democratic thinking, sympathy for democracy, sensitive feeling for democracy.All these are created through education on the soil of India.Basically the 200 years of foreign rule i.e. British rule in India turned India into a colonial land.A lot of regimes endured torture and death and many people gained this freedom by driving out the British.

So if we think about the civil society from this point of view, its citizenship and its rights are all dependent on awareness but education.Without it this awareness cannot be created in any way.In the general situation that I mentioned, there are many types of governance systems in the world.Such as various constitutions or governance systems have been introduced throughout the world.What kind of monarchical social system was created in England.A presidential form of government has been created in the United States.France developed a democratic system of government.The state of Russian socialist society, however, took a mixed form.China has also adopted a socialist social system.Switzerland has established a direct democratic system.A Pakistani military-ruled regime was created.Presidential forms of government have been created in Iraq.If we think about the governance system of different countries in this way, it will be seen that such governance system has been created according to the environment of each country and according to the needs of the people there.Behind this is education and environment i.e. the education system is managed in such a way and the environment is managed in such a way that the people accept or favour the creation of such a regime.

British people are still conservative so they still maintain conservatism.They still keep the monarchy as proof.So the people there are conservative as well as they love democracy because the foundation of democracy is England.So the people of England are the educated people there, they have maintained such an environment till now they have maintained the monarchy within the democratic environment.Hundreds of years of traditional monarchy still have their respect for the dynasty.That is why they put king or queen on the throne of king or queen.So they have this teaching that even though the democratic education is on the throne of the monarchy and respects them, they have not left the democracy. They are protecting democracy.They have faith in democracy.Because what I mean by democracy and what I mean by parliamentary democracy was created from the soil of Britain.So education is a matter that the political situation of each country determines what its basic governance system can be.The education system creates that environment.Through this social system dynamics and they become political economic social variables.Not only that, the British constitution is called the mother of all constitutions.In other words, all the constitutions of the world have been borrowed or learned from the British constitution.They drew up their own constitution by taking lessons from the constitution.So the British constitution is a prominent star in the sky of all the constitutions in the world.If we think about Switzerland, there is a direct democratic system.We know that two types of democratic systems are direct democracy and indirect democracy.Indirect democracy has been established all over the world but direct democracy remains only in Switzerland.This direct democratic system is such and this differential democracy is so strong that like a watchman like the people who are protecting the rule of the people, someone is protecting the rights of the people.The people there have been educated in such a way that they have protected the environment,

the difference is that they want a democratic environment and they have established direct democracy by protecting that environment.It took so much discussion to show how much a general education system could change.If we think about a country like Pakistan, there is no sign of democracy there.Rather, a military regime has been established there.They have no respect, no devotion to democracy, not created in such an environment.So who will create that environment? Who will shoulder this responsibility?As a result, in places like Pakistan, regimes ruled by military;this environment has been created.Belief in ourselves is created in moments of self-respect without self-devotion.That's why there is no value to people's opinion about democracy, so people have confidence in militarism.So how many changes can education bring in the social system, in terms of governance, in terms of people's rights and duties, education can bring changes in all aspects.So judging from this aspect, the parliamentary democracy in India is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world.People of India continue to defend parliamentary democracy on the basis of voting.So in all these contexts it has to be judged that education has protected its environment in this way. Between 1830 and 1872 most of the forests were cleared in the Sundarbans region.

The then Sundarbans Commissioner stated that in the 24 Parganas part of the Sundarbans i.e. Sundarbans in Indian portion is basically 212659 acres i.e. 332.28 square miles forests were cleared for agriculture.

The Sundarbans in West Bengal may have been built in remote areas due to the inaccessibility of the transportation system.There is no other way except the river channel, the channel is full of water bodies, i.e. the small channels are full of pasture land, there are rivers, the Bay of Bengal is the ocean.Here extraordinary people gradually got education through various initiatives.Initially, crores of people who are welfare seekers of philanthropic society gradually educated themselves and became literare.They have gradually come forward in the arena of education through their larger movement known as greater literacy campaign.So the people of Sundarbans have come forward through many hardships and have proved themselves as one of the symbols of the society.It took so much discussion to show how much a general education system could change.If we think about a country like Pakistan, there is no sign of democracy there.Rather, a military regime has been established there.They have no respect, no devotion to democracy, not created in such an environment.So who will create that environment? Who will be the shoulder of this responsibility?As a result, in places like Pakistan, regimes ruled by militia,they have been created.Belief in ourselves is created in moments of self-respect without self-devotion.That's why there is no value to people's opinion about democracy, so people have confidence in militarism.So how many changes can education bring in the social system, in terms of governance, in terms of people's rights and duties, education can bring changes in all aspects.So judging from this aspect, the parliamentary democracy in India is the largest parliamentary democracy in the world.People of India continue to defend parliamentary democracy on the basis of voting.So in all these contexts it has to be judged that education has protected its environment in this way.The Sundarbans in West Bengal may have been built in remote areas due to the inaccessibility of the transportation system.There is no other way except the river channel, the channel is full of water bodies, i.e. the small channels are full of pasture land, there are rivers, the Bay of Bengal is the ocean.Here extraordinary people gradually got education through various initiatives.Initially, crores of people who are welfare seekers of philanthropic society gradually educated themselves and became signatures.They have gradually come forward in the arena of education through their larger movement known as greater literacy campaign.So the people of Sundarbans have come forward through many hardships and have proved themselves as one of the symbols of the society.

