

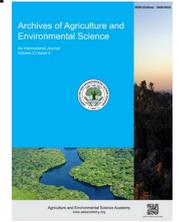


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ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE



Poverty and livelihood analysis of Former Enclave (*Chitmahal*) people in a selected area of Bangladesh

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ABSTRACT

With the aim of creating development programs for the residents of the former enclave (*Chitmahal*), a survey of their poverty and livelihoods is essential. In this study, socioeconomic factors, poverty levels, changes in livelihood assets, and respondent satisfaction levels with social institutions in the study area were all assessed. A total of 100 respondents were randomly selected from Debiganj Upazila in the Panchagarh district of Bangladesh. A survey approach was employed to obtain the data. Respondents were able to respond quickly to questions and indicate their level of agreement with five points using a five-point Likert scale. The data were analyzed using the Direct Caloric Intake (DCI) approach and DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. The main finding of the study was that the average age of the head of family was within the working age range. The average size of a household was medium. The head of family has only completed nearly five years of school. Three-fifths of those surveyed had high household incomes. The majority of households had poverty. After becoming a citizen of Bangladesh, the five asset classes- human assets, social assets, natural assets, physical assets and financial assets were positively changed. Satisfaction with social institutions has been moderate. In order to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living of households in the research area, social institutions need to be more efficient.

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INTRODUCTION

Enclave (*Chitmahal* in Bengali) is the term used to describe a region of a country's territory that is completely cut off from its continent and encircled by the territory of another nation. Enclaves were a terrible result of India's historical partition in 1947, both in Bangladesh and in India. Due to the defiance of historical and political fate, residents of both countries' enclaves were compelled to live as "nowhere people" in "no man's land" for 44 years following Bangladesh's independence and 68 years

following India's freedom and partition. Up until the historic Land Demarcation Agreement (LBA) between Bangladesh and India was signed in 2015, they were unfairly denied access to fundamental facilities, rights, opportunities, and government support. According to LBA 2015, 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 Bangladeshi enclaves in India were actually transferred to one another at midnight on July 31, 2015. (Bhattacharya, 2018). 53,384 people lived in all 162 exchangeable enclaves in Bangladesh and India (Jugantor, 2015). These flakes of India were found in Bangladesh's four districts that

make up the Rangpur division, with 59 of them being in the Lalmonirhat district, 36 in the Panchagarh district, and 12 in the Kurigram district and 4 in the Nilphamari district.

Poverty is described as an "acute lack of well-being" by the World Bank in 2000. Sen, however, defines poverty as a lack in a person's capacity to access basic necessities and social services, and this deficit is characterized by a lack of assets that can be used as a source of income. In addition to the tasks required for a livelihood, livelihoods also comprise abilities, material possessions, and social resources. People's capacity to seek different forms of livelihood is increasingly seen to be reliant on their fundamental material and social, tangible and intangible assets (Scoones, 1998). In order to achieve Community Driven Development (CDD) and SDG targets, livelihood analysis is essential for gaining knowledge of rural reality, helping to create more practical people-centered rural development initiatives, and boosting the impact of interventions on rural people's livelihoods. When individuals are capable of managing and recovering from tensions and shocks, maintaining or enhancing their capacities and resources (their current level of life), and doing so without jeopardizing the natural resource base, livelihoods are sustainable.

The sustainability of rural development depends on the social institutions in the countryside. They establish the interactions and behaviours of rural residents. They have an impact on who, what, when, and how assets are accessible, used, managed, and decided. The performance of various official bodies that plan, carry out, or control public sector operations as well as the private sector's provision of goods to the general public is highlighted by institutional performance. Since other sorts of social institutions, like family or religion, are not included, institutional performance is frequently referred to as "governmental performance" or "quality of government." Institutions must be able to establish and implement efficient policies that reflect the wants and expectations of citizens in order to operate effectively. They have an impact on coping mechanisms. Without involving the poor in the process of assessing what they do and why they do it, the livelihoods of the poor cannot be comprehended. This is crucial when looking for ways to improve institutional frameworks and procedures so that they better support the needs of the poor.

