

Minority Concentration District Project

Nadia, West Bengal

Sponsored by the Ministry of Minority Affairs

Government of India

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

R1, Baishnabghata Patuli Township

Kolkata 700 094, INDIA.

Tel.: (91) (33) 2462-7252, -5794, -5795

Fax: (91) (33) 24626183

E-mail: info@cssscal.org

Research Team

Faculty: Prof. Partha Chatterjee, Dr. Pranab Kumar Das, Dr. Sohel Firdos, Dr. Saibal Kar, Dr. Surajit C. Mukhopadhyay, Prof. Sugata Marjit.

Research Associate: Smt. Ruprekha Chowdhury.

Research Assistants: Shri Dhritiman Bhattacharya, Smt. Anindita Chakraborty, Shri Pallab Das, Shri Avik Sankar Moitra, Shri Ganesh Naskar and Shri Abhik Sarkar.

Acknowledgment

The research team at the CSSSC would like to thank Shri G. C. Manna, Deputy Director General, NSSO, Dr. Bandana Sen, Joint Director, NSSO, Shri Pawan Agarwal, Principal Secretary, MDW & ME, Shri A. Khaleque, Director & E.O. Joint Secretary, MDW, Shri A.A. Siddiqui, Joint Secretary MDW, Shri S.N. Pal, Director & E.O. Joint Secretary, Madrasah Education, Shri Arfan Ali Biswas, CEO, Board of Wakfs, Mr. Tanvir Afzal, General Manager, and Mr. Raktim Nag, Manager-Systems, West Bengal Minorities Development & Finance Corporation, Bhavani Bhavan, Kolkata and Shri, Onkar Singh Meena, District Magistrate, Shri M. A. Sardar, Additional District Magistrate (Development) of Nadia and other department officials for their generous support and assistance in our work.

Content

| | |
|--|-----------|
| An Overview..... | 4 |
| Significance of the Project..... | 5 |
| The Survey | 7 |
| Methodology..... | 8 |
| Introducing West Bengal..... | 9 |
| Nadia..... | 10 |
| Demography..... | 10 |
| Selected Villages in Respective Blocks..... | 11 |
| Map of the District of Nadia..... | 12 |
| Findings..... | 13 |
| 1. Basic Amenities..... | 13 |
| 2. Education..... | 18 |
| 3. Occupation..... | 28 |
| 4. Health..... | 33 |
| 5. Infrastructure..... | 38 |
| 6. Awareness about Government Schemes..... | 38 |
| 7. Other issues..... | 41 |
| Recommendations..... | 48 |

Appendices

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Table A1: General information..... | 52 |
| Table A2: Transport and Communication..... | 52 |
| Fig. A 1 Sources of Water..... | 53 |
| Fig. A2: Distance to Post-Office..... | 53 |
| Fig. A3: Distance of Public Transport..... | 54 |
| Fig. A4: Average No. of Banks and Other Financial Institutions..... | 55 |
| Fig. A5: Irrigation..... | 55 |
| Sampling Methodology..... | 56 |

The Minority Concentrated Districts Project

An Overview

The MCD project aims to provide a baseline survey on the state of minorities in the districts identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, Government of India. Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, undertakes the project in the following districts: Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Nadia, South 24 Parganas, North 24 Parganas, Bardhaman, Koch Behar, Haora, Gajapati, North Sikkim and Nicobar Islands.¹

The objective of the proposed study has been conducting a baseline survey on religious minority population under the aegis of Indian Council of Social Science Research and funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. A total of ninety districts have been selected by the Ministry of Minority Affairs on the basis of three criteria, viz. minority population, religion specific socio economic indicators and basic amenities indicators. The Ministry has classified the districts with substantial minority population on the basis of religion specific socio economic indicators and basic amenities indicators respectively. The four religion specific socio-economic indicators are: (i) literacy rate, (ii) female literacy rate, (iii) work participation rate and (iv) female work participation rate. The four basic amenities are: (i) % of households with *pucca* walls, (ii) % of households with safe drinking water, (iii) % of households with electricity and (iv) % of households with W/C latrines. A total of 53 districts with both sets of indicators below national average were considered more backward and were classified into group 'A' and 37 districts with either of the indicator values below national average were classified into group 'B'. Group B was further classified into two sub-categories – B1 for which religion specific socio-economic indicators are below national average and B2 for which basic amenities indicators are below national average. The minorities are defined on the basis of National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992 and includes Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians (Parsis).

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta would carry out the survey in 11 districts of West Bengal and one each in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Orissa and Sikkim. Of the 11 districts of West Bengal Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad, Birbhum,

¹ The spellings for the districts and state are in accordance with West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004

Nadia, South 24 Parganas, Brdhaman and Kochbihar are in group A while Haora, North 24 Parganas are in group B (sub-category B1). Nicobars in Andaman and Nicobar Island and North Sikkim in Sikkim are in group B (sub-category B2). Gajapati district in Orissa is in group A. It may also be noted that all the 11 districts of West Bengal are marked for Muslim minority category while Gajapati and Nicobars are marked for Christian minority category and North Sikkim for the Buddhist minority category.

The purpose of this survey is to help the district administration draw action plan for socio economic and infrastructure development of the selected districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing the imbalances during the 11 th. Five Year Plan. However, it may be noted that the benefits will accrue all sections of people in the district where intervention is executed (use a better term) and not only the minorities. To give a specific example, if a school is built up then all groups of people should have access to this school and not that only the Muslims in a district marked for a Muslim concentrated district.

Before elaborating on the MCD Project, it would be useful to highlight some of the main objectives of the Sachar Committee Report, upon which the latter is envisaged and formulated. The Sachar Committee Report (2006) on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community primarily dealt with the question of whether different socio-religious categories in India have had an equal chance to reap the benefits of development with a particular emphasis on Muslims in India. It proposes to identify the key areas of intervention by Government to address relevant issues relating to the socio-economic conditions of the Muslim community (SCR, 3).² Besides indicating the developmental deficits, the report illustrates how the perception among Muslims that they are discriminated against and excluded, is widespread (SCR, 237).

Significance of the MCD Project

The purpose of this survey is to help the district administration draw an action plan for socio economic and infrastructure development of the selected districts for improving the quality of life of the people and reducing the imbalances during the 11 th. Five Year Plan. However, it may be noted that the benefits will accrue all sections of people in the district where intervention is applied. To give a specific example, if a school is built up, then all groups of people would

² Sachar Committee will be written as 'SCR'.

have access to this school irrespective of socio-religious category. Based on the survey report, the MCD proposes to provide support, fiscal and otherwise, to all communities irrespective of religious affiliations.

From a sociological point of view the vision of the MCD project is to open up an in-depth understanding about not just the Muslim community but other minority communities as well, to ensure overall growth and development of the districts--that the term 'minority' is not restricted or limited to the Muslim community only, thus reinforcing the need for equity and inclusion as proposed in Sachar Report. In the Indian imagination, the term 'minority' is coeval with the Muslim community. The Sachar Report writes of how this particular community imagine themselves and is imagined by other socio-religious communities (SCR, 11) and observes how "the Muslims complained that they are constantly looked upon with a great degree of suspicion not only by certain sections of society but addresses the issues relating to Muslim minority community, the MCD makes for provisions to look into other socio-economic aspects common to all poor people and to minorities.

While the Sachar Committee Report agrees that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed, nonetheless it admits that there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination. (SCR, 239). The term, when associated particularly with the Muslim community, is fraught with negative meanings, imageries, and ideas that may trigger further speculation. It is highly nuanced with multi-layered causalities, and therefore any one to one correlation would make a simplistic argument. Needless to say, initiating a dialogue on the subject of discrimination and deprivation is not easy.³ Under the circumstance, the MCD project's baseline survey, in a way, acts as a tool⁴ to perpetuate wider social awareness, among the minority concentrated districts thereby constructively sustaining ongoing discussions and dialogues on this delicate issue. In doing so, it urges the larger society to think through issues of discrimination and the like such as casteism, groupism, etc—the social hurdles which seemingly appear to play little to no direct role in addressing and reducing

³ During the course of our survey, the discussions on 'discrimination' and 'deprivation' were carefully articulated to the respondent. People ranging from Government officials to the people of the community were careful not to use certain terminologies in the conversation.

⁴ It would be useful to look at how survey study itself can be a tool to generate social awareness. This argument calls for further elaboration that is beyond the scope of the present report.

developmental deficits, are nonetheless inextricably linked to the overall growth and advancement of the country.⁵

By focusing on the 14 districts, extended over 3 states and 1 union territory, viz. West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively, the MCD project headed by the Center for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, aims to gain an in-depth and detailed view of the socio-economic conditions of the communities living in these districts and create socio-economic profiles of the districts by identifying the key developmental deficits viz. health, literacy rate, female work participation etc. that have a significant bearing on the overall growth and expansion of a State. The project is a district level plan that doesn't necessarily target the minority community, and therefore although it will identify the minority community, the funds will be allocated across communities irrespective of socio-religious affiliations. (See ICSSR's Expert Committee Meeting on Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts, p.2)

The MCD also looks into issues pertaining to non-implementation of various schemes and programmes offered by the Government. The Sachar Committee quotes of how the 'non-implementation' of several earlier Commissions and Committee has made the Muslim community wary of any new initiative (SCR, 10).

The Survey

The MCD project undertakes a baseline survey to address the socio-economic issues of the district communities. A baseline survey is significant as it creates a rich database, which allows us to interrogate, and provides us with more research options. Also, it allows us to create a benchmark for future survey on the focused areas that need immediate Government intervention. The new data collected and collated by baseline survey will thus build on and supplement the existing data provided by Census and the Sachar Committee.

There is a need to describe developmental deficits in terms of figures and numbers, one has to take cognizance of how the 'social' is intertwined with the economic parameters of human conditions and vice versa. This approach towards research would allow us to gain a holistic

⁵ The Sachar Committee Report notes that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed but admits that 'there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination.' (SCR pp.239)

perspective while at the same time enabling us to stay focused on certain key aspects of development of the minority concentrated districts.

Previous research such as the State HDR (West Bengal) did not treat the Muslim community as a separate socio-religious group. While data for SC/STs and on gaps in development exist, the absence of focus on the Muslim community does not bring to the fore their specific socio-economic status. While certain socio-economic conditions would be applicable across communities in terms of literacy, employment, or such like, a specific focus on minorities would also show the relative position vis-à-vis other disadvantaged groups namely the SC/STs. The advantage of focusing on the conditions of minorities in terms of standard socio-economic indices is to clearly highlight their condition, which would have been glossed over if the research were conducted by focusing on the SC/STs only.

Methodology

The survey has been conducted at two stages. The census villages are primary sampling units. Based on the proportion of minority population the development blocks and accordingly the villages are grouped into three strata where first stratum is top 20%, second one is middle 50% and the third is the bottom 30%. If district population is more than 0.5 Million then a total of 30 villages will be chosen which will be distributed in the three strata in proportion to population of the respective strata. The villages are chosen by the method of probability proportional to size given the number of villages to be chosen from each stratum. In the second stage a total of 30 households are chosen from each village randomly in proportion to religious group in the total population of the village. However our population is not the whole village but two hamlet groups if village population exceeds 1200. The hamlet group with highest concentration of minority population is chosen with probability one and another is chosen from the rest hamlet groups randomly. Typical size of a hamlet group is 600.

The methodology employs two types of survey instruments – one a rural household questionnaire and second, a village schedule. Household schedule would be used to identify socio-economic parameters, as well as, to understand both the individual and the collective experiences of people living in these areas. The village schedule would be instrumental in

collecting the village average data. This data will be collected from the various government offices, such as the office of the District Magistrate, the Block Development Officer, the Agricultural Department; the office of the Panchayat Pradhan, ICDS centres etc. It will be useful in understanding the nature of the village in terms of availability of infrastructure, access to basic amenities such as health services, education, land and irrigation and the like.

Besides very few descriptive open-ended questions, the questionnaires primarily consist of short, close-ended questions, with appropriate coding categories. An instruction sheet with comments, wherever necessary, is annexed for further clarification of the questionnaire if and when so required. Pre-testing of the questionnaire was accomplished through various drafts, where members of the faculty and team met and discussed on a weekly basis, to evaluate the comprehensibility, conviviality, (whether the questions are relevant) and competency (whether the respondents will be able to answer reliably) of the questions being asked.