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The Sundarbans region is where the state of West Bengal is located. This Sundarban region basically consists of 19 blocks.There are 19 blocks, six blocks in North 24 Parganas and 13 blocks in South 24 Parganas.But in this context it is good to say that there are 19 blocks.In these 19 blocks there are 163 lots. Say this area is far away from city or city.But it is true that even without this rural light has received such healthy light and rural air has received such healthy air and healthy education through which they still respect the democratic structure.It is the people of the village who keep the democratic structure alive.The people of the Sundarbans region have learned to express their democratic views through the Panchayat system The entire Sundarbans region and 19 blocks.Since the settlement of this region is very late, the people of this region believe in the democratic structure.Maintained democratic mentality and democratic thinking and democratic environment .This democratic environment like panchayat system is in play here panchayat system village panchayat system and there is love and respect for democracy among rural people.So the light of education, though distant, though late in its arrival, has deep faith in the democratic structure and is inspired by this faith.So there is India's Sundarbans within the state of West Bengal.However, the Sundarbans should not be seen or seen separately. The Sundarbans are a part of India which is part of the state of West Bengal. So Indian Sundarbans is one of the best places to be recognized as World Heritage.So the Sundarbans should be thought of in the light of their common mentality and the Sundarbans people have fought and grown up with a lot of difficulties.They are fighting hard to sustain the democratic system.They have adapted themselves to the fact that there can be problems even if they travel for thousands of days.Through this adoption, they have kept their democratic structure and environment alive.That's what they did. Although they started late in the education system through alleged education, they used the opportunity they got to think better.The Indian Sundarbans democratic structure of the state of West Bengal can also be said to be a key aspect of the democratic structure in India.Because of the late introduction of the education system, the democratic environment, democratic structure, democratic education is one of the short time they continue to protect democracy.

Democratic environment and preservation of democracy and revival of democracy are all dependent on democratic structure.Also this democratic structure stands on top of the social structure.The democratic structure depends on the social structure or social structure of the society.Democracy cannot be imagined without society.Society means people, i.e. the people who live in the society, the democratic structure is created. Society cannot be formed in the Sahara desert or in the dense forest. Just as society can not be formed in the forest of Africa.The political structure is far from there! So society is a system on which the democratic structure or system stands and the democratic structure is implemented by the people.People are our main interesting and hot topics.The reason for that is that the people live in the society and the people decide the way they want to live in the society, be it democratic, monarchical, aristocratic, oligarchy and military system.So the environment created by aristocracy will lead to aristocratic social system where people want to support monarchy, there will be monarchical social condition.Again, where people want militarism, military system will come, and where people want a dictatorship, there will be a dictatorial social system.The people decide everything.Without the people in the society, nothing can happen, it cannot happen.So the people are the source of all these powers and the people are the source of any ruling power and the people are the source of any authoritarian system.

What I meant to say is that this thought came to the people when the population repeatedly started a competition for the distribution of resources among the people. Dissatisfaction may have arisen over the distribution of wealth and distribution of wealth, but through it the need for education was seeded. Because

if we want to extract wealth or if we want to spread wealth or if we want to make trend of wealth, education is needed, literacy is needed. Therefore, in order to satisfy their daily needs within the group or within the population or among the people, they necessarily need education. The thought came to their mind that daily needs cannot be met without literacy. Daily needs mean not only food and clothing, but also the daily needs of people's well-being, the need for peace, the need for mental peace and another was the financial need. These needs were then evident.

When the population increases in the society, a stress is created in the population. That stress is what their future generations will do or want to do.The future thinking projects of this future generation pushed them more into conflict.Also from this internal conflict, the pressure that was created in their minds is that they have to bring their children to the arena of education.For this it is necessary to follow all the literacy campaigns or methods that are available for literacy and try to carry them forward wholeheartedly.Not just an effort to move forward with awareness, but with a keen eye on how to make that process or campaign successful.

