



Baseline Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts

District Report

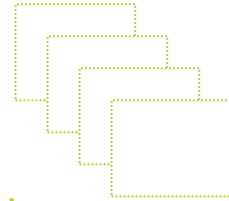
DARRANG

Study Commissioned by
Ministry of Minority Affairs
Government of India

Study Conducted by



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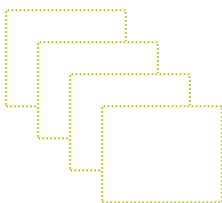


Commissioned by the Ministry of Minority Affairs, this Baseline Survey was planned for 90 minority concentrated districts (MCDs) identified by the Government of India across the country, and the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi coordinates the entire survey.

Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati has been assigned to carry out the Survey for four states of the Northeast, namely Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Manipur.

This report contains the results of the survey for Darrang district of Assam.

The help and support received at various stages from the villagers, government officials and all other individuals are most gratefully acknowledged. ■



Omeo Kumar Das Institute of Social Change and Development is an autonomous research institute of the ICSSR, New Delhi and Government of Assam.





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INTRODUCTION

Issues relating to disparities across socio-religious communities have attracted much attention of the government of India of late. There is a growing realization about the relative backwardness of the religious minorities more particularly the Muslim as a religious community in India. The Sarchar Committee, which was instituted specifically to look into the relative deprivations of Muslims vis-à-vis other socio religious categories in various dimensions of development, in its report on “Social Economic and Educational Status of the Muslim Community of India”, exhibited deficits and deprivations of Muslims in all dimensions of development. Assam is among the four states with large Muslim population where according to the Committee the situation is grave. Therefore, there is a need to generate data to evaluate and address issues of Muslim backwardness in the state.

In order to ensure that the benefits of schemes and programmes of government reach the relatively disadvantaged segments of society districts having a substantial minority population on the basis of backwardness parameters were identified. Based on 2001 Census, using two backwardness parameters, viz., (1) religion specific socio-economic indicators at the district level in terms of literacy rate; female literacy rate; work participation rate; and female work participation rate and (2) basic amenities indicators at the district level in terms of percentage of households with pucca walls, safe drinking water, electricity and w/c latrines, the Ministry of Minority Affairs identified 90 Minority Concentration Districts throughout the country which are falling behind the national average in these parameters. Of these 90 districts, 53 districts have both socio-economic and basic amenities below national average, 21 districts have socio-economic parameters below national average and 16 have basic amenities below national average. The basic idea is to formulate a multi-sectoral programme for the 90 MCDs which envisage for providing beneficiary oriented schemes to minorities and infrastructure development for the entire community in the districts.

Against this backdrop the baseline survey in MCDs was conceived to

- (a) identify how existing programmes are currently targeting these districts and on the basis of the assessment to develop special programmes to provide these facilities and ensure accessibility to them in the most backward areas in a faster way; and
- (b) create socio-economic profiles of the targeted districts, and receive inputs that would help improve literacy rate, especially female literacy rate, and overall work participation rate, especially female work participation rate that have a significant impact on economic development.

The survey would more specifically try to identify the gaps in (1) availability of infrastructure like schools, health centers, ICDE centers and drinking water supply (2) housing and sanitation (3) critical linkages like rural road, ITIs, banking facilities, markets etc. and also (4) identification of artisanal income generating activities in which villagers have comparative advantage.



METHODOLOGY

The present survey has been confined to rural areas. Considering the availability of data Tehsil level information has been used for stratification purpose.

Villages are taken as the first stage units (FSU) for the survey. However, before selection of sample villages, each district under the coverage was stratified first. All tehsils in a district were grouped into three strata in terms of minority population after arranging them in descending order of minority population. The grouping/stratification has been done in such a way so that the first stratum constitutes top 20% of tehsils, the second stratum constitutes middle 50% and the third/last stratum constitutes bottom 30% of tehsils in the arranged frame. The ranges vary in accordance with degree of concentration of minority population in respective districts.

Depending upon the size of the district, 25 or 30 villages were selected from each district. 25 villages were chosen if the rural population of the district is below 5 lacs; otherwise 30 villages were chosen.

The number of villages surveyed in each stratum was directly proportional to the share of each stratum/group of tehsils (according to population) to the district population, subject to a minimum allocation of 6 villages to each stratum.

Required number of sample villages from each stratum have been selected as per the probability proportion to size (PPS) with replacement, size being total population of the village as per Census 2001.

In case of household selection, complete listing of all households (by door to door visit) has been done in case of sample villages with less than 1200 population. However, in case of those villages with population 1200 or more, three or more hamlet-groups (hg's) were formed in the village as per the practice followed by NSSO¹. From among them, a sample of 2 hg's was selected for listing of households. The hg having maximum concentration of minority population was selected with probability 1. From among the remaining hg's, one more hg were selected at random. The listing and sampling of households were independent for each selected hg.

In each selected hg, the listed households were grouped into strata as per the minority status of the household. In other words, all Muslim households formed one second-stage stratum (SSS), all Christian households another SSS, and so on.

About 30 households were selected in all from each sample village for detailed enquiry. These 30 households were allocated over 2 selected hg's (if hg's formed) and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of households listed in the respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were allocated to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS were selected by systematic random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR). In case of village having less than 30 households all the households were surveyed.



The rule followed by NSSO for forming hamlet-groups is

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

Following the above methodology, total 30 villages of the district Darrang were identified, and 30 households from each village was selected for the sample survey. The present report is based on the data gathered from the total 900 sample households of the district.

TOOLS USED

Relevant data were collected with the help of (1) Rural Household Schedule and (2) Village Schedule. The rural household schedule tries to capture different dimensions of socio-economic and situational variables like employment, migration and occupation details, land and other assets, ownership of productive and other assets, livestock details, housing status, rural indebtedness, family income and expenditure, current educational status and skill training, aspiration of parents of current students, awareness and participation, local conflicts and loss of life and property, access to media and communication and general aspirations of the people.

The village schedule tries to garner authentic data regarding the village. Information such as basic population data, facilities, village organizations, land use and land transfers, credit facilities, commuting and migration data, job and wage related information, information on individual beneficiary oriented programmes, data on education including physical facilities, health, different development programmes, common property resources, and the public distribution system prevailing in the rural areas. ■



DARRANG: A BRIEF PROFILE

1. Area, Location and Administrative Setup

Darrang is situated in the central part of Assam on the northern side of the river Brahmaputra. It is a narrow strip of plain lying between Himalayas and Brahmaputra River. Placed in 20.9 N to 26.96 N latitudes and 91.45 E to 92.22 E longitudes, it has a strategic location as it shares both interstate and international boundaries with Arunachal Pradesh and Bhutan respectively. The river Brahmaputra flows in the south. Other two districts touching its borders are Sonitpur to the east and Kamrup to its west. The total area covered by the district is 1420.51 sq. km. Its distance from the state capital is 68 km. The climate of the district is humid and congenial.

The undivided Darrang district was created with effect from July 1983 covering the eastwhile Dub-Division of Mangaldai. It has 1 Sub-division, 6 Revenue Circle, 6 Blocks, 1 HPC, 4 LACs, 4 Police Stations and 4 Police Outposts, 17 Mouza, 6 Anchilik Panchayats, 1 Zila Parishad, 75 Gaon Panchayats, 563 Revenue Villages, 1 Municipal Board and 1 Town Committee.

2. Resource Base

2.1 Population and its Composition

The present population of Darrang is 1,504,320 (Census 2001), with density of population 432 per sq km, which is higher than the state average of 340. The decadal variation of population for 1991-2001 is 15.82 percent, which had experienced much higher decadal variations during last several decades.

Witnessing quite a sluggish process of urbanization, the overwhelming majority of people in Darrang live in the villages. More than 95 per cent of the total population in the district is rural.

In terms of religious composition, around 58 per cent of the total population in the district is Hindu while the Muslim constitutes more than 35 per cent of the total population. Almost all the Muslims live in the rural areas, while around 4 per cent of the Hindus live in urban areas. The other other minority communities constitute less than one per cent of the total population of the district.

Darrang district is basically agrarian, where 85 percent of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Out of the total population the workforce constitutes 31.23 percent. While males are predominantly in agriculture women of the district are overwhelmingly in manufacturing and production in household and in small scale industry and in rearing of livestock and collection of forest woods etc. Like elsewhere, women are engaged in agricultural labour.



Sector-wise distribution of the workers

Workers under various sectors	Male	Female	Percent of female workers	Total	Percent of the total workers
Cultivator	206711	36402	14.97	243113	59.91
Agriculture labour	46335	10536	18.52	56871	14.01
Livestock, Forest etc.	21718	18936	46.63	40604	10.00
Mining & Quarrying	52	0	0	52	0.01
Manufacturing & production in Household & Industry	1131	1609	58.72	2740	0.67
Manufacture & production other than Household Industry	5834	499	7.87	6333	1.56
Construction worker	3564	64	1.76	3628	0.89
Trade & Commerce	18241	476	2.54	18717	4.61
Transport storage & Communication	3751	64	1.69	3780	0.93
Worker in other services	25375	4480	15.00	29855	7.35
Total workers	332712	73031	17.99	405743	

Source: <http://darrang.nic.in>

The primary sector being the pivot of economy the sector still lacks modern scientific methods of cultivation. Cropping is done mainly on yearly basis. Agricultural infrastructure like irrigation, credit facilities, processing units and storage facilities are lacking. Only 2.45 percent of the main workers are engaged in manufacturing, processing, repairs and construction activities.

Total workforce participation in the district as per 2001 census, is 36.0 percent of which 50.4 males and 20.8 females. While more urban males belong to the workforce (53.6 %) fewer urban females (8.9 %) belong to that category. Like the trend in the country men predominate the main worker category both in rural and urban, women outweigh men in marginal workers category. The working females in rural Darrang are mostly marginal workers. So far as the literate population is concerned, with 55.44 percent of total literate population, including 63.91 percent literate males and only 46.40 percent literate females, the district bears the burden of a huge illiterate population. The rural urban differential indicated by higher literacy for urban males (91.14) and urban women (80.54) highlight a wide disparity in literacy of rural and urban population, especially the deprivation of the rural women with only 45.15 literacy rate. Among the religious groups in rural areas Muslims have more illiterates with only 36.83 percent of literate persons against 63.16 percent literate Hindus.



The educational level of the population of the district is also abysmally low with 22.75, 18.5, 20.33 and 3.38 percent attaining primary, middle, Matric/ higher secondary/ diploma and graduate and above levels.

The sex ratio in the district is 944 females per 1000 males, which is higher than the state average of 935. Sex ratio among the rural Muslims including the 0-6 age group is 942, which is lower than that of their Hindu counterparts (948). The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) for the district is as high as 111 per 1000 live births. As per the estimate made in the Assam Human Development Report 2003, 11.01 percent of people in the district are not expected to survive to age 40. Cancer is one of the most prevalent diseases of the district. As per the records of B. Barooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, where majority of the cancer cases in the state are treated, 8.7 percent of the patients belonged to Darrang district during 2005-2006.

21.4 percent of girls in this district get married below age 18. So far as the maternal health is concerned, only 8.5 percent of the pregnant women received full antenatal care 35.2 percent had institutional delivery and 44 percent had safe delivery. As many as 30.5 percent of women, who delivered a child, suffered from post-delivery complications, as per the RCH 2002-04 report.

2.2 Natural Resource Base

Area under reserved forest covers 18020.00 hectares in the district. The main turn out of the forest produces are timber, fire-wood and other secondary products. Sericulture in the Darrang district is an age old industry giving employment to majority of rural population. There are 28 sericulture villages.

Tea is the only plantation crop in the district covering an area of 11625.56 hectares and employs a large number of persons. Utilization of land in the district can be classified as follows: forests-28353 hectors, land put to non agricultural uses-29660, barren and uncultivable land- 35866, permanent pastures and other grazing land-7923 and land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. 15035, cultivable waste-8150, other fallow land-6451, current fallows-6421. The net areas sown in the district are 210241 hectors.

3 Infrastructures

There is a wide network of roadways crossing the District. The National Highway No 52 runs across the district in East-West direction covering 82 km in length. The length covered by the PWD roads is 941635 km. The Northeast Frontier Railways has a metre gauge covering 72 km. of the district connecting *Rangia* junction and *Murkong Chelek*.

River transport facilities exist between *Kharupetia* and Guwahati and *Kurua* and Guwahati. The departmental vessels have also now been pressed into service recently which is a welcome move as the freight charges are cheaper in river transportation. The district has 1499 Primary (LP) schools, 446 Middle schools, 232 High Schools, 31 Higher Secondary schools, 9 Junior Colleges and 5 Colleges.



There were altogether 75 Nos. of registered factories in the district in 1995. In addition to these, there as many as 845 small industrial units registered up to 1996 under the Industries Department in the district.

4. Basic Amenities

As per the 2001 census all the villages have access to safe drinking water. However, 21.76 percent of the villages are yet to be covered by electric power supply and less than one percent of villages use electricity for agricultural purposes. While 94.46 percent of the villages have primary schools, 34.64 percent have middle schools and 14.85 percent of villages have secondary/senior secondary schools and only 12 villages have colleges.

Altogether there are 8 hospitals, 35 Primary Health Centres (PHC) including MCH, 14 Dispensary. The number of hospital beds per 15,000 population is as low as 4.2 in the district. A close look at the villages indicates that Primary Health Centres exist in 2.6 percent of villages while 5.45 percent of villages have Primary Health Sub Centres. 16 percent of villages have post, telegraph and telephone facilities. Only 38.2 percent of the villages are connected through bus services. While approach roads are primarily mud roads, 70.50 percent of villages have paved approach roads.

5. Human Development Index and related variables

Darrang falls short heavily in terms of achievements in basic human capabilities in three fundamental dimensions, viz., a long and health life, knowledge and a decent standard of living, as indicated by its HDI value of 0.259 (22nd rank), which is far below the state average of 0.407. In terms of income, education and health the district is in the lower end of the continuum occupying 22nd, 21st and 18th ranks respectively. The GDI value for Darrang is estimated to be 0.317 (18th rank) which is far below the state average of 0.537, indicating inequities in basic capabilities related to life expectancy, educational attainment and income for the females. However, in terms of HDI-GDI rank discrepancies (4 ranks) within the state, Darrang fares better in GDI. The Human Poverty Index (23.30) calculated in the year 1999 indicate that a substantial number of people of this district are in human poverty, being deprived of opportunities to live a healthy and creative life (Source, Assam Development Report, 2003).

6. Economy

The economy of the Darrang district is basically agrarian which engages more than fifty percent of the population. Out of the total population in the district 35 percent constitute the workforce. The gender and religion wise work participation rate shows that while variation of male work participation across religion is not very pronounced, the discrepancy is more prominent in respect of females. A quarter of the Hindu women are engaged in workforce while the work participation rate for Muslim women is only 9 percent. The distribution of workers across various categories show that in rural areas a majority of the population are engaged in agriculture while in urban areas other workers absorb most of the working population. The religion and residence wise distribution



shows that compared to Hindus, a higher proportion of the Muslims are engaged as cultivators and agricultural workers in the rural areas.

