

‘SOCIO-POLITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN THE GROWTH OF SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AT THE SUNDARBANS IN WEST BENGAL,INDIA’.

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ABSTRACT

The Research Study is entitled Socio-Political Perspectives in the Growth of System of Education at the Sundarbans in West Bengal,India.The researcher wanted to analyze in depth in his research in deeply investigated the political aspect of the Sundarbans region and shed light on it.The present researcher has tried to shed in-depth light on how the educational structure and literacy issues have been shaped in the political and social perspectives of the Sundarbans region in various ways.The researcher has tried to investigate what the political situation and its social system were like for about 100 to 150 years ago and what shape have taken at present.Through in-depth research in various methods, the author sheds light on the political and social context of the Sundarbans region in terms of education and literacy, that is, how the education system and literacy has progressed.The education system in the Sundarbans region was not built in a day. Its socio-political context is very important.The present researcher has proceeded through in-depth analysis and exploration of that socio-political context and he seeks to show how social and political issues shape the educational system and its structure. To understand the socio-political system of the Sundarbans region, the nature of the society and political situation there, as well as the political culture, are important.To understand the socio-political system of the Sundarbans region, it is necessary to deeply analyze the nature of the society and political situation there, as well as the political culture.The land distribution of the Sundarbans region began through Claude Russell and Mr. Henkel they took the most initiative.Originally, the East India Company handed over all the forest land of the Sundarbans to various Lotdars and Zamindars through lease or auction, as per the law.It is necessary to mention how these lotdars and zamindars forced the common poor to work for low wages.However, the land of the zamindars and lotdars was distributed to the common farmers or common people.Not only that, they recruited Arkathi or Arkathia for collect workers from different provinces. All the Arkathi spread to places like Manbhum, Chotonagpur and Jharkhand and brought workers, that is, tribal workers, from there.Through them and their hard work, the Sundarbans forest began to be cleared and human settlement gradually began.The biggest thing about this human settlement was how the forest was cleared, and they came forward to clear it, risking their lives.On one side, the Sundarbans is filled with Royal Bengal Tigers, poisonous snakes, deep forests, water bodies, rivers, canals, etc. Despite this remoteness, these tribal workers, despising their own lives, cleared this forest.In exchange, they get a piece of land from the lotdars and zaminders to live in.But they were unable to enjoy the last part of that land, and the zamindars and the lotdars, took that

land back from them through various tricks. However, this is how human settlement began in the Sundarbans region. After completion of settlement they need to literacy and education. The need for education to move society forward became very essential to them. A number of people who were social workers or philanthropists came forward and took responsibility for literacy. They began teaching in neighbourhoods and streets, gathering students with kerosene lanterns. Another thing to note is that all these tribal communities started living in this region and some people came from undivided Bangladesh and on the other hand from Howrah and East Midnapore and some from West Midnapore. This is how the educational system and social structure of the Sundarbans developed. Then, a new form of political thought and political culture emerged within the society.

However, it is important to mention that later, the Ramakrishna Mission, Bharat Sevashram and the Christian Missionaries also came forward with the beacon of literacy and education. If the institutions in the countries had not stepped forward, the literacy campaign might have remained largely incomplete. All these institutions came for the welfare of mankind and in the light of that human welfare, the people of the Sundarbans region received a lot of education and literacy. There is no doubt about this. However, the way the people of the Sundarbans have established themselves within their society and moved forward with the progress of society through the hardships of life is particularly noteworthy.

The East India Company, had dominated since the Battle of Plassey in 1757. The two hundred year history of those who established rule in the name of trade and commerce is very remarkable. When the East India Company acquired the Sundarbans region, it leased this forest area to the lotdars and zamindars. This was a time of colonial politics. In this colonial politics, they exploited, ruled, and oppressed the people. They consolidated the forest area in the Sundarbans region by passing it to the landlords. The East India Company distributed land to these landlords and created a new system of collecting revenue from them. They tightened and streamlined the revenue system in order to properly manage the administrative system along with the governance system. This colonial political system was terrible. The East India Company oppressed the people day after day. Their real objective was to settle the forests, especially the Sundarbans, and to collect revenue and to oppress and suppress the common people of the Sundarbans through the collection of that revenue.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