The criteria for selecting relevant outcomes, or outcomes of future change, must be established with adequate consultation and participation of the poor themselves as "subjects" of the analysis. In his research, Bhattacharya (2018) discovered that key difficulties in these former enclaves had not yet been handled and that no restoration plans had been put in place for them even after the LBA was put into effect in 2015. Chowdhury (2018) examined the fundamental social ideals of security and dignity as well as economic security, food security, communication, and other issues in his dissertation, "Socio-Economic Conditions of the Enclave People in Bangladesh: Problems and Prospects." Cons (2012) discovered that Dahagram's historical and current cultural policy and economics, as well as its connections with more significant postcolonial South

Asian events, are informed by the idea of belonging. However, belonging also examines how history is remembered and expressed as a claim to land, legal standing, and a sense of identity in unstable settings. Backlogged livelihoods, social marginalization, economic weakness, and susceptible infrastructure were identified by Rabbani (2005) as the enclave's main characteristics. Schendel (2002), Rabbani (2005), and Yunus (2015) assert that those who lived in enclaves had a floating identity. According to Schendel (2002), the enclave's daily routine consisted of criminality since there was no other choice. Although the residents of the enclave endured significant pain, it was only temporary. People in the enclave have endured suffering for the past 68 years. The people of Bangladesh do the vital functions of the state and are ultimately made into slaves in the process. Enclave identity, which is nearly equivalent to non-state status, has led to an overabundance of social authority and facilities like communication, market, energy, and health, education, banking, etc. Adversity pervaded every aspect of their existence. Following the exchange process on July 31, 2015, at midnight, the development activity has started. Numerous government agencies, NGOs, and private organizations have launched various development programs to better the living conditions of those who live in the ancient enclaves. A suitable policy should be developed for each community in order to fully benefit from any intervention.

The inhabitants of the former enclave had many problems with their daily lives. The land is allocated to the production of one crop, seasonal unemployment, natural disasters, health problems, electric problems, lack of government attention, high population growth, lack of clean water and sanitation, inadequate communication and lack of education and other infrastructure (Rabbani, 2007). In addition, poverty and food insecurity are the perennial problems of the enclave economy. Although the exact figures for the inhabitants of the former enclave living below the poverty line are unknown, it is assumed that a significant proportion of people living in these areas could be defined as absolute poor.

The former enclave community differs from an ordinary Bangladeshi citizen. The need to investigate the situation to better understand the current situation and provide input for future policy development or future development initiatives. We are assuming that answering some research questions will bring betterment of former enclave people. The research questions in this study were: What are the socioeconomic characteristics of the former enclave population? How impoverished are the households? What is the change occurring in livelihood assets after becoming a Bangladeshi citizen? And what are satisfaction levels of the respondents on social institutions in the study area? On the premise of the research questions, this research was focused on to analyze the socioeconomic characteristics of sample households, to measure the poverty of the sample households, to determine the change of livelihood assets of the sample households; and to evaluate the performance of social institutions in the study area.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

A total of 100 households were selected randomly from two enclave villages namely Sarkar Para and Maja Para of Debiganj upazila under Panchagarh district in Bangladesh. Data were collected through direct face to face interview by using semi-structure interview schedule in the time period of January to March 2022. The 5-point Likert scale method 4.51-5.00: Strongly Satisfied (SS); 3.51- 4.50: Satisfied (S); 2.51-3.50: Sometimes/Moderate (M); 1.51-2.50: Seldom/Fair (F); 1.00-1.50: Not at All/Little (L) was used (Lara, 2017) was used to collect levels of satisfaction data. This study used both primary and secondary data to meet up the objectives. Focus group discussion, observation techniques and key informant interviews also used for collecting relevant information. Data were presented mostly in tabular form, because it is simple in the calculation, widely used and easy to understand. To measure the poverty level of sample household, Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) method was applied to know the poverty indices of the sample households. On the basis of the amount of food taken by the respondent and their family members, per capita calorie intake was measured. Status of poverty was assessed by using the calorie intake from daily food consumption. A person whose daily intake is less than 1600 Kilo calorie is in ultra-poverty line. If the calorie intake is above 1600 Kilo calorie but less than 1805 Kilo calorie than the person is termed as in hard core poverty line. The absolute poverty line is termed when a person's daily intake is above 1805 Kilo calorie

but less than 2122 Kilo calorie (BER, 2020; Saha et al., 2021). To measure the livelihood assets, the DFID sustainable livelihoods' framework was used (Figure 1). To estimate the satisfaction level of the respondents on social institutions in the study area; ten basic institutions in rural society such as: family, religion, law, politics, economics, education, science, medicine, military, and Mass Media (Quizlet, 2022). Each institution has its own groups, status, values, and norms (Figure 2).