The sectoral shares in gross domestic district income show that 50 percent of the income is derived from primary sector where more than sixty percent of the workforce of the district is engaged. Within the primary sector, cultivators comprise 60 percent while 10 percent of the population is engaged in livestock and poultry rearing. Positive approach of the farmers in this district is reflected with much higher use of fertiliser per hectare in the district (184 kg) than the state average (125 kg). The secondary sector contributes only 14 percent which is obvious as the district has no industrial base except for some SSI units. There are a total of 1633 SSI units in the district comprising mainly of food products and beverages and chemicals and chemical related products and textile units. The Sericulture which is an age old industry is the other activity which has created livelihood opportunities for the rural households in the district. The tertiary sector contributes 36 percent of the district income and also absorbs bulk of the urban workers within it. The major income share within the sector is derived from trade and commerce, and professional and personal services. The district has the second lowest Per Capita Gross District Domestic Product (Rs.7466) among all the districts in the State. ■



PROFILE OF SAMPLE VILLAGES

1. Demographic profile of the sample villages

Demographic data is available for 27 villages of the 30 sample villages in the Darrang district. Most of the sample villages in the district have shown high demographic growth during the period 1991 to 2001. Population in almost all villages has become double during the decade. Abnormally high demographic growth in some villages however could be for immigration and new settlements (Table 3.1). Sex ratio in the villages shows extreme variations with four villages having the ratio of more than 1000 (the highest being 1020) and four have sex ratio below 900, the lowest being 867. Out migration though could explain higher sex ratio in some villages, there was no reason to explain that immigration of male members taking place in these villages of the predominantly rural district. Early marriages of girl in the villages could explain this phenomenon, but needs exploration. Among the sample villages there are six villages predominantly inhabited by tribal population, from either Hindu or Christian religion. One village in the sample village has majorities of people from scheduled caste community.

2. Basic infrastructure and facilities in the villages

Electricity is available in 15 of the 30 sample villages. However, figures (Table 3.2) shows that in most of these villages very low proportion (in 10 villages less than 30 percent households had connections) of households had the electricity connection. Moreover, as reported there is long power cut during the peak time of the day.

Private tubewell is the main source of drinking water in about two third of the villages. Few villages however source water from public stand posts, river and private well.

Toilet facilities of the villages reflect that in some villages (Bagicha Chuba, Moudubi and Bhuktabari) good numbers of households have sanitary toilets. TSC toilets are most prominent in the Bagicha Chuba village. Apart from these villages other villages show predominance of pit and other insanitary toilets (Table 3.4).

Educational institutions within the sample villages could be approached by mainly Katcha road. However, in the sample villages nine educational institutions found which are approachable by pucca roads. Altogether ten sample villages had primary health or sub center within the villages within walking distance. These sub centers and PHC have provisions of ANMs, seven have provision of medicine, five have doctors, two have provisions for pathological check ups, four had X-ray facilities and three had provisions of beds (Table 3.7). It is found that all the sample villages are covered by at least one Accredited Social Health Activist or ANM. Altogether seven villages of the samples got medical officers and one village got lady health visitor. There are malaria inspectors in six villages as some part of the district is prone to malaria fever. Three villages got the vaccinator in the health centers located in the villages (Table 3.8). Overall all the villages have got some provisions and impact of health care facilities and programs.



3. Socio-Political and Cultural Organisations at the villages

Some of the sample villages have existence of some form of social, political, youth or religious organizations or cooperative societies. Most of these institutions found to be fairly active in the villages. Among the organizations credit cooperatives, agriculture input cooperatives and farmers organizations found to be relatively common in all the sample villages (Table 3.17). Just three villages were found to be engaging or encouraging artisans and these activities have relatively less economic impacts.

Not all villages have the access to the facilities of market, bus stop, medical and veterinary, bank and post offices at a convenient distance. Approach to the facilities for many of these villages becomes difficult with kuttcha approachable roads (Table 3.9).

4. Agrarian activities in the villages

In some sample villages average productivity of paddy found to be much higher than the state average. Reported yield of paddy is found to be more than 1400 kg per acre in eight villages of the district. There found to be some variation in the price received by the farmers for paddy. Season and market access of the remote villages could be the reasons for the variation in price (Table 3.12).

It was found that in six sample villages the farmers are using canal irrigation and one village is using public tubewell irrigation. However, there is reported acute shortage of water supply in the irrigation system. Farmers of eight villages are using HYV seeds and supplies are reportedly adequate. Farmers of almost all villages are using pesticides and the supplies are reportedly adequate (Table 3.11).

Not all villages in the sample have made progress by using modern equipments in agriculture. About 150 farmers mostly from five villages own pump sets. Tractors are being used in cultivation by about 980 households in eight villages. About 30 farmers in mainly from two sample villages own power tillers. Power tillers are being used by 480 farmers in six villages (Table 3.10).

Information on wages collected in the villages reflected that male skilled labour in general earn about 120 to 150 Rupees a day. The earning of unskilled labour varies around Rs. 70. Across the villages it saw significant variation of wages in ploughing, some villages offers upto Rs. 120 a day and in some villages ploughing fetches Rs. 60 for male workers. There are also variations in wages of other activities of weeding, transplanting, harvesting and threshing. The variation could be because of variation in labour supply in the remote villages during different seasons of the year and during the peak season of the year. One could see clear male-female disparity in the earning in the agriculture sector (Tables 3.13 and 3.14).

5. Commuters and Out Migration in the villages

The students of the villages walk, cycle or ride bus and these three modes altogether constitute the most prominent mode of communication for both boys and girls the students in the villages.

Almost all sample villages see some people moving out of the villages for work; the number of out migrants in some villages is significantly large (eg. the village of Baranagajuli). The pattern of movement of people for work is taking place to



neighbouring villages to the neighbouring states. It is reflected that outmigration has helped the people to derive good income from their endeavour (Table 3.15).

7. Beneficiary Oriented Programmes in the Villages

Some households in the sample villages have availed the benefits of PDS scheme. Majorities of the beneficiaries have the cards under the Antyodaya scheme. It was also reflected that more Muslim households have availed the benefits than the Hindu households (Table 3.19). It is seen that on an average about 15 percent households in the sample villages are beneficiaries of the scheme. However, the proportion of beneficiaries varies from very low proportion of 4 percent in the highly populous village to about 60 percent in lowly populous villages. This reflects that BPL families of the villages do get the benefits of PDS based on a uniform quantum of quota irrespective of their size of population and the households of the small villages derives most of the benefits.

A number of development projects are currently operational in some sample villages. There are three projects on Education, one each on health and nutrition and family planning, two each on drinking water and agriculture, all sponsored by government are in operation in seven villages out of the 30 sample villages. There are also some development programmes run by MLA local area development fund and by some NGOs (Table 3.21). All the villages have at least one ICDS center and the number of beneficiaries of ICDS center varies based on the responsiveness of the local people as well as locational factor of the centers.

In 26 villages it was reported that NREGA work has been completed and people showed mixed response towards usefulness of the programme. It was found that in 10 sample villages 602 man and 70 women have got their job card under NREGA. It was found that in six sample villages 253 women workers have got work under the PMGSY. It was revealed that under NREGA people are getting Rs. 77 as wages, whereas in the case of SGRY and other programme people are getting Rs. 70 a day.

Information was acquired in case of 28 villages on government jobholders. It was found that there were altogether 755 Hindu, 325 Muslim and 64 Muslim job holders in the 28 villages. Considering the distribution of the households in the base line survey it is reflective that the Hindus have more access to government jobs than the other two communities.

8. Are the villages are prospering in recent times

Interactions with some prominent persons in the sample villages reveal that in certain context the villages are now relatively better of than what they were some years back. To their perception road infrastructures, educational facilities and agriculture productivity has improved considerably (Table 3.21). Job and employment opportunities are also increased in urban areas of the state and many people of the villages are moving out. However, wage rates are still unremunerative in the villages and outmigration of workforce explains this most. Certain crucial aspects health, power, irrigation still requires attentions for better provisioning. This is not reflected that social and political conditions in the villages have improved considerably. The results from the household survey would provide more insights on these aspects. ■



RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

1. Demographic Characteristics Captured in the Baseline Sample Survey

The survey captured 496 Hindu households (55.1 percent), 339 Muslim households (37.7 percent) and 65 Christian households (7.2 percent) in the district of Darrang in Assam. Among the Hindu households 11 percent were scheduled caste communities, 32.9 percent were scheduled tribes, 28.8 percent backward castes and 34.9 percent were from general communities. Among the Muslims households 3.8 percent were from backward communities and rest were from general communities. Among the Christian households most of them (78.5 percent) were from scheduled tribe communities (Table 4.1).

Assamese was the main language spoken at the majorities (47.2 percent) of Hindu households followed by 39.9 percent households reporting other languages (mostly the Bodo language). Altogether 12.9 percent Hindu households reported Bengali as the main language spoken at their home. Majorities of the Muslim households reported Bengali (55.5) percent as the main language spoken at home followed by Assamese (41.6 percent). Majorities of the Christian households (89.2 percent) reported Bodo as the main language spoken at their homes (Table 4.2).

Sex ratio in the 900 sample households was estimated at 930. Religion wise it was found that the Christian households had the lowest sex ratio (894) followed by Hindu households (932) and Muslims households (937).

2. Work, Occupation and Employment

It was reflected from the sample of Hindu households that about 59 percent male population had three types of work status, namely cultivation (25.2 percent), casual work of other types (17.3 percent) and regular salaried and wage earning (16.3 percent). Altogether 15.7 percent male population were student and 13.7 percent were too old or young to earn. On the other hand in the Muslim households about 53 percent male population had three types of work status of cultivation (22.9 percent), regular wage and salaried (16.6 percent) and casual wage earners (13.2 percent). It was found that 19.6 percent male population were children and 15.9 percent were too old or young to earn in the Muslim households. In the Christian households more proportion (more than 66 percent) of people had the work status of cultivators (27.3 percent), casual works (26.1 percent) and regular salaried or wage earners (12.7 percent). In the Christian households 14.5 percent male population were students and 12.1 percent were too young or old to earn their livelihood.

In the sample households majorities of women (42.2 Hindu women population, 38 percent Muslim and 45 percent Christian) in all households of all religion had the status of being engaged in domestic work. It was found that 10.7 percent Hindu women population, 10.6 percent Muslim women and 12.8 percent Christian women were



engaged in domestic work with some subsidiary economic activities. More proportion of Hindu and Christian women population was found to be engaged in casual works (6 percent each) than Muslim women (3.9 percent). It was reflected that relatively higher proportion of Muslim women population had the status of student (24.1 percent) compared to Hindu women population (16.2 percent) and Christian women (12.1 percent).

It was found that very insignificant proportion of people (Hindu male, 2.68 percent; Muslim male 1.71 percent) had entrepreneurship status in the sample households. The same was also true for women population (Hindu 1.46 percent, Muslim 0.82 percent and Christian 1.4 percent). The proportion of unemployed found to be relatively higher in case of Hindu male population (2.9 percent) compared to Muslim male (1.8 percent) and Christian male (1.2 percent). It was found that relatively higher proportion of Muslim population (1.3 percent) compared to Hindus (.5 percent) had access to casual work in government schemes and programmes (Table 4.4).

2.1 Occupational details of the population in sample households

Religion wise break-up shows that 38.5 percent Hindu population, 32.4 percent Muslim and 40.8 percent Christian are engaged as main workers. On the other hand 8.1 percent Hindu population, 5.7 percent Muslim and 2.2 Christian are engaged in activities as marginal workers.

Occupation wise it is reflected that about one third of workers from all three religions (34.8 percent Hindus, 32.1 percent Muslim and 35.9 percent Christian) are engaged in occupations of farming, fishing, logging related primary works as main workers. Apart from these a significant section of people (30.4 percent Hindus, 25.5 percent Muslim and 25 percent Christian) have occupation of production related work and work in the transportation sector.

Trading is one of the important occupations emerged from the survey. It is found that 9 percent Hindu workers, 13.5 percent Muslim workers and 10.9 percent Christian workers had occupation in sales and business activities as main workers. Occupation in clerical and related works is the main occupation of 5.5 percent Hindu workers, 3 percent Muslim workers and 7 percent Christian workers. It was found that more proportion of Christian workers (3.9 percent) is engaged in occupation of service related work than Hindu (2 percent) and Muslim workers (2.3 percent). Main occupation of a large section of workers (Hindu 15.6 percent, Muslim 21.1 percent and Christian 15.6 percent) could not be captured in the survey.

Occupation in subsidiary activities reflected that occupations are concentrated in the activities of farming, fishing, logging related works, production and transportation sector works and in sales and trading related work. The concentration of Muslim workers in subsidiary occupations are found to be more in the farming related works (43.6 percent) whereas for Hindu workers the concentration is more in production and transportation work (42.8 percent).



Looking at the employment details by main industry it is reflected that cultivation is the main sector which absorbs more workers (From Hindu workers 35.4 percent, Muslim 30.9 percent and Christian 36.3 percent). Community, social and personal services is another important industry for 9.7 percent Hindu workers, 8.4 percent Muslim workers and 12.1 percent Christian workers. Wholesale and retail trading, hotels and restaurants is also emerges as one of the main industries absorbing 8.2 percent Hindu workers and 10.5 percent Muslim workers in the district.

2.2 Gainful Employment across the Communities

Employment by days of main occupation reflects that larger proportion Muslim workers (67.2 percent) are engaged for major part of the year (6 months or more) than workers of Hindu (54.5 percent) and Christian community (51 percent) in the district (Table 10). This could be for the reason that the land poor and poverty stricken people push hard to procure more employment for their survival and security.

It was found that family members from more than half of the Hindu and Muslim households (50.6 and 51.8 percent respectively) are looking for new or additional employment. There is scope to believe that the occupations presently are engaged, mostly in the primary sector are not remunerative enough. This proportion is however 34.9 for Christian households. Trading and business (36.3 percent) is the most preferred activities to undertake by the members of Hindu households followed by activities cultivation (21.2 percent) and salaried jobs (13.5 percent). In the Muslim households too trading and business is the most preferred activities followed by cultivation (13.1 percent) and salaried jobs (13.1 percent) (table 4.14). Out Migration for work is more prominent for workers in Hindu community (14.2 percent) than workers in Muslim community (7.2 percent). Most of the out migration in both Hindu and Muslim communities have taken place to urban areas both in the state as well as outside the state (Table 4.15).

The households engaged in self-employed venture reported that market, raw materials, credit and power are the main problems faced in their endeavour. These are true for households across all religion.

3. Land and Assets of the Communities

Data reflect that 74 percent Hindu households, 81 percent Muslim households and 78 percent Christian households had land of less than 2.53 acres (marginal land holders). Altogether it was found that 41.1 percent Hindu households, 53.1 percent Muslim households and 37 percent Christian households do not possess own cultivable land. Among the Hindu households those having own cultivable land 68.5 percent were marginal landholders and 17.1 percent were small landholders. Among the Muslim households those having own cultivable land 92.5 percent were found to be marginal landholders (Tables 4.16 and 4.17). It was found that 16.3 percent Hindu families belonging to different size class of ownership holding (2.3 percent landless, 7.2 percent marginal and 6.8 percent small to small and medium size class of holding) have leased in land for cultivation. This proportion for Muslim households were 2.8 percent, 4.3 percent



and 1.8 percent respectively reflecting less leasing in phenomena among the Muslim community.

