

FINAL REPORT

The Emerging Scenario of Agri- business in India

A Sociological Study

VOLUME-I



Dr. Samit Kar
Project Director

Supported by
Socio-Economic Research Division
Planning Commission
New Delhi

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Introduction

The 6-month Research Study titled *The Emerging Scenario of Agri-business in India: A Sociological Study* is largely a sequel to two agonizing phenomena afflicting our daily life:

1. The steep rise in price of agricultural items and
2. The plight of an average Indian peasant who is deeply afflicted with abysmal poverty.

This depressing social reality evokes a basic question: if the price of agri-items is so high, why an Indian peasant is unable to derive a share of the cake? The question at the first instance may lie unanswered. But on second thought, it is not difficult to perceive that the gap between the prevailing market rate of agri-items and the relatively small amount of surplus which a peasant may be able to derive may be owing to somebody who is neither a common man nor a man behind the plough. Therefore, the intermediaries who remain so dominant in the gamut of agri-business in India may be the population who is able to siphon out a huge proportion of surplus that is created in agri-business. But are all the intermediaries remaining active in the sphere of agri-business come from such a rich and privileged family? Are they really powerful and have stark differences in income compared to the income of an average Indian peasant? Have some of the intermediaries joined the bandwagon of their trade as they had been pushed out from the agricultural sector as it has become heavily overcrowded? These are some of the vexed questions which had been examined in the course of the present Study. The concern for initiating the Study may be understood from the above-noted words but the more important concern of the present effort was to find out possible ways to make agriculture a gainful pre-occupation for the hapless peasants of India - some of whom might be in a hand to mouth condition.

We trust, the Final Report of the present Research Study may be able to suggest some thoughtful action plans to the National Policy Planners of India in the interest of the hapless men behind the plough of the Indian society.

The present 6-month Research Study was commissioned on and from 1 July 2011 with the following objectives –

1. To find out the extent of capital investments in the emerging practice

of agri-business from the Multi National Corporations (MNCs) and the big Indian players.

2. The extent of change if any brought in the nature of quality of life of the small and medium agriculturalists, in particular, and the rural society of India with focus on West Bengal, in general.

3. To bring out, if possible, a suggestive action plan/s how the practice of agri-business may be made more friendly to our society so that it may prove to be a boon rather than a bane, as far as possible.

In order to examine the various aspects of the agri – business sector to ascertain the above – noted objectives, the following category of Respondents were interviewed covering a sample - size of 5050 Respondents.

It may be stated, during the currency of the present effort, a big debate appeared across the country whether the FDI inflow may be welcomed to revamp the agrarian sector. Severe opposition with and outside the Parliament compelled the Government to shelve this proposal for the time being. However, the present study considered to undertake a study with a limited sample-frame to ascertain the opinion of a divergent cross-section regarding FDI inflow in agri-business in India. This initiative made the addition of yet another Schedule in the present study the finding of which is presented separately in Volume II.

Set No.	Category	No.of Respondents
Set-A	Buyers in the Organized Retail Marketing Units(ORMUs)	2150
Set-B	Agriculturalists	2803
Set-C	Contract Farmers	57
Set-D	Managers of ORMUs	40

Total number of Respondents-5050

Therefore, the present study which was initiated with four different sets of Schedules tended with an additional set – Set E, in order to make the finding relevant considering the emerging agri-business scenario in India. One word needs to be mentioned at the outset. The agrarian scenario in India is now in a pathetic state of affair. Apart from the tremendous over-crowding of the countryside, lack of capital infusion to revamp the ailing rural infrastructure so very essential to attain the minimum growth is hardly available. It may be true that the penetration of FDI in agrarian sector is not an unmixed blessing. There are indeed dangers which may loom large should there be a rampant FDI infusion. But the cry of the hour is to ensure more capital infusion in the agrarian sector which makes any concerned citizenry to take a look at this contentious issue which is perhaps a very important agenda for discussion. This finding has made the incorporation of the additional Schedule to get a more introspective, x-raying Report for the benefit of the all-concerned.

While presenting this final report, the comment of the Planning Commission received vide letter no. O-15012/53/09-SER, dated 10.07.2012, the following points are hereby presented:

1) The present study relates to the agricultural harvests reaped by an Indian peasant. Therefore, the agricultural harvest which is produced by a peasant is the sole criterion of the present study. The study tried to find out whether the margin of profit earned a farmer is undergoing a change due to change/s in policy perspectives, market dynamics and cost of cultivation among others. In a nutshell, the study tried to find out whether the domain of agricultural marketing (agri-business) is proving to be friendly or otherwise, taking West Bengal as an example in the present study.

2) Though the present study was initiated on the basis of a research project proposal supported by schedules in five sets (A,B,C,D and E), the subsectors of agriculture as mentioned in the above-noted letter is being duly enclosed.

3) The present study incorporated the findings related to contract farming and it remained restricted to the gamut of farm procedure. The other sectors were not dealt due to logistic and manpower availability of the present effort.

4) There is hardly any doubt that major flagship programmes of the Government of India relating to rural development have become so famous that these were able to hog the limelight from the various parts of the world. Therefore, the present Research Team duly acknowledges the

comment of the Planning Commission and has thereby enclosed concerned issues related to:

- i) MGNAREGA
- ii) RKVY
- iii) NHM

We, the members of the Research Team trust, the enclosed report in three volumes, would definitely prove to be a benchmark in future planning perspective of Agri-business in India. We feel, this may both benefit the peasants of our motherland and we the people of India at large.

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FINDINGS AT A GLANCE

SET A

1. 45% of the people who do not frequent the ORMUs are from the service sector. (Ques no.1.1.4)
2. Curiously enough, 36% of the visitors in ORMUs are from the countryside instead of urban areas. (Ques no.1.1.6)
3. 30% of the ORMUs frequenters have an annual income upto Rs.5 lakh. On the contrary, 44% have an annual income upto Rs. 2 lakh. This shows that majority of the frequenters are from middle income category. (Ques no.1.1.8)
4. The majority of ORMU visitors have a modest educational background. 44% are Graduates, only 13% are Post Graduates. (Ques no. 1.1.9)
5. There has been a remarkable rise as far as acquisition of education is concerned. 54.04% of the consumers said, they are more qualified than their parents. (Ques no. 1.2.1)
6. 52% of the Respondents do not visit ORMUs to purchase agri – items whereas 23% visit Shopping Malls for the same. (Ques no. 1.2.5)
7. 75% of the Respondents feel that compared to ORMUs, fresh agri – items are available in local markets. (Ques no. 1.2.8)
8. 48% of the Respondents strongly opine in favour of ORMUs deriving maximum benefit from the total turnover in agri – business sector. (Ques no. 1.2.10)
9. 68% of the Respondents say that the volume of trade in agri – items in ORMUs in the next 10 years may increase. However, this is not in consonance with the approach of some ORMU operators since some units in Kolkata have downed their shutters recently as far as the agri counters are concerned. (Ques no. 1.2.11)
10. Out of the total number of ORMU frequenters only 6% visit to purchase agri-items. On the contrary, 47% visit for shopping safe agri items and 30% purely to derive fun and frolic from the ORMUs. (Ques no. 1.2.6)

11. 44% of the Respondents feel agri items are available at ORMUs and 25% does not feel so. (Ques no. 1.2.12)

12. 54% of the Respondents feel that the volume of investment in the ORMU sector either through FDI or large Indian Business Houses is indeed decreasing. 27% is just the reverse. However, considering the vast importance of this finding it may be said, this is the impression of the buyers and the operators of the ORMUs who have a better knowledge about this fact seem to be tight – lipped for obvious reasons. (Ques no. 1.2.13)

SET B

1. 66% of the Respondents viewed in favour of declining income from agriculture out of which 26% said in favour of declining income and 7% said that this is dwindling drastically. (Ques no. 2.2.1)

2. 25% of the cultivating peasants do have access to institutional credit. This response suggests that they are dependent on private money lenders during the time of their exigency. (Ques no. 2.2.2)

3. 73% of the Respondents said that the scope of accessing institutional credit remains discouraging. 42% seems to be at a loss in answering this question and 31% answered in the negative. (Ques no. 2.2.3)

4. The consensus of the peasantry is shown in unequivocal terms to express their concern about the rising cost of cultivation which is perhaps making agriculture a non remunerative enterprise to a great extent. A strong 99% Respondents did express their affirmation in this regard. (Ques no. 2.2.5)

5. 32.5% of the Respondents seem to be in the dark about the economic impact of the ORMUs on their income level. This proves the veracity of the ORMUs in question with regard to generation of surplus from the peasants' viewpoint. (Ques no. 2.2.6)

6. In continuation to the agonizing experience of the peasantry to derive pecuniary profit from the trade operations of the ORMUs, 99% of the peasants are unable to access ORMUs to market their produce to get higher return from the sale proceeds compared to the available rate in the local markets. (Ques no. 2.2.7)

SET C

1. In West Bengal, the prevalence of Contract Farming was not found to be enough. However, in spite of a limited practice of Contract Farming, 49% of the Contract Farmers who did respond said, their income was able to rise. (Ques no. 3.2.1)

2. Only 5% of the Respondents said that they have been engaged in Contract Farming due to compulsion. 95% said in disagreement and are working as contract farmers either voluntarily or due to their personal choice. (Ques no. 3.2.3)

3. 79% of the Respondents said, they do decide their crop variety according to their choice. This finding may be a bit debatable considering the experience available in other parts of our country. The other experience in contrast to the present finding upholds the fact that the crop variety is often determined by the contractor and not by the man behind the plough. However, the finding does project a rather bright picture of the image of Contract Farming in general. (Ques no. 3.2.4)

4. Contract Farming is definitely more remunerative than the traditional farming practice. Therefore, 71% of the Respondents have expressed their desire in not reverting to the older practice which they did follow in the past. (Ques no. 3.2.8)

5. 31% of the Respondents are firmly in favour of continuing with agriculture as their livelihood. This shows the diminishing socio-economic status of agriculture as their vocation. (Ques no. 3.2.10)

SET D

1. 57% of the Respondents working as Managers in different capacities in various ORMUs said that the volume of operation in agri-business is on the rise. But there may be some doubt with regard to this response as a

number of leading ORMUs have closed their agri-business counters due to failure to garner the desired level of profit (Ques No: 4.1.3)

2. 60% of the Respondents (Managers of the ORMUs) said, agri-counters do prove to be profitable. 40% said the reverse. But as they are paid staff of respective ORMUs there remains a logical doubt about the authenticity of their response considering the general experience. (Ques No: 4.1.4)

3. 47% of the Respondents said, FDI is very much in the offing. 35% said otherwise, But considering the case specific situation of West Bengal, this feedback may be doubtful in the context of West Bengal. But it may not be so keeping in view the wider context. (Ques No: 4.1.6)

4. 97% of the Respondents affirm their view in saying that the ground reality of India is not in favour of expansion of scope in ORM activities in India unlike Western countries. (Ques No: 4.1.7)

5. 60% of the Respondents said, they need to compromise greatly with the freshness and quality of agri-items if they have to purchase the same from ORMUs. Therefore, they repose their faith in local markets to fetch the requirements. (Ques no. 4.1.8)

6. 85% of the Respondents seem to be confused when questioned whether there had been a steady flight of capital required for investment in the ORM sector. However, there are some states where investment in this sector is on the rise whereas in states like West Bengal the situation is not encouraging enough. (Ques no. 4.1.10)

METHODOLOGY

Background of the Study

India is an agricultural country. The bulk of the Indian population happens to be the rural population who are squarely dependent on agriculture and agro-related activities for their survival. India, a country with an incredible population of 121 crore does have a fairly large population size which is embedded in abject poverty. A huge chunk of this poverty-stricken population happens to be the rural population. In order to liberate the disadvantaged rural population from the spectre of poverty, the need of the moment is to tap the unexplored potentials of the Indian countryside which may be able to allay the proportion of rural poverty to a certain extent. This understanding encouraged the present Study Team to initiate this endeavour for finding out some possible ways and means to develop the fragile agri-business delivery mechanism for the welfare of rural India from a sociological perspective. In the light of this consideration, the Methodology of this present effort was chalked out in the following ways:

Type of Study

The present Study endeavors to explore new areas of thought and understanding considering the topic of the Study. Therefore the present Study is an *Exploratory Study*. It may be noted that an Exploratory Study does not have any Hypothesis.

Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

1. Interview Method
2. Participant Observation
3. Document Study

The Research Team also conducted a fairly large number of Area Focused Studies (AFSs) in order to ascertain the feedback of the informants participating in a group life instead of individual Respondents in case of interviews. The present Study also involved meeting Key Persons who were competent enough to provide insightful Data and understanding so very necessary to provide a broader and X-rayed view to the subject of Study.

Sl No	Schedule Set	Study Category	Tools/ Techniques
1	Set A	Buyers in ORMUs	Interview
2	Set B	Agriculturists	Interview, Area Focused Study
3	Set C	Contract Farmers	Interview, AFSs
4	Set D	Manager of ORMUs	Interview

Highlights

The content of the Final Report was based on a detailed Survey covering a wide range of 5050 Respondents. The variety of the Respondents was determined in order to understand the status of agri-business in India - the present status and the future option is no doubt a challenging proposition to the present Research Team. The way the present effort tried to involve a wide range of categories of Respondents is no doubt a big strength of the endeavor considering the limited time span of the 6-month Study Period. In order to make the findings of the Research Study more relevant in the light of the present reality, a new set of questions contained in Set E was administered to gain insight to a very important debate regarding infusion of FDI in the Indian agricultural scenario.

Limitations

The present Research Study did cover 4 Districts of West Bengal plus the city of Kolkata.

The 4 Districts are:

- 2 from South Bengal- Nadia and North 24 Parganas
- 2 from North Bengal - Malda and Darjeeling
- The city of Kolkata was also within the purview of the sample-frame.

As Set A of the Schedule was administered on the Buyers of the ORMUs concentrated in Kolkata and Siliguri, the 2150 Respondents consisting of buyers/ consumers of ORMUs were from the Kolkata and Siliguri based

ORMUs. The Set D Schedule administered on 40 Respondents comprising Managers of the ORMUs was also based on these two areas as most of the ORMUs are situated here. There has been some ORMUs in some Districts of South Bengal beyond Kolkata but the volume of trade in these Units are not very large compared to Kolkata-based ORMUs. Moreover, not only relative smallness in size, the District-based ORMUs often do not have Agri-counters which may be able to attract buyers of agri-items who are needed as Respondents of the present Research Study. Therefore, the Respondents meant for Set A and Set D were from Kolkata and were unable to have representation from the Districts of South Bengal. A total number of 2860 Respondents were covered by Set B and Set C Schedule.

Description of the Field

The present Study entails a fieldwork stretching over a period of 92 days where the 4-member Study Team divided the time between Kolkata and the other districts that the Study has been able to cover. Moreover, it needs to be mentioned, 12 students of the Department of Sociology, Presidency University were appropriately trained who did join the 4-member Study Team to replenish the strength of manpower so very essential to cover a huge sample frame of over 5000 households spread over the entire length and breadth of a very big geographical expanse of West Bengal.

Respondents of Set A

The Shopping Malls in Kolkata that were visited are –

- The *Big Bazaar* outlet at Sealdah – This Big Bazaar is situated at a stone throw from the Sealdah Station, the major train station serving Kolkata and one of the busiest in India. Therefore, our Respondents here were not only from the Metropolitan but also from the other districts and suburbs of West Bengal, especially districts like North 24 Parganas and Nadia. A number of buyers in this particular ORMU are the daily commuters who use Sealdah station as their entry and / or exit point either to or from Kolkata.

- *Big Bazaar* at Chowringhee – Situated in Central Kolkata, this place is a busy business zone as well as a shopper’s destination and entertainment centre.
- *Spencers* at Rashbehari – The Spencers outlet is located on Rashbehari Avenue, a popular shopping hub in South Kolkata. It may be said that Spencer’s authority proved to be most friendly to accommodate our plea to interview their customers frequenting their ORMUs. On the contrary, operators of other units were found to be very reluctant to interview their customers even outside their domain of business. This is one of the important factors compelling the Research Team to limit the choice of interview site.
- *Spencers* at Hiland Park, EM Bypass - This outlet is located in southern downtown of Kolkata and is situated in front of Hiland Park Complex. The fruits/ vegetables counter is a busy joint as the residents of this area mostly buy them from here. This ORMU is situated on EM Bypass which happens to be the eastern corridor of the city of Kolkata making possible the commuters from the northern to the southern fringe of the city and vice-versa to reach at a relatively little time span considering the incredible population density and transport hassle of the city as a whole. This ORMU is situated about 30kms from Kolkata Airport requiring one hour drive.
- *Spencers* at Mani Square, EM Bypass – The Mani Square Mall has one of the biggest outlets of Spencers situated on the western side of the Eastern Metropolitan Bypass which is perhaps the most important corridor linking the northern and southern fringe of Kolkata and adjoining districts like Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas. This ORMU is situated opposite to *Yuva Bharati Krirangan*, one of biggest football stadia in Asia. This ORMU is located just opposite to the Salt Lake City, an upcoming satellite township with a relatively large population size belonging to a fairly high income bracket.

The Research team of 16 members divided into groups of 2 or 3 headed towards the different Malls across the city. When faced issues regarding the interview, Shakuntala Sarkar of the administrative department of *Spencers*, Kolkata was contacted and after explaining the objectives of the Study, the Team was granted permission to carry on the

Interviewing. The Team did maintain a constant relation with her to carry on the entire course of work as she did prove to be very friendly in accommodating pleas in spite of what she said, a moratorium on the part of her company to okay such pleas since customers did raise objection to offer interviews to Researchers of similar studies undertaken by different research groups in the past. Even in *Big Bazaar*, Sealdah, the Team initially did not get permission. However, the Study Team interviewed the buyers of this ORMu outside the periphery of the same.

The Team tried to cover consumers from all over the city and came across consumers of varied kinds with differences in terms of age, income, socio economic status and occupation.

Apart from the Consumers the Team also interviewed the ORMU administration which mainly comprised the Mall Managers and other concerned staff. Though the Team mainly concentrated on the Managers of the agri counters, the staff of the fruit departments on the whole has also been interviewed and they have also provided with considerable amount of valuable information, mainly on consumer satisfaction and the amount and quality of the products sold.

In Siliguri, the vegetable section of Cosmos Mall and Bidhanagar Market were full of fresh vegetables and people there are more prone to buying from the Malls as they feel it is convenient in every aspect. As price is not a major issue of concern, the freshness and the variety of the fruits and vegetables appeals to them more than what is expected out of a neighbourhood market.

Set B, Set C and SET D

Specifically for these three Sets, the Research team surveyed parts_of Nadia, North 24 Parganas, Malda and parts of Siliguri for substantiating the data.

The districts covered are :

Nadia – Madanpur, Simurali, Chakdah

North 24 Parganas – Habra

Malda – Old Malda, Gajole, Bamungola and Kaliachak

Darjeeling – Siliguri

The distance of these areas from Sealdah Station (in Kolkata) are –

Madanpur – 55kms

Shimurali – 60kms

Chakdah – 65 kms

Habra - 60 kms

Malda – 332kms
Siliguri - 506kms

Nadia Field Trip

The Nadia district is situated in the north of West Bengal and borders Bangladesh to its east. Krishnanagar is its headquarter. It has a total area of around 3927 square kilometers and is divided into Nadia Sadar, Ranaghat and Kalyani subdivisions. Nadia was chosen as a prime area for fieldwork because of the following reasons:

- Nadia district is the hub of agriculture in West Bengal. There are hardly any industries here and agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the people. The farmers cultivate a variety of vegetables and fruits. Jute cultivation is also very prominent here.
- The Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya is situated here (Bidhan Chandra Agricultural University). So apart from the farmers, the Research Team would also get to know a lot from the other stakeholders like the professors, field workers, agriculturists and the like that would eventually help us get a clearer picture of the agrarian scenario in general.

From 10 August onwards, our Research Team started their fieldwork in Nadia and North 24 Parganas. From Sealdah Station in Kolkata the 12-member Team reached Kanchrapara Station by 10.15am and took an auto from there to Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, in Mohanpur, Nadia in about half an hour which is around 7kms from the station. Our Team was put up at Suravi Guest House which is inside the campus itself. As the Team reached there late morning, they decided to cover the local areas. The field work started soon after and the Team went to a village called Doluipara, around 2kms from the campus.

Doluipara falls under Kalyani Block. While going, the Team could see a number of vegetables, guava and paddy being cultivated. The village is dominated by Muslims and the tribes. It is not very cluttered and the huts fall on both the sides of the main road. There was a combination of land-owning and landless peasants. There is a huge lake and is primarily used for catching fish. The tribal people however are all landless. They work on others' land and earn a daily wage of Rs100-150 a day depending on the availability of work and the number of hours put. Apart from a very few, the houses were mainly kutchha ones. There is Doluipara Primary School nearby and also a small empty hut that the Team came to know is used as an *Aanganwadi Centre*.

The Study Team divided into groups of twos and split. Not only did the Team speak to the farmers available but their family members as well. The Study Team came to know that it is a relatively new village not more than 24 years old. They were previously residents of Chakdah but due to floods they had to shift inwards. The Team interviewed as many Respondents as possible. Participant observation was vital and we specifically kept a keen eye on the prevailing living conditions, the relationship among the villagers, the kind of infrastructure and the like. In short, the Team was trying to locate whether there has been improvements in their living conditions or things over time have only been debilitating. For the next few days the plans were executed from early mornings so that the Team could cover as much as possible and finish work on time.

The team first went to **Chakdah Block** and conducted field work in **Duardanga GP**. It is an area dominated by the Bangladeshi migrants. The road leading to this place was in a very bad state and the villagers said that if any outsider went there the previous week, it would have been impossible to carry out any sort of activities. It was completely flooded because of the heavy rains. A large amount of crops have been destroyed and it was shown by the local inhabitants how huge stacks of paddy went afloat and they could hardly save anything. River Ganga is right ahead of their village and is mainly used as the link between districts of Nadia and Hoogly and there is the motorised boat that runs at regular intervals carrying people and goods from both the sides. Chakdah, situated on the eastern bank of the River Hooghly-Bhagirathi is literally ravaged by the problem of erosion of river bank leading to severe loss of a huge land mass making innumerable people homeless and (agricultural) landless. Experts opine, clandestine channelizing of river water in the upstream Ganga has led to severe shortage of water flow in the river. This led to a severe form of siltation leading to lashing of river water on the bank. This made the river bank vulnerable, causing a severe threat of life and livelihood of people in Nadia and Murshidabad which was once identified by the Planning Commission as a National Disaster.

Village **Jatrapur** is located in **Simurali Block** and it is a Muslim dominated area. There is a variety of crops, fruits and vegetables grown here. It is quite a crowded village and the people are enraged with the present state of affairs. They complain of lack of all kinds of facilities that would help them have access to a better lifestyle. From there the Study Team went to **Koltola village in Madanpur Block** where it was raining heavily. The Team took shelter in a Fertilizer shop where they found many locals who could be interviewed. Our Team started from a makeshift tea stall that was situated on the banks of Ganga. The Team noticed 8-10 people sitting there and after finding out that most of them

were peasants, the Team thought it was an ideal place and situation for them to conduct a Area Focus Studies (AFSSs). For the next one hour accompanied by rounds of tea for all, the team members were a part of harsh reality where the peasants spoke of their work, their plight and their future hopes and aspirations on agriculture and their families. Then the Team moved on to the huts one by one. The villagers were extremely hospitable and helped the Study Team with finding specific locations, answering different queries. As there was locally no place available for the Team to have lunch, the Team even had a delicious lunch meal made by one of the village ladies who runs a tea stall in the village.

The Team then went to **Daktarpara village in Madanpur Block**. The Study Team could not proceed on with their work much because of the incessant rains but after seeing and listening to the ones they could, they saw the likelihood of having many potential Respondents and therefore decided to come back to that place the following day. Apart from Koltola, the peasants also mentioned nearby villages Khalpar and Shugnabazar which are also one of the prime locations for agriculture in Nadia. Later the Team headed off for the villages that was planned the previous day. This time the Team took an auto and took much less time than usual because this saved the time that would otherwise have taken for finding out the respective locations. The Study Team got down on a main road and had to walk through many muddy unlined bylanes to reach the respective places to meet but met the peasants, their families and was also glad to see the fields where different types of agri items were being cultivated. They also had a lot of fun in the Guava gardens. The owner plucked guavas and the Team had a very good feeling having them throughout the day. There were huge fields and lakes. It was a watch very different from the rest because it was one place that gave us a taste of everything under one roof. It was also in this place that the Team came across some young peasants who are graduating from the nearby Naihati College and believe their heightened education will definitely pave a way for better prospects in the future. The team also got in touch with a Co-operative *Narapatipara Shomobay Krishi Unnayan Samiti* (a co-operative directed towards the development of the peasants) that has a branch there and spoke to them about the kind of facilities they provide to the farmers. In the due course of our Study our Team moved to the interiors. After completing Khalpara and Shugnabazar, the Team crossed huge fields and finally reached Khaldarpara, a Muslim dominated village where there are mostly landless peasants.

The Study Team went to **Bidhan Chandra Krishi Bishwa-Vidyalyaya** to speak to the professors and get their point of view. Bidhan Chandra Agricultural University has a huge campus and there are various departments including Agriculture, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural

Entomology, Seed Technology, Department of Agricultural Economics and many other associated fields. They also went to the Block Office of Haringhata and spoke to the Block Development Officer, Mr Sujoy Sadhu and he gave us further contacts on other concerned people and also assisted the Team with the Block Profile of the area.

North 24 Parganas

Barasat is the headquarter of North 24 Parganas. The total area is around 4094 sq km.

As the fieldwork in Nadia took up a lot of time, the Team went to Habra II in North 24 Parganas for field work during the last few days. Its major subdivisions are Barasat (Sadar), Bangaon, Barrackpore and Basirhat. The team went to Sendanga village in Habra II Block North 24 Parganas. They met the local and Panchayat member, the local elected Gram Panchayat Pradhan, Tapan Bag and Upo Pradhan, Brindaban Ghosh there and spoke to them to get an idea of the area and the people before approaching the locals. He gave an idea on the exact areas that would be most appropriate and we proceeded accordingly. It is a crowded area and the huts are cluttered together. From 21st to 23rd December the Research team visited Bilkanda I GP covering villages Bhatpara and Noapara. Under Barackpur II Block, in Bandipur GP, Singerberi village was also covered. These farmers are involved in only vegetable cultivation and as the Team went during winters when the fields were covered with a variety of seasonal vegetables.

Malda district

Malda district is situated in West Bengal. It covers an area of 3455.66 sq.km. In 2001 it had a population of 3,290,1160. Agriculture, Sericulture and pisciculture are the main industries of Malda. Rice and jute are the two main crops cultivated here. There are also a number of mango orchards and mulberry trees in this district. Mango and silk are two main commodities of trade.

The chilly winter morning greeted the Team when they landed in Malda on 4 January 2012. Malda, being a district in the northern part of West Bengal requires an overnight train journey from the city of Kolkata.

A meeting was fixed with the Agriculture Development Officer (ADO) of Kaliachak I Block, Jayanta Das, ADO, Kaliachak I. He guided the Research Team with important information about the potential focus areas that could be studied. The team was also thankful to him for providing them the much needed data on the population statistics of Malda. He sent one of his most experienced employees, Jiten to guide

the Team through the potential villages of Kaliachak. The Research team covered two **villages, Kashimnagar and Naya of GP Jodupur** and interacted with over 250 farmers. The following day the Team headed for Old Malda Block and dispersed to **Margram and Madhaipur** villages. Other areas visited in Malda were villages **Birnagar, Balupur and Bamungram in Kaliachak II Block**. Though it is mainly popular for its Silkworm cultivation, vegetables are also grown. In Manickchak, the villages covered were **Inayatpur, Milkytola and Babla** known for their vegetables and paddy cultivation. In Bamungola Block, many villages in small clusters were covered like **Rakhalpukur, Dighalbar, Manal, Pakwahat, Adadanga, Ashrampur and Hashpukur**. Two villages, mainly Chitkul and Eklakhi were covered from Gajol Block. Both Bamungola and Gajol Blocks in Malda are the most vegetable and fruits cultivated areas and a variety of Respondents from small marginal ones to large farmers. Farmers were located and interviewed. As observed in the Malda field work that the Study Team came across both Hindus and Muslim cultivators. Generally the farmers have a small or big area of cultivable land but in a few villages of Gajol and Bamungola we have also come across landless peasants. These peasants, however, unanimously spoke of their devastating conditions as scapegoats of the larger society. The rich farmers might be satisfied with their existing conditions but even they want the future generations to shift to other occupations. In this case, a ray of hope to them and the Research Team, seemed the children of this village. Almost every child the Team encountered go to the nearby school and the parents are taking the maximum initiative to continue proper education of their children. The cost of cultivation is high, a constant burden for all the farmers.

Darjeeling district

Darjeeling is another district of West Bengal. It is the northernmost district of West Bengal in the foothills of the Himalayas. Siliguri is one of the major towns in the district. The total area of the town is 232 sq.km. After completing the course of work in Malda, the Research Team headed towards Siliguri. Mr.P.Minz was contacted for assistance in field work as he is the Sabhadhipati of Siliguri Mahakuma Parishad. Field work in this district was concentrated in three areas which included **Matigara** (Community Development Block), consists of rural areas with 5 Gram Panchayats, **Phansidewa**, 7 Gram Panchayats and **Kharibari** with 4 Gram Panchayats. These areas were chosen as they are rich in agricultural produce. Apart from tea plantations, vegetables and paddy are also cultivated in these areas.

The Team first went to Phansidewa block from Matigara. This block has fertile agricultural land where vegetables like brinjals, cauliflower and

cabbage are grown in abundance. Broccoli is also grown by a particular farmer in this Block, from where it is sold out to adjoining areas like Siliguri, Darjeeling, Kolkata and other parts of India. Ranidanga, another village close to Matigara and Phansidewa was chosen as another potential area of survey. The *Krishi Samabay Samiti* was contacted to get information about institutional credit facilities provided by them to the farmers. Some of the farmers pointed out that they have problems in buying seeds due to increasing cost of seeds. Farmers are buying seeds because of the change in the Government procedure.

Consumers were interviewed in some of the populated Malls of Siliguri. Unlike Kolkata, people buy vegetables from the Malls frequently. The tourists from nearby places like Nepal, Bhutan also frequent these Malls for their needs. It may be mentioned, Shopping Malls provide the vending units in the form of Organised Retail Markets. Therefore, the importance of studying the business operations of agri-counters in the ORMUs does have great significance. However, the findings of the present effort do not depict an encouraging feature since it is on an average seen, the average investment on agri-counters by the ORMU operators is about 15% of the total investment. But the return which is usually availed of is just around 2%. The same story is presented in a chapter in the later part of this Report.

Key persons interviewed

Considering the topic of the present Study, a number of experts and informed citizenry were consulted. The sphere of agri-business does have a long number of issues for consideration. The concerned spheres/parties of agri-business are

1. Peasantry
2. Buyers in ORM units
3. Sellers/Managers of ORM units
4. Agricultural Scientists
5. Economists
6. Sociologists/Social Scientists
7. Operators of Cold Storage
8. Government Officials
9. Policy Planners.