People are the guardians of society.So the good or bad of the society will depend on people's willingness and unwillingness and their daily activities.

- A few arguments became clear to the public, firstly the question of how such an underdeveloped region could be developed.
- The second question that arose was how it would be possible to accommodate the population as the population increased.
- The second question that arose in their minds was whether the society would improve if the masses could not be reached in an educated or illiterate state.
- The next question that arose in their minds is that education is definitely needed for the development of the Sundarbans region.
- In every group there was a growing awareness that, fueled by awareness, they welcomed education or literacy.
- Another thing is that they saw the need for literacy education to break free from such a closed social system.
- Keeping in mind the above issues, the people as a whole will readily and successfully adopt and apply literacy for the development of the Sundarbans area in whatever way they decide. Either way literacy has to be made successful or made successful became their main goal.
- They were taught that illiteracy is darkness and literacy is needed to dispel this darkness.
- It was understood that there is no other way of development without literacy.
- Another thing was to understand that if they are not literate, professional, communal or other development is needed. They will be stuck so literacy is essential. understood it.
- Of course, it was a matter of fact that during that period in the Sundarbans, their main occupation was to live by some form of agriculture.Because everywhere in the Sundarbans there were swamps, rivers, canals and trees.If among them they started cultivating paddy in the early stages, maybe later they started growing green chilies, melons and other crops and started growing betel nut.

However, in such conditions people's lifestyle was not very dynamic as they lived on the basis of normal meager needs.They didn't have drinking water system, they didn't have toilet system, they didn't have separate sanitation facilities, they didn't have planned houses, etc.There were no proper roads for the communication system to go from one place to another.There were only small schools built in a few places.There was no market at that time, only a few small markets items or bazaar items for people's daily

buying and selling.They didn't have a transport system that would allow them to move from one place to another quickly, only they had to walk for hours on a boat or a footpath from one place to another.There was no improvement for the fast communication system.Do not leave primary help center or primary health center only quack doctors.There were no improved houses, no improved agricultural systems, etc.However, gradually they had to think about progress and while thinking about that progress, the need for literacy naturally got involved in their life journey.It became apparent to them that without literacy there would be no mental development and social development at all.It is also a symbol for them that education is necessary. If there is no education, the concept of community, people, society, village, city will not be clear to them.So what is literacy and how literacy can bring success or success came strongly in their hearts.Also from that point of view they were able to reflect their way of life beautifully.

The above various problems have created the feeling that education is needed for the betterment of the society and for the betterment of the society, for the betterment of the community, for the betterment of money, for the betterment of everything, for the betterment of everything.Accordingly, they welcomed the education system more and more based on the feeling that education is needed to properly utilize and manage the entire human resources of the Sundarbans.When they felt the most about the origin of the education system and not just about the welcome, then they started thinking about the structure of the situation.For being literacy before or the fact of being literacy was formed in their mind. When the matter of being literacy came to their mind, then they also had the feeling that they thought about the structure.

Especially when people think that they need to improve their lives, they need education or literacy in order to improve their lives as much or as well as they can. This educational structure is needed or learning is needed or literacy is needed and only when they awaken their desire through inner feeling that without literacy nothing is possible, they move towards literacy. In other words, without literacy there is no road or without education no progress is possible, a society thought that and that's how and why they started campaigning to get literacy. But all the society that would improve at that time or some number of philanthropists and philanthropists for the improvement started initially with a few people along with some old men in the neighbourhood evenings. In the evenings they began to teach in different neighbourhoods, the little boys called the girls and encouraged them to teach and forced service, thus the light of education slowly entered. Those two pages are a few people who are doing social welfare or benefiting but first started this literacy campaign with a few persons before the phase. That's what matters and that's the wonder.

Infact people are the source of all power i.e. people do whatever they need for their development and their welfare. The main participants in society are people and for people everything is for people houses food hunting shelter everything. Common people live in the world with the urge of their needs, he adapts to the environment and adapts himself from that unfavourable situation. From that cave-based life, today's people have come to the age of progress and has had been able to deal with the problems that have arisen in adapting to the environment. May be earlier their method or technique or technology may have been very simple now it may have become more difficult or complicated. Be, that as it may, the human society of the entire society i.e. people are the main source and reservoir of energy. Therefore, the structure of literacy education for them was gradually developed in the Sundarbans like this.