Framework of the livelihood analysis

The Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (SRL) framework of human, social, natural, physical, and financial assets, established by the Department for International Development, served as the foundation for the livelihood study (DFID).

Institutional analysis framework

In conclusion, the institutional analysis paradigm places special emphasis on four key institutional functions:

- Institutions as means of giving our lives, the social environment, and the natural world we live in significance.
- Institutions are the groups we form to cooperate in order to accomplish social, economic, and political goals.
- Control over what people and organizations should or can do is based on institutions.
- Institutions are recurring behaviors in social, economic, and political life that people or organizations engage in.

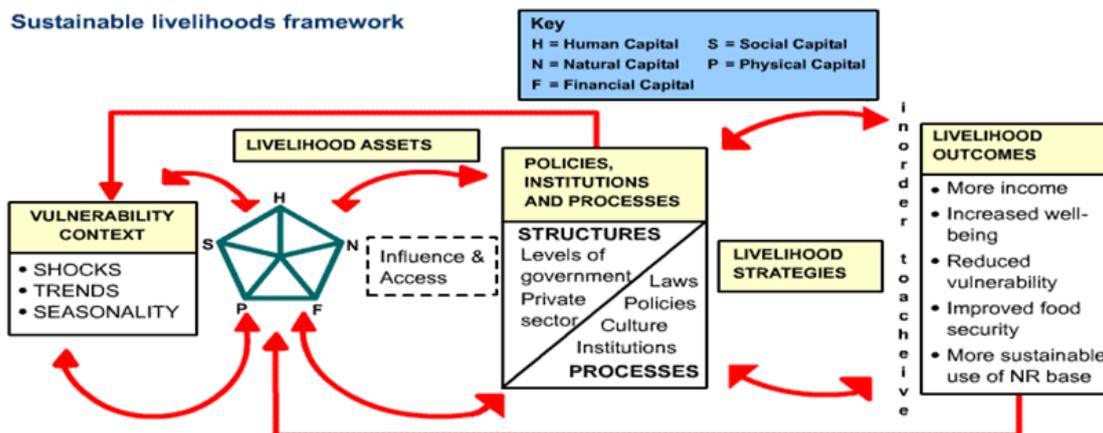


Figure 1. Sustainable livelihoods framework (Source: DFID, 2000).

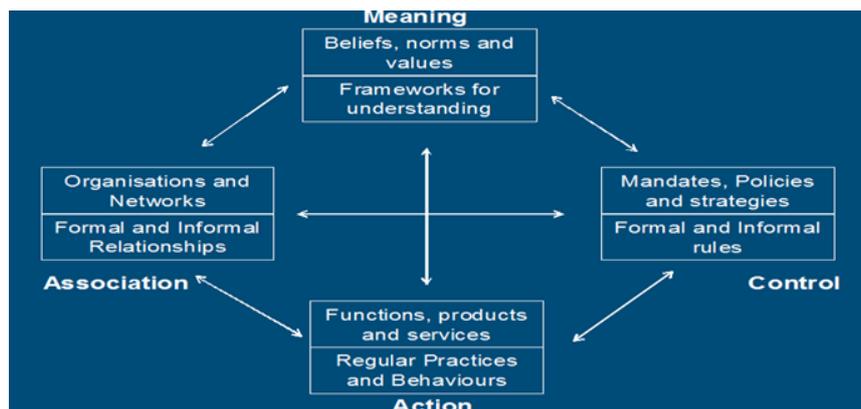


Figure 2. Institutional analysis framework (Source: Woodhill, 2008).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Socioeconomic profile

According to Table 1, the mean age of the family head was 43.78 years, and the mean size of a household was 4.76. The average family size in Bangladesh was 4.06 in 2016 (HIES, 2016). The family head's educational level was 4.77 years, which is much less than the average for males in the country, which is 6.8 years (BBS, 2020). Adult male and female membership averaged 1.61 and 1.39 respectively. In addition, the employed and jobless member totals had averages of 2.83 and 2.82, respectively. Households in the sample enclaves had an age dependency ratio of 90.13%, which is too high when compared to Bangladesh's overall age dependency ratio of 47.92% in 2019 (World Bank, 2020)