The present Research Study was initiated by commissioning a Pilot Study involving all the 4 sets of the Schedule (Set A,B,C and D). Subsequently, after ascertaining the relevance and veracity of the content of the Schedules in course of repeated Pilot Studies, the Research Study was commissioned in full swing while actively consulting

the various knowledgeable and informed persons belonging to the above mentioned 9 categories. They are:

Serial No	Name	Category
1	Naren Chatterjee	Policy Planner
2	Twisampati Biswas	Government Official
3	Patit Paban Dey	Cold Storage Operator
4	Sanjib Mukherjee	Agricultural Scientist
5	Pranab Chatterjee	Agricultural Scientist
6	Rathindra Narayan Bose	Policy Planner
7	Ashoke Santra	Government Official
8	Professor S K Pan	Dean of Agriculture
9	Professor SK Acharya	Professor, Agricultural Extension
10	Sujoy Sadhu	BDO, Haringhata
11	Amitava Biswas	Associate Professor, Agricultural Extension
12	Arup Roy	Agri-Business Minister
13	Abdur Rezzak Mollah	Former Land Minister,GoWB
14	Dr.Manas Bhuniya	Irrigation Minister,GoWB
15	Gurudas Dasgupta	Noted Parliamentarian
16	Dr.Swapan Dutta	Agricultural Scientist,ICAR
17	Dr.Arabinda Mitra	Agricultural Scientist
18	N.S.P Rao	Chief General Manager, NABARD
19	Ujjal Chowdhury	Sabhadhipati, Malda Zilla Parishad
20	Tathagata Roy	Political Leader

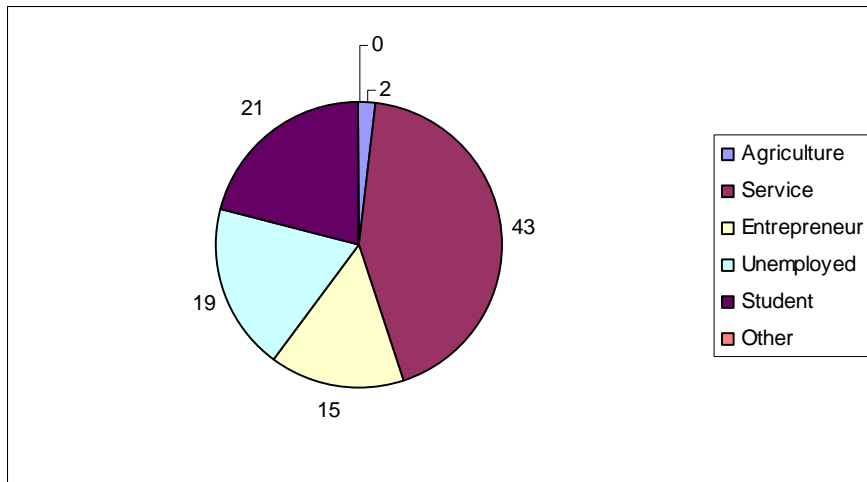
On talking with these officials a unique picture unfurled in front of our eyes. They talked in unison about the misery and poverty of the common peasants. The Dean (Agriculture) laid stress on the fact that the most appropriate point in vogue or applicable now would be agricultural extension and agricultural economics. He also gave certain information about the kind of progress made and the various ways the new technology is tried and used to uplift the quality of the produce as well as reduce the entire burden of production on the farmers. He did discuss about the obstacles for the growth of agri-business the main being lack of information among the peasants. Professor Amitava Biswas gave us valuable suggestions to revamp the agri-business in India. But the stark reality remains all such avowed missions remained the confined to mere lip service. In a country like India where the common farmers are unable

to manage two square meals a day, the various methods and technologies cannot be put to use. Moreover, due to land being used for habitation purposes, he pointed out how much land fit for cultivation is decreasing day by day. Professor S K Acharya of Agricultural Extension talked about the Shopping Malls vis a vis the farmers. The farmers are not getting proper remuneration for their produce. The farmers are not even aware of the advent of the Shopping Malls as places where desires are created. He feels Shopping Malls are no longer for utility, rather these are nothing more than Fun Zones. So the real term benefit of the peasants are questionable who are oblivious of the entire concept of Shopping Mall culture. The intermediaries are eating up the major profits. Sometimes the farmers have to take loans at huge interest and are often unable to pay them on time.

A SELECT PICTORIAL DATA ANALYSIS

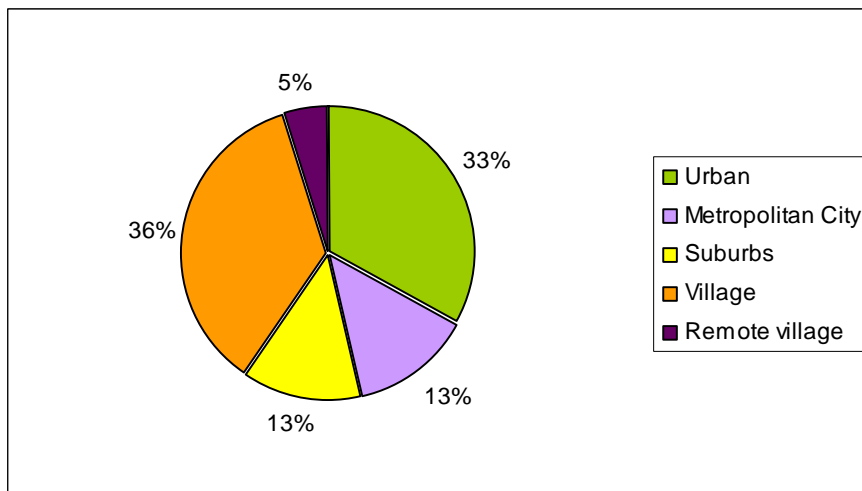
SET A

Ques no. 1.1.4 OCCUPATION



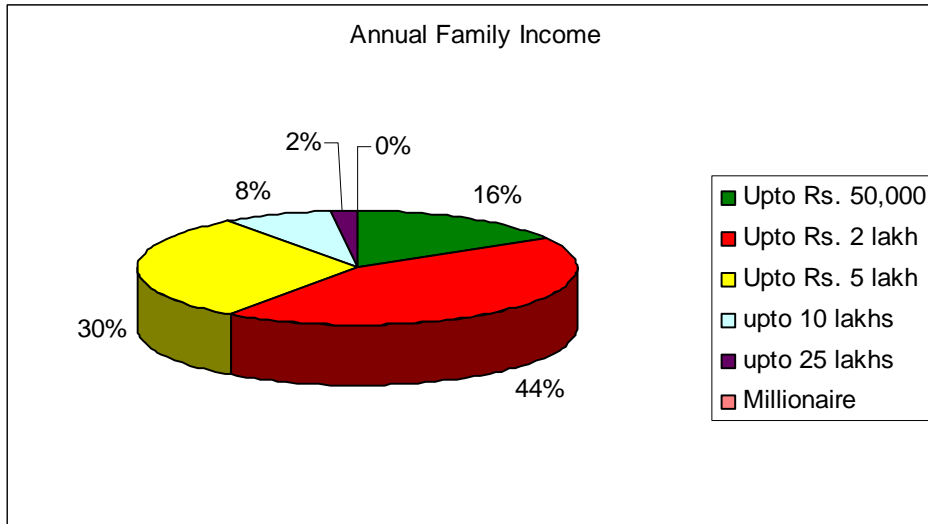
The above representation shows that the majority of the people who frequent Organized Retail Marketing Units (ORMUs) are from the service sector (43%). Next comes the proportion of the student community (21%). Unemployed people who are supposed to have low purchasing power are not lagging far behind in this regard. Their proportion is 19%.

Ques no. 1.1.7 PLACE OF RESIDENCE



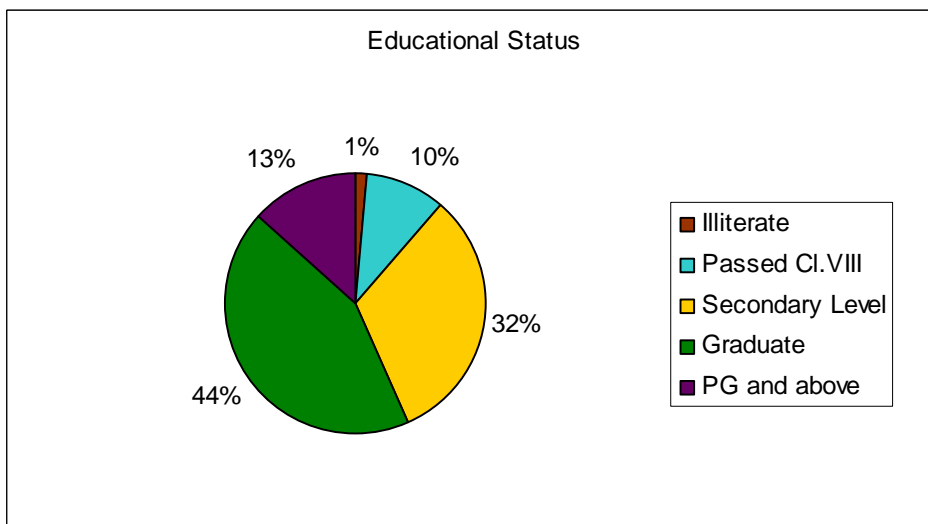
It is not little surprising to note that 36% of the Respondents who do visit ORMUs are from the countryside. Only 33% are from urban areas.

Ques no. 1.1.8 FAMILY INCOME



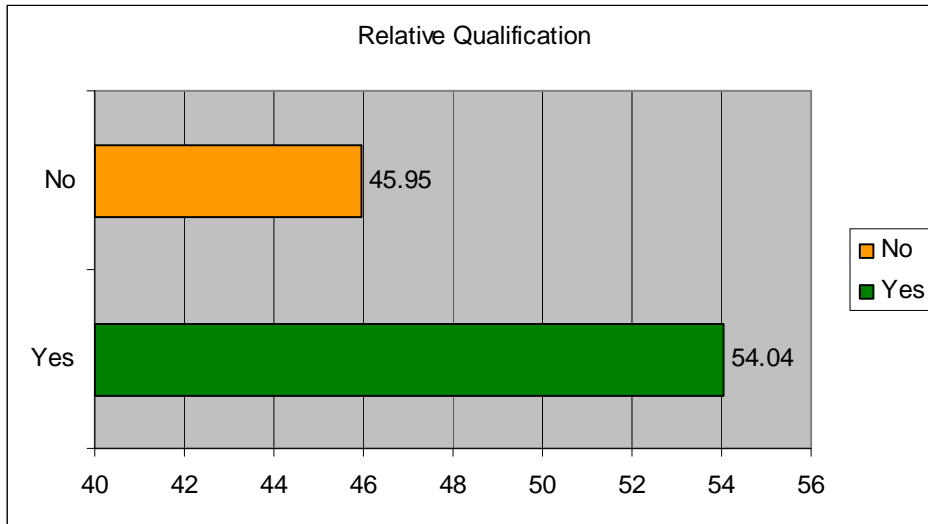
30% of the ORMUs frequenters have an annual income upto Rupees 5 lakhs. On the contrary, 44% have an annual ceiling limit upto Rupees 2 lakh. This shows that majority of the frequenters are from middle income category.

Ques no. 1.1.9 EDUCATIONAL STATUS



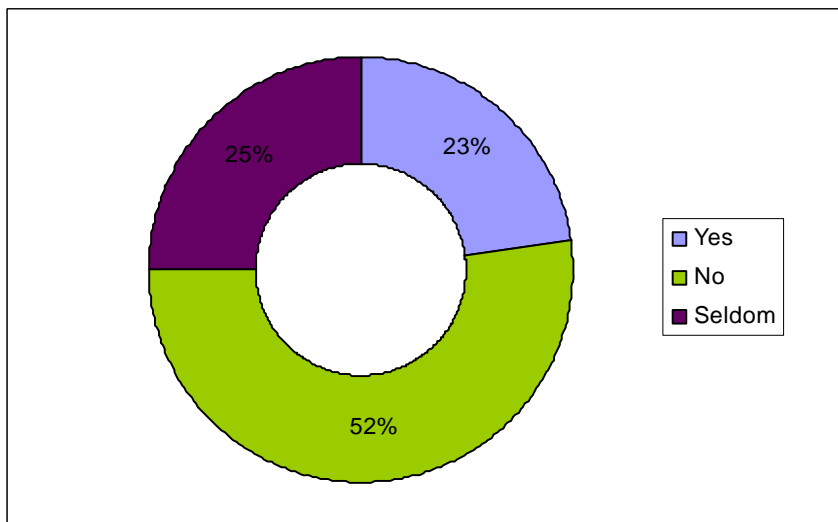
This table shows the majority of ORMU visitors have a modest educational background. 44% are Graduates, only 13% are Post-Graduates.

Ques no. 1.2.1 RELATIVE QUALIFICATION



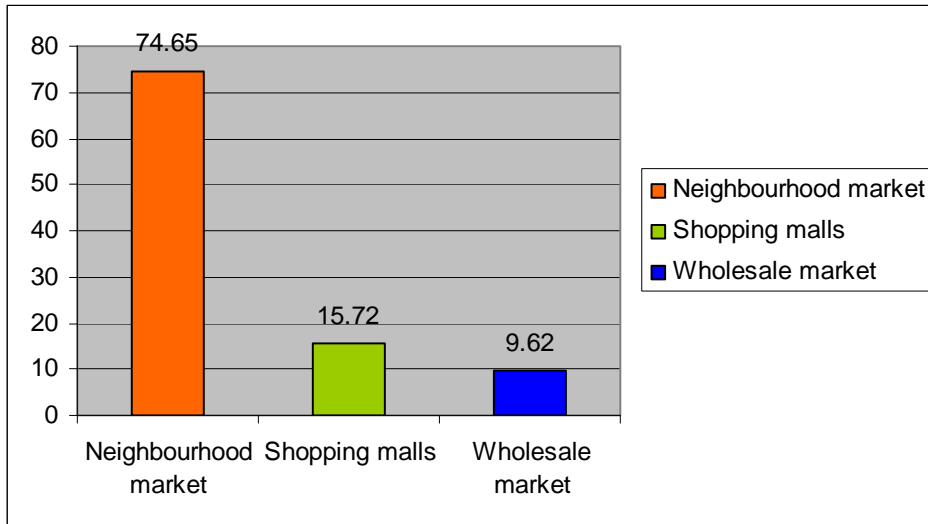
The data of this table shows that there has been a remarkable rise as far as acquisition of education is concerned. 54.04% of the consumers said, they are more qualified than their parents.

Ques no. 1.2.5 PURCHASE OF AGRI – ITEMS



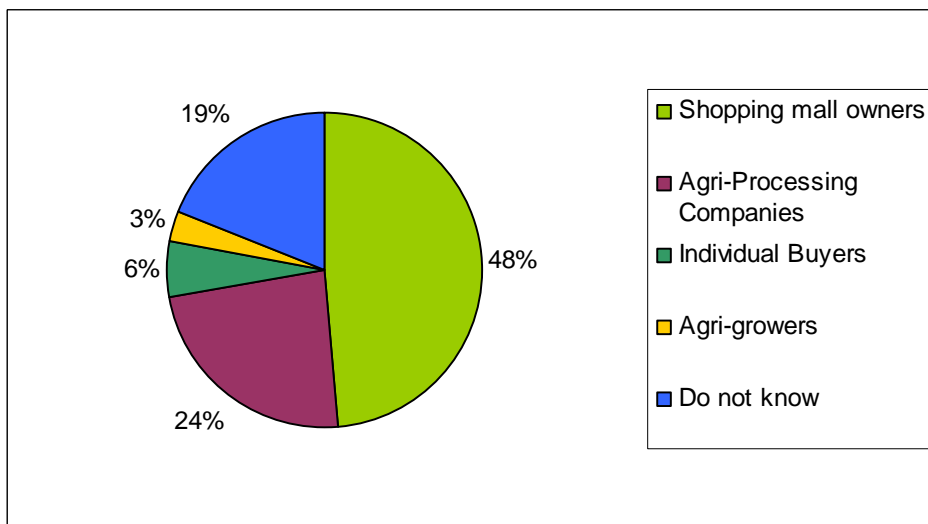
52% of the Respondents do not visit Shopping Malls to purchase agri – items whereas 23% visit Shopping Malls for the same.

Ques no. 1.2.8 FRESHNESS OF AGRI - ITEMS



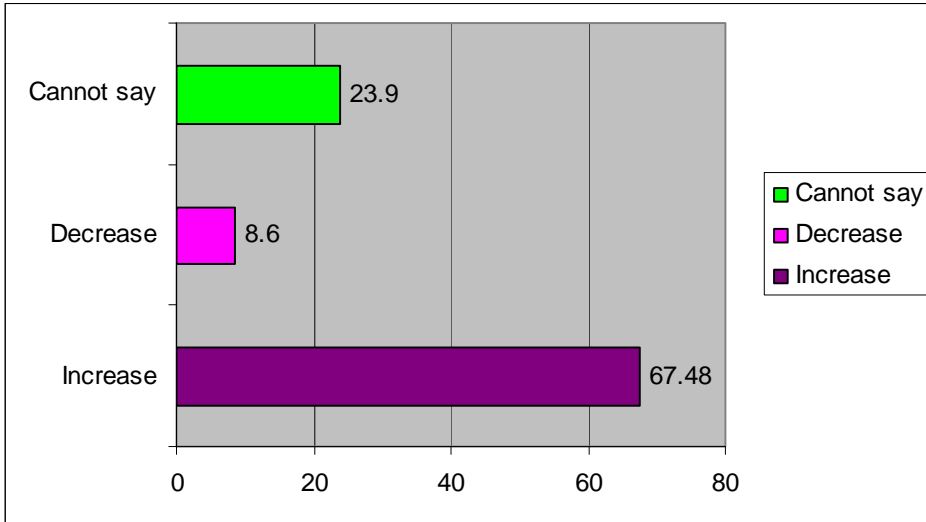
74.65% Respondents feel that compared to ORMU, fresh agri – items are available in local markets.

Ques no. 1.2.10 MARKETING BENEFIT



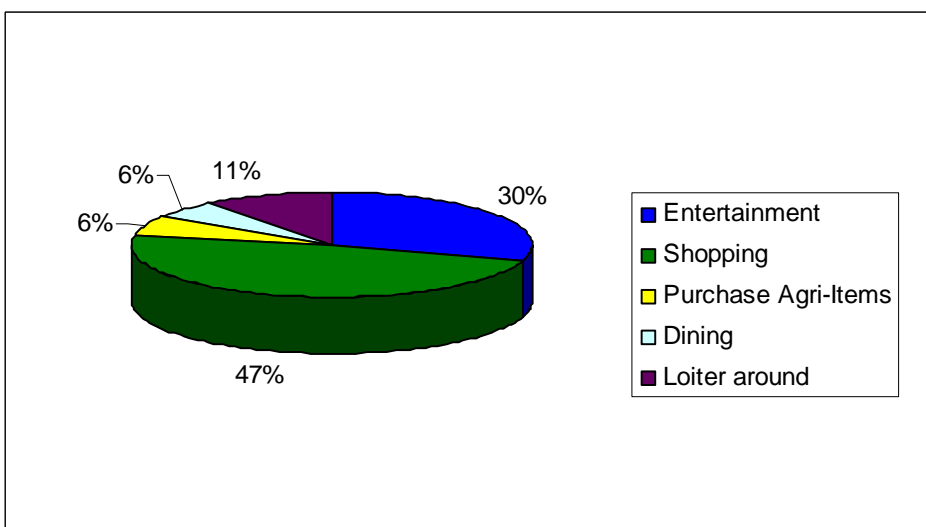
48% of the Respondents strongly opine in favour of ORMUs deriving maximum benefit from the totalturn over in agri – business sector.

Ques no. 1.2.11 VOLUME OF TRADE



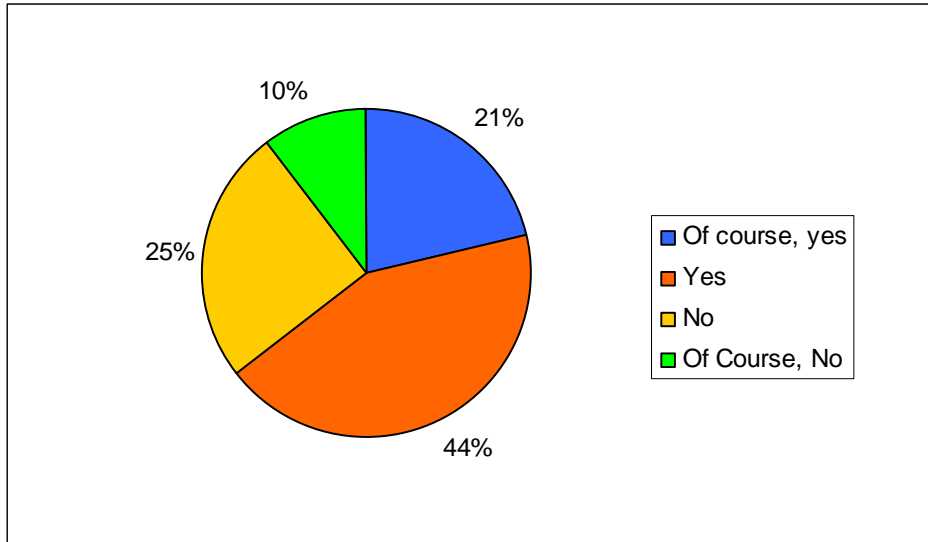
67.48% of the Respondents say that the volume of the trade of agri – items in ORMUs in the next 10 years may increase. However, this is not in consonance with the approach of some ORMU operators since some units in Kolkata have downed their shutters recently as far as the agri counters are concerned.

Ques no. 1.2.6 VISITING A SHOPPING MALL



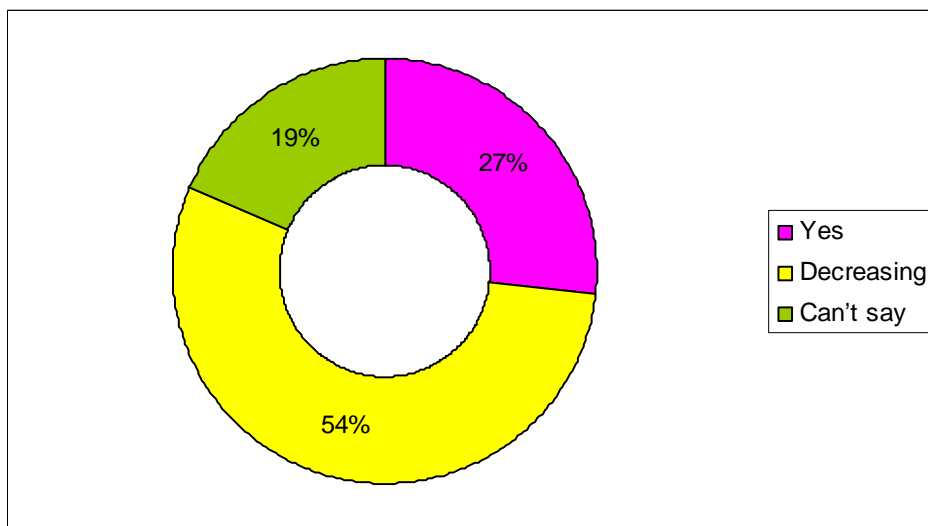
Out of the total number of ORMU frequenters only 6% visit to purchase agri-items. On the contrary, 47% visit for shopping safe agri items and 30% purely to derive fun and frolic from the ORM unit.

Ques no. 1.2.12 PURITY AND SAFETY



44% of the Respondents feel agri items are available at ORMUs and 25% does not feel so.

Ques no. 1.2.13 INVESTMENT IN ORM

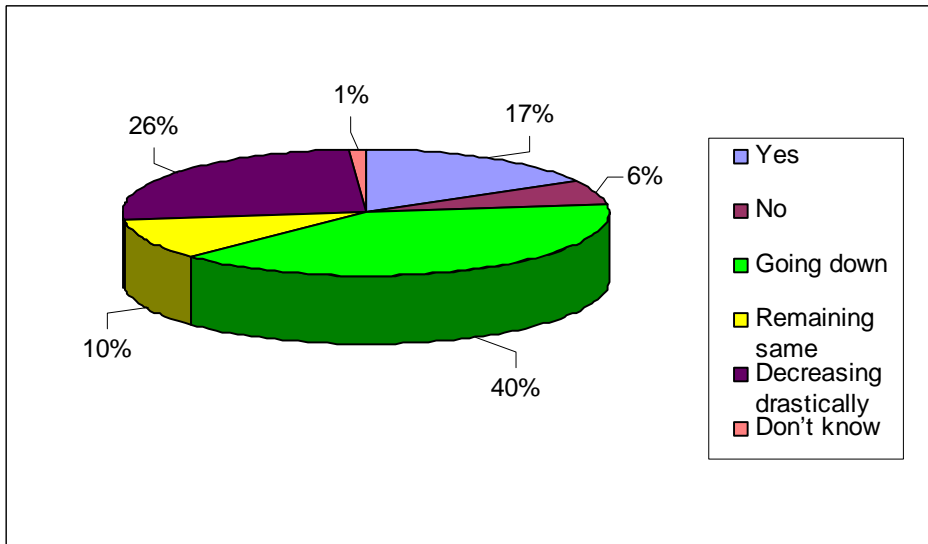


54% of the Respondents feel that the volume of investment in the ORMU sector either through FDI or large Indian Business House is indeed decreasing. 27% is just the reverse. However, considering the vast

importance of this finding it may be said, this is the impression of the buyers and the operators of the ORMUs who have a better knowledge about this fact seem to be tight – lipped for obvious reasons.

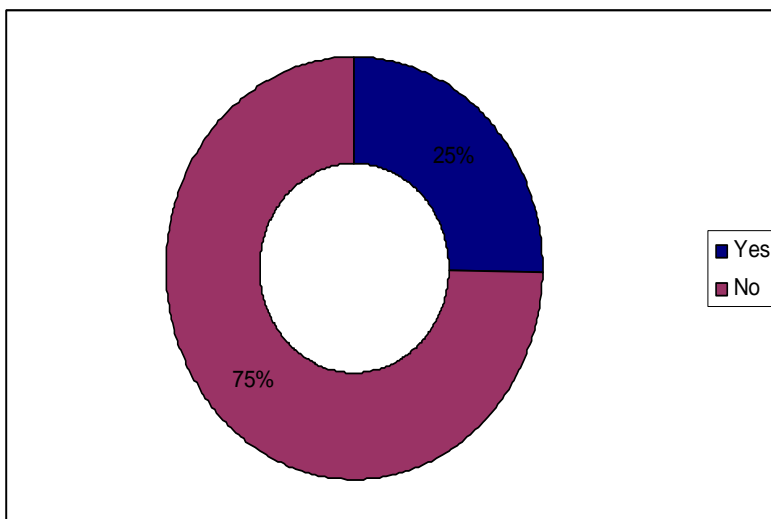
SET B

Ques no. 2.2.1 INCOME STATUS



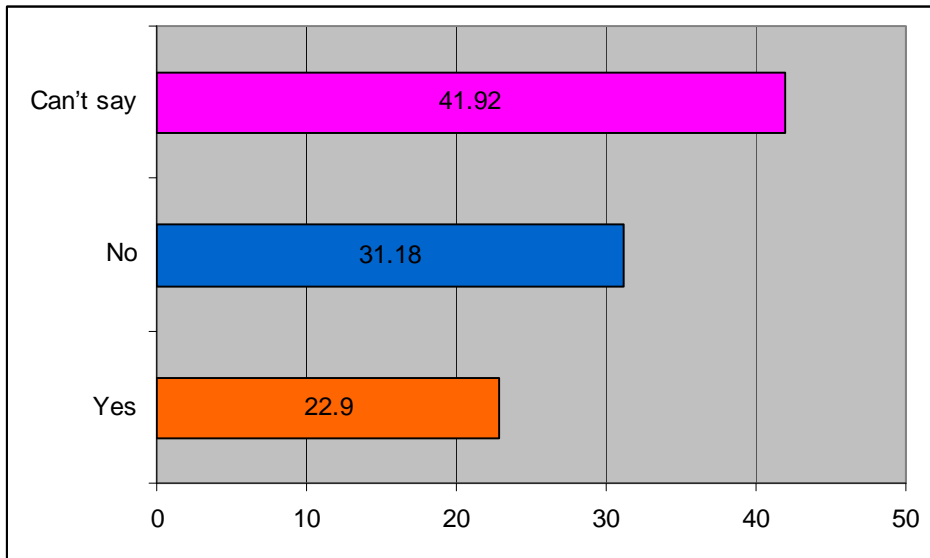
66% of the Respondents opined in favour of declining income from agriculture out of which 40% said in favour of declining income and 26% said that this is dwindling drastically.

Ques no. 2.2.2 INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT



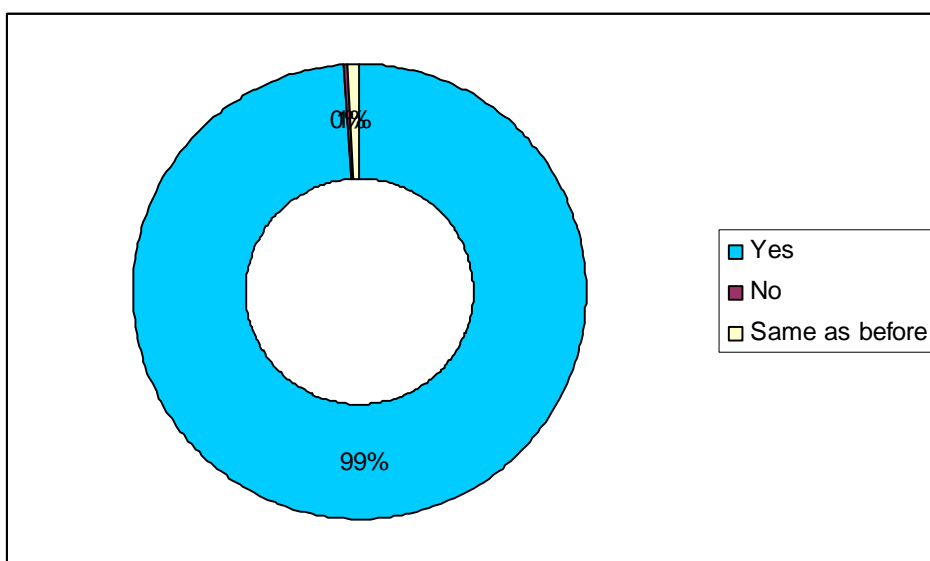
25% of the cultivating peasants do have access to institutional credit. This response suggests that they are dependent on private money lenders during the time of their exigency.

Ques no. 2.2.3 SCOPE OF BORROWING



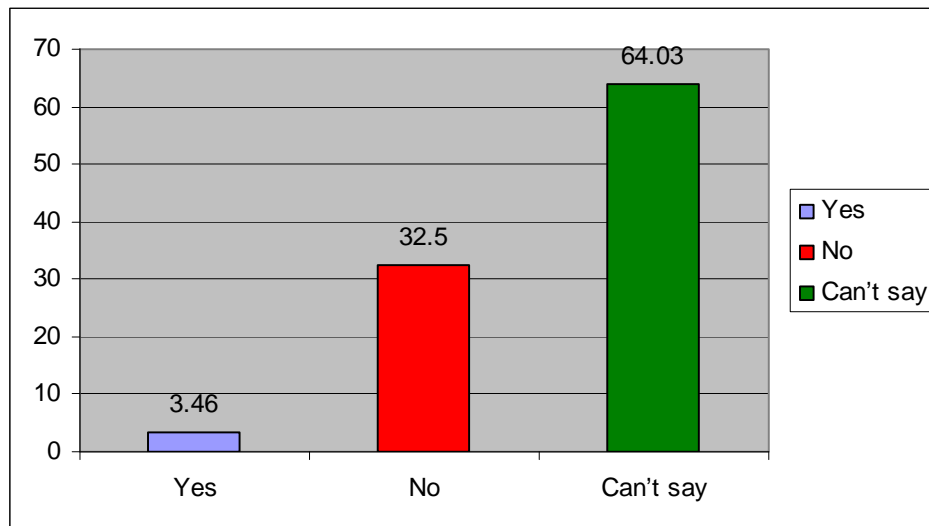
73.1% of the Respondents said that scope of accessing institutional credit remains discouraging. 41.92% seems to be at a loss in answering this question and 31.18% answered in the negative.

Ques no. 2.2.5 COST OF CULTIVATION



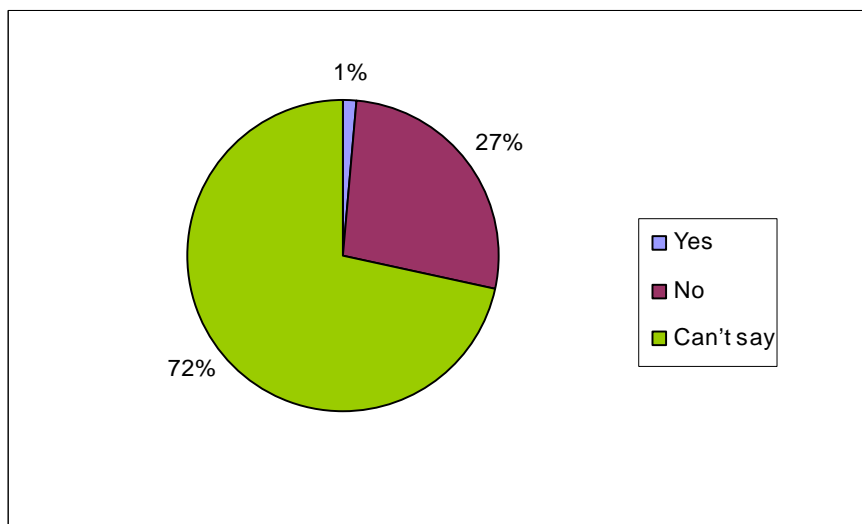
This table shows in unequivocal terms the consensus of the peasantry to express their concern about the rising cost of cultivation which is perhaps making agriculture a non remunerative enterprise to a great extent. 99% did express their affirmation in this regard.