When one can go from one place to another by boat on the river, the journey is done. At that time, through that travel, the relationship between one place and another place was formed, and the changes that appeared through the exchange of words and ideas with the people there.Through this exchange of ideas, they themselves felt that someone's improvement may not have been due to improvement or some change

in their cultural behaviour.In the case of which there was a little improvement change, he started to try himself to take him to that stage and to improve.Now well communication created for journey, the communication system started, through that good exchange of ideas with each other, people with people, human behaviour with people, people started to understand what these are.Through this understanding, they began to feel their own shortcomings and felt the need for education to fill them.That is, all the problems that exist in these cases or all the deficiencies that exist, education or signature is definitely necessary to fill the deficiencies.That's why they fought to be literate or come forward in a literate environment.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

The Sundarban consists of 19 blocks.The Sundarbans of these 19 blocks are the Sundarbans of India.The Sundarbans of India are located in the North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal.North 24 Parganas has Sundarbans region in six blocks and South 24 Parganas has Sundarbans region in 13 blocks.

MIGRATION:

Human settlement once began in the Sundarbans region.At that time, most people had to leave the Sundarbans.At that time, those who lived in such a way that the tribal community They left the Sundarbans and went elsewhere because of the oppression of the Mughs and Firingis.The Mug and Firingis oppress the common people in various ways.This resulted in the disruption of people's lives.All these bandits used to come to the Sundarbans region and start looting and also started atrocities.As a result, people are afraid to leave the Sundarbans.As a result, migration began in large numbers to the Sundarbans regio.The Sundarbans region has seen several changes in terms of population.

IMMIGRATION:

Later, when the East India Company acquired the Sundarbans region, human settlement gradually began again.

At this time, some of the undivided Bangladesh of that time remained, and later, as the forest was cleared, various people from these areas of East Midnapore, West Midnapore, and Howrah started living there.However, tribal people began to live there first.

Some of the workers who cleared the forest from different areas of Chhotonagpur, Jharkhand, belonged to the Scheduled Caste and tribe community.However, it can be said that the Sundarbans region was mainly dominated by the Tapas Giri caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.These Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes communities were the first to settle in the Sundarbans region, mostly.Later, other communities came and settled from different parts of the country, such as Howrah, East Midnapore and West Midnapore.

So it can be said that both migration and immigration took place in the Sundarbans region.As a result, cultural and other diversity has been observed in the Sundarbans region.There has been a difference in people's habits, their customs, their movements, their lifestyle, culture, food habits, etc. Also there have been various differences.As a result, there is a diversity among the people of the Sundarbans region that is widely observed.In this way, a special unity is seen in the diversity of the lives, livelihoods, settlements, cultural practices, physical practices, and nature of the people of the Sundarbans region.Through these, the cultural diversity and past diversity of the Sundarbans region and their mixing have occurred extensively in the Sundarbans region.

This diversity has created awareness among people and a sense of consciousness has been created. As a result of that consciousness, they have moved towards education and literacy in a united effort.Based on the ideas or experiences that have been created in people as a result of this mixture, people have come forward to sign.Not only that, they all made united efforts to study and learn with him.Maybe literacy and education systems were slow, but that's how it started.However, their united efforts to achieve education and literacy did not stop there. It was a continuous process.Literacy and education in the Sundarbans region gradually developed its structure through a continuous process.Just as migration occurred, after immigration, there was an effort to create a unity among people in diversity and an awareness of the need to build an educational framework.In this 21st century we also need to explain and do more research on how the educational structure was created in the Sundarbans.Because in this Sundarbans, we need to shed light on how economic development and the development of education in the society have come from the agricultural system.If it is not shed light on it, it will forever remain incomplete.So we need to think about how the issue of education or literacy has emerged from such an inaccessible situation.Sundarbans has marked itself as one of the most famous places in the world.In 1997, UNESCO declared it as a World Heritage Area.Sundarbans has endured various natural calamities.Various natural disaster is taking place in the Sundarbans.Like floods, heavy storms and heavy rains, everything flows through the Sundarbans.These Sundarbans have been gradually bearing down over the centuries .Today Sundarbans has improved a lot and is on the threshold of its development reached.

Calcutta has been protected by the Sundarbans forever because if it can be said that the Sundarbans acted as oxygen supplier.The Sundarbans have been used to protect the port of Calcutta. Sundarbans protects Kolkata from big storms.So it goes without saying that Kolkata has to depend a lot on the Sundarbans.Although there are poisonous snakes in the Sundarbans, many people die from the bites of these poisonous snakes in the Sundarbans.On the other hand, a lot of people had to die on the forehead of the Royal Bengal Tiger while collecting honey.It can be said that the people of Sundarbans have to accept all the pains and sufferings.Because swamps and rivers are spread like the best rivers all around the village.Also Sundarbans is located on the outskirts of the Bay of Bengal.Sundarbans are all saline land i.e. salt water soil.Zamindars and lotdars made another attempt to acquire land from the East India Company.All the trees were cut down to convert that forest land to the tribal labourers.Since then human settlement started.