It can be said that the political system in the Sundarbans region has changed the course of society. People live in society with mutual help and compassion. How people live together has reflected democratic views in the political situation. The representative democratic system has become popular with the people. Public confidence in the political system has been restored. The political system also sheds light on the fact that people cannot survive without

political life, and that people cannot live alone in a society, and social life is not desirable for them. Political life is inextricably linked with social life. That society and political life together have defended the interests of the people day after day. Not only that, people have learned to appreciate their civic or overall life through the village. The people of the Sundarbans have made welcome efforts to protect democracy and to uphold democratic thinking and values. In this democratic state, the political parties that are present have played a significant role in developing the education system and the educational structure. The political system puts pressure on the administration. Every political party tried to protect the interests of every aspect of the Sundarbans society. Political parties try to create a good social system and protect political socialization by trusting in the democratic system and preserving that relationship with the people. Political parties become the bearers and carriers of not only political socialization but also political culture. Every political party comes forward to protect their existence and the interests of society, and the same has happened in the case of the Sundarbans. A group of philanthropic person from the society has helped considerably to protect the interests of the Sundarbans and to develop the education system in the Sundarbans. Along with this, some social workers have made tireless efforts to improve the social conditions and education system in the Sundarbans and promote literacy. Some educated people and some Brahmin communities, some individuals and some social workers have served the people with kerosene lanterns for the sake of education. Finally, various private organizations such as Ramchandra Mission, Christian Missionaries and Bharat Sevashram Sangha and other organizations have also come forward.

1.1 SOCIO-POLITICAL INTERPRETATION OF EDUCATION:

If we try to understand the development of the education system and its structure in the Sundarbans region from a socio-political perspective, we will see that people are living in society and that they are also getting involved with politics.

POLITICAL CULTURE:

Political culture is suddenly created in an individual through political socialization. A man is born into a society and then grows up within the political system. Another thing to remember is that as political values develop within the larger political system and social system, ideology is also created within it. As soon as a person takes on life, the political system is mixed in, and as a result of that mixture, the history of his public life, his personal experiences and thoughts are reflected in socio-political thought. The existing social and political system at that time. That social and political system influences the individual.

Almond and Verba In their book "**The Civic Culture** ,"This has been discussed in detail. With that, **Almond and Powell**, they discussed political culture in their book "**Comparative Politics**".

Alan Ball in his book "**Modern Politics and Government**" says here, where this constances is weak there is greater likelihood of the political system being challenged by disorder or even

revolution".He also said, "The consensus may exist of the goals of society as well as the means of reaching those goals, such as working through the existing political structures instead attempting to violently overthrow them."He also said, however, that:"A political culture is composed of the attitude, beliefs, emotions and values of society that relate to the political system and to political issues."

On the other hand, **Almond and Powell** discusses in their book "**Comparative Politics**" that, "Political culture is the pattern of individual attitude and orientations toward politics among the members of a political system."

Almond and Verba, on the other hand their book "**Civic Culture**" discusses here that, "The political culture of a nation is the particular distribution of pattern of orientations to various political objects among the members of a nation."

Lucian Pye in his book "**Political Development**" states here,".... the set of attitudes, beliefs, sentiments that give order and meaning to a political process and that provides the underlying assumptions and rules that govern behaviour in the political system."

However, to understand the political system of a country and the political culture of that country and nation, one must understand the political situation there. That is, we need to understand the people's trust in the political system and which political system they will support. At the same time, it is important to understand what kind of relationship the ruler has with the ruled in that country, and in that context, trust and values will develop. It can be said that different people may have different views on the political system, and there may be differences in social class, caste, religion, and language. Based on these differences, different ideologies, different attitudes and tendencies of political diversity arise. On the other hand, long-term deprivation and long-term poverty make people think differently about the political system. Political culture is based on race, religion, caste, and also on long-standing deprivation and his experiences. Another relationship is created by the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, that is, whether the ruler is cruel or compassionate towards the ruled, that is also important. Whether a country will have a democratic system of governance or political system depends on the democratic environment. Not only the democratic environment, but also the mentality of the people and their attitudes and their perspectives. That is, it is based on how the political authority within the political system controls the political system and how they relate to the people.

India's largest democratic system where people of different religions, castes, languages and races live. After 200 years of the British rule, India gained independence and a democratic environment developed since then. In this democratic environment, people naturally live their lives beautifully, their comfort and style are all based on their own opinions. The largest democracy in the world is India. Geographical differences and educational differences, socio-economic and religious differences, the concept of rights, the nature of the significant position in the democratic environment, are present. But one thing to remember is that democracy can