Household income

Annual income of the households: The study identified several

sources from which the income of the sample homes was derived. The primary source of their annual revenue was cropping output. Selling labour for both agricultural and non-agricultural purposes, running a small business, and raising cattle were among additional secondary sources of revenue. Agriculture is the main source of livelihoods in Lalmonirhat, Kurigram, Panchagarh and Nilphamari district areas (80%) including agricultural day labour (Zakaria *et al.*, 2020). The production of rice provided the majority of crop income (Aman and Boro rice). Table 2 shows that the respondents' average annual income ranged from 13% low, 27% middle, and 60% high. Misu *et al.* (2020) found that the binary logistic regression model has highlighted a positive change in the household income-wealth index as a result of changes in corridor access, education, provision of electricity, number of livestock and participation in micro-credit.

Table 1. Socioeconomic and demographic profile of the sample households.

Variables	Mean	SD
Age in year (Family head)	43.78	13.62
Family size	4.76	1.9
Educational attainment (Family head)	4.77	3.95
Adult male member	1.61	0.87
Adult female member	1.39	0.71
Family member (12-21 years)	0.76	0.79
Family member (below 12 years)	1.21	1.12
Male employed member	1.56	0.85
Female employed member	1.34	0.71
Total employed member	2.83	1.44
Total unemployed member	2.82	1.63
Old-age dependency ratio (%)	90.13	93.5
Cropping experience (Family head)	17.86	14.60

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 2. Distribution of sample households on the basis annual average income.

Categories according to income (Tk.)	No. of the households	Percentage
Low income (up to Tk. 60,000) (US\$ 639.66)	13	13
Medium income Tk.(60,001-100,000) (US\$ 639.67-US\$1066.10)	27	27
High income Tk.(>100,000) (>US\$ 1066.10)	60	60
Total	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2022 (US\$ 1= Tk.93.80).

Table 3. Categories of poverty according to calorie intake.

Category	Calorie (k.cal)
Ultra-poor	<1600
Hardcore poor	1600-1804
Absolute poor	1805-2122
Non-Poor	Above 2122

Source: Bangladesh Economic Review (2020).

Table 4. Status of poverty of the households in respect to calorie intake.

Categories	% of sample households	Per person per day average calorie intake (k. cal)
Ultra-poor <1600 k.cal.	57	1290.32
Hardcore poor 1600-1804 k.cal.	21	1705.73
Absolute poor 1805-2122 k.cal.	7	1940.17
Non-poor above 2122 k. cal.	15	2241.57

Source: Authors Estimation.

Table 5. Change of human assets.

Items	Degree of change			Total
	Increased	Unchanged	Decreased	
Education	85 (85%)	15(15%)	0 (0.00)	100
Health status	82 (82%)	14(14%)	4 (4%)	100
Skills and knowledge	98 (98%)	2 (2%)	0 (0.00)	100

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages; Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 6. Changes of social assets.

Items	Degree of change			Total
	Increased	Unchanged	Decreased	
Common rules and sanction	71(71)	25 (25)	4 (4)	100
Women empowerment	93 (93)	7(7)	0 (0.00)	100
Leadership	98 (98)	2 (2)	0 (0.00)	100
Network and connection	75 (75)	24 (14)	1 (1)	100

Figures in parentheses indicate percentages; Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Poverty estimation: The poverty level of the sample households was determined using the Direct Calorie Intake (DCI) method. In the survey area, there were four main forms of poverty. Most of the sample households fell into the category of ultra-poor households, with daily caloric intake per person being less than 1600 kcal. With an average daily calorie consumption of 1290.32 Kcal per person, almost 57% of the households are extremely poor. The average daily calorie intake per person for the 21% of households that fell below the hard-core poverty threshold of 1805 Kcal was 1705.73 Kcal. With an average daily calorie intake of 1940.17 Kcal, 7% of households experience absolute poverty. In addition, 15% of the sample homes were determined to be non-poor, which suggest that they consumed an average of 2241.57 Kcal of calories per day per person (Table 4).

Livelihood assets: In the 1990s, the Department for International Development's (DFID) attempts to combat poverty saw a rise in the concept of sustainable livelihoods (SL). The underlying premise of the DFID approach is that individuals pursue a variety of livelihood goals in an effort to strengthen or expand their assets for supporting their livelihoods and lessen their vulnerability. The DFID SL framework's basic collection of livelihood resources includes five different sorts of assets. The access model divides it into five "assets": Human assets (such as education and health), social assets (such as community networks), natural assets (such as land), physical assets (such as markets and highways), and financial assets are all examples of assets (e.g., cash in hand, poultry birds).