Initially the Sundarbans had few people but later on the population increased as people gradually increased their numbers.When the forest was cleared, their offspring began to grow in this way.Also when the population hit Earth, their literacy came up.People were eager to recognize their future generations.At that time, a number of working people, well-wishers of the society came before them and extended a helping hand.They went to all the houses that were abandoned in the broken houses, called the children, went to the village and started the education of the children from neighborhood to neighborhood.They came forward with kerosene lanterns to teach the children.It had special consent of the people.This desire of the people has been fulfilled.People have repeatedly asked how to build the education infrastructure in their region or in the Sundarbans.It was their advanced thinking that they came forward for various literacy campaigns.Since the people live in the society, education system is needed for the needs of the people.The people themselves came to him to build the system of education.

1.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- Finding out how people took initiative is a matter of literacy.
- Finding out how people became aware of their education and literacy issues in a democratic way.

- Finding out how to make primary education and literacy campaigns a success through public initiatives.
- To find out how the education system originated in Sundarbans.
- To find out how teacher structure has improved in Sundarbans.
- To find out how people became aware of literacy in Sundarbans.
- To find out how the people of the Sundarbans have pulled the education system through their hardships.
- To find out how education developed through the agricultural monsoon.
- To find out how economic development took place within the agricultural system.
- To find out how man reached the light of education from such a dark state.
- Find out how people got land to cultivate from Lotdars and Zamindars
- To find out how Lotdars and Zamindars acquired land.
- To find out how the East India Company distributed land.

1.9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. How was primary education developed in Sundarbans?
2. How did people take initiatives for literacy and primary education?
3. How did people come together and gain awareness about literacy?
4. Who first started literacy in Sundarbans?
5. How did the people of Sundarbans become aware like this?
6. How did the people of Sundarbans experience literacy?
7. How did the people of Sundarbans take measures for development despite suffering?
8. How did the people of Sundarbans develop economically from an agricultural social system?
9. How did the people of the Sundarbans begin to settle?
10. How did lords and zamindars accquired land?
11. How did the British East India Company distribute the land?
12. How did the people of Sundarbans develop social status?
13. How did people get from more sacks to economic development?
14. How did people gradually become educated?
15. How did literacy form the most important role of the people?
16. How did people participate in the literacy campaign?

1.10 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

Roughly the Sundarbans range from 88^0 51''to 91° 30''East latitude. And lies between 21^0 3''to 22^0 30''North latitude. Mangrove forest of Sundarbans is about 10277 sq. km. The Sundarbans is located across all of these areas.Out of this total, the forest area of Khulna Division of Bangladesh is about six thousand and seventeen square km.This part belongs to the Sundarban region of Bangladesh.The then Presidency Division of West Bengal is located in a total of 19 blocks across South 24 Parganas and North 24 Parganas districts.These 19 blocks cover a total of 4260 sq. km. of Sundarbans region.The most variety of tree species are found here, among them the beautiful trees.Besides, there are more than 290 km of bird species in the forests.There are about fifty different species of mammals, with different types.And there are about 35 to 40 species of reptiles or snakes.There are also about 450 to 500 different species of amphibians.Different types of fish are sea fish here and are famous for this reason.It can be said that the Sundarbans region is the habitat of all wildlife.All the wild animals can live here without any disturbance and it seems like they are living in peace. Throughout the Sundarbans region for hundreds of years.

1.11 DEFINATIONS OF THE OPERATIONAL TERMS OF THE STUDY:

- PATHSHALA: It was in ancient times that literature, grammar, logic was all taught in these places.
- TOLL SYSTEM: Informal Bengali school of instructions usually in grammar law logic and philosophy.
- LOTDAR: Lords or islands consisting of thousands of bighas were leased by the wealthy from the revenue department of the government.
- ZAMINDAR: In some he is the owner of land who is called zamindar.
- ISLAND: A body of land surrounded by the water.
- RECLAMATION: Creating new land from the forest and the sea.
- ARKATHI: Collector of labour as agent of zamindar.

2.0 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

Sneha Ghosh (2022) conducted a study entitled "Quest for Quality Education Status of School Grading System in Basanti Community Development Block within Indian Sundarbans Delta". The place of study area is Basanti block in Sundarbans. The author uses literature review and census report as a tool and talks about quality education. He says that there remains a great gap there he says that the thinking of education policy makers is about how current research is achieving student outcomes. The major findings were, the concept of quality in education started to modify any established after world conference on education for all scheduled in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990. After 10 years of it all education from held in 2000 in Dhaka reshaped the problem to concept of quality education. World education forum in Dhaka again proposed the ideas of quality education which are described as the input process output model by experts and the ratio between input and output defines as quality.