be made effective only in a democratic environment. Also is it necessary to develop a democratic mindset to achieve democratic results. A democratic environment will not be created unless a democratic mindset is created. To create a democratic mindset, it is necessary to develop a political culture or democratic culture. The democratic environment taught by the Indian state of West Bengal has been beautifully developed. The Sundarbans region is a large part of West Bengal. The values of the people living in the forest area, their feelings, their belief in democracy are very significant. Despite facing various kinds of hardships and hardships in a hostile environment, they still agree with their democratic mentality in the biggest areas of thinking. But their democratic mindset or their political culture is shaped in that way based on deprivation or hardship and all the problems that they have. Whether their culture will be a democratic one or not will depend on the religion, caste, language, and opportunities of its people. All these individuals participate in politics in the political system. The behaviour of all these individuals, their language, their customs, everything has an impact on the common people. Naturally, the political system in the rural Sundarbans is completely dependent on the trust people have in their political leaders. That is, how politicians, business leaders, and their behaviour and their use and their political culture and their political socialization are all developed through it. They are more concerned with the interests of the region, which are more important than the interests of the country. Sometimes they deny their regional interest for the larger interests. Since it is a regional issue, the socio-political situation of that region and the consciousness and organization of the people in that region, as well as the thinking nature of the people in the society in which they live, reflect the political culture. If there is a political system or a healthy political culture, then the mentality of the people and the democratic mentality are bound to be healthy. However, in the case of party politics, people do not want to understand public life outside the party, and in some cases, problems arise there. If existing political parties and their governance systems are busy fulfilling the needs of their own political party members, then on the other hand or vice versa, the members of all political parties who are deprived. Citizens expressed dissatisfaction with long-term deprivation, resulting in the development of a different, anti-religious political culture. In a true political system where elections are held and everything is done impartially, then political and democratic culture becomes beautiful.

POLITICAL SOCIALISATION:

The political situation must be understood in the context of political socialization. Political socialization is the gradual, step-by-step implementation of the political system that is in place. In other words, political socialization instills political culture and thinking within that political generation year after year. Political culture continues from one birth to the next generation in this way, called political socialization. Political socialization in its takes place through friend groups, home, parents, relatives, political parties, pressure groups, and nature of political system. Political leadership, local political thought and tactics of local political figures about politics and their culture, these play a key role in political socialization.

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

Lucian Pye says in his book, "**Aspects of Political Development**", "...process of mass participation meant a diffusion of decision making

and participation brought some influence on choice and decision."

Herbert McClosky says in his book, **Political Participation**, "Participation is the principal means by which consent is granted or withdrawn in a democracy and rulers made accountable to the ruled."

Almond and Powell says in his book, **Comparative Politics a Developmental Approach**, "Political participation is the involvement of members of the society in the decision making process of the system."

Amal Kumar Mukhopadhyay says in his book **Political Sociology**, "Political participation denotes a series of voluntary activities which have a bearing on the political process that involves issues like the selection of rulers and the various aspects of the information of public policy".

In the past, political participation and political activity primarily referred to the participation of citizens in the electoral process. Along with this, mainly attending meetings and associations, voting, campaigning, carrying the symbol of the political party, distributing leaflets of political party, providing financial support to marginal parties, and discussing political issues through funds. At the same time, convincing other people and bringing them to your side was the main aspect of participating in political party politics at that time. At that time, the main thing was whether an individual within the family would participate in politics; it didn't matter whether other family members participated or not. 100 years ago, political participation meant that in rural areas, especially in the family or neighbourhood, one or two prominent figures participated more in politics. Not only that, they were also able to manipulate other peoples and spread political ideology among them. Thus, politics was individual-centered at that time, meaning that one particular person in the family influenced the rest of the population. First of all, it can be understood that at that time, participation in politics meant that a particular person in the family supported the political party or ideology that he believed in or practiced, and the rest of the family supported his opinion. That is, that person was a politician or a tradition-centered politician in the rural areas at that time. There was no such thing as everyone in a family participating in politics. This time, the existence of political ideology and political parties and their victory depended on the trust that the people or that family had in that particular person.

Now this an important question about political participation. How the political system in that region will function plays a very significant role in whether the people want to participate in politics. People will participate in politics as long as their interests, thoughts, and values are aligned with their political system. When they see that a political system is against their values,

beliefs, or ideas, they disapprove of that political system. Also their reluctance to participate in politics appears. That is, they do not want to participate in politics. That's why they don't have faith in the political system, and as a result, they don't have confidence in the political system of that region or place. Because if the leadership is impartial and serves the public good, the people will support it. If a bad political party is in power under the leadership, if that political party neglects the people and creates long-term resentment, then the people will express dissatisfaction with that political system or political party. Then political thinking will have its disruption of political values. From this it can be said that the political system will depend on the mentality of the people of that region and the political leadership that exists at present.

