

Minority Concentration District Project

Murshidabad, West Bengal

Sponsored by Ministry of Minority Affairs

Government of India

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An Overview

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

Before elaborating on the MCD Project, it would be useful to highlight some of the main objectives of the Sachar Committee Report, upon which the former was envisaged and formulated. The Sachar Committee Report² (2006) on the social, economic and educational status of the Muslim community primarily dealt with the question of whether different socio-religious categories in India have had an equal chance to reap the benefits of development with a particular emphasis on Muslims in India. It proposes to identify the key areas of intervention by Government to address relevant issues relating to the socio-economic conditions of the Muslim community (SCR, 3). Besides indicating the developmental deficits, the report illustrates how the perception among Muslims that they are discriminated against and excluded, is widespread (SCR, 237).

Significance of the Project

In the Indian imagination, the term ‘minority’ is usually associated with the Muslim community. The Sachar Report writes of how this particular community imagine themselves and is imagined by other socio-religious communities (SRCs) communities (SCR, 11) and observes how “the Muslims complained that they are constantly looked upon with a great degree of suspicion not only by certain sections of society but also by public institutions and governance structures. (SC 11). While the Sachar Committee specifically addresses the issues relating to Muslim minority community, it makes for provisions to look into other socio-economic aspects common to all poor people and to minorities (SCR, 4). Thus, the idea of the MCD project is to build on and supplement, wherever necessary, the findings of the Sachar Report to ensure overall growth and development of the districts. Based on the report, the MCD would provide support, fiscal and otherwise, to all communities irrespective of religious affiliations.

¹ As for names of districts and states, we have followed the spellings as mentioned in the West Bengal Human Development Report, 2004

² Sachar Committee Report will be SCR in the following pages.

Besides addressing the developmental deficits, the MCD project, (by incorporating all socio-religious communities in its survey research,) in the course of this survey, also attempts to give us a broader understanding of the term ‘minority’; that the term ‘minority’ is not restricted or limited to the Muslim community only, thus reinforcing the need for equity and inclusion as proposed in Sachar Report.

A close reading of the report indicates the Committee’s concern for issues of discrimination and deprivation, the Muslim community encounter in their everyday existence. The report illustrates how the Muslim identity comes in the way of admitting their children to good educational institutions.³ While the Sachar Committee Report agrees that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed, nonetheless it admits that there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination. (SCR, 239). The term, when associated particularly with the Muslim community, is fraught with negative meanings, imageries, and ideas that may trigger further speculation. It is highly nuanced with multi-layered causalities, and therefore, any one to one correlation would make a simplistic argument. Needless to say, initiating a dialogue on the subject of discrimination and deprivation is not easy.⁴ As one of the drafts rightly points out-- “it is not the absence of physical amenities (only) that are preventing minorities from coming forward, it is also the contextual background.” (See ICSSR’s Expert Committee Meeting on Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts, p.4). Under the circumstance, the MCD project’s baseline survey research, acts as a tool⁵ to perpetuate wider social awareness, among the minority concentrated districts thereby constructively sustaining ongoing discussions and dialogues on this delicate issue. By doing so, it urges the larger society to think through issues of discrimination and the like such as casteism, groupism, etc—the social hurdles which seemingly appear to play little to no direct role in addressing and reducing developmental deficits, but are nonetheless inextricably linked to the overall growth and advancement of the country.⁶

By focusing on the 15 districts, extended over 3 states and 1 union territory such as West Bengal, Orissa, Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar Islands respectively, the MCD project led by the

³ See Sachar Committee Report, p. 3. Also, see footnote 3, p. 3.

⁴ During the course of our survey, the discussions on ‘discrimination’ and ‘deprivation’ were carefully articulated to the respondent. People ranging from Government officials to the people of the community were careful not to use certain terminologies in the conversation.

⁵ It would be useful to look at how survey study itself can be a tool to generate social awareness. This argument calls for further elaboration that is beyond the scope of the present report.

⁶ The Sachar Committee Report notes that the widespread perception of discrimination among the Muslim community needs to be addressed but admits that ‘there are hardly any empirical studies that establish discrimination.’ (SCR pp.239)

Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, aims to gain an in-depth and detailed view of the socio-economic conditions of the communities living in these districts and create socio-economic profiles of the districts by identifying the key developmental deficits viz. health, literacy rate, female work participation etc. that have a significant bearing on the overall growth and expansion of a district. The project is a district level plan that doesn't necessarily target the minority community and therefore although it identifies the minority community, the funds will be allocated across communities irrespective of socio-religious affiliations. (See ICSSR's Expert Committee Meeting on Baseline Survey of Minority Concentration Districts, p.2)

The MCD also looks into issues pertaining to non-implementation of various schemes and programmes offered by the Government. The Sachar Committee quotes of how the 'non-implementation' of several earlier Commissions and Committee has made the Muslim community wary of any new initiative (SCR, 10). Also, the wide gaps that exist between implementation and operationalization need serious government intervention. As for example, in the district of Murshidabad, in our sample survey, there is a relatively high percentage of illiteracy in Murshidabad. High illiteracy indicates higher employment in non-skilled sectors such as Agricultural labourers, agriculture or in casual labour work. Since a high proportion of adults are engaged in labour-intensive work, wage-earning would be low giving rise to high incidence of poverty as discussed above. Around 50% of female population are engaged in domestic work, and a very small percentage of female from the sample household work as agricultural labourer. Most of the sample households discontinue education because of 'jobs' (in order to contribute towards family income) or because of the expenses involved in education. Therefore a sizeable increase in the number of government schools only makes up as a 'feel good' factor without doing much to reduce dropouts in schools or better the situation in the employment sector. As education is directly tied up with the kinds of jobs they obtain or they can opt for, this sector of the district needs serious intervention to ensure overall growth and development of the district.

In the light of growth and development of a state, the social and economics of the socio-economic cannot be taken as hermetically sealed categories as they are constantly addressing, affecting and articulating each other. Therefore, while there is a need to describe developmental deficits in terms of figures and numbers, one has to take cognizance of how the 'social' is intertwined with the economic parameters of human conditions and vice versa. This approach towards research would allow us to gain a holistic perspective while at the same time enabling us to stay focused on certain key aspects of development of the minority concentrated districts.

Previous survey research such as the State HDR (West Bengal) did not recognize the Muslim community as a separate socio-religious group. While data for SC/ST and other castes exist, the absence of focus on the Muslim community did not bring to light their specific socio-economic status. While certain socio-economic conditions would be applicable across communities in terms of literacy, employment, or such like, a specific focus on minorities would also show the relative position vis-à-vis other disadvantaged groups namely the SC/STs. The advantage of focusing on the conditions of minorities in terms of standard socio-economic indices is to clearly highlight their condition, which would have been glossed over if the research were conducted by focusing on the SC/STs only. For example the SCR mentions how in certain areas the Muslims are more disadvantaged in terms of daily earnings when compared to other SRCs. (SCR, 105).

Introducing West Bengal:

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

Previous research on West Bengal has shown that certain districts such as Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Koch Behar, Malda, Uttar Dinajpur and Dakshin Dinajpur in the north, Purulia, Bankura, Birbhum in the west and the two 24 Parganas (north and south) stretching across the Sunderbans are relatively more backward socio-economically than the rest of the districts in West Bengal. Of the above-mentioned districts, Malda and Murshidabad have a higher concentration of Muslim minorities that outnumbers the state average. It is equally worth noting that the concentration of Muslim minority in the state of West Bengal is higher than the national average. (SCR, 30).

The Survey

The MCD project undertakes a **baseline survey** to address the socio-economic issues of the district communities. A Baseline survey is significant as it creates a rich database, which allows us to interrogate, and provides us with more research options. Also, it allows us to create a benchmark for further survey-research on the focused areas that need immediate Government intervention.

The new data collected and collated by baseline survey research will thus build on and supplement the existing data provided by Census and the Sachar Committee.

Methodology:

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

The methodology employs two types of survey instruments – one a rural household questionnaire and second, a village schedule. Household schedule have been used to identify socio-economic parameters, as well as, to understand both the individual and the collective experiences of people living in these areas. The village schedule is instrumental in collecting the village average data. The data has been collected from the various government offices, such as the office of the District Magistrate, the Block Development Officer, the Agricultural Department; the office of the Panchayat Pradhan, ICDS centres etc. The data would be useful in understanding the nature of the village in terms of availability of infrastructure, access to basic amenities such as health services, education, land and irrigation and the like.