Ques no. 2.2.6 IMPACT OF ORM



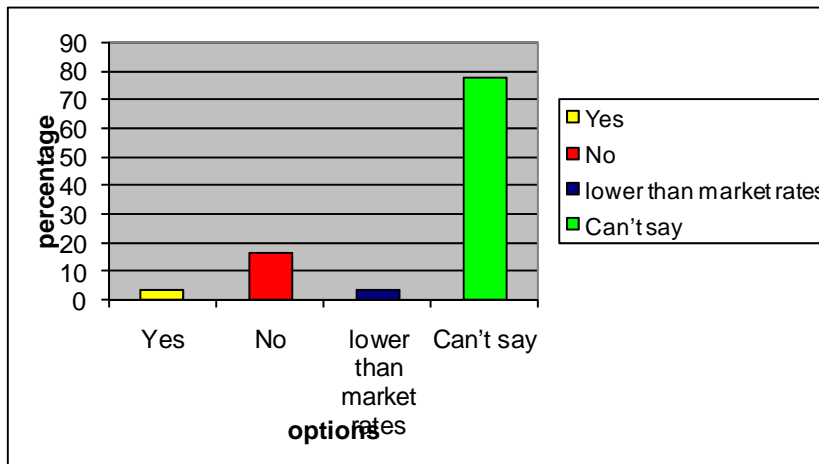
32.5% of the Respondents seem to be in the dark about the economic impact of the ORMUs on their income level. This proves the veracity of the ORMUs in question with regard to generation of surplus from the peasant's viewpoint.

Ques no. 2.2.7 ACCESSIBILITY TO ORM



In continuation to the agonizing experience of the peasantry to derive pecuniary profit from the trade operations of the ORMUs, 27% of the peasants are unable to access ORMUs to market their produce to get higher return from the sale proceeds compared to the available rate in the local markets.

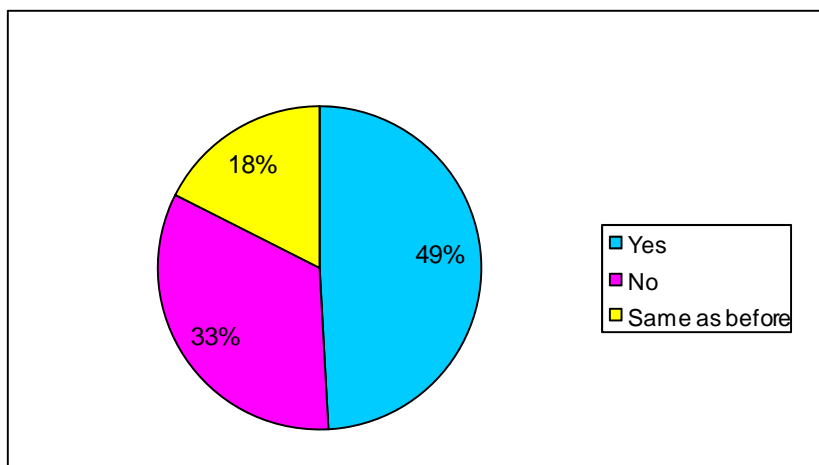
Ques no. 2.2.9 ORM INCENTIVE



The present Study Findings show that there is no inter-linkage between harnessing of higher return from the sold agri-items and the appearance of a large number of Shopping Malls in the study area. As a matter of fact, the ORM operators do buy agri-items from wholesale markets instead of any individual agri-grower. Therefore, they are indeed not in the know of things about the possible destination of the produce they reap for sale.

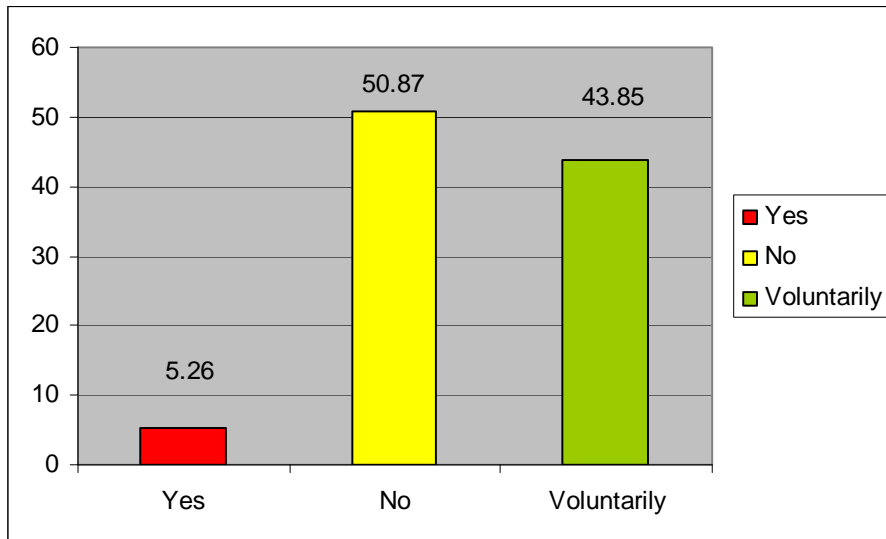
SET C

Ques no. 3.2.1 INCOME OF CONTRACT FARMERS



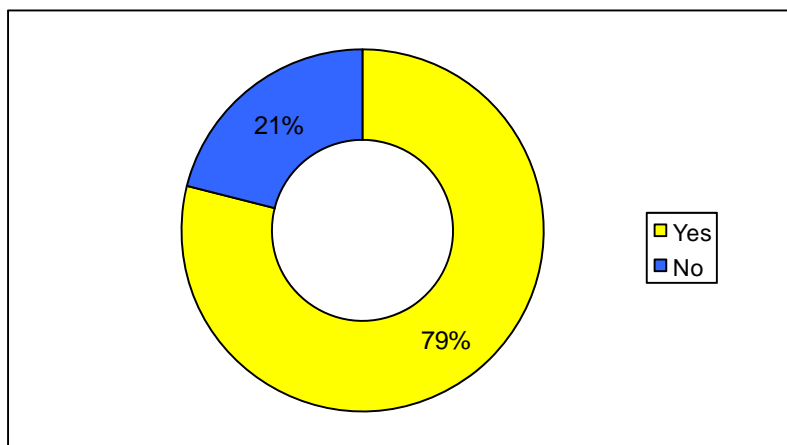
In West Bengal, the prevalence of Contract Farming was not found to be enough. However, in spite of a limited practice of Contract Farming, 49% of the Contract Farmers who did respond said, their income was able to rise.

Ques no. 3.2.3 ENGAGEMENT OF CONTRACT FARMING



Only 5% of the Respondents said that they have been engaged in Contract Farming due to compulsion. 95% said in disagreement and are working as Contract Farmers either voluntarily or due to their personal choice.

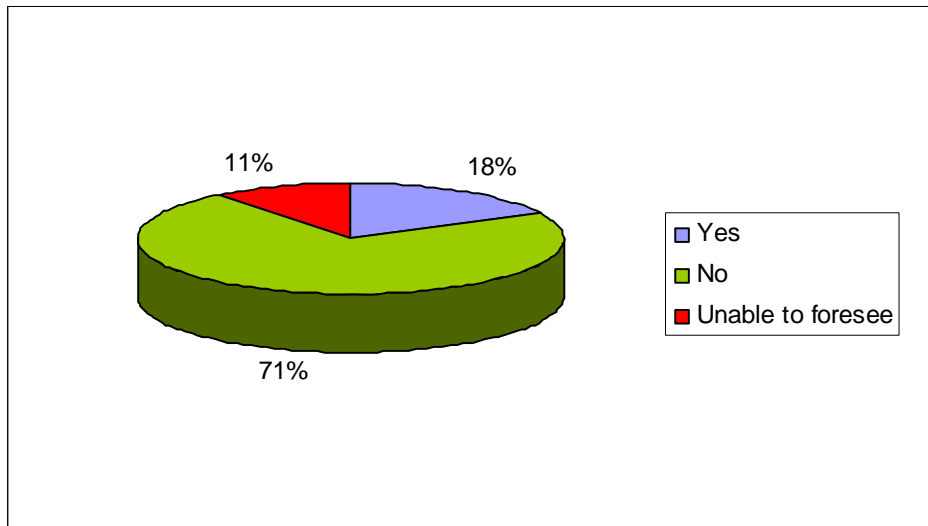
Ques no. 3.2.4 CHOICE OF AGRI – ITEMS



79% of the Respondents said, they do decide their crop variety according to their choice. This finding may be a bit debatable considering the

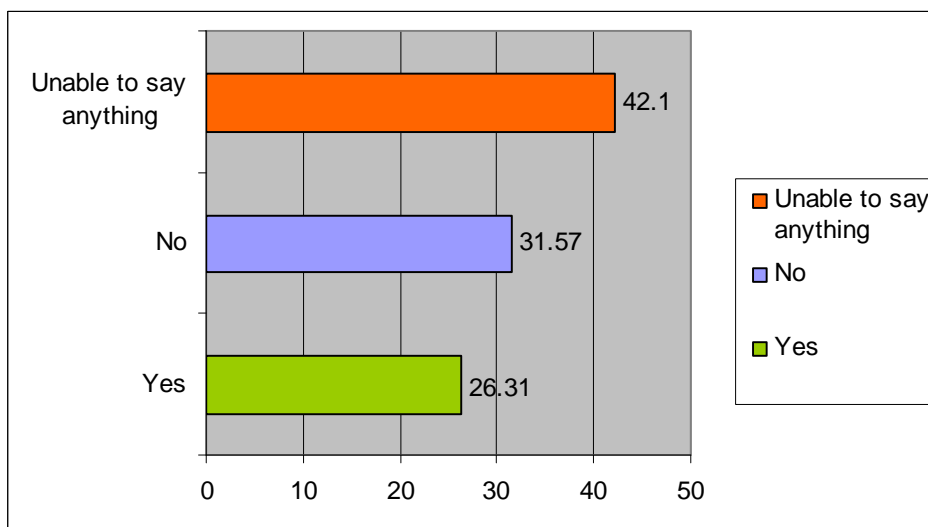
experience available in other parts of our country. The other experience in contrast to the present finding upholds the fact that the crop variety is often determined by the contractor and not by the man behind the plough. However, the finding does project a rather bright picture of the image of contract farming in general.

Ques no. 3.2.8 REVERSIONION TO TRADITIONAL FARMING



Contract Farming is definitely more remunerative than the traditional farming practice. Therefore, 71% of the Respondents have expressed their desire in not reverting to the older practice which they did follow in the past.

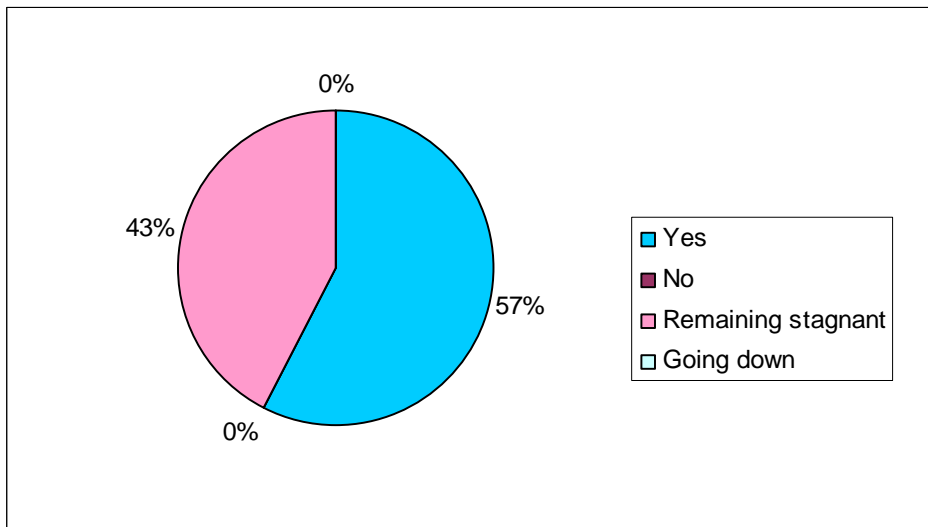
Ques no. 3.2.10 STATUS OF AGRI PRACTICE



The above table shows only 31% of the Respondents are firmly in favour of continuing with agriculture as their livelihood. This shows the diminishing socio-economic status of agriculture as their vocation.

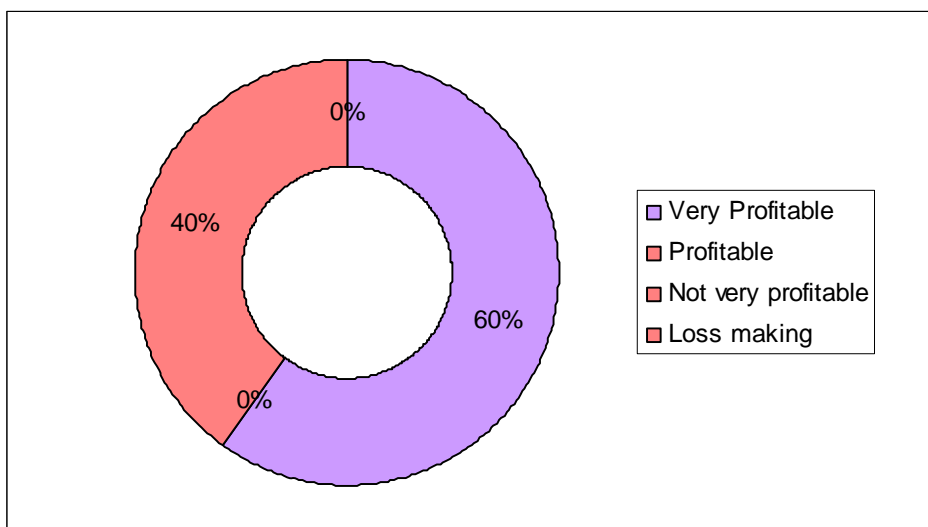
SET – D

Ques no. 4.1.3 VOLUME OF TRADE



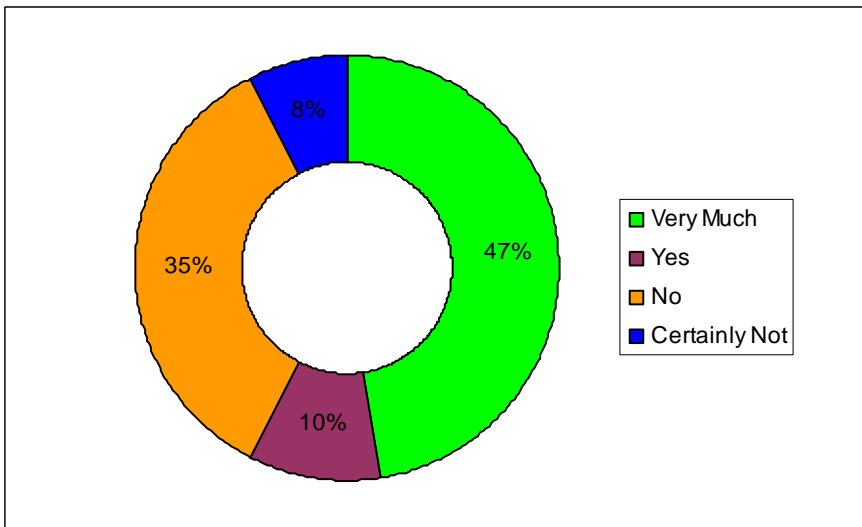
57% of the Respondents working as Managers in different capacities in various ORMUs said that the volume of operation in agri-business is on the rise. But there may be some doubt with regard to this response as a number of leading ORMUs have closed their agri-business counters due to failure to garner the desired level of profit.

Ques no. 4.1.4 FUTURE OF AGRI – BUSINESS



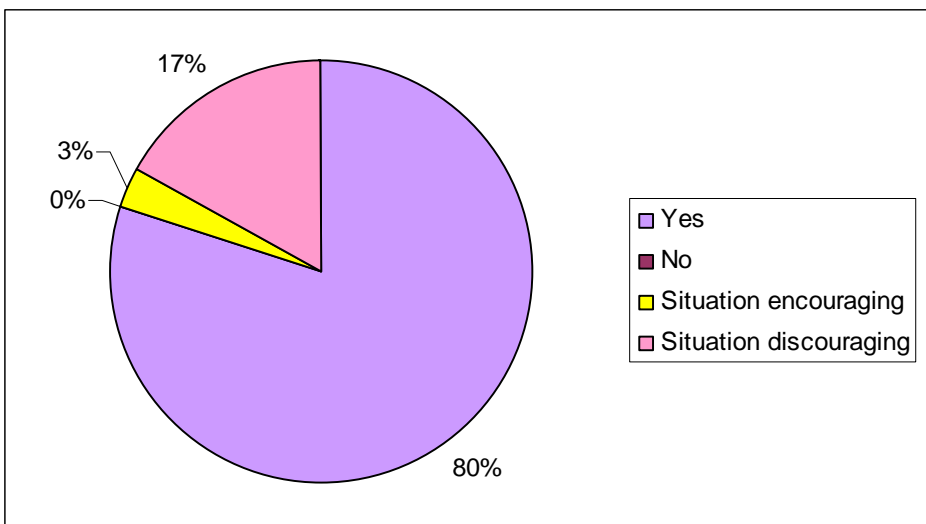
60% of the Respondents (Managers of the ORMUs) said, agri-counters do prove to be profitable. 40% said the reverse. But as they are paid staff of respective ORMUs there remains a quest about the authenticity of their response considering the general experience.

Ques no. 4.1.6 EAGERNESS OF FDI



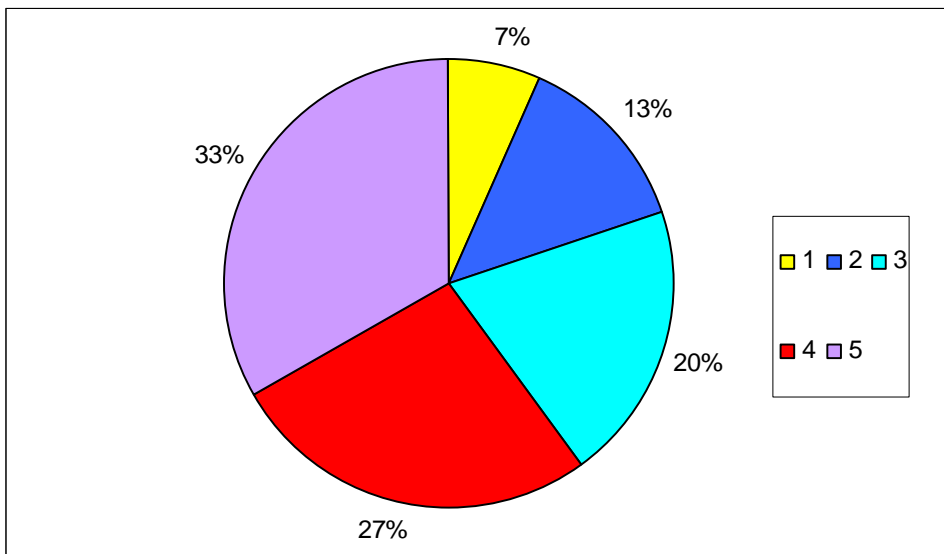
47% of the Respondents said, FDI is very much in the offing. 35% said otherwise, But considering the case specific situation of West Bengal, this feedback may be doubtful in the context of West Bengal. But it may not be so keeping in view the wider context.

Ques no. 4.1.7 OPPORTUNITY OF AGRI – BUSINESS



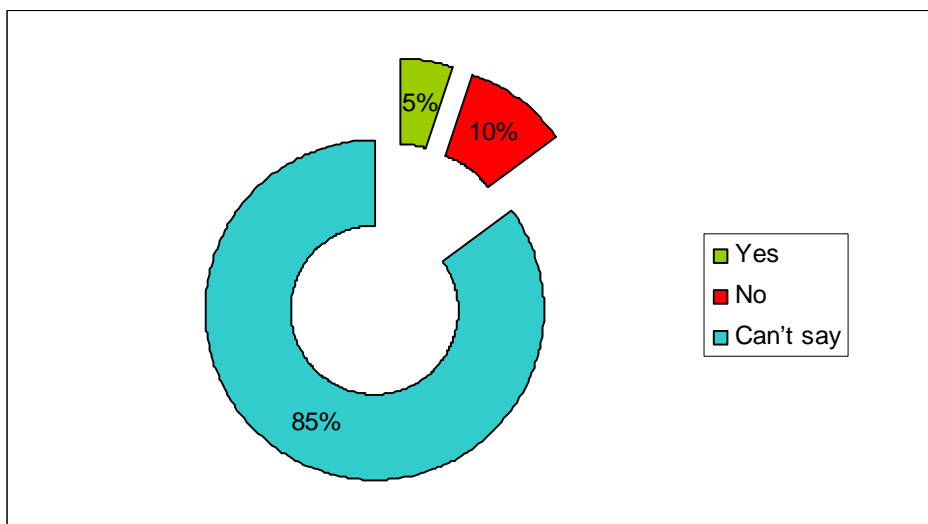
97% of the Respondents affirm their view in saying that the ground reality of India is not in favour of expansion of scope in ORM activities in India unlike Western countries.

Ques no. 4.1.8 OBSTACLES OF GROWTH



60% of the Respondents said, they need to compromise greatly with the freshness and quality of agri-items if they have to purchase the same from ORMUs. Therefore, they repose their faith in local markets to garner the requirements.

Ques no. 4.1.10 FLIGHT OF CAPITAL



85% of the Respondents seem to be confused when questioned whether there had been a steady flight of capital required for investment in the ORM sector. However, there are some states where investment in this sector is on the rise whereas in states like West Bengal the situation is not encouraging enough.

Data Presentation in Tabular Form

SET A

Part 1

Ques no. 1.2

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
18-30	695	32.10
31-45	966	42.44
46-60	442	22.91
61 above	48	02.41
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.3

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	1364	63.45
Female	786	36.55
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.4

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	60	2.80
Service	977	45.44
Entrepreneur	325	15.12
Unemployed	382	17.76
Student	406	18.88
Other	0	0
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.6

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hinduism	1920	89.30
Islam	173	08.04
Christianity	28	01.31
Others	24	01.15
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.7

Place of residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Urban	577	33.14
Metropolitan City	231	13.26
Suburbs	226	12.98
Village	623	35.78
Remote village	84	04.82
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.8

Annual family income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Upto Rs. 50,000	367	16.48
Upto Rs. 2 lakh	974	43.36
Upto Rs. 5 lakh	620	30.09
upto 10 lakhs	155	08.21
upto 25 lakhs	32	01.72
Millionaire	2	00.11
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.9

Educational status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	30	01.40
Passed Cl.VIII	212	09.87
Secondary Level	691	32.13
Graduate	929	43.20
PG and above	288	13.39
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.10

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	1468	68.27
Single	636	29.58
Divorced	46	02.55
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.11

Nature of Dwelling Unit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Kutchha house	190	8.84
Puckka house	1960	91.16
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.12

Type of ownership	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Rented	554	25.76
Owned	1596	74.24
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.13

Size of Dwelling Unit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 100 sqft	65	03.02
Below 300 sqft	383	17.82
Below 800 sqft	1023	47.58
Above 1000 sqft	679	31.58
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.14

Nature of Family Members	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Single	46	02.14
Two	183	08.51
Three	662	30.79
Four	726	33.78
Five	335	15.58
Above 5	199	09.30
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.15

Membership in Social Groupings	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	901	47.44
2	458	24
3	217	11.60
4	71	0.67
5	164	02.58
Above 5	0	0
NA	339	15.76
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 1.16

Hobbies	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Singing	304	14.13
Reading	451	20.98
Gardening	224	10.42
Travelling	663	30.83
Participation in political parties	189	8.79
Writing	141	6.57
Others	178	8.28
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.1

Relative Qualification	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	1162	54.04
No	988	45.95
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.2

Health Check-up of Parents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Government Hospital	1155	53.72
Private Hospital	746	34.69
Cannot say	249	11.58
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.3

Health Check-up of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Government Hospital	983	45.72
Private Hospital	1163	54.09
Cannot say	4	0.18
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.4

Shopping Mall Visited	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	492	22.88
No	1118	52
Seldom	540	25.11
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.6

Reason for Visit	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Entertainment	637	29.62
Shopping	1039	48.32
Purchase Agri-Items	128	05.95
Dining	120	05.58
Loiter around	226	10.51
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.7

Preference of Respondents	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Neighbourhood market	1605	74.65
Shopping malls	338	15.72
Wholesale market	207	09.62
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.8

Availability of fresh products	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Neighbourhood market	1468	68.27
Shopping malls	372	17.30
Wholesale market	310	14.41

TOTAL	2150	100
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Ques no. 2.9

Shopping Mall- A Glory	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes indeed	502	23.34
Yes	997	46.37
No	127	05.90
No indeed	129	6
Do not know	395	18.37
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.10

Most benefited sector	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Shopping mall owners	1044	48.55
Agri-Processing Companies	508	23.62
Individual Buyers	128	05.95
Agri-growers	64	02.97
Do not know	406	18.88
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.11

Volume of produce in future	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Increase	1451	67.48
Decrease	185	08.60
Cannot say	514	23.90
TOTAL	2150	100

Ques no. 2.12

Purity and safety of products	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Of course, yes	458	21.30
Yes	925	43.02
No	543	25.25
Of Course, No	224	10.41
TOTAL	2150	100

SET B

Ques no. 1.2

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
18-30	418	14.91
31-45	1435	51.19
46-60	755	26.94
61 above	195	6.96
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.3

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	2689	95.93
Female	114	4.07
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.4

Occupation	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Cultivating on one's own land	2162	77.13
Cultivating as share-cropper	299	10.66
Cultivating as landless agri-labourer	342	12.21
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.6

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hinduism	1882	67.14
Islam	897	32.00
Christianity	20	0.7
Others	4	0.1
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.7

Place of residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Suburbs	23	0.82
Village	1846	65.85
Remote village	934	33.33

TOTAL	2803	100
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Ques no. 1.8

Annual family income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 24,000	2171	77.45
Upto 48,000	551	19.65
Upto 1 lakh	81	2.80
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.9

Educational status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	1178	42.02
Primary Level	1110	39.60
Secondary Level	472	16.84
Graduate and above	43	1.54
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.10

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	2649	94.50
Single	148	5.28
Divorced	6	0.22
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.11

Nature of dwelling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Kutchcha house	1682	60.00
Pukka house	1109	39.56
IAY house	12	0.04
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.12

Type of ownership	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Rented	41	01.47
Owned	2762	98.53
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.13

Size of dwelling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 100 sq ft	173	6.17
Below 300 sq ft	978	34.90
Below 800 sq ft	1324	47.23
1000 sq ft and above	328	11.70
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.14

Agri-land ownership	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Landless labourer	347	12.37
Semi-landless	228	8.14
Upto 1 bigha	916	32.68
Upto 5 bigha	947	33.78
Upto 10 bigha	233	8.32
Above 10 bigha	132	4.70
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.15

Nature of family members	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Single	8	0.28
Two	63	2.25
Three	359	12.80
Four	861	30.72
Five	854	30.47
Five and above	658	23.48
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 1.16

Hobbies	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Participation in collective life	2389	85.23
Steadily getting isolated	79	2.82
Lost faith in collective life	335	11.95
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.1

Change in income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	465	16.58
No	171	06.10
Going down	1124	40.09
Remaining same	291	10.38
Decreasing drastically	719	25.65
Don't know	33	1.17
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.2

Institutional borrowing facility	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	705	25.15
No	2098	74.85
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.3

Improvement in facility	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	642	22.90
No	874	31.18
Can't say	1287	41.92
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.4

Private money lenders	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	586	42.26
No	2217	57.73
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.5

Increasing cultivation cost	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	2767	98.75
No	9	0.31
Same as before	27	0.94
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.6

Benefit from ORM	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	97	3.46
No	911	32.5
Can't say	1795	64.03
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.7

Access to market produce	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	37	1.32
No	755	26.93
Can't say	2011	71.74
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.8

Extent of marketing	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Fully	18	0.65
Partially	21	0.75
Marginally	135	4.81
Can't say	2629	93.79
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.9

ORM incentive	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	88	3.14
No	456	16.27
Offering lower rates than market rates	94	3.35
Can't say	2165	77.24
TOTAL	2803	100

Ques no. 2.10

ORM and agri-growers	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	149	5.32
No	521	18.58
Condition getting worsened	941	33.57

Can't say	1192	42.53
TOTAL	2803	100

SET C

Ques no. 1.2

Age	No. of Respondents	Percentage
18-30	7	12.28
31-45	27	47.36
46-60	21	36.84
61 above	2	03.50
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.3

Sex	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	53	92.98
Female	4	07.02
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.4

Occupation	No. of espondents	Percentage
Cultivating on one's own land	17	29.82
Cultivating as share-cropper	29	50.87
Cultivating as landless agri-labourer	11	19.29
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.6

Religion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Hinduism	24	42.10
Islam	32	56.14
Christianity	0	0
Others	1	1.75
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.7

Place of residence	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Suburbs	0	0
Village	23	40.35

Remote village	34	59.64
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.8

Annual family income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Upto 24,000	46	80.70
Upto 48,000	9	15.78
Upto 1 lakh	2	03.50
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.9

Educational status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	21	36.84
Literate	33	57.89
Passed School Final	3	05.26
Graduate and above	0	0
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.10

Marital Status	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Married	54	94.73
Single	3	05.26
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.11

Nature of dwelling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Kutchcha house	43	75.43
Pukka house	14	24.56
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.12

Type of ownership	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Rented	5	8.77
Owned	52	91.22
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.13

Size of dwelling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Below 100 sq ft	10	17.54
Below 300 sq ft	17	29.82
Below 800 sq ft	24	42.10
1000 sq ft and above	6	10.52
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.14

Nature of family members	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Single	0	0
Two	2	3.50
Three	7	12.28
Four	16	28.07
Five	13	22.80
Five and above	19	33.33
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 1.15

Hobbies	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Participation in collective life	45	78.94
Steadily getting isolated	2	03.50
Lost faith in collective life	10	17.54
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.1

Effect on Annual Income	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	28	49.12
No	19	33.33
Same as before	10	17.54
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.2

Monetary Value	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Around Rs.12,000	28	49.12
Rs. 24,000	19	33.33
Rs. 1 lakh	10	17.54
More than 1 lakh	0	0
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.3

Taken by compulsion	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	3	05.26
No	29	50.87
Voluntarily	25	43.85
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.4

Choice of vegetables	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	45	78.94
No	12	21.05
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.7

Shift to Non-farm Activities	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	15	26.31
No	18	31.57
Unable to say anything	24	42.10
TOTAL	57	100

Ques no. 2.8

Perception about contract farming	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Beneficial for the farming contractors	15	26.31
Beneficial for the agri-growers	11	19.29

Can't say	31	54.38
TOTAL	57	100

SET D

Ques no. 1.1

Company Name	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Spencers	20	50.00
Future Value Retail Unit	19	47.50
MPS	1	2.50
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.2

Functioning Span	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Less than 5 yrs	22	55.00
Less than 10 yrs	0	0
Less than 20 yrs	18	45.00
More than 20 yrs	0	0
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.3

Volume of Trade	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	23	57.50
No	0	0
Remaining stagnant	17	32.50
Going down	0	0
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.4

Future of agri-business	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Very Profitable	24	60
Profitable	0	0
Not very profitable	16	40
Loss making	0	0
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.5

Expectation of profitability	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Very Much	0	0
Yes	20	50.00
No	15	37.50
Not at all	5	12.50
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.6

Garnering FDI	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Very Much	19	47.50
Yes	4	10.00
No	14	35.00
Certainly Not	3	07.50
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.7

Potential of agri-business	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Situation encouraging	10	25.00
Situation discouraging	30	75.00
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.8

Obstacles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	2	05.00
2	0	0
3	26	65.00
4	6	15.00
5	6	15.00
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.9

Revamping agri-business	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	21	52.50
No	19	47.50
No suggestion	0	0
TOTAL	40	100

Ques no. 1.10

Flight of capital	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	2	05.00
No	4	10.00
Can't say	34	85.00
TOTAL	40	100

NOTE: In respect to certain questions of different Sets, satisfactory responses could not be elicited by the research team, which may be able to throw light examine the objectives of the present study. Therefore, responses with regard to these questions where not presented in a Tabular Form.