Sukumar Ghosh (2002) conducted a study entitled "An Investigation into the Impact of Literacy Status on Family Planning Programs of Tribal People of Sundarbans Area". The major objectives of the study were, to find out the knowledge about the family planning program of different literacy status groups of scheduled Tribes people of Sundarbans area, to find out the attitude towards the family planning program of different literacy status groups of scheduled Tribes people of Sundarbans area, to find out the practical knowledge about different methods of family planning program of different literacy status groups of scheduled Tribes people of Sundarbans area, to find out the inter relationship among knowledge attitude methods and mental health of scheduled Tribes people towards family planning programme according to their literacy status. The place of study selected by the researcher is sandesh khali block of sundarban area. The statistical tools of analysis by the author is method interview method and others. The major findings of the studies were, how the literacy and poverty is reigning in the study area and the population are growing day by day. Although the total literacy rate of sandeshkhali block is 39.57% what literacy rate of scheduled Tribes is only the total population growth rate sandeshkhali block is 25.16% in ten years where is schedule tribes growth rate of this block is 27.77% in 10 years. The situation creates and alarming and dangerous problems in the development of human like and society.

Pradip Kumar Mandal (2017) conducted a study entitled "Sundarbaner Jonojati O Loko Sanskriti Kuri Sotoker Samaj O Sanskritir Itihase Ekti Natun Drishtikon (The Tribal Groups of the Sundarbans and a New Light of the Society of the Tribal Groups In the 20th Century)". The major objectives of the study were, to study the sociology of folk culture and folk life of Sundarbans in the history of society and culture of the 20th century, to study recent regional history practice and regional history writing is particularly important in the context of how the work of real history writing has not been done. The place of the study

is Sundarbans. Tools used by the author is personal interview and early literature review. Major findings of the study were, the rural society of the Sundarbans has given courage to closely distinguish the many details of people's life and to proceed with those experiences and the work of building history here, the local god and goddess and their influenced to the tribal society. Earlier several books about Sundarbans have been published in Bengali and English languages, the role of these texts in advancing the author's thinking in the current research is certainly acknowledged.

Utpal Mandal (2014) conducted a study entitled "Sundarbaner Manus O Tar Jibon Darshan (The Inhabitants of the Sundarbans and Their Philosophy of Life)". The major objective of the study is, to study the philosophy of life of the peoples of the Sundarbans area. The place of the study is the Sundarbans, geographical location, topography and climate of each country or even a particular region specifically influences and control the history and lifestyle of the people of that country or region. Tool which questionaries and the method used is survey method. The major findings of the study were the culture and the way of life of the people of the Sundarbans and their ancient ideas and thinking which in friends the total geographical area and the inhabitants of the area. The researcher concluded that, if we do not understand this individuality, we will not be able to fully understand the diversity of the country and the unity within diversity.

Senjuti Pal (2018) conducted a study entitled "A Socio-Economic Appraisal in the Context of Embankment Due to Natural Hazards in Selected Parts of Indian Sundarbans". The Major Objectives of the Study were, to understand the interdisciplinary nature of the river dynamics soil characteristics bio reserve structure of the society demography etc, to examine the status of the in bank balance and the possible alternatives of their maintenance, to SSD Dropbox of the existing system of embankment protection in relation to the local environment, and to formulate a policy to sustain such a huge population so that cyclonic for storms like Aila can do no harm to the dwellers further. The place of the study is the Sundarbans. The Researcher Used statistical tools for collection of data were, personal interview, collection of maps collection of data from Census Office. The method used is survey method. The major findings of the study were, Sundarbans experience different kinds of hazards and approximately 5 million of local inhabitants just manage to survive against all odds. The reclaimed part is extremely vulnerable due to impact of climate change and increasing population density. Construction of environmental was the key to reclamation.

Suparna Bhattacharya (2021) conducted a study entitled "A History of the Social Ecology of Sundarbans the Colonial Period". The major objectives of the study the rationale behind pursuing the particular topic of research lies in understanding the importance and relevance of three most important aspects of the present work the uniqueness of the naturally resources of the ecosystem named Sundarbans understanding the philosophy of social ecology and its present day relevance with special reference to the Sundarbans and finally placing these aspects within the time theme of colonial period and era of great transformation in the history of Sundarbans. Regarding the unique region that is Sundarbans one must realize that it is a multifaceted land in many ways. It is the objectives of the research. The place of the research is Sundarbans comprises North and South 24 parganas. Tools used by the researcher for this purpose were, colonial diaries, survey reports, district hand books, travel books and novels. Major findings of the study were, very few over the colonial time frame in chronological order when you're important developments in the Sundarbans were taking place and which had deep ramifications for the future. Even if they do cover the period there is open a brief mention of the important events during the concern period. Hence one can

say that there is a lack of any form of echoes. Study covering the history of social ecology of Sundarbans during British Times. 10 lakhs in the focus who is the present work strives to follow.