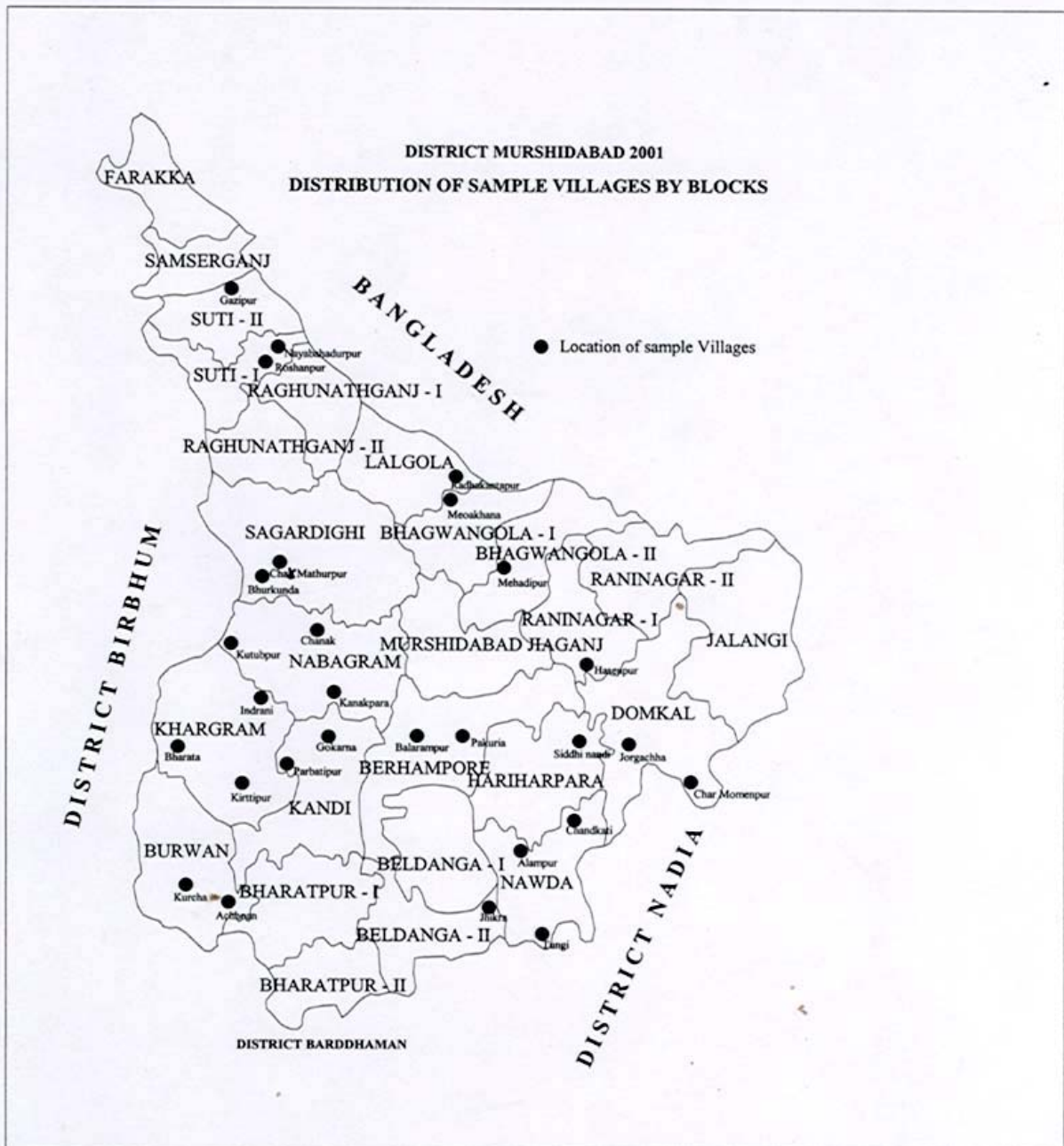
Besides very few descriptive open-ended questions, the questionnaires primarily consist of short, close-ended questions, with appropriate coding categories. An instruction sheet with comments, wherever necessary, is annexed for further clarification of the questionnaire if and when so required. Pre-testing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

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

Selected Villages in Respective Blocks

Sl.no.	Block	Village
1	Nabagram	Chanak
2	Burwan	Kurcha
3	Nabagram	Kanakpara
4	Burwan	Achhoan
5	Nabagram	Kutubpur
6	Suti-I	Roshanpur
7	Suti-II	Gazipur
8	Suti-I	Nayabahadurpur
9	Nawda	Alampur
10	Raninagr-I	Hasanpur
11	Khargram	Indrani
12	Bhagawangola-I	Meoakhana
13	Kandi	Gokarna
14	Khargram	Kirttipur
15	Sagrdighi	Char Mathurapur
16	Kandi	Parbatipur
17	Sagardighi	Bhurkunda
18	Nawda	Chandkati
19	Nawda	Tungi
20	Bhagwangola-II	Mehadipur
21	Khargram	Bharata
22	Beldanga-II	Jhikra
23	Berhampore	Balarampur
24	Lalgola	Radhakantapur
25	Beldanga-I	Gangapur
26	Domkal	Jorgachha
27	Hariharpara	Siddhi Nandi
28	Beldanga-I	Pulinda
29	Domkal	Char Momenpur
30	Berhampore	Pakuria

District map of Murshidabad - Blocks and villages surveyed



Findings

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

1. Basic Amenities

We start with a distribution of the Basic Amenities in the district of Malda calculated at the level of villages on the basis of primary survey and it includes the types and percentage of houses under Kutchra/ Pucca constructions, percentage of electrified houses, the source of drinking water, toilet facility, and the type of fuel used. It can be observed that all most in all the villages a large percent of houses are kutchra and only in few villages pucca houses can be found. Among Non Muslim sample households about 97 percent have ownership of houses and in case of Muslim households the number is 96 percent but a large number of households do not have in house toilet facility. *Pucca houses provided by IAY/Government, is roughly 2 percent across the population classified by religion. This we believe should be an area where top up facilities may be extended on the basis of a further survey.* There are several areas in which the Muslim households fall behind the non-Muslim households for example the major percentage of Muslim households uses leaves/hay as primary source of fuel whereas the major percentage of Non Muslim households uses wood as the primary source of fuel. *About 28 percent of Muslim sample households have electricity connection whereas about 42 percent Non-Muslim sample houses are electrified.* Interestingly there is a significant difference between average rent paid by Non Muslim

respondents and rent paid by Muslim respondent. Public Hand pumps are dominantly used as the source of drinking water by both Muslim and Non Muslim households.

Table 1: Village wise Basic Amenities of Household (in percentages)

Name of the Village	Type of Houses			Avg. dist. for source of Drinking water (Km.)	Electri-fied houses	Households having Septic Tank /water/Sealed/ Well-water Latrine	Type of Fuel used						Toilet outside house
	Kutch a	Kutcha-Pucca	Pucca				Wood	Coal	Kerosene Oil	Leaves/Hay	LPG	Others	
HASAMPUR	95.65	0	4.35	0.11	10.00	100.00	10.00	0	0.00	76.67	0.0	13.33	92.59
NAYABAHA DURPUR	3.33	26.67	70.00	0.03	50.00	100.00	13.33	6.67	0.00	6.67	16.67	56.67	70.00
ROSHANPUR	60.87	13.04	26.09	0.91	34.48	42.86	17.24	0.00	6.90	65.52	6.9	3.45	75.86
GAZIPUR	10.34	41.38	41.38	0.10	50.00	100.00	34.48	3.45	0.00	27.59	6.9	27.59	72.41
BHURKUNDA	78.57	14.29	7.14	0.29	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	0.0	93.33	90.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	51.72	6.90	20.69	0.67	20.00	100.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.00	53.33	86.67
MEOAKHANA	66.67	20.00	13.33	0.49	13.33	0.00	3.33	0.00	6.67	86.67	0.0	3.33	89.66
BALARAMPUR	20.69	27.59	51.72	0.78	58.62	95.65	46.67	6.67	0.00	6.67	16.67	23.33	23.33
MAHADIPUR	96.67	0.00	3.33	0.35	33.33	33.33	73.33	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.0	10.00	89.66
RADHAKAN TAPUR	37.93	48.28	13.79	0.09	53.33	80.00	63.33	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.0	16.67	66.67
JORGACHHA	65.52	24.14	6.90	0.02	28.57	60.00	44.83	0.00	0.00	3.45	0.0	51.72	82.14
CHAR MOMENPUR	69.23	7.69	15.38	0.46	14.29	66.67	43.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	56.25	80.00
KUTUBPUR	89.29	0.00	10.71	0.16	24.14	100.00	17.24	0.00	0.00	79.31	0.0	3.45	96.55
CHANAK	92.59	3.70	3.70	0.24	24.14	75.00	51.72	0.00	0.00	37.93	3.45	6.90	81.82
KANAKPARA	89.66	6.90	3.45	0.13	60.00	75.00	48.28	3.45	0.00	27.59	0.0	20.69	66.67
INDRANI	96.67	0.00	3.33	0.11	30.00	50.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	73.33	0.0	6.67	93.33
KIRTTIPUR	89.29	3.57	7.14	0.14	26.67	100.00	0.00	13.33	3.33	63.33	0.0	20.00	75.86
BHARATA PARBATIPUR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	25.00	100.00	37.93	0.00	6.90	34.48	0.0	20.69	86.36
GOKARNA	38.46	26.92	34.62	0.21	20.69	100.00	10.00	6.67	0.00	66.67	0.0	16.67	92.86
PAKURIA	92.86	7.14	0.00	0.14	23.33	100.00	24.14	6.90	0.00	55.17	0.0	13.79	72.73
SIDDHINANDI	6.67	46.67	46.67	0.29	76.67	100.00	43.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	23.33	13.33
ALAMPUR	20.00	60.00	20.00	0.43	60.00	84.62	23.33	3.33	3.33	6.67	0.0	63.33	56.67
TUNGI	64.29	21.43	14.29	0.10	32.14	64.29	67.86	0.00	0.00	7.14	0.0	25.00	50.00
CHANDKATI	70.00	13.33	16.67	0.42	17.86	45.00	30.00	0.00	3.33	33.33	0.0	33.33	33.33
GANGAPUR	68.97	20.69	10.34	0.15	20.00	63.64	62.96	3.70	0.00	3.70	0.00	29.63	60.71
PULINDA	41.38	10.34	48.28	0.82	31.03	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.21	0.0	13.79	86.21
JHIKRA	67.86	0.00	28.57	0.03	17.24	83.33	34.48	0.00	0.00	51.72	0.0	13.79	37.93
KURCHA	6.90	82.76	10.34	0.03	37.93	40.00	3.33	0.00	0.00	16.67	0.0	80.00	66.67
ACHHOAN	70.00	6.67	23.33	0.13	36.67	100.00	36.67	0.00	0.00	53.33	3.33	6.67	73.33
	57.69	30.77	11.54	0.21	31.03	50.00	10.34	20.69	13.79	51.72	0.0	3.45	79.31

Source: Village survey data

Table 2: Basic Amenities of Household – District Averages

		Non Muslim	Muslim
Percentage of houses electrified		41.96	27.74
Primary source of light if no electricity is available (%)	Oil Lamp	89.71	96.13
	Oil Lantern	9.71	3.61
	Petromax	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.57	0.26
Source of Water (%)	Own Hand Pump/ Tube well	33.12	27.42
	Public Hand Pump / Tube well	63.09	67.46
	Tap	3.15	3.47
	Public Unprotected dug well	0.0	0.0
	Public protected dug well	0.32	0.18
	Pond/River/Stream	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.32	1.46
Average Distance from source of Water(Km)		0.28	0.24
Toilet facilities (%)	In House	41.95	21.65
	Outside/ house	58.05	78.35
Types of Toilet (%)	Septic Tank Latrine	30.89	43.64
	Water- Sealed Latrine in house	30.89	19.09
	Pit Latrine	8.13	8.18
	Covered Dry Latrine	8.94	20.91
	Well Water Sealed	19.51	8.18
	Others	1.63	0.0
Primary Sources of Fuel (%)	Wood	34.80	26.68
	Coal	3.45	2.0
	Kerosene Oil	1.57	1.45
	Leaves/ Hay	30.09	40.47
	LPG	6.27	1.09
	Others	23.82	28.31
Drainage Facilities (%)	Proportion of people having drainage facility in house	58.65	52.55

Source: Household survey data.