*RATE CHART OF AGRI ITEMS IN THE
RURAL AND URBAN MARKETS
(The Enclosed Rate Charts Show the Price
Differentials of Agri-items)*

Rate Chart of Agri-items

(Average Rate is determined on the basis of the number of agri-items for which the rates are given below. The difference of average rates in different column indicate the margin of surplus)

AUGUST 2011 AND SEPTEMBER 2011

Sl No	Agri Items	College St Market		Bickramgarh Market		ORM Units	Jadubabur Bazaar	
		15.8.11	15.9.11	15.8.11	15.9.11	15.9.11	15.8.11	15.9.11
1	CABBAGE	25/kg	20/kg	25/kg	20/kg	28/kg	30 per kg	20 per kg
2	CAULIFLOWER	20/piece	25/piece	30/piece	35/piece	38/piece	60 per piece	40 per piece
3	GREEN CHILLIES	80/kg	60/kg	80/kg	100/kg	75/kg	60 per kg	50 per kg
4	CAPSICUM	60/kg	80/kg	70/kg	70/kg	82/kg	60 per kg	25 per kg
5	PARWAL	60/kg	35/kg	60/kg	30/kg	36/kg	80 per kg	60 per kg
6	BRINJAL	100/kg	40/kg	80/kg	25/kg	38/kg	60 per kg	30 per kg
7	LEMON	2/piece	2/piece	3/piece	2/piece	2.25/piece	6 per pair	4 per pair
8	RIDGE GOURD	40/kg	25/kg	40/kg	20/kg	33/kg	40 per kg	30 per kg
9	GREEN PAPAYA	13/kg	20/kg	25/kg	20/kg	NA	25 per kg	16 per kg
10	POTATO	9/kg	9/kg	9/kg	9/kg	8.5/kg	9 per kg	8 per kg
11	ONION	20/kg	22/kg	20/kg	24/kg	25/kg	30 per kg	20 per kg
12	GINGER	50/kg	60/kg	60/kg	60/kg	60/kg	80 per kg	60 per kg
13	RAW BANANA	2/piece	3/piece	3/piece	3/piece	3/piece	8 per pair	8 per pair
14	LADYS FINGER	40/kg	30/kg	50/kg	40/kg	42/kg	80 per kg	40 per kg
15	SNAKE GOURD	15/kg	20/kg	40/kg	25/kg	36/kg	40 per kg	20 per kg
16	COCONUT	16/piece	16/piece	15/piece	20/kg	NA	NA	NA
17	BORBOTI	40/kg	35/kg	50/kg	40/kg	NA	80 per kg	40 per kg
18	BEANS	70/kg	100/kg	70/kg	70/kg	105/kg	100 per kg	100 per kg
19	BOTTLE GOURD	20-22/piece	25/piece	30/piece	25/piece	25/piece	40 per kg	20 per kg
20	PUMPKIN	14/kg	20/kg	25/kg	20/kg	17/kg	20 per kg	20 per kg

OCTOBER 2011 AND NOVEMBER 2011

Sl No.	Agri-Items	Rural Wholesale	Urban Wholesale	College St Mkt	Bikram garh Mkt	ORM	Jadubabur Mkt
1	CABBAGE	12/kg	10/kg	15/kg	14/kg	20/kg	12/kg
2	CAULIFLOWER	20/pc	18/pc	20/pc	20/pc	25/pc	22/pc
3	GREEN CHILLIES	50/kg	50/kg	60/kg	50/kg		60/kg
4	CAPSICUM	50/kg	40/kg	45/kg	50/kg	60/kg	55/kg
5	PARWAL						
6	BRINJAL	30/kg	20/kg	25/kg	22/kg	30/kg	20/kg
7	LEMON	1.50/pc	2/pc	3/pc	2.50/pc	3/pc	2/pc
8	RIDGE GOURD	10/pc	8/pc	12/pc	10/pc		
9	GREEN PAPAYA	10/kg	12/kg	15/kg	20/kg		18/kg
10	POTATO	6/kg	6/kg	7/kg	7/kg	8/kg	7/kg
11	ONION	20/kg	18/kg	22/kg	24/kg	20/kg	20/kg
12	GINGER	30/kg	30/kg	40/kg	60/kg	60/kg	50/kg
13	RAW BANANA	2/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	2.50/pc
14	LADY'S FINGER						
15	SNAKE GOURD						
16	COCONUT	8/pc	10/pc	18/pc	20/pc		15/pc
17	BORBOTI						
18	BEANS	50/kg	45/kg	50/kg	50/kg	45/kg	40/kg
19	BOTTLE GOURD	18/pc	15/pc	20/pc	15/pc		20/pc
20	PUMPKIN	12/kg	10/kg	15/kg	16/kg	20/kg	
	Average Rate	20.5	18.5	23.1	23.9	26.7	23.9

DECEMBER 2011

Sl No	Agri-Items	Rural Wholesale	Urban Wholesale	College St Mkt	Bikram garh Mkt	ORM	Jadubabur Mkt
1	CABBAGE	6/kg	7/kg	10/kg	12/kg	10/kg	8/kg
2	CAULIFLOWER	7/pc	6/pc	15/pc	15/pc	18/pc	15/pc
3	GREEN CHILLIES	25/kg	25/kg	60/kg	50/kg	60/kg	60/kg
4	CAPSICUM	20/kg	25/kg	30/kg	60/kg	50/kg	50/kg
5	PARWAL						
6	BRINJAL	10/kg	12/kg	20/kg	25/kg	28/kg	28/kg
7	LEMON	2/pc	2.50/pc	2/pc	2/pc	3/pc	2/pc
8	RIDGE GOURD	7/pc	8/pc	10/pc	8/pc	15/pc	10/pc
9	GREEN PAPAYA	13/kg	15/kg	18/kg	15/kg	18/kg	20/kg
10	POTATO	5/kg	6/kg	9/kg	9/kg	12/kg	10/kg
11	ONION	12/kg	18/kg	22/kg	24/kg	28/kg	24/kg
12	GINGER	20/kg	30/kg	60/kg	60/kg	80/kg	60/kg
13	RAW BANANA	2/pc	2.50/pc	3/pc	3/pc	4/pc	2/pc
14	LADY'S FINGER						
15	SNAKE GOURD						
16	COCONUT	10/pc	9/pc	18/pc	20/pc		20/pc
17	BORBOTI						
18	BEANS	10/kg	15/kg	25/kg	40/kg	40/kg	50/kg

19	BOTTLE GOURD	6/pc	5/pc	10/pc	12/pc		10/pc
20	PUMPKIN	12/kg	10/kg	16/kg	14/kg	20/kg	16/kg
	Average Rate	10.4	12.10	20.5	23	27.5	24

JANUARY 2012

Sl No	Agri-Items	Rural Wholesale	Urban Wholesale	College St Mkt	Bikramgarh Mkt	ORM	Jadubabur Mkt
1	CABBAGE	3/kg	4/kg	5/kg	4/kg	6/kg	5/kg
2	CAULIFLOWER	4/pc	3/pc	7/pc	8/pc	12/pc	10/pc
3	GREEN CHILLIES	15/kg	20/kg	60/kg	60/kg	40/kg	50/kg
4	CAPSICUM	15/kg	12/kg	40/kg	30/kg	40/kg	30/kg
5	PARWAL	75/kg	100/kg	120/kg	100/kg		100/kg
6	BRINJAL	5/kg	5/kg	10/kg	12/kg	12/kg	10/kg
7	LEMON	2/pc	2.50/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	2.50/pc
8	RIDGE GOURD	5/pc	7/pc	8/pc	10/pc	12/pc	6/pc
9	GREEN PAPAYA	15/kg	14/kg	20/kg	20/kg	20/kg	18/kg
10	POTATO	4/kg	5/kg	7/kg	7/kg	7/kg	6/kg
11	ONION	8/kg	10/kg	12/kg	15/kg	15/kg	12/kg
12	GINGER	15/kg	20/kg	50/kg	60/kg	70/kg	60/kg
13	RAW BANANA	2/pc	2/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc
14	LADY'S FINGER	50/kg	55/kg	70/kg	50/kg		
15	SNAKE GOURD						
16	COCONUT	10/pc	15/pc	20/pc	22/pc		25/pc
17	BORBOTI						
18	BEANS	6/kg	7/kg	20/kg	20/kg	30/kg	18/kg
19	BOTTLE GOURD	5/pc	5/pc	8/pc	8/pc		5/pc
20	PUMPKIN	10/kg	12/kg	16/kg	16/kg	18/kg	15/kg
	Average Rate	13.8	16.5	26.6	25.4	20.5	23.6

FEBRUARY 2012

Sl No	Agri-Items	Rural Wholesale	Urban Wholesale	College St Mkt	Bikramgarh Mkt	ORM	Jadubabur Mkt
1	CABBAGE	4/kg	4/kg	5/kg	5/kg	8/kg	6/kg
2	CAULIFLOWER	8/pc	6/pc	10/pc	10/pc	16/pc	12/pc
3	GREEN CHILLIES	20/kg	25/kg	60/kg	50/kg	55/kg	50/kg
4	CAPSICUM	20/kg	15/kg	40/kg	40/kg	36/kg	50/kg
5	PARWAL	60/kg	70/kg	80/kg	40/kg		80/kg
6	BRINJAL	8/kg	6/kg	12/kg	15/kg	10/kg	15/kg
7	LEMON	2/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3/pc
8	RIDGE GOURD	8/pc	6/pc	10/pc	10/pc	14/pc	8/pc
9	GREEN PAPAYA	14/kg	12/kg	18/kg	20/kg	22/kg	18/kg
10	POTATO	6/kg	6.50/kg	7/kg	8/kg	8/kg	7/kg
11	ONION	8/kg	8/kg	12/kg	15/kg	12/kg	14/kg
12	GINGER	20/kg	25/kg	50/kg	50/kg	60/kg	60/kg
13	RAW BANANA	2/pc	2.50/pc	3/pc	3/pc	3.5/pc	3/pc
14	LADY'S FINGER	40/kg	45/kg	50/kg	40/kg		50/kg
15	SNAKE GOURD				20/kg		
16	COCONUT	8/pc	9/pc	15/pc	15/pc		15/pc
17	BORBOTI						
18	BEANS	8/kg	10/kg	20/kg	20/kg	36/kg	20/kg
19	BOTTLE GOURD	5/pc	6/pc	8/pc			8/pc
20	PUMPKIN	10/kg	12/kg	15/kg	16/kg	20/kg	15/kg
	Average Rate	13.9	15	23.2	21	21.6	24

GLIMPSES OF RURAL INDIA

How is India Doing?

Amratya Sen in *New York Review of Books* (1981) once wrote an article titled *How is India Doing?* Sen used 3 basic parameters in order to understand India's position vis-à-vis other countries in the context of social development. In a unique approach to assess India's development scenario, he said, development needs to be ascertained in terms of 3 basic parameters: (1) across time, (2) across space and (3) across opportunity.

There is no doubt that India is doing fairly well in terms of her all neighbouring countries except China. In matters regarding poverty reduction, control of inflation, livelihood creation, political peace and stability, maintenance of a vibrant democracy, holding of periodic elections and the like India's position is simply above par compared to other neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, respectively. However, countries like Srilanka and Bangladesh had been fairing better than India in fields like basic educational and basic health was found to be fairing better than India. But on the whole,, India's position is second to none while considering the perspectives of development *in India* judging from the *across space* yardstick.

Certain references need to be made in the context of "spectacular growth figures" what India's mighty neighbour China could muster. Without seriously questioning the tall claims of China's growth-mediated model of development, there are reasons to argue that what the Chinese Government is claiming to have achieved is being preached without any scope to have an assessment. This feeling is important for consideration since China is ruled by a communist regime with a one-party system of governance. There is no challenge and no scope to offer opposition to any decision of the Chinese Government so much so that the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) which avows to uphold the rights of the peasantry and the industrial working class prohibits the functioning of workers' trade union. There is no trade union right, no industrial labour law, no scope to avail of pecuniary compensation in an event of death or injury of an industrial unit in contemporary China.

In the last two decades there had been no less than 200 accidents in the coal mines across China after rampant privatization of the mining sector happened in this country. The private miners who are essentially profit – mongering miners dared to ignore their responsibility to undertake minimum mining safety measurers. This led to a spate of clandestine mining leading to a very large number of fatal accidents in different

mines in China. As a result, no less than one lakh workers engaged in different mines in China were either dead or became permanently disabled due to a huge number of deadly accidents. However, reports of payment of pecuniary compensation were comparatively few in number. But such cruelties on the part of the private miners were unable to unleash torrents of workers' protests in the wake of new labour laws which were followed in China. In 2001 Shri Jaswant Sinha then Union Finance Minister while tabling the Union Budget did speak in favour of introducing a similar labour law in India citing the Chinese model. However, Mr. Sinha's game plan was unable to succeed.

Therefore, in order to understand India's status of development in socio-economic and related spheres, the Chinese Model is an oft-repeated reference. But it may not be logically congruent to refer to the Chinese example since people living in neighbouring and other countries do not have the opportunity to inquire what is exactly happening in this communist country. For example, China does not have multi-party system, any opposition party, any system of holding periodic election, not trade union right to the workers, no labour law, no centralized judiciary, no mass media barring the state owned news agency and other organs which do have the liberty to assess the veracity of the figures and statistics provide by a particular Government media in support of their claim to have achieve such and such agency success. China's consistent claim to have reached a double digit growth figure was always met with tremendous appreciation. But is it a ply of the Fund – Bank authority to indulge in such an exercise to uphold the claims of China or whether this country was able to hoodwink people across the world is no doubt a very pertinent question. Thus, China's growth indicating statistics need to be understood with a pinch of salt considering a very special situation prevailing in this country.

Sen's second yardstick across time is able to show India has indeed made some startling developments in various fields of activities. However, the impact of British regime in India and the sustained impact of a virulent form of communalism which has now taken the form of religious terrorism has no doubt worsened India's development perspectives. Coupled with these issues, prevalence of stark poverty in certain patches of India has made way to severe form of insurgent activities having various shades of philosophy. This has no doubt troubled India's development perspectives keeping vast stretches of the country to remain inaccessible to render good governance by the Government. However, there is no doubt that India had developed quite spectacularly in the last 30 years. In spite of significant limitations which are misfortunes of our country, India's progress in the field of basic education, higher education, technical education, health care facilities, creation of livelihood opportunities, gender sensitization and near universal access

to education, food and shelter have been possible due to the persistence of the pious wish of the Government.

In introducing of the pioneering schemes drawing world-wide attention like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), the Annapurna Scheme to offer rice and wheat at an unbelievably low cost are some of the novel schemes of the Government which was able to develop India to a significant extent. All at such good efforts of the Government could be understood when India's growth figure does indicate a viable picture amidst an ocean of uncertainty across the world since 2007 when the Great Economic Depression has literally catastrophed the entire world system. Therefore, there is hardly any doubt that India was able to develop "across time" to a fairly large extent. However, much needs to be done which may be addressed in the days ahead.

Sen used another unique yardstick which he called "across opportunity". The concept of "Social opportunity" was never discussed by other economists as he did. But this is a very important determinant of development of a nation. For example, a nation may be blessed with the availability of a wealth of natural resource, an important precondition for a nation to prosper. A nation may have large rivers from which hydro-electricity may be harnessed by using appropriate technology from the tidal water of the river tide. On the other hand, a nation may be crippled with an abysmal form of huge population density or the presence of a huge population size without much educational and technical competence. Such a huge population may prove to be a detrimental liability instead of an asset in the form of vast human resource. A nation may have the hazard of the persistence of a very prolonged strife and violence within the nation –state boundary or among rival nations – the experience which one may have in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the countries of the Middle East where cross – national bickering had made the entire Gulf region to suffer tremendously.

For example, the extent of social opportunity which India was able to garner is no doubt very limited. Therefore, the scope of social opportunity which India could have was indeed limited and whatever little it could have could not be utilized for the common good of the nation. For example, India was hugely blessed with a very large pool of talented scientists, academics, scholars and researches. Many have completed even their higher education in India which is heavily subsidized. This means, in the creation of this very talented pool of dedicated scholars, the contribution of society especially those belonging to the lower rung of economy and society is very significant. But many of these talented men and women often completing their studies and research to a certain

extent have left the country and settled abroad permanently to get higher reward in lieu of their rich contribution. In this way, India gets bankrupt at the expense of the prosperity of the West.

The presence of a very talented pool of scholars which at one point of time seemed to have been a lucrative social opportunity, soon proved to be otherwise once they left their Motherland to settle abroad to get higher economic reward.

However, judging from these three different perspectives, India is better placed compared to her neighbours. As a country, India is also better to what she was thirty years before or say, before independence. But, regarding access to a gainful utilization of the third yardstick i.e. 'Social Opportunity' India might have seemed to miss the Bus. But this miss might not be the permanent miss and India can surely joint the band wagon of a Better Tomorrow in the days to come.

In order to substantiate the claims of India Towards of a Better Tomorrow, a perusal of the *Economic Survey* presented on 15 March 2012 in the Parliament may be instructive. *The Economic Times* (16 March 2012) writes: Unfazed at having gone badly wrong in its rosy projections last year, this year's Economic Survey once again predicts sunny days ahead. It projects GDP growth accelerating to 7.6% and 8.6% in the next two years, along with falling inflation and fiscal consolidation. However, the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) Sensex fell 243 points exactly at the time when the Government was presenting the *Economic Survey* in the Parliament, showing the Government's credibility remaining a big problem. Cynical Market analysts do not believe that the many sensible economic reforms suggested in the Survey will be implemented. The ratio of Central Government debt to GDP has come down from 59.1% in 2006-2007 to an estimated 48.8% this year (2012). This is because high inflation has eroded the value of old debt, more than off-setting the impact of recent high fiscal deficit. However, if inflation is checked, as desired by the Survey, the debt – GDP ration may start rising again. Hence, the case for fiscal consolidation remains strong. The Economy is in a very reasonable shape, with a high savings rate and good foreign investment inflows. This estimate does suggest that India is not at all fairing badly considering the situation across the Globe.

Meanwhile, in a post – budget interaction, the Union Finance Minister said in Kolkata on 1 April, the compulsion of coalition politics is proving to be a detriment in the process of economic reform programme of the Government. This means the Government has been compelled to indulge in rampant populism to satisfy the demands of coalition partners in whose support the Government is able to maintain its majority in the Loksabha. However, the Government is indeed short of majority in the Rajya Sabha. Given this fragile existence of the Government, it is indeed

difficult to go in for fiscal consolidation by adopting certain hard decision in a county like India where no single party will be able to have the majority in the Parliament enabling the Government to adopt bold decisions from time to time.

The following is the GDP figures of India which may provide an idea of How India is Doing?

% Growth in GDP

Year	GDP%
2011 – 2012	6.97
2012 – 2013 (estimated)	7.6
2013 – 2014 (estimated)	8.6

Source: Economic Survey 2012 – 2013.

The Survey says the country's sovereign rating as measured by CRIS, a new index of global sovereign ratings developed by the Finance Ministry, shows an improvement of 2.8%. India's unexpected deceleration in GDP this year is explained as a global phenomenon affecting all countries, flowering from international events such as the Eurozone recession and rising oil prices. The Survey predicts that the Indian and global economy will pick up significantly in the next two years.

Inflation will moderate to 6.5-7% by the end of March, says the Survey and should moderate further in the coming year. It notes that the gap between wholesale and consumer prices indices has narrowed greatly, thanks to the fall in food inflation. It reiterates the RBI thesis that rising demand for protein rich foods, driven by rising incomes, will keep up pressure on eggs, fish, meat and pulses. Last years monetary tightening may help curb inflation this year, but fuel prices have to be raised soon and will have some impact on prices. The Survey cites studies showing that monetary toughness does indeed curb prices with a time lag, contrary to the assertion of critics. In earlier years, the Survey used to give detailed data on the dismal finances of state electricity boards, it provides no data at all this year even while acknowledging that power is a key input in the GDP acceleration.

The Survey repeats many arguments it has made in the past for economic reforms. It stresses the need for transparent pricing policies and shows how price controls induce black – marketing and excess consumption. It urges cash subsidies to needy individuals rather than subsidies on items like fuel and fertilizer, so that the undeserving do not get unwarranted benefits. It cites one study showing that, thanks to waste and leakages it takes Rs. 9 to provide one rupee of benefits through food ration shops and suggests that the *Aadhaar* project can

revolutionise welfare by facilitating cash transfers in place of the current plethora of subsidies for different items of consumption.

The Survey suggests several agricultural reforms. These include overhauling state AMPC Acts to eliminate rural middlemen, direct contracts between farmers and retail chains and free movement of farm goods between states. The Survey has two new chapters this year, one on climate change and another on India's place in the world. But the climate changes chapter does not even have a chart tracking temperature changes year after year. Had it done so, this would have revealed the ugly truth that there has been very little warming in the last decade and the temperature trends are below all six projection of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The Survey makes no mention of Climate gate, or of unconvincing rationalizations that the failure of temperature to rise in the last decade is because the IPCC under estimated the amount of sulphur in Chinese coal. A chapter on climate change is indeed needed, but should be a critical examination of issues and not a blind reiteration of conventional wisdom.

The new chapter on India's position in the world shows that the share of goods and service exports has risen in India to 21.5% of GDP far higher than the comparable share in the US (12.6%) or Japan (15%). So, India has become more integrated with the global economy than many people realize and this means Indian fortunes are today much more closely linked with global trends.

The US is no longer India's top export destination and the new leader is the UAE. Actually, that is an illusion much of the supposed trade with the UAE represents diversion of trade with Pakistan and Iran to evade trade controls. China is the second biggest trading partner after the UAE, but becomes number one if data for China and Hong Kong are combined. The upshot India has managed to hugely increase economic co-operation despite her serious political differences with China.

The content of the Economic Survey is largely based on the growth story without mincing many words about growth with equity. Growth does not necessarily present the actual condition of the entire population. Instead, it puts forth the condition of some privileged classes of our society. When unemployment figures are soaring up, figures of external debt and private borrowing by individual firms are getting escalated how can Indian Economy remain buoyant let aside explosive? Our only consolation seems to be the ailing condition of the neighbours. The Global economy is heavily based on corporate economy. When corporate economy is literally gasping across the world awaiting a bailout package by the Government in repeated successions, it is rather natural that the Governments around the world is bound to ail even after giving so many sops.

Therefore, in the present global scenario it is rather a difficult proposition for a single nation to retain its economy in commanding high when all other economies are in a pretty precarious situation. In this context, what India is now doing is not bad indeed. It may not be good. But there is not doubt, given the situation, India is doing fairly well. In this situation, given the fragile political strength of the government in both Houses of the Parliament and the sagging morale of the world economy, expecting a turnaround of the Indian rural economy may prove to be a literal day dreaming. Therefore, without eyeing for a magical change what India can achieve is to have some limited change at best towards a Better Tomorrow.

A Review of Arjun Sengupta Report

This Chapter is a Review of Arjun Sengupta's Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihood in the Unorganized Sector with special focus on the Agricultural Sector

During the course of the field work of the present study on *The Status of Agri-Business in India* the Team has been a part of some striking harsh realities about the urban-rural continuum and the daunting conditions of the farmers. As seasonality is a big factor, there is no continuous sustainable and satisfying standard of living and most importantly, the farmers think that in terms of real benefits they are where they were years ago. When the Team returned, there was a poignant realization and an inner turmoil regarding the glossy India that they are heading to and the pale Bharat that they are leaving behind. In August 2008, a Report by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector chaired by Dr Arjun K Sengupta on poverty in the Unorganized Sector the Report was published which attracted tremendous attention since it showed the devastating conditions of the Unorganized Sector with a large section living below the Poverty Line. Apart from being an educator, Dr Sengupta held various prestigious posts. In 1980s he was the Special Secretary to the then Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi, Executive Director and Special Advisor to the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. During the 1990's he was India's Ambassador to the European Union, Member Secretary of the Planning Commission and post 2000 he was a member of the Rajya Sabha and Chairman of the NCEUS from 2005 until when he expired on 26 September 2010. Under Dr Sengupta's Chairmanship, the NCEUS produced a total of 10 Reports in addition to submitting a number of working papers on issues such as the global economic crisis, the informal economy, Special Economic Zones, street vendors and the like. However, the Report on the vulnerable groups in the Unorganized Sector was one of the most important ones to deliberate on the above-mentioned important issue of concern. This chapter focuses on one of his most significant contributions where Dr Sengupta analyzed the pressing needs of the Unorganized Sector and came up with recommendations on how to lessen them. A Review of this Report is presented here in order to have a glimpse of poverty in India in the context of policy prescriptions to unleash a rejuvenated India in the days ahead-

Development

Dr Arjun Sengupta became an independent Expert on the Right to Development for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. In

the due course he founded the Centre for Development and Human Rights and subsequently worked on various development projects. He stressed on Human Rights and its effective implementation as one of the core requirements for development and stated that our Government must do everything possible to grant claims of full and self fulfilling human right to every individual. He stressed on incorporating principles in a legal system as a stage in the formation of Human Rights. All the papers, articles and books that he has written reiterate the theoretical and practical aspects of the Right to Development as an alternative and effective step towards development.

The Preamble to the Declaration defines development as “a regular improvement of ‘well-being’ for all people in the society” and during its adoption well-being was referred to as the level of population’s enjoyment of the different rights and fundamental freedom. This was referred to and used as a perspective in the chapter he wrote on “The Elements of a Theory of the Right to Development” that Dr Sengupta used when he put forward his share of analysis on the development of Human Rights a necessary precondition for overall societal development. He further explains the Right to Development for which he refers to the 1986 United Nations Declaration of the Right to Development that stated “Right to Development is an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all Human Rights and fundamental freedom can be fully realized”. He adds and suggests Amendments in the operationalization of the definition where he first believes that there should be a proper indicator that will not only justify the cause and effect relationship but satisfy the legitimacy test as well. He also believes that in case the “coherence test” should also be executed where the Right should be accountable to the people, the State should properly target and ascribe to the specific duty holders.

The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector came up with a detailed report on “Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihood in the Unorganized Sector” in 2007 and proposed recommendations on the ways to improve conditions of the Unorganized Sector. This Commission, with Dr Arjun K Sengupta as its Chairman, has worked on both the Agricultural and Non-Agricultural workers as well as the male and female labour in these respective sectors. The Study has outlined in detail various professions like the self-employed, hawkers, rickshaw pullers, child labourers, bonded labour, migrant labour with special focus on the unemployed and the underemployed. The agricultural workers have been categorized into vulnerable, marginal and small farmers. With the aid of quantitative data, the focus is to see what the present status of the agricultural workers are in terms of their income affecting their standard of living and the social or the community

level development and whether it is helping them come and fit into mainstream societal actions and behaviour. On the other hand, the educational level, social background, employment status and the incidence of poverty of the self-employed and the daily wage labourers other than the agricultural workers were also considered

The Report begins by stating that there is a huge population of poverty stricken people in the Unorganized Sector whose living condition needs to be revamped. By the end of 2004-05, about 836 million people or 77% of the population were living below Rs20 a day and constituted most of India's informal economy. They were living in abject poverty, excluded from all the glory of a shining India. It was this statistics that eventually led the United Progressive Government to form the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganized Sector and submitted its first Report on 16 May 2006 for generating a minimum social security for all the eligible unorganized workers. The data of this Report is drawn on the basis of the Official Statistics of the Poverty Line but for a better analysis, this study has classified the lower sections of the society into various "well-being based categories". Right in the beginning the Commission feels that the creation of a "social floor" that will be a benchmark for everybody to maintain the minimum marked level of livelihood is highly required.

Sengupta focuses on both the socio-economic profiles and the work as well as the living conditions of the agricultural and the non-agricultural workers. The non-agricultural workers include self employed petty workers, migrants, child labour, bonded labour, self employed establishments and the like. On the other hand, the agriculture sector includes farmers, agricultural labourers, their pattern of employment, socio-economic profiles with a special focus on women workers . In the concluding segment, Dr Sengupta proposes action plans for the Unorganized Sector and tries to trace a practical path of development for these people. As our area of concern of the present effort is the Agri-business in India, the study may primarily deal with the Agricultural sector with a brief note on the others.

Non-Agricultural Workers

Dr. Sengupta begins with the non-agricultural workers of the Unorganized Sector who, he estimates, constituted around 167 million people in 2004-2005. Dr Sengupta studies this informal sector in detail, their educational level, health conditions, caste, employment status and the rate of poverty among them. A broad distinction is made between the wage earners and the self-employed. Right in the beginning he states that although considerable amount of effort is being put on them, the poor people of the Unorganized Sector is still vulnerable in terms of their

access to jobs. It has been seen that although Constitutional Protection has been ratified by the Government to the Schedule Castes, Tribes as well as the Other Backward Classes, there is still a high incidence of poverty among them. With the help of statistics, the Report draws certain points of reference: firstly, be it in the agriculture or non agricultural sector, landlessness has led to pursue wage-work in rural India. The distribution of land helped Dr Sengupta in a way, to assess their economic profiles. These workers have low educational qualifications and are mainly associated with petty trading activities. This low level of educational attainment is also responsible for assigning a woman, her level in the job sector. So social origin and her class determines her level of education which subsequently affects the kind of job that has been given to her which in turn affects the labour market. There is not much of a difference between the urban and rural poor in this regard. Through Statistics, Arjun Sengupta states that in spite of necessary academic qualification, the women still have very less access to the Organized Sector unlike their male counterparts. In this Report, certain occupational categories of the non agricultural workers, both male and female were located. While women are primarily concentrated in the production, men mostly are engaged in sales activities in the Unorganized Sector.

He points out an interesting fact: most of the non agricultural workers on an average have had 6.5 years of schooling. The Industrial workers, according to Dr Sengupta, more than 95% of the workers are in the Unorganized Sector. Next he briefly mentions the importance of Manufacturing as one of the important segments in the Organized and Unorganized Sectors of the economy. He has already shown that a lot of things matter in relation to jobs, the access to human and physical capital being one of them. Some of the occupations he has dealt with in his Report are –

- Street Vendors/ Hawkers

This set of people have a daily communication with the urban-rural populace. Though they are bound by legalities and face hindrance on using public space (specially footpaths) for their private use, they do create employment for innumerable migrants and are very popular among the urban buyers too. Dr Sengupta refers to Statistics which shows that there are 1.5-2 lakh vendors in all the Metropolitan cities. However, as he points out, the vendors are marked by uncertainty. Apart from legal issues, location, seasonality and weather conditions, demand for the goods, inter alia, changes from time to time are some of them. However, the National Alliance of the Street Vendors of India was formed in 1998 so that the grievances of these vendors can be heard and their rights ensured.

- Womens' work in Non Agricultural Sector

Women in the Unorganized Sector are mainly engaged in household duties as domestic help, cow dung preparation for fuel, beedi making, making baskets and mats, sewing and tailoring and selling goods as well. Apart from this, the women do all the household chores as unproductive free work like tutoring the kids, preparing meals, animal husbandry in the rural areas and the like. All these not only restrict their choice of place but also the choice of work. Dr Sengupta, in this case, talks about the gender discrimination which he feels, is reflected in the nature of work performed, valuation of the skills and the technology used by the women and men. He cites the example of the garment industry where he has found a clear sexual division of labour and women treated as low skilled as their male counterparts.

- Migrant Workers

Migration is a very important aspect of the rural urban continuum. There are various kinds of migration but here Dr Sengupta has focused on semi permanent or seasonal migrants in the informal sector. The basically comprise the petty self employed and the unskilled who are among the lowest category and the maximum sufferers among the migrants. This group of people are highly disadvantaged as they are engaged in the Unorganized Sector with weakly implemented labour laws. Long working hours, poor living conditions, inadequate access to amenities are daily affairs. In many cases the employer prefers migrant labourers to local ones as the migrants come cheaper than the locals.

- Bonded Labour

Although the incidence of bonded labour has lessened over time after the enactment of the Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, there are instances of forced labour in many parts of our country. It mainly evolves from a creditor-debtor relationship where the employee has to work mainly to repay money borrowed through his labour. In some cases, it may involve the family members of the debtor. Forceful execution of work characterizes the nature of relationship of the owner with his employees. With the help of statistics, Dr Sengupta shows that 89% of bonded labour is in the agriculture sector and also in quarries and open mines. He however asserts that there is no credible estimate of the magnitude of bonded labour made available yet.

By bringing into focus the plight of these sections of people in the Unorganized Sector, Dr Arjun Sengupta gives us a detailed account of the present socio-economic conditions and how deprived are they. After putting up the harsh reality he cannot help but conclude that it is just a

minority or a handful, who shines on top whereas the majority stands in gloom and despair.

Agriculture

In the Commission Report Dr Sengupta quotes from the Agricultural Policy of 2000 to explain the prevailing conditions of this sector in short that states “Agriculture has become a relatively unrewarding profession due to generally unfavourable price regime and low value addition, causing abandoning of farming and increasing migration from rural areas.....”. He observes several factors that contribute to this condition. Shift in cropping pattern towards cash crops, lack of level playing field for farmers in the global market, increased dependence on high-cost inputs which increases the cost of cultivation and indebtedness, enhanced risks, falling profitability and declining public support are some of the major ones. He also feels that the marginal and landless peasants who are specially engaged in commercial agriculture are the most affected lot.

There is a general pattern of Agriculture that he studied which can be summed up as follows -

- The degree of uncertainty because manual operations depend on seasonal changes.
- There is a difference in wages between the males and the female agricultural workers.
- There is no fixed time and no laws to act upon.
- Due to seasonality factor, there is a high incidence of migration to the cities for odd manual jobs.