Land mortgaging in and mortgaging out phenomena are more prominent among Hindu communities than the Muslim communities. Data reflects that altogether 11.4 percent Hindu households and 7.4 percent Muslim households from all size class of holding are involved in land mortgaging in phenomenon. On the other hand 15.9 percent Hindu households have mortgaged out land against 7 percent Muslim households. Land transaction not prominent among the Muslim community for the reason that most of the land belong to them are unregistered and Tauzi (government land). This leaves less scope for transaction. Moreover, high density of population and subsequent crisis of land in areas of Muslim inhabitation leaves less scope for transaction of land. The result has effect on procuring institutional loan by the people from this community.

It is found that 46.2 percent Hindu and 45.1 percent Muslim and 47.7 percent Christian household posses milch cattle. Among them 64.6 percent Hindu households, 54.3 percent Muslim household and 80.7 percent Christian households posses milch cattle one each. Altogether 32.8 percent Hindu households and 41.2 percent Christian household possess two milch cattles each. How remunerative and effective the income from animal husbandry will be looked at a later section.

4. Housing and Amenities

Majorities of the households from all communities (Hindu 93.5 percent, Muslim 89.5 percent and Christian 92.3 percent) possess own house. Altogether 5.2 percent sample Hindu households and 7.2 percent Muslim households and 5 Christian household got housing from IAY. Most of the houses from all the communities (Hindu 60.8 percent, Muslim 67.9 percent, Christian 60.9 percent) are katcha houses. It was found that 7.1 percent Hindu and 8.9 percent Muslim household got pucca houses. About 8 percent Hindu households and 17 percent Muslim households stays in one room house. It was found that 36 percent Hindu households, 30 percent Muslim and 31 percent Christian households stays in two roomed house. A good proportion of families (8.5 percent Hindu and 8.4 percent Muslim had more than 5 rooms in their house (Tables, 4.29, 4.30 and 4.31).

Homestead lands of about 60 percent of the Hindu households are registered land. This figure is 43 percent for Muslim families. It is found that a considerable section of Muslim households (38.3 percent) are staying at government land (Tauzi) compared to 12.4 percent households from Hindu and 19 percent from Muslim communities (Table 4.32).

The survey reflects that electricity is not available in about 84 percent Muslim households and 83 percent Hindu households. The figure is about 75 percent for the Christian households (Table 4.33).

Own hand pump is the major source of drinking water for majorities (about 72 percent) of Muslim households and for 57 percent Hindu households. It is also reflected that 12.8 percent Hindu families, 5.2 percent Muslim and 15.6 percent Christian families consume water from unprotected sources (Table 4.35). It was found that more than 81 percent Muslim families and 77.5 percent Hindu families have their sources of drinking water within 50 meters from their households.



The survey reflects that just 6.7 percent Hindu households, 7.5 percent Muslim households and 14.5 percent Christian households have sanitary toilets at their home. About 47 percent Hindu families, 44 percent Muslim families and 45 percent Christian families go to open field for defecation (Table 4.38).

5. Indebtedness

The survey found that 38.5 percent Hindu, 33.6 percent Muslim and 21.5 percent Christian households are indebted. About 75 percent of the loans are on interest for all Communities. There are some other conditions of mortgaging land and other property some Hindu (11 percent) and Muslim households (6 percent) took loans. Moreover there are some other conditions (sharing crop harvest, providing manual work services) also practiced for procuring a loan.

This is reflective from the table that Hindu households take small as well as large loans for the purpose of mostly medical treatment, marriages and small amount loan of less than Rs. 5000 for household expenditure. The same is true for the Muslim households. However, it was found that Muslim households also took small size loan for capital expenditure on farms (Table 4.47 and 4.48).

Looking at the source of loans for medical treatments Hindus mostly concentrated on professional money lenders, cooperative societies and bank, self help groups as well as from friends and relatives. For marriages however majorities depended on friends and relatives for loan (Table 4.43). Sources of loans of the Muslim community are mostly concentrated on professional money lenders and friends and relatives. However, friends and relatives as a source of loan for almost all purpose depict strong social capital among the Muslim community (Table 4.44).

Sourcing loan from double sources could reflect using one source to absorb the shocks to repay the loan of other source. It is indicative that in case of both the community friends and relatives emerges as the source for second loan (Table 4.45). The table 46 on double loan by purpose reflects that many of them particularly from Muslim community got trapped to procure the second loan for medical treatment even after having a loan for development initiatives. This overall reflects insecurity of the people to meet the medical contingencies.

6. Family Income and Expenditure

6.1 Family Income

Estimation of net income and their distribution over the size class of income reflects that 51.2 Hindu households, 48.5 percent Muslim households and 35.9 percent Christian households have income less than Rs. 22801/ per year (Table 4.49). This figure is based on per capita poverty line expenditure estimate of Rs. 388/ per month.

Reflection of share of agriculture income to the total household net income reflects that agriculture income constitutes less than 20 percent in case of 53 percent Hindu Households, 66 percent Muslim households and 53 percent Christian households.



Agriculture income constitutes more than 80 percent of household net income in the case of about 18 percent Hindu households and 13 percent Muslim households (Table 4.49). These are reflective that agriculture income alone can not sustain a household pushing people to explore income in diversified sources. There is also case to assume that agriculture is becoming not remunerative enough due to lack of access to markets and market support prices in the rural areas of the districts. This is reflective from the data that agriculture productivity, particularly the productivity of high value crops like vegetables are very high in the district but access to right market have failed to bring benefits to the farmers.

Earning from other diversified sources is mostly reflective from non-agriculture wage earning in the district. It is found that in about 16 percent Hindu families and more than 19 percent Muslim families non-agriculture wage earning constitute more than 80 percent of the household net income. Trade is the another activities which contributes more than 80 percent household net income in case of 10.4 percent Muslim households and about 4 percent Hindu households. On the other hand regular salary income contributes more than 80 percent households earning in about 5 percent household of both Hindu and Muslim communities.

Family income pattern of the households reflects that to sustain the households all the households depending on number of diverse low income sources.

6.2 Family Expenditure

The estimated family expenditure in the sample households reflects that 33.9 percent Hindu and 29.3 percent Muslim households spend lesser than Indian average family spending of Rs. 7200/ on cereal and pulses. The figures rises higher to 42 percent for Hindu families and 37.9 for Muslim families considering the average family expenditure on cereal and pulses of Rs. 9000/ in the rural areas of Assam. In the case of protein foods it was found that 73.7 percent Hindu families, 74.9 percent Muslim families and 67.2 percent Christian Families spend less than what average Rural India and Assam spends (Table 4.57 and 4.58). Spending on Education is also lower in the district than the state average of Rs. 850 in the case of 65.7 percent Hindu households and 68.1 percent Muslim households. This was found that majorities of sample households did not spent on telephone (89.1 percent Hindu and 90.8 percent Muslim), marriages and ceremonies (89.3 percent Hindus and 93.8 percent Muslim) and recreation (82.6 percent Hindus and 94.4 percent Muslim) during the last year.

7. Educational Status and Skill Development

7.1 Educational attainment by religion and gender

The data reflect that illiteracy among the Muslim and Christian communities are more than the Hindu people. The case of illiteracy is much worse in case of women more particularly of Muslim women (34.3 percent). However, it will be wrong to say that than Christian (32.2 percent) and Hindu women (31.7 percent) are better off. In the case of male population a huge gap of illiteracy is found between Hindu community (17 percent are illiterate in the sample) and Muslim (26.7 percent) and Christian community (27.6



percent) (Table 4.3). One finds declining intra community male female disparity with the attainment of higher level of educational. However, across the communities it is reflected that relatively less proportion of Muslim and Christian people have attained higher level of education than the Hindu people though disparity is becoming less prominent in case of women. This explains that women across the communities are no way better in higher level of educational attainment.

7.2 Current Educational Status of Children

The data reflects that about 75 percent of children from all the religious communities are presently enrolled in government school and regular in attending educational institutions. About 10 percent Hindu children and 9 percent Muslim children have left the school after enrolment. It was found that 4 percent Muslim children were never enrolled in the school and about 4 percent Muslim children go to informal institutions (Table 4.67). About 85 percent children from Hindu and Muslim households go to government schools. It was found that 2.7 percent Muslim students go to Madrasa school and 4.4 percent to private school. Majorities of Muslim students (74 percent) travel less than one km to attend their school than Hindu (59 percent) and Christian (47 percent) students. The data shows that Christian children travel more long distance to attend their school (Table 4.70).

Majorities of the Muslim students (74.5 percent) are pursuing education in regional language, mostly through Assamese language. This is reflective that the Muslim students are not pursuing their education through their mother tongue. The medium of instruction in case of Hindu students was regional language, mostly Assamese (60 percent) and mostly Bodo (31 percent). A significant proportion of Christian student (about 20 percent) are studying at English medium schools. This proportion is much higher than the Muslim (4.2 percent) and Hindu students (6.1 percent) (Table 4.71). It is found that just 5.4 percent Muslim students studying the Bengali language.

A good number of students have drop out of school in the sample households. Non affordability of fees (30.4 percent) and not interested in reading (35.4 percent) are the major reasons for dropout of the Muslim students. Work at home (21 percent), need to earn (26 percent), non-affordability of fees (22 percent) and not interested in reading (19 percent) are the reasons for dropout of Hindu students in the district.

Books and mid day meals are the main form of government assistance reported in the schools by students from all communities.

7.3 Aspiration of Parents on their Children

Aspiration of parents of Muslim students to push towards higher education is relatively less than the Hindu and Christian parents. In case of boy parents of 53.9 percent students limit their desired level of expectation at higher secondary and in case of girl this desired level was shown for 66.3 percent. These proportions in case of Hindu parents were 37.6 percent for boys and 50.9 percent for boys. In the case of Christian these proportions were 36.6 percent for boys and 42.3 percent for boys (Table 4.75). Again in case of just 2.9 percent Muslim boy and 1.5 percent Muslim girls parents desired to support them to



procure a technical degree, which is much lower than what the Hindu and Christian parents perceive in their case of wards (boy 6.9 and girl 2.6 percent in case of Hindu and 10 and 7.7 percent in case of Christian boy and girl respectively). These are reflective that Muslims students and more particularly the girls are more prone to deprivation than other communities.

7.4 Skill Development

Altogether 27.2 percent respondents of Hindu Households, 23.9 percent of Muslim households and 13.8 percent Christian households showed their willingness to provide opportunities to family members for skill development training.

The Hindu families perceive computer operation, weaving and tailoring as the most desired trades, whereas the Muslim families perceive computer operations, automobile repairing and tailoring as the most desired trades. Most of the respondents however prefer short duration training of six months or even less of one month training at government institutions (Table 4.77, 4.78 and 4.79). On affordability question it was found that two third of households can not afford more than Rs. 1500/ for the entire skill development training (Table 4.80).

8. Health and Family Welfare

Malaria, fever, stomach pain are the most common ailments for which the respondent families went for medical treatment during past one year from the date of survey (Table 4.81). Suffering from fever was more prominent among the Muslim families than the Hindu families, where malaria found to be more common. This could be for the factors of different ecological setting where majorities of both the communities live. Pregnancy related complications found to be more in the Muslim community.

It is found that relative more Muslim families (69.4 percent) availed government medical services than the Hindu families (65.7 percent). It is found that Muslim families incurred relatively more than the Hindu families in medical expenditure (Tables 4.82 and 4.83).

8.1 Immunisation of Children

This is found that immunization coverage is found much poorer among the Muslim children. Just about 74 percent sample children below five years received BCG, 55 percent received 3 doses of DPT, 65 percent received 3 doses of OPV and 55 percent received the measles vaccine. The figures for this however are much higher in the two other communities (Table 4.84). All sample household reported that their children are got immunized through government agency. It was found that for certain reasons- non-availability of immunisation facility and unawareness of mothers some children were not immunized.

The survey reflects that Muslim women have less access to government and institutional facilities for delivery of child. Just about 12 percent Muslim women used government facilities for delivery as against 41 percent by the Hindu women. More than 86 percent women delivered their babies at home assisted by untrained dais (in 44.7 percent cases)



and other family members (in 35 percent cases) (Tables 85 and 86). The percentage of Muslim women (44.4 percent) received pre and post natal care is also low than the Hindu women (67.3 percent).

9. Access to Public Distribution System

About 46 percent Hindu households, 42 percent Muslim and 33 percent Christian household reported that they belong to BPL category. This is reported that about 37 percent Hindu, 36 percent Muslim and 30 percent Christian families as reported possess BPL ration card (Table 4.92). However, 73 percent Hindu, 71 percent Muslim and 70 percent Christian families avail ration from PDS. About 42 percent Hindu families and 44 percent Muslim families reported that they get insufficient quality from PDS. Non availability in time and irregular supply are also problems as cited by 72 percent Hindu and 59 percent Muslim respondent households. It was reported that 86 percent Muslim households availing ration from PDS can not buy the eligible quantity from PDS due to lack of money at a time and inadequate supply. The proportion is 72 percent for Hindu families (Table 4.94 and 4.95).

10. Awareness and Participation in Social and Political Affairs

The survey reflects that the Muslim community is more aware and responsive to the government programmes and schemes than the Hindu community. The benefit accrued from the programmes however less in IAY, maternity benefit schemes and sanitation schemes than the Hindu community. Overall it is reflected that people are more aware about certain schemes and programmes such as IAY, sarvashiksha, ICDS, old age pensions than the SGSY, NREGA, sanitation and maternity benefits (Table 4.96).

The Muslim community participates well in the elections in the country. Participation of Muslim community (members of 92.1 percent household voted) in the panchyats election is more than the Hindu (81 percent) and Christian communities (83 percent) (Table 4.97). Active political participation at the grassroot level and affiliation to religious organization is also prominent in the Muslim community than the other two communities.

11. Local Conflicts and Impacts

Altogether eight Hindu families, seven Muslim and one Christian families suffered because of communal violence in the past. Altogether seven households (three each from Hindu and Muslim communities and one from Christian communities) reported that they had lost family members during the communal violence and conflicts. There was also loss of property in the affected households. Altogether eight Hindu and two Muslim households consider that the magnitude of the conflicts were a major one. Altogether nine Hindu households, four Muslim and one Christian household reported their perceived insecurity due to the persistent communal feeling and problems. Some of the respondent households feel that the role of state administration during the conflict situation was not that cooperative (as perceived by 13 Hindu and 6 Muslim Households) and two Hindu households feel that the administration role was biased towards a community.