The methodology has required appointing and training supervisors and field investigators in the districts for conducting the survey among the rural householders effectively. The interviews have been carried out with the consent and voluntary participation of the respondents. Confidentiality and their right to privacy have been safeguarded at all times.

Introducing West Bengal

West Bengal is the fourth most populous state in the Eastern Region of India accounting for 2.7 % of India's total area, 7.8 % of the country's population and ranks first in terms of density of population which is 904 per square km. Muslims are the dominant minority and account for 27 % of the total population of the State. With 72% of people living in rural areas, the State of West Bengal is primarily an agrarian state with the main produce being rice and jute. About 31.8% of the total population lives below the poverty line.

Previous research on West Bengal has shown that certain districts such as Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Behar, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur in the north, Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum in the west and the two 24 Parganas (north and south) stretching across the Sunderbans are relatively more backward socio-economically than the rest of the districts in West Bengal. It is equally worth noting that the concentration of Muslim minority in the state of

West Bengal is higher than the national average. (SCR, 30)

Nadia

The district of Nadia as Muslim minority district and belongs to category 'A' of the MCD districts with 25.4% Muslim population and religion specific average socio-economic indicator value 35.3 and average basic indicator value 24.⁶

Krishnanagar, district headquarter, is around 110 Kms. from Kolkata, the state capital and well connected by road and railways. There are 17 C.D. blocks, 187 *Gram Panchayats* and 2639 *Gram Sansads* in the district. The district has 2515 primary schools, 135 higher secondary schools, 98 Junior High *Madrashas*, 231 High *Madrashas*, 4 Senior *Madrashas*, 15 degree colleges, 12 professional and technical colleges, 1 university and 1 agricultural university and 171 child education centers.

Demography

Of the 18 districts of West Bengal, Nadia ranks 9th in terms of Human Development Index (Human Development Report, 2004, p. 219). The density of population is 1172.33 per square Km. The total population of the district is 4604827 (Census, 2001) with a decadal rate of growth of 19.51% over 1991 census. Of the total population the rural population is approximately 78.72 %. The SC and ST population of the district are 29.66% and 2.47% respectively. The literacy rates of males and females are 66.14% and 59.58% respectively. The rate of work participation is 33.67% and the female work participation rate is 14.07%. The district of Nadia is characterized by gangetic alluvial soil and rich in rice production. However, proportion of landless labourers constitute a very large proportion – around 24% of the work force and the marginal farmers constitute around 8%.

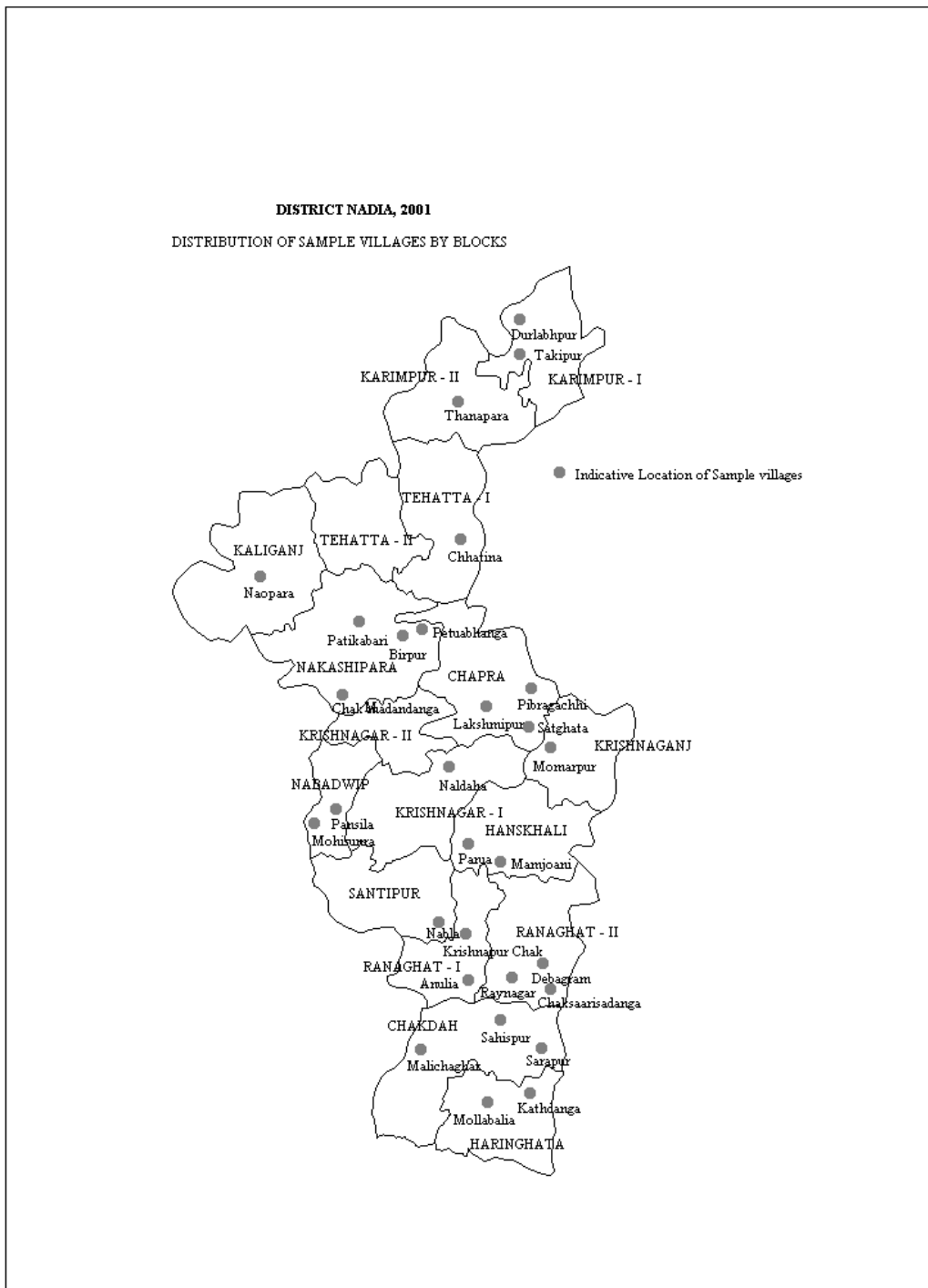
⁶ The corresponding national averages are 45.8% and 41.7% respectively as calculated by the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

Selected Villages in Respective Blocks

| Sl. # | Block | Village Code | Village Name | House holds | Population |
|-------|----------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 | Karimpur-II | 01491300 | Thanapara | 1697 | 7507 |
| 2 | Chapra | 01535200 | Satghata | 230 | 1093 |
| 3 | | 01535400 | Pibragachhi | 548 | 2746 |
| 4 | | 01535500 | Lakshmipur | 777 | 3728 |
| 5 | Kaliganj | 01511600 | Naopara | 236 | 1057 |
| 6 | Nakashipara | 01520000 | Chak Madandanga | 54 | 250 |
| 7 | | 01526300 | Patikabari | 1425 | 7328 |
| 8 | | 01527000 | Birpur | 2313 | 11900 |
| 9 | | 01527100 | Petuabhanga | 1013 | 5558 |
| 10 | Nabadwip | 01544100 | Pansila | 1489 | 7008 |
| 11 | | 01544600 | Mohisunra @ | 2384 | 11992 |
| 12 | Karimpur-I | 01482000 | Takipur | 410 | 1615 |
| 13 | | 01482200 | Durlabhpur | 1128 | 4764 |
| 14 | Tehatta-I | 01500900 | Chhatina | 512 | 2347 |
| 15 | Haringhata | 01611400 | Kathdanga | 1365 | 6611 |
| 16 | | 01611800 | Mollabalia | 1076 | 5250 |
| 17 | Chakdah | 01594400 | Malichaghar | 37 | 195 |
| 18 | | 01600900 | Sahispur | 417 | 2033 |
| 19 | | 01604800 | Sarapur | 443 | 2183 |
| 20 | Krishnanagar-I | 01549600 | Naldaha | 1334 | 6572 |
| 21 | Santipur | 01573500 | Nabla | 555 | 2464 |
| 22 | Ranaghat-II | 01580700 | Debagram | 1387 | 6721 |
| 23 | | 01581900 | Raynagar | 915 | 4451 |
| 24 | | 01590300 | Chaksaarisadanga | 177 | 871 |
| 25 | Hanskhali | 01563800 | Parua | 575 | 2661 |
| 26 | | 01564800 | Mamjoani | 1040 | 5102 |
| 27 | Ranaghat-I | 01575000 | Krishnapur Chak | 875 | 3918 |
| 28 | | 01579700 | Anulia | 938 | 4477 |
| 29 | Krishnaganj | 01556200 | Momar Pur | 267 | 1327 |

Note: @ indicates the village repeated twice.

Map of Nadia with Indicative Location of Sample Villages by Blocks



Note: Map not to scale.

Findings

In line with the aims and objectives of the Ministry of Minority Affairs, CSSSC has identified the following key areas in the District of Nadia. We systematically provide the district level followed by the village level findings on a variety of aspects including the broad categories of **Basic Amenities; Education; Health; Infrastructure; Occupational conditions; Existence and Efficacy of Government Schemes and any other issue** that is crucial for a better understanding of the conditions of the minorities as well as general population in the district. **We provide two sets of tables – one for the data across villages to capture the locational variation preceded by the district averages computed for all the households surveyed in all the sample villages chosen in the district.**

1. Basic Amenities

We begin with a distribution of the Basic Amenities in the district of Nadia calculated at the level of villages considered under the primary survey and it includes the types and percentage of houses under Kutcha/ Pucca constructions, percentage of electrified houses, the average distance of each house within a specific village from its source of drinking water, the percentage of houses in these villages with access to toilet facilities, and the type of fuel used. It shows that the 47% Muslim households on average have in-house toilet facilities compared to 74 % on non-Muslim households. This is undoubtedly a glaring disparity that needs to be acted upon. Understandably, there is a wide variation across villages, and quite surprisingly, reported percentage of in-house toilet facility in Durlabhpur in northern Nadia Krishnapur Chak report zero percentage of houses with the same (Table 2). However, those who have toilet facility inside their premises do have hygienic provision. In this connection it may be noted that in our discussion with government officials and Panchayat functionaries this has been emphasized that though a large fund is available for low cost toilet, but people are reluctant to access such benefits even though their contribution is only 10%. So the problem cannot be solved by allocating more funds only, but other measures, such as awareness and campaigning at the level of households is urgently called for. Compared to this, the level of average electrification in the Muslim households is appallingly low at 24 % compared to 37 % for non-Muslim households.