During the course of the present Study, similar causes and consequences were observed. As the field work started in the Nadia district of West Bengal during the rainy season, the sudden turn of events that can take place with seasonal changes did shock the Study Team. A large variety of crops were seen destroyed and they showed us how huge stacks of paddy went afloat and they could hardly save anything.

Agricultural Workers

Agriculture, as we all know, forms the backbone of the Indian economy. In the rural sector only, 73% of the total rural workforce is engaged in agricultural activities.

- Education

Dr Sengupta stresses on the importance of education and states that the absence of it creates vulnerability in two levels. Firstly it obstructs one from getting access to a good job in the Organized Sector and secondly, it restricts them to casual manual work. It hampers their well being which affects them and their work. With the help of statistics he shows that there is a very low level of education among both males and females who are casual labourers of the Unorganized Sector. All this keeps the people of the rural sector stuck to their occupation in the agricultural sector and is not being able to accelerate to better conditions of living. According to the 2004-2005 Census, only 12% of the total agricultural labourers are educated upto the primary level, 10% in the mid-level and only about 4% in higher education. There is a huge gap in the educational level among the male and female labourers as well. Arjun Sengupta reports that while the current Statistics show that 37% of the agriculture labourers have attained primary level schooling, only 16% of their female counterparts have been able to do the same.

The amount of work on the ongoing Project-The Status of Agri-Business in India done so far, our Research Team have observed the same conditions and have felt that there has to be an immediate intervention in this regard. There are innumerable instances where the farmers have expressed grief for their conditions and over shadow it later on with worries about their children and concern for the future of agriculture as a profession that can be passed on to their sons and daughters. A positive development in this regard has been the heightened realization among the villagers on the importance of education and during Research Study it was seen that many such young men who are working on the fields as well as studying in the nearby colleges for higher education as well as learning computers. On the other hand, the educational level among women have improved over time, but the societal rules still get a woman of a village married at an early age and eventually entrust her with household responsibilities. So women are generally seen working at home or in the fields. Therefore, the need for an overall increase in the dissemination of education in the villages may be looked into and the effective utilization of the education irrespective of all the men and women of the village may be ensured.

- Living Conditions

The landless and marginalized peasants consist of the bottom layer in the poverty levels. In the Indian social structure, caste and gender plays a crucial role as well. Dr Sengupta observes that the poverty level reduces as we go up the caste system and while the higher caste Hindus are least hit by poverty, the SC's, ST's and OBC's form the majority of the poverty stricken Hindus of our nation with the OBC's comprising the

highest, 33.9% of the total labour force. A startling fact is that out of the child labour engaged in the agricultural sector, the number of female child workers is much higher (2.4%) than that of their male counterparts (1.5%). Being in the lowest segment, the farmers are facing constant threats. With liberalization, there were price fluctuations which eventually increased the risks involved in it. For example, the use of mechanized tools and purchased inputs have increased the cost of production of the farmers. But this has reduced the viability of the farm operations and the stability of the farm income of these peasants. As a large section of the farmers are landless and marginalized ones, they find it extremely difficult to meet production expenditure and consumption needs. Dr Sengupta considers it an important cause for the poor farmers who see no light of hope and hence take dire steps like committing suicide.

The above mentioned aspect of the agricultural labourers is an important area of concern in the present Study where the focus is to locate the extent of change if any, brought in the nature of quality of life of the small and medium agriculturalists, in particular, and the rural society of India with focus on West Bengal in general. During the course of the field work, the Team had to confront people and situations that left the Study Team aggrieved. Before interviewing the locals, the team saw how natural conditions can be conducive but at the same time ruin the normal living condition a farmer strives to get from his hard work. The paddy fields were all under water due to the heavy rains in the previous week, the roads were inaccessible and after interviewing the farmers they suggested the immediate need of better infrastructure that would save both their crops and their lives. They stay on land that has been allotted by the Government and are mostly landless peasants. The areas are mainly populated with the SC's, ST's and the OBC's. Their children go to schools but there have been various instances where the children are pushed to work at a very early age and are seen working in the fields with their parents. When asked about the benefits, they say that they have been living in the same dismal conditions for the past 5 years and there have been no improvement in their standard of living. They do not have any kind of assets, be it physical or human capital that they can use to further their quality of work. Their poor living conditions put them in a struggling situation, a struggle for survival. The landless peasants are paid on a daily basis depending on the number of hours put. Therefore there are quite a number of peasants who have shifted to other non agricultural source for income.

- Health

Dr Sengupta states that the agricultural workers also face health hazards due to extensive use of pesticides, fertilizers and mechanization.

In many cases, the farmers are totally unaware of the hazardous chemicals that they are using. Also, there are risks from the agro machineries and other equipments that they use, without knowing how it is used and what are the necessary precautionary measures that need to be taken into account. The poor farmers are mainly seen carrying out activities with bare hands, therefore while using pesticides with loaders and mixers also make them more vulnerable to health concerns. Dr Sengupta here comes up with yet another problem of the Unorganized Sector, that just because this farming activity falls under the Unorganized Sector there is no Statistics on farm related accidents and injuries.

The Team have also observed that there are some health problems that the farmers are likely to face. Apart from all that Dr Sengupta has located, the seasonality of weather also poses huge problems to a peasant. They work under extreme climatic conditions which vary from extremely hot to extremely cold conditions. The heat becomes unbearable and they often fall prey to heat strokes. During rainy season they work in knee deep water. Therefore, certain risks are always associated with this occupation that cannot be disregarded.

- Unemployment and Underemployment

Employment generation and better living is a major area of concern for our Government. Dr Sengupta has firmly stated that there is a very limited scope for better employment opportunities specially for the landless and marginalized farmers. Therefore, Government initiatives in agriculture should definitely point towards this issue which is a constant threat to these vulnerable sections of people. There are problems not only with unemployment but also underemployment. During the course of the current study on the *Status of Agri-Business in India*, some of the farmers said that a farmer with 4 bighas of land leaves it behind for his two sons who gets 2 bigha each. When their children start working on the lands, the land owned is again divided among them and eventually there is hardly any land left for profitable and productive agricultural activities. With the dearth of jobs, underemployment does become a common situation, a sight that is quite often seen in the fields.

Whereas the landless mostly work as daily wage labourers, the medium and the large farmers with better access to facilities and relatively well-off, are usually the employers. The marginal farmers usually depend on them for buying inputs and other credit requirements. Therefore, behind employment generation, there is a social structure, a relation of the master and the servile employee that already exists between the giver and the receiver. Low literacy, lack of organization and poor connectivity lead to low levels of awareness among the farmers regarding technology usage, institutional credit schemes and sources and the Government's

support initiatives. Although states like Kerala and Tamil Nadu are quite aware of these, the rest, including West Bengal are yet to understand all.

Conclusion

The Eleventh Plan Steering Group on Agriculture (Planning Commission 2007) notes that technology has become a crucial constraint on growth of agriculture – both development of new technologies and the proper implementation of the existing ones. On the other hand, rising cost of cultivation, low remuneration, high risks with frequent crop failures, declining agricultural growth and mounting debts have all led to a miserable condition of the farmer and has resulted in a sheer disinclination towards the occupation among them.

Dr Sengupta does not disregard the initiatives undertaken by our Government or the private organizations like promoting credit facilities in rural areas, subsidies on inputs and electricity, minimum support price, 100 days of work allotment and the like. But the problem is with its effective execution. In most of the cases, it is seen that the vulnerable groups and those at the bottom of the poverty scale are unaware of all latest developments due to lack of information. Therefore, there is a need to develop small farm agriculture, a need to revamp the educational system and equip them with the technological developments in their sector. Proper outreach of institutional benefits will save those poor farmers who heavily depend on private moneylenders for borrowing money at a high rate of interest. The Commission Report study finds out that the agriculture sector has received only 11.9% of bank credit as against the stipulation of 18%. There is also a need to build up a Universal Social Security System (also endorsed by the National policy for Farmers) as a protective social security for the landless and marginal farmers. These can be in the form of health insurances, unemployment insurance, old age pensions etc. Dr Sengupta's policy recommendations is in parity with the analysis he has done in this NCEUS Commission Report. It recommends the development of the watershed development programmes and rainfed area programmes in the country to revive agriculture in the rainfed agricultural land which a large number of the poor depend on. There are many Acts like Minimum Wages Act, Plantation Labour Act of 1951 that can also include these vulnerable groups within their purview.

The need to work on the small scale agriculture and the marginal farmers received attention soon after independence. In fact, at a meeting held at the National Credit Council, 1968 it was stressed that the commercial banks should increase their amount of financing in the priority areas like agriculture. Since then, there has been a lot of lending and borrowing targets set up by the banks with several reviews and changes in its scope. In spite of all the consistent efforts and initiatives by our Government, Arjun Sengupta, after so many years since its

implementation has brought forth the issue again to reiterate that the agricultural sector still needs a lot more for its development and sustainance. Therefore, the crux of the Arjun Sengupta Report uphold a deplorable condition of Indian agriculture and the agriculturists. Given the situation, it needs to be remembered that the future of India as a whole cannot be very bright with the plight of rural India remaining depressing indeed. Like the reinforce “back to basis” the cry oOf the hour is to revamp the ailing rural India with utmost care, attention and dedication by the all concerned.

8.3 Agri-Business in India

Occidental and Oriental Approach

The Emerging practice of agri-business is an important perspective of recent origin in India. The concept of agri-business was coined by Ray Goldberg of the Harvard Business School (HBS), referring to the fact that food production has become largely industrialized – produced using machinery and organised through systematic processing, transport and storage. But the concept of agri-business though of Western origin need not be understood from an occidental viewpoint especially in a labour-surplus country like India. This is important to remember since the entire population of the developed western nations is not even the half the population of India. Therefore, the obvious incorporation of modern technology in the perspective of agri-business needs to be considered judiciously as there is always a danger of modern technology to become a bane rather than a boon in a hugely populated country like India whose population has even surpassed 121 crore considering the 2011 Census Report.

For a technology to be considered apt for any economy and society, it needs to be:

1. Technologically Viable.
2. Cost effective and
3. Socially Sustainable

This is what is known as the TCS aspect of technology. Without considering this issue of vital importance, a model of development plan may have the danger to get derailed from the rails of development. This has become more important for the development planners to consider owing to the growing inter-mix of the Orient and the Occident in the existing unipolar world system. In this social backdrop, the words of Gurudev, in order to pay homage to this great social thinker on the occasion of his 150th Birth Anniversary (1861-2011) may be remembered with our dedicated and respectful mind, regarding his concern to unleash redistributive justice in order to make our world a friendly place of habitation. He said, if each family of a village having about 100 families may be able to produce milk surplus of a quantity no less significant a milk co-operative may be formed within a village. He was citing this example while referring to the relevance of co-operative agri-business. Gurudev's dream of a co-operative agri-business could not have many takers during his life-span. But his message indeed carries the crux of the paradigm of agri-business in modern India. But sadly speaking, the message of this master social thinker often is lost in the din and bustle of the prevailing gaga created by some market players of Occidental origin.

It may be naïve to consider blatantly, West is waste. On the other hand, it may be equally naïve to consider the fetish of the West. Instead, we need to strike out a balance between our reality, our need and their reality, their need. Before discussing the prevailing situation of agri-business on the basis of the outcome of a Research Study carried out in West Bengal, which was directed by the present author on *The Emerging Practice of Agri-business in India with reference to West Bengal in 2009-2010* prior to a present Research Study on *The Status of Agri-business in India* which was initiated on 1 July, 2011 with assistance available from the Planning Commission, the experience of the West with regard to agri-business needs a short perusal.

Anthony Giddens in *Sociology* (2nd Edition published in 1993) said, millions of people mostly in the developed western countries no longer directly provide their own food. The food products include large number of crops, minerals and other imported goods from Asia, Africa and South America. These are mainly not basic food (like gram or wheat) but include many that are a frequent part of Western diets (such as coffee, tea and cane sugar). Many of the large agri-business firms operating in Asia, Africa and South America have developed from the concessionary companies established there by colonial Governments. For instance, one of the first plantations owned by a foreign company in Africa was that set up by William Heskeith Lever in the 19th century. Lever was the prime mover in the development of the Lever Brothers, which has since become Unilever, the largest food business company in the world. Its activities in Africa originally involved the control of palm-oil supplies used in the company's soap factories in North West England.

Other examples are the Firestone Rubber Company and Brooke Bond Tea Company. The former bought a million acres from the Government of Liberia in 1926, establishing a huge rubber plantation. While the resources fed permanently into the Liberian economy were few, the country nonetheless became so dependent on the company that it was often called the *Firestone Republic* (Dinham and Hines, 1983). Brooke Bond set up the first tea plantation in Africa in the 1920s, later establishing plantations also in India, Pakistan and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka). Several sectors of the world's exportable crops are controlled today by a small number of large agri-business companies. Three corporations (Gill and Duffus, Cadbury Schweppes and Nestle) handle 60% to 80% of world cocoa sales. 90% of the tea marketed in Western Europe and North America is controlled by five European and three United States companies. A third of the world trade in margarine and table oil is in the hands of one firm (Unilever). Prices paid for crops are

primarily governed by activities on the New York and London Stock Exchanges, far removed from the circumstances of local products.

The global economy is in the grip of terrible economic recession marked by an abysmal form of inflation and a remarkable drop in food production. The global economy led by the West is now in severe trouble. Therefore, investments by foreign companies in agri-business in the countries of Asia, Africa and South America are going down alarmingly. This is an added crisis of a relatively recent period. But the basic crisis for a labour surplus country like India remains in the agri-business policy adopted by the Western companies. Experience of the countries of the so called *developing bloc* of the global economy of which India is an integral part is not encouraging. This is because, the foreign companies indulging in agri-business is bound to introduce state-of-the-art mechanization of farming practice in order to maximize profit.

Capital-intensive mechanization of farming practice may provide higher value of labour to the labourers engaged in farming. This may obviously create a huge interest in the work force to join the bandwagon to become a party of agricultural production system. But the euphoria would be short lasting as the members of the workforce would be able to realize that only a handful of the rural population may have the scope to obtain their livelihood because mechanization of economy means replacement of human labour by machines to operate the production system. In this way, the practice of agri-business which is ought to be dependent on the mechanization of farming practice would prove to be detrimental to a highly populated economy and society in a country like India, especially in states likes West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh – the eastern states which are found to be the most populated states of our country.

Apart from mechanization of farming practice, agri business may also involve *Contract Farming*. *Contract Farming* may be of various forms. For example, issues like mechanization of farming and introduction of the practice of *Contract Farming* may happen even without penetration of foreign capital. Large business houses of Indian origin like the *Indian Tobacco Company* (ITC) which had been one of the highly acclaimed Cigar companies of India was found to enter agri-business sector more vigorously ever since the ban on tobacco came into effect in India. The ITC is a company of Indian origin. But their core approach in this regard is not very dissimilar from a multi-national company. *Contract Farming* means engagement of a handful of Contract Labourers which is incidentally an insignificant part of the entire population of a rural community. The *Contract Farmers* are usually engaged in lieu of a relatively higher wage or a pecuniary advance where the contractors

customize what variety of crops or produce need to be produced in a given length of time. In almost all cases, only such crops are yielded which do have a high market value. But if there is a crop failure owing to a vagaries of weather, the farmer who has entered into a contract is bound to face a very rough weather in his life. The weather gets so rough that he or she may even have to take refuge in suicide. Such experiences are not rare in states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala – the states which are known to be relatively well-off states of our national economy.

The danger of agri-business which had been discussed was only with regard to those few farmers who do have the so called proud privilege to be a part of agri-business. This means, those who happen to be more privileged are found to be subjected to such miseries of life. But according to informed sources, this segment of the rural population of our country is barely 10% of the net rural population or in other words around 80 crore rural population is suffering with a huge amount of indignation in their lives due to want of adequate livelihood for the members of the family. This agony of village India is getting reflected by an incredible low growth rate of agricultural sector which is hardly 3.5%. This sector needs more capital investment for the creation of more livelihoods and to raise the quality of rural infrastructure – social and physical to have a more prosperous India. The policy planners are trying to revamp and refurbish rural economy where we need to have the emergence of a process of job-led growth.

Therefore, more capital investment in rural economy is a *sine qua non* of rural development of our nation. This means, private investment should join hands with public investment. But the problem of private investment in a labour-abundant economy like India stems from the fact, private players would always try to go in for profit maximization and effort to reap maximum mileage from whatever investment they have made largely on the basis of human labour-replacing automated production process. But a labour-surplus economy and society would always aspire to have a social philosophy of development which relies on redistributive justice. Here lies the dilemma of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) concept. The practice of agri business may not remain beyond this purview.

The future of agri-business in India is largely dependent on private capital inflow either of Indian or foreign origin. The crisis in global economy is bound to adversely impact the volume of investment. This means agri-business may face a threat in the days ahead. Two important sources of market of agri-business in domestic scale largely through Organised Retail Markets (ORMs) and exports. Global recession in global economy may deplete the volume of exports. On the other hand, the

experience with sale through ORMs is not at all encouraging as far as agricultural items are concerned. For example, in West Bengal out of the 5 major brands having counters of agricultural items in their respective ORM units, the experience with sale of agricultural items is dismal. On an average, they invest 15% on the counters of agricultural items out of the total investment to run an ORM unit. But their average sale is hardly 2% of the total sales proceeds, says the *Chief Executive Officer, West Bengal Agricultural Marketing Board*. As a result of these five companies involved with retail trade of agri-cultural items, 2 out of 5 ORM units downed their shutters after incurring huge losses over the years.

Therefore, the future of agri-business is now on a balance. It is high time that the policy planners need to work out a proper policy perspective in which the interest of the market operators, the farmers and the individual buyers needs to be protected. This is no doubt an arduous task to be performed by the all concerned.

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8.4 Sociology of Craze

The purpose of this chapter is to trace the possible reasons for the outbreak of an imminent craze for frequenting Shopping Malls, especially the big Shopping Malls. This would try to provide an impression whether this craze is only superficial and skin-deep or does it have relevance with the prevailing trade and commerce of our economy. The Chapter was prepared from a *Humanist Method* by taking into account a number of discussions which the members of the present Study Team were able to have with the Respondents. Their ideas indeed prompted the Present Study to ascertain that the basic trait of a big Shopping Mall in Kolkata is more limited to *Fun Zone* or *Entertainment Zone* rather than a one-point destination of Trade and Business for the customers.

Way back in 1999 the Project Director had been to Perth, Australia to attend a regional conference on *Democracy and Governance* organized by the South Asia Research Unit (SARU) of John Curtin University of Technology. It his my first glimpse of a state – of – the – art private University run by private operators in memory of late Australian Prime Minister John Curtin. This was the first occasion in his life when he was able to see how a number of private sponsorship may even run an Academic Institution. For example, the Lecture Theatres were sponsored by a leading financial institution of the country, some Academic Departments were run by some leading Business Houses, some by Industrial Houses and the like. Moreover, students from various South Asian Countries (save Australia) including India were usually recruited in lieu of a huge amount of capitation fee. This is also an important source of earning which has made the Western Academia to earn their bread and butter as the Government is slowly yet steadily withdrawing all forms of support.

This visit to Australia in the winter months of July-August (this country does have a reverse weather calendar owing to its existence in the Southern Hemisphere) was anything but *great*. The chilly weather was great, the food was great, the Macademia Nuts were great, the Aussie Kids were great and the emerging Shopping Malls in Perth and Fremantle were also great indeed. He was literally taken aback by the huge storage of various items which could be easily accessed by the customers. This gives an impression that such an open access may create a buying spree so very necessary for the market players. But many of the Shopping Malls were literally deserted barring some beautiful girls who were engaged as sales promoters. Many of them were on part time service in order to raise a part of their education expenses. During his return, he had to wait at Changi Airport in Singapore for about four hours which is itself one of the biggest Shopping Malls in the world. He

had have heard that one of the important reasons for some of the cash-rich Indians to visit Singapore is to shop at the outlets of Changi Airport where all major Global Market operators indulging in FMCG business do have their Retail Outlets here. So, one may question whether it is an Airport or a Big Bazaar? As a matter of fact, the entire existence of the Singapore nation – city does remain mainly dependent on Airport, Sea Port and Entertainment Industry without any worth noting manufacturing industry emerging in this upcoming nation. Yet, some policy planners do dream of India to emulate the growth model of many South Asian Countries including Singapore.

The Shopping Malls of Australia, Hongkong, Singapore, Macau and Bangkok which the Project Director could visit in the 1990s did become a source to boost the national economy. It indeed appeared so to an outsider like him. But it also appeared that it emerged as a reality rather than a craze. The Shopping Malls of these countries did involve agri-business as part of their comprehensive trade practice. It is indeed obvious to see agriculture to become a partner of industry in the course of the development of a nation. It is desirable and country-specific situations did prove its indispensability. The DCA (Dichotomy, Continuum and Assimilation) does prove this indispensability.

The DCA experience does show how in yester years there was a sharp dichotomy between the agricultural and the industrial sector. Owing to poor communication and infrastructure facilities, the peasants were unable to get remunerative price and whatever linkage was done between the villages, where the bulk of the farm were produced and the city markets – where the farmers who do have the opportunity to get the true value of their farm produce were normally linked up by a multi-layered intermediaryship. Then came the Continuum stage what sociologists like Robert Redfield had said about the future of rural-urban continuum. They believed, instead of a sharp wedge between the city and the country, a zone of Continuum started to surface between the cities and the villages.

Similar was with the case of agri-business when farm produce began to have access to city markets and a huge lot of intetmediaries assumed a new garb as part of agri-business. The relationship between agriculture and agricultural market delivery system began to have a vibrant push-pull effect and the agri-producers started to have a better price of their farm produce.

But ultimately the Assimilation stage began to assume proportion where the hitherto seperateness between the agricultural sector and industrial sector may fast disappear. Shopping Malls do have the intrinsic power and ability to make this interface and Assimilation

possible where the agri-producers may be able to derive the best possible price of their farm produce. But in practice, in a country like India it is not possible and this apparent impossibility got exacerbated as the peasantry across the world is now reeling under abject poverty in the post 1985 debacle of Socialism. In this way, refuting the experience of DCA in countries across the world, Shopping Malls did emerge as a threat before the small traders who do operate in the local markets all over India.

Numerically speaking, the number of small traders and the intermediaries who are so dominant in the agri-business scenario in India is indeed astronomical. In West Bengal alone, the number may be somewhere between 25 and 30 lakh, according to informed source. According to the Hon'ble Agricultural Marketing Minister, GOWB the number may be around 50 lakh. But as the determination of this figure is of crucial importance, a Study in this regard may be very necessary. More importantly, those who are considered to hold important positions with regard to agri-business do not want that Organized Retail Trade should be introduced in Agri-Business as any such introduction may endanger the livelihood of about 30 lakh people of West Bengal. Therefore, such an initiative may bound to prove anti-people and inhuman. This hard-pressed Indian reality is indeed a threat before the agri-growers who normally do not know where their farm produce would be ultimately sold. Their farm produces are usually bought by the intermediaries who do sell it at wholesale market in Kolkata or in district-based wholesale markets. The small traders who operate their trade in the local markets and the owner of the big Retail Outlets purchase the agri-items from the whole sale markets.

Therefore, the agri-producers were unable to derive higher price even though their produce may be sold at a state – of – the – art Shopping Mall in and around Kolkata. In this way, the surplus which is actually appropriated by a multi-layered intermediaryship so very dominant in agri-bussiness is pumped out by the owner of a particular organized Retail market like the Goenkas, the Ambanis or the Birlas. Thus, there are reasons to argue whether the question of addressing livelihood requirement of 30 lakh common men is more pressing than protecting the business interest of some Indian Monopoly Houses. In modern economies, there is often a critique about the philosophy of *Distribution of Poverty*. In the Indian social reality, when there is indeed a severe resource crunch in making the philosophy of *Distribution of Resource* face problems, *Distribution of Poverty* – though it may sound queer, may not be an absolute absurdity. The same stark reality does offer a fertile ground for the germination of *Quacks*, *Soccerors* and *Black*

Magicians who are still considered to be the dependable deliverers of (?) panacea owing to literal absence of modern health care system in many of the Indian villages.

Thus, it is indeed naïve to suggest many ameliorative measures for the betterment of delivery mechanisms of the national development scenario including agriculture. Such naïvish recommendations of *Pundits* did flood the libraries of the Government in the form of *Recommendation*. But such Recommendations are both a sheer waste of valuable paper and which ultimately belittle the acceptance of many of the Researchers whose activities were often understood to be acts of irresponsibility and day dreaming. But on the part of a section of the policy planners there is also a problem of not telling the people about the harsh reality which some may well understand from their daily life experience. This is not a matter of little curiosity. What is the harm in telling the people that agribusiness by Organized Retail Trade is not a welcome move as this may endanger the livelihood of about 30 lakh people, many of whom are indeed poor for whom the nation may remain we are commitment bound? If such a statement is made in the open will it send a wrong signal to society? Are people in general so cruel and harsh?

In Kolkata and its neighbouring areas, a large number of Shopping Malls did emerge in the last few years. Many of these had become an Entertainment Centre which the city of Kolkata did not have. We do have internationally famous Rabindra Sadan and its sprawling campus where a large number of well known cultural centres did thrive. Many do frequent these cultural centres almost frequently. But it needs to be realized that the appeal of 'Rabindra' culture is indeed dwindling. In an interview with a famous exponent of *Rabindra Sangeet* it was heard that she receives fewer contracts these days unlike what she used to get a decade ago. Even those who call her, she remembers, that a large section of the listeners may not be very eager to listen to *Rabindra Sangeet* alone. So she sings modern songs and even popular songs which we used to hear during 1970s and 1980s. It is indeed hard to believe that a singer of her stature sings the songs sung by some well-known Bengali voices in the 1970s and 1980s can we imagine to listen to Suchitra Mitra singing a song of Asha Bhonsle or Subinoy Roy singing the songs of Kishore Kumar?

Therefore, modernism was able to open a literal floodgate of pluralism. Moreover, the pull of economy had made the younger generation to become restless and consumerist all over the world. Kolkatans cannot remain away from this global pull. The tradition of a variant culture of Kolkata might have been a plausible reason which had made some to get pulverarised about this craze of the Shopping Malls.

Shopping Malls should be basically understood as the centres of fun and frolic – mainly for the teenagers. It has little to do with agri-business as on date (March 2012). For example, the volume of expenditure by Organized Retail Marketing on agri-business is about 15% of its total annual expenditure. But in terms of trade, agri-business generates not much above 2% of the total annual

turnover as on date (March 2012). Moreover, it was seen by the present Study Team in course of repeated visits to the Shopping Malls that the quality of the agri-items are indeed inferior. Most Shopping Malls sell stale fruits and vegetables and the Agri-Counters of the Shopping Malls remain deserted and buyers seldom frequent these counters for purchase. Whatever little sale takes place, is due to the use of plastics money cards (Credit Cards) by a section of the people.

Credit Cards do give a scope for its users to get as many buy by paying nothing for the time being. Remember, the urge of Sachin Tendulkar when he says, Credit Cards is nothing but power card. So the master blaster directs, “Go and Get it (Credit Card).” The culture of rampant use of Credit Card is one of the bases for the flurry of trade activities in an ORM and whatever little trade happens in agri-buiness is largely responsible to this factor. Apart from this factor, availability of certain uncommon agri-items like red capsicum, brochholli, red cabbage, yellow capsicum, mushroom, turkey meat, sausage, salami, pork, ham etc is indeed another important reason why people visit an apparently deserted Agri Counter of the Shopping Mall. Still, an upcoming cash rich *Bengalee Bhadrolok*, some of whom may be a beneficiary of a pay hike or a successful business entrepreneur may frequent the Agri-Counters as his or her rich bourse may do have the might to ignite his or her soul to become savvy of some of the adri food items like US made packaged apples, strawberries, pears, peaches etc –which often appear very glossy and attractive. But in terms of crude percentage, they are still an insignificant minority.

Those who are crazy in frequenting the big Shopping Malls in general do so as they find it a new destination of leisure, happiness and entertainment. It has little to do with business. In course of our present Study, it was seen that majority of the visitors do so for leisure and entertainment. Business is more brisk in Food-Courts, Tea shops and even the man who sells *gol-gappa*, *jhalmuri* and *bhelpuri*. The outlets selling electronic equipments, apparels, antique items etc do not figure high in the list of an average purchaser of a Shopping Mall. Even the outlets which are involved with the sale of stationery and grocery items including agri-items are relatively deserted compared to a Food-Outlet. So, there is indeed an opportunity for the Research Team to identify these Shopping Malls as *Entertainment Zones* (EZs). This, we do consider,

is important outcome of our present study. This outcome is not little inconsequential from the sense of empirical and theoretical perspective.

This outcome may be understood is consequential from the empirical viewpoint because no study was undertaken till date on this particular focus. Shopping Malls are indeed appearing as an important destination in Kolkata. I can remember that in December 2009, a former girl student of the Department of Sociology, Presidency University who is now pursuing her Masters in Pune University met me with her friend of French origin. She introduced me and said, The French girl is here in Kolkata for about a week to visit some of the important locations of the city. I did ask her, have you prepared the list of places for your visit? She said smiling, "Yes, sir." I then asked, "What are these places?" She said "Victoria Memorial, Indian Museum, Kali Temple in Kalighat, National Library, Science City and City Centre in Salt Lake." I literally screamed, "City Centre?" She said "Yes, City Centre." The alien girl is eager to see the grandeur of the Shopping Malls as the Shopping Malls of her country perhaps have 1000 times more dazzle than the City Centre, a mere Shopping Mall indeed. But she is eager to see the life of City Centre, the crowd temper." This is what I now attribute as "the craze" of a Shopping Mall.

Thus empirically speaking, Shopping Malls in an apparently traditional state of West Bengal do provide a scope to consider these as a possible location of *Entertainment Zone*, These big Shopping Malls are the places where the people, especially the teenagers, may dine and enjoy to set free their emotions and desires. Had the role of a Shopping Mall been limited to buying and selling, a retail outlet of the biggest Business House of India would not have remained literally deserted situated very near to Manisquare which is incidentally now one of the biggest Shopping Malls in Kolkata.

Theoretically speaking, the outcome of the present Study to ascertain the 'Why' question about the apparent madness among a section of people including the teenagers does have equal importance, if not more. Noted German Sociologist Jurgen Hebermas, one of the Chief proponents of *Critical Sociology* which proliferated soon after the successful completion of Bolshevik Revolution in 1917 said that the basic premise of Karl Marx is put to certain questions. The intention of raising Hebermas's contention is not to examine his estimates of the works of Marx – the greatest social revolutionary thinker that human kind has ever seen. But the purpose of raising the premise of Hebermas is to argue whether some of his ideas in updating the perceptions of those who value the task of social transformation is worthy of consideration or not.

Hebermas said, Marx's arguments mostly stemmed from the days of Classical Capitalism with a very strong presence of a giant industrial working class. But such a labour – intensive industrial sector had become a matter of the past. The way V I Lenin introduced his famous *New Economic Policy* (NEP) was indeed a stubborn effort on his part to make Marx's premise undergo certain needed modifications and become operational even within the fold of a socialist society. This proves that many of Marx's arguments did not well fit into the mechanism of socialism. Lenin, an astute revolutionary and a theoretician, par excellence was able to make this necessary bridging between theory and practice. But this proves that Marx's thought could not be followed and practiced in a socialist society in to Hebermas said, the thought of Marx became more outdated in post – socialism i.e. the advanced societies of the West since the 1950s were owing to the initiation of a state – of – the – art technology – mediated industrial production system, the traditional industrial working class – the *blue collar* workers began to face their own redundancy. It is indeed not a little misfortune on their part to see that those who led the socialist revolution for the initiation of socialism began to move towards an imminent oblivion owing to stark reality. Reality is apparently so cruel and yet so impartial. It does weed out all forms of vested interest. The impact of the emerging technology made way to the sunset of *traditional blue* collar workers and the sunrise of a new Service Class – the *white collar* workers who did have higher technical skill and knowhow to respond to the intrinsic demands of a new technology driven production system of the West. This was how the Service Class i.e. the middle class made the traditional industrial working class to lose its relevance. This also dwindled the relevance of Communist Parties of the advanced countries of the West and ultimately this made way to the emergence of dictatorship of the middle class replacing the dictatorship of the Proletariat. This was the cut – off period in the West when the thought of Marx began to become more and more *alien* to the present generation. This was the period when *Culture Industry* as opined by Hebermas started to have a huge amount of command over the society – which Marx in his 19th Century social theory was unable to account for owing to its absence.

Hebermas further said, modern societies of the West since the mid – 20th Century – a phase which he calls post socialism was marked by the huge impact of Mind, Ideas, Culture and Consciousness of a modern man. In this phase, leisure and entertainment become important in man's life and a new variety of industry – what he calls *Culture Industry* started to assume proportion. Modern societies are based on state – of – the – art technology. In this society, many *blue collar* workers got converted into *white collar* workers. But the spread of the white – collar worker of the Service Class was unable to make life less strainuous.