Aparna Mondal (2001) conducted a study entitled "Life and Culture in the Sundarbans 1770 - 1870". The major objectives of the study were, to study the origin of the Sundarbans which is a facility subject for studying the naturalist scientists and history, and to folk in the culture and the habitation of the or the way of life of the people of the Sundarbans area. The mystery of its urgent is equally alluring and it will ever remaining a matter of controversy. The researcher used the survey method. Major findings of the study were, as according to the researcher Sundarbans is the largest single unit luxury and mangrove vegetations of the world. And also giving some description about the Sundarbans with the help of old books and materials.

Swapan Kumar Mandal (2018) conducted study entitled "Sundarbaner Abad Bhumi O Tar Rajnaitik Prekkhapot: Prasanga Guasaba 1930 – 1970 (Agricultural Lands of the Sundarbans and Its Political Background: Context Guasaba 1930-1970)". The major objectives of the study were, to study local politics and the land mongers of the Sundarbans and their rules, to know about land expansion started in the Sundarbans region from the end of the 18th century on the initiative of the colonial rule, to know various experiments continued to expand the cultivated agricultural land of the Sundarbans throughout the 19th century. The place of the study is in Sundarban and specially the gosaba. The researcher used the survey method and collection of data through the interview procedure. In this way the author has discussed the period from 1930 to 1970 by dividing this trend of protest politics into two phases. The major findings of the research were from 1967 to 1970, the introductory political conflict between these two adversaries reached its final form, the rich on the one hand and the workers on the other are opposites, the discussion selects the present nine islands of Gosaba, one of the blocks of Sundarbans, as the geographical area, and the search for the reasons for this strong land-centricity of local politics is the main topic of his research.

Purnima Basu (1999) conducted study entitled "A Study of Inspection and Supervision of Primary Schools in West Bengal Which Special Reference to the Sundarbans Region". The major objectives of the study is, to emphasizes that the post-independence era of Indian education opened of a new vista mark by far reaching reforms and changes, to understand the overall directing this venture to make the educational system and heritage from the foreign rulers to free from its colonial character and to democratize it as an effective instrument for socio economic transformation, and to know the objectives of University grant commission and the Mudaliar commissions and their objectives. The place of study is the Sundarban region which comprises 19 blocks in the North 24 Parganas and the south 24 Parganas. The major findings of the study were, be a matter of great brigade that inspired a various changes and reforms undertaken in the field of education in free India. The other hand the government taken supplementary by a number of national policies on education. It is in such a background that Indian education past through a stage of reforms and changes which sort to grape with various critical probability aspects of education. This automatically accelerated and extended the field of educational investigations and research activities in a multi-dimensional way. It is in the wake up in your words that is humble research worker filled and hours within her to take up the area of educational inspection and supervision for investigation. This goes without saying that the inspection system in India owes its origin to the woods dispatch of 1854 during the British rule. The nature scope and content as well as the function of the instruction services reviving to almost and changed and hence regimented. The fearing to release the very objective which is supposed to be represent that is to maintain the quality of excellence of education.

Bansari Halder (2017) conducted study entilled "Sundarbaner Adibasi Samaj Aitihya O Adhunikata"(The Tribal Society of the Sundarbans it's Heritage and Modernity). The objectives of the study were to discuss about the indigenous communities living in the Sundarbans region, to study books on Sundarbans, to discuss about the society here, and about the tribal people living in the Sundarbans region who were not noticeable. The place of the study is the Sundarbans. Field survey method is adopted for the study. Personal interview method is used to collect the data. The major finding of the studies were two researchers have touched upon the life and livelihood of the tribal people living in the Sundarbans region in their writings. In addition, the two authors who have written about a tribal community in their articles have very little depth of content and the purpose of the author to research about the tribal people living on the banks of the river in the Sundarbans region.

3.0 DESIGN OF THE STUDY:

The design of a piece of research called as design of the study, which refers to the practical way in which the research was conducted according to a systematic attempt to generate evidence to answer the research question. The term "research methodology" is often used to mean something similar, however different writers use both terms in slightly different ways: some writers, for example, use the term "methodology" to describe the tools used for data collection, which others (more properly) refer to as methods. But the term 'Design of the study' is most appropriate because it contains sampling techniques, source of data, procedure of data collection, tool of data collection of the study, and methodology of the study.