12. Access to Media and Communication

Access to newspaper, radio and television found to be very poor in rural areas of Darrang district for all communities. The access is however further poor among the Muslim communities. It was found that just 7.5 percent Hindu and 5.7 percent Muslim families read newspaper. Altogether 31.5 percent Hindu families, 21 percent Muslim and 19 percent Christian families have radio. TV viewing is however more in the case of Christian communities (27 percent) than Hindu (16 percent) and Muslim (11 percent) communities.

13. Aspiration of the Communities as reflected from the Survey

13.1 Most important facilities lacking in the villages

Majorities of the Hindu respondents feel that electricity, drinking water and road communication are the most important facilities lacking in their villages. The Muslim communities also placed priorities on these three facilities but placed road communication ahead of drinking water. However, in the perception of Christian community health assume priority in their villages after road communication and drinking water (Table 4.100).

13.2 Most important deprivation in the families

Most of the Hindu families perceive that land followed by employment and housing are the most important deprivations in their families. The Muslim families perceive that land, followed by housing and education are the most important deprivations in their families (Table 4.101).

13.3 Perceived priorities for the welfare of minority communities

The Hindu respondents feel that education, road communication and health facilities should be the first priorities for the welfare of the minority communities. The Muslim perceives that education followed by road communication and employment should be the priority. The Christian feel that education and health should be the priorities for the welfare of minority communities.

It is overall reflects that Education, Health, Road communication and Livelihood security should be the priority at present in the minority concentrated areas. ■



THE MAJOR DEVELOPMENT DEFICITS

In terms of achievements in health, knowledge and decent standard of living, as indicated by HDI value, the position of Darrang is far below the state average. With more than 95 per cent of rural population, its economy is primarily agrarian although the agricultural sector is heavily loaded with the traditional practices, both in terms of production and relations. In terms of religious composition of population, nearly 58 per cent of the total population of Darrang is Hindu while more than 35 per cent is Muslim and a little less than one per cent belong to other religious minority communities, mainly Christian. The major development deficits as indicated by the present baseline survey are pointed out below.

- More than one-fourth of the households depend mainly on agriculture, almost all of them are marginal farmers and many of them supplement their income from petty diversified jobs at the lower end of labour markers. In absence of appropriate institutional reforms, despite several legislations, the technological reforms initiated in the state have little impacts. Almost near absence of modern agricultural implement with the farming households clearly witnesses wide prevalence of traditional practices in the villages. Agricultural development in few pockets of the district is quite prominent, but does not reflect the overall situation.
- In case of a sizable section of the Muslim farmers, land settlement to issue periodic patta (myadi patta) is an important issue which demands immediate attention. This will also help them in their access to institutional finance.
- Agriculture not being remunerative, majority of the Hindu as well as Muslim households is looking for additional employment. Although they have not yet adequately proved their entrepreneurship, the households engaged in self-employed ventures across the religious categories reported that market, raw materials, credit and power are the major constraints.
- Although IAY has some visible impact, housing has a matter of serious concern for more than 60 per cent of the households across religion. Besides overwhelming domination of katcha houses, about eight per cent of the Hindus and 17 per cent of the Muslims households suffer from acute housing space with single room house.
- Alongside a poor scenario of modern housing amenities, electricity is not available in more than 75 per cent of the sample households.
- More than 12 per cent of Hindu households, 5 per cent of Muslim and almost 16 per cent of Christian households consume water from unprotected sources, which amount to say that they are still deprived of safe drinking water.



- It has been found that the drop out rate is quite high, especially at the primary level, the phenomenon that deserves serious attention. The phenomenon is more prominent among the Muslim households. The major reasons for higher dropout rate among the Muslims are, need to earn (26 percent), work at home (21 percent) and not interested in reading (19 percent). For higher education, one of the principal reasons is non-affordability of fees as recorded for 22 per cent of such cases.
- More than one fourth of the sample households (Hindu - 27.2 percent, Muslim - 23.9 percent, and Christian - 13.8 percent) are willing to go for skill promotion through training for their family members. The commonly most preferred trades are computer operation and tailoring. However, the Hindu households also have preference for weaving while the Muslim households have preference for automobile repairing.
- Immunization coverage has been found much poorer among the Muslim children than their Hindu counterpart. The major reasons are non-availability of the facilities lack of awareness.
- It has been found that the Muslim women have far less access (just in case of 12 percent) to government and institutional facilities for child delivery. Child delivery at home assisted by untrained dais (more than 86 percent) has been a common phenomenon.
- Further witnessing poor social security measure, a sizeable section of the BPL families has been found not having the BPL card across the religions. Although the PDS is weak, its importance can be judged from the fact more than 70 per cent of the sample households are getting their essential commodities through the PDS. The major problem with the PDS, however, is inadequate and irregular supply of the essential commodities.
- It is reflected that Muslims are more aware and responsive to certain government programmes, but benefits accrued from the programmes are less than the Hindu community.
- In terms of relative deprivation, common perception of the people is that they are deprived of land, housing, health, education and employment. The major aspirations of the people that have emerged through the survey are communication and connectivity, safe drinking water, better health care, education and livelihood securities. ■



LIST OF SURVEYED VILLAGES

Sl. No.	VILLAGE
1	1-No. Moudubi
2	Duliapara
3	Bhuktabari
4	Beberikhat
5	Kuruabahi
6	Chandoalpara
7	Maruachowki
8	Ghopeli
9	Chakraon
10	Sarbaherua
11	Sarang
12	Chamuapara
13	Merbang Chuba
14	3 No. Barngajuli
15	Panbari
16	1 No. Thekerabari
17	Duamukha
18	Bagicha Chuba
19	2 No. Syampur
20	Bareri
21	3 No. Naharbari
22	Kanmuzi
23	Borthekerabari
24	Baghpori Saponi
25	Jabarikuchi
26	Dhulka Chuburi
27	Mahendrapur
28	Dimakuchi
29	Kaupati Bagicha
30	Kachubill T.E.



Table 3.1: Demographic profile of the sample villages

<i>Sample Villages</i>	<i>Number of HH</i>	<i>Male Pop</i>	<i>Female Pop</i>	<i>Tot Pop 2001</i>	<i>Sex ratio</i>	<i>SC pop %</i>	<i>ST pop%</i>	<i>Pop growth 91-2001</i>
1-No. Moudubi	98	297	271	568	912	0	94.4	NA
Duliapara	574	2047	1806	3853	882	0	0.0	NA
Bhuktabari	974	2625	2459	5084	937	11.2	0.1	1352.1
Beberikhat	213	598	585	1183	978	0	99.4	99.9
Kuruabahi	213	624	614	1238	984	0	70.6	108.7
Chandoalpara	92	233	237	470	1017	0	35.3	131.7
Maruachowki	411	1190	1134	2324	953	0	0.0	2324
Ghopeli	149	404	376	780	931	0	0.0	NA
Chakragaon	325	882	878	1760	995	0	0.0	NA
Sarbaherua	230	624	609	1233	976	0.7	41.2	NA
Sarang	219	644	599	1243	930	1.2	28.3	107.5
Chamuapara	105	295	270	565	915	56.3	1.8	NA
Merbang Chuba	180	501	507	1008	1012	0	89.8	91.2
3 No. Barngajuli	69	195	190	385	974	0	9.4	94.4
Panbari	325	1012	892	1904	881	23.6	4.4	78.4
1 No. Thekerabari	252	723	671	1394	928	0	3.9	134.6
Duamukha	280	752	728	1480	968	0.5	62.8	NA
Bagicha Chuba	250	650	654	1304	1006	5.2	8.7	97.3
2 No. Syampur	246	968	903	1871	933	0	0.0	NA
Bareri	112	340	304	644	894	0.3	0.3	116.9
3 No. Naharbari	62	164	162	326	988	0	22.7	260.8
Kanmuzi	167	488	498	986	1020	0	0.0	108.2
Borthekerabari	394	1053	1021	2074	970	0	0.0	100.1
Baghpori Sapori	1136	3590	3289	6879	916	10.2	2.6	158.6
Jabarikuchi	213	638	585	1223	917	19.7	0.0	123.9
Dhulka Chuburi	97	300	260	560	867	0	78.2	101.3
Mahendrapur	93	245	247	492	1008	0	9.3	99.0
Dimakuchi	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kaupati Bagicha	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kachubill T.E.	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA



Table 3.2: Percentage of Households Having Electricity Connections in the Electrified Villages

<i>Villages</i>	<i>% HH with electricity connections</i>	<i>Average hours of Electricity availability</i>
Bhuktabari	30.8	15
Kuruabahi	6.6	12
Maruachowki	48.0	15
Dwamokha	11.1	10
Bagicha chuba	88.0	10
Bareri	17.9	10
Jabarikuchi	61.0	10
Dhula Chuburi	12.4	15
Mahendrapur	8.6	12
Dimakuchi	NA	18
Kaupati Bagicha	NA	18
No. 1 Thekarabari	10.7	20
Kanmuzi	27.8	12
Baghpori Chapori	23.7	20
Merbang Chuba	8.3	20



Table 3.3: Sources of drinking water in the sample villages

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Common public well</i>	<i>Private well</i>	<i>Public tubewell</i>	<i>Private tubewell</i>	<i>Tank/River</i>	<i>Public Stand post</i>
1-No. Moudubi	5	10	48	37		
Duliapara		14	2	40		
Bhuktabari				321		
Beberikhat				20		
Kuruabahi		3	4	54		
Chandoalpara				74		
Maruachowki			2	343		
Ghopeli			5	262		1
Chakraon	6	2	1	30		
Sarbaherua		6	4	52	60	
Sarang		6	10	105		
Chamuapara	1	1	20	58		
Merbang Chuba	1	35				
3 No. Barngajuli	1					
Panbari	1	3		3		
1 No. Thekerabari	1	6	2	14		
Duamukha	1	10	6	22		
Bagicha Chuba			1	1		
2 No. Syampur		2	40	50		
Bareri			21	85		
3 No. Naharbari	4			15		
Kanmuzi			3	65		
Borthekebari		17	9	90		
Baghpori Sapori						75
Jabarikuchi			3	148		
Dhulka Chuburi		90	1	2		
Mahendrapur	1	4	1	11		
Dimakuchi	16	25		55		
Kaupati Bagicha		12	1	180		
Kachubill T.E.	2	2				



Table 3.4: Toilet facilities in the households of the villages

	<i>Septic</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Pit</i>	<i>TSC</i>	<i>Others</i>
1-No. Moudubi	70	.	40	2	.
Bhuktabari	70	.	40	2	.
Beberikhat	3	.	12	.	.
Kuruabahi	7	.	12	.	5
Chandoalpara	4	.	.	2	.
Maruachowki	23	.	30	.	.
Ghopeli	20	.	15	.	.
Sarbaherua	.	.	6	1	.
Sarang	3	.	10	.	.
Chamuapara	5	3	10	.	.
3 No. Barngajuli	.	.	1	.	.
Panbari	7	.	19	1	35
Duamukha	.	2	1	.	6
Bagicha Chuba	120	50	50	100	.
3 No. Naharbari	.	.	.	.	6
Kanmuzi	.	3	15	.	.
Borthekerabari	15	.	40	.	30
Jabarikuchi	5	.	20	.	.
Dhulka Chuburi	9	.	15	2	45
Mahendrapur	10	.	.	1	.
Dimakuchi	12	.	35	.	.
Kaupati Bagicha	.	.	30	50	20
Kachubill T.E.	.	.	2	.	.
Total	383	58	403	161	147



Table 3.5: Educational Institutions Within the sample Villages

	<i>Type of approach road</i>		
	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutchha
Primary-Boys	4	2	18
Primary-Girls	2		4
Middle-Boys	1		3
Middle - Girls			1
High/HSec. - Boys	1		3
High/HSec. - Girls	1		
Religious school			1
Non-formal education			1
Other edu. facilities			1
Total	9	2	32

Table 3.6: Health facilities of the sample villages

	<i>Within village</i>		<i>Within block</i>	<i>Within Panchayat</i>		
	Foot	Vehicle Summer	Summer- Winter-Rainy	Vehicle Summer	Vehicle Summer	Summer- Winter-Rainy
Sub centre	5	1	4			1
Primary HC	2		2		1	
Hospital/Dispensary				1		
Maternity/child care centre				1		
Chemist/medicine shop	3		3		1	



Table 3.7: Facilities at the Sub Center and PHC

	<i>ANM</i>	<i>Medicine</i>		<i>Doctor</i>		<i>Regular Check-up</i>	<i>Pathological Checkup</i>	<i>X-ray</i>		<i>Beds</i>				
	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC
1-No. Moudubi	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bhuktabari	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ghopeli	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarang	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Panbari	2	.	1	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	2	.
Borthekerabari	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baghpori	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sapori														
Jabarikuchi	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dimakuchi	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kachubill T.E.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3
Total	15	3	4	1	4	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3



Table 3.8: Presence of Medical and Health Staff in the Villages

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Medical officer</i>	<i>Lady health visitor</i>	<i>ANM</i>	<i>Malaria inspector</i>	<i>Health educator</i>	<i>Vaccinator</i>	<i>ASHA</i>	<i>Others</i>
1-No. Moudubi	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Duliapara	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	.
Bhuktabari	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
Kuruabahi	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Chandoalpara	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	.
Maruachowki	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
Ghopeli	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
Chakragaon	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.
Sarbaherua	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
Sarang	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.
Chamuapara	3	3	3	2	.	2	4	.
Panbari	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.
Bareri	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Kanmuzi	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Borthekerabari	3	.	4	.	.	.	6	.
Dhula Chuburi	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	.
Mahendrapur	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	.
Dimakuchi	6	.	2	.	.	1	2	.
Kaupati Bagicha	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kachubill T.E.	.	.	2	1	.	1	7	.
Total	18	3	31	7	.	4	74	.



