

## **Study on the Effect of Socio-economic Parameters on Health Status of the Toto, Santal, Sabar and Lodha Tribes of West Bengal, India**

**Antara Dhargupta<sup>1</sup>, A. Goswami<sup>2</sup>, Minati Sen<sup>1,3</sup> and D. Mazumder<sup>4</sup>**

*1. Department of Home-Science, Calcutta, Calcutta University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*

*E-mail: antu1979@gmail.com*

*2. Directorate of Distance Education, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, West Bengal, India*

*E-mail: arunasisvet@yahoo.co.in*

*3. Department of Home-Science, Calcutta, Calcutta University, Kolkata, West Bengal, India*

*E-mail: msen1948@yahoo.co.in*

*4. Department of Agricultural Statistics, B.C.K.V, Nadia, West Bengal, India*

*E-mail: satyaki8@rediffmail.com*

**KEYWORDS** Socio-economic Factors. Health Status. Tribe. Education. Occupation. Income

**ABSTRACT** Study was conducted comprising the socio-economic variables like, age, sex, education, family education status etc having importance in maintaining the health status, on 320 Toto, Santal, Sabar and Lodha respondents of Jalpaiguri and Purulia District of West Bengal using a pre-tested structured interview schedule for data collection. The practice of education was found common in Santal, Lodha, Toto than Sabar. Cultivation was the main occupation on maximum respondents of all selected tribes. Majority of the Sabar respondents were under low-income group. Family size was large in Santal; than other three tribes. Education, occupation, income, house types were highly significant in relation to health status among the Santals. Family education status, land type, land holding, family size, family type and personal cosmopolite were highly significant to health status amongst the Lodhas.