High level of competitiveness and a growing lust for consumerism had made people to become a prey of imminent stress and strain. In order to allay an apparently all – pervading stress and strain, people are more drawn to various forms of leisure and entertainment unlike the society when the production process was relatively out moded and labour-intensive. Therefore, the leisure and entertainment industry had become the most sought after industry for the global market players as this industry is posing to be very lucrative. Traditional art, vulgarity, obsenity, sports, religion – everything got mixed up and new package of entertainment and leisure do appear as mind boggling to many people living in modern metros across the world. The craze towards the Shopping Mall is largely a sequel to an abundant craving to harness more entertainment and more fun. Thus, the basic attribute of big Shopping Mall is more as an Entertainment Zone or a Fun Zone rather than a centre of Trade and Commerce.

When the world gets modernized, the nature of entertainment follows suit. About a century back, the craving for fun and frolic was indeed there. The content might not have changed. Surely, the form – which underwent a sea –change. *Phuchkas* were there half a century back in Kolkata. *Phuchka* is still present. But the form might have changed. For example, *phuchkas* may now be served in some places by using mineral water in plastic cups instead of sal leaves. Even 5 star hotels do sell *phuchkas* to their rich customers. About a century back, *kulfi* and *Ice-candy* were sold by the locals. Now it is also being sold but by some leading brands. We all now live in an age of *Brand*. It is also a craze of modernity, which in turn, creates a huge amount of synonymity and anonymity, The shirt stitched by an MNC like *Van Haussen* is styled similar across the world. Similary McDonalds and KFC offer a recipe which is accepted world wide. Big Shopping Malls provide a unique opportunity for the customers to *go global and become global*. Thus a craze for Shopping Mall got intermingled with status symbol for many. Those who do not frequent Shopping Malls are often understood to be a second – grade citizen by many. This peer – pressure of society pressure do offer a big push factor in making a person to frequent a Shopping Mall.

The craze of a Shopping Mall does have many other reasons which are also not of little consequence. But one may need to remember that such a craze does have little impact on the sale of FMCG counters of for that matter any other counter of a Shopping Mall barring the Food Outlets. For example, in a tropical country like India about 8 – 9 months are quite hot and humid. A large number of men and women, of course the teenagers as well do loiter in the cool Shopping Malls in order to stay

away from the scorching heat and dust. This allures Annapurna and Bijoya two students of First Year Class of a College in Bardhaman to visit City Centre in Salt Lake with a very small amount of money. Now-a-days, Volvo coaches are plying between Bardhaman and Karunamoyee in Salt Lake. A journey of 2 hours is needed which costs Rs. 50/- one way. Therefore, a visit to City Centre from Bardhaman with an amount as low as Rs. 200/- may be enough. Annapurna and Bijoya prefer to take a packet of jhalmuri which costs Rs. 25/- each and wonderful tea served in ethnic crafted an earthen pot which costs Rs. 10/-. That's it for them. Then they roam around the City Centre doing some window shopping and take a leisurely seat on the terrace – which is again a non chargeable leisure. In this way, people do frequent Shopping Malls. But more to derive fun and entertainment perhaps, a new form of *Adda* is reappearing in Kolkata which might have been lost since the 1970s.

A Sociological Study would have been necessary to examine the content of the *Adda* these days. In the past, politics, sports, films etc might have dominated the *Adda*. But now – a – days the dominant contents of *Adda* might be revolving around sports, sex and shopping. This is how the three indicating terms do push the life style of modern world.

The craze for Shopping Mall does have the influence of strong peer pressure. Ayessha and Soumi say, they need to go to Shopping Malls with their friends fearing ex – communication. In order to remain with the main stream, they are compelled to behave as majority of the friends do want. But they are not very eager to go to Shopping Malls. There are others who visit Shopping Malls owing to their loneliness. A large number of modern psyche is indeed very lonely and alienated. They try to mix with friends and neighbours. But they cannot develop a relationship owing to their deformed psychic trait. A person suffering from a subtle psychic disorder may not be able to understand his limitations. He or she may blame others for being jealous or ill-mannered with him. The counter parts may think similarly. In this way the blame game goes on and on. Such lonely and depressed persons, whose number is fast escalating in urban India try to find a source of succor and relief in visiting these Fun Zones. Those who have money can buy at random to satisfy his or her distressed soul. Those who cannot afford to do so, simply keep on roaming and loitering aimlessly in these cool Entertainment Zones.

Easy availability of Credit Cards is another reason for the rapid spread of Shopping Mall culture in our society. More than 50% of the net sale proceeds are transacted through the use of Credit Cards. Some organizations do have the practice of meeting family expense of some employees. Those employees do indulge in rampant use of Credit Card

even for a small buy. The easy availability of Credit Card is no doubt an easy way to buy things. But it is also a way through which many enter an ultimate debt trap. A number of suicides were reported where a huge amount of Credit Card loan was the reason. Media Reports have indicated that the person who earns hardly Rs. 15,000/- a month, spends thousands of rupees almost regularly against the Credit Card. This piles up the loan amount and ultimately suicide may be the only way out!

City based modern life is getting more and more engaged within the Shopping Mall culture. This culture is in operation both within and outside a Shopping Mall. Sociologists have said, urbanism is a way of life. In 21st Century, this statement needs to be modified by saying Globalism is a way of life. Rampant wining and dining by a New Yorker, or a Londoner or a Brisbanite may not prove to be very awkward and indecent. This is because such a culture did prevail in the society for ages together. Many, if not all of these countries can afford such a lifestyle. In Kolkata, very few can afford to have such a lifestyle. But the exhibitivite effect of such a pompous exuberance on our society is indeed more lethal and dangerous compared to the societies of the West.

In this way, the craze for Shopping Mall may be inevitable in the present-day reality. But the adverse consequences are not of little concern. Moreover, the exuberance of Shopping Mall in a city like Kolkata right at this moment does not have much impact on the FMCG and Agri-Business Sector. And therefore, the local Retail Markets indeed remain unaffected from the ostensible spread of Shopping Malls. Had the reliance of the people on Organized Retail Marketing (ORM) got increased, ORM outlets would not have remained literally deserted as these are now.

The crowd and craze for Shopping Malls have little to do with Trade and Commerce as on date. This craze is more bent upon fun, frolic and entertainment – the so called *gaga* and *haha* – mostly of the teenagers. Therefore, Shopping Malls in the present day reality may be better understood as Fun Zones or Entertainment Zones and a new destination of the once vanquished *Adda* about which Kolkatans were so boastful and proud of. The form and content of the *Addas* in the arenas of the Shopping Malls in Kolkata did undergo an absolute metamorphosis. But again, such an experience do have parallels in History. Can we forget the famous proverb “Old wine in a New Bottle?” One may hope that the intoxication which is so very common in wine and *Adda* do prevail as long as humanity can exist. *This is the ‘The Thing’ of life.*

8.5 Farmers' suicide in India.

Much have been discussed to revamp the agrarian sector in India. But how far it may be possible? Let us take a look at the growing number of farmers' suicide across the countryside which does portray a picture of gloom indeed.

With the sweat of their brows, toiling from dawn to dusk the story of the Indian farmers specially in the 21st century has been marred by a terrible epidemic which seems to spread across the whole of India and have become glaring specially with the advent of modernization, globalization and technological development which in every sphere of our lives promises us to upgrade our standard of living and knowledge. Hence in the last decade (2000-2010) it seems paradoxical that instead of the apparent progression of our nation which our Indian government boasts with the figures of GDP surpassing the numerical 9, even in the face of European debt crisis and the rise of unemployment in different parts of the world, the incessant incidents of farmer suicide of farmers has tarnished the very bright picture of India.

The plight of the Indian farmers can be traced back with the consolidation of the British rule in India. Earlier the lands belonged to the village community and the production was done to supplement the village community. But the British rule brought a complete overhaul to the land relationship besides increasing fragmentation of the land was characterized in this era which led to the pauperization of the farmers without the aid of technological advancement and modernization of the agricultural tools and this resulted in the poor productivity of the farm produce in the national market. Thus the ordeal faced by the farmers continues till today with the only difference that in the face of prosperity in the urban areas and modernization and elevation of the standard of living of the middle class urban population the farmers' suicide seems even more glaring and obnoxious.

In the last decade the agrarian sector has witnessed two lakh suicide cases. Even with the Indian Government accomplishing new package reliefs to reduce the burden of debt off the shoulders of the farmers had borne no satisfactory result so far. In reality the problems of farmer suicide has many layers and these layers are inextricably linked with each other forming a vicious cycle which to break it seems a mammoth task for our Government. Also the formulations of the policies are not addressing the plight of the farmers adequately and have indeed exacerbated the situation or provided temporary relief.

First, let us examine why do people commit 'suicide'? Suicide is mainly viewed as an individual act led by the individual's mental state which has been regarded imbalanced and neurotic. But the eminent sociologist Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) claimed that suicide is a social fact as the act of the individual is actually driven by the society where he is conditioned from cradle to grave. If we look at the phenomena in India, many of the reports and official figures of the suicide cases are undermined and downplayed as because taking one's life is considered to be an offence. So in rural areas people of the deceased person refrain from giving the veracity of the circumstances leading to the death of a person and fabricate it on the basis of accidents or ill health. Secondly in a closely knit rural society suicide is seen as pathological which is detrimental to the smooth functioning of the society and initiatives are taken to obscure it.

The Indian states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala are the hot spots where there has been a relentless increase of the suicide cases. Recently West Bengal and Maharashtra are witnessing a spate of farmers' suicides. The climate of the Indian subcontinent can be taken into account which is characterized by erratic monsoon and unequal distribution of river water has led the Supreme Court of India to give the verdict of implementation of the National Water Linking Project (NWLP) to ease the water crisis faced by the southern and the northern parts of India and mitigating the excess of water which the eastern and the northern parts of the country receive during inundation and floods. But this idea is facing tremendous with inaccuracies and criticisms. In the face of increased climatic instability the farmers are facing inconsistency with their crop production which is throwing them out of their gear of stability of production and causing them to suffer immensely. India is a developing country where 60% of the farm cultivation depends on rain. India suffered from drought in 2002 with rainfall 19% below normal. In 2009 many of the states in India had been declared drought affected.

The farming in the 21st century has also become capital intensive. The farmer by getting lured by the high yield and lucrative offer from the multinational countries or MNCs indulge in multi cropping targeting the big markets and companies without realizing that the yield every year decreases because of the exhaustion of the minerals in the soil. The loans which he has taken keeping in view of the high productivity in first year substantiates his faith of more yield in the second year. But sadly the exact opposite happens and he enters into the labyrinth of the money lenders and before he knows it he gets viciously trapped in the web of loans without ever getting released from it. Also there is the problem of middlemen exploiting the farmers who are the

real manufacturer of the products. But they are just receiving pittance while the middlemen who add no value and yet corner the hefty margins. Recently the *Times of India* has stated that there is a 400% increase in the price of vegetables by the time it reaches the vegetable vendor from the dealer via the *Mandi*. So it all boils down to the fact that even though there is a spiraling in the prices of foods the farmers do not get any share but is remains deprived when it comes to selling their farm products which push them into more economic despair.

Also the constant promotion of the Genetically Modified Crop (G.M.C) which are increasingly becoming popular with the farmers because of their high productivity and demands by the Multinational Corporations are proving to be detrimental to the farmers because of their dependence on chemical fertilizers which is cost intensive and water intensive which is actually increasing their indebtedness. According to the figures released by the National Crime Bureau of India between 1995 and 2010 an estimated 250,619 farmers committed suicide. Reading the authenticity of high productivity of G.M.C. seeds boasted by the various MNCs the Indian evidence shows that the yield of BT cotton has declined from 550kg/hectare in 2007 to 512 kg/hectare in 2009 as reported by the Central Institute of Cotton Research. Many of these information were not disseminated to the farmers and their knowledge about the validity of the G.M.C. crops remains obscured. It was assessed that *Monsanto* the undisputed leader in G.M.C. crops earned a total revenue of dollar 8.6 billion in 2010.

Certain Government policies have failed to address their grievances or have suffered because of its poor implementation. Actually the ploys for political gain play a big role and keep the farmers subjugated and in a state of despondency and hopelessness so the vulnerability of the farmers can be exploited by different political parties by forgoing their loans of promising them recovery from the dire situation to amass their votes during elections. Hence the politicians have their own ulterior motives instead of consciously working to alleviate them from their debts and other miseries.

The increase in the rise of prices of pesticides and fertilizers wreck havoc for the farmers as in other developed countries in USA and Australia. The Government of India do not provide subsidies to agriculture and the farmers. Hence with the increase in demands of pesticides in agriculture and farming the farmers especially those with small land holdings, the cost of inputs increases than that of their outputs which causes loss in their budget. Another problem is the selling of spurious pesticides which accounts for 40% of the pesticides used in India. Some of the pests with time develop resistance against different pesticides and in turn get no more affected by them which results in the destruction of the crops of the farmers. Very few farmers of

India are actually unaware of the various negative implications of the uses of pesticides and fail to take initiatives that would reduce the risk. Thus one may notice the mounting number of suicides by ill-fated farmers of our beloved Motherland.

The mission of development planning has envisaged by the Planning Commission in the XII Plan Document is no doubt commendable. But how far it would prove to be attainable? It is indeed a million dollar question when the toilers of the soil seem to be in a position where they are even unable to survive, what is the future of survival of Indian Agriculture, leaving aside, the challenge to have a turnaround? Therefore, the question of staying and examining the prospects of agribusiness in India is indeed a worthy proposition. But pragmatically speaking, does it look very bright considering the deep misery of the food growers of our Motherland?

7.6 FLAGSHIP PROGRAMMES IN RURAL INDIA

India is an agricultural country from time immemorial. Over the years, the dependency on agriculture and agro-based livelihoods have lessened. But compared to an average country of the West, the proportion of population dependent on agriculture and allied activities as the principal means of livelihood is far more in India. In the West, not only the dependency on this sector has declined remarkably, the extent of what may be called “Rural” has become significantly less in size. For example, in many of the advanced Western countries, the volume of rural population is hardly 5% of the net population of the country. In a country like India, this experience is anything but unthinkable as of now.

In order to feed the entire rural population of India, the Government of India was able to understand that the countrymen need to be supported with additional livelihood-generating and rural mandays-creating programmes which may help allay rural poverty to a certain level. This has been understood in the wake of very low annual growth rate of the agriculture sector in India. The way rural population is increasing by leaps and bounds, it is logical to draw suitable action plans in order to cater to the minimum needs of Rural India – many of whom are seemingly reeling under abject poverty. Therefore, the present study in order to have a brief perusal of How Rural India is Doing? The content of some of the major flagship programmes undertaken in Rural India in the recent past is being presented. These include: 1) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNAREGA), 2) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), and, 3) National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** (MGNAREGA) is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by legislation on August 25, 2005. The scheme provides a legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs. 120 (US\$2.39) per day in 2009 prices. The Central government outlay for scheme is 40,000 crore (US\$7.98 billion) in FY 2010–11.

Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian Developmental Strategy and Five Year Planning but initially over a period of 30 years lasting upto the early 80's, there was little per capita income

growth and not much reduction in poverty. Official poverty estimates which were 45% in the early 1950s remained the same even in the early eighties. Since the eighties, India's economic growth has been one of the fastest in the world. The growth rate jumped from the average of about 3.5% a year in the 1970s to about 6% during the 1980s and 90s. Though the higher growth rates have helped significantly in reducing poverty but the poor have not been able to take advantage from the opportunities created by high economic growth. Moreover, growth in the agricultural sector is much below expectations. In this circumstances, there was a clear need for a targeted anti-poverty programme. So under the influence of Dr. Dolly Drèze, a Belgian born economist, at the Delhi School of Economics, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NAREGA) 2005 was passed in September 2005.

This act was introduced with an aim to improve the purchasing power of the rural people, primarily semi or unskilled work to people living in rural India, whether or not they are below the poverty line. Around one-third of the stipulated work force is women. The law was initially called the **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** (NAREGA) but was renamed on 2 October 2009 after the name of the Father of the Nation.

In 2011, the programme was widely criticised as no more effective than other poverty reduction programmes in India. Despite its best intentions, MGNAREGA is beset with controversy about corrupt officials, deficit financing as the source of funds, poor quality of infrastructure built under this program, and unintended destructive effect on poverty. However, in spite of such harsh criticisms the programme is perhaps the biggest anti-rural poverty measure in the world. This has induced some scholars state that the programme was able to prove how socialism can appear in a country through peaceful means.

Objectives

MGNAREGA was launched on 2 February 2006 from Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh and initially covered 200 "poorest" districts of the country. The Act was implemented in a phased manner – 130 districts were added in 2007–08. With its spread over 625 districts across the country, the flagship program of the Government of India has the potential to increase the purchasing power of rural poor, reduce distress migration and to create useful assets in rural India. Also, it can foster social and gender equality as 23% workers under the scheme are Scheduled Castes, 17% Scheduled Tribes and 50% women. In 2010–11, 41 million households were employed on MGNAREGA worksites.

The act directs state governments to implement MGNAREGA "schemes". Under the MGNAREGA the Central Government meets the cost towards the payment of wage, 3/4 of material cost and some percentage of administrative cost. State Governments meet the cost of unemployment allowance, 1/4 of material cost and administrative cost of State council. Since the State Governments pay the unemployment allowance, they are heavily incentivized to offer employment to workers.

However, it is up to the State Government to decide the amount of unemployment allowance, subject to the stipulation that it not be less than 1/4 the minimum wage for the first 30 days, and not less than 1/2 the minimum wage thereafter. 100 days of employment (or unemployment allowance) per household must be provided to able and willing workers every financial year.

The MGNAREGA achieves twin objectives of rural development and employment. The MGNAREGA stipulates that works must be targeted towards a set of specific rural development activities such as: water conservation and harvesting, afforestation, rural connectivity, flood control and protection such as construction and repair of embankments, etc. Digging of new tanks/ponds, percolation tanks and construction of small check dams are also given importance. The employers are given work such as land leveling, tree plantation, etc. First a proposal is given by the Panchayat to the Block Office and then the Block Office decides whether the work should be sanctioned.

Provisions under MGNREGA

- Adult members of a rural household, willing to do unskilled manual work, are required to make registration in writing or orally to the local Gram Panchayat
- The Gram Panchayat after due verification will issue a Job Card. The Job Card bears the photograph of all adult members of the household willing to work under NAREGA and is free of cost.
- The Job Card should be issued within 15 days of application.
- A Job Card holder may submit a written application for employment to the Gram Panchayat, stating the time and duration for which work is sought. The minimum days of employment have to be at least fourteen.
- The Gram Panchayat will issue a dated receipt of the written application for employment, against which the guarantee of providing employment within 15 days operates
- Employment will be given within 15 days of application for work, if it is not then daily unemployment allowance as per the Act, has to be paid.

- Work should ordinarily be provided within 5 km radius of the village. In case work is provided beyond 5 km, extra wages of 10% are payable to meet additional transportation and living expenses
- Wages are to be paid according to the Minimum Wages Act 1948 for agricultural labourers in the State, unless the Centre notices a wage rate which will not be less than Rs. 60 (US\$1.2) per day. Equal wages will be provided to both men and women.
- The original version of the Act was passed with Rs 60/ day as the minimum wage that needs to be paid under NAREGA. However, a lot of states in India already have wage regulations with minimum wages set at more than 100 (US\$2) per day. NREGA's minimum wage has since been changed to 130 (US\$2.59) per day.
- Wages are to be paid according to piece rate or daily rate. Disbursement of wages has to be done on weekly basis and not beyond a fortnight in any case.
- At least one-third beneficiaries shall be women who have registered and requested work under the scheme.
- Work site facilities such as crèche, drinking water, shade have to be provided
- The shelf of project for a village will be recommended by the gram sabha and approved by the zilla panchayat.
- At least 50% of works will be allotted to Gram Panchayats for execution
- Permissible works predominantly include water and soil conservation, afforestation and land development works
- A 60:40 wage and material ratio has to be maintained. No contractors and machinery is allowed
- The Central Govt. bears the 100 percent wage cost of unskilled manual labour and 75 percent of the material cost including the wages of skilled and semi skilled workers
- Social Audit has to be done by the Gram Sabha
- Grievance redressal mechanisms have to be put in place for ensuring a responsive implementation process
- All accounts and records relating to the Scheme should be available for public scrutiny

Funding

MGNAREGA started with an initial outlay of \$2.5bn(Rs 11300cr) in year 2006–07. The funding has considerably been increased as shown in the table below:

Year	Total Outlay(TO)	Wage Expenditure(Percent of TO)
2006–07	\$2.5bn	66

2007–08	\$2.6bn	68
2008–09	\$6.6bn	67
2009–10	\$8.68bn	70
2010–11	\$8.91bn	71

Implementation

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, in its performance audit of the implementation of MGNAREGA have found "significant deficiencies" in the implementation of the act. The plan was launched in February 2006 in 200 districts and eventually extended to cover 593 districts. 44,940,870 rural households were provided jobs under MGNAREGA during 2008–09, with a national average of 48 working days per household. But in spite of these success stories, in recent times, MGNAREGA workers have faced problems due to delays in payment of wages, some of which have been pending for months. In July 2012, the Government admitted that the programme is plagued with corruption and it needs to be dealt with meaningfully.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana(RKVY)

Economic reforms initiated since 1991 have put the Indian economy on a higher growth trajectory. Annual growth rate in the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has accelerated from below 6 % during the initial years of reforms to more than 8 % in recent years. The Planning Commission in its approach paper to the Eleventh Five-Year-plan has stated that 9 % growth rate in GDP would be feasible during the Eleventh Plan period. However, Agriculture that accounted for more than 30 % of total GDP at the beginning of reforms failed to maintain its pre-reform growth. On the contrary, it witnessed a sharp deceleration in growth after the mid-1990s. This happened despite the fact that agricultural productivity in most of the states was quite low as it were, and the potential for the growth of agriculture was high.

The GDP of agriculture increased annually at more than 3 % during the 1980s. Since the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1996 to 2001-02), India has been targeting a growth rate of more than 4 % in agriculture, but the actual achievement has been much below the target. More than 50 % of the workforce of the country still depends upon agriculture for its livelihood. Slow growth in Agriculture and allied sectors can lead to acute stress in the economy because the population dependent upon this sector is still very large. A major cause behind the slow growth in agriculture is the

consistent decrease in investments in the sector by the State Governments. While public and private investments are increasing manifold in sectors such as infrastructure, similar investments are not forthcoming in Agriculture and allied sectors, leading to distress in the community of farmers, especially that of the small and marginal segment. Hence the need for incentivising states that increase their investments in the Agriculture and allied sectors has been felt.

Concerned by the slow growth in the Agriculture and allied sectors, the National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29 May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance Scheme (RKVY) be launched. The NDC resolved that agricultural development strategies must be reoriented to meet the needs of farmers and called upon the Central and State Governments to evolve a strategy to rejuvenate agriculture. The NDC reaffirmed its commitment to achieve 4 % annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th Plan. The Resolution with respect to the Additional Central Assistance Scheme reads as below:

Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance Scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored Schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in compliance of the above resolution and in consultation with the Planning Commission, has prepared the guidelines for the RKVY scheme, to be known as NADP (RKVY).

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is a State Plan Scheme of Additional Central Assistance launched in August 2007 as a part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the [Government of India](#). Launched under the aegis of the [National Development Council](#), it seeks to achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors (as defined by the [Planning Commission \(India\)](#)) during the period under the 11th Five Year Plan (2007–2012).

Eligibility

A State is eligible for funding under the RKVY if it maintains or increases the percentage of its expenditure on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors with respect to the total State Plan Expenditure, where the Base Line (which will move every year) for this expenditure is the average of the percentage of expenditure incurred by a State Government for the previous three years on Agriculture and its Allied Sectors minus any funds related to Agriculture and its allied sectors that it may already have received in that time under its State Plan.

Consider the following hypothetical situation where a State seeks eligibility under the RKVY for the year 2010-2011.

Year	Expenditure on Agriculture and Allied Sectors(minus funds received under RKVY) (in Rs. Crore)	Total Outlay under State Plan (in Rs. Crore)	Percentage
2007-08	200	2000	10%
2008-09	150	2000	7.5%
2009-10	175	2250	7.7%
2010-11	198	2200	9%

To be eligible for funding under the RKVY for the year 2010-11, the State must have a percentage of expenditure higher than the average of years

$$2007-08, 08-09 \text{ and } 09-10 \quad 8.4\% = \frac{10\% + 7.5\% + 7.7\%}{3}$$

As the percentage of expenditure in 2010-11 is higher than the baseline percentage by 0.6%, the State is eligible for allocation of funds under the RKVY.

If the expenditure in subsequent years falls below the base line, the resources required to complete projects started under the RKVY will now have to be provided by the State Government.

Funding

It was decided that ₹5,875 crore (US\$1.06 billion) would be released by the Central Government every year under the 11th Five Year Plan and ₹1,500 crore (US\$271.5 million) would be allocated in 2007-08. During

the first three years (2007–2010) of the implementation of the RKVY, an amount of ₹8,462.11 [crore \(US\\$1.53 billion\)](#), which is roughly 33% of the total allocation under the RKVY of ₹25,000 [crore \(US\\$4.53 billion\)](#). While presenting the [2011 Union Budget Of India](#), India's then Finance Minister [Pranab Mukherjee](#) stated that the allocation under the RKVY had been increased from the existing ₹6,755 [crore \(US\\$1.22 billion\)](#) in 2010-11 to ₹7,860 [crore \(US\\$1.42 billion\)](#) for the year 2011-12.

Performance

In a press release by the Press Information Bureau dated March 24, 2011, a number of Indian states reported a significantly large increase in agricultural outlay as given below:

S. No.	State	Total increase in Agricultural Outlay
1	Chhattisgarh	892 %
2	Orissa	730%
3	Maharashtra	605%
4	Tripura	425%
5	Bihar	423%

Additions

On June 17, 2010, the Government of India announced that it would include Sericulture and Allied activities to boost production of high quality silk and contribute to the global market in a larger way to combat the declining trend of Sericulture productivity.

The Saffron Mission in J&K was launched in 2010-11 with an outlay of ₹372 [crore \(US\\$67.33 million\)](#) as an additional scheme under the RKVY.

National Horticulture Mission(NHM)

National Horticulture Mission is an Indian Horticulture Organisation. It is promoted by India. It was launched under the 10th Five Year Plan.

Objectives:

To develop horticulture to the maximum potential available in the State and to augment production of all horticultural products (Fruits,

Vegetables, Flowers, Plantation crops, Spices, Medicinal Aromatic plants) in the state.

1. To provide holistic growth of the horticulture sector through an area based regionally differentiated strategies
2. To enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm households;
3. To establish convergence and synergy among multiple on-going and planned programmes for horticulture development;
4. To promote, develop and disseminate technologies, through a seamless blend of traditional wisdom and modern scientific knowledge;
5. To create opportunities for employment generation for skilled and unskilled persons, especially unemployed youth;

National Horticulture Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by Government of India during the year 2005-2006 (Tenth Plan). The objective of this scheme is to provide holistic growth of horticulture sector in India and to enhance horticulture production.

All the States and Union Territories are covered under the Mission except the eight North Eastern States including Sikkim and the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are covered under another Mission namely the Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in the North Eastern States (TMNE). During 11 Plan, the assistance from Government of India was be 85% with 15% contribution by the State Government.

GN STATEMENT - A
ANNUAL PLAN OF WEST BENGAL (2009-2010) - BUDGETED OUTLAYS

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Minor Heads of Development	Eleventh Plan	Annual Plan
		2007-12 Projected Outlay (at 2006-07 prices)	2009-10 Budgeted Outlay
0	1	2	6
I	AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES		
	1. Crop Husbandry	47714.00	16209.00
	2. Horticulture	11075.00	2403.50
	3. Soil & Water Conservation (incl. Control of shifting cultivation)	3016.00	612.00

4. Animal Husbandry	22087.00	6198.00
5. Dairy Development	6792.00	1105.00
6. Fisheries	27178.00	9286.00
7. Plantations	705.00	67.15
8. Food, Storage and Warehousing	2072.00	1398.00
9. Agricultural Research and Education	3977.00	1512.00
10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	7400.00	500.00
11. Co-operation	20514.00	8814.14
12. Other Agricultural Programme	10120.00	5937.00
a) Agriculture Marketing		
b) Other(Marketing & Quality Control)	10120.00	5937.00
Total - (I) (1 to 12)	162650.00	54041.79
II	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	
1. Special Programme for Rural Development		
(a) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	1624.00	100.00
(b) Desert Development Programme (DDP)		
(c) Integrated Wasteland Dev. Proj. Schemes.	891.00	60.00
(d) DRDA Administration		
(e)Others (Promotion of SHG)	12000.00	1000.00
Sub-Total (Special Programme for Rural Development)	14515.00	1160.00
2. Rural Employment		
(a)Swarnajyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	24590.00	7270.00
(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	1890.00	
(c) National Food for Work Prog./ National Emp.Guarantee Prog.	77819.00	13050.00
(d) Others (BSKSP)	18000.00	5200.00
Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	122299.00	25520.00
3. Land Reforms	16535.00	3141.00
4. Other Rural Development Programmes		
(a) Community Dev. & Panchayats		
(b) Other Programmes for Rural Development.	477424.00	54862.00
Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)	477424.00	54862.00
III. IRRIGATION AND FLOOD CONTROL		
1. Major and Medium Irrigation	45000.00	5870.10
2. Minor Irrigation	55290.00	17248.00
3. Command Area Development	6655.00	1600.00

4. AIBP	66500.00	31400.00
5. Flood Control (incl. Flood protection work)	89231.00	16854.90
Total - (IV) (1 to 5)	262676.00	72973.00

Conclusion

The above-noted 3 major flag-ship programmes in Rural India were able to create a significant dent to downsize the extent of rural poverty in India. The growth rate of agricultural sector is very tardy. If this is the experience, how can a peasant derive a minimum of profit from agri-business in India?