Table 1: Basic Amenities of Household – District Averages (%)

| Amenities | | Muslim | Non - Muslim |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------|--------------|
| Percentage of houses electrified | | 23.27 | 37.37 |
| Primary source of light if house is not electrified (%) | Oil Lamp | 91.25 | 89.52 |
| | Oil Lantern | 8.75 | 9.63 |
| | Petromax | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Others | 0.00 | 0.85 |
| Source of Water (%) | Own Hand Pump/ Tube Well | 49.21 | 65.63 |
| | Public Hand Pump/ Tube Well | 41.64 | 28.50 |
| | Tap water | 2.21 | 1.38 |
| | Public Un-protected dug Well | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Public Protected dug Well | 0.00 | 0.35 |
| | Pond/River/Stream | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Others | 6.94 | 4.15 |
| Average Distance from source of Water(K.M) | | 0.41 | 0.49 |
| Position of Toilet (%) | In House | 47.33 | 73.89 |
| | Outside House | 52.67 | 26.11 |
| Type of Toilet (%) | Septic Tank Latrine | 10.00 | 13.59 |
| | Water Sealed Latrine in House | 12.14 | 13.83 |
| | Pit Latrine | 14.29 | 15.29 |
| | Covered Dry Latrine | 33.57 | 14.08 |
| | Well Water Sealed | 30.00 | 42.23 |
| | Others | 0.00 | 0.97 |
| Primary Source of Fuel (%) | Wood | 17.61 | 26.51 |
| | Coal | 3.77 | 1.38 |
| | Kerosene Oil | 4.40 | 2.24 |
| | Leaves/ Hay | 56.29 | 49.23 |
| | LPG | 0.94 | 2.41 |
| | Others | 16.98 | 18.24 |
| Drainage Facility (%) | % with drainage facility in house | 5.38 | 18.84 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 2: Village wise Basic Amenities of Households (in percentages)

| Name of the Village | Type of Houses | | | Avg. distance for source of drinking water (Km.) | Electrified houses | Households having Septic Tank /water/Sealed/Well-water Latrine | Type of Fuel used | | | | | | Toilet outside house |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|--|--------------------|--|-------------------|-------|--------------|------------|------|--------|----------------------|
| | Kutcha | Kutcha-Pucca | Pucca | | | | Wood | Coal | Kerosene Oil | Leaves/Hay | LPG | Others | |
| BIRPUR | 85.71 | 10.71 | 3.57 | 0.10 | 23.33 | 17.39 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 93.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.33 |
| TAKIPUR | 65.52 | 24.14 | 10.34 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 92.86 | 6.67 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 76.67 | 6.67 | 6.67 | 46.43 |
| DURLABHPUR | 56.00 | 8.00 | 36.00 | 1.00 | 37.93 | 32.14 | 6.90 | 10.34 | 24.14 | 37.9 | 0.0 | 20.7 | 0.00 |
| THANAPARA | 53.57 | 32.14 | 14.29 | 0.55 | 13.33 | 15.38 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 36.67 | 56.67 | 3.33 | 0.0 | 51.72 |
| CHHATINA | 63.33 | 23.33 | 13.33 | 0.17 | 23.33 | 53.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.0 | 13.3 | 36.7 | 50.00 |
| NAOPARA | 63.33 | 23.33 | 13.33 | 0.09 | 20.00 | 41.67 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.7 | 3.3 | 10 | 60.00 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 65.52 | 31.03 | 3.45 | 1.08 | 53.57 | 82.35 | 0.00 | 10.0 | 0.00 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 10 | 43.33 |
| PATIKABARI | 90.00 | 3.33 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 13.33 | 45.00 | 46.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 10.0 | 33.33 |
| PETUABHANGA | 82.76 | 10.34 | 6.90 | 0.09 | 10.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 86.7 | 3.3 | 10 | 80.00 |
| SATGHATA | 81.48 | 14.81 | 3.70 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 63.3 | 0.0 | 30 | 60.00 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 89.66 | 6.90 | 3.45 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 14.29 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 76.67 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 58.82 | 17.65 | 23.53 | 1.12 | 30.00 | 68.18 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 13.3 | 23.3 | 3.3 | 26.7 | 26.67 |
| PANSILA | 70.00 | 13.33 | 16.67 | 1.00 | 43.33 | 27.27 | 26.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 6.67 | 0.0 | 26.67 |
| MOHISUNRA | 55.17 | 41.38 | 3.45 | 0.88 | 30.00 | 100.00 | 26.67 | 16.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 56.7 | 46.67 |
| NALDAHA | 78.57 | 10.71 | 10.71 | 0.19 | 20.00 | 57.89 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 3.33 | 36.67 |
| MAMJOANI | 60.00 | 33.33 | 6.67 | 1.05 | 30.00 | 57.89 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 3.33 | 13.64 |
| MOMAR PUR | 83.33 | 10.00 | 6.67 | 1.01 | 0.00 | 89.66 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 43.3 | 0.0 | 53.3 | 3.33 |
| PARUA | 66.67 | 16.67 | 16.67 | 0.19 | 76.67 | 100.00 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10.0 | 0.0 | 86.7 | 0.00 |
| NABLA | 56.67 | 26.67 | 16.67 | 0.35 | 33.33 | 100.00 | 36.67 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 56.67 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 6.67 |
| ANULIA | 75.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.85 | 36.67 | 68.18 | 76.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.0 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 15.38 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 66.67 | 25.00 | 8.33 | 1.24 | 46.67 | 42.31 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.00 |
| RAYNAGAR | 65.52 | 13.79 | 20.69 | 2.00 | 60.00 | 87.50 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 83.3 | 0.0 | 6.67 | 46.67 |
| DEBAGRAM | 60.00 | 36.67 | 3.33 | 0.73 | 40.00 | 95.00 | 96.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.0 | 3.33 | 33.33 |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | 93.33 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.68 | 40.00 | 93.10 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.0 | 0.0 | 10 | 0.00 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 62.96 | 33.33 | 3.70 | 0.12 | 26.67 | 35.29 | 23.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 76.67 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 43.33 |
| SARABPUR | 75.86 | 10.34 | 13.79 | 0.18 | 23.33 | 40.00 | 6.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 90.0 | 0.0 | 3.33 | 13.79 |
| SAHISPUR | 70.00 | 3.33 | 26.67 | 0.36 | 46.67 | 66.67 | 36.67 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 30.0 | 0.0 | 30 | 46.43 |
| KATHDANGA | 43.33 | 30.00 | 13.33 | 0.10 | 72.41 | 100.00 | 43.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 23.3 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 29.41 |
| MOLLABALIA | 66.67 | 13.33 | 20.00 | 0.04 | 43.33 | 100.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 13.3 | 33.3 | 10 | 10 | 83.33 |

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N.A means *not available*

Once again at the village level, Satghata and Pibragachhi (Table 2) report zero percentage of electrified households and except for Kathdanga (72%) and Parua (76%) hardly any other village have even 50% of the households covered by electricity. For cooking fuel and other households activities, most households are dependent on stray sources, such as gathered leaves and hay and barring a few villages as Mollabalia (10%), Pansila (7%), etc. none other have access to LPG or even Kerosene. Interestingly, villages, which use Kerosene, also have some access to LPG implying that the development has been both narrow and localized. Most non-Muslim households (about 65%) have access to private hand pumps or tube wells, while the percentage for Muslim households is roughly 50. More Muslim households than their non-Muslim counterparts use the publicly provided tube wells or hand pumps. Thus the average distance traversed for procurement of water is not much and goes up to 1 km or little more than that for villages like Mohisunra and Krishnapur Chak, which nonetheless needs to be taken care of since this pulls the average distance for Muslim households close to 0.4 km and for non Muslim households to 0.5 km. All these information is directly available from Tables 1 and 2 and may be used for specific actions.

There is however, scope for immense intervention in the types of houses the respondent and therefore the average person in each village surveyed lives in. There is no village in the entire district of Nadia which has even 45% of all households built under Kutch-Pucca arrangement. Most such houses are in the village of Mohisunra (41%). Not surprisingly therefore, majority of the villages have kutch houses and although 92% of Muslim and 97% of non-Muslim households own their houses, only 6.65 % of the former and a meager 1.55% of the latter received it under the IAY (see Table 3). Housing condition appears less grim for the Muslim households, as on average 21.65 % of Muslim compared to 19% of non-Muslim houses are under kutch-pucca construction. Of the pucca houses across villages in Nadia, 8.93% belong to Muslims and 11.72% belong to non-Muslims.⁷ *This we believe should be an area where top up facilities may be extended. It is understood that construction and maintenance of better houses require large investments from the residents, which if channeled into provision of education and health facilities among the children and women shall serve a better purpose under all possible conditions.*

⁷ This is percentage with respect to the general population. The same as the percentage of BPL families for the district as a whole is 5.88%.

Table 3: Housing- Ownership, Type and Value - District Averages

| Religion group | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|------------|
| Ownership of House (%) | Own | 92.09 | 97.24 |
| | IAY/ Government Provided | 6.65 | 1.55 |
| | Rented | 1.27 | 1.21 |
| Type of House (%) | Kutchha | 69.42 | 68.56 |
| | Kutchha-Pucca | 21.65 | 19.01 |
| | Pucca | 8.93 | 11.72 |
| | Others | 0.00 | 0.71 |
| Land adjoining own residence (%) | Own | 91.67 | 72.17 |
| | Provided By Government | 2.43 | 7.05 |
| | Land Holders Land | 0.00 | 14.10 |
| | Others | 5.90 | 6.68 |
| Average Value of Own House (Rs.) | | 47894.57 | 64749.74 |
| Average Rent (Rs.) per month | | N.A. | 250.00 |

Source: Household survey data

Table 4: Other Amenities of Household - District Averages

| Religion group | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------------|
| Percentage of people with | Telephone | 1.89 | 1.62 |
| | Mobile | 10.09 | 15.44 |
| | Scooter/Moped/Motorcycle | N.A. | N.A. |
| Average Price (Rs.) | Telephone | 383.33 | 1338.89 |
| | Mobile | 1829.38 | 2056.19 |
| | Scooter/Moped/Motorcycle | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Household survey data

Note: N.A means not available.

Table 5: Non-agricultural Assets – District Averages

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Oxcart | Percentage of household who own | 0.95 | 2.79 |
| | Average Price(Rs) | 2666.67 | 3936.84 |
| Motor cycle/ Scooter/ Mopeds | Percentage of households who own | 3.79 | 3.53 |
| | Average Price (Rs) | 28391.67 | 25450.0 |

Source: Household survey data

Note: NA means not available.

2. Education

The household survey on educational conditions offer a plethora of data on both Muslim and non-Muslim households (Table 6). Of the many glaring facts, one should begin with the level of illiteracy among Muslim households that stands at 44% for the male and 45% for the female. Of the rest who are deemed literate, the percentage of below primary educated male is

22.65 and female 21.56 and the percentage steadily dwindles as one goes higher up till the secondary level (Male 3.06% and Female 1.53%). The situation is not appreciably better for non-Muslim households, where literacy level is certainly higher, but secondary school going percentage for male is 6.88 and female, 4.06. It seems almost self-selection among those who could continue to the highest possible level of graduation – those who stayed onto the higher secondary level also continued till graduation and at that point the disparity across Muslim and non-Muslim households almost vanishes as does the gender gap across religions.

Table 9 clearly identifies the reasons why the dropout rates have been so high for most school goers. On average 40% of all dropouts across villages in the district of Nadia report that the cost of remaining in school is quite high – both the direct cost and the indirect cost of not earning anything while in school. Despite the fact that distance wise, most Muslim (70%) and non Muslims (55%) households find the school almost in the neighborhood within a distance of 1 km, continuation becomes infeasible at a very early stage due to the high opportunity cost (next best alternative to school is go out for work and earn for the family) of being in school. This also, is a potential point of intervention where without stressing on the supply of schools, the emphasis should be on provisions of supplementary resources that could keep them in school. We do not think, mid-day meal alone can address this problem successfully, because the respondents clearly voiced their positions on the choice between school and work and the only way they could continue in school is providing the household sending children to school with a subsidy equivalent to the income they would lose by not working during that time. Conversely, if the families that send children to school receive higher income from their existing jobs that may relax the constraint facing these children intending to attend school on a longer term. *We therefore, re-emphasize that this is an area although well known to both academic and policy-making communities need larger attention. What we propose is that the households that choose to send children to school may be provided with additional income support during the school years so that the student does not drop out and transform into child labor. In fact, provisions of such facilities in kind are already in practice, and include the mid-day meal arrangements although with several problems of mismanagement and corruption among the organizers that the scheme regularly suffers from.* Still it does not take care of the opportunity cost in full, since it is well known that putting children in the work force is essentially a decision taken by one or both parents under the condition that children's leisure is a luxury good under dire necessity of

survival for the household. *Thus, we would like to draw attention to policies that can ensure such in-school support program for the household instead of creating larger supply of such facilities. This will obviously require targeting of households which have shown positive choice towards sending children to school and those who would also be forthright in withdrawing the same in case of drop in household income levels below a critical level.* It is also important to identify if these are also the households, which are more vulnerable than others in terms of health facilities, or parental access to regular work and other demographic features different from those which choose to retain their children in school. Tables 7-12 categorically identify these features that hinder school attendance among the village children. It is both generic across villages surveyed in Nadia and strongly buttress the argument in favor of subsidiary arrangements to boost school attendance among this mass.