Table 3: Housing, Ownership, Type and Value – District Average

		Non Muslim	Muslim
Ownership of House (%)	Own	96.88	96.2
	IAY/ Government Provided	2.5	2.17
Rented (%)		0.62	1.63
Type of House (%)	Kutchha	55.66	62.71
	Kutchha-Pucca	22.01	17.89
	Pucca	22.01	17.33
	Others	0.32	1.88
Land adjoining own residence (%)	Own	80.95	63.27
	Provided By Government	3.57	12.60
	Land Holders Land	7.14	20.1
	Others	8.33	4.02
Average Value of Own House (Rs.)		82780.95	57744.62
Average Rent (Rs.)		390.0	148.33

Source: Household survey data

Table 4: Other Amenities of Household

		Non Muslim	Muslim
Percentage of people using	Telephone	6.50	2.30
	Mobile	20.12	13.12
	Scooter/Moped/Motorcycle	6.50	3.19
Average Price (Rs.)	Telephone	960	1083.33
	Mobile	2058.33	2053.22
	Scooter/Moped/Motorcycle	21180.24	28266.67

Source: Household survey data.

2. Education – Village Aggregate and Household Average

Both the household survey data and village survey data show poor condition of education in villages of Murshidabad especially among minorities. From the survey at the household level it can be observed that about 35 percent of Muslim general population is illiterate whereas Non Muslim illiteracy rate is about 25 percent. *Household survey data shows that about 43 percent of Muslim (sum of*

male female) and 47 percent of Non Muslim sample population attend primary school but only about 3 percent of Muslim and 8 percent Non Muslim population completes higher secondary. While most of the villages have primary schools the average number of teachers per primary school is 3.02. This readily implies that only the presence of school is not enough. The number of secondary and higher secondary schools per village is abysmally low. Percentage of dropouts is higher below eighth standard than below primary level both for Muslim and Non Muslim households and the major reasons being work and high cost of education. This is the area where attention needs to be drawn for policy suggestions. *We believe that if the households that choose to send their children to school will be provided with additional income support during school years then dropout rate might get lessened.* It is worth mentioning that almost in all villages dropout rates are higher for women once they reach the eighth standard. Among the Muslim sample households about 72 percent students reported that they get Mid-day meal regularly and the corresponding number for Non Muslim is 73.21%. Almost in all villages a large percentage of the sample population reported that books are provided by government. There are very few secondary schools within the village. About 2% of the Muslim sample households are graduates whereas 5% of the Non Muslim households have completed graduation. A significant percentage of Muslim and Non Muslim sample population take vocational training such as tailoring, computer training, driving training, automobile labour, electronics and electrical, handicrafts etc and demand for such training is high. *About 46% of Non Muslim sample population has diploma certificates in vocational education whereas no Muslim sample population holds diploma certificate.* Technical education generates potential workforce thus emphasis should be given on vocational education for policy formulation.

Table 5: Village wise State of Education (in percentage)

Name of the Village	Literacy Rate	
	Male	Female
HASAMPUR	56.25	63.38
NAYABAHADURPUR	58.18	53.41
ROSHANPUR	84.27	71.21
GAZIPUR	62.63	51.69
BHURKUNDA	65.98	48.65
CHAR MATHURAPUR	79.38	76.92
MEOAKHANA	75.38	64.38
BALARAMPUR	79.10	75.00
MAHADIPUR	52.38	68.33
RADHAKANTAPUR	68.60	75.71
JORGACHHA	66.02	57.81
CHAR MOMENPUR	56.52	70.37
KUTUBPUR	74.12	57.81
CHANAK	78.57	63.77
KANAKPARA	94.25	77.50
INDRANI	67.07	51.67
KIRTTIPUR	54.55	54.69
BHARATA	82.61	65.67
PARBATIPUR	64.20	61.73
GOKARNA	59.74	58.90
PAKURIA	91.46	89.86
SIDDHI NANDI	83.12	77.94
ALAMPUR	65.85	54.55
TUNGI	57.30	47.89
CHANDKATI	54.84	73.33
GANGAPUR	80.21	77.14
PULINDA	76.47	69.33
JHIKRA	84.69	64.79
KURCHA	69.41	57.63
ACHHOAN	69.86	54.41

Source: Household survey data.

Table 6: Village wise Level of Education (Male) in percentage

Name of the villages	Below Primary	Primary	Class Eight	Vocational	Secondary	Higher Secondary
HASAMPUR	11.25	23.75	8.75	0	8.75	2.5
NAYABAHADU RPUR	21.82	25.45	5.45	0.00	4.55	0.00
ROSHANPUR	13.48	10.11	31.46	1.12	11.24	12.36
GAZIPUR	25.25	13.13	5.05	0.00	8.08	9.09
BHURKUNDA	20.62	36.08	9.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	28.87	11.34	29.90	0.00	2.06	3.09
MEOAKHANA	15.38	35.38	16.92	0.00	3.08	0.00
BALARAMPUR	11.94	14.93	14.93	0.00	16.42	4.48
MAHADIPUR	20.63	11.11	9.52	0.00	6.35	1.59
RADHAKANTAP UR	10.47	5.81	31.40	0.00	5.81	6.98
JORGACHHA	27.18	16.50	11.65	0.97	5.83	0.00
CHAR MOMENPUR	10.87	23.91	15.22	0.00	0.00	4.35
KUTUBPUR	23.53	29.41	14.12	0.00	3.53	1.18
CHANAK	10.00	32.86	11.43	0.00	12.86	7.14
KANAKPARA	8.05	31.03	29.89	0.00	8.05	8.05
INDRANI	28.05	15.85	14.63	0.00	7.32	0.00
KIRTTIPUR	5.19	18.18	14.29	0.00	9.09	2.60
BHARATA	10.14	20.29	28.99	0.00	10.14	2.90
PARBATIPUR	7.41	43.21	3.70	0.00	7.41	0.00
GOKARNA	14.29	18.18	11.69	0.00	9.09	6.49
PAKURIA	13.41	13.41	14.63	0.00	19.51	18.29
SIDDHI NANDI	31.17	25.97	12.99	0.00	6.49	5.19
ALAMPUR	19.51	20.73	9.76	1.22	9.76	2.44
TUNGI	26.97	14.61	7.87	0.00	3.37	0.00
CHANDKATI	19.35	13.98	13.98	0.00	2.15	2.15
GANGAPUR	21.88	13.54	22.92	0.00	12.50	6.25
PULINDA	25.88	29.41	10.59	0.00	2.35	4.71
JHIKRA	44.90	10.20	15.31	0.00	12.24	1.02
KURCHA	11.76	24.71	14.12	0.00	9.41	5.88
ACHHOAN	5.48	46.58	12.33	0.00	4.11	0.00

Source: Household survey data

Table 7: Village wise Level of Education for Female (5 – 18) in %

Name of the Villages	Below Primary	Primary	Class Eight	Vocational	Secondary	Higher Secondary
HASAMPUR	15.49	23.94	15.49	0.00	2.82	2.82
NAYABAHADURPUR	26.14	18.18	5.68	0.00	3.41	0.00
ROSHANPUR	18.18	13.64	24.24	0.00	12.12	1.52
GAZIPUR	28.09	13.48	8.99	0.00	1.12	0.00
BHURKUNDA	20.27	16.22	12.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	24.36	23.08	26.92	0.00	2.56	0.00
MEOAKHANA	12.33	39.73	5.48	1.37	1.37	0.00
BALARAMPUR	16.67	20.83	25.00	0.00	5.56	0.00
MAHADIPUR	25.00	21.67	13.33	1.67	1.67	1.67
RADHAKANTAPUR	11.43	14.29	32.86	0.00	15.71	0.00
JORGACHHA	20.31	25.00	9.38	0.00	1.56	0.00
CHAR MOMENPUR	14.81	33.33	14.81	3.70	3.70	0.00
KUTUBPUR	10.94	28.13	14.06	0.00	4.69	0.00
CHANAK	11.59	28.99	14.49	0.00	4.35	4.35
KANAKPARA	17.50	18.75	25.00	0.00	10.00	5.00
INDRANI	16.67	13.33	16.67	0.00	5.00	0.00
KIRTTIPUR	7.81	39.06	6.25	0.00	1.56	0.00
BHARATA	11.94	25.37	19.40	0.00	7.46	1.49
PARBATIPUR	2.47	50.62	6.17	0.00	0.00	2.47
GOKARNA	12.33	19.18	26.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAKURIA	11.59	11.59	23.19	0.00	26.09	5.80
SIDDHI NANDI	22.06	22.06	20.59	0.00	10.29	1.47
ALAMPUR	22.73	21.21	4.55	0.00	3.03	0.00
TUNGI	19.72	9.86	18.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHANDKATI	33.33	20.00	13.33	0.00	5.00	0.00
GANGAPUR	30.00	8.57	25.71	0.00	7.14	2.86
PULINDA	20.00	29.33	14.67	0.00	4.00	1.33
JHIKRA	38.03	15.49	9.86	0.00	1.41	0.00
KURCHA	10.17	32.20	10.17	0.00	3.39	1.69
ACHHOAN	2.94	38.24	11.76	1.47	0.00	0.00

Source: Household survey data

Table 8: Village wise Status of Government assistance in the schools (%)

Name of the Village	Government Help				
	Books	School dress	Stipend	Mid day meal	Others
HASAMPUR	80.65	0.00	0.00	19.35	0.00
NAYABAHADURPUR	97.67	0.00	2.33	0.00	0.00
ROSHANPUR	37.50	0.00	0.00	18.75	12.50
GAZIPUR	91.43	0.00	0.00	8.57	0.00
BHURKUNDA	81.82	0.00	0.00	18.18	0.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	82.93	2.44	0.00	2.44	12.20
MEOAKHANA	8.57	0.00	0.00	91.43	0.00
BALARAMPUR	88.24	0.00	0.00	5.88	5.88
MAHADIPUR	66.67	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00
RADHAKANTAPUR	62.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50
JORGACHHA	92.86	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAR MOMENPUR	66.67	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
KUTUBPUR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHANAK	85.71	0.00	0.00	4.76	9.52
KANAKPARA	69.23	15.38	0.00	15.38	0.00
INDRANI	68.57	2.86	11.43	14.29	0.00
KIRTTIPUR	78.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.74
BHARATA	50.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	0.00
PARBATIPUR	88.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.11
GOKARNA	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
PAKURIA	33.33	41.67	0.00	8.33	16.67
SIDDHI NANDI	82.86	0.00	0.00	8.57	8.57
ALAMPUR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TUNGI	96.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHANDKATI	95.24	4.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
GANGAPUR	54.55	0.00	0.00	12.12	12.12
PULINDA	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JHIKRA	43.75	0.00	37.50	18.75	0.00
KURCHA	90.91	0.00	9.09	0.00	0.00
ACHHOAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.65	4.35