POLITICAL AUTHORITY:

At this point, it is important to remember that, as discussed earlier, public trust in individuals within the family and within the neighborhood was conducted in a similar manner. Thus, when the Congress government was in power, traditional authority was maintained. There was also talk of charismatic authority. At that time, if we think about political authority from a political perspective, then both charismatic authority and traditional authority worked. People have placed their trust or opinion in a particular person.

TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY:

But later, with the coming of the left-front government, the traditional authority and the charismatic authority no longer functioned there. Rather, the people would choose environmentalists from among the working classes or from among the economically weak workers or from among the workers. That particular person involved the workers in the movement and the workers in various tasks. In this way, leadership would emerge from among the workers. In this way, the leaders of the working class try to form a pro-worker government. Although the workers' government was formed in this way, it was unable to solve the problems of the people, especially in the rural areas and the Sundarbans regions. Although some of the problems were solved, the overall problem could not be solved, and the economic weakness of the working class and their crisis remained. That is why there was long-standing dissatisfaction among the people. Also the party's totalitarian tendency further disgusted the people.

CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY:

Leadership or authority gained through special personal qualities is called charismatic authority. In fact, when the Indian National Congress is in power then it was mostly traditional type charismatic authority. After independence, there was charismatic authority. At that time the charismatic leaders were Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Smt. Indira Gandhi. In 1977 when the Leftists came to power in the West Bengal then mostly it's authority was charismatic.

1.2.ETYMOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF THE SUNDARBANS:

In fact, the name Sundarbans is due to the abundance of Sundari trees throughout the area. Due to the presence of this Sundari tree in this region, this region has been named the Sundarbans region. Sundarbans literally means where there are sundari trees and its abundance, Sundarbans is named accordingly. Some say Samudraban or Sea forest. The name Sundarbans comes from this sea forest, some would say. However, Sundarbans was originally named for the location of the sundari trees. The scientific name of this tree is *Heritiera Fomes*.

1.3.GEOGRAPHY OF SUNDARBANS:

The Sundarbans area includes both the Bay of Bengal and the Hooghly and the Padma river valleys in the south as well as the Brahmaputra and the Meghna especially in southern Bangladesh. Mainly forested water bodies are filled with channel clicks on the other hand. About 10,000 sq. km of forest land is located in Bangladesh with 6,517 crores. West Bengal i.e. India has an area of about 3483 sq km. This area is filled with the Royal Bengal Tigers, venomous snakes and other animals. Mainly flood prone area and sometimes drought prone area.

1.4.PHYSIOGRAPHY OF SUNDARBANS:

The Sundarbans region has developed its natural environment in such a way that it is full of sundari trees in the evergreen forest. India's share is about 40% and Bangladesh's share is about 60% of this area. The watery channel of the river is full of clicks etc. So many rivers and channels are filled with creeks etc. that the area becomes inaccessible. The physiography is composed entirely of plains and small deltas consisting of sand bodies surrounded by saline water clays. As full of forest as full of water. UNESCO declared the Sundarbans as a heritage site in 1997. It can be said that the Sundarbans position as Kolkata's oxygen because Sundarbans protects from pollution and supplies oxygen as Kolkata gets polluted. From this point of view, Sundarbans is considered as protector in Kolkata.

1.5.BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY:

The social system changed when the East India Company settled the Sundarbans region and leased or auctioned land to lotdars and zamindars through land settlements.

These chieftains and zamindars gave little space to the scheduled castes and tribes communities who came from Jharkhand to live on the land. While this ethnic community was living, other ethnic communities gradually came and started living by clearing the forest. However, it can be said that if we look at the political system of the Sundarbans and its relationship with education, we will see that on one side there was colonial politics and their various forms of oppression. Although there were various ruling classes before him, they all ruled in the same way. However, the East India Company acquired the Sundarbans region for the purpose of collection of revenue. However, it can be said that although the people were saved from this colonial politics and its chains, later the lotdars and zamindars fell into their

hands. There are rulers one after another and they govern and then leave. They did not have a limited mind or mentality towards the development of the area. When the East India Company took over the Sundarbans region through the Settlement Act III, they started land settlement.

Then later, after India gained independence, the Indian National Congress party formed government in India. Its influence also affected the Sundarbans region. Because the Sundarbans region is located in the state of West Bengal, a state of India. That also had an impact on the governance of West Bengal and the political situation at that time could be said to be such that only those who were economically strong came to power. As a result, under that ruler, development was not as visible as in the Sundarbans region within that political system. They established their government and governance solely on the basis of a political system based on national issues. The political situation stood on top of the democratic thinking of that time, as was the case with the liberal capitalistic system.