Table 6: Level of Education of General Population – District Average (%)

| Descriptive | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Illiterate | 43.94 | 45.48 | 21.70 | 28.83 |
| Below Primary | 22.65 | 21.56 | 22.14 | 22.06 |
| Primary | 18.91 | 23.23 | 27.58 | 26.80 |
| Middle | 6.46 | 5.98 | 14.88 | 15.05 |
| Vocational/management | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.00 |
| Secondary | 3.06 | 1.53 | 6.88 | 4.06 |
| Higher Secondary | 2.49 | 0.83 | 3.63 | 1.86 |
| Technical Diploma | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 |
| Technical/Professional Degree | 0.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Graduate | 1.36 | 0.14 | 1.81 | 0.51 |
| Post Graduate | 0.45 | 0.14 | 0.56 | 0.51 |
| Others | 0.57 | 1.11 | 0.63 | 0.34 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 7: State of Education for 5 to 18 age group – District Averages (%)

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| Condition | Not admitted to school | 12.00 | 3.04 |
| Level | Below primary education | 39.64 | 26.31 |
| | Primary education | 46.24 | 46.28 |
| | Class Eight | 10.48 | 20.92 |
| | Vocational | 0.00 | 0.16 |
| | Secondary | 2.73 | 4.28 |
| | Higher Secondary | 0.23 | 1.58 |
| Type of school | Government/ Aided School | 97.03 | 96.34 |
| | Private School | 0.92 | 1.75 |
| | Madrasah | 0.23 | 0.00 |
| | Missionary School | 0.00 | 0.48 |
| | Unconventional school | 1.83 | 1.43 |
| | Others | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 8: Village wise State of Education – General Population (%)

| Name of the Village | Literacy Rate | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------|
| | Male | Female |
| BIRPUR | 50.68 | 56.58 |
| TAKIPUR | 82.50 | 72.88 |
| DURLABHPUR | 70.42 | 61.36 |
| THANAPARA | 36.00 | 56.14 |
| CHHATINA | 70.10 | 67.19 |
| NAOPARA | 42.17 | 60.61 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 72.62 | 61.29 |
| PATIKABARI | 67.86 | 70.15 |
| PETUABHANGA | 51.19 | 34.43 |
| SATGHATA | 66.20 | 73.85 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 52.87 | 52.54 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 75.32 | 60.71 |
| PANSILA | 80.77 | 66.67 |
| MOHISUNRA | 62.50 | 48.19 |
| NALDAHA | 75.34 | 80.65 |
| MAMJOANI | 66.25 | 63.33 |
| MOMAR PUR | 79.55 | 67.61 |
| PARUA | 89.89 | 77.27 |
| NABLA | 70.00 | 53.85 |
| ANULIA | 82.80 | 71.01 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 96.20 | 85.45 |
| RAYNAGAR | 75.79 | 69.62 |
| DEBAGRAM | 87.06 | 71.70 |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | 87.18 | 95.00 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 62.22 | 62.69 |
| SARABPUR | 72.04 | 66.10 |
| SAHISPUR | 80.49 | 69.23 |
| KATHDANGA | 74.36 | 68.12 |
| MOLLABALIA | 65.75 | 62.71 |

Source: Household survey data.

**Table 9: Education – Infrastructure facilities
(District Averages in %)**

| Distance | Community | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
|----------------------|---|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Below 1 K.M. | 70.86 | | 54.58 | |
| | 1-2 K.M. | 16.05 | | 21.90 | |
| | 2-4 K.M. | 7.41 | | 14.38 | |
| | Above 4 K.M. | 5.68 | | 9.15 | |
| Instruction | Bengali | 99.31 | | 98.73 | |
| | English | 0.69 | | 0.95 | |
| | Bengali & English | 0.00 | | 0.32 | |
| | Hindi | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| | Local Language | 0.00 | | 0.00 | |
| Government Help | Books | 77.25 | | 55.56 | |
| | School dress | 1.72 | | 0.27 | |
| | Stipend | 0.00 | | 18.16 | |
| | Mid-day meal | 20.60 | | 17.34 | |
| | Others | 0.43 | | 8.67 | |
| Reasons for drop-out | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | Distance | 3.16 | 1.47 | 1.30 | 1.72 |
| | Not proper teaching | 4.30 | 1.47 | 1.32 | 5.08 |
| | Unavailability of water, classroom and toilet | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.69 |
| | Unable to attend because of work | 27.66 | 10.29 | 24.36 | 8.33 |
| | It is expensive | 41.94 | 39.71 | 42.50 | 35.48 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 10: Education - Infrastructure and Aspirations (%)
(Community wise District Averages)

| | | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| Mid-day meal | Regularity | 75.45 | | 88.74 | |
| | Taste | 59.88 | | 69.26 | |
| | Cleanliness | 56.89 | | 71.86 | |
| Book | Availability | 63.87 | | 50.61 | |
| Teachers | Regularity | 92.04 | | 96.65 | |
| | Discipline | 94.53 | | 96.37 | |
| | Teaching | 63.18 | | 79.33 | |
| Aspiration of parents | | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| | Vocational | 6.74 | 1.76 | 7.23 | 2.04 |
| | Madhyamik | 43.01 | 66.47 | 23.90 | 47.35 |
| | H.S | 16.06 | 15.29 | 10.38 | 12.24 |
| | Graduate | 21.24 | 10.59 | 29.87 | 18.37 |
| | Post-Graduate | 6.22 | 2.94 | 15.72 | 8.16 |
| | Others | 6.74 | 2.94 | 12.89 | 11.84 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 11: Rate of Dropout from School – Community and Gender wise(%)
(District Averages)

| | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
|------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| Level of dropout | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| < Primary | 36.17 | 27.27 | 20.0 | 21.74 |
| <Class Eight | 87.23 | 95.45 | 82.5 | 43.48 |

Source: Household Survey Data

Table 12: Reason For Drop Out – Village wise (%)

| Name of the Village | Male | | | | | Female | | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|-------------|
| | Distance | Absence of any teaching in school | No Drinking water | Labour | Expenditure | Distance | Absence of any teaching in school | No Drinking water | Labour | Expenditure |
| BIRPUR | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.0 |
| TAKIPUR | 50.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DURLABHPUR | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.67 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| THANAPARA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHHATINA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 |
| NAOPARA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 66.67 | 50.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 18.75 | 6.25 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PATIKABARI | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 20.00 | 100.0 0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| PETUABHANGA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| SATGHATA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 62.50 | 50.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PANSILA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 75.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 |
| MOHISUNRA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 4.76 | 38.10 |
| NALDAHA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| MAMJOANI | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 83.33 | 100.0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 33.33 | 0.00 | 66.67 |
| MOMAR PUR | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| PARUA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 0.00 | 50.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| NABLA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 |
| ANULIA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 42.86 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| RAYNAGAR | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 66.67 |
| DEBAGRAM | 33.33 | N.A. | 0.00 | 100.0 | 100.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHAKSAARISADA NGA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MALICHAGHAR | 16.67 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.0 0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| SARABPUR | 25.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| SAHISPUR | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 50.00 | 83.33 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 |
| KATHDANGA | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MOLLABALIA | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.0 | 0.00 | N.A. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N.A means *not available*.

**Table 13: Vocational Education (%)
(Community wise District Averages)**

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Courses | Tailoring | 0.00 | 12.50 |
| | Computer Trained | 0.00 | 12.50 |
| | Electronic & Electrical | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Driving Training | 3.70 | 12.50 |
| | Handicraft | 3.70 | 12.50 |
| | Apprentices | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Family Education | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Other | 92.59 | 50.00 |
| | Institution | Government Institution. | 0.00 |
| Expert Worker | | 25.93 | 12.50 |
| Apprentices Training | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Diploma Certificate | Number of people who hold | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Whether useful | N.A. | N.A. |
| Average. Duration of training (in days) | | 15.70 | 16.63 |
| Average Expenditure for training (Rs.) | | 500.00 | 950.00 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 14: Demand for Technical/ Vocational Education (%)

| Religion | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|------------|
| People Interested in Training | | 38.73 | 49.30 |
| Type of Training | Tailoring | 15.57 | 22.30 |
| | Sericulture | 10.66 | 2.52 |
| | Automobile Labour | 4.10 | 5.04 |
| | Computer | 18.03 | 25.54 |
| | Electronics & Electrical | 7.38 | 5.40 |
| | Motor Driving Training | 5.74 | 5.76 |
| | Handicraft | 34.43 | 28.42 |
| | Apprentice | 0.82 | 1.08 |
| | Family Education | 0.00 | 0.36 |
| | Others | 3.28 | 3.60 |
| Cost (Rs.) | Willing to bear the cost | 54.10 | 71.79 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 15: Village wise Demand for Technical/Vocational Education (in %)

| Name of the Village | People interested in training | People willing to bear the cost | Tailoring | Sericulture | Automobile Labour | Computer Training | Electronics & Electrical | Motor Driving | Handicraft | Apprentice | Family Education | Others |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------------|--------|
| BIRPUR | 80.00 | 91.67 | 62.50 | 20.83 | 0.00 | 4.17 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TAKIPUR | 82.14 | 60.87 | 13.04 | 0.00 | 21.74 | 47.83 | 4.35 | 8.70 | 4.35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DURLABHPUR | 16.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| THANAPARA | 30.00 | 11.11 | 22.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHHATINA | 48.28 | 92.86 | 14.29 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 7.14 | 21.43 | 7.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NAOPARA | 20.00 | 66.67 | 16.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 16.67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 73.33 | 36.36 | 22.73 | 13.64 | 9.09 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.55 | 45.45 | 0 | 4.55 | 0 |
| PATIKABARI | 6.67 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PETUABHANGA | 3.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SATGHATA | 23.33 | 71.43 | 28.57 | 14.29 | 14.29 | 28.57 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 16.67 | 80.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 10.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| PANSILA | 6.67 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOHISUNRA | 50.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0 | 0 | 13.33 |
| NALDAHA | 62.07 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 61.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MAMJOANI | 73.08 | 94.74 | 15.79 | 0.00 | 5.26 | 26.32 | 36.84 | 0.00 | 15.79 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOMAR PUR | 56.67 | 47.06 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| PARUA | 73.33 | 90.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 45.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 4.55 | 0 | 0 |
| NABLA | 21.43 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 |
| ANULIA | 73.33 | 63.64 | 68.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.55 | 4.55 | 13.64 | 9.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 60.00 | 44.44 | 38.89 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 5.56 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RAYNAGAR | 50.00 | 66.67 | 28.57 | 0.00 | 7.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 64.29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DEBAGRAM | 63.33 | 89.47 | 15.79 | 10.53 | 21.05 | 15.79 | 15.79 | 21.05 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CHAKSAARISADAN GA | 53.33 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 18.75 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 81.25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 31.03 | 88.89 | 11.11 | 11.11 | 22.22 | 22.22 | 22.22 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SARABPUR | 53.33 | 100 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 75.00 | 6.25 | 0.00 | 6.25 | 6.25 | 0 | 6.25 |
| SAHISPUR | 83.33 | 60.00 | 4.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 24.00 | 0.00 | 12.00 | 60.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KATHDANGA | 46.67 | 85.71 | 35.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 28.57 | 35.71 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MOLLABALIA | 48.28 | 7.14 | 21.43 | 7.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 57.14 | 14.29 | 0 | 0 |

Source: Village survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*

The demand for technical and vocational training also reflects the significant gap that exists between agricultural and non-agricultural work participation in the villages surveyed. The predominance of casual workforce in agriculture and allied occupations among the working population clearly displays the lack of skill in both religious groups. Given the findings on educational choices and preferences it is undoubtedly related that the population strongly prefers the supply of such training facilities to replace or add on to the general educational trainings. In fact, the overwhelming demand for computer training epitomizes the awareness, even if incomplete, of the beckoning possibilities in this new era of electronics and information technologies. While a higher literacy rate is a definite precursor for even partial awareness in this regard, the need for technical education is a certain emphasis among the potential workforce that should not be downplayed under any circumstances. The public funds must be allocated towards provision of such facilities in the areas covered in this study.