Appendix

MAPS

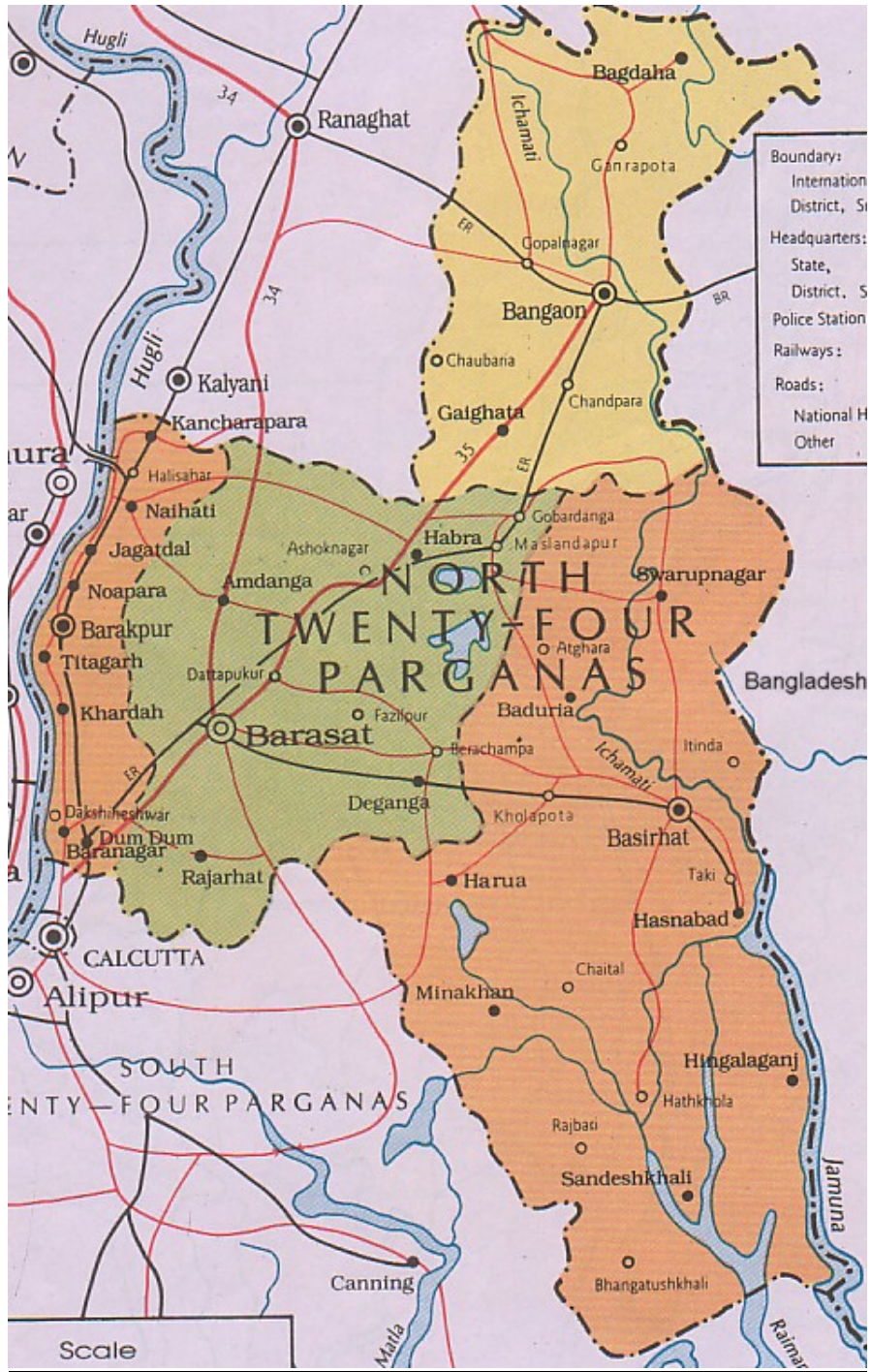
WEST BENGAL



WEST BENGAL



KOLKATA



NORTH 24 PARGANAS



NADIA



MALDA



DARJEELING

SET - A -1

**Research Study
On
The Emerging Scenario of Agri-Business in India: A Sociological
Study**

**Duration: 6 Months
[Schedule to be administered on individual buyers in Shopping
mall/ ORM]**

Part-I (Respondent's Profile)

- 1.1.1 Name of the Respondent:
- 1.1.2 Age : 18 yrs - 30 yrs/ 31 yrs - 45 yrs/ 46yrs – 60 yrs/ 61 yrs –
Above
- 1.1.3 Sex: Male/ Female
- 1.1.4 Occupation: Agriculture/ Service/ Entrepreneur/ Unemployed/
Student
- 1.1.5 Primordial Identity: Caste Hindu/ Muslims and Minority Groups/
Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ OBC
- 1.1.6 Religion: Hinduism/ Islam/ Christianity/ Others
- 1.1.7 Place of Residence: Urban/ Rural/ Suburbs/ Metropolitan City/
Remote Village
- 1.1.8 Annual Family Income: Upto Rs. 50,000/ Upto Rs. 2 lakh/ Upto
Rs. 5 lakh/ Upto Rs. 10 lakh/ Upto Rs. 25 lakh/ Millionaire
- 1.1.9 Educational Status: Illiterate/ Passed Cl. VIII/ Passed H.S/
Graduate/PG and Above
- 1.1.10 Marital Status: Married/ Single/ Divorced
- 1.1.11 Nature of Dwelling Unit: Residing in kutchha house/ Puckka
House

- 1.1.12 Type of ownership: Rented/ Owned
- 1.1.13 Size of Dwelling Unit: Below 100 sqft/ Below 300 sqft/ Below 800 sqft/ Above 1000 sqft
- 1.1.14 Nature of Family Members: Single/ Two/ Three/ Four/ Five/ Above 5
- 1.1.15 No. of Membership in Social Groupings: 1 / 2 / 3 / 4 / Above 5 (Social Clubs, Social Fora etc.)
- 1.1.16 Hobbies: Singing/ Reading/ Gardening/ Travelling/ Participation in Political Parties/ Writing/ Any other specify

Part – II Respondent’s Perception

- 1.2.1 Are you more qualified than your parents? Yes / No
- 1.2.2 For Health Check-up on whom do you depend? Government Hospitals/ Private Hospitals
- 1.2.3 Where did your parents go for treatment during their early years? Government Hospitals/ Private Hospitals/ Can't say
- 1.2.4 If you are the Head of the household, is your income more than your parents?
Yes/ No
- 1.2.5 Do you visit Shopping Malls to purchase agri-items?
Yes / No/ Seldom
- 1.2.6 Why do you go to Shopping Malls? Leisure and entertainment/ shopping/ to purchase agri-items exclusively/ Dining/ simply to loiter in a cool ambience
- 1.2.7 Where do you prefer to shop your agri-items?
Neighbourhood market/ Shopping Malls/ Wholesale Market

- 1.2.8 Fresh agri-items are available at –
Neighbourhood Market/ Shopping Malls/ Wholesale Market
- 1.2.9 Is the advent of Shopping Mall a glory of human civilization?
Yes indeed/ Yes/ No/ No indeed/Don't know
- 1.2.10 Marketing of agri-items through Shopping Malls is financially more
beneficial to –
Shopping Mall owners/ Agri-Processing Companies/ Individual
Buyers/ Agri-growers/ I don't know
- 1.2.11 Do you feel that the volume of Trade of Agri-items in Shopping Mall
in the next 10 years would – Increase/ Decrease/ Can't say
- 1.2.12 Are the agri-items available in Shopping Malls pure and safe for
consumption?
Of course, yes/ Yes/ No/ Of course, No
- 1.2.13 In your opinion is the volume of investment in the ORM sector
either through FDI or through large Indian Business House
increasing?
Yes/ Decreasing/Can't say

SET-B - 2

**(To be administered to the Cultivating Peasants not practicing
Contract Farming)**

Part-I (Respondent's Profile)

- 2.1.1 Name of the Respondent:
- 2.1.2 Age: 18-30yrs/ 31-45 yrs/ 46-60 yrs/ 61 yrs above
- 2.1.3 Sex: Male/ Female
- 2.1.4 Occupation: Cultivating on own land/Cultivating as share-
cropper/Cultivating as landless agri-labourer
- 2.1.5 Primordial Identity: Caste Hindu/Muslim and
minority/SC/ST/OBC

- 2.1.6 Religion: Hinduism/Islam/Christianity/Others
- 2.1.7 Place of residence: Suburbs/Village/Remote Village
- 2.1.8 Annual Family Income: Upto Rs. 24,000/Upto Rs 48,000/Upto Rs. 1 lakh
- 2.1.9 Educational Status: Illiterate/Literate/Passed school Final/Graduate and above
- 2.1.10 Marital Status: Married/Single/Divorced
- 2.1.11 Nature of dwelling unit: Kutchcha house/ Pukka house/ IAY house
- 2.1.12 Type of ownership: Rented/Owned
- 2.1.13 Size of dwelling unit: Below 100sqft/Below 300sqft/Below 800sqft/ above 1000sq ft
- 2.1.14 Agri-land ownership: Landless labourer/semi-landless/ upto 1 bigha/ upto 5 Bigha/ upto 10 bigha/ above 10 bigha
- 2.1.15 Nature of family members: Single/two/three/four/five/above five
- 2.1.16 Hobbies: Participation in collective life/steadily getting isolated from collective Life/ lost faith in collective life.

Part-II- Respondent's Perception

- 2.2.1 Is your income from agriculture on the rise since the last five years?
Yes/ No/ Going Down/ Remaining same/ Decreasing drastically/ Don't know
- 2.2.2 Do you have access to institutional borrowing facility? Yes/ No
- 2.2.3 Is this facility getting better? Yes/No/Can't say
- 2.2.4 Do you depend on private money-lenders for borrowing? Yes – Fully/ Partially / No Fully/ Partially
- 2.2.5 Owing to the emergence of superior farming know-how is the cost of cultivation increasing? Yes/ No/ Same as before

- 2.2.6 Due to the emergence of ORM unit in agri-business are you getting the benefit? Yes/ No/Can't say
- 2.2.7 Do you have access to market your product in an ORM unit? Yes/ No/Can't say
- 2.2.8 If yes, what is the extent? Fully/ Partially/ Marginally/Can't say
- 2.2.9 Do the ORM operators give higher rates to purchase agri-items? Yes/ No/ Offering lower rates than market rates/ Can't say.
- 2.2.10 Has the prevalence of ORM units in agri-business improved the condition of the agri-growers? Yes/ No/ Condition getting worsened/Can't say

SET - C -3

[To be administered on the agri-growers indulging in Contract Farming]

Part-I (Respondent's Profile)

- 3.1.1 Name of the Respondent:
- 3.1.2 Age : 18 yrs - 30 yrs/31 yrs - 45 yrs/46yrs – 60 yrs/ 61 yrs - Above
- 3.1.3 Sex: Male/ Female
- 3.1.4 Occupation: Cultivating on own land/ Cultivating as share-cropper/ Cultivating as landless agri-labourer
- 3.1.5 Primordial Identity: Caste Hindu/ Muslims and Minority Groups/ Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ OBC
- 3.1.6 Religion: Hinduism/ Islam/ Christianity/ Others
- 3.1.7 Place of Residence: Suburbs/ Village/ Remote village
- 3.1.8 Annual Family Income: Upto Rs. 24,000 / Upto Rs. 48,000 / Upto Rs. 1 lakh

- 3.1.9 Educational Status: Illiterate/ Literate/ Passed School Final/ Graduate and Above
- 3.3.10 Marital Status: Married/ Single/ Divorced
- 3.3.11 Nature of Dwelling Unit:
Residing in kutchha house/ Puckka house
- 3.1.12 Type of ownership: Rented/ Owned
- 3.1.13 Size of Dwelling Unit: Below 100 sqft/ Below 300 sqft/ Below 800 sqft/ Above 1000 sqft
- 3.1.14 Nature of Family Members: Single/ Two/ Three/ Four/Five/Above5
- 3.1.15 Hobbies: Participation in collective life/ Steadily getting isolated from collective life/ Lost faith in collective life

Part – II Respondent’s Perception

- 3.2.1 Has your engagement as a Contract Farmer increased your annual income?
Yes/ No/ Same as before
- 3.2.2 If yes, what is the reflection in terms of annual monetary value?
Around Rs.12,000/ Rs.24,000/Rs.50,000/Rs.1 lakh.
- 3.2.3 Did you undertake Contract Farming due to compulsion?
Yes/ No/ Voluntarily
- 3.2.4 Is the choice of agri-items of farming decided by you independently?
Yes/ No
- 3.2.5 As an agri grower do you feel that the Farm Practice of Contract Farming would lessen soil productivity in the long run?
Yes/ No/ Can’t say
- 3.2.6 What is your perception about Contract Farming?
Beneficial for the Farming Contractors/ Beneficial for the agri growers/Can’t say
- 3.2.7 Given an option, would you revert to traditional farming by getting rid of Contract Farming? Yes/ No/ Unable to foresee

3.2.8 As opined by some people, do you feel the prevalence of Contract Farming is a revival of colonial farming practice?
Yes/ No/ Unable to say anything

3.2.9 Given an option, would you feel eager to leave your occupation as an agri growers and earn your living from non-farm livelihood?
Yes/ No/ Can't say at this moment

SET – D -4

[To be administered on the agri-business operators]

Part – I (Respondent's Profile)

4.1.1 Name of your Company:

4.1.2 No of years of functioning: Less than 5 yrs/ Less than 10 yrs/ Less than 20 yrs/More than 20 yrs

4.1.3 Is the volume of trade in agri business of your unit increasing?
Yes/ No/ Remaining stagnant/ going down

4.1.4 What is the future of agri-business in India? Very profitable/
Profitable/ Not very profitable/ Loss making

4.1.5 Compared to your market evaluation before the kick start of your unit is your present experience with profitability encouraging?
Very much/ Yes/ No/ Not at all

4.1.6 Will this sector of India's economy be able to garner lucrative FDI in the near future?
Very much/ Yes/ No/ Certainly not

4.1.7 Compared to Western countries, is India proving to be a difficult economy for the growth of agri business?
Yes/ No/ Indian situation is very encouraging/
Indian situation is very discouraging

4.1.8 Which is the main obstacle for growth for agri-business in India?
(1) Low purchasing power of large sections of Indians/
(2) Inept expertise of the Indian peasants/

- (3) Culture of the Indian buyers who buy agri-items from neighbourhood markets/
 - (4) Freshness of agri-items kept in air-conditioned outlets get stale/
 - (5) People normally do not buy agri-items from ORM outlets
- 4.1.9 Do you have any suggestion to offer to revamp agri-business in India?
Yes/ No/ There is absolutely no need to offer suggestion
- 4.1.10 Is there any flight of capital for investment in agri-business in India?
Yes/ No/ Can't comment

Set E -5

FDI in Agriculture

- 5.1.1 Name of the Respondent:
- 5.1.2 Age: 18-30 yrs/31-45 yrs/46-60 yrs/61 yrs above
- 5.1.3 Sex: Male/Female
- 5.1.4 Occupation: Owner cultivator/Cultivating as share-cropper/Cultivating as landless agri-labourer
- 5.1.5 Primordial identity: Caste Hindu/Muslim and minority / SC / ST / OBC
- 5.1.6 Religion: Hinduism/Islam/Christianity/Others
- 5.1.7 Place of residence: Suburbs/Village/Remote village
- 5.1.8 Annual family income: Upto Rs 24,000/ Upto Rs 48,000/Upto Rs 1 lakh/ Rs 1lakh and above
- 5.1.9 Educational Status: Illiterate/Literate/Passed school Final / Graduate and above
- 5.1.10 Marital Status: Married/Single/Divorced

Part – II- Respondent's Perception

- 5.2.1 Do you know what is FDI ? Yes/ No
- 5.2.2 Do you feel that there should be more investment to uplift rural infrastructure in your locality?
Yes/ No/ Can't say
- 5.2.3 If the Government is incapable of making this needed investment, will it hamper your livelihood?
Yes/ No/ Significantly hamper/ Very significantly hamper
- 5.2.4 If Government funding is impossible, can FDI be a possible bail out?
Yes/ No
- 5.2.5 Do you foresee FDI in agriculture may be beneficial?
Yes/ No/ Can't say
- 5.2.6 Dependence on agriculture as a means of livelihood is due to our Compulsion – Yes/ No/ Can't say

FINAL REPORT
DRAFT VERSION

The Emerging Scenario of Agri- business in India

A Sociological Study



Dr. Samit Kar
Project Director

Supported by
Socio-Economic Research Division
Planning Commission
New Delhi

The Emerging Scenario of Agri-business in India

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Volume-II

Project Director

Dr. Samit Kar

Research Team

Amritorupa Sen

Aparajita Chakraborty

Manoj Bose

Sudeshna Roy

**Supported By
Socio-Economic Research Division
Planning Commission
New Delhi**

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

This volume contains the detail of 5050 Respondents who were interviewed by the Study Team. The interview was conducted by using 4 different sets of questions- Set A, Set B, Set C and Set D. The details of the Respondents with Set E Schedule are contained in volume III of the present Report. The characteristics of the Respondents may prove to be a ready reckoned to any perceptible Reader of the present Study Report. Hence, the same is presented separately in the present Volume.

Dr. Samit Kar

Set A

1	Mrinmay Das
2	Bijon Halder
3	Anindita Bhattacharyya
4	Ruby Kar
5	Madan Mohan Pradhan
6	Sudhanshu Das
7	Tina Das
8	Md.Mustafa
9	Irfan ali Sarkar
10	Annapurna Dhara
11	Sweta Chanda
12	Paresh Mishra
13	Samar Nandi
14	Mamata Mukherjee
15	Moloy Kumar Mondal
16	Hadayatullah
17	Partha Pratim Bhoumick
18	Md.Atour Rehman Younis
19	Bani Sahu
20	Parimal Mukherjee
21	Radhesyam Saha
22	Madhusree Mukherjee
23	Subhra Sen
24	Joydeep Bhattacharyya
25	Shyama Ray Chaudhuri
26	Mithu Pal
27	Poulami Das
28	Bibhash Bera
29	Sayan Adhikari
30	Zakir Husain
31	Subhash Dutta
32	Akashdeep Badiar
33	Swagata Adhikari
34	Soma Dutta
35	Nikhil Chandra Ray
36	Abhishek Roy
37	M.D.Shahjamal
38	Dilip Mitra
39	Ratan Sikdar
40	Shantanu Banerjee
41	Sangita Pal
42	Amit Ghosh
43	Prosenjit Chakraborty
44	Roshna Gazmer
45	Rina Dutta
46	Sarwan Hussain

47	Anjan Das
48	Snehasis Banerjee
49	Owais Iqbal
50	Swarnali Saha
51	Farhan Alam
52	Shikha Sinha Sarkar
53	Wasim Reza
54	Khushad Nagwal
55	Pooja Bhaduri
56	Sangita Mondal
57	Anita Samaddar
58	Nilanjana Bhowmick
59	Tarik Anwar
60	Reena Nag
61	Md.Asgar
62	Indranil Bhowmick
63	Ayub Choudhury
64	Trishita Chatterjee
65	Subimol Pramanik
66	Imran Khan
67	Sneha Guha
68	Palash Bhattacharyya
69	Arzoo Ebrahim
70	Saikat Mandal
71	Arun Saha
72	Tamal Ray
73	Saikat Nag
74	Alludin Sk
75	Anil Halder
76	Ranajoy Das
77	Sanjib Biswash
78	Ritika Bhattacharyya
79	Prasanta Sen
80	Putul Mondal
81	Abul Kalam Azad
82	Sudeshna Dutta
83	Amrita Biswash
84	Dr.Deven Das
85	Jayanta Kar
86	Dayamay Singh
87	Pijush Jana
88	Shadab Akhtar
89	Jayeta Kundu
90	Santosh Besra
91	Partha Mudi
92	Malay Jana
93	Talab ali
94	Rabiul Islam

95	Tapan Das
96	Ruksana Khatun
97	Kishore Chatterjee
98	Radheya Ram Yadav
99	Arun Rai
100	Ashika Khaton
101	Krishna Ghosh
102	Chandana Chatterjee
103	Suman Ghosh
104	Archana Roy
105	Mala Ghosh
106	Sintu Majumdar
107	Dr.Bibhash Mondal
108	Sahana Bhowmick
109	Auwan Hussain
110	Mehadi Hussain
111	Mohan Singh
112	Md Firoze
113	Tanmoy Naha
114	Anil Kayal
115	Probodh Mondal
116	Md.Ziauddin
117	Chandana Roy
118	Peter Singh
119	Subir Chatterjee
120	Ranjit Mukherjee
121	Manoj Chakraborty
122	Arpan Bhattacharyya
123	Lipi Chakraborty
124	Ayesha Khatun
125	Mita Sadhu Khan
126	Ratnabali Guha
127	Avik Roy
128	Piyu Ghosh
129	Kirti Khan
130	Sweta Sharma
131	Rinku Agarwal
132	Anusuya Ghosh
133	Purvi Khaitan
134	Kajari Sinha
135	Soma Das
136	Srabashi Basu
137	Oindrilla Chatterjee
138	Raju Maity
139	Tapan Biswas
140	Mala Sarkar
141	Razia Khan
142	Akash Dey

143	Mohua banerjee
144	Tapan Ghosh
145	Rita Choudhury
146	Monoranjan Mohanti
147	Madhav Gorai
148	Ranjit Baroi
149	Sunil Mondal
150	Madhuchanda Saha
151	Raghubir Hasda
152	Shilpi Chandra
153	Soumitra Dutta
154	Shailen Guha
155	Ranita Mukherjee
156	Sk.Karim Islam
157	Md.Saikat Ali
158	Sanghamitra Ghosh
159	Sujoy Karmakar
160	Chandrasekhar Maity
161	Chinmoy Mondal
162	Nirmal Burman
163	Dr.Aparajita Mondal
164	Dr.Tushar Kanti Manna
165	Souvik Santra
166	Dulal Chandra Biswas
167	Surya Bhatlerjee
168	Amitava Ganguly
169	Anamitra Basu
170	Dipan Sengupta
171	Pritam Bhowmick
172	Debojit Roy
173	Rajendra Pathak
174	IndranilMallick
175	Sanjib Bhui
176	Achinta Burman
177	Sanchita Ghosh
178	Satarupa Banerjee
179	Salma Bibi
180	Suparna Nath
181	Amit Saha
182	Jhuma Das
183	Prasanta Bera
184	SK Masud
185	Dr Nibir Biswash
186	Debjani Bhattacharya
187	Dilip Kumar Kundu
188	Monika Chakroborty
189	Tarak Chakroborty
190	Indranil Bhattacharya

191	Kankana Mukherjee
192	Chitra Bhattacharya
193	Sreejita Chatterjee
194	Neelanjana Bhattacharyya
195	Rakhi Chatterjee
196	Susmita Chatterjee
197	Jayeeta Base
198	Subharaj Chatterjee
199	Joydeep Moulik
200	Ipsita Kanjilal
201	Anjan Guha Thakurata
202	Kaushik Kanjilal
203	Souradipta Mukherjee
204	Jaya Sen Sharma
205	Jinia Mukherjee
206	Subrata Chatterjee
207	Rita Banerjee
208	Surabhi Chatterjee
209	Uttama Bhattacharyya
210	Anwesha Banerji
211	Hritabrata Banerjee
212	Ashok Kanjilal
213	Swati Ganguly
214	Manik Bhattacharyya
215	Sushmita Das
216	Chaitali Roy
217	Tapan Kumar Hazra
218	Deepak Halder
219	Kalachand Chakraborty
220	Anushka Roy
221	Subhadip Kundu
222	Vishnupada Dutta
223	Oindrilla Dutta
224	Sumana Roy
225	Debashish Nasker
226	Anustup Ray Burman
227	Utsav Mukherjee
228	Bratati Bhattacharyya
229	Arunava Mukhopadhyay
230	Debanik Joardar
231	Sayonendu Majumder
232	Abik Ghosh
233	Sourav Sengupta
234	Sauvik Bisws
235	Sayantana Ghosh
236	Lureng Bhutia
237	Debasish Mondal
238	Saptarshi Dey

239	Debmalya Roy
240	Partha partim Roychowdhury
241	Sourav Das
242	Ayantika Das
243	Anuradha Gupta
244	Sudipto Gupta
245	Sittama Nath
246	Kaustab Nath
247	Titas Bose
248	Saptaparna Saha
249	Kush Sengupta
250	Rantideb Mukherjee
251	Barnamala Roy
252	Debiprashad bhaumik
253	Sagnik Sinha
254	Rinku Sengupta
255	Sharmista Biswas
256	Indrani Ghatok
257	Saumyajit Mondal
258	Poorna Goswami
259	Treena Goswami
260	Ashmita Haldar
261	Madhumita Chakraborty
262	DR.Sujit Goswami
263	Saptarshi Chatterjee
264	Kuhelika Basu
265	Kaushik Das
266	Biswajit Chakraborty
267	Mithila Sinha
268	Shikha Chakraborty
269	Kalpadeep Chatterjee
270	Kalpana Chatterjee
271	Pradeep Chatterjee
272	Ajay Sinha
273	Beena Mahapatra
274	Rajneeta Dey
275	Alpana Mukherjee
276	Roma sarkar
277	Lipika Bhattacharyya
278	Swapan Kumar Sen
279	Sanjay Prasad
280	Ankana Guin
281	Megha Ghose
282	Joysurya Sen
283	Ranit Sarkar
284	Raj Sekhar Mitra
285	Saptarshi Mukhopadhyay
286	Praloy Halder

287	Rahul Mukherjee
288	Aharna Guin
289	Dibyendu Roychaudhuri
290	Chandra Ray Barman
291	Arup Kumar Chatterjee
292	Piya Chatterjee
293	Manoj Bhattacharjee
294	Tamal Singh
295	Khaleda Zia
296	Amit Bose
297	Samarjit Mitra
298	Sunil Sur
299	Amartya Chowdhury
300	Mamata Mukherjee
301	Bandana Bhattacharjee
302	Kanai Dhara
303	Biman Dey
304	Sumit Sadhukhan
305	Suchitra Molla
306	Abdul Halim
307	Kunal Santra
308	Smirti Molla
309	Shyamol Mondal
310	Suniti Som
311	Amala Sur
312	Kumkum Dolui
313	Kalyan Sai
314	Amal Sen
315	Saddam Ali
316	Zarina Bibi
317	Bulbul Molla
318	Sajal Ghosh
319	Abdul Karim
320	Zulfakir Ali
321	Chaman Bibi
322	Razia Sultana
323	Raza Mia
324	Zarina Khatun
325	Saukat Sultana
326	Sunita Das
327	Sakila Ansari
328	Nazia Sultana
329	Golap Bala
330	Runa Raza
331	Sabina
332	Razak Seikh
333	Md. Seikh
334	Tanif Raza

335	Kamala Paul
336	Lakshmi Shaw
337	Archana Mitra
338	Namita Sannal
339	Mala Patra
340	Pampa Das
341	Anima Saha
342	Bijon Nag
343	Sukumar Samajpati
344	Nawal Ali
345	Bimal Dey
346	Sunil Saha
347	Anjan Dutta
348	Bakul Biswas
349	Sandhya Mandal
350	Jhuma Dey
351	Arun Das
352	Romancho Bose
353	Brojen Sen
354	Ramdulal Acharjee
355	Dr. Satyen Bhattachariya
356	Sudip Dey
357	Dilip Mukharjee
358	Sudhindra Nath Gupta
359	Bela Bose
360	Md.Roshan
361	Nandu Yadab
362	Ujjal Das
363	Moni Biswas
364	Nikhil Niogi
365	Molina Pal
366	Nutan Mal
367	Ramnath Shaw
368	Harimoti Dey
369	Namita Barik
370	Namtiram Bose
371	Subrata Majhi
372	Binodini Mukharjee
373	Suresh Dutta
374	Dipannita Roy
375	Ankita Hajra
376	Priya Singh
377	Basudeb Pramanik
378	Gopal Jana
379	Purnima Chatterjee
380	Ananya Adhikari
381	Prasanta Nayak
382	Raju Das

383	Arpita Basu
384	Amrita Singh
385	Shreya Sarma
386	Kusum Adhikari
387	Raghu Nath Manna
388	Debjani Basak
389	Rajkumar Das
390	Goutam Basak
391	Rajib Ghosh
392	Basudeb Das
393	Pappu Raut
394	Purnima Chatterjee
395	Riya Mondal
396	Anuradha Saha
397	Suparna Chatterjee
398	Puja Pramanik
399	Raju Saha
400	Sankar Singh
401	Sayandip Pramanik
402	Rajkumar Das
403	Aritra Kundu
404	Anupam Das
405	Sankar Jaiswal
406	Goutam Basak
407	Amar Chatterjee
408	Sandip Ghosh
409	Raju Raut
410	Santanu Basu
411	Kunal Samanta
412	Soumabrata Sarkar
413	Gayetri Sutradhar
414	Alok Sarkar
415	Sk. Masud Alam
416	Akhil Dey
417	Monojit Dutta
418	Shreyoshi Bose
419	Ranjit Roy Chowdhury
420	Sk. Masud Ali
421	Chiranjit Karmakar
422	Abhinandan Shaw
423	Sushmita Bose
424	Ashima Pal
425	Bony Yamin Laskar
426	Saibal Das
427	Pritam Bhakat
428	Puja Sen
429	Anirban Dutta
430	Asit Kr. Dey

431	Shekhar Sarkar
432	Arijit Ghosh
433	Ronita Roy
434	Arindam Shil
435	Anirban Ghosh
436	Ajanta Lahiri
437	Dr. Chandan Kr. Majumder
438	Moumita Dey
439	Pranab Mondal
440	Dr. Inandan Ghosh
441	Sabrina Khatun
442	Nandita Mukharjee
443	Saikat Dey Roy
444	Diptosha Prodhan
445	Barsha Dey
446	Tania Banerjee
447	Arpita Bardhan
448	Sudeshna Das
449	Rekha Biswas
450	Chumki Roy
451	Komolika Chatterjee
452	Konika Das
453	Bandana Roy
454	Dr. Anil Kr. Pal
455	Dipika Kar
456	Tania Sen
457	Nandita Sen
458	Anita Adhikari
459	Jhuma Roy
460	Anamika Singh
461	Bandana Chandra
462	Mrinal Dey
463	Ramar Nawab
464	O. P. Sribastaba
465	Punam Rai
466	Parbhez Ali
467	Sunita Singh
468	Subhra Mishra
469	Bijoy Shaw
470	Chandan Roy
471	Ashok Roy
472	Ashok Bag
473	Ajay Jaiswal
474	Subhas Gupta
475	Subhas Jaiswal
476	Pradip Jaiswal
477	Biplab Saha
478	Pradip Basak

479	Pradip Barick
480	Tarun Kole
481	Asim Majumder
482	Rabi Ranjan Dutta
483	Tarak Nath Shaw
484	Suman Das
485	Salil Ghosh
486	Subhasish Ghosh
487	Samir Dey
488	Rajesh Gupta
489	Bijoy Jaiswal
490	Chandan Dutta
491	Siku Hajra
492	Boloram Hajra
493	Dilip Kr. Shaw
494	Anu Gupta
495	Santilata Ghoroi
496	Moloy Malakar
497	Aarti Lodha
498	Sunita Gupta
499	Sakuntola Chakraborty
500	Mina Rakshit
501	Sampa Bhattacharjee
502	Mira Sanyal
503	Depankar Achariya
504	Debasish Das
505	Bhupen Dey
506	Depa Lahiri
507	Bani Mitra
508	Barnali Gangili
509	Chandana Das
510	Priyanka Banerjee
511	Moon Mukharjee
512	Anulekha Bhattacharjee
513	Priyambada Dey
514	Atriye Ghoswal
515	Monica Singh
516	Sanjita Kothari
517	Ruchi Mishra
518	Arundhuti Banerjee
519	Amisha Churiala
520	Varsha Lodha
521	Ashini Kalanavria
522	Priyanka Agarwal
523	Rohit Agarwal
524	Arun Kejriwal
525	Aleya Dey Bhowmik
526	Somik Mukharjee

527	Aninda Biswas
528	Puronjoy Mitra
529	Nilima Dutta
530	Tapan Bikash Dutta
531	Sharup Dutta
532	Sourab Bhattacharjee
533	Debjani Mondal
534	Samaresh Mondal
535	Pratik Chakraborty
536	Mitul Islam
537	Avishek Das
538	Shamit Kasshap
539	Aniket Goswami
540	Subhankar Das Patnaik
541	Somnath Mitra
542	Bappa Mondal
543	Sougata Samanta
544	Sandigha Chakraborty
545	Koushik Bakshi
546	Sumita Ghosh
547	Ritwik Roy Chowdhury
548	Raja Das
549	Biswarup Mitra
550	Raju Biswas
551	Sandip Das
552	Sandip Biswas
553	Sudhashata Chakraborty
554	Somok Mukharjee
555	Swati Mukharjee
556	Ustav Pal
557	Mita Dey Bhowmik
558	Subham Chakraborty
559	Dipti Chakraborty
560	Bonnishikha Roy
561	Madhusree Sen
562	Subhra Sen Gupta
563	Bipasha Dutta
564	Anup Kr. Dutta
565	Udayan Bhattacharjee
566	Amitava Dey
567	Samita Giri
568	Dipankar Bhowmik
569	Gourav Banerjee
570	Mayuri Biswas
571	Doipayan Sarkar
572	Sankho Subhra Mitra
573	Tanusree Mukharjee Jha
574	Porimal Dutta

575	Dhanraj Chetri
576	Sudipto Saha
577	Soumik Pal
578	Koushik Dutta
579	Maloy Kr. Lahiri
580	Indranil Dutta
581	Sandip Dey
582	Shiladitta Dasgupta
583	Ranjit Bhattacharjee
584	Prosenjit Bhattacharjee
585	Rajat Sengupta
586	Malabika Chakraborty
587	Sarbani Ghosal
588	Piu Sen
589	Narayan Goutam
590	Bipasha Sengupta
591	Anirban Dutta
592	Nilimesh Chakraborty
593	Siddhartha Dutta
594	Moloy Sarkar
595	Subhankar Sarkar
596	Prodyut Mitra
597	Chandrika Kar
598	Santanu Das Gupta
599	Satarupa Dutta Gupta
600	Gitali Basak
601	Tanayjit Chakraborty
602	Shelly Biswas
603	Doyel Saha
604	Shwaswata Dutta
605	Toushali Raina
606	Souvik Das
607	Srajit Gupta
608	Sudeshna Sinha
609	Dishari Rakshit
610	Amlan Dutta
611	Shayan Munshi
612	Bishwanath Das
613	Bishwanath Shil
614	Ranjit Kumar Chakraborty
615	Sibashish Chatterjee
616	Sampath Bhattacharya
617	Tapan Banerjee
618	Debashish Chanda
619	Shyamal Dutta
620	Dipankar Dey
621	Bifali Dey
622	Simran Kumar