Source: Household survey data

Table 9: Village wise Demand for Technical/Vocational Education (in percentage)

Name of the Village	People interested in training	People willing to bear the cost	Tailoring	Sericulture	Automobile Labour	Computer Training	Electronics & Electrical	Motor Driving Training	Handicraft	Apprentice	Family Education	Others
HASAMPUR	83.33	64.00	16.00	0.00	12.00	4.00	8.00	32.00	20	0	8	0
NAYABAHADURPUR	80.00	87.50	8.33	0.00	29.17	29.17	16.67	4.17	0	8.33	0	4.17
ROSHANPUR	20.00	83.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	20.00	0.00	0	20.00	0	0
GAZIPUR	76.67	69.57	4.35	0.00	17.39	8.70	17.39	17.39	0	21.74	4.35	8.70
BHURKUNDA	68.97	65.00	10.00	0.00	15.00	30.00	0.00	10.00	0	10	0.00	25.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	50.00	42.86	13.33	0.00	46.67	6.67	6.67	13.33	13.33	0	0.00	0.00
MEOAKHANA	40.00	50.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	33.33	0.00	8.33	41.67	0	0.00	8.33
BALARAMPUR	53.33	40.00	25.00	6.25	0.00	25.00	12.50	6.25	25.00	0	0.00	0.00
MAHADIPUR	72.41	85.71	4.76	14.29	14.29	14.29	14.29	0.00	38.10	0	0.00	0.00
RADHAKANTAPUR	93.33	57.14	17.86	0.00	3.57	35.71	10.71	7.14	21.43	0	3.57	0.00
JORGACHHA	37.93	100	0.00	9.09	54.55	0.00	27.27	0.00	9.09	0	0.00	0.00
CHAR MOMENPUR	31.25	80.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	20.00	0.00
KUTUBPUR	44.83	69.23	30.77	0.00	7.69	38.46	7.69	0.00	15.38	0	0.00	0.00
CHANAK	76.67	73.91	8.70	8.70	0.00	21.74	17.39	8.70	21.74	0	4.35	8.70
KANAKPARA	74.07	70.00	26.32	0.00	5.26	47.37	5.26	10.53	5.26	0	0.00	0.00
INDRANI	86.67	96.15	16.67	8.33	0.00	4.17	8.33	0.00	29.17	0	0.00	33.33
KIRTTIPUR	65.52	47.37	0.00	0.00	10.53	10.53	15.79	15.79	47.37	0	0.00	0.00
BHARATA	96.30	57.69	30.77	0.00	11.54	7.69	15.38	19.23	15.38	0	0.00	0.00
PARBATIPUR	50.00	50.00	7.14	0.00	14.29	14.29	14.29	21.43	28.57	0	0.00	0.00
GOKARNA	60.71	64.71	11.76	0.00	11.76	29.41	5.88	17.65	23.53	0	0.00	0.00
PAKURIA	55.17	93.33	25.00	0.00	18.75	18.75	6.25	0.00	12.50	0	6.25	12.50
SIDDHI NANDI	51.72	42.86	6.67	6.67	26.67	0.00	6.67	6.67	40.00	0	6.67	0.00
ALAMPUR	26.67	87.50	12.50	0.00	50.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	0	12.50	0.00
TUNGI	34.48	60.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	40.00	20.00	10	10.00	0.00
CHANDKATI	26.67	100	0.00	0.00	25.00	12.50	50.00	12.50	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
GANGAPUR	10.00	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	0	0.00	0.00
PULINDA	10.34	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	33.33	0	33.33	0.00
JHIKRA	51.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.71	42.86	14.29	7.14	0	0	0	0

Source: Household survey data.

Note: N.A means *not available*.

Table 10: Reason For Drop Out in the villages (in percentage)

Name of the Village	Male					Female				
	Distance	Absence of any teaching in school	No Drinking water	Labour	Expenditure	Distance	Absence of any teaching in school	No Drinking water	Labour	Expenditure
HASAMPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	100	100
NAYABAHADURPUR	8.33	0.00	0.00	9.09	18.18	0.00	0	0	0	28.6
ROSHANPUR	100.00	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	66.67	0	0	100	100
GAZIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	40.00	6.67	0	0	6.67	20
BHURKUNDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.50	50.00	0.00	0	0	50	0
CHAR MATHURAPUR	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	100.00	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	100	100
MEOAKHANA	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	100	66.7
BALARAMPUR	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MAHADIPUR	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	33.33	0.00	0	0	0	0
RADHAKANTAPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	0.00	0	0	100	50
JORGACHHA	33.33	0.00	0.00	50.00	87.50	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	100
CHAR MOMENPUR	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KUTUBPUR	0.00	20.00	10.00	40.00	80.00	0.00	0	0	0	100
CHANAK	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KANAKPARA	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	50.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
INDRANI	33.33	0.00	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00	0	0	50	50
KIRTTIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100	N.A.
BHARATA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	20	80
PARBATIPUR	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	100	50
GOKARNA	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0	0	50	100
PAKURIA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
SIDDHI NANDI	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ALAMPUR	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TUNGI	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00	0	0	0	100
CHANDKATI	100.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	100.00	100.00	0	0	0	50
GANGAPUR	66.67	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	60.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
PULINDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.50	37.50	0.00	0	0	0	100
JHIKRA	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	0	0	0	0
KURCHA	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ACHHOAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	33.33	0.00	0	0	0	71.4

Source: Household survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*

Table 11: Level of Education – General Population (in percentage)

	Muslim		Non-Muslim	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Illiterate	33.54	39.51	22.16	28.65
Below Primary	21.48	19.19	14.25	15.83
Primary	20.60	22.04	22.49	24.56
Middle	13.13	13.42	18.49	20.19
Vocational/Management	0.06	0.22	0.22	0.14
Secondary	5.53	3.97	10.58	6.28
Higher Secondary	2.45	0.67	6.57	1.91
Technical Diploma	0.0	0.22	0.11	0.14
Technical/Professional Degree	0.19	0.0	0.11	0.0
Graduate	2.07	0.30	3.90	1.36
Post Graduate	0.38	0.15	0.89	0.41
Others	0.50	0.30	0.22	0.55

Source: Household survey data

Table 12: State of Education - 5 to 18 Population

		Muslim	Non-Muslim
Condition	Not admitted in school	5.94	5.94
Level	Below primary education	39.07	20.73
	Primary education	39.83	47.06
	Class Eight	15.48	22.97
	Vocational	1.0	0.84
	Secondary education	3.75	5.60
	Higher Secondary education	0.87	2.80
Type of school	Government/ Aided School	95.47	96.57
	Private School	1.30	2.00
	Madrassa	1.30	0.57
	Missionary School	0.26	0.29
	Unconventional school	1.68	0.29
	Others	0.0	0.29

**Table 13: Education – Infrastructure facilities (%)
(Community wise District Averages)**

Distance		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
	Below 1 K.M.	67.92		61.43	
	1-2 K.M.	21.56		29.14	
	2-4 K.M.	9.35		7.14	
	Above 4 K.M.	1.17		2.29	
	Medium of instruction in school	Bengali	96.90		97.38
English		1.42		1.45	
Bengali & English		1.03		0.87	
Hindi		0.13		0.0	
Local Language		0.0		0.0	
Government help in	Availability of books	76.51		68.23	
	School dress	0.65		5.21	
	Stipend	0.86		4.69	
	Mid-day meal	15.73		13.02	
	Others	6.25		8.85	
Reasons for drop-out		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Distance from home	18.18	19.67	20.0	22.22
	Absence of any teaching in school	3.23	0.0	4.76	0.0
	Insufficient availability of water, classroom and toilet	1.61	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Unable to attend because of work	53.25	31.48	50.0	55.56
	It is expensive	62.35	58.62	52.38	50.0

Source: Household survey data

Table 14: Dropout from School – Community wise District Averages

Dropout (%)	Muslim		Non-Muslim	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
< Primary	30.0	12.5	9.52	11.11
< Class Eight	68.0	62.5	71.43	55.56

Source: Household Survey Data

**Table 15: Educational Facilities and Aspirations
(Community wise District Averages)**

		Muslim		Non-Muslim	
Mid-day meal	Regularity	71.59		73.21	
	Taste	67.77		78.07	
	Cleanliness	60.15		71.93	
Book	Availability	52.30		30.07	
Teachers	Regularity	92.31		91.76	
	Discipline	85.16		88.24	
	Teaching	76.49		71.35	
Aspiration of parents		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Vocational	3.0	2.22	4.92	3.73
	Madhyamik	33.93	56.19	26.78	46.58
	H.S	15.92	16.51	14.75	17.39
	Graduate	31.53	16.19	31.69	21.74
	Post-Graduate	10.81	6.35	15.85	8.70
	Others	4.50	2.54	6.01	1.86

Source: Household survey data

Table 16: Vocational Education – Community wise District Averages

		Muslim	Non-Muslim
Courses offer	Tailoring	3.23	0.0
	Computer Trained	0.0	15.38
	Electronic & Electrical	0.0	0.0
	Driving Training	16.13	15.38
	Handicraft	9.68	0.0
	Apprentices	0.0	0.0
	Family Education	38.71	0.0
	Other	32.26	69.23
Institution	Government Institution.	3.23	23.08
	Expert Worker	9.68	15.38
	Apprentices Training	12.90	0.0
Diploma Certificate	Number of people who hold	0.0	46.15
	Useful(whether)	0.0	66.67
Vocational Institution (%)		0.14	0.18
Average. Duration of training (days)		694.2	143.11
Average Expenditure for training (Rs.)		1500	6060

Source: Household survey data

**Table 17: Demand for Technical/ Vocational Education
(Community wise District Averages)**

		Muslim	Non-Muslim
People Interested in Training		53.27	51.75
Technical Education	Tailoring	12.46	13.04
	Sericulture	2.77	1.86
	Automobile Labour	17.65	9.32
	Computer Training	15.22	28.57
	Electronics & Electrical	11.07	13.04
	Motor Driving Training	12.46	7.45
	Handicraft	19.03	16.77
	Apprentice	3.11	1.24
	Family Education	1.73	3.73
Others		4.50	4.97
Willing to bear the cost		66.90	61.88