Table 3.9: Distance of the sample villages from certain facilities

	<i>Pucca</i>						<i>Semi Pucca</i>						<i>Kutchha</i>							
	Within village Up to 2 km	Within block Up to 2 km	>2 to 5 km	> 5 km	Within Panchayat Up to 2 km	Within district > 5 km	Within village Up to 2 km	>2 to 5 km	Within block Up to 2 km	>2 to 5 km	> 5 km	Within Panchayat Up to 2 km	Within district >2 to 5 km	> 5 km	Within village Up to 2 km	Within block Up to 2 km	>2 to 5 km	> 5 km	Within Panchayat Up to 2 km	>2 to 5 km
Block HQ		1	3	2				1	3	14								2		
Nearest Town		1	1	2		5		1	3	4				4			1			
Nearest Bus Stop		1			1			1	1	7	2			1		1	2			
Regular market	1	1			1			1	1	4	2	1				2	2		1	
Rail station				1		6				2	5			8			1			
Post office		1			1				4	5	4	1				2		1		
Bank		4		1	1	1			2	7	3			2			2			
Gram panchayat			1	2					1	2	1	2			1				1	1
FP Shopo	1								3		1	1			2					
General shop		1					1		1					1		2		1		
Mandi	1	1	1		1					7	2		1	2		3		1	1	1
Vaterinary	1	1	1		1				2	5	4			1		2		1		1
Others										1	2			1						



Table 3.10: Capital Inputs used by farmers in the sample villages

<i>Capital Inputs (Agricultural equipments)</i>	<i>Private pumpset</i>	<i>Tractor</i>		<i>Power tiller</i>	<i>Thresher</i>	
	Owning	Using	Owning	Using	Owning	Using
1-No. Moudubi	30	250	.	.	.	.
Bhuktabari	30	250	.	.	.	.
Beberikhat	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kuruabahi	3	50	3	170	2	160
Chandoalpara	.	.	.	.	1	50
Maruachowki	.	.	14	150	4	150
Ghopeli	.	.	.	.	1	70
Sarbaherua	.	.	.	.	1	60
Sarang	1	10	.	.	1	100
Panbari	50	200	2	.	2	.
1 No. Thekerabari	.	.	1	.	.	.
Bagicha Chuba	.	.	1	60	1	60
2 No. Syampur	20	100	1	50	.	.
Bareri	.	.	.	.	2	50
3 No. Naharbari	3	20	.	.	.	.
Kanmuzi	10	100	5	35	4	80
Baghpori Saponi	5	.	2	.	2	.
Dhulka Chuburi	.	.	1	15	2	35
Total	152	980	30	480	23	815



Table 3.11: Number of farmers using agriculture inputs and facilities and their adequacy

	<i>Cannal irrigation</i>	<i>Public TW irrigation</i>	<i>HYV seeds paddy</i>	<i>HYV seeds wheat</i>	<i>Chemical fertilizers</i>	<i>Pesticides/insecticides</i>
<i>Villages</i>	Acute shortage	Acute shortage	Generally adequate	Some shortage during peak season	Acute shortage	Generally adequate
1-No. Moudubi	.	.	.20	.	.	.
Duliapara	.	.	90	.	.	40
Bhuktabari	.	.	.20	.	.	.
Kuruabahi	200	.	.	.	.	.
Chandoalpara	95	.	185	.	.	.
Maruachowki	.	.	2	.	.	.
Ghopeli	100	.	.30	.	.	.
Chakragaon	.	.	4	.	.	.
Sarbaherua	.	.	.	.	1	.
Chamuapara	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merbang Chuba	.	.	.	.	1	.
Panbari	.	.	.	.	.	.
Thekerabari	150	.	.	.	.	40
Bagicha Chuba	.	200	350	.	.	100
3 No. Naharbari	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borthekerabari	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jabarikuchi	.	.	.	223	.	.
Dhulka Chuburi	90	.	.30	.	.	.
Mahendrapur	31	.	.100	.	.	.
Kaupati Bagicha	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	666	200	831	223	2	180



Table 3.12: Average yield and prices received on paddy

	<i>Paddy average yield per acre</i>	<i>Paddy Minimum price fetch quintal</i>	<i>Paddy Maximum fetch per quintal</i>
1-No. Moudubi	1200	690	600
Duliapara	1454	825	625
Bhuktabari	242	800	600
Beberikhat	950	875	575
Kuruabahi	1400	875	450
Chandoalpara	1818	800	625
Maruachowki	2424	825	625
Ghopeli	1454	825	625
Chakraon	1454	800	700
Sarbaherua	1212	800	625
Sarang	1300	875	575
Chamuapara	2424	750	625
Merbang Chuba	1200	650	600
3 No. Barngajuli	800	800	550
Panbari	1818	875	625
1 No. Thekerabari	1818	900	675
Duamukha	650	625	500
Bagicha Chuba	1454	950	800
2 No. Syampur	12	875	700
Bareri	12	750	625
3 No. Naharbari	1090	850	625
Kanmuzi	15	800	675
Borthekerabari	1818	750	625
Baghpori Saponi	2600	875	750
Jabarikuchi	17	750	625
Dhulka Chuburi	1455	800	725
Mahendrapur	1454	875	700
Dimakuchi	2100	875	650
Kaupati Bagicha	1757	875	625
Kachubill T.E.	30	240	200



Table 3.13: Prevailing wage rates in the villages/ male workers

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Plough</i>	<i>Weeding</i>	<i>Transplanting</i>	<i>Harvesting</i>	<i>Threshing</i>	<i>Unskilled labour</i>	<i>Skilled labour</i>	<i>Govt. programme</i>
1-No. Moudubi	100	60	60	70	.	.	70	120
Duliapara	90	60	60	60	.	60	100	.
Bhuktabari	100	60	60	70	120	.	.	.
Beberikhat	50	.	200	.	50	70	110	.
Kuruabahi	60	60	.	50	60	100	200	70
Chandoalpara	100	45	60	.	.	80	120	.
Maruachowki	120	70	70	70	70	70	120	.
Ghopeli	80	.	50	60	50	70	100	.
Chakragaon	80	80	70	70	70	80	120	.
Sarbaherua	80	60	60	70	.	70	120	.
Sarang	60	.	100	50	.	80	100	.
Chamuapara	90	70	70	70	.	80	120	.
Merbang Chuba	80	.	60	.	.	80	130	.
3 No. Barngajuli	60	.	50	60	.	70	120	.
Panbari	50	.	50	50	50	50	.	77
1 No. Thekerabari	60	50	50	50	30	40	50	.
Duamukha	70	.	100	70	.	80	120	.
Bagicha Chuba	100	70	70	70	.	80	120	.
2 No. Syampur	60	.	50	50	100	70	110	.
Bareri	100	.	50	50	50	60	150	.
3 No. Naharbari	50	50	.	50	50	60	120	.
Kanmuzi	70	.	50	60	100	80	120	.
Borthekerabari	80	60	50	60	60	70	120	.
Baghpori Sapori	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jabarikuchi	70	.	70	70	130	50	100	77
Dhulka Chuburi	80	50	50	60	50	80	150	.
Mahendrapur	60	60	40	60	50	70	100	.
Dimakuchi	10	.	70	60	50	80	150	.
Kaupati Bagicha	100	70	70	60	60	70	120	.
Kachubill T.E.	50	.	.	.	.	50	100	.



Table 3.14: Prevailing wage rates in the villages/ female workers

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Weeding/interculture</i>	<i>Transplanting</i>	<i>Harvesting</i>	<i>Threshing</i>	<i>Unskilled labour</i>	<i>Skilled labour</i>	<i>Govt. programme</i>
1-No. Moudubi	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Duliapara	40	40	40	.	60	.	.
Bhuktabari	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beberikhat	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kuruabahi	.	.	40	.	.	.	.
Chandoalpara	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Maruachowki	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ghopeli	80	.	.	.	70	.	.
Chakragaon	40	70	.	.	.	.	.
Sarbaherua	40	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chamuapara	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Merbang Chuba	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Panbari	.	40	.	.	40	.	.
1 No. Thekerabari	40	40	.	.	30	40	.
Duamukha	20	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bagicha Chuba	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 No. Naharbari	50	.	50	.	60	.	.
Kanmuzi	50	.	.	.	.	.	.
Borthekerabari	60	50	.	.	.	.	.
Dhulka Chuburi	45	45	45	.	80	.	.
Mahendrapur	40	30	30	.	.	.	.
Dimakuchi	60	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kaupati Bagicha	60	60	.	.	60	.	.



Table 3.15: People from the sample villages working outside

	<i>Within district</i>		<i>Within state</i>		<i>Outside state</i>		<i>Outside country</i>	
	In number	Monthly income	In number	Monthly income	In number	Monthly income	In number	Monthly income
1-No. Moudubi	.	.	90	4100	190	10000	.	.
Duliapara	.	.	120	10000	.	.	.	.
Bhuktabari	.	.	90	4100	190	10000	.	.
Beberikhat	150	1800	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kuruabahi	.	.	.	.	20	2000	.	.
Chandoalpara	.	.	30	22000	.	.	.	.
Maruachowki	.	.	.	.	110	11000	.	.
Ghopeli	.	.	7	2000	45	1500	.	.
Chakraon	.	.	70	1500	6	9000	.	.
Sarbaherua	.	.	.	.	54	3000	3	8000
Sarang	15	2000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chamuapara	20	2000	60	11000	.	.	.	.
3 No. Barngajuli	3040	2100	.	.	.	.	.	.
Panbari	.	.	214	12000	.	.	.	.
1 No. Thekerabari	.	.	50	4500	.	.	20	3000
Bagicha Chuba	.	.	50	3000	30	9000	.	.
Bareri	25	1500	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 No. Naharbari	.	.	5	1500	10	1500	7	3000
Kanmuzi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3000
Borthekerabari	.	.	300	1200	3	3000	.	.
Baghpori Sapor	20	3000	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jabarikuchi	.	.	.	.	5	2400	.	.
Dhulka Chuburi	.	.	.	.	38	15000	.	.
Mahendrapur	.	.	.	.	100	1800	10	6000
Kaupati Bagicha	.	.	.	3000	.	9000	.	.
Kachubill T.E.	80	3300	200	1350	.	.	.	.
Total	3350	15700	1286	81250	801	88200	40	23000



Table 3.16: Community wise government jobs in the villages

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
1-No. Moudubi	120	70	.
Duliapara	.	65	.
Bhuktabari	120	70	.
Beberikhat	30	.	.
Kuruabahi	4	.	1
Chandoalpara	9	.	.
Maruachowki	35	45	.
Ghopeli	13	16	.
Chakraon	.	6	.
Sarbaherua	4	3	.
Sarang	12	.	.
Chamuapara	11	.	.
Merbang Chuba	4	6	.
3 No. Barngajuli	3	6	.
Panbari	.	8	.
1 No. Thekerabari	4	.	15
Duamukha	120	.	8
Bagicha Chuba	15	.	.
2 No. Syampur	1	1	.
Bareri	75	.	.
3 No. Naharbari	.	25	.
Kanmuzi	47	3	.
Borthekerabari	12	.	.
Baghpori Sapor	2	.	.
Jabarikuchi	100	.	40
Dhulka Chuburi	12	1	.
Mahendrapur	2	.	.
Total	755	325	64



Table 3.17: Existence of village organization in the sample villages

<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Yes or No</i>	<i>Existence in No of villages</i>	<i>Very active</i>	<i>Fairly active</i>	<i>Not very active</i>
Credit cooperative	Yes	13	8	4	1
Agri input cooperative	Yes	16	5	8	3
Production of Khadi cooperative	Yes	4	2	1	1
Marketing cooperative	Yes	1		1	1
Dairy cooperatives	Yes	1		1	
Other cooperatives	Yes	3	1	2	
Trade unions	Yes	1		1	
Farmers organizations	Yes	14	3	6	5
Voluntary organizations	Yes	3		1	2
Religious/ caste organization	Yes	1		1	
Political organizations	Yes	6	4	2	
Cultural organizations	Yes	9	5	3	1
Youth organizations	Yes	7	1	3	2
Women organizations	Yes	6	5	1	
Village security force	Yes	7	6	1	



Table 3.18: Status of ICDS center

<i>Villages</i>	<i>Mother visited to ICDS</i>	<i>Children visited</i>	<i>ICDS supervisor visit</i>
1-No. Moudubi	10	35	2
Duliapara	12	40	1
Bhuktabari	10	35	2
Beberikhat	.	33	2
Kuruabahi	4	70	1
Chandoalpara	30	40	.
Maruachowki	20	40	.
Ghopeli	25	40	1
Chakragaon	NA	NA.	180
Sarbaherua	12	40	1
Sarang	10	126	1
Chamuapara	11	40	1
Merbang Chuba	5	50	.
Panbari	12	40	1
1 No. Thekerabari	30	35	.
Duamukha	18	8	2
Bagicha Chuba	1	40	1
2 No. Syampur	236	200	1
Bareri	15	40	.
Kanmuzi	2	50	.
Borthekerabari	17	92	3
Baghpori Sapor	59	70	1
Jabarikuchi	10	40	1
Dhulka Chuburi	12	40	1
Mahendrapur	17	50	.
Dimakuchi	13	70	2
Kaupati Bagicha	5	40	1
Total	596	1404	206



Table 2.19: Beneficiaries of PDS in the sample villages

Villages	<i>Annapurna</i>			<i>Antyodaya</i>		
	Total	Hindu	Muslim	Total	Hindu	Muslim
1-No. Moudubi	.	.	.	42	25	17
Duliapara	.	.	.	67	.	67
Bhuktabari	.	.	.	42	25	17
Chandoalpara	.	.	.	15	15	.
Maruachowki	.	.	.	43	17	26
Ghopeli	.	.	.	22	6	16
Chakragaon	.	.	.	24	.	24
Sarbaherua	.	.	.	30	25	5
Sarang	2	2	.	34	34	.
Chamuapara	.	.	.	24	17	7
Merbang Chuba	.	.	.	.	.	.
3 No. Barngajuli	.	.	.	41	22	19
Panbari	.	.	.	127	70	157
1 No. Thekerabari	.	.	.	.	.	21
Duamukha	.	.	.	60	25	.
2 No. Syampur	.	.	.	.	.	8
Bareri	1	.	.	27	.	.
3 No. Naharbari	.	.	.	7	2	5
Kanmuzi	1	0	1	24	2	22
Borthekerabari	3	3	.	46	46	.
Dhula Chuburi	.	.	.	21	21	.
Dimakuchi	.	.	.	97	.	.
Kaupati Bagicha	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kachubill T.E.	1	1	.	2	2	.
Total	8	6	1	795	354	411



Table 3.20: Ongoing project in the sample villages

Villages	Education	Health/Nutrition		Family planning	Drinking water	Agriculture	MP/MLA Local areas development fund			
	Sponsored by Govt.	Sponsored by Govt.	NGO	Sponsored by Others	Sponsored by Govt.	Sponsored by Govt.	Govt.	Govt/Foreign	Govt.	Political party
Kuruabahi	1									
Ghopeli				1						
Bagicha Chuba			1		1					
Kanmuzi	1					1	1			1
Borthekeerabari			1					1		1
Dhulka Chuburi									1	
Kachubill T.E.	1	1			1	1	1			
Total	3	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

Table 3.21: How the villages are progressing in the past years

Aspects of development	Better off	Same
Public irrigation	2	
Private Irrigation	1	
Agriculture productivity	11	1
Wage rates	2	1
Outside jobs	8	
Access to drinking water	2	1
Access to roads	29	1
Access to electricity	2	1
Access to drinking water	3	1
Access to health facilities	4	2
Access to education facilities	14	
Social conditions	1	
Political condition	2	



Table 4.1 Sample Households by Religion and Caste

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Total Households</i>	<i>Scheduled caste</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>	<i>OBCs</i>	<i>General</i>	<i>Others</i>
Hindu	496 (55.11)	10.95	32.86	28.75	34.87	2.62
Muslim	339 (37.67)	-	-	3.83	96.17	-
Christian	65 (7.22)	3.07	78.46	-	18.46	-

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.2 Main Language spoken at Home by Religion in the sample households

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Total Households</i>	<i>Assamese</i>	<i>Bengali</i>	<i>Hindi</i>	<i>Others</i>
Hindu	496	47.18	12.90	-	39.92
Muslim	339	41.59	55.46	2.06	0.88
Christian	65	9.23	1.53	-	89.23

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.3 Educational attainment of people in sample households by religion and sex