Their human attitude towards poor people was not the same. The Congress government did not have much interest in the suffering, misery, and constant struggle of the common people, nor did he pay much attention to them. Then people's dissatisfaction with political leadership developed. Also they become disillusioned with the political system. Of course, there is no point in blaming the National Congress Party. Because at that time the country had just gained independence and their main objective was to protect the country, that was the national policy. As a result, it was not possible for them to solve the remaining problems in the regional field. When the Left Front government came to West Bengal with its allies, they became pro-worker and formed a government with a pro-worker mentality. They began to think about the welfare of the people and their working class and reorganized the land reform system. Maybe with the improvement of that political system, there was some change in people's thinking and economic aspects. The daily working hours of the workers are fixed and the workers continue to work within that working time and thus their earnings are maintained. But even with that, the economy remains weak because they haven't developed much in the border areas. The working class remains restless, yet they continue to be guided by their leftist thinking or mentality. Because they understood that the socialist ideas that exist within the leftist mentality or leftist thinking can benefit the people. Therefore, the leftist political system survived for a long time and ruled for a long time by abolition of coercion among the people. The economic thinking of people's lives has changed, and in various ways, they have been resolved among the people or the common people through the daily rules in the distribution of land. In terms of economics, they have become aware or have developed consciousness in this way.

As they become economically aware, their political awareness increases, and as a result of that increased political independence, they gradually become attracted to political culture and political education. By making the Leftist political system and the people acceptable, from a political point of view or from a political philosophy point of view. At the same time, it was possible to mobilize the people and join the labour movement and the people's movement,

and that later became very widespread through the leftist political system. When the leftist social system came to power, it made the people more politically aware. Because among them is the son's organized thinking and organized political philosophy. Most people were guided by that philosophy and that is how fair values were developed towards the political system and towards the social system.

1.6.STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

Human settlement in the Sundarbans region began through the special efforts of Claude Russell and Henkel when the forest was cleared. At that time, various tribes, namely the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste community, came and started living there. They also united together to clear the forest. With united and dedicated efforts, the forest in the Sundarbans region was cleared and the forest land was converted into agricultural land by cutting down the forest. From here, human settlement in the Sundarbans region gradually began to increase and people started coming from Midnapur, Howrah, and various districts of undivided Bengal. When people started coming, their food and shelter problems were solved. After the food and shelter problems were resolved, the difficulties that arose in their lives became an economic and educational necessity. Not only were they not economically strong, they were also far behind in terms of education and literacy. Especially at that time, the agricultural economy, which was one of the main components of people's lives.

Their new self-reliant social system developed beautifully within their weak economic system within the agricultural-based social system of the Sundarbans. In this social system, at that time, a few Brahmin community individuals and many social workers and Ramakrishna Mission, Christian Missionary and Bharat Sevashram Sangha came forward to literacy to the people of the Sundarbans.

If we look at the public life of the Sundarbans, they have lived their lives through various problems. Basically, they are surrounded by rivers, swamps, ponds, and jungles. On the other hand, they have natural disasters that always cause floods. On the other hand, there is human misery and suffering. Another thing is that just as there are crocodiles in the water, there are tigers, Royal Bengal tigers, and poisonous snakes on the land that they have to face every day. Thus, public life and livelihoods continue in the Sundarbans region. Who did they have to fight for the most? Because it was very difficult to become president by cutting down forests. Another thing is that for seven years, salt land, salt water, everything is salty. They had to go through a lot of hardship to get rid of that salty condition and through the complicated process of that life pain they had to convert it into agriculture from salty land to agricultural land.

Just as the lotdars and zamindars ruled and oppressed the common people, so did the East India Company. However, later on, all these lotdars and zamindars gave land to build coal buildings, some of them even helped to build schools. Whenever they donated land or money, the school was named after them or their parents. It can be said that most of the schools in

the Sundarbans are named after the parents of those lords or landlords. Another noteworthy thing is that at that time, all the people who were philanthropists or social welfare activists also donated land and money for the construction of school buildings, and in that case, their contributions were recognized. Also the school building was named after them or their parents. In any case, just as the lotdars and zamindars helped in all these matters, so did the social welfare people. It can be said in particular that some of the social activists who studied while some were working or not, some of them collected students from neighbourhood to neighbourhood with kerosene lanterns and taught them. Thus, they took the first initiative to advance the education system and advance literacy. From this point of view, it can be said that just as some Brahmin communities and other educated people took initiatives at that time, later the lotdars and zamindars also took this initiative. Later, the government formulated various policies, especially those related to education, and through those policies, a new dimension of the education system in the Sundarbans began to emerge.