3. Occupation

Both Muslim and Non Muslim sample population depend on agriculture for occupation. A significant percent of both male Muslim and Non Muslim sample population work as landless labours. Some people are also engaged in business. *About 44% of female Muslim sample population is engaged in domestic work only and the corresponding number for Non Muslim is 50.55%. From the village level averages of the indicators it can be observed that some of the female respondents work as agricultural labours, cultivator and very few of them are engaged in business. A negligible percentage of the female sample population is salaried employee. About 79% of Muslim sample population has migrated for work on short term and the percentage of migrating Non Muslim sample population is 62%. Only about 4.50% of Muslim population has migrated for Professional work whereas the percentage of Non Muslim respondent migrating for professional work is 25%.*

Table 18: Village wise Occupational Pattern Among the Male (%)

Name of the Village	Male					
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Business	Salaried Employee (Govt.)	Salaried Employee (Pvt.)	Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture)
HASAMPUR	10.00	37.50	0.00	1.25	0.00	5.00
NAYABAHADURPUR	6.36	3.64	15.45	0.91	0.00	23.64
ROSHANPUR	2.25	7.87	10.11	11.24	4.49	7.87
GAZIPUR	9.09	10.10	9.09	1.01	1.01	16.16
BHURKUNDA	18.56	21.65	2.06	0.00	0.00	18.56
CHAR MATHURAPUR	3.13	33.33	0.00	3.13	0.00	14.58
MEOAKHANA	8.70	14.49	0.00	8.70	1.45	18.84
BALARAMPUR	4.55	1.52	10.61	12.12	7.58	19.70
MAHADIPUR	17.74	16.13	8.06	1.61	8.06	16.13
RADHAKANTAPUR	13.79	27.59	0.00	2.30	0.00	4.60
JORGACHHA	26.47	30.39	6.86	0.00	0.00	6.86
CHAR MOMENPUR	6.52	43.48	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.00
KUTUBPUR	15.12	31.40	9.30	1.16	0.00	5.81
CHANAK	25.71	20.00	2.86	4.29	1.43	10.00
KANAKPARA	51.65	6.59	8.79	6.59	0.00	1.10
INDRANI	16.67	34.85	7.58	3.03	3.03	19.70
KIRTTIPUR	16.88	38.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30
BHARATA	41.18	10.29	0.00	2.94	1.47	7.35
PARBATIPUR	9.88	27.16	4.94	0.00	2.47	3.70
GOKARNA	14.67	24.00	4.00	2.67	0.00	10.67
PAKURIA	0.00	0.00	6.17	17.28	1.23	32.10
SIDDHI NANDI	0.00	5.41	44.59	0.00	0.00	8.11
ALAMPUR	25.00	45.00	1.67	0.00	1.67	0.00
TUNGI	3.57	33.33	10.71	0.00	4.76	10.71
CHANDKATI	25.26	24.21	4.21	2.11	0.00	5.26
GANGAPUR	18.75	18.75	14.58	1.04	2.08	3.13
PULINDA	7.41	17.28	2.47	3.70	2.47	7.41
JHIKRA	36.36	34.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01
KURCHA	41.18	15.29	3.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACHHOAN	14.29	23.38	1.30	1.30	0.00	3.90

Source: Household survey data

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

Name of the Village	Female					
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Business	Salaried Employee (Govt.)	Salaried Employee (Pvt.)	Casual Labour (Non-Agriculture)
HASAMPUR	1.41	14.08	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00
NAYABAHADURPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ROSHANPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
GAZIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	0.00	0.00
BHURKUNDA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAR MATHURAPUR	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	1.30	2.60
MEOAKHANA	0.00	1.35	0.00	1.35	0.00	4.05
BALARAMPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	2.90
MAHADIPUR	0.00	5.17	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00
RADHAKANTAPUR	1.43	4.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JORGACHHA	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHAR MOMENPUR	0.00	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
KUTUBPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHANAK	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KANAKPARA	6.10	1.22	2.44	2.44	0.00	0.00
INDRANI	8.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
KIRTTIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BHARATA	6.35	1.59	1.59	0.00	0.00	0.00
PARBATIPUR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOKARNA	0.00	8.57	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00
PAKURIA	0.00	0.00	1.45	2.90	0.00	0.00
SIDDHI NANDI	0.00	0.00	20.63	0.00	0.00	3.17
ALAMPUR	11.11	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TUNGI	2.99	2.99	0.00	2.99	2.99	2.99
CHANDKATI	1.59	3.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GANGAPUR	4.48	4.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PULINDA	2.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.41
JHIKRA	1.39	0.00	1.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
KURCHA	1.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACHHOAN	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	1.33	0.00

Source: Household survey data

Table 20: Occupational Pattern – Community wise District Averages (%)

	Muslim		Non-Muslim	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Agriculture	15.64	1.61	18.22	1.66
Agricultural Labour	23.40	2.30	18.11	1.10
Family Business	6.35	1.31	6.64	0.97
Salaried Employee (Government)	1.92	0.23	4.50	0.97
Salaried Employee (Private)	0.83	0.0	2.25	1.24
Casual Labour	9.74	0.31	9.22	1.38
Only domestic Work	1.47	44.39	2.70	50.55
Retirees, Pensioners, Remittance Recipient	0.26	0.15	1.01	0.28
Unable to work(Child/ Elderly)	27.56	32.80	21.60	27.90
Unorganized Employee	0.77	0.46	1.01	0.41
Others	4.68	9.98	6.64	6.35
Unemployed	7.37	6.45	8.10	7.18

Source: Household survey data

Table 21: Migration for Work – Community wise District Averages (%)

Duration		Muslim	Non-Muslim
	Short Term	79.09	62.07
	Long Term	20.91	37.93
Place of work	Within District (Village)	3.60	3.45
	Within District (Town)	5.41	27.59
	Within State (Village)	4.50	6.90
	Within State (Town)	32.43	31.03
	Outside State (Village)	2.70	0.0
	Outside State (Town)	49.55	27.59
	Abroad	1.80	3.45
Reasons for migration	Professional Work	4.50	25.0
	Administrative Work	0.90	7.14
	Clerical Work	0.0	3.57
	Sales Work	7.21	10.71
	Farmer	7.21	0.0
	Transport and labourers	61.26	28.57
	Student	1.80	10.71
	Others	17.12	14.29
Repatriation	Household	84.40	88.46

Source: Household survey data

4. Health

Most of the respondents visit Government Hospital for treatment of major diseases. Private hospital and private doctors/ clinic are also accessible to some percentage of the households. *From the household survey data it can be observed that a large percentage of sample population visits Quack for treatment.* A large percentage of the sample population takes vaccination for Polio (pulse). Significant percentage of the sample population also takes vaccination for DTP, BCG and Measles. Among the non-participant respondents the major reasons for non-participation is unawareness. *About 79% of children among Muslim sample*

households are born in house and the corresponding number for Non-Muslim households is about 31%. Problem of distance is the main reason for not visiting government hospitals for childbirth. It can be observed from the survey data that most of the villages are not provided with medical facilities by government hospitals. Though within Panchayat Sub PHCs can said to be more active.

Table 22: Health Status in the Villages

Name of the Village	Average expenditure on health (Rs.)	Access to health centers (%)			Vaccination (%)				Problem of Vaccination (%)		
		Government	Private	Quack	Polio	BCG	DPT	Measles	Unaware of the program	Problem of distance	Others
HASAMPUR	4875.00	86.67	13.79	76.67	100.00	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
NAYABAHADURPUR	6168.75	0.00	10.00	3.45	97.06	91.18	97.06	67.65	38.46	0	61.54
ROSHANPUR	7446.43	93.33	18.52	25.00	90.91	100	100	81.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GAZIPUR	14594.44	16.67	6.67	13.33	100.00	75.00	85.71	75.0	42.86	0	57.14
BHURKUNDA CHAR	9710.53	62.07	10.34	20.69	100.00	82.61	82.6	73.9	60.00	0	40
MATHURAPUR	4776.47	66.67	13.79	72.41	100.00	91.67	91.7	75.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MEOAKHANA	3263.89	80.00	6.90	20.69	100.00	75.00	33.3	0.00	100.00	0	0
BALARAMPUR	8580.00	100	62.07	3.45	100.00	94.12	100	88.24	100.00	0	0
MAHADIPUR	3924.21	96.67	33.33	6.90	100.00	94.74	100	94.74	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
RADHAKANTAPUR	4659.09	66.67	3.33	46.67	100.00	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
JORGACHHA CHAR	3331.03	56.67	26.67	10.00	100.00	76.47	100	52.94	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MOMENPUR	9196.88	43.75	6.25	6.25	100.00	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KUTUBPUR	4500.00	53.33	13.33	13.33	100.00	7.14	0.00	7.14	100.00	0	0
CHANAK	4210.53	73.33	6.67	20.69	100.00	93.75	93.75	81.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KANAKPARA	5533.33	63.33	3.33	3.33	100.00	86.67	93.3	80.00	100.00	0	0
INDRANI	4506.67	100	70.00	8.00	100.00	100	100	90.00	100.00	0	0
KIRTTIPUR	5428.57	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	100	100	93.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
BHARATA	9657.69	80.00	0.00	10.71	100.00	78.57	78.6	71.4	0.00	0	100
PARBATIPUR	5666.67	100	96.67	0.00	100.00	100	100	100	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
GOKARNA	4230.77	73.33	6.90	3.57	100.00	81.82	90.9	81.82	0.00	0	100
PAKURIA	5683.33	100	100.00	0.00	100.00	80.00	80.0	100	0.00	0	100
SIDDHI NANDI	6560.00	96.67	62.07	31.03	100.00	50.00	50.0	66.67	75.00	0	25
ALAMPUR	2810.71	53.33	13.79	10.00	100.00	66.67	100	50.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
TUNGI	3991.67	66.67	24.14	10.00	100.00	100	100	66.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
CHANDKATI	2789.66	80.00	13.33	16.67	100.00	55.56	94.4	38.9	50.00	50	0
GANGAPUR	7120.69	67.86	40.00	22.22	100.00	50.00	77.8	38.89	77.78	22.22	0
PULINDA	22083.33	76.67	10.34	20.00	100.00	31.58	31.6	31.58	100.00	0	0
JHIKRA	2200.00	100	6.90	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
KURCHA	8911.76	50.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100	100	66.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
ACHHOAN	4563.64	76.67	3.33	10.00	53.33	13.33	26.7	0.00	100.00	0	0