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Illiterate</i>	<i>Below primary</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Secondary</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Technical diploma</i>	<i>Technical degree</i>	<i>Graduate</i>	<i>Post graduate</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	Male	17.0	7.0	19.5	17.1	27.0	6.6	0.85	0.16	2.9	0.54	1.4	1290
	Female	31.7	6.3	17.5	15.6	-	22.0	4.2	0.16	1.2	-	1.2	1203
Muslim	Male	26.7	9.2	27.4	14.0	13.7	4.9	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.2	1.4	979
	Female	34.3	8.8	23.7	15.0	11.9	2.9	0.5	.67	.05	-	1.7	924
Christian	Male	27.6	6.5	17.3	21.6	20.5	2.7	0.5	0.5	1.6	-	1.1	185
	Female	32.3	7.9	14.0	18.9	21.3	3.7	-	0.6	-	-	1.2	164



Table 4.4: Work status by Religion and Gender Landscape table

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	Male	2.03	0.65	0.24	16.26	0.48	17.31	2.92	15.69	3.17	1.05	1.05	13.73	0.08	25.28	1230
	Female	1.28	0.18	0.18	3.73	0.64	6.01	0.64	16.22	42.20	10.66	0.27	15.58	0.27	2.09	1097
Muslim	Male	1.39	0.32	0.53	16.57	1.28	13.15	1.82	19.57	4.49	0.96	0.21	15.93	0.85	22.89	935
	Female	0.59	0.23	0.12	2.95	0.12	3.89	0.59	24.08	38.01	10.62	0.59	16.41	0.11	1.65	847
Christian	Male	-	-	0.60	12.73	-	26.06	1.21	14.54	3.63	-	1.81	12.12	-	27.27	165
	Female	1.37	-	-	4.70	-	6.04	-	12.08	44.96	12.75	-	15.43	-	2.68	149
Total	Male	1.63	.47	.39	16.13	0.77	16.26	2.36	17.17	3.73	0.94	0.77	14.50	0.38	24.42	2330
	Female	1.00	0.19	.14	3.48	0.38	5.16	0.57	19.11	40.70	10.79	0.38	15.91	0.19	1.96	2093

Codes- 1- Self-employed own account workers, 2- self-employed employer, 3- unpaid family labour, 4- regular wage and salaried, 5- casual work in public works, 6- casual works in others, 7- unemployed, 8- student, 9- domestic work, 10- domestic work with subsidiary economic activities, 11- rentiers, pensioners, remittance recipients, 12- too old and young to work, 13- beggars, prostitutes, 14- others

Table 4.5: Resident status by Religion and Gender

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>Resident</i>	<i>Short term migrant</i>	<i>Long term migrant</i>	<i>Commuters</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	Male	95.06	2.73	2.05	0.15	1316
	Female	98.61	0.73	0.65	-	1226
Muslim	Male	97.31	1.49	1.9	-	1006
	Female	99.04	0.21	0.63	0.10	943
Christian	Male	88.88	6.34	4.76	-	189
	Female	95.83	2.98	1.19	-	169
Total	Male	95.49	2.50	1.91	0.08	2511
	Female	98.58	0.68	0.68	0.04	2337

* Figures are in percentage



Table: 4.6 Employment details: Religion-wise main occupation

<i>Religion</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	1.89	0.78	5.46	9.03	2.00	34.78	30.43	15.60	897
Muslim	2.42	0.17	2.95	13.52	2.25	32.06	25.47	21.14	577
Christian	0.78	0.78	7.03	10.93	3.90	35.93	25.0	15.62	128

Codes: Professional, technical and related works, 2- Administrative, executive and managerial work, 3- Clerical and related work, 4- sales and business work, 5- service work, 6- farmers, fisherman, logger, 7- production and related work, transportation, 8- activities not adequately defined.

Table: 4.7 Employment details: Religion-wise secondary occupation

<i>Religion</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	9	1		16 (8.56)	4	63 (33.7)	80 (42.8)	14 (7.5)	187
Muslim	4	1		12 (11.9)		44 (43.6)	24 (23.8)	16 (15.9)	101
Christian				1		4	2		7

Codes: Professional, technical and related works, 2- Administrative, executive and managerial work, 3- Clerical and related work, 4- sales and business work, 5- service work, 6- farmers, fisherman, logger, 7- production and related work, transportation, 8- activities not adequately defined.



Table: 4.8 Number of person having subsidiary activities along with main occupation by religion

Main occupation of Hindu	Secondary Occupation of Hindus								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2	1					1			2
3	2			1		4			7
4	1					9	4	1	15
5					1	1			2
6	2	1		7	1	2	63	9	85
7	1			2	1	23	2	1	30
8	1			4	1	17	5		28
Main occupation of Muslim	Secondary Occupation of Muslim								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1						3		1	4
2	1					1			2
3						1			1
4	1					6	2		9
5									
6	1	1		11		2	21	13	49
7	2					17	1	2	22
8				1		15			16
Main occupation of Christian	Secondary Occupation of Christians								Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4						1			1
5									
6				1		1	2		
7						1			1
8						1			1

Codes: Professional, technical and related works, 2- Administrative, executive and managerial work, 3- Clerical and related work, 4- sales and business work, 5- service work, 6- farmers, fisherman, logger, 7- production and related work, transportation, 8- activities not adequately defined.



Table: 4.9 Employment by main industry and religion

<i>Religion</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	320 (35.4)	8	5	3	2	2	8	9	33 (3.7)	2	29 (3.2)	74 (8.2)	32 (3.5)	12 (1.3)	88 (9.7)	277 (30.6)	904
Muslim	177 (30.9)	4	6	9	-	5		19 (3.3)	8		26 (4.6)	60 (10.5)	33 (5.8)	8	48 (8.4)	169 (29.6)	572
Christian	45 (36.3)			1	1		1		1		3	9	3	5	15 (12.1)	40 (32.3)	124

Codes- Cultivation-1, Livestock-2, Horticulture-3, Fishing-4, Forestry-5, Poultry-6, Mining- 7, Agri based manufacturing- 8, Non-agri-based manufacturing-9, Electricity, gas and water- 10, Construction-11, Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels- 12, transport, storage and communication- 13, Financing, insurance and real estate and business services- 14, Community, social and personal services- 15, Activities not adequately defined-16

Table 4.10: Employment days of main occupation

<i>Employment days</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christians</i>
<100 days	81 (10.6)	35 (7.1)	9
100-183 days	267 (34.9)	127 (25.7)	44 (40.7)
184-260 days	159 (20.8)	168 (33.9)	22 (20.4)
>260 days	258 (33.7)	165 (33.3)	33 (30.6)
Total	765	495	108

Table 4.11: Employment days of secondary occupation

<i>Employment days</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christians</i>
<100 days	113 (70.2)	70 (73.7)	4
100-183 days	39 (24.)	15 (15.8)	1
184-260 days	8	3	1
>260 days	1	7	
Total	161	95	6



Table 4.12: Problem faced in Self-Employment Venture

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Cheap credit</i>	<i>Credit from bank</i>	<i>Electricity</i>	<i>Raw material</i>	<i>Technology</i>	<i>Skilled personnel</i>	<i>Market</i>	<i>Lack of working space</i>	<i>Harrssment</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	2	3	5	9	3	5	12 (27.9)	2	1	2	43
Muslim	6	3	6	7	2	5	14 (15.5)	7	3	2	54
Christian	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1		97

Table 4.13: Unemployment/ Underemployment Cases across the Religion - Looking for more employment

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Respondent households</i>
Hindu	50.61	49.39	490
Muslim	51.76	48.24	340
Christian	34.92	65.08	63
Total	49.94	50.06	893

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.14: Most preferred activities of Sample Households people by Religion and Rank

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Hindu HH</i>		
	Rank 1	Rank 2	Rank 3
Cultivation	52 (21.2)	54 (33.8)	14 (22.9)
Dairy	-	-	-
Poultry	12 (4.9)	12 (7.5)	8
Piggery	23 (9.4)	14 (8.9)	10 (16.4)
Goatery	2	9	3
Fisheries	13 (5.3)	17 (10.6)	6
Business	89 (36.3)	27 (16.9)	9
Manual Labour	19 (7.8)	16 (10.0)	3
Salaried Jobs	33 (13.5)	10	6
Repairing services	-		-
Maintenance services	-		1
Caste based occupation	-		1
Others	2	1	-
Total	245	160	61
<i>Activities</i>		<i>Muslim HH</i>	
Cultivation	23 (13.1)	23	13
Dairy	-	-	-
Poultry	8	10	3
Piggery	2	1	-
Goatery	2	3	1
Fisheries	10	11	5
Business	95 (54.3)	31	2
Manual Labour	11	9	-
Salaried Jobs	23 (13.1)	4	1



Repairing services	-	1	-
Maintenance services	-	-	-
Caste based occupation	-	-	-
Others	1	1	-
Total	175	94	25
Activities		Christian HH	
Cultivation	7	3	1
Dairy	-	-	-
Poultry	-	-	-
Piggery	-	2	-
Goatery	-	-	-
Fisheries	1	-	-
Business	6	4	-
Manual Labour	1	2	-
Salaried Jobs	4	1	1
Repairing services	-	-	-
Maintenance services	-	-	-
Caste based occupation	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	19	12	2

Table 4.15: Religion/ Occupation-wise Migration

<i>Religion</i>	<i>Within district Rural</i>	<i>Within district urban</i>	<i>Within state rural</i>	<i>Within state urban</i>	<i>Outside state rural</i>	<i>Outside state urban</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	
Hindu	22 (14.3)	14	15	45 (29.2)	12	35 (22.7)	11	154
Muslim	16 (30.8)	5	4	10 (19.2)	1	13 (25.0)	3	52
Christian		1	2	5		16	5	29

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.16: Classification of household by size- class of ownership holding

		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5- 10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>	<i>Large >25 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	.1	4.9	1.0	-	-	-
	ST	.2	12.3	3.7	1.6	.3	.1
	OBC	.5	7.4	1.8	.5	.1	.2
	General	.3	15.1	3.1	.6	-	-
	NA	-	.9	.6	-	-	-
Muslim	OBC	.1	1.4	-	-	-	-
	General	.5	28.5	4.2	1.6	.7	-
Christian	SC	-	-	.1	.1	-	-
	ST	.1	4.6	.8	.5	.1	-
	General	-	1.3	.1	-	-	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.17: Classification of household by size- class of own cultivated land

<i>Religion</i>		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5- 10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>	<i>Large >25 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	3.0	2.5	.6	-	-	-
	ST	6.7	7.6	2.6	1.3	-	-
	OBC	3.2	5.9	1.0	.2	.1	-
	General	8.2	9.0	1.7	-	-	.1
	NA	.9	.2	.3	-	-	-
Muslim	OBC	.9	.6	-	-	-	-
	General	17.9	13.0	3.0	1.3	.3	-
Christian	SC	.1	-	.1	-	-	-
	ST	2.6	2.2	.8	.5	-	-
	General	.2	.7	.3	.1	-	-

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.18: Classification of household by size- class of total cultivated land

		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	3.8	1.5	.7	.1	-
	ST	8.6	3.8	4.1	1.6	.2
	OBC	4.0	4.9	1.1	.3	.1
	General	9.5	7.4	1.5	.7	-
	NA	1.0	.2	.2	-	-
Muslim	OBC	.9	.5	.1	-	-
	General	22.7	9.0	2.4	1.1	.2
Christian	SC	.1	-	-	.1	-
	ST	4.1	1.0	.7	.1	.1
	General	.8	.2	.3	-	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.19: Proportion of household to total sample households leasing in land for cultivation by size classes

<i>Religion</i>		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	.3	.7	.3	.1
	ST	.5	1.1	1.4	.9
	OBC	.2	.8	.3	.2
	General	.3	1.5	.5	.2
	NA	-	-	.1	-
Muslim	OBC	.1	.2	.1	.2
	General	.9	1.4	.3	.1
Christian	SC	-	-	-	-
	ST	.1	.1	-	-
	General	-	-	-	-

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.20: Proportion of household to total sample households leasing out land by size classes

<i>Religion</i>		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	.3	.1	-	-
	ST	.1	.1	.3	-
	OBC	.1	.5	-	-
	General	.1	.8	.2	-
Muslim	NA	-	-	-	-
	OBC	-	-	-	-
Christian	General	.2	.8	.1	.1
	SC	-	-	-	-
	ST	.1	.2	-	-
	General	-	-	-	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.21: Proportion of households mortgaged in land by size class of total cultivated land (operational holding)

<i>Religion</i>		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	.3	.3	.2	-	-
	ST	.9	.5	1.4	.6	.2
	OBC	.1	.6	.1	.2	-
	General	.1	.5	.2	.5	-
Muslim	NA	-	.1	-	-	-
	OBC	-	-	-	-	-
Christian	General	1.0	1.1	.6	.1	-
	SC	-	-	-	-	-
	ST	.1	.3	.2	-	.1
	General	.1	-	.2	-	-

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.22: Proportion of households mortgaged out land by size class of total cultivated land (operational holding)

<i>Religion</i>		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>
Hindu	SC	.5	.1	-	.1
	ST	1.3	1.1	.7	.3
	OBC	.3	.8	.2	-
	General	1.9	1.5	.2	.1
	NA	.1	-	-	-
Muslim	OBC	-	-	-	-
	General	1.3	.8	.5	.1
Christian	SC	.1	-	-	.1
	ST	.2	-	.2	-
	General	-	-	-	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.23: Proportion of households with irrigated land by size class of total cultivated land (operational holding)

		<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>
Hindu	SC			.2	
	ST		.2	.6	
	OBC	.1			
	General		1.0	.1	
	NA				
Muslim	OBC				
	General	.1	.6	.2	.1
Christian	SC				
	ST		.1	.1	
	General				

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.24: Number Milch Animal Possessed by Household by Religion

<i>Number of milch animals</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-3</i>	<i>4-5</i>	<i>>5</i>	<i>Total sample HH</i>
Hindu Households	148 (64.6)	75 (32.8)	5	1	229
Muslim Households	83 (54.3)	63 (41.2)	4	3	153
Christian Households	25 (80.7)	6	-	-	31

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.25: Ownership of productive assets by Operational Holding class and Religion

<i>Hindu HHs having</i>	<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>
Plough	15.7	6.2	2.5	.7	.1
Bullock cart	.4	.1			
Tractor		.1	.2		
Power tiller	.5	.1	.2		
Pump sets	1.0	.6	.2		
Sprayer	1.5	1.0	.2		
Fodder cutter	1.4	.1	.1	.1	

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.26: Ownership of productive assets by Operational Holding class and Religion

<i>Muslim HH having</i>	<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>	<i>Semi-medium 5-10 acre</i>	<i>Medium 10-25 acre</i>
Plough	7.4	3.9	1.5	.9	.1
Bullock cart	.5		.1		
Tractor					.1
Power tiller	.1		.1		
Pump sets	1.2	.2		.2	.1
Sprayer	.9	.6			.1
Fodder cutter	.1				

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.27: Ownership of productive assets by Operational Holding class and Religion