3. Occupation

It is readily revealed by the tables below (Tables 16 through 19) that agriculture is the major source of livelihood for both the communities, either as cultivator or as landless agricultural labourers. Interestingly unlike many other districts of West Bengal, Muslim participation in government jobs is similar to other communities in this district, though the percentage of such employees is quite small. More impoverished villages are also the ones with largest participation in casual agricultural work. However, across communities there is very little female participation in work although there is a sizable share in both Muslim and non-Muslim communities (27 to 28 %) who do not classify as either in full time or casual jobs or purely engaged in household maintenance. Given the fact that major source of occupation is agriculture it only reflects disguised unemployment in agriculture leading to effectively low productivity. The share of migrant workers is quite sizable (Table 17) and about 5% of all migrant workers even work abroad. Across religion there is a strong homogeneity in the type of occupation the migrant workers get involved in as also the locations (about 60% of Muslims and non Muslims migrate to towns outside the province of West Bengal). These systematically indicate the lack of opportunities in the province and that even traditional migrant pullers like the city of Kolkata has become less attractive to job seekers from the villages.

Table 16: Work participation – Community wise District Averages (%)

| | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
|---|--------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Agriculture | 11.77 | 1.11 | 17.04 | 1.50 |
| Agricultural Labour | 33.97 | 1.11 | 22.61 | 0.91 |
| Family Business | 5.49 | 0.55 | 4.40 | 0.08 |
| Salaried Employee (Govt.) | 1.35 | 0.00 | 1.86 | 0.58 |
| Salaried Employee (Private) | 0.11 | 0.00 | 2.23 | 0.17 |
| Casual Labour | 11.66 | 6.79 | 11.65 | 2.58 |
| Only domestic Work | 0.11 | 48.89 | 0.68 | 51.12 |
| Retirees, Pensioners, Remittance Recipient | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.62 | 0.33 |
| Unable to work (Child/ Elderly) | 7.74 | 11.50 | 9.36 | 11.31 |
| Unorganized Employee | 1.23 | 0.14 | 2.66 | 1.00 |
| Others | 23.32 | 28.53 | 22.86 | 27.93 |
| Unemployed | 3.25 | 1.39 | 4.03 | 2.49 |

Source: Household survey data

Table 17: Migration for Work – Community wise District Averages (%)

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------|------------|
| Duration | Short Term | 50.00 | 49.52 |
| | Long Term | 50.00 | 50.48 |
| Place of work | Within District (Village) | 11.36 | 1.94 |
| | Within District (Town) | 6.82 | 12.62 |
| | Within State (Village) | 4.55 | 4.85 |
| | Within State (Town) | 6.82 | 15.53 |
| | Outside State (Village) | 4.55 | 5.83 |
| | Outside State (Town) | 61.36 | 53.40 |
| | Abroad | 4.55 | 5.83 |
| Reasons for migration | Professional Work | 6.82 | 12.75 |
| | Administrative Work | 9.09 | 7.84 |
| | Clerical Work | 0.00 | 1.96 |
| | Sales Work | 0.00 | 0.98 |
| | Farmer | 2.27 | 6.86 |
| | Transport and labourers | 65.91 | 52.94 |
| | Student | 9.09 | 5.88 |
| | Others | 6.82 | 10.78 |
| Repatriation | Household | 63.64 | 75.24 |

Source: Household survey data

Table 18: Village wise Occupational pattern among the Male (in percentage)

| Name of the Village | Male | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Cultivator | Agricultural Labour | Business | Salaried Employee (Govt.) | Salaried Employee (Pvt.) | Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture) |
| BIRPUR | 9.59 | 15.07 | 32.88 | 0.00 | 2.74 | 6.85 |
| TAKIPUR | 11.25 | 40.00 | 2.50 | 5.00 | 2.50 | 6.25 |
| DURLABHPUR | 25.33 | 25.33 | 5.33 | 2.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| THANAPARA | 31.08 | 35.14 | 1.35 | 1.35 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| CHHATINA | 11.22 | 35.71 | 5.10 | 2.04 | 8.16 | 0.00 |
| NAOPARA | 4.88 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 8.54 | 0.00 | 2.44 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 27.91 | 23.26 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.98 |
| PATIKABARI | 0.00 | 53.57 | 0.00 | 3.57 | 0.00 | 9.52 |
| PETUABHANGA | 5.95 | 28.57 | 9.52 | 1.19 | 0.00 | 3.57 |
| SATGHATA | 26.32 | 21.05 | 2.63 | 1.32 | 0.00 | 10.53 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 24.14 | 44.83 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.30 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 15.66 | 33.73 | 4.82 | 1.20 | 0.00 | 4.82 |
| PANSILA | 15.38 | 10.26 | 2.56 | 3.85 | 0.00 | 14.10 |
| MOHISUNRA | 9.28 | 12.37 | 12.37 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 38.14 |
| NALDAHA | 41.10 | 13.70 | 0.00 | 1.37 | 2.74 | 9.59 |
| MAMJOANI | 6.10 | 31.71 | 3.66 | 1.22 | 0.00 | 7.32 |
| MOMAR PUR | 12.36 | 19.10 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 1.12 | 17.98 |
| PARUA | 24.72 | 17.98 | 2.25 | 6.74 | 2.25 | 12.36 |
| NABLA | 24.29 | 4.29 | 8.57 | 0.00 | 2.86 | 18.57 |
| ANULIA | 0.00 | 27.96 | 2.15 | 0.00 | 8.60 | 20.43 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.23 | 2.47 | 0.00 | 56.79 |
| RAYNAGAR | 16.84 | 11.58 | 14.74 | 2.11 | 1.05 | 10.53 |
| DEBAGRAM | 21.18 | 28.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.18 | 20.00 |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | 14.10 | 33.33 | 2.56 | 0.00 | 5.13 | 2.56 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 8.89 | 43.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.56 |
| SARABPUR | 12.90 | 38.71 | 2.15 | 1.08 | 0.00 | 3.23 |
| SAHISPUR | 15.66 | 22.89 | 8.43 | 1.20 | 4.82 | 0.00 |
| KATHDANGA | 29.49 | 29.49 | 5.13 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MOLLABALIA | 10.96 | 32.88 | 0.00 | 2.74 | 0.00 | 12.33 |

Source: Village survey data

Table 19: Village wise Occupational pattern among the Female (in percentage)

| Name of the Village | Female | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Cultivator | Agricultural Labour | Business | Salaried Employee (Govt.) | Salaried Employee (Pvt.) | Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture) |
| BIRPUR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.63 | 2.63 | 0.00 | 3.95 |
| TAKIPUR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.39 |
| DURLABHPUR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| THANAPARA | 7.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| CHHATINA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NAOPARA | 0.00 | 1.52 | 1.52 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 19.05 | 17.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PATIKABARI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PETUABHANGA | 3.28 | 1.64 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.56 |
| SATGHATA | 5.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.39 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 3.33 | 1.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.33 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.92 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PANSILA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21.82 |
| MOHISUNRA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 22.89 |
| NALDAHA | 0.00 | 3.23 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.23 |
| MAMJOANI | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.67 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.33 |
| MOMAR PUR | 1.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.23 |
| PARUA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NABLA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ANULIA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.72 |
| RAYNAGAR | 0.00 | 2.53 | 0.00 | 1.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DEBAGRAM | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 9.43 |
| CHAKSAARISADAN GA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3.33 | 1.67 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SARABPUR | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SAHISPUR | 1.59 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.59 |
| KATHDANGA | 0.00 | 1.45 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MOLLABALIA | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.08 |

Source: Village survey data

4. Health

The data reveals that people are more dependent on government health centers or hospitals for accessing health facilities. However, both the communities also go to the quacks. In terms of infrastructure out of twenty-nine villages surveyed only three villages have PHC and only one (Momarpur) boast of having a government hospital within its Panchayat limits. Generally, sub-PHCs are available within respective panchayats. The consequence of this inaccessibility is strongly reflected in the high average incidence of childbirth at home (69% of Muslim households and 23% of non-Muslim households) with the aid of trained and largely untrained midwives. *Most of the public hospitals are not located in close proximities, and hardly any is located in the neighborhood of the village or even within the Panchayat. There is hardly any ambulance available for pregnant women to take them to the hospitals, people mainly depend upon rented cars. The survey reports that the most dominating reason, around 50 percent, for not visiting a government hospital is the distance one needs to cover.* It is to be noted that, the vaccination programmes have run rather successfully and cover almost 100 percent of families over the religious divide. In fact the Muslim community shows greater participation compared to other communities. Regarding vaccination of children under the age of five, over 80 per cent of all communities have been covered, while those who did not participate in the program, is mainly owing to lack of awareness.

**Table 20: Health – Expenditure and Facilities
(Community wise averages for the District)**

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|---|------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Annual Average Expenditure for Health per family (Rs) | | 5648.10 | 5436.80 |
| Access to health facilities (%) @ | Government | 76.03 | 82.84 |
| | Private | 12.74 | 19.01 |
| | Quack | 50.48 | 33.22 |

Source: Household survey data.

Note: @ % values may exceed 100 as families access more than one facility.

Table 21: Health – Village-wise Averages

| Name of the Village | Average expenditure on health (Rs.) | Access to health centers (%) | | | Vaccination (%) | | | | Problem of Vaccination (%) | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|--------|-----------------|-------|-------|---------|----------------------------|---------------------|--------|
| | | Government | Private | Quack | Polio | BCG | DPT | Measles | Unaware of the program | Problem of distance | Others |
| BIRPUR | 6791.67 | 100 | 86.67 | 3.33 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| TAKIPUR | 12545.45 | 86.67 | 3.45 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 20.00 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| DURLABHPUR | 8000.00 | 100 | 79.31 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 90.00 | 10.00 | 90.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| THANAPARA | 3790.00 | 100 | 20.00 | 3.33 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHHATINA | 6769.23 | 100 | 76.67 | 3.33 | 100.00 | 94.12 | 100.0 | 76.47 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 75 |
| NAOPARA | 2976.00 | 73.33 | 6.67 | 26.67 | 100.00 | 93.33 | 93.33 | 86.67 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 4949.15 | 90.00 | 3.33 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100 | 100 | 54.55 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| PATIKABARI | 4125.00 | 93.33 | 13.79 | 56.67 | 100.00 | 100 | 100 | 80.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| PETUABHANGA | 6337.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 | 100.00 | 90.48 | 90.48 | 95.24 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 25 |
| SATGHATA | 5600.00 | 85.19 | 3.85 | 83.33 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 2825.00 | 93.33 | 6.67 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 5250.00 | 72.41 | 0.00 | 83.33 | 91.67 | 91.67 | 91.67 | 83.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| PANSILA | 9500.00 | 16.67 | 0.00 | 6.67 | 100.00 | 88.89 | 100.0 | 77.78 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 66.7 |
| MOHISUNRA | 5933.33 | 70.00 | 13.33 | 86.67 | 100.00 | 59.09 | 63.64 | 27.27 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NALDAHA | 4250.00 | 83.33 | 17.24 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 81.82 | 90.91 | 72.73 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| MAMJOANI | 6733.33 | 100 | 20.00 | 6.67 | 88.89 | 66.67 | 88.89 | 88.89 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MOMAR PUR | 5051.79 | 63.33 | 6.67 | 23.33 | 85.71 | 71.43 | 85.71 | 57.14 | 75.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 |
| PARUA | 3385.71 | 83.33 | 0.00 | 63.33 | 80.00 | 100 | 80.00 | 80.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100 |
| NABLA | 1581.48 | 90.00 | 3.33 | 13.33 | 100.00 | 100 | 75.00 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| ANULIA | 1877.78 | 83.33 | 0.00 | 16.67 | 100.00 | 100 | 92.31 | 92.31 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 7509.09 | 100 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| RAYNAGAR | 6831.03 | 100 | 66.67 | 96.67 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| DEBAGRAM | 5230.77 | 96.67 | 4.17 | 16.00 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| CHAKSAARISAD ANGA | 5016.67 | 56.67 | 10.00 | 86.67 | 100.00 | 77.78 | 77.78 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MALICHAGHAR | 7641.18 | 100 | 3.57 | 57.14 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SARABPUR | 5896.43 | 62.07 | 16.67 | 96.67 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 80.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| SAHISPUR | 6814.71 | 66.67 | 3.45 | 17.24 | 100.00 | 100 | 88.89 | 88.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.0 |
| KATHDANGA | 9973.68 | 96.67 | 0.00 | 6.67 | 100.00 | 100 | 100.0 | 100.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| MOLLABALIA | 1378.95 | 80.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 100.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 40.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

Source: Village survey data.