Human assets: The advancement of humanity is facilitated by human assets. People can develop themselves and contribute to raise their standard of living after gaining human resources

including education, health, and training facilities. The evolution of human assets is seen in Table 5. Table 5 shows that about 85% of respondents claimed their ability to learn improved after becoming citizens of Bangladesh, whereas 15% said there was no change in their ability to learn. 82% of respondents stated their health had improved, while 14% indicated their condition had not altered. Table 5 shows that 98% of all respondents said that their knowledge and abilities had improved. The percentage of respondents with an improved health status is 82.5%; 13.75% having stable health; and 3.75% have deteriorating health. Here, it can be argued that obtaining a Bangladeshi passport has a favorable effect on transforming human resources.

Social assets: Social capital consists of a person's network and connections (including kinship and patronage), official and informal social ties, norms and standards, the empowerment of women, leadership, etc. These assets state that people cooperate and support one another, which is advantageous to the community as a whole. According to Table 6, 71%, 93%, 98%, and 75% of all respondents agreed that their shared norms and sanctions, leadership, network and connection, and empowerment of women had all improved. About 4% and 1% of the respondents felt that their network and connection had declined and their common norms and sanctions, respectively. The research also shows that, according to roughly 25%, 7%, and 2%, respectively, their networks and connections dropped as well as their common norms and sanctions. The study also shows that, for common norms and sanctions, women's empowerment, leadership, and network and connection, respectively, roughly 25%, 7%, 2%, and 24% of respondents share the same condition. Misu *et al.* (2020) also found that the substantial positive changes in social assets in the former enclave area after becoming a Bangladeshi citizen.

Table 7. Change of natural assets.

Items	Degree of Change					
	Increased		Unchanged		Decreased	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Land (Value) (Purchased)	27	27	50	50	23	23
Land (Value) (Lease/mortgage)	40	40	43	43	17	17

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 8. Change of household furniture's /modern amenities.

Items	Degree of change					
	Increased		Unchanged		Decreased	
	Number	Percentage (value)	Number	Percentage (value)	Number	Percentage (value)
Chauki/ Khat	25	25	75	75	0	0
Chair	40	40	60	60	0	0
Table	35	35	65	65	0	0
Almirah	25	25	75	75	0	0
Showcase	13	13	87	87	0	0
Television	40	40	60	60	0	0
Bicycle	60	60	40	40	0	0
Motorcycle	27	27	73	73	0	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Table 9. Changes of financial assets.

Items	Degree of change					
	Increased		Unchanged		Decreased	
	Number	Percentage (value)	Number	Percentage (value)	Number	Percentage (value)
Cash in hand	14	14	86	86	0	0
Poultry birds	50	50	8	8	42	42
Dairy cows	40	40	46	46	14	14
Goats	25	25	75	75	0	0

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Natural assets: Natural resources include their land, which may have been bought, leased, or mortgaged, among other things. The following Table 7 lists the influence on natural assets. Table 7 clearly shows that only 27% of respondents had grown land assets, while 50% had not changed their land holdings at all. When it came to land (lease or mortgage), 40% of respondents said their land (lease or mortgage) had increased, 43% said their land (lease or mortgage) had remained the same, and 17% said their land (lease or mortgage) had declined.

Physical assets: The physical infrastructure, furnishings, home goods, tools, machinery, agricultural supplies, etc. are all physical assets. The modifications to physical assets are displayed in Table 8.

Household furniture/modern amenities: Table 8 illustrates how citizenship affects a home's furnishings or modern conveniences. It shows that the majority of respondents have maintained or expanded their home comforts, with no percentage doing the opposite. Only 25% of respondents stated that there were more chauki or khat, and 75% of all respondents answered that this asset stayed the same. The chart shows that 60%, 65%, 75%, 87%, 40%, and 73% of respondents said that the number of seats, tables, almirahs, showcases, televisions, bicycles, and motorbikes was increased, whereas 40%, 35%, 25%, 13%, 40%,

60%, and 27% said that it was unaltered.