<i>Christian HHs having</i>	<i>Landless</i>	<i>Marginal <2.53 acre</i>	<i>Small 2.53- 5.0 acre</i>
Plough	1.7	1.4	.4

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.28: Assets possessed by Households

<i>Proportion of HH having</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
Truck		.1	
Car	.4		.2
Two wheelers	2.4	2.3	1.0
Cycle	44.8	26.2	6.5
Flour mill	.1	.2	
Handloom	13.5	1.9	.7
Powerloom	.5	.1	
Sewing machine	1.1	.4	
TV	8.9	5.7	1.9
CD	3.5	2.6	.6
LPG	6.0	3.5	.9
Cell Phone	9.4	5.0	1.6
Bank deposits	6.5	3.1	.6



Table 4.29: Housing ownership status by religion

	<i>Own</i>	<i>IAY</i>	<i>Rented</i>
Hindu Households	446 (93.5)	25 (5.2)	6
Muslim Households	298 (89.5)	24 (7.2)	11
Christian Households	60 (92.3)	5	-

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.30: Housing type by religion

	<i>Kuttcha</i>	<i>Semi-pucca</i>	<i>Pucca</i>
Hindu Households	298 (60.8)	157 (32.0)	35 (7.1)
Muslim Households	228 (67.9)	78 (23.2)	30 (8.9)
Christian Households	39 (60.9)	21 (32.8)	4

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.31: Housing by number of rooms

	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>>5</i>
Hindu Households	36 (7.8)	165 (35.8)	96 (20.8)	85 (18.8)	40 (8.7)	39 (8.5)
Muslim Households	52 (16.7)	94 (30.2)	69 (22.2)	58 (18.7)	12 (3.9)	26 (8.4)
Christian Households	4	20 (31.3)	13 (20.3)	14 (21.9)	9	4

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.32: Details of Homestead Land

	<i>Myadi</i>	<i>Govt. allotted</i>	<i>Akchania</i>	<i>Tuazi</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu Households	284 (59.7)	11	112 (23.5)	59 (12.4)	10	476
Muslim Households	140 (43.2)	5	53 (16.4)	124 (38.3)	2	324
Christian Households	37 (58.7)	-	12 (19.0)	12 (19.0)	2	63

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.33: Availability of electricity

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu Households	82 (16.9)	403	485
Muslim Households	53 (15.7)	284	337
Christian Households	16 (25.4)	47	63

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table: 4.34 Main Source of Non- Electrical Lighting

	<i>Oil lamps</i>	<i>Lantern</i>	<i>Petromax</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu Households	228 (56.6)	19	-	156 (38.7)	403
Muslim Households	186 (65.5)	25	75 (26.4)	-	284
Christian Households	27 (57.4)	2	1	17 (36.2)	47

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.35: Sources of drinking water

	<i>Own handpump</i>	<i>Public handpump</i>	<i>Tap in dwelling</i>	<i>Own protected dugwell</i>	<i>Unprotected dugwell</i>	<i>Public unprotected dugwell</i>	<i>Public protected dugwell</i>	<i>Public tap</i>	<i>Pond, River stream</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	276 (56.8))	74 (15.2)	2	42 (8.6)	16 (3.3)	12 (2.5)	24 (4.9)	6	23 (4.7)	11	486
Muslim	234 (71.8)	51 (15.6)	1	7	6	5	3	13	5	1	326
Christian	17 (25.6)	6	1	24 (37.5))	4	2	6		4	-	64

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table: 4.36 Distance of Drinking Water Supply sources

	<i><10 meters</i>	<i>10-50 meters</i>	<i>50-100 meters</i>	<i>100-200 meters</i>	<i>200-500 meters</i>	<i><500</i>	<i>Total Households</i>
Hindu Households	101 (39.9)	95 (37.6)	24 (9.5)	17	14	2	253
Muslim Households	53 (31.2)	85 (50.0)	14 (8.2)	9	7	2	170
Christian Households	11 (37.9))	9	5	2	2	-	29

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.37: Toilet facility

	<i>Inhouse</i>	<i>Outside</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu Households	94 (19.5)	389	483
Muslim Households	61 (18.5)	268	329
Christian Households	12 (18.8)	52	64

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.38 Types of Toilet Facilities

	<i>Septic tank</i>	<i>Water sealed</i>	<i>Pit latrine</i>	<i>Covered dry</i>	<i>Community water sealed</i>	<i>In the field</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	18 (3.9))	27 (5.8))	97 (20.8)	77 (16.5)	8	218 (46.8)	21	466
Muslim	8 (2.5))	16 (5.0)	82 (25.6)	42 (13.1)	9	140 (43.8)	23	320
Christian	5 (8.1)	4	11 (17.7)	12	-	28 (45.2)	2	62

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.39 Main sources of Fuel

	<i>Wood</i>	<i>Coal</i>	<i>Kerosene</i>	<i>Hay/leaves</i>	<i>Cowdung cake</i>	<i>Agri waste</i>	<i>Gobar gas plant</i>	<i>LPG</i>	<i>Others/ unspecified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	315 (64.8)	1	2	-	-	-	-	12	156 (32.1)	486
Muslim	210 (63.3))	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	116 (34.9)	332
Christian	35 (54.7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29 (45.3)	64

Table 4.40: Household presently indebted

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Hindu	21.2	34.7
Muslim	12.7	24.3
Christian	1.6	5.5

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.41: Households indebted by number of loans

	<i>No loan</i>	<i>One loan</i>	<i>Two Loan</i>	<i>Three Loan</i>
Hindu	34.7	18.3	1.8	.8
Muslim	24.3	11.1	1.3	-
Christian	5.5	1.4	-	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.42: Condition of loan by religion

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
On interest	109 (75.2)	63 (76.8)	7	179
Labour service	3	1	1	5
Mortgaged land	13 (9.0)	5	-	18
Mortgage propey	3			3
Others	17	13	2	32
Total	145	82	10	237

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.43: Single source of loan by purpose - Hindu

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Commercial Bank</i>	<i>RRB</i>	<i>Co-op societies/ Bank</i>	<i>Provident Fund</i>	<i>SHG/NGO</i>	<i>Traders</i>	<i>Professional money lender</i>	<i>Agri money lenders</i>	<i>Landlord</i>	<i>Friends and relatives</i>	<i>Others</i>
Capital exp. On farm	.4			.4				.4	.4			
Capital exp. On non-farm	.9	.9				.4		.9				.4
Land purchase				.4				.4			.4	
Repair house	.4	.4	.9	.4					.4			
Marriage Festival	.4		.4	.9		1.3	.4	.9	1.7		2.6	
Education						.4		.4			.4	
Treatment	.4			4.3		3.4	.9	8.5		.4	5.5	2.1
Old debt payment				.4		.4						
HH expenditure				2.6		1.7		1.7	.4		.9	
Consumer durables												
Livestock			.4	1.3	.4						.9	.4
Investments	.4											
Others	.4	.9						1.3				.4



Table 4.44: Single source of loan by purpose- Muslim

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Commercial Bank</i>	<i>RRB</i>	<i>Co-op societies/ Bank</i>	<i>Provident Fund</i>	<i>SHG/NGO</i>	<i>Traders</i>	<i>Professional money lender</i>	<i>Agri money lenders</i>	<i>Friends and relatives</i>	<i>Others</i>
Capital exp. On farm		1.3		1.3			.4	1.3		1.3	.4
Capital exp. On non-farm		.4	1.3	.4		.4		.4			
Land purchase			.4						.4	.9	
Repair house	.9	.4	.9							.4	
Marriage				.4				3.4		1.7	
Festival										.4	
Education											
Treatment				.9			.9	3.0		2.1	.4
Old debt payment											
HH expenditure					.4		.4	1.3		2.1	.4
Consumer durables										.4	
Livestock		.4	.4							.4	
Investments										.9	
Others		.4	.4							.9	.4



Table 4.45: Double Loan by Sources - Religion

Source 1		Source 2								
		Commercial bank	Coop bank/societies	Provident fund	Insurance	SHG/NGO	Professional Money lender	Agri money lender	Friends and relatives	Others
Govt. Commercial Bank	Muslim			3.8						
RRB	Hindu	3.8							3.8	
Coop Bank and Societies	Hindu		19.2							3.3
SHG/NGO	Muslim		3.8							
Pro money lender	Hindu				3.8		7.7	7.7		
	Muslim		7.7				7.7		3.8	
	Christian						3.8			
Agri money lender	Muslim								3.8	
Friends and Relatives	Hindu								3.8	
	Muslim								7.7	



Table 4.46: Double Loan by Purpose -Religion

			<i>Capital exp in farm</i>	<i>Repair of houses</i>	<i>Marriage</i>	<i>Treatment</i>	<i>HH Expenditure</i>	<i>Consumer durables</i>	14
Hindu	Purpose 1	Capital exp in Non farm							3.8
		Marriage etc	3.8	3.8	3.8	7.7			3.8
		Treatment			11.5	11.5			
		HH					3.8		
		Expenditure							
		Livestock				3.8			
Muslim	Purpose 1	Capital	7.7			3.8			
		expenditure in non farm							
		Purchase of land				3.8			
		Marriage etc			3.8		3.8		
		Treatment				3.8			
		HH					3.8		
		expenditure							
		Livestock						3.8	
		14							3.8
Christian	Purpose 1	Treatment				3.8			



Table 4.47: Purpose and Size of Debt by Religion- Hindu

<i>Purpose</i>	<i><5000</i>	<i>5001-10000</i>	<i>10001-20000</i>	<i>>20000</i>
Capital exp. On farm	.4		.4	.8
Capital exp. On non-farm	.8	.4	.8	1.2
Land purchase	1.2		.4	
Repair house	.4	.4	.4	1.2
Marriage	3.3	.8	2.0	2.0
Festival	.4			
Education	.8			.4
Treatment	17.6	2.9	2.9	2.0
Old debt payment	1.2			
HH expenditure	6.1	.4		.4
Consumer durables				
Livestock	2.0	.4	.4	.4
Investments				.4
Others	1.6	.4	.4	.8

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.48: Purpose and Size of Debt by Religion/ Muslim

<i>Purpose</i>	<i><5000</i>	<i>5001-10000</i>	<i>10001-20000</i>	<i>>20000</i>
Capital exp. On farm	2.9		1.2	1.6
Capital exp. On non-farm	1.2	.8	.8	
Land purchase	.8	.4		.4
Repair house			.4	2.0
Marriage	2.9	.8	1.2	.8
Festival	.4			
Education				
Treatment	4.9	1.6		.4
Old debt payment				
HH expenditure	4.5		.4	
Consumer durables	.4			
Livestock	1.2	.4		
Investments	.8			
Others	.8	.4	.8	.4



Table 4.49: Distribution of Households by Classification of Net Income

	<i><Rs. 19200</i>	<i>19201-22800</i>	<i>22801-28800</i>	<i>28801-36000</i>	<i>36001-48000</i>	<i>48001-72000</i>	<i>>72000</i>
Hindu	23.2	5.0	7.2	5.6	5.8	3.2	5.0
Muslim	13.5	4.7	4.7	3.4	4.2	3.9	3.1
Christian	2.4	.1	1.2	.7	1.3	.7	.7

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.50: Share of Net Agriculture Income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	264 (53.2)	224 (66.3)	34 (53.1)	522
21 to 50 percent	91 (18.4)	45 (13.3)	10 (15.6)	146
51 to 80 percent	51 (10.3)	20 (5.9)		74
More than 80 percent	88 (17.7)	44 (13.0)	3	149
NA	2	5	17	7
Total	496	338	64	898

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.51: Share of Net Artisan Income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	481 (97.0)	333 (98.5)	64 (100.0)	878
21 to 50 percent	4	1		5
51 to 80 percent	2	1		3
More than 80 percent	9	3		12

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.52: Share of Net Income from Trade to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	435 (88.1)	277 (82.2)	53 (84.1)	765
21 to 50 percent	24 (4.9)	8	1	33
51 to 80 percent	16 (3.2)	17 (5.0))	4	37
More than 80 percent	19 (3.9)	35 (10.4)	5	59

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.53: Share of Net Manufacturing Income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	489 (98.6)	334 (98.8)	64 (100)	887
21 to 50 percent	2	2		4
51 to 80 percent	2	2		4
More than 80 percent	3			3

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.54: Share of Net Agri Wage income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	442 (89.1)	294 (86.9))	59 (92.2)	795
21 to 50 percent	3	19	1	51
51 to 80 percent	9	7	2	18
More than 80 percent	14 (2.8)	17(5.0)	2	33
Total	496	338	64	898

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.55: Share of Net Non-Agriculture Wage Income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	311 (62.7)	202 (59.8)	43 (67.2)	556
21 to 50 percent	56 (11.3)	36 (10.7)	3	95
51 to 80 percent	47 (9.5)	35 (10.4)	4	86
More than 80 percent	78 (15.7)	65 (19.2)	14	157
Total	496	338	64	898

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.56: Share of Salary Income to Total Household Net Income

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
< 20 percent	427 (86.1)	305 (90.2)	56 (87.5)	788
21 to 50 percent	22 (4.4)	9	1	32
51 to 80 percent	21 (4.2)	8	4	33
More than 80 percent	25 (5.0)	16 (4.7)	3	44
Total	496	338	64	898

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.57: Annual Family Expenditure on Cereal and Pulses

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
<6000	140 (28.4)	84 (24.9)	13 (20.0)	237
6001-7200	27 (5.5)	15 (4.4)	5	47
7201-9000	41 (8.3)	29 (8.6)	8	78
>9000	285 (57.8)	210 (62.1)	39 (60.0)	534
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.58: Annual Family Expenditure on Vegetables and Protein Foods

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
<9000	310 (62.9)	217 (64.2)	32 (49.2)	559
9001-11100	53 (10.8)	36 (10.7)	12 (18.5)	
>11100	130 (26.4)	85 (25.1)	21 (32.2)	236
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.59: Annual Family Expenditure on Clothing and Beddings

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
<1800	304 (61.7)	194 (57.4)	32 (49.2)	530
1801-2690	86 (17.4)	72 (21.3)	13 (19.1)	171
>2690	103 (20.8)	72 (21.3)	20 (21.8)	195
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.60: Annual Family Expenditure on Education

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	173 (35.1)	107 (31.7)	24 (36.9)	304
1-500	118 (23.9)	97 (28.7)	10 (15.4)	225
501-850	33 (6.7)	26 (7.7)	4	63
850>	169 (34.3)	108 (32.0)	27 (4.5)	304
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.61: Annual Family Expenditure on Medical

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	106 (21.5)	88 (26.0)	17 (26.2)	211
1-500	97 (19.7)	16 (4.7)	15 (23.1)	172
501-850	22 (4.5)	17 (5.0)	3	42
851-1500	71 (14.4)	37 (11.0)	9	117
1501-2100	39 (7.9)	38 (11.2)	5	82
>2100	158 (32.1)	98 (29.0)	16 (24.6)	272
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.62: Annual Family Expenditure on Electricity, Gas, Fuel wood