1.7. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

It can be said that the social system in the Sundarbans region is based on the social system in which various political parties have participated in politics and have also guided the people through political education. It is just as if a person cannot live alone in a given time, not only in social life but also in political life, and the people of the Sundarbans have also entered that political life. Every social system has a political system associated with it. The political system depends on the social system. No political system can exist alone. The reason why society and the political situation depend on it is because political life is developed around the people of society. In other words, the state of politics comes only when social people within the social system are motivated by political thought and consciousness. People in society enter political life and with it, awareness increases among them. That awareness increases their awareness of their rights and their awareness of their responsibilities. Suddenly, when people cleared the forest, people gradually started moving from social life to political life. Initially, after India's independence, the Congress party was in power and the people were guided by the principles of semi-capitalist politics. At that time, there was a capitalist mindset within Congress politics. That is, at that time only rich people were associated with Congress politics. However, Congress politics has not been able to fulfill the rights or interests of the common people, especially the people who live in the Sundarbans and rural areas. Because they did not think properly about the rights and privileges of the working class people and did not fulfill the privileges of the general public. However, at that time, people's poverty had reached its extreme limit. No one cared about the rights of ordinary working poor people at that time. As a result, the lives of people, especially those in the Sundarbans region, became very difficult. Later, when the Left Front came to power in 1977, their aim was to protect the interests of the people or the poor. The leftist government identified itself as a working class government. Under this leftist government, the common people got land, land revenue became simple and the land distribution system was very well organized. They were able to obtain some land, which eased their suffering somewhat. However, it is important to

understand the educational system and literacy tree that has developed in the Sundarbans through political analysis. It can be said that different political parties and political systems have been formed in the Sundarbans region. But later, after the leftist government came to power, they protected the interests of the people and also fulfilled the basic need of literacy of the people. It can be said that the state of law and order is uniting people. Through that unification, the people were made politically aware as well as socially aware. With this increase in political and social awareness, the thought of literacy came to their minds and they came forward to move towards literacy. When everyone became politically aware, they united and when everyone was united, they wanted to come forward with their interests to fulfill them. Just as the political situation in the Sundarbans has helped, so have political parties. The parties depend on water for their existence, and their goal will be to protect the interests of the people. That is, the reason for protecting the people's conditions is that the people will elect them as their representatives through voting. That is why they tried their best to protect the interests of the people so that the people would vote for them or vote for them. What happened as a result of this was that political parties started teaching the people political education. Awareness was increased through political education, and awareness is the awareness of education and literacy. Economic awareness has increased and political parties have worked to protect economic interests, which is in the public interest. Once again, the political parties tried to help the people as much as they could, as a way of competing with different political parties. How political parties tried to sustain their existence by protecting the people's conditions. In every political situation, every political party always tries its best to protect the conditions of the people.

The existence of political parties depends on protecting the interests of the common people.

In every political system, political parties try their best to protect the interests of the people. The same is true in international politics and in Indian politics, and the same is true in any regional politics. Regional political status quo only survives when regional parties can protect their regional interests. Regional parties are very active, they are active in protecting any interests or rights of the region.

Be that as it may, any regional or national party is always busy protecting the interests of the people.

Therefore, it is noteworthy that the political system has played an important role in the development of the Sundarbans regional education system. So, just as the political system and political parties have looked after the interests of the people of the Sundarbans region, they have also thought about the development of the Sundarbans region. Not only that, without the political system, the development of the Sundarbans region would not have been so realistic. Whenever the political parties have become powerful in the Sundarbans region, they have tried to present their interests to the government and try to fulfill them. Just as political parties played an important role in the development of the education system and literacy system in the Sundarbans region, so did the administration. As people became politically

active, they became more politically educated, and they became more aware of their rights. The more politically educated the people became, the more they were open to democratic sentiment. Democratic consciousness makes people more tolerant and tries to view people's opinions with respect. Political thinking is very important to protect the rights of the people, the interests of the people, and to maintain unity among the people. Political parties greatly inspired the people to unite and raise awareness among the people. Not only that, political parties tried to maintain political stability by uniting the people. Political stability will depend on the consent of political parties and the people. People are governed according to the political ideology they believe in. All people are guided by political ideology. Political ideology is accompanied by political values and political consciousness. Political values inspire his mind and help him grow in his thinking. Politics and values help in building society and while building society, one starts thinking about various aspects of society's improvement.