Source: Household survey data

Table 23: Types of Medical Facilities - Village wise

Name of the Villages	Government Hospitals		PHC		Sub-PHC	
	Within village	Within Panchayat	Within village	Within Panchayat	Within village	Within Panchayat
ACHHOAN	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
BALARAMPUR	no	no	yes	-	no	yes
BHURKUNDA	no	no	no	yes	no	no
CHANDKATI	no	no	no	no	no	no
CHAR MOMENPUR	no	yes	N.A	N.A	no	yes
GAZIPUR	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
HASANPUR	no	no	no	no	no	no
JHIKRA	no	no	no	no	yes	-
KANAKPARA	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	no	yes
KURCHA	no	no	yes	-	yes	-
MEHADIPUR	no	no	no	no	no	yes
NAYABAHADURPUR	no	no	N.A	N.A	yes	-
PARBATIPUR	N.A	N.A	no	yes	N.A	N.A
RADHAKANTAPUR	no	no	no	no	no	yes
SIDDHI NANDI	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
ALAMPUR	no	no	no	no	yes	-
BHARATA	no	yes	yes	-	N.A	N.A
CHANAK	yes	-	N.A	N.A	yes	-
CHAR MATHURAPUR	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
GANGAPUR	no	no	no	yes	no	yes
GOKARNA	yes	-	yes	-	yes	-
INDRANI	no	no	yes	-	yes	-
JORGACHHA	no	no	N.A	N.A	no	yes
KIRTTIPUR	no	no	N.A	N.A	yes	-
KUTUBPUR	N.A	N.A	no	no	N.A	N.A
MEOAKHANA	no	no	N.A	N.A	no	yes
PAKURIA	no	no	N.A	N.A	yes	-
PULINDA	no	no	no	yes	yes	-
ROSHANPUR	no	no	N.A	N.A	yes	-
TUNGI	N.A	N.A	yes	-	no	no

Source: Village survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*

Table 24: Information on Child Birth in the Villages (%)

Name of villages	Place of birth				Reasons for not visiting Government places				
	At home	Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Others	Problem of distance	Un-cleanliness	Inefficient services by Doctor/	No female doctors	Others
HASAMPUR	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.18
NAYABAHADURPUR	93.94	6.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
ROSHANPUR	63.64	36.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	75.00
GAZIPUR	89.29	10.71	0.00	0.00	12.50	0.00	0.00	4.17	83.33
BHURKUNDA	87.50	12.50	0.00	0.00	36.84	0.00	15.79	26.32	21.05
CHAR MATHURAPUR	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	87.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.50
MEOAKHANA	81.82	18.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.67	83.33
BALARAMPUR	0.00	82.35	0.00	17.65	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
MAHADIPUR	90.48	9.52	0.00	0.00	64.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.29
RADHAKANTAPUR	55.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	77.78	0.00	0.00	11.11	11.11
JORGACHHA	80.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.14
CHAR MOMENPUR	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KUTUBPUR	72.73	27.27	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00
CHANAK	35.71	64.29	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	50.00
KANAKPARA	12.50	87.50	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00
INDRANI	90.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KIRTTIPUR	73.33	26.67	0.00	0.00	44.44	11.11	11.11	11.11	22.22
BHARATA	61.54	38.46	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PARBATIPUR	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	13.33	26.67	0.00	60.00	0.00
GOKARNA	58.33	41.67	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	60.00
PAKURIA	54.55	36.36	0.00	9.09	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00
SIDDHI NANDI	94.44	5.56	0.00	0.00	22.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.78
ALAMPUR	71.43	28.57	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	25.00
TUNGI	71.43	28.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
CHANDKATI	22.22	77.78	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GANGAPUR	61.11	38.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
PULINDA	68.42	31.58	0.00	0.00	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
JHIKRA	26.32	73.68	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KURCHA	28.57	71.43	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ACHHOAN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.33	26.67

Source: Household survey data

Table 25: Vaccination of Under Five-Year Children (District Averages)

Vaccination	Muslim			Non-Muslim		
Polio (pulse)	97.71			99.15		
DTP	76.79			86.32		
BCG	71.92			81.20		
Measles	63.90			68.38		
Organization	Government		Private	Government		Private
	99.43		0.57	100		0
Reasons for non participation	Unaware	Problem of distance	Others	Unaware	Problem of distance	Others
	73.91	4.35	21.74	60.0	0.0	40.0

Source: Household survey data.

Table 26: Information About Childbirth (District Averages)

Place of birth	In house	79.12	31.93
	Hospital	20.88	64.71
	Private hospital	0.0	0.0
	Others	0.0	3.36
Help during child birth	Doctor	15.63	44.54
	Nurse	2.36	1.68
	Trained midwife	31.86	33.61
	Non trained midwife	49.26	16.81
	Others/Don't know	0.88	3.36
Transport	Own car	20.0	3.30
	Rented car	59.17	85.71
	No vehicle	18.33	7.69
	Ambulance	1.67	3.30
Reason for not availing Government. Hospital facilities	Long distance	35.95	34.88
	Unhygienic Government hospital	2.30	0.0
	Below grade service	1.84	11.63
	No female doctor	13.36	9.30
	Others	46.08	44.19

Source: Household survey data.

5. Infrastructure

From the village directory data it can be observed that the district and villages within it, is not well connected by bus routes and rail station. Number of commercial banks and co-operatives are very few within the district though there are some credit societies situated in the district. Almost all the villages have at least one primary school within the village. There are very few villages that have secondary schools within it.

6. Awareness of and Efficacy of Government Programmes

It is definite from the data that success rate of NREGS is higher than all other government schemes, as a significant percentage of the respondent have benefited from the scheme. *Among Muslim population about 4 percent have benefited from SGSY, 2.2 percent from IAY, 6 percent from old pension, and about 18 percent from SSA and corresponding numbers for Non Muslims are 6%, 3%, 7.2% and 4.5% respectively. About 5 percent of the Muslim sample population have benefited from Swajaldhara whereas no percentage of Non Muslim sample population have received any benefit from the scheme. Both Muslim and Non Muslim respondents have not received any benefit from TSC/SSUP. Major percentage of the population gets recommendation from Pradhan to avail benefit from any scheme.*

Table 27: Awareness and Efficacy of Government Schemes in the villages

Name of the Villages	Percentage of people aware	Percentage of people benefited	Number of people having job cards	Number of people who have got job
HASAMPUR	50.42	14.92	170	150
NAYABAHADURPUR	44.17	6.40	241	125
ROSHANPUR	41.25	7.14	264	46
GAZIPUR	46.67	4.08	293	227
BHURKUNDA	42.92	12.30	300	279
CHAR MATHURAPUR	39.17	2.78	15	10
MEOAKHANA	36.67	17.56	276	276
BALARAMPUR	70.83	6.07	307	0
MAHADIPUR	63.75	9.94	88	88
RADHAKANTAPUR	50.00	22.62	248	248
JORGACHHA	37.08	9.40	380	250
CHAR MOMENPUR	30.47	26.67	844	835
KUTUBPUR	26.25	40.00	270	270
CHANAK	47.50	4.40	282	0
KANAKPARA	45.00	7.58	150	150
INDRANI	45.83	10.95	900	600
KIRTTIPUR	50.42	1.39	500	350
BHARATA	53.75	2.52	299	0
PARBATIPUR	54.58	8.75	426	340
GOKARNA	33.75	5.66	2326	1300
PAKURIA	67.08	3.62	200	150
SIDDHI NANDI	52.92	9.48	400	400
ALAMPUR	30.42	25.60	785	785
TUNGI	39.58	15.30	1254	450
CHANDKATI	35.83	14.45	1700	200
GANGAPUR	17.50	21.14	300	0
PULINDA	30.00	20.97	1400	1400
JHIKRA	38.75	20.85	1000	1000

Source: Village survey data & Household survey data

**Table 28: Awareness and Efficiency of the Government Sponsored Schemes
(District Averages for Muslims)**

Programme	Awareness of people	People who Benefited	Persons helped receive the benefit					% of people who paid commission
			Pra dhan	GP Office	NGO	Self	Others	
SGSY	38.60	4.08	66.67	33.33	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
NREGS	93.49	43.31	84.07	14.29	0.0	1.65	0.0	16.2
IAY	84.41	2.26	83.33	16.67	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Old Pension	75.33	6.06	63.16	31.58	0.0	0.0	5.26	5.26
Swajal dhara	15.46	5.13	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Irrigation	11.37	5.17	0.0	33.33	0.0	33.33	33.33	0.0
ARWSP	8.24	2.38	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
SSA	36.13	17.84	13.64	27.27	0.0	4.54	54.55	0.0
TSS/SSUP	6.74	0.0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

**Table 29: Awareness and Efficiency of the Government Sponsored Schemes
(District Averages for non-Muslims)**

Program me	Awarene ss of people	People who Benefited	Persons who helped receive the benefit					% of people who paid commission
			Pra dhan	GP Office	NGO	Self	Others	
SGSY	39.03	5.93	60.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
NREGS	82.76	31.78	83.08	7.69	0.0	9.23	0.0	30.77
IAY	75.71	2.95	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0
Old Pension	69.45	7.21	81.82	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.18	12.5
Swajal dhara	23.70	0.0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
Irrigation	18.59	5.45	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
ARWSP	18.97	1.75	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
SSA	43.27	4.54	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
TSS /SSUP	11.89	0.0	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

Source: Household Survey Data

Note: N.A means not available

7. Other Issues

About 40 percent of Non Muslim and 48 percent of Muslim sample households are indebted. But major percentage of Muslim and Non Muslim sample population is provided with loans by moneylenders and relatives and loan is mainly taken for medical expenditure. 33 percent of Muslim respondents have reported that the major problem of PDS is

inadequacy whereas 18.9 percent of Non Muslim has reported the same. Banking habit of both Muslim and Non Muslim sample population is very poor and though a significant percentage of the households have life insurance. About 44% of Muslim and 58.6% of Non Muslim respondent can purchase all the goods and those who cannot purchase all the goods, money is the main constraint for them

Table 30: Non Agricultural Assets

Description		Non Muslim	Muslim
Oxcart	Percentage of household having	9.29	4.79
	Average Price(Rs)	2874.07	2773.08
Car	Percentage of household having	N.A.	N.A.
	Average Price(Rs)	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Household survey data