3.1 SOURCE OF DATA:

Secondary sources used to collect the data. Secondary data means data collected by someone else earlier by surveys, observations, experiments, questionnaire, personal interview, Government publications, websites, books, journal articles, and internal records etc.

3.2 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY:

Grounded theory research design is used in Qualitative Research Method to study the Sociological Perspectives in the Growth of System of Education at the Sundarbans. Grounded theory research is an inductive approach in which a theory is developed based on data. This is the opposite of the traditional hypothesis-deductive research approaches where hypotheses are formulated and are then tried to be proved or disproved. Grounded theory is based on theoretical and epistemological concepts with the possibility of sustained use in three methodological aspects: classic, Straussian and constructivist. In the present study Constructivist grounded theory method is used. Constructivist grounded theory is a qualitative research methodology that draws comparison between the ethical principles of deontology, utilitarian and virtue ethics, and individuals seek to understand the world in which they live and work.

4.0 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY:

Various interviews, especially personal interviews and interview and survey methods, have been applied, as well as various information has been collected through the use of old documents.It can be seen that the educational structure or literacy structure that has developed in the Sundarbans region has been through a very long process.Because when the East India Company took over the responsibility of the Sundarbans region, the idea of clearing the forest was just beginning.From then on, people gradually began to settle down and from there, people felt the need for education and literacy along with their livelihood.As soon as they felt the need for literacy, they took the initiative and united the democratic people, making the literacy and primary education campaign a success.However, the Ramakrishna Mission and various

voluntary organizations were involved.Along with this, various social groups became involved in literacy and carried out this campaign through songs, plays, journeys, and streetcorner.However, some social groups or people who are interested in social welfare came forward with this.

5.0 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

1. Showing how people of Sundarbans are becoming aware of literacy.
2. It is seen how people are taking their responsibilities as citizens.
3. Showing how the people will unite by exerting their power.
4. Showing who will be with the increase in population comes the demand for literacy.
5. Showing how people grow up and think about future generations.
6. Showing how people are taking the initiative to get literate.
7. Showing that all energies evolve to human awareness.
8. Showing how people in society and social organization think about literacy.
9. It has been shown that people are improving the society through education or literacy while they are in the society.
10. Showing how people unite and jump into this task with the power of cohabitation.
11. Showing how the demand for educational literacy is affecting the minds of the people.
12. It shows how people are expressing their democratic views through the medium of education.
13. Showing how society, people and education are intertwined.
14. It is shown that there can be no society without people and how the people of that society have taken the initiative to get education.
15. Now it is showing that is how education is creating a new environment.
16. Showing how learning, through its environment, is evoking democratic thinking.
17. It is showing that how people feel their need for education.
18. Showing how people felt the need for this education after their food clothing.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE STUDY:

- The primary school has established.
- The infrastructure of primary schools has been improved.
- There are enough teachers in primary schools.
- Special arrangements have been made at the school for female students.
- Awareness camps have been organized for students.
- The government should make sure of the communication system.
- The government should start thinking of new ideas in the world.
- The people should establish public schools of various kinds.
- To cooperate in the establishment of other existing schools.
- Establishment of schools in accordance with National Education Policy.
- Government should provide proper grants or financial assistance.
- If the government does this properly, it will help the internal ones to improve.
- Establishment of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools.
- All the schools that have Class VIII in bring them to Class X.
- Hiring subject experts.
- Recruiting trained teachers.

7.0 CONCLUSION:

But it needs to be said that the Sundarbans region is really far from Kolkata.This Sundarbans region is filled with various rivers, canals, water bodies and also has deep forests.The Sundarbans has marshlands and brackish water that are unfit for cultivation and various efforts are underway to make them suitable.The Sundarbans region is dependent on the agrarian economy.However, in the first case, the Manbhoom Jharkhand people who came from there in the first case, they came and cleared the forest and made it suitable for people's settlements.And the zamindars and lotdars as brokers and the Arkatias brought in all these labourers to collect and clear the jungles.A little more important thing is when the East India Company slowly started to clear the jungle and then started assigning a lot number.Not only that but also the king took measures to establish all the systems more strongly from the legal point of view.However, if the communication system is good and if the roads are good, what will benefit the people, but the education system of Sundarbans will improve more.The good news will be for the Sundarbans is that, it will improve if there are other facilities that are constantly needed for survival, from drinking water to electricity.Improvement of education system, health, agriculture economy and rural road system can only be possible if one preserves or improves them.

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