Table 22: Types of Medical Facilities –Village wise

| Name of the Villages | Government Hospitals | | PHC | | Sub-PHC | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Within village | Within Panchayat | Within village | Within Panchayat | Within village | Within Panchayat |
| BIRPUR | N | N | Y | - | Y | - |
| TAKIPUR | N | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| DURLABHPUR | N | Y | N | N | Y | - |
| THANAPARA | N | N | Y | - | Y | - |
| CHHATINA | N | N | N | N | N | N |
| NAOPARA | N | N | N | Y | N | N |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| PATIKABARI | N | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| PETUABHANGA | N | N | N | N | Y | - |
| SATGHATA | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| PIBRAGACHHI | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| LAKSHMIPUR | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| PANSILA | N | N | N | N | Y | - |
| MOHISUNRA | N | N | NA | NA | N | Y |
| NALDAHA | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| MAMJOANI | N | N | N | N | Y | - |
| MOMAR PUR | N | Y | N | N | N | Y |
| PARUA | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| NABLA | N | N | NA | NA | N | Y |
| ANULIA | N | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | N | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| RAYNAGAR | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| DEBAGRAM | N | N | N | Y | Y | - |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | N | N | N | Y | N | Y |
| MALICHAGHAR | N | N | NA | NA | N | Y |
| SARABPUR | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| SAHISPUR | N | N | N | N | N | Y |
| KASTHDANGA | NA | NA | Y | - | Y | - |
| MOLLABALIA | N | N | Y | - | Y | - |

Source: Village survey data.

Note: N = absent, Y = present and NA means *not available*.

**Table 23: Information on Childbirth – Household Response (%)
(Community wise District Averages)**

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|---|----------------------|--------|------------|
| Place of birth | In house | 68.79 | 23.08 |
| | Hospital | 31.21 | 71.98 |
| | Private hospital | 0.00 | 4.95 |
| | Others | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Help during child birth | Doctor | 35.03 | 65.00 |
| | Nurse | 3.82 | 11.11 |
| | Trained midwife | 14.65 | 11.11 |
| | Non trained midwife | 44.59 | 12.78 |
| | Others/Don't know | 1.91 | 0.00 |
| Transport | Own car | 0.00 | 1.37 |
| | Rented car | 92.21 | 88.36 |
| | No vehicle | 6.49 | 8.90 |
| | Ambulance | 1.30 | 1.37 |
| Reason for not availing Government. Hospital facilities | Long distance | 67.54 | 48.00 |
| | Unhygienic condition | 7.89 | 10.00 |
| | Poor service quality | 0.88 | 2.00 |
| | No female doctor | 2.63 | 2.00 |
| | Others | 21.05 | 38.00 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 24: Information on Child Birth – Village-wise (%)

| Name of villages | Place of birth | | | | Reasons for not visiting Government places | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------|--|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | At home | Government Hospital | Private Hospital | Others | Problem of distance | Un-cleanliness | Inefficient services by | No female doctors | Others |
| BIRPUR | 76.47 | 17.65 | 5.88 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| TAKIPUR | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DURLABHPUR | 0.00 | 90.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| THANAPARA | 25.00 | 75.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| CHHATINA | 5.56 | 94.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NAOPARA | 80.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 20.00 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 44.44 | 55.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| PATIKABARI | 60.00 | 40.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11.11 | 88.89 |
| PETUABHANGA | 95.24 | 4.76 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 47.37 | 0.00 | 5.26 | 0.00 | 47.37 |
| SATGHATA | 29.41 | 64.71 | 5.88 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 88.89 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 66.67 | 25.00 | 8.33 | 0.00 | 62.50 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 12.50 |
| PANSILA | 11.11 | 66.67 | 22.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 |
| MOHISUNRA | 76.19 | 23.81 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.89 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| NALDAHA | 11.11 | 88.89 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| MAMJOANI | 33.33 | 55.56 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 25.00 | 25.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 |
| MOMAR PUR | 28.57 | 71.43 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| PARUA | 22.22 | 77.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 |
| NABLA | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| ANULIA | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |
| RAYNAGAR | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| DEBAGRAM | 22.22 | 77.78 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | 55.56 | 44.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 |
| MALICHAGHAR | 61.54 | 38.46 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 88.89 | 11.11 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SARABPUR | 20.00 | 60.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| SAHISPUR | 40.00 | 50.00 | 10.00 | 0.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 60.00 |
| KATHDANGA | 42.86 | 57.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| MOLLABALIA | 66.67 | 33.33 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 50.00 |

Source: Household survey data.

**Table 25: Vaccination of Under Five-Year Children (%)
(Community wise District Averages)**

| Vaccination | Muslim | | | Non-Muslim | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|----------|---------|------------|----------|---------|
| Polio (pulse) | 99.36 | | | 97.86 | | |
| DTP | 83.97 | | | 89.30 | | |
| BCG | 82.05 | | | 92.51 | | |
| Measles | 72.44 | | | 87.70 | | |
| Organization | Government | | Private | Government | | Private |
| | 100.0 | | 0.0 | 100.00 | | 0.0 |
| Reasons for non participation | Unaware | Distance | Others | Unaware | Distance | Others |
| | 88.1 | 0.0 | 11.9 | 50.0 | 5.56 | 44.44 |

Source: Household survey data.

5. Infrastructure

Almost all the villages have at least one primary school within the village. But only a few villages have secondary schools, in fact the district average of number of secondary schools per village is 0.21. Around 80% of the villages are connected through bus routes with a bus stop within 5 Kms of the village, while over 83% villages are connected through train routes with rail stations more than 5 Kms from the village. Around 43% of the villages have commercial banks and 67% have agricultural credit societies within 5 Kms and over 80% villages have post offices within respective villages or within 5 Kms.

6. Awareness about Government Programmes

It is easily understood that the success of government sponsored development schemes strongly depend on the level of awareness and hence the participation in using such facilities. *The cross-village data clearly displays that the level of awareness is widely scattered across villages for all the programmes taken together ranging from 7 % (Petuabhaga) to 79% (Anulia). The interesting thing about the government programmes is that most of the people across*

Table 26: Awareness and Efficacy of the Government Sponsored Development Programmes – District Average for Muslims (%)

| Programme | % of people aware | % of beneficiary | Help received from for accessing benefit | | | | | % of cases where Commission paid |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--|-----------|------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Pra dhan | GP Office | NGO | Self | Others | |
| SGSY | 26.56 | 22.22 | 77.78 | 5.56 | 0.0 | 16.67 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NREGS | 88.22 | 57.76 | 73.86 | 15.03 | 0.0 | 7.19 | 3.92 | 0.65 |
| IAY | 42.35 | 10.0 | 69.23 | 23.08 | 0.0 | 7.69 | 0.0 | 7.69 |
| Old age pension | 32.79 | 5.0 | 50.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 |
| Swajal dhara | 15.74 | 60.42 | 39.29 | 32.14 | 0.0 | 3.57 | 25.0 | 3.45 |
| Irri gation | 11.18 | 20.59 | 50.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 16.67 |
| ARWSP | 17.55 | 69.81 | 55.56 | 16.67 | 0.0 | 2.78 | 25.0 | 3.33 |
| SSA | 27.24 | 24.39 | 23.53 | 17.65 | 5.88 | 5.88 | 47.06 | 5.88 |
| TSC/SSUP | 6.64 | 5.26 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 27: Awareness and Efficacy of the Government Sponsored Development Programmes – District Average for non-Muslims (%)

| Programme | % of people aware | % of beneficiary | Help received from for accessing benefit | | | | | % of cases where Commission paid |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--|-----------|------|-------|--------|----------------------------------|
| | | | Pra dhan | GP Office | NGO | Self | Others | |
| SGSY | 32.59 | 14.77 | 56.0 | 24.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 8.70 |
| NREGS | 89.65 | 40.12 | 66.83 | 21.11 | 0.5 | 8.54 | 3.02 | 8.95 |
| IAY | 70.69 | 8.10 | 67.74 | 19.35 | 0.0 | 3.23 | 9.68 | 6.25 |
| Old age pension | 66.97 | 3.04 | 54.55 | 27.27 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.18 | 0.0 |
| Swajal dhara | 24.42 | 35.2 | 53.49 | 23.26 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 23.26 | 2.5 |
| Irrigation | 19.45 | 18.18 | 5.88 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 64.71 | 29.41 | 12.5 |
| ARWSP | 35.50 | 60.0 | 47.96 | 34.69 | 1.02 | 0.0 | 16.33 | 0.0 |
| Sarba siksha | 50.0 | 23.05 | 18.60 | 11.63 | 6.98 | 9.30 | 53.49 | 0.0 |
| TSC /SSUP | 6.58 | 0.0 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. |

Source: Household Survey Data.

Note: NA means *not available*.

Table 28: Awareness and Efficacy of Government Schemes – Village-wise

| Name of the Villages | Percentage of people aware (all schemes) | Percentage of people benefited (all schemes) | Number of people who have job cards for NREGS | Number of people who have got job under NREGS |
|----------------------|--|--|---|---|
| BIRPUR | 33.70 | 18.24 | 750 | 500 |
| TAKIPUR | 57.00 | 12.03 | 475 | 475 |
| DURLABHPUR | 41.85 | 8.22 | 800 | 600 |
| THANAPARA | 28.40 | 32.76 | 1883 | 1883 |
| CHHATINA | 26.30 | 19.98 | 518 | 317 |
| NAOPARA | 22.84 | 5.95 | 450 | 325 |
| CHAK MADANDANGA | 22.77 | 30.99 | 86 | 86 |
| PATIKABARI | 37.73 | 8.71 | 735 | 535 |
| PETUABHANGA | 7.41 | 10.00 | 1050 | 1050 |
| SATGHATA | 17.07 | 13.13 | 178 | 0 |
| PIBRAGACHHI | 18.31 | 36.76 | 600 | 600 |
| LAKSHMIPUR | 14.54 | 69.09 | 600 | 650 # |
| PANSILA | 37.96 | 6.48 | 217 | 180 |
| MOHISUNRA | 12.22 | 64.44 | 1200 | 1150 |
| NALDAHA | 79.74 | 22.07 | 78 | 37 |
| MAMJOANI | 79.85 | 42.08 | 550 | 450 |
| MOMAR PUR | 66.73 | 0.40 | 128 | 53 |
| PARUA | 61.49 | 15.64 | 298 | NA |
| NABLA | 47.86 | 16.21 | 314 | 314 |
| ANULIA | 79.71 | 8.47 | 143 | 122 |
| KRISHNAPUR CHAK | 49.26 | 33.70 | 474 | 181 |
| RAYNAGAR | 32.61 | 7.94 | 300 | 100 |
| DEBAGRAM | 74.81 | 20.26 | 484 | 41 |
| CHAKSAARISADANGA | 23.14 | 23.40 | 600 | 1000 # |
| MALICHAGHAR | 30.83 | 10.00 | 250 | 90 |
| SARABPUR | 41.64 | 44.53 | 340 | 164 |
| SAHISPUR | 44.44 | 8.20 | 570 | 161 |
| KATHDANGA | 62.61 | 37.80 | 1116 | 1116 |
| MOLLABALIA | 14.18 | 7.14 | 2700 | 2220 |

Source: Village survey data & Household survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*. # : Data furnished by the *Gram Panchayat* seems to be incorrect.

communities, i.e. over 90% are aware about the NREGS but a moderate section of that (40%) have benefited. Next, for IAY (over 43% among Muslims and around 70% among non-Muslims) are aware, but the percentage of beneficiaries as we have also seen witnessed previously under the section on housing facilities that, is pretty low (not more than 10%). There are many other facilities and schemes that the central government have been running for quite some time and which the respondents have not even heard of. These include: old age and widow pension, SSA, SGSY, AWRP, TSC and Swajaldhara. Apparently, the popularity of the NREGS with ready source of income and cash flow seems to receive the highest attention despite longer-term benefits associated with many others already in operation. At this stage, we are not convinced that adding more programmes would be beneficial, unless interest and participation in the existing ones can be maximized with due emphasis on the awareness part of the schemes which could run equally well for all communities. The major source of information in cases of profitable job opportunities have come from the Panchayat Pradhan himself/herself or from the GP office, and there is no report of the fact that NGOs have been of significant help in this connection.