Financial assets: Table 9 shows the changes in financial capital following the acquisition of Bangladeshi citizenship. Only 14% of respondents said they have seen the benefits of having cash on hand. Goats, dairy cows, and poultry birds all now account for more than their previous percentages of 50%, 40%, and 25%, respectively. The majority of responders (approximately 86%) agreed that the requirement "cash in hand" remained unchanged. Goats, dairy cows, and poultry birds all remained unchanged, according to around 8%, 46%, and 75% of respondents, respectively. According to 42% of respondents, fewer poultry birds were present.

Satisfaction of the respondents on social institutions in the study area

Institutions aren't just groups of people or organizations; they also include norms in society, cultures, and practices. Societies' traditional means of satisfying their fundamental wants are social institutions. Man has built social institutions out of social interactions in order to satisfy demands as fundamental as stability, law, and order as well as clearly defined roles for authority and decision-making. Table 10 displays the respondents' level of satisfaction with social institutions.

Table 10. Degree of satisfaction of the respondents in social institutions.

Institutions	Weighted mean (WM)	Degree of satisfaction
Family	4.57	Strongly Satisfied
Religion	4.20	Satisfied
Law	2.74	Sometimes/Moderate
Politics	1.63	Seldom/Fair
Economics	2.55	Sometimes/Moderate
Education	2.63	Sometimes/Moderate
Science	1.52	Seldom/Fair
Medicine	3.61	Satisfied
Military	1.71	Seldom/Fair
Mass Media	3.69	Satisfied
Overall weighted mean	3.20	Sometimes/Moderate

Source: Field Survey, 2022.

Family: The family, which is a system of structured connections involving practical and reliable means of addressing fundamental social needs, is the institution in society that serves the widest range of social functions. In society, the family frequently performs the following duties: Sex control, socialization, economic sustenance and livelihood in many cultures, provision of love, affection, and security to the individuals, and reproduction and perpetuation of the family and human race are just a few of the factors that influence sexual behaviour. The family into which he or she was born determines the person's class rank. Secondary institutions like courting, marriage, engagement, and interactions with the family into which a marriage has been consummated are all included in the fundamental institution of the family.

The culture of the society in question, which includes systems of social roles, behaviour standards, and established rules and regulations governing the forms and procedures involved in these connections, defines the specific methods in which these activities and tastes are carried out. Similar to other institutions, the family is undergoing transition in Bangladesh and other areas of the world, and many of the family's responsibilities have been delegated to other institutions. The family has a great impact on an individual; his behaviour and actions toward it shape him from an early age and have a big impact on how his personality develops. According to Table 2, the respondents in the household were on average very satisfied, scoring 4.57 out of 5.

Religion: Since the beginning of time, man has looked for solutions to the puzzles of his own creation, his relationship to the supernatural, a fulfilling life philosophy, and life beyond death. In his search, he has created a group of people who might serve as intermediaries and religious leaders and who would focus specifically on these issues, as well as rituals and ceremonies for appeasing and propitiating the supernatural; these rituals, which are based on beliefs and convictions, as well as the ceremonies and symbols that go along with predetermined roles and predetermined patterns of behaviour, constitute religion.

The majority of world religions include the following:

- A collection of beliefs regarding the notion and appropriate patterns of action.
- A set of beliefs regarding the supreme authority in the universe.

- A collection of ritualistic ways to convey these views (Rose, 1957)

In combination, these elements prescribe particular courses of action, attitudes, and values desirable under various conditions according to how man is expected to behave. Each of these elements will vary depending on the culture in question in terms of form, observance, response they elicit from people, and influence. Society's norms are also supported by religion. Therefore, in order for certain morally righteous patterns of behaviour to endure in society as mores, religious sanctions are sought. Thus, breaking the pattern of behaviour also means breaking the law of God. As a result, a lot of taboos in different cultures have a religious justification; for instance, the taboo against eating pork in Muslim and Jewish cultures has a clear-cut theological justification. Another purpose of religion is to provide people the tools and fortitude to handle life's challenges and vagaries. The world's inhabitants have a wide variety of religious beliefs, modes of worship, goals for worship, rituals, and ceremonies, but the majority are fundamental in the significant influence they have on people's actions as individuals, in groups, and as a community at large in practically every facet of existence. Rituals, modes of worship, and organized groups for the spread of faiths are considered secondary institutions inside the primary institution of religion.