Note: N.A means *not available*

**Table 31: Indebtedness - Sources and Conditions of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)**

		Non Muslim	Muslim
Percentage of people having loan		40.00	47.59
Average Interest Rate		10.12	10.94
Sources of availing loans	Government	4.84	4.56
	Commercial Bank	16.13	6.08
	Rural Bank	4.03	11.79
	Co-operative Bank	10.48	5.70
	Self Help Group/Non Governmental Organisation	2.42	1.90
	Moneylender	25.81	32.70
	Big landowner/Jotedar	8.06	11.03
	Relative	21.77	24.33
	Others	6.45	1.90
Conditions & Terms of Loan (%)	Willing to pay interest	58.97	53.97
	On physical labour	13.68	13.89
	On land mortgage	6.84	9.13
	On ornament mortgage	6.84	11.51

Source: Household survey data

**Table 32: Indebtedness - Reasons and Nature of Loan
(Community wise District Averages)**

		Non Muslim	Muslim
Nature of loan	Capital related expenditure	3.94	8.75
	Purchase of agricultural equipment	12.60	7.22
Reasons of Loan (%)	Purchase of land/home	3.94	3.04
	Repairing of house	14.96	14.45
	Marriage/other social function	18.90	9.51
	Medical expenditure	25.98	34.60
	Purchase of cattle	3.15	1.90
	Investment	4.72	3.42
	Others	11.81	16.73
Loan (in terms of Cash)		97.64	97.68

Source: Household survey data.

Table 33: Common Property Resources - Uses and Interference (%)

		Percentage of User		Percentage of Interference	
		Non-Muslim	Muslim	Non-Muslim	Muslim
Uses and Interference	Forest	7.43	3.25	0.00	0.4
	Pond	69.88	72.55	2.32	1.59
	Field	66.22	53.13	2.04	1.37
	Cattle-pen	8.72	12.8	0.00	0.7
	School ground	32.24	23.0	1.27	2.14
	Other Government Buildings	9.52	1.57	0.00	0.00
	Others	33.33	0.0	0.00	0.45
		Non-Muslim		Muslim	
Categories of people who interfere	Higher class people	60		48.39	
	Big landlords	40		48.39	
	Each household	0		3.23	

Table 34: Public Distribution System (Community wise District Averages)

		Muslim	Non-Muslim
APL Card	% of families with APL ration cards	74.29	78.65
BPL Card	% of families with BPL/ Antodaya/ Annapurna card.	29.49	27.3
Sufficiency	% of families with sufficient product	65.29	73.52
Quantity	Rice: kg per family per month	6.77	5.24
	Wheat: kg per family per month	6.5	5.97
Problem (%)	Inadequate	33.09	18.91
	Inferior quality	4.46	4.49
	Less in amount	4.65	4.49
	Irregular	19.7	17.95
	Others	3.35	2.88
	No problem	34.76	51.28
Purchase	% of families who can purchase all goods	44.04	58.6
Reason of purchase problem (%)	Money constraint	67.77	57.26
	Insufficiency of ration	5.65	4.84
	Unwillingness to sell off by the dealers	19.93	20.16
	Others	6.64	17.74

Recommendations

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

The above analysis is very broad in nature and requires intervention at a very larger scale and change in the attitude of the process of policy planning. Since the approach of the Multi-sector Development Plan funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs is supplementary in nature and does not intend to change the very nature of plan process, it is suggested that the district administration may start working on priority basis with the additional fund in the areas where the deficit can very easily be identified at the district level or at the village or in the pockets of the district. Hence we provide the deficit of the district for the socio-economic indicators and the basic amenities indicators where the deficit has been calculated as the deviation of the survey averages from the corresponding values based on NSSO, 2005 and NFHS3 in Table 35 below.

Table 35: Priority Ranking of Facilities Based on Deficits of District Averages and National Averages

Sl. No.	Indicator	District Average	National Average	Deficit	Priority Rank
I. Socio-economic Indicators					
1	Literacy (%)	68.04	67.3	-0.74	5
2	Female Literacy (%)	64.72	57.1	-7.62	7
3	Work Participation (%)	39.09	38.0	-1.09	6
4	Female Work Participation (%)	10.20	21.5	11.3	4
II. Basic Amenities Indicators					
5	Houses with Pucca Walls (%)	38.43	59.4	20.97	2
6	Safe Drinking Water (%)	98.54	87.9	-10.64	8
7	Electricity in Houses (%)	24.14	67.9	43.76	1
8	W/C Toilet (%)	23.82	39.2	15.38	3
III. Health Indicators					
9	Full Vaccination of Children (%)	63.55	43.5	-20.05	-
10	Institutional Delivery (%)	55.60	38.7	-16.9	-

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

It is clear from the above table that the district averages perform sometimes very poor compared to national average and sometimes above average. Overall literacy as well as female literacy are above the national average and hence receive lower priority. But one should be careful to use these results for drawing up plan. It may be noted that the literacy rate is higher than average does not mean that the state of education is very good in the district. Considering our previous analysis one should not be complacent about the education front given the fact that drop out rate is very high specially after class eight. While overall work participation is marginally higher than the national average, female work participation is very low compared to the national average and in fact receives rank 4 in priority list. Electricity in houses receives the highest priority in the district. W/C toilet performs quite worse compared to national average, and if one looks at toilet inside house then the district average is also below the national average. Given its priority rank safe drinking water is not very important for allocating additional fund but one may also note here that though majority of people have access to safe drinking water, there is severe problem of arsenic contamination in the district. So the district administration may take up the matter accordingly.

It may also be noted that the district averages and the deficits are not uniform across the

district, there are large variations across the villages. A comparison may be made consulting the relevant tables for the village level averages. In this way one can find out the priority ranking for the villages separately. Given the representative nature of the sample one can treat those villages or the blocks where they are situated as the pockets of relative backwardness in terms of the above indicators. We draw the attention of the district administration to be cautious about inter village and accordingly inter regional variations when drawing plan for the district.

In addition to the above priority ranking of facilities we also like to point out that there are some findings that the study team of the CSSSC thinks very important from the standpoint of the development of the district. These are given below.

- Though *pucca* house receives a rank of 4, percentage of BPL families covered under IAY is extremely poor, 2.97 %. So we think it is an important area where the district administration should top up.
- Though almost all the sample villages have primary school and the district average of the number of teachers per primary school is above the national averages, but the fact remains that the national average itself is very poor. It means on an average all the four classes in a primary school cannot be held. So though the district average is not very bad and in fact above the national average in this case the district administration should pay attention to this.
- So far secondary schools are concerned, the performance of the district is very poor: 0.46 secondary and higher secondary schools per village. This also needs intervention.
- As we already discussed in an earlier section that the state of education in general and the vocational education is very poor and we have shown that there is a very high demand for vocational education, the district administration should pay adequate attention in this area. The specific areas where people are interested to receive training are computer, electronics and driving and automobile repair and maintenance. A large percentage of people are also willing to pay for the cost of training. New courses may be introduced in the ITIs and if necessary, these courses may be made fee based. These measures, we believe, will be useful

for employment generation for the people of the district.

- Apparently the district performs reasonably good for health related indicators, on closer scrutiny one is not satisfied just by any absolute standard. For example, only 4% of villages have government hospitals in its vicinity, 36.96 % of villages have primary health centers or sub-centres situated within the village, average distance of primary health center and sub-centres are 3.24 and 3.93 Km., average distance of government hospital is 19.16 Km., average distance of private hospital or nursing home is 16.38 Km. For the ICDS centers only 25 % are housed in government building while only 21.43% have good quality building and average number of visits of ICDS employees is only 7.07 days in a year. These are by no means can be considered good whether they exceed national average or not, though in most of the cases they are lower than national average.

APPENDIX

Table A1: General information

	District average	Average of sample villages
Area of the village	236.3 sq. Km.	343.s sq. Km.
Household size	4 persons	5 persons
Area of irrigated land out of total cultivable area (%)	51.88	50.49

Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Table A 2: Transport and Communication

	District average	Average of the sample villages
Number of post offices	0.26	0.33
Number of phone connection	1.74	1.53
Number of bus routes	1.50	1.70
Number of rail stations	1.79	2.00

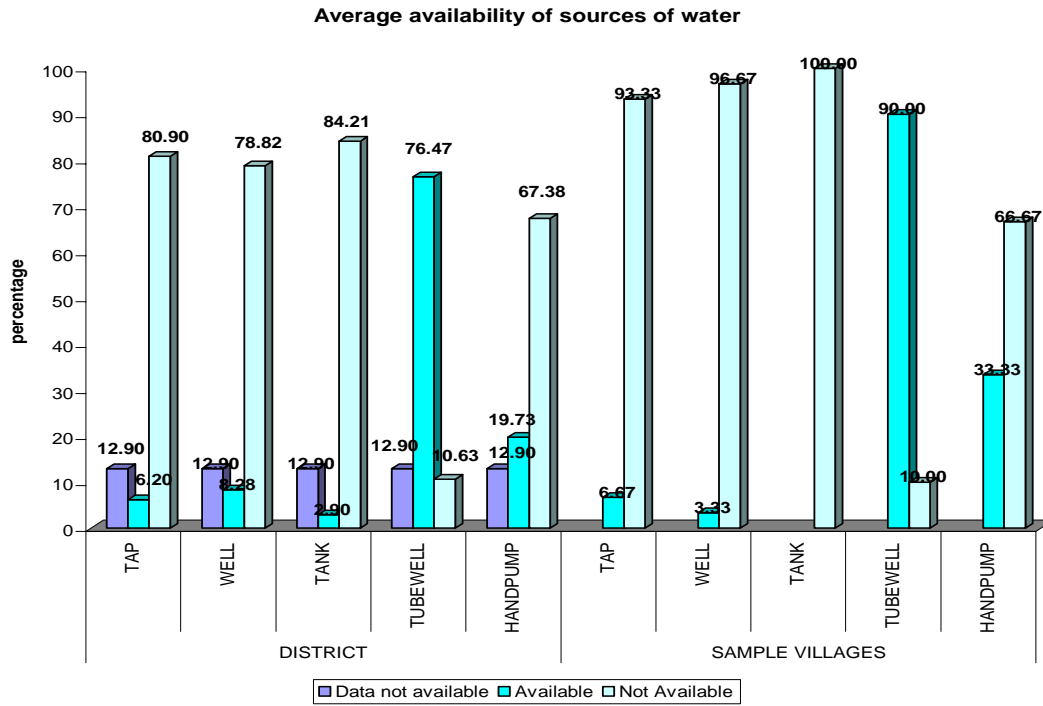
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Table A3: Banks and Other Financial Institutions