7. Other Issues

We use Tables 29-32 to reflect on a score of other features that are no less important in understanding the reasons behind the acute underdevelopment in these communities, compared to the more well known indicators often invoked for the purpose. These are as follows. About 1% percent of the Muslim and 1.62% percent non-Muslim respondent families have health insurance and there is around 7% disparity between non-Muslim and Muslim households with regard to purchase of life insurance. Percentage of people buying crop insurance is negligible, and those who deposit money with the bank vary between 12% for the Muslims and 22% for the non-Muslims, with a higher average deposit value for the former. Among the Muslim households the relatively affluent ones also engage in term deposits and that value there also exceeds that by the non-Muslim families. And yet, the level of indebtedness is

high among both communities exceeding 50% of the households surveyed. The average interest rate paid (see Table 30) clearly indicates that the source is still the traditional moneylenders and more than one-fourth of respondents in either community have used this source at some point. The meager percentage of people approaching the commercial banks or other government provided sources is rather negligible and once again reflects on the issue of lack of awareness and sometimes even lack of trust with such institutions. It is also the breakdown of the reasons of indebtedness (vide Table 31) that ties the borrowers with informal moneylenders, since a large part of the loan (Muslims, 31%; non-Muslims 24%) is taken for covering medical expenses. Finally, the use of common property resources is similar across religious communities, of which 50% of the Muslims are classified under the BPL category compared to 58% of the non-Muslims in the same league. More than 50% of the non-Muslims report the public distribution system to be inefficient, either in terms of inadequacy, inferior quality, less in amount, irregularity and so on. Added to it is the unwillingness of the dealers to sell the commodities (reported by Muslims, 15%; non- Muslims, 22.61%; Table 33). On the whole therefore, the assessment re-opens the possibilities of improving upon the lacunas that have been plaguing the district for long enough.

Table 29. Insurance and Financial Assets – Community wise District Averages

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Health Insurance | Percentage of households who have | 0.94 | 1.62 |
| | Average Value (Rs) | 2426.67 | 2634.09 |
| Life Insurance | Percentage of households who have | 21.77 | 28.68 |
| | Average Value (Rs) | 3869.08 | 4506.94 |
| Crop Insurance | Percentage of households who have | N.A. | 0.29 |
| | Average Value(Rs) | N.A. | 2500.0 |
| Bank Deposit | Percentage of households who have | 12.93 | 22.21 |
| | Average Value(Rs) | 26358.54 | 17192.79 |
| Fixed Deposit | Percentage of households who have | 2.84 | 3.53 |
| | Average Value (Rs) | 11777.78 | 7796.46 |

Source: Household survey data.

**Table 30: Indebtedness - Sources and Conditions of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)**

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| Percentage of households indebted | | 52.83 | 56.06 |
| Average Interest Rate | | 50.79 | 32.74 |
| Sources of availing loans (%) | Government | 1.08 | 1.44 |
| | Commercial Bank | 4.32 | 7.49 |
| | Rural Bank | 8.11 | 12.10 |
| | Co-operative Bank | 9.19 | 6.92 |
| | Self Help Group/Non Governmental Organization | 11.89 | 12.68 |
| | Moneylender | 36.22 | 21.61 |
| | Big landowner/Jotedar | 3.24 | 10.37 |
| | Relative | 20.00 | 23.05 |
| | Others | 5.95 | 4.32 |
| Conditions & Terms of Loan (%) | Only Interest | 79.67 | 80.72 |
| | Physical labour | 6.59 | 4.52 |
| | Land mortgage | 7.69 | 7.83 |
| | Ornament mortgage | 2.20 | 2.71 |

Source: Household survey data.

**Table 31: Indebtedness - Reasons and Nature of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)**

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------|------------|
| Reasons of Loan | Capital related expenditure | 6.49 | 7.49 |
| | Purchase of agricultural equipment | 11.89 | 19.02 |
| | Purchase of land/home | 5.41 | 2.88 |
| | Repairing of house | 9.19 | 9.51 |
| | Marriage/other social function | 9.19 | 8.65 |
| | Medical expenditure | 31.35 | 24.21 |
| | Purchase of cattle | 1.62 | 1.44 |
| | Investment | 7.03 | 7.78 |
| | Others | 17.84 | 19.02 |
| Terms – Cash only | | 97.30 | 95.91 |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 32: Common Property Resources – Household Response of Uses and Interference (District Averages)

| | | Percentage of User | | Percentage of Interference | |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
| Uses and Interference | Forest | 12.89 | 8.15 | 0.00 | 2.31 |
| | Pond | 11.96 | 21.01 | 0.48 | 2.14 |
| | Field | 26.77 | 31.77 | 2.03 | 8.73 |
| | Cattle-pen | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | School ground | 8.48 | 32.24 | 0.00 | 3.84 |
| | Other Govt. buildings | 7.96 | 6.25 | 0.00 | 0.29 |
| | Others | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | Muslim | | Non-Muslim | |
| Categories of people who interfere (%) | Powerful people | 0.00 | | 2.60 | |
| | Big landlords | 98.83 | | 10.39 | |
| | Each household | 1.17 | | 87.01 | |

Source: Household survey data.

Table 33: Public Distribution System – Community wise District Averages

| | | Muslim | Non-Muslim |
|-------------------------------------|---|--------|------------|
| APL Card | % of families with APL ration cards | 50.68 | 58.32 |
| BPL Card | % of families with BPL/ Antodaya/ Annapurna card. | 49.51 | 42.10 |
| Sufficiency | % of families with sufficient product | 55.99 | 61.02 |
| Quantity | Rice – Kg. per family per month | 7.39 | 8.17 |
| | Wheat – Kg. per family per month | 6.04 | 6.92 |
| Problem (%) | Inadequate | 15.14 | 15.09 |
| | Inferior quality | 5.99 | 13.86 |
| | Less in amount | 6.34 | 7.19 |
| | Not available in time | 10.92 | 8.07 |
| | Irregular | 5.99 | 5.26 |
| | Others | 1.41 | 1.58 |
| | No problem | 54.23 | 48.95 |
| Purchase | % of families who can purchase all goods | 25.89 | 33.16 |
| Reason for problems of purchase (%) | Monetary constraint | 40.57 | 46.98 |
| | Insufficiency of ration | 41.80 | 22.86 |
| | Unwillingness to sell off by the dealers | 15.57 | 22.61 |
| | Others | 2.05 | 7.54 |

Source: Household survey data.

Recommendations

We have discussed the conditions of the district in terms of the major indicators; we have provided the current status of the most important eight indicators identified by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, viz. the four religion specific indicators and the four basic amenities indicators. In addition we have also provided the status of the many other indicators that we thought to be of relevance. Some of these are calculated at a more disaggregated level for a particular indicator. For example we have gone into a detailed account of status of education, at different levels as we thought that only literacy is inadequate. We also provided the status of training in vocational trades and the demand for such training. This is important, in our opinion, as we tried to relate the same with job market situation for the general populace.

The above analysis is very broad in nature and requires intervention at a very larger scale and change in the attitude of the process of policy planning. Since the approach of the Multi-sector Development Plan funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs is supplementary in nature and does not intend to change the very nature of the plan process, it is suggested that the district administration may start working on priority basis with the additional fund in the areas where the deficit can very easily be identified at the district level or at the village or in the pockets of the district. Hence we provide the deficit of the district for the religion specific socio-economic indicators and the basic amenities indicators where the deficit has been calculated as the deviation of the survey averages from national averages provided by the NSSO 2005 and NHFS-3 in Table 34 below. In addition to these indicators we have also discussed about some of the indicators, which in our opinion are extremely important for the development of the district.

Table 34: Priority Ranking of Facilities Based on Deficits of District Averages and National Averages

| Sl. No. | Indicator | District Average | National Average | Deficit | Priority Rank |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------------|
| I. Socio-economic Indicators | | | | | |
| 1 | Literacy (%) | 67.91 | 67.3 | -0.61 | 4 |
| 2 | Female Literacy (%) | 64.80 | 57.1 | -7.7 | 8 |
| 3 | Work Participation (%) | 40.46 | 38.0 | -2.46 | 5 |
| 4 | Female Work Participation (%) | 8.29 | 21.5 | 13.21 | 3 |
| II. Basic Amenities Indicators | | | | | |
| 5 | Houses with Pucca Walls (%) | 30.89 | 59.4 | 28.51 | 2 |
| 6 | Safe Drinking Water (%) | 94.54 | 87.9 | -6.64 | 7 |
| 7 | Electricity in Houses (%) | 32.22 | 67.9 | 35.68 | 1 |
| 8 | W/C Toilet (%) | 44.78 | 39.2 | -5.58 | 6 |
| III. Health Indicators | | | | | |
| 9 | Full Vaccination of Children (%) | 72.89 | 43.5 | -29.39 | - |
| 10 | Institutional Delivery (%) | 55.75 | 38.7 | -17.05 | - |

Note: District averages are based on sample data on rural areas only, and national averages for Sl. No. (5) to (8) are based on NFHS-3 and the rest are based on NSSO, 2005.

It is clear from the above table that the district averages perform worst for electrified houses followed by houses with pucca walls and female work participation. In all other cases district averages are higher than the corresponding national averages. Accordingly the district administration is expected to draw up their development plan funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs based on the priority ranking of the facilities as listed above. However, coverage of IAY for BPL families being only 5.88%, the district authority should pay adequate attention in the provision of pucca houses for the BPL families. However, it may also be noted that the district averages and the deficits are not uniform across the district, there are large variations across the villages. A comparison may be made consulting the relevant tables for the village level averages. In this way one can find out the priority ranking for the villages separately. Given the representative nature of the sample one can treat those villages or the blocks where they are

situated as the pockets of relative backwardness in terms of the above indicators. We draw the attention of the district administration to be cautious when drawing plan for the district.

In addition to the above priority ranking of facilities we also like to point out that there are some findings that the study team of the CSSSC thinks very important from the standpoint of the development of the district. This is specially so where district averages are higher than the corresponding national averages. In such cases it makes better sense to concentrate the efforts of the district administration areas other than the above ten indicators as suggested by the Ministry. These are given below.

- The district average of the number of primary teachers per school (3.04 per school) is in fact higher than the national average (2.84 per school based on Census 2001), but the national average itself is very poor. It means that on an average all the four classes in a primary school cannot be held. So though the district average is better than the national average, the district administration should pay attention to this.
- So far secondary schools are concerned, the performance of the district is very poor – 0.17 secondary and higher secondary schools per village. This also needs intervention.
- Apparently the district performs very poor in terms of health related infrastructure. So looking at only vaccination or institutional delivery is inadequate. A mere 0.01% of villages have government hospitals in its vicinity, 22.03 % of villages have primary health centers or sub-centres situated within the village, average distance of primary health center or sub-centres is 3.48 Km., average distance of government hospital is 10.36 Km., average distance of private hospital or nursing home is 15.75 Km. A large percentage of families – 50.48% Muslims and 33.22% non-Muslims go to quacks for treatment though some of them also go to government hospitals or private practitioners.

For taking pregnant women to hospitals for delivery the major means is rented cars, there is hardly any ambulance available for this purpose in the villages. This is an important area where the policy makers should think of providing at least one ambulance per village.

By no means these can be considered good whether they exceed national average or not, though in many cases they are lower than the national averages.

Appendices

Table A 1: General information

| Area | District average | Average of the sample villages |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Area of the village | 277.43 hectares | 469.72 hectares |
| Household size | 4.52 persons | 4.89 persons |
| Area of irrigated land out of total cultivable area | 60.72 % | 59.53 % |
| Number of post offices | 0.27 | 0.57 |
| Number of phone connection | 4.11 | 16.67 |

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001.