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	160 (32.5)	99 (29.3)	18 (27.7)	277
1-1000	183 (37.1)	120 (35.5)	20 (30.8)	323
1001-1850	75 (15.2)	62 (18.3)	14 (21.5)	151
1851-2700	23 (4.7)	21 (6.2)	7	51
2701-3250	13 (2.6)	9	1	23
>3250	39 (7.9)	27 (8.0)	5	71
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.63: Annual Family Expenditure on Telephone

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	439 (89.1)	307 (90.8)	60 (92.3)	806
1-1000	13 (2.6)	8		21
1001-1500	7	6	1	14
1501-2400	11	7		18
2401 >	23 (4.7)	10 (3.0)	4	37
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.64: Last Year's Expenditure on Marriage and Ceremonies

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	440 (89.3)	317 (93.8)	63 (96.9)	820
1-5000	37 (7.5)	12 (3.6)	2	51
5001-10000	3	3		6
10001-20000	6	1		7
20001-50000	5	5		10
>50000	2			2
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.65: Annual Family Expenditure on Beedi, Cigarette and Intoxicants

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
<500	337 (68.4)	203 (60.1)	45 (69.2)	585
501-840	69 (14.0)	64 (18.9)	7	140
841-1250	32 (4.5)	30 (8.9)	4	66
1250>	55 (11.2)	41 (12.1)	9	105
Total	493	338	65	896

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.66: Annual Family Expenditure on Recreation

<i>Expenditure in Rs.</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>	<i>Total</i>
0	407 (82.6)	319 (94.4)	56 (86.2)	782
1-1000	68 (13.8)	18 (5.3)	9	95
1001-1500	3			3
1501-2400	4			4
>2400	11	1		12
Total	493	338	65	896

Table 4.67: Schooling Status of population of 5-25 age group by Religion

	<i>Never enrolled</i>	<i>Left after enrolment</i>	<i>Enrolled but does not go to school</i>	<i>Goes to informal institution</i>	<i>Enrolled in govt. school and regular</i>	<i>Goes to private school</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	11	76 (9.9)	11	15	580 (75.6)	34 (4.4)	40	767
Muslim	27	63 (9.4)	11	26 (3.9)	496 (74.3)	25 (3.7)	20	668
Christian	1	5	1	3	71(7.6)	12		93
Total	39	144	23	44	1147	71	60	1528

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.69: Type of school attended

	<i>Govt.</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Madrasa</i>	<i>Missionary</i>	<i>Non-formal</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	647 (86.4)	46 (6.1)	3	1	6	46	749
Muslim	559 (85.3)	29 (4.4)	18 (2.7)	1	9	39	655
Christian	74 (80.4)	17 (18.5)				1	92
Total	1280	92	21	2	16	85	1496

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.70: Distance to school

	<i>Less than 1 km</i>	<i>1-2 km</i>	<i>2-4 km</i>	<i>Above 4 km</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	449 (58.6)	112 (14.6)	102 (13.3)	77 (10.1)	26	766
Muslim	491 (74.1)	75 (11.3)	47 (7.1)	35 (5.3)	15	663
Christian	43 (47.3)	15 (16.5)	14 (15.4)	19 (20.9)		91
Total	983	202	163	131	41	1520

Table 4.71: Medium of Instruction

	<i>Hindi</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Hindi and English</i>	<i>Urdu</i>	<i>Regional Language</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	17 (2.2)	46 (6.1)	-	-	456 (60.3)	237 (31.3)	756
Muslim	23 (3.5)	28 (4.2)	3	1	492 (74.5)	113 (17.1)	660
Christian	1	18 (19.8)	1		29 (31.9)	42 (6.2)	91
Total	41	92	4	1	977	392	1507

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.72: Whether the students learning minority languages

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	51 (8.7)	536	587
Muslim	30 (5.4)	529	559
Christian	8 (12.1)	58	66
Total	89	1123	1212

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.73: Reasons for drop out of students

	<i>Work at home</i>	<i>Need to earn</i>	<i>Distance of school</i>	<i>Failed in exam</i>	<i>Fees cannot afford</i>	<i>Not interested in reading</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	22 (21.2)	27 (26.0)	2	6	23 (22.1)	20 (19.2)	4	104
Muslim	11 (13.9)	11		2	24 (30.4)	28 (35.4)	3	79
Christian	1	1		1		1		4
Total	34	39	2	9	47	49	7	187

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.74: Type of Government Assistance Received (Multiple Responses)

	<i>Books</i>	<i>School Uniform</i>	<i>Scholarships</i>	<i>Mid-Day Meal</i>	<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Others</i>
Hindu	391	4	2	139	-	5
Muslim	426	4		194	2	11
Christian	54	5		10		1
Total						17



Table 4.75: Aspiration of parents on current students

<i>Aspiration on Boys</i>	<i>High School</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>	<i>Diploma and Certificate course</i>	<i>Graduation</i>	<i>Post-graduation</i>	<i>Technical degree</i>	<i>Total Respondents</i>
Hindu	11.9	25.7	3.3	29.9	18.4	6.9	261
Muslim	21.6	32.3	5.9	26.0	11.3	2.9	204
Christian	13.3	23.3	13.3	26.7	13.3	10.0	30
Aspiration on Girls							
Hindu	15.5	35.4	4.8	27.9	15.7	2.6	229
Muslim	35.6	30.7	3.5	19.8	8.9	1.5	202
Christian	11.5	30.8	11.5	26.9	11.5	7.7	26

* Figures are in percentage

Table: 4.76 Members of Households willing to take Skill Development Training

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total respondent households</i>
Hindu	27.2	72.8	496
Muslim	23.9	76.1	339
Christian	13.8	86.2	65

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.77: Type of training the people want to undergo

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
Tailoring	18.8	10.6	2
Weaving	22.4	7.4	1
Auto mechanic	5.3	13.8	1
Computer operator	23.5	25.5	1
Electronics	2.9	3.2	-
Electrical	-	1.1	1
Driving	7.6	10.6	-
Handicraft	1.8	1.1	-
Apprenticeship	4.7	2.2	6 (64.3)
On the job training	7.1	13.8	2
Hereditary	0.6	2.2	-
Others	5.3	9.6	-

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.78: Preferred duration of training in months

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
1 month	31 (19.1)	22 (23.9)	2
2 month	13	7	1
3 month	37 (22.8)	23 (25)	3
4 month	4	-	-
5 month	1	-	-
6 month	53 (32.7)	21 (22.8)	2
10 month	1	-	1
12 month	14	16	1
15 month	3	2	2
NA	5	1	-
	162	92	12

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.79: Preferred Place of training

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
Government Institute	113(67.66)	74 (79.6)	12
Private Institute	38 (22.75)	10 (10.8)	2
Master craftsman	1	-	-
Family members	1	2	-
On the job training/ Apprenticeship	4	2	-
Others	10	5	-
Total	167	93	14

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.80: Expected Expenses of Training

	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
Upto Rs. 500	59 (40.4)	38 (41.3)	5
501-1500	42 (28.8))	17 (18.5)	4
1501-3000	24 (16.4)	13 (14.1)	4
3001-5000	6	5	-
5001-10000	4	9	-
>10000	11	10	1
Total	146	92	14

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.81: Most common form of diseases reported in the respondents' households

	<i>Diseases reported</i>							Total Number of people reported
	Malaria	Fever	Stomach pain	Cold and cough	Pregnancy related complications	Jaundice	Dysentery	
Hindu	72 (18.1)	63 (15.9)	37 (9.3)	16	16 (4.0)	16	10	397
Muslim	22 (8.7)	54 (21.3)	15 (5.9)	6	13 (5.1)	5	18	253
Christian	13 (38.2)	2	2	-	1	-	2	34

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.82: Medical Treatment Received

	<i>Govt. Hospital</i>	<i>Private doctor o</i>	<i>Govt. & private both</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	65.7	23.26	4.55	417
Muslim	69.43	20.37	5.66	265
Christian	64.70	5.66		36

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.83: Last Year Household expenditure on medical treatments

	<i><Rs. 500</i>	<i>501-1500</i>	<i>1501-5000</i>	<i>5001-10000</i>	<i>10001-20000</i>	<i>>20000</i>
Hindu	101 (24.6)	106 (25.8)	130 (31.6)	39 (9.5)	24 (5.8)	11 (2.7)
Muslim	60 (24.4)	54 (22.0)	74 (30.1)	29 (10.6)	16 (6.5)	13 (5.3)
Christian	13 (36.1)	8	8	4	3	-

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.84: Immunisation of Children below 5 years

	<i>No of under 5 children in sample</i>	<i>Percentage received the dose of BCG</i>	<i>Percentage received 3 doses of DPT</i>	<i>Percentage Received 3 doses of OPV</i>	<i>Percentage received the measles vaccine</i>
Hindu	179	155 (86.6)	144 (80.5)	157 (87.7)	132 (73.7)
Muslim	213	157 (73.7)	116 (54.5)	138 (64.8)	117 (54.9)
Christian	20	19 (95.0)	17 (85.0)	16 (80.0)	12 (60.0)

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.85: Details of delivery of children in sample households in last five years

	<i>Govt. hospital</i>	<i>Private hospital</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Total sample</i>
Hindu	69 (41.3)	11 (6.6)	87 (52.1)	167
Muslim	18 (11.9)	3	130 (86.1)	151
Christian	4	-	10 (71.4)	14

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.86: Assistance in delivery

	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>TBA</i>	<i>Untrained Dai</i>	<i>Others</i>	<i>Total sample</i>
Hindu	81 (50.0)	10 (6.2)	38 (23.5)	33 (20.4)	162
Muslim	22 (14.5)	9	68 (44.7)	53 (34.9)	152
Christian	4	1	7	2	14

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.87: Received pre and post natal care

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Hindu	109 (67.3)	53
Muslim	67 (44.4)	84
Christian	8	6

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.88: Benefit received from ICDS Center

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	116 (33.8)	227	343
Muslim	107 (43.1)	141	248
Christian	14 (34.2)	27	41

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.89: Reasons for not availing benefits of ICDS centre

	<i>No eligible members</i>	<i>Center inaccessible</i>	<i>Discrimination</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	103	48 (31.4)	2	153
Muslim	61	28 (30.4)	3	
Christian	8	12 (60.0)		20

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.90: Belong to BPL category

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	212 (45.8)	256	468
Muslim	137 (42.1)	186	323
Christian	21 (33.3)	42	63

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.91: Avail ration from PDS

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	340 (73.1)	125	465
Muslim	223 (71.0)	91	314
Christian	44 (69.8)	19	63

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.92: Posses BPL ration card

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	164 (36.6)	284	448
Muslim	112 (36.0)	199	311
Christian	18 (29.5)	43	61

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.93: Difficulties faced regarding PDS (Multiple Responses)

	<i>Insufficient quality</i>	<i>Bad quality</i>	<i>Dishonesty in measurement</i>	<i>Non-availability in time</i>	<i>Irregular supply</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hindu	142 (41.8)	10	17	139 (40.9)	243 (71.5)	340
Muslim	97 (43.5)	9	13	74 (33.2)	132 (59.2)	223

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.94: Able to buy all eligible ration from PDS

	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Total sample respondents</i>
Hindu	266 (72.1)	157	369
Muslim	157 (85.8)	69	183
Christian	26 (70.3)	11	37

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.95: Reasons for not able to buy the eligible PDS rations (Multiple answer)

	<i>Lack of money at a time</i>	<i>Inadequate PDS supply</i>	<i>Discrimination by PDS dealer</i>	<i>Other reasons</i>	<i>Total respondents</i>
Hindu	39 (47.0)	24 (28.9)	9	6	83
Muslim	32 (57.1)	21 (37.5)	2	6	56
Christian	4	3	3		10

* Figures in brackets are in percentage



Table 4.96: Percentage of HH aware and benefited from development scheme

	<i>Hindu</i>		<i>Muslim</i>		<i>Christian</i>	
	Aware	Benefited	Aware	Benefited	Aware	Benefited
SGSY	32.4	7.8	34.8	11.7	27.7	0
NREGA	47.2	13.0	57.4	21.1	41.5	0
IAY	84.5	17.6	91.9	13.6	90.8	0
TSC	28.9	3.3	28.3	2.7	31.3	5.6
ARWSP	41.6	3.4	38.3	4.6	37.5	0
Savasiksha	73.4	33.4	76.0	47.9	72.3	19.0
ICDS	79.6	21.6	89.0	37.6	73.4	15.5
Old Age/Widow pensions	73.2	7.5	74.4	7.7	71.9	5.4
Maternity Benefit Scheme	50.6	6.3	51.6	3.4	56.3	7.1

* Figures are in percentage

Table 4.97: Participation in Social and Political Affairs

<i>Members of the HH voted in last</i>	<i>Hindu</i>	<i>Muslim</i>	<i>Christian</i>
Panchayat Election	80.8	92.1	82.6
State Assembly Election	99.1	98.3	100
Parliamentary Election	98.2	96.8	98.4
Respondent office bearer of panchayat	4.9	9.9	4.9
Respondent member of SHG	16.1	14.6	11.3
Respondent Member of Religious org.	14.2	16.3	11.3

* Figures are in percentage



Table 4.98: Family suffered because of conflict and violence

	<i>Family suffered because of conflict and violence</i>		<i>Total respondents</i>
	Yes	No	
Hindu Households	9	102	111
Muslim Households	9	96	105
Christian Households	1	5	6

Table 4.99: Access to media and communication

	<i>Read newspaper</i>		<i>Listen Radio</i>		<i>Watch TV</i>	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hindu Households	36 (7.5)	447	152 (31.5)	331	78 (16.2)	403
Muslim Households	19 (5.7)	316	71 (21.2)	264	38 (11.3)	295
Christian Households	1	61	12 (19.4)	50	17 (27.4)	45

* Figures in brackets are in percentage

Table 4.100: Three most important facilities lacking in the villages -priority wise perceived by respondent

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Perceived by Hindus</i>	<i>Perceived by Muslims</i>	<i>Perceived by Christians</i>
First	Electricity Perceived by 27.5 percent respondent	Electricity perceived by 26.7 percent respondent	Road communication
Second	Drinking water perceived by 24 percent	Road communication perceived by 25.8 percent	Drinking water
Third	Road communication perceived 22.3 percent	Drinking water perceived by 24.1 percent	Health



Table 4.101: Perceived most Important Deprivation in the Family

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Perceived by Hindus</i>	<i>Perceived by Muslims</i>
First	Land Perceived by 30.8 percent respondents	Land Perceived by 42.9 percent
Second	Employment perceived by 31.2 percent	Housing perceived by 31.1 percent
Third	Housing perceived by 27 percent	Education perceived by 22.5 percent

Table 4.102: Perceived priorities for welfare for the Minority Community

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Perceived by Hindus</i>	<i>Perceived by Muslims</i>	<i>Perceived by Christians</i>
First	Education perceived by 41.4 percent	Education perceived by 38.7 percent	Education
Second	Roads perceived by 13.4 percent	Roads perceived by 14.4 percent	Education
Third	Health perceived by 9 percent	Employment perceived by 8.1 percent	Health



VILLAGE TABLES





HOUSEHOLD TABLES