	Number of Commercial Banks	Number of Co-operative banks	Number of credit societies	Number of agricultural credit society
Average for the district	0.09	0.07	1.57	0.22
Average for sample villages	0.10	0.07	1.57	0.47

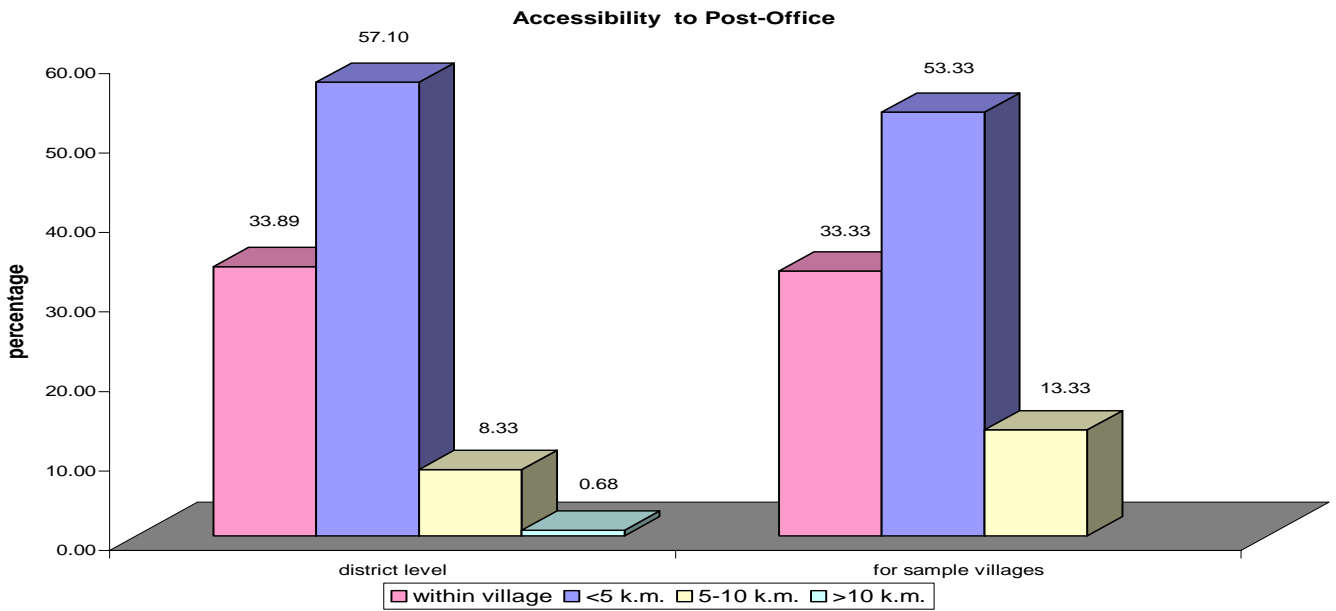
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A1 Sources of Water



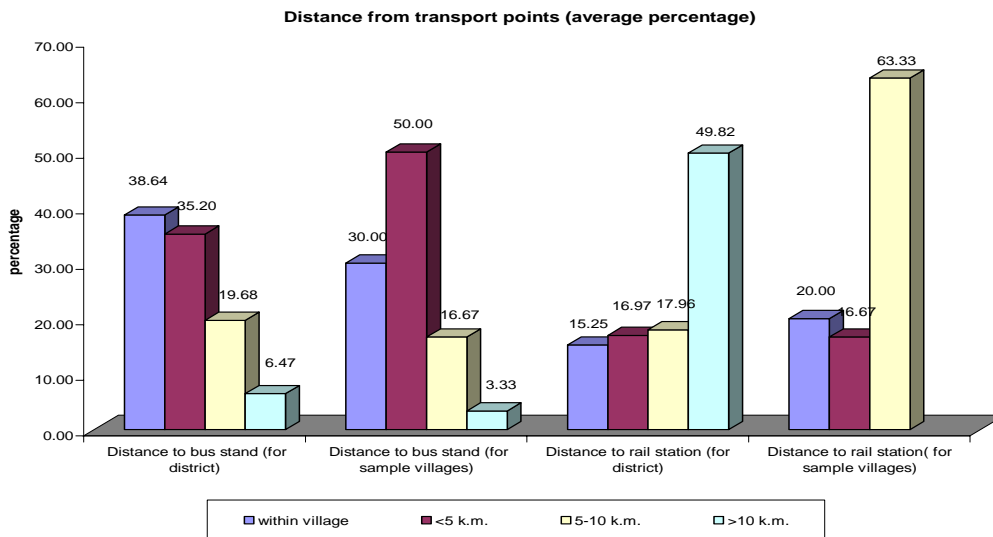
Source:- Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A2: Distance to Post-Office



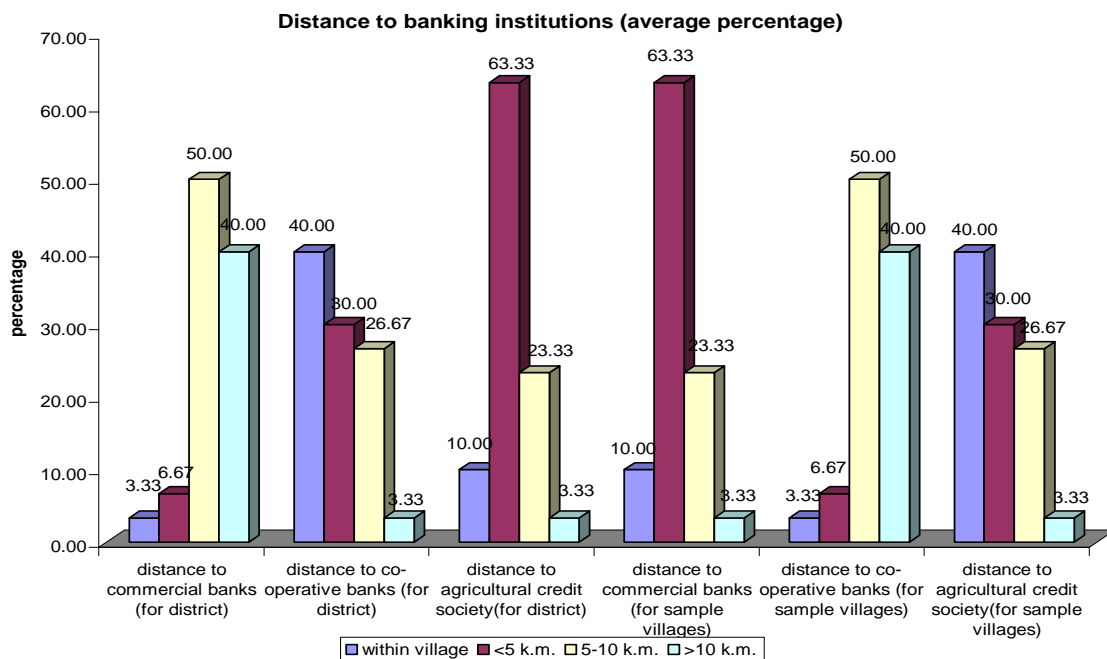
Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A3: Distance of Public Transport



Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

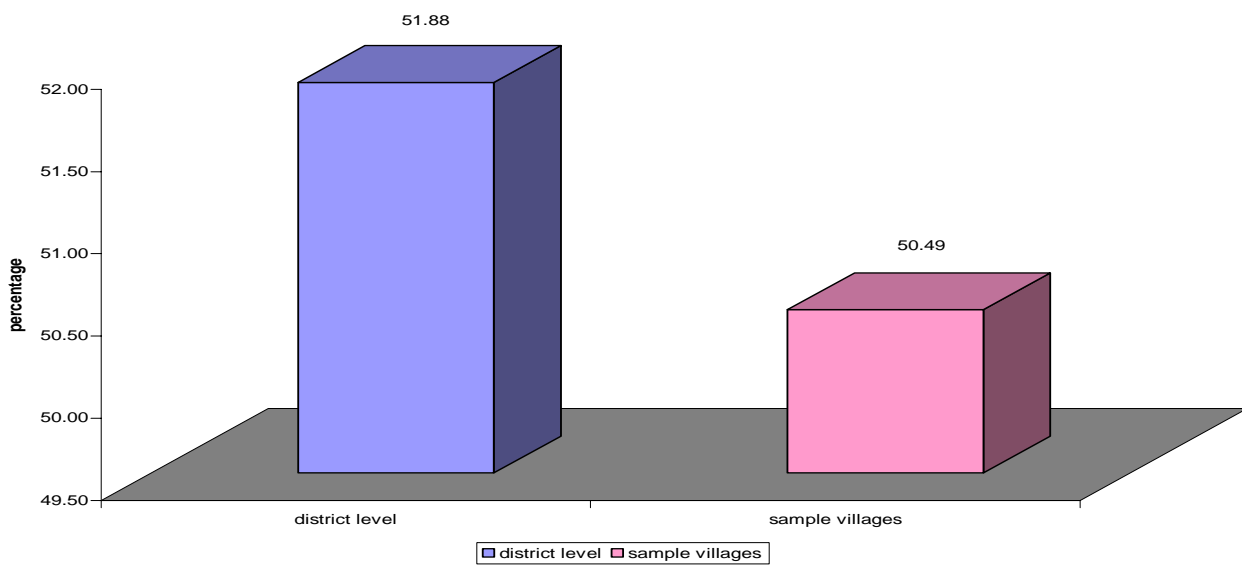
Fig. A4: Distance of Bank and Other Financial Institutions



Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Fig. A5: Irrigation

Area of irrigated cultivable land



Source: Village Directory, Census 2001

Sampling Methodology

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

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

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

subject to a minimum of 6 villages in each stratum.

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

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

Given the auxiliary information on minority status of the households they will be classified into five strata – Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Buddhist and Parsi. A total of 30 households will be chosen

from each sample village (or the two hamlet groups if hamlet groups have been formed) in proportion to number of households in each stratum subject to a minimum of 2 households in each stratum. The sampling methodology will be simple random sampling without replacement. If there is no listing in any stratum then the corresponding group will be ignored for that village.

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

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