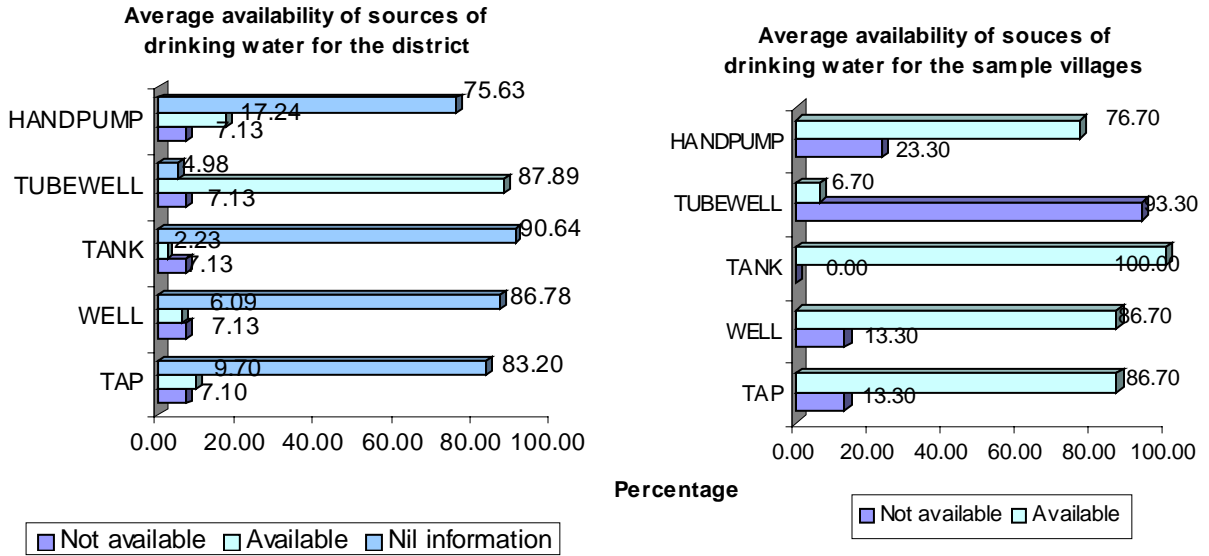
Table A 2: Transport and Communications

| Nature of Approach Roads | Paved Road | | Mud Road | | Footpath | | Navigable river | |
|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Avail-able | Not Avail-able | Avail-able | Not Avail-able | Avail-able | Not Avail-able | Avail-able | Not Avail-able |
| Average for the district | 62.80 % | 37.20 % | 96.40 % | 3.60 % | 21.76 % | 78.24 % | 3.20 % | 96.80 % |
| Average for sample villages | 70.00 % | 30.00 % | 93.33 % | 6.66 % | 46.66 % | 53.33 % | 3.33 % | 96.66 % |

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001.

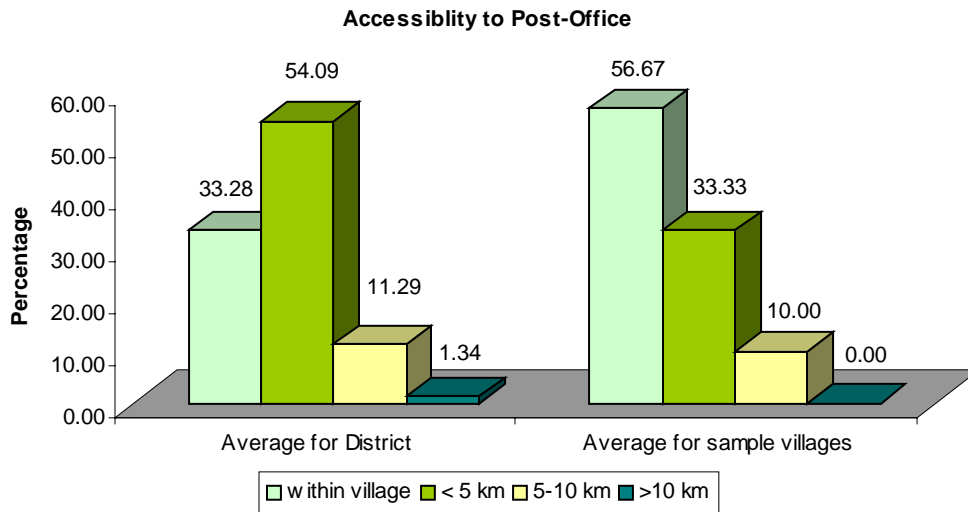
Fig. A 1 Sources of Water

Average availability of sources of drinking water (%)



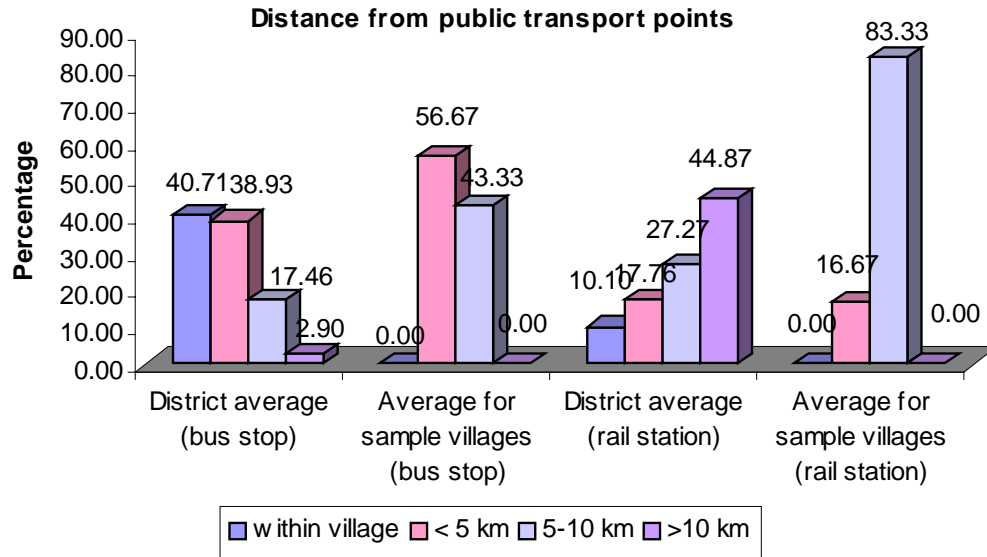
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A2: Distance to Post- Office



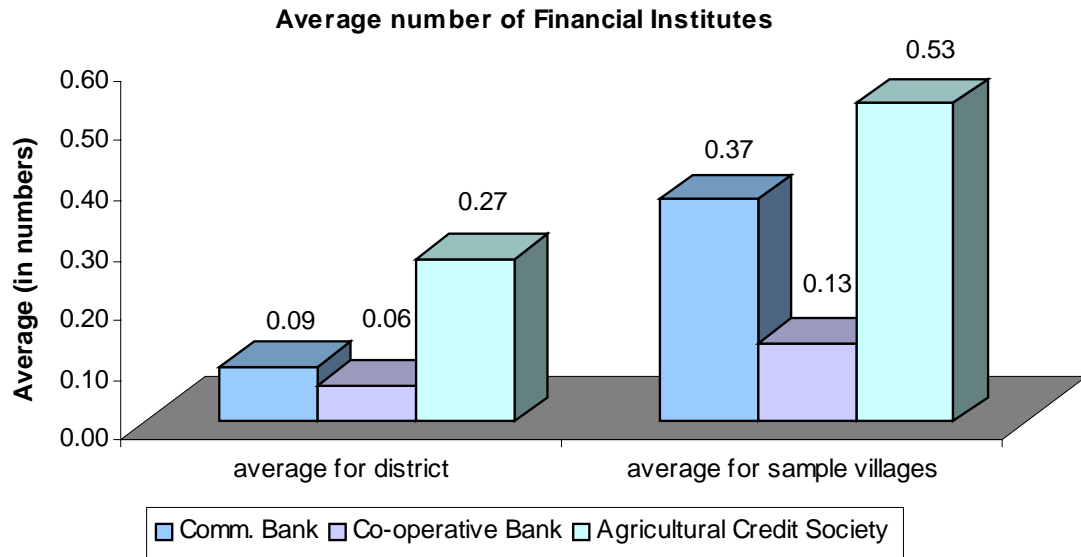
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A3: Distance of Public Transport



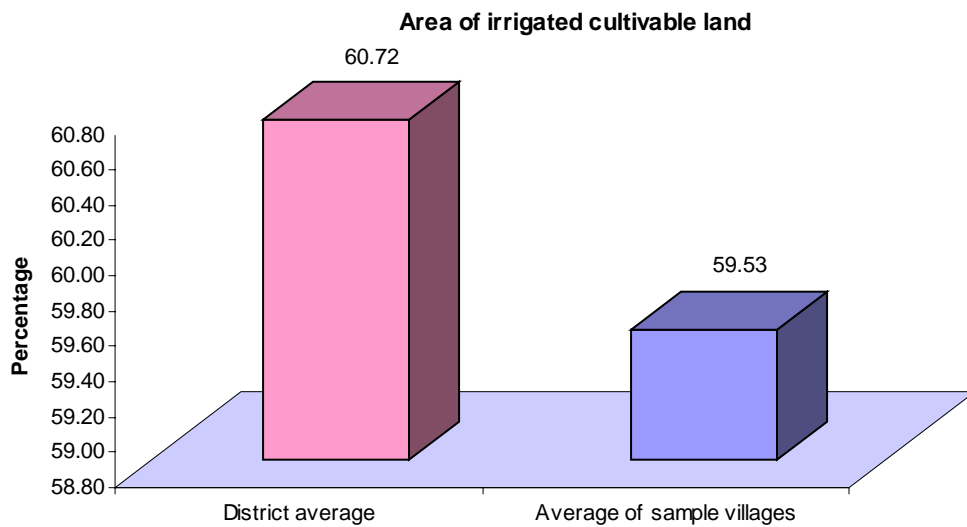
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A4: Average No. of Bank and Other Financial Institutions



Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A5: Irrigation



Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Sampling Methodology

The primary unit for survey is census village. A sample of villages will be selected for each district. If the population of the district is greater than 0.5 million then a total of 30 villages will be chosen for the district and if the population is less than or equal to 0.5 million then 25 villages will be chosen for the district. For the purpose of sampling the district is classified into three strata S_i ($i=1,2,3$). For stratification of villages in the district percentage of minority population will be used as the criteria. But since there is no published data on minority population at the village level, one has to work with percentage of minority population at the level of CD block.

Let N be the no. of CD blocks in a district and p_j ($j=1,\dots,N$) be the percentage of minority population of the j th. block. These N blocks are then arranged in descending order (one can also use ascending order) by p_j . The top 20%, middle 50% and the bottom 30% constitutes S_1 , S_2 and S_3 respectively. Each S_i contains the villages belonging to the respective blocks. Let P_i ($i=1,2,3$) be the proportion of rural population in S_i to district rural population. No. of villages from each strata will be chosen by the proportion of population of that strata in the total. Then denoting the no. of villages to be drawn from S_i by n_i one obtains

$$\begin{aligned} n_i &= (P_i) 25, && \text{if the district population is less than equal to 0.5 million} \\ &= (P_i) 30, && \text{if the district population is greater than 0.5 million,} \end{aligned}$$

subject to a minimum of 6 villages in each stratum.

The villages are chosen by the method of PPS (probability proportional to population) with replacement from each of S_i where aggregate population of villages are the size criteria (as per census 2001).

After the sample villages are chosen by the method described above the next task is to choose the sample of households for each village. If population of the sample village is less than or equal to 1200 all households will be listed. If population of the village is more than 1200, 3 or more hamlet groups will be chosen. For this purpose one may exactly follow the methodology of NSSO for hamlet group formation. A total of two hamlet groups will be chosen from these hamlet groups. Out of these two, one hamlet group will be the one with highest minority population (for the district). Another hamlet group will be chosen randomly from the remaining hamlet groups. The households of chosen hamlet groups will be listed. While listing the

households their minority status will also be collected as auxiliary information.

Given the auxiliary information on minority status of the households they will be classified into five strata – Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Parsi. A total of 30 households will be chosen from each sample village (or the two hamlet groups if hamlet groups have been formed) in proportion to number of households in each stratum subject to a minimum of 2 households in each stratum. The sampling methodology will be simple random sampling without replacement. If there is no listing in any stratum then the corresponding group will be ignored for that village.

The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is given below.

| Approximate present population of the village | no. of hamlet-groups to be formed |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1200 to 1799 | 3 |
| 1800 to 2399 | 4 |
| 2400 to 2999 | 5 |
| 3000 to 3599 | 6 |
|and so on | |