Later, the left-front political situation developed, as the people were guided by socialist ideas and inspired by socialist ideals. As a result, there was an attempt to build a socialist society in the minds of people. This was that if a socialist society were to be formed, oppression and exploitation of people would decrease. There will be no more exploitation, rule, or oppression in society. This is how people have been led, and so have the people of the Sundarbans. At that time when the education system was being built, various political parties, i.e. left-front and Congress political parties, helped to make the people aware. However, each party tried to protect the interests of the people. Not only to protect interests but also to make people aware. So the important thing here is to understand how the political situation has helped the education system and the growth of freedom. This is important for understanding how political parties supported people, united people, and drove them towards political thought. Not only that, political parties also tried to make people aware of their rights and responsibilities. Through this effort, political parties guided the people for literacy. In this way literacy and education campaign began and the structure developed on the soil of the Sundarbans .

1.8.OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To explain how the education system in the Sundarbans improved.
- To nalyze how the political situation of that time helped the field of education.
- To understanding how political culture is accelerating the process of education.
- To understanding how political socialization helps shape the structure of the education system.
- To understand public participation in politics and how political education is making people aware of it.
- To understanding how the political situation in the social system leads to improvements in education.

- To understanding how political cultural and political socialization from leads people towards literacy.
- To understanding how political thought educates people about rights and awareness of rights.
- To understanding how the political system is advancing the right to education, which needs to be universal.
- To understanding how the political situation is helping to raise awareness among the public.
- To better understand how political conditions and participation in politics help people make informed decisions.
- Understanding how political participation is helping in this regard and in building the educational structure.
- To understand how the political system implements public literacy through the administrative system.
- To understand how political parties are coming forward to get people to literacy.
- To understand how the political parties are uniting the people of society and bringing them into the arena of literacy.
- To give the examples of how political parties say they are protecting the people's conditions, i.e. the conditions of education.
- It refers to how political parties unite and bind people in consciousness to maintain their existence and power.
- To understand how the people have put pressure on political parties to protect their interests.

1.9.RESEARCH QUESTIONS OF THE STUDY:

1. How did political parties organize people?
2. How did political parties make people aware?
3. How did political parties introduce their ideologies to the public?
4. How did political parties move the people towards literacy through awareness?
5. How did political parties play a positive role in advancing literacy?
6. How did political parties help in shaping the educational structure?
7. How did political parties help the people in terms of administration?

8. How did political parties protect the people and their rights from an administrative perspective?
9. How do political parties go into administration and implement various policies on behalf of the people?
10. What measures did the parties take to pressure the government to build the education infrastructure?
11. How did political parties accelerate the spread of literacy to protect the interests of the people by exerting influence after the government?
12. How did the parties instill representative democracy and that idea among the people?
13. How did the parties build the liberal democratic system?
14. How did political parties protect the interests of the people in order to achieve democratic outcomes?
15. How did the structures of education and literacy develop to protect the people's interest from political process, to sustain democracy, and to keep themselves from existing?

1.10 DELIMITATION OF THE STUDY:

Here the author is discussing the entire Sundarbans, that is, the 19 blocks of the Sundarbans. Of these, 13 blocks are in South 24 Parganas and six blocks are in North 24 Parganas. In total, these 19 blocks and the political situation and social system of those 19 blocks are the basis of how the education system and structure have developed.

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:** Owner of lands consisting of thousands of bighas were leased by the wealthy from the revenue department of the government.
- **ZAMINDAR:** 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. she 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 Programmes of Tribal People of Sundarbans Area". The major objectives of the study were, to find out the knowledge about the family planning programme 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 programme 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 questionnaires 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 in 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 the 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 Ghuasaba 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 with 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 entitled "Sundarbaner Adibasi Samaj Aitihya O Adhunikata"(The tribal society of the Sundarbans and their 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:

What we mean by research design is an outline of how a researcher will conduct their research. The researcher proceeds with his/her work according to that outline or method. In this method, his design is what method he will use, qualitative or quantitative, or how he will apply his method of questionnaires or interviews in the case of data collection. This means all of these things. 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 SOURCES 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 Socio-political 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:

The explanation is based on interviews with people aged between 50 and 80 years old through interviews and various questions. Through various interviews and data exploration, the current researcher comes to the conclusion or explanation that the special aspect of the education system in the political and social context of the Sundarbans are: By making people politically aware, socio-political changes have taken place in the Sundarbans region, and at the same time, political parties have managed the people based on their ideologies. Then, as if they had become aware of some economic and political aspects, they also became aware of their educational structure.