Law: Law swings back and forth, controls the operations and workings of human civilization. The law can follow or lag behind public opinion in much the same way that a pendulum does at times. A clock is rendered fully inoperable when its pendulum breaks. Societies experience broken legal structures in a similar way. Such a system may render justice ineffective and inefficient when it is no longer in sync with the communities it controls or when it is indifferent to the concerns of minority groups. In the worst situation, the law might give the darkest and most evil aspects of human nature a place to hide and an outlet.

Politics: An institutionalized method by which authority is attained and used in accordance with a supreme law to run a state is referred to as "politics as a social institution." The primary institution in politics as a social system is a government. The government oversees the maintenance of security in society as well as the regulatory aspects of law and order. It provides both

the means to control people's behaviour within society in conformity with necessary norms and defense against outside assault. Secondary institutions like armed forces, law enforcement agencies, court systems, and diplomatic ties to other nations are contained within this major institution. Government has a history of assuming numerous roles traditionally performed by private institutions, including formal education for children, physical security of the family, pricing regulation, credit availability, and marriage regulations. The quantity and range of its functions have increased, which is another tendency or trend.

Economics: These organizations satisfy the basic physical requirements of society, including those for food, shelter, clothes, and other necessities. Agriculture, industry, and the distribution, exchange, and consumption of the goods and services required for human subsistence are all included in the economic institutions of production. Credit and banking systems, advertising, cooperatives, and other secondary institutions are included in the key economic institutions. The links among means of subsistence are extensive, both globally and within civilizations.

Education: Educational institutions are those that work to formally introduce people to their social and cultural environments or work to socialize them into society. Each successive generation has to be educated and taught to contribute to society. This procedure, known as the "process of socializing," starts off casually at home before becoming official in a school setting. The home, the church, the mosque, the formal village school, the college, and the university have all developed out of this background as educational institutions. However, the government has typically taken on the role of providing education in most cultures. Education is a global institution that attempts to fulfill its responsibilities for cultural heritage transmission, social integration of socialization, and personal development in a variety of forms and in a variety of ways that are socially and culturally defined. This important institution has a significant impact on how rural residents behave, how they interact with one another, and how behaviour and personality are shaped in both individuals and groups.

Science: Science is the methodical, evidence-based pursuit and application of knowledge and understanding of the natural and social worlds. Science is a social system by its very nature. Individual scientists are involved, as are social groups and activities that promote social values. There are several justifications for including the social aspect of science in science education.

Medicine: The social institution of medicine aims to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease as well as to advance the previously stated definition of health. The number of people unhappy with the medical system has been rising. The institution of medicine is in charge of classifying and managing socially prevalent physical and mental disorders. The objective of a society's medical system is to advance the health and general well-being of its citizens. In a

particular society, culture determines the nature of both health and medicine.

Military: The military is one of the many and fundamental institutions thought of by classic sociologists, according to the various sociological schools, and its characteristics are seen as a unique set of behaviours, rules, norms, and values coordinated around a defensive or offensive goal (or both) established by a given society. Social institutions, or patterned societal ties between people and groups that organize and regulate the accomplishment of long-term social goals, include military institutions. The military was first created to help protect and unify a nation, but since its creation, it has accomplished these tasks as well as more.

Mass media: A relatively new social institution, the mass media affects how we feel about ourselves, other people, and even social issues. Who runs the media is an interesting question. While conflict theorists perceive that the interests of the political elite are reflected, functionalists would argue that the mass media represent the diverse interests of the different groups that make up the country.

Conclusion

The economy of the former enclave is vulnerable and characterized by high levels of poverty, low literacy, low per capita income, high dependency rates, low-income activities, lack of household assets, lack of efficient social institutions, high unemployment, underdeveloped infrastructure, health issues, etc. Although after a long period of time, enclave problems were solved and residents eventually obtained their identity. Even though their substantial livelihoods changed positively after becoming a Bangladeshi citizen, they also pointed that out the government was not providing additional care to deal with their long-term, backlogged lifestyle. Social protection schemes aimed at alleviating poverty, improving food security, creating employment opportunities, assistance to people who are victims of natural disasters, etc., remains the same as in other poor regions of the continent. They believed they needed more help from the government to end their suffering. They agreed that the government has taken various initiatives with respect to infrastructure development, such as the development of schools and hospitals in the enclave area, but there is a lack of adequate surveillance to achieve their primary goals.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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