5.0. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- To find out how political thought came to the masses.
- Mention how the people were educated in political education.
- How people became socially and politically aware.
- To investigate how people adapted to different political systems.
- To show how the political situation protected the social order by protecting the interests of the people.
- Showing how politics and ideology were transmitted among the people.
- To show how political parties protected the interests of the people.
- Showing how political parties protected the interests of the people by putting pressure on the administrative system.
- Showing how political parties inspired democratic consciousness.
- To show what political parties thought about how people are or could be organized.
- How can the people protect their interests through collective efforts? The pressure of the administrative system has created issues.
- To show how people are moving towards literacy after becoming politically aware.

- Showing how the public is creating pressure on the administrative system to build or decentralize the education structure.
- Showing how political socialization carries political thinking from one generation to the next.
- To show how the culture of politics helps build democratic systems.
- Showing political parties' thinking on how to build a representative of the people.
- To show how political parties adopted various literacy policies to protect the interests of the people in the political system.
- Showing the role of political parties in all the initiatives that need to be taken by the administration for literacy.
- Showing how people influenced political parties to protect their literacy and education conditions.
- To show that the power and interests of the people in a democratic system are vast.
- It shows that the people of a democracy are the real opinion makers.
- Showing that no social or political system can survive without the people.
- To show the role of the government in making people aware and educated and the role of political parties in building an educational structure.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE STUDY:

- Nowadays, the communication system has improved.
- Currently, primary schools have been built in various places, especially in remote areas.
- Drinking water is currently supplied.
- Toilets and other facilities have been built in schools.
- Various efforts have been made to improve the health system.
- Electricity is available anywhere.
- Bridges have been built across rivers and canals.
- Scientific methods have been adopted to convert land into black soil.
- The government has expanded the communication system through electronic means.
- Now modern transport system has been introduced and express buses are also introduced for commuting.

- Currently private buses and government buses all types of bus routes have been launched and the roads have been improved.
- At present, bridges have been constructed over the river in some cases, which has improved communication opportunities.
- Nowadays, the introduction of mechanical or mechanical boats has made or maintained more mobility in transportation.
- Currently, various small private schools have been created.
- Nursery schools are more and more schools for the little ones nowadays.
- Government free primary schools have been established in many places.
- Apart from this, various Bharat Sevashram and Ramakrishna Mission Ashram schools have been established and some Christian missionary schools have been established.
- At present high schools and higher secondary schools have been created through government efforts.
- At present some private training schools have been established.
- Currently several NGOs or private organizations are working for education and other charitable activities.
- Various health workers in the student area are monitoring the health issues by going from neighbourhood to neighbourhood and from village to village.
- As per the National Education Policy 2020, many pre-primary schools are being built in the Sundarbans region.

7.0 CONCLUSION OF THE STUDY:

If we can make a theoretical analysis of politics, it can be said that a healthy political system influences a healthy social system. Healthy political culture creates a healthy political system.

The social system is developed through the best political culture and the best political socialization, and democracy has been created in India as well. India is the largest democracy in the world and that great democratic structure has therefore protected healthy political thinking, ideology and democratic environment. In this way, representative democracy and political behaviour have been conducted healthily throughout the country. As a result, people's opinions and thoughts have been made effective through voting within a democratic system. Similarly, in different regions and states of India, democratic structures have been secured through the Panchayat system and corporations. With the creation of local self-government, power has reached the grassroots level and is in the hands of the people. As a result, people continue to support the democratic environment, democratic ideology and ideals. It can be said that just as the democratic system is present in West Bengal, the

Panchayat system is also present in the Sundarbans region and the democratic system is flowing throughout India. The political system has solved many of the problems that existed in the Sundarbans region and the problems of daily life for the people have been solved. The education system and educational structure have improved due to the awareness of political parties and the public. With the improvement of the world economy, economic prosperity, although an agricultural economy, has been introduced, along with the market economy, markets have been established and the economic system has been strengthened. As the economic system became stronger, people's political thoughts, ideals, and values moved forward in the dream of building a new society. Both education and literacy have achieved success in the Sundarbans region due to the political situation and the dedicated efforts of the government. At the same time, political thinking, along with the political environment, the will of the people, and the initiative of the people have increasingly been reflected in making the literacy campaign a success. As the market economy began, meaning small markets were created, as well as cities and towns, political consciousness increased along with the increase in economic awareness among the people. We know that with the growth of economic consciousness, political consciousness also grows. Similarly, the creation of an agricultural-based economy and some markets in the Sundarbans region has increased awareness among people and they have become more aware, as well as politically aware. As they have become politically aware, their efforts for unity, development of the area, education, and literacy have all increased. Therefore, the political system or political structure has played a very important role in building literacy and education structures in the Sundarbans region. However, it can be said that not only in the Sundarbans region but also in the entire Indian political system, we have political culture, political values, which greatly help in the interests of the people, education and other things.

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