623	Sabyasachi Deb
624	Bijoli Dey
625	Doipayan Sinha
626	S.K Patni
627	Anshul Dube
628	P.K Manna
629	Amit Saha
630	N.A Rahman
631	Arun P.Sen
632	Pragyamita Sur
633	K.K Lunia
634	Sandip Sen
635	Shobha Giri
636	DR.Subhash Das
637	Manjula Deb
638	DR.Arkoprabho Chakraborty
639	Esha Sanyal
640	Meenakshi Bhaduri
641	Uma Modak
642	Archana Bhattacharya
643	Aloke Kanjilal
644	S.K Firojuddin
645	Nichols Derek Rozario
646	Tapasi Sengupta
647	Srinwas Sadhukhan
648	Sainik Sur
649	Kali Charan Mukherjee
650	Debarati Banerjee
651	Gautam Mukherjee
652	Anindya Ghoshal
653	Mainak Dey
654	Rachita Pal
655	Gunjarika Agarwal
656	Asmita Saha
657	Shramona Chakraborty
658	Kajol Dey
659	Moushumi Das
660	Mishtuni Ghosh
661	Mithu Ganguly
662	Bhoirab Chandra Das
663	Shovon Chattejee
664	Tito Chatterjee
665	Kalpana Chattetjee
666	Chandana Chatterjee
667	Arpita Ganguly
668	Sanjay Ganguly
669	Bharati Mukherjee
670	Anindita Banerjee

671	Partho Banerjee
672	Mira Bhattacharya
673	Mouli Bhattacharya
674	Jhuma Goswami
675	Ira Banerjee
676	Subhro Banerjee
677	Ratna Banerjee
678	Debasmita Sarkar
679	Nikhil Barman
680	Saibal Mondal
681	Govind Halder
682	Udeesha Talwar
683	Sneha Saha
684	Ishani Dutta
685	Tarun Kumar Chatterjee
686	Rekha Chatterjee
687	Abhishek Chatterjee
688	Suchismita Chatterjee
689	Abhiroop Chatterjee
690	Soumak Sen
691	Sumit Das
692	Natasha Sen
693	Priya Kar
694	Monami Chakraborty
695	Sweta Bose
696	Roshni Ray
697	Ashim Datta
698	Abir Kumar Sen
699	Jhilum Mukherjee
700	Poulami Ghatak
701	Ananya Dutta
702	Sriparna Bag
703	Ranu Dey
704	Piyali Mondal
705	Moushami Dhar
706	Supriya Roychowdhury
707	Ria Banerjee
708	Aparna Pal
709	Amlan Chatterjee
710	Ramesh Jana
711	Shefali Khatun
712	Papiya Das
713	Ambarish Jana
714	Shabnam A Khan
715	Akash Chowdhury
716	Sayantana Mitra
717	Debarpan Nag Banerjee
718	Lisa Ray

719	Anjali Das
720	Bhaskar Mondal
721	Sandip Roychowdhury
722	Aslam Sarder
723	Sarit Saha
724	Shubhankar Das
725	Somnath Sengupta
726	Debasmita Mukherjee
727	Nilanjana Gupta
728	Sohini Yasmin
729	Tanisque Fatima
730	Gargi Dutta
731	Biswajit Maity
732	Mandeep Chetri
733	Kuldeep Singh
734	Rimi Maity
735	Tirthapati Pathak
736	Rituparna Naskar
737	Pritam Sinha
738	Chandan Mondal
739	Sayok Saha
740	Sritopa Majumder
741	Kamalika Majumdar
742	Indrajit Roychowdhury
743	Anoj Sharma
744	Amal Malakar
745	Sudev Basak
746	Nirupam Basak
747	Santosh Dutta
748	Sanjay Yadav
749	Niren Sen
750	Sushil Das
751	Rajkumar Chatterjee
752	Sandip Malakar
753	Rajiv Malakar
754	Soumi Basak
755	Mahesh Das
756	Manilal Guha
757	Manoj Saha
758	Purnima Sen
759	Bapi Dasgupta
760	Ajit Chatterjee
761	Sukumar Chatterjee
762	Hari Pal
763	Prasenjit Saha
764	Ashutosh Das
765	Raghunath Sen
766	Joydev Basak

767	Goutam Chatterjee
768	Saswati Adhikary
769	Ashok Das
770	Amal Chatterjee
771	Nirupam Sen
772	Payal Chatterjee
773	Puja Chatterjee
774	Raghunatn Manna
775	Mani Ram Chatterjee
776	Sandipta Sur
777	Nikhil Neogi
778	Mautara Sai
779	Maupiyasi Nandi
780	Anupama Mal
781	Ram Narayan Singha
782	Manoj Panda
783	Ajay Pipli
784	Aparna Malakar
785	Samar Sarkar
786	Amar Chatterjee
787	Shyamali Das
788	Bali Basak
789	Rajiv Bag
790	Ranbir Pramanik
791	Sapna Sen
792	Amit De
793	Balaram Ghosh
794	Abhijit Kundu
795	Sajid Md
796	Biplab Saha
797	Biplab Sengupta
798	Suman Das
799	Ashok Dutta
800	Ashim Basak
801	Kartik Dutta
802	Ashim Sen
803	Rajib Dutta
804	Mamata Das
805	Parthoraj Ghosh
806	Dibendu Roy
807	Tapan Das
808	Swapan Ghosh
809	Hrishikesh Nag
810	Debabrata Nag
811	Shanti Das
812	Bancha Som
813	Soumi Das
814	Rajesh Das

815	Ankita Basak
816	Rana Bag
817	Pratul Bandhopadhyay
818	Chetna Mishra
819	Chanda Das
820	Jhunu Halder
821	Sunil Tarun
822	Sonali Das
823	Manali Paul
824	Sohan Shaw
825	Sumita Sen
826	Biplab Saha
827	Soumi Basak
828	Raya Mondal
829	Ankana Sengupta
830	Sulal Chatterjee
831	Hazari Das
832	Arnab Sen
833	Sonali Samanta
834	Rajib Das
835	Arpita Nag
836	Rupam Sen
837	Sourav Chatterjee
838	Rajat Singh
839	Amar Bag
840	Amrita Basak
841	Banami Das
842	Aparna Sengupta
843	Ritu sen
844	Ekta Chatterjee
845	Ajay Adhikary
846	Raju Yadav
847	Rabindranath Pal
848	Sushil Singh
849	Rachna Chatterjee
850	Ashok Das
851	Raju Pradhan
852	Ankita Sharma
853	Rabindranath Banerjee
854	Rajunath Adhikary
855	Kamal Mari
856	Ashok Malik
857	Ananya Chatterjee
858	Ashim Das
859	Aparna Pal
860	Mirmal Sen
861	Vishnu Parida
862	Archana Goswami

863	Bablu Biswas
864	Lal Mohan Sen
865	Ali Rahman
866	Swapn Basak
867	Champa Rani Kundu
868	Khokar Samadder
869	Hari Shaw
870	Madhu Nandi
871	Shamkar Barik
872	Dipamita Roy
873	Pintu Sanyal
874	Abir Dutta
875	Banshidhar Singh
876	Shankar Roy
877	Milan Mukherjee
878	Rajesh Shaw
879	Pramita Roy
880	Tapan Singh
881	Sukamal Sautra
882	Sukanti Roy
883	Balaram Roy
884	Asim Pal
885	Vinoy Gupta
886	Biplab Saha
887	Mahesh Pal
888	Swapn Dey
889	Balaram Hazra
890	Kanai Shaw
891	Siku Hazra
892	Kanchan Saha
893	Prasanta Saha
894	Rajiv Khetri
895	Pradip Dey
896	Pintu Burman
897	Biren Mukherjee
898	Arun Pandey
899	Kabitosh Manna
900	Avijit Kabiraj
901	Udit Pandey
902	Ranjit Santra
903	Srimanta Dey
904	Haradhan Barick
905	Kamal Patyanayak
906	Sandipan Bose
907	Snehasis Biswas
908	Nepal Jana
909	Sudhir Jaiswal
910	Panchanan Das Mahapatra

911	Sudhir Mishra
912	Sanjay Shaw
913	Gopal Haldar
914	Rishi Bajaj
915	Ashok Jaiswal
916	Tirthankar Roy
917	Avijit Basu
918	Shyamal Das
919	Tarun Kolay
920	Rathin Mukherjee
921	Rambilash Shaw
922	Soumen Chatterjee
923	Rajen Bose
924	Chandan Dutta
925	Goutam Saha
926	Tarun Saha
927	Asim Baral
928	Tarun Rakshit
929	Nitai Saha
930	Asim Sadhukhan
931	Nirmal Dholay
932	Jaydev Dholay
933	Goutam Roychowdhury
934	Anjan Chatterjee
935	Bijon Bhattacharya
936	Sachin Kolay
937	Sibaji Singharoy
938	Shyamal Kumar Ghosh
939	Sunil Kumar Ghosh
940	Banshi Khamrui
941	Bimal Manna
942	Kamal Saha
943	Vijoy Jaiswal
944	Niloy Agarwal
945	Monoranjan Chatterjee
946	Avik Dasgupta
947	Sangay Lepcha
948	Nava Kumar
949	Rajashree Lama
950	Roben Rai
951	Sudeshna Banerjee
952	Kabita Pal
953	Mr.Kuldwip
954	Pankaj Kumar Dutta
955	Satya Bose
956	Sayanti Shome
957	Simran Kaur
958	Sananda Das

959	Sonam Bhutia
960	Pema Dupka
961	Amrita Chakraborty
962	Bobita Dhal
963	Nandini Mitra
964	Radha Jha
965	Surojit Ghosh
966	Sohini Sarkar
967	Kayam Sek
968	Sandwip Das
969	Jyoti Ghosh
970	Laxmi Kumari
971	Debasis Sengupta
972	Latifa Khatoon
973	Chandan Chetri
974	Bablu Kumar
975	Bittu Halder
976	Aparajita Sarkar
977	Ayesha Khatoon
978	Simanta Roy
979	Amit Maity
980	Firoza Shah
981	Debjyoti Mazumdar
982	Aparna Mitra
983	Pratima Pandit
984	Bashudav Karmakar
985	Dolly Naskar
986	Gargi Gupta
987	MD Firoze
988	Soumyadeep Saha
989	Anand Yadav
990	Anushree Mohapatra
991	Shyamal Roy
992	Paban Sharma
993	Vinita Sharaf
994	Prasanta Mandal
995	Uttam Ghosh
996	Samir Sushmal
997	Suanta Mukharjee
998	Humayun Kabir
999	Soham Majumder
1000	Mainak Banerjee
1001	Somdev Banerjee
1002	Manisha Mondal
1003	Sourodip Chakraborty
1004	Gita Sarkar
1005	Gouranga Shaw
1006	Rosan Lal Rajak

1007	Arijit Samanta
1008	Sahina Parveen
1009	Sampa Guha
1010	Swati Ghosh
1011	Shruti Arora
1012	Arup Roy
1013	Biplab Bardhan
1014	Roshni Sharma
1015	Pallabi Bhattacharjee
1016	Sayantan Roy
1017	Reshma Khatun
1018	Suvasish Kar
1019	Anurag Pandey
1020	Saddam Hussain
1021	Avishek Chandra
1022	Sangita Banerjee
1023	Bunti Pal
1024	Keya Dutta
1025	Tanusree Banerjee
1026	Ruma Chatterjee
1027	Shyamal Roy Chowdhury
1028	Nilanjit Sarkhel
1029	Santanu Das
1030	Salma Bibi
1031	Sushil Tewari
1032	Aditya Prasad
1033	Babli Ghosh
1034	Sukanya Naha
1035	Trijit Ghosh
1036	Shruti Kedia
1037	Rekha Jaiswal
1038	Babil Saren
1039	Nilam Sultania
1040	Harshemandip Sadhu
1041	Abheek Narula
1042	Turna Pain
1043	Sraboni Biswas
1044	Debaroti Pramanick
1045	Rajesh Lodha
1046	Punam Agarwal
1047	Debarshi Sarogi
1048	Koyeli Chatterjee
1049	Nitin Mohta
1050	Abhishek Sarogi
1051	Sanjay Bakshi
1052	Suchismita Mitra
1053	Jayanto Mondal
1054	Anindita Banerjee

1055	Jhuma Biswas
1056	Pampa Das
1057	Ranjita Dey
1058	Gurmeet Singh
1059	Poritosh Chowdhury
1060	Manik Modok
1061	Gopal Basu
1062	Subhasish Chandra
1063	Monojit Biswas
1064	Bimal Das
1065	Baiddyanath Ghosh
1066	Prabir Kr. Das
1067	Biswarup Chakraborty
1068	Swapan Bera
1069	Samir Poddar
1070	Sajal Basu
1071	Nepal Dutta
1072	Sonaton Ghosh
1073	Mridul Bhattacharjee
1074	Goutam Ganguly
1075	Suwendu Adhikari
1076	Jayanto Maity
1077	Rana Roy
1078	Johor Das Gupta
1079	Dayal Bhandari
1080	Bimal Ghosh
1081	Kartik Ghosh
1082	Bandana Ganguly
1083	Partha Bose
1084	Subrato Adhikari
1085	Rahul Bera
1086	Nobonil Ghosh
1087	Pantosh Loha
1088	Manik Chakraborty
1089	Mamota Roy
1090	Swagata Bose
1091	Rahim Mondal
1092	Molay Kar
1093	Prabhat Karmakar
1094	Narayan Halder
1095	Meghnath Chatterjee
1096	Uday Mondal
1097	Noni Gopal Ghosh
1098	Banibrata Dasgupta
1099	Jayanta Guha
1100	Sannasi Halder
1101	Dhrubojyoti Gayen
1102	Parimal Hazra

1103	Pradip Sen
1104	Subho Das Gupta
1105	Susanta Banik
1106	Bacchu Banik
1107	Swapan Das
1108	Robin Bhadra
1109	Molay Chakraborty
1110	Pradip Biswas
1111	Subhro Chowdhury
1112	Koushik Bhowmik
1113	Sampa Sen
1114	Sanjib Chakraborty
1115	Haradhan Nath
1116	Raju Ganguly
1117	Tapas Banerjee
1118	Suanta Roy
1119	Rajat Bhandari
1120	Panchanan Halder
1121	Renuka Ghosal
1122	Payel Dutta
1123	Rathin Bera
1124	Sisir Bhowmik
1125	Pankaj Dey
1126	Depali Sen Gupta
1127	Anjana Kayal
1128	Niladri Biswas
1129	Raghu Bose
1130	Kartik Chowdhury
1131	Barun Banarjee
1132	Balay Sen
1133	Samrat Chakraborty
1134	Badal Banerjee
1135	Maloy Ghatok
1136	Pintu Das
1137	Bijan Debnath
1138	Anuradha Sen
1139	Ashoke Jana
1140	Debaroti Bhadra
1141	Karisma Ganguly
1142	Bharati Sinha
1143	Kamal Jalan
1144	Khokon Ganguly
1145	Parul Ghosh
1146	Arati Sen
1147	Prasanta Hajra
1148	Rina Naskar
1149	Minoti Nath
1150	Palash Debnath

1151	Alpana Sen
1152	Pratap Roy
1153	Nabagata Ghosh
1154	Badal Chakraborty
1155	Swarup Ghosh
1156	Rahul Ghosh
1157	Ramesh Bhandari
1158	Partha Satta
1159	Subrata Chowdhury
1160	Subhasish Nag
1161	Rathin Ghosh
1162	Biswajit Banerjee
1163	Anirban Sen
1164	Praloy Karmakar
1165	Angshuman Banerjee
1166	Gobinda Hajra
1167	Avijit Panda
1168	Subhojit Chatterjee
1169	Bikash Pal
1170	Srikanta Modok
1171	Binapani Guha Roy
1172	Gita Bhowmik
1173	Debajyoti Pathak
1174	Riya Ghosh
1175	Susanta Banik
1176	Monoj Dhar
1177	Badal Pahari
1178	Ganesh Ghosh
1179	Minoti Bera
1180	Bonomali Ghosh
1181	Bappa Naskar
1182	Bacchu Banik
1183	Netai Ghosh
1184	Bimalendu Guha
1185	Siva Jana
1186	Rathin Banerjee
1187	Swarup Biswas
1188	Alik Nath
1189	Bandana Bhattacharjee
1190	Biswanath Debnath
1191	Gopal Ghosh
1192	Avijit Ghosh
1193	Basu Chakraborty
1194	Robin Biswas
1195	Bhabon Sarkar
1196	Madhusudan Chakraborty
1197	Ajoy Ghosh
1198	Pranab Chowdhury

1199	Bapi Banik
1200	Ratan Das
1201	Bhuban Chakraborty
1202	Subrata Chowdhury
1203	Pallab Das Gupta
1204	Avijit Chowdhury
1205	Bikash Pathak
1206	Priyanka Dutta
1207	Satyajit Das
1208	Dipak Saha
1209	Indranil Bhattacharjee
1210	Ajoy Mishra
1211	Uttam Chakraborty
1212	Ashoke Sen
1213	Biswanath Bhattacharjee
1214	Prabir Karmakar
1215	Pradip Chakraborty
1216	Khokan Das
1217	Raja Banerjee
1218	Modhumita Sen Gupta
1219	Prosenjit Bhattacharjee
1220	Biswajit Panda
1221	Tapas Sen
1222	Ronotosh Ghosh Dastidar
1223	Monotosh Chowdhury
1224	Boloram Chowdhury
1225	Poritosh Chowdhury
1226	Tapanendra Nath Ghosh
1227	Biswajit Banerjee
1228	Avijit Roy
1229	Pallab Kr. Das
1230	Niranjan Ghosh
1231	Dola Chakraborty
1232	Debasish Chakraborty
1233	Prabir Ghosh
1234	Biswanath Ghosh
1235	Provash Naskar
1236	Prasanta Naskar
1237	Samir Banerjee
1238	Poritosh Chowdhury
1239	Prokash Jana
1240	Proddyut Debnath
1241	Somnath Chatterjee
1242	Amar Chatterjee
1243	Prasanta Bera
1244	Raju Sharma
1245	Swarup Das
1246	Kakali Debnath

1247	Monojit Roy
1248	Tarak Chakraborty
1249	Subrata Gayen
1250	Pallab Pathak
1251	Sukumar Chandra
1252	Saikat Acharya
1253	Gajanan Panda
1254	Subhasish Sen
1255	Sangita Saha
1256	Aniket Singh
1257	Anurag Kr. Dey
1258	Chitra Maity
1259	Sithima Roy Chowdhury
1260	Nirajan Roy
1261	Md. Hazaniyan
1262	Bidyut Sutradhar
1263	Nilmoni Halder
1264	Krishna Sharma
1265	Sushil Narayan Chowdhury
1266	Satyendra Roy
1267	Surya Sekhar Das
1268	Doipayan Majhi
1269	Subhayan Majhi
1270	Indrani Karmakar
1271	Sabyasachi Dhar
1272	Monalisa Dhara
1273	Manish Agarwal
1274	Sainik Sarkar
1275	Ujjal Ghosh
1276	Ranadish Ghosh
1277	Sunil Guha
1278	Aritra Mukharjee
1279	Sisir Ranjan Dey
1280	Jayanta Roy Chowdhury
1281	Madhabi Pal
1282	Kishore Dey
1283	Sukhen Hajarika
1284	Flora Desuiza
1285	Sristi Murmu
1286	Satyajit Gupta
1287	Sikha Pal
1288	Toton Roy
1289	Tiyasa Ghosh
1290	Ritusri Das
1291	Shibani Biswas
1292	Ispat Kaur
1293	Subhumoy Saha
1294	Abhishek Hait

1295	Debojyoti Dhali
1296	Siddharta Sen Sharma
1297	Dipanjan Ghosh
1298	Rina Ghatok
1299	Rishikesh Sinha
1300	Supratik Sarkar
1301	Debanjan Subradhar
1302	Sarbani Mazumdar
1303	Kalpana Maity
1304	Sangita Kundu
1305	Ratreyo Basu
1306	Md Harul
1307	Baishakhi Dey
1308	Bipin Ganguly
1309	Samrat Bhowmik
1310	Kali Prasanna Mondal
1311	Arun Debnath
1312	Luna Dutta
1313	Pratima Mukherjee
1314	Om Shaw
1315	Shree Sen
1316	Priyanka Mallick
1317	Ajoy Mallick
1318	Prakash Jha
1319	Atish Mukherjee
1320	Zenia Islam
1321	Ushashi Bag
1322	Karan Singh
1323	Rohit Bhonjo
1324	Raja Roy Chowdhury
1325	Mira Maity
1326	Rakesh Mal
1327	Reshma Khatoon
1328	Rajesh Tiwary
1329	Bijoy Mondal
1330	Sabeena Hussain
1331	Sachin Thakur
1332	Mrs Rose Punnose
1333	Kamalika Chaudhuri
1334	Indra Bhattacharya
1335	Imran Khan
1336	Subrata Mitra
1337	Abhishek Roy
1338	Pratity Roy
1339	Aishani Dasgupta
1340	Ayush Agarwal
1341	Srikanta Deb Barman
1342	Sourav Raha Das

1343	Biswajit Das
1344	Ila Das
1345	Susanta Das
1346	Mita Saha
1347	Uthpalendu Sahu
1348	Akash Majumdar
1349	Merry Christiana
1350	Ossum Christiana
1351	Piyari Yadav
1352	Priyanka Karmakar
1353	Moumita Dutta Roy
1354	Parbati Poddar
1355	Iqbal Khan
1356	Goutam Jana
1357	Kamala Das
1358	Hasina Begum
1359	Kakoli Pradhan
1360	Sheuli Pradhan
1361	Parichay Prakash Pradhan
1362	Parijat Pallab Pradhan
1363	Masuda Khatoon
1364	Sunita Maity
1365	Partho Maity
1366	Bablu Jana
1367	Susanta Giri
1368	Santanu Dey
1369	Mili Dey
1370	Kastouri Prasad
1371	Arindam Dey
1372	Bibhuti Bushan Halder
1373	Debobroto Manna
1374	Saroma Pramanik
1375	Krishna Oraon
1376	Moumita Mitra
1377	Nehal Warish Khan
1378	Mou Kar Choudhuri
1379	Arijit Ghosh
1380	Joy Deb Koley
1381	Sabirul Jaman
1382	Samrat Karmokar
1383	Samarnath Bagchi
1384	Abhisek Das
1385	Chiranjit Bera
1386	Aritra chakraborty
1387	Dola Chakraborty
1388	Abhinaba Hazra
1389	Dipbendu Ghosh
1390	Nasirul Haq Middya

1391	Alam Hussain
1392	Joly Sahu
1393	Joynta Chakraborty
1394	Priyanka Ghosh
1395	Munshi Sardul Kader
1396	Sahanawaz Sikdar
1397	Santanu Ghosh
1398	Antaree Dasgupta
1399	Anirban Samanta
1400	Tapan Biswas
1401	Ram Lal Roy
1402	Shi Lal Yadab
1403	Manju Das
1404	Sanjit Ghosh
1405	Tarak Sarkar
1406	Alok Bose
1407	Swapn Das
1408	Mantu Khamrul
1409	Laksmi Rani Shaw
1410	Ratan Shil
1411	Tapas Dhar
1412	Robina Khatun
1413	Uttam Kundu
1414	Anup Kar
1415	Nupur Mondal
1416	Badal Halder
1417	Raju Das
1418	Boni Sen
1419	Chandan Mitra
1420	Sanjoy Ghosh
1421	Babu Karmokar
1422	Soumen Mondal
1423	Ashoke Ghosal
1424	Suman Some
1425	Krishna Gopal Ghosh
1426	Amal Chatterjee
1427	Provat Sen Gupta
1428	Somraj Bhowmik
1429	Mrittunjoy Kazi
1430	Shymal Pandey
1431	Amit Seth
1432	Tapas Bakshi
1433	Raja Loha
1434	Pinki Roy
1435	Gopal Sinha
1436	Arun Jana
1437	Subhomita Dey
1438	Partho Garik

1439	Kamal Debnath
1440	Gopal Pal
1441	Dulal Ghatak
1442	Monoj Chetri
1443	Palan Bibi
1444	Partho Gop
1445	Akbar Ali Khan
1446	Rita Das
1447	Bittu Singh
1448	Sunil Halder
1449	Santanu Ghosh
1450	Ranjita Chatterjee
1451	Sova Rani Karmakar
1452	Hrishikesh Mishra
1453	Asima Patra
1454	Nishit Kola
1455	Taslima Bibi
1456	Rohit Sharma
1457	Moyna Mallik
1458	Dipshikha Moitra
1459	Rituparna Chowdhury
1460	Suman Kar
1461	Chaitali Pal
1462	Subrata Banerjee
1463	Subhra Chatterjee
1464	Papiya Mondal
1465	Monoranjan Roy
1466	Gita Laxmi Maity
1467	Aloka Chandra
1468	Shila Chatterjee
1469	Richa Sen
1470	Riya Bose
1471	Sudip Mondal
1472	Gopa Bose
1473	Abu Azgar Ali
1474	Prabir Khara
1475	Dipankar Sen
1476	Kallyani Bose
1477	Sourav Chandra
1478	Biswanath Bose
1479	Sanjiban Bhattacharjee
1480	Tarun Bhattacharjee
1481	Soma Ghosal
1482	Partha Bose
1483	Sushmita Sen
1484	Aditi Sen
1485	Munmun Saha
1486	Rupa Hutait

1487	Ratna Mukharjee
1488	Dipu Mukharjee
1489	Joysree Das
1490	Kripanath Banerjee
1491	Sovona Maity
1492	Suparna Kundu
1493	Nandita Bose
1494	Priya Saha
1495	Bina Mayur
1496	Anima Halder
1497	Parvati Chatterjee
1498	Indrani Kumar
1499	Sanjoy Manna
1500	Pritam Debray
1501	Moumita Paul
1502	Olivia Basu
1503	Moumita Das
1504	Poonam Kumari
1505	Tina Dey
1506	Sudeshna Paul
1507	Anindita Basu
1508	Swasata Biswas
1509	Sumon Sardar
1510	Somen Mukherjee
1511	Prasenjit Maity
1512	Rahul Ram
1513	Bapi Benia
1514	Tushar Hore
1515	Chiranjit Patra
1516	Janyanta Jana
1517	Jamuna Khamka
1518	Jibonti Jana
1519	Namita Dhol
1520	Jata Ali
1521	Manoti Bala
1522	Munna Sheik
1523	Sarla Prasad
1524	Bani Ram Bhagui
1525	Badu Ali
1526	Md. Sheik
1527	Sandha Maity
1528	Pradip Khamka
1529	Bimala Jalal
1530	Binaya Banerjee
1531	Bibak sardar
1532	Mina Begum
1533	Rani Kadia
1534	Aju Bibi

1535	Jinatu Begum
1536	Bijay Dhaniya
1537	Arina Kumari
1538	Sabina Bibi
1539	Hena Khatun
1540	Irfan Khatun
1541	Sukara Mondal
1542	Kamal Kumar Agarwal
1543	Kalu Sardar
1544	Micheal Peterson
1545	Kona Hembram
1546	Jinath Hakim Jain
1547	Nivedita Roy
1548	Sidhu Lal Singh
1549	Soumendranath Ghosh
1550	Jhuma Khatun
1551	Bibha Nath
1552	Sukhla Pandith
1553	Jinath Khatun
1554	Samit Das
1555	Parul Jana
1556	Malti Kayal
1557	Sonali Bagui
1558	Protma Jalan
1559	Manish Ali
1560	Sabitaran Soran
1561	Premlayi Shaw
1562	Jinath Begum
1563	Jairam Jadav
1564	Prema Rani Jain
1565	Bilas Maity
1566	Rajan Ali
1567	Sani Mondal
1568	Mina Rani Bisawa
1569	Micheal John
1570	Mamoni Tudu
1571	Jali Dutta
1572	Bithika Das
1573	Mina Khatun
1574	Rajat Ali
1575	Sandha Shaw
1576	Nandini Pal
1577	Jati Lal Jalan
1578	Sakil Sheik
1579	Firdausi Begum
1580	Babu Sheik
1581	Mitali Santara
1582	Sachin Pal

1583	Jinath Khatun
1584	Sambhu Kayal
1585	Maidul Ali
1586	Manju Agari
1587	Babli Singh
1588	Nitai Das
1589	Manora Begum
1590	Mira Bibi
1591	Sobhana Hith
1592	Anil Barman
1593	Bimala Khatun
1594	Lalu Sau
1595	Sarita Mondal
1596	Jinay Bibi
1597	Jayanti Khandelwal
1598	Dipan Singh
1599	Manosi Tewari
1600	Babia Khatun
1601	Jinath Bawa
1602	Manna Das
1603	Joti Rani Kalowar
1604	Prema Tudu
1605	Sarana Goial
1606	Monorama Begum
1607	Kajinaimu Dhin
1608	Bibnu Nath
1609	Samoli Rawth
1610	Molina Singh
1611	Suparna Mondal
1612	Sujata Barman
1613	Jinata Bibi
1614	Manmata Sen
1615	Dipali Agarwal
1616	Jamuna Singh
1617	Rasik Ali
1618	Pooja Rai
1619	Surya Agarwal
1620	Vandana Singh
1621	Om Prakash
1622	Atlab Ahmad
1623	Deepak Das
1624	Sanjay Agarwal
1625	Kajal Guha
1626	Kaushik Bera
1627	Hrittika Mondol
1628	Arup Ray
1629	Swarup Chatterjee
1630	Rambala Sarakar

1631	Sukanta De
1632	Sarbesh Mittal
1633	Swati Mehra
1634	Sova Ojha
1635	Rajmohini Ray
1636	Anand Varshaney
1637	Rita Kulkarni
1638	Ujjawal Kaak
1639	Nizam Aalam
1640	Sandip Agarwal
1641	Sudipa Nag
1642	Dolon DAS
1643	Reba Dutta
1644	Arati Ghosh
1645	Bobby Chowdhury
1646	Abhinav Roy
1647	Stalin Sarkar
1648	Mukut Sarkar
1649	Neeyam Chand
1650	Keshav Singh
1651	Udita Bhattacharya
1652	Sukanya Mondal
1653	Maryalla
1654	Debdutta Chakraborty
1655	Pallav Banerjee
1656	Rajesh Chowdhury
1657	Sanghamitra Ray
1658	Arka Roy
1659	Vikash Arora
1660	Deepenwita Paul
1661	Susan Derozio
1662	Neelam Singh
1663	Bikash Aich
1664	Anukana Chowdhury
1665	Anil Bhowmick
1666	Prashanto
1667	Mukul Dey
1668	Arpita Bera
1669	Nazrul Ahmed
1670	Nandita Roy
1671	Rajan Shrivastava
1672	Kalyan Dey
1673	Soma Pathak
1674	Kurshida Bano
1675	Sneha Singh
1676	Rakesh Shrivastava
1677	Qamar Nawab
1678	Paromita Sen

1679	Puruli Chatterjee
1680	Deleika Mitra
1681	Gauri Das
1682	Sujan Das
1683	Debdutta Roy
1684	Netai Deb
1685	Rupa Deb
1686	Lina Khara
1687	Nilima Gorai
1688	Tanuka Ray
1689	Sutapa Sarma
1690	Latika Tikadar
1691	Anita Das
1692	Dr.Bharati Maitra
1693	Radha Dey
1694	Anutosh Dey
1695	Dr.Subrata Gupta
1696	Tarak Bandyopadhyay
1697	Hena Ray
1698	Joydeep Das
1699	Baby Maitra
1700	Dilip Roy
1701	Saraswati Bhattacharjee
1702	Sabita Saha
1703	Rita Pathak
1704	Gouri Khatick
1705	Dipankar Dey
1706	Somnath Das
1707	Goutam Basak
1708	Tapas Das
1709	Abir Hazra
1710	Samar Guha
1711	Dutimoy Roy
1712	Indrani Bhattacharyya
1713	Koushik Sen
1714	Samarpita Biswas
1715	Amit Roy
1716	Dilip Bisawas
1717	Pushpita Barick
1718	Animitra Kaur
1719	Arghya Mandal
1720	Sucharita Saha
1721	Madhumita Bhattacharya
1722	Purbasha Mitra
1723	Ashish Kumar Das
1724	Arpina Shekh Naseena Khan
1725	Sudeshna Roychowdhury
1726	Anuneha Das

1727	Mainak Senapati
1728	Debjani Ray
1729	Anurag Roy
1730	Kuhu Dasgupta
1731	Aparna Nag
1732	Shreyashi Chakraborty
1733	Tulika Chowdhury
1734	Jaya Das
1735	Nirmala Chakraborty
1736	Kailash Kalyanni
1737	Ritab Sen
1738	Munmun Sengupta
1739	Tania Debnath
1740	Sobori Roy Chowdhury
1741	Pamela Mukherjee
1742	Kadambari Rai
1743	Shobha Bajrang
1744	Pinky Tamang
1745	Binay Mahalay
1746	Lilavati Pradhan
1747	Ananya Banerjee
1748	Jonaki Banerjee
1749	Ruby Pradhan
1750	Ganesh Rai
1751	Kunal Chetri
1752	Aarti Bajrang
1753	Rushba Jamil
1754	Narayan Kumar
1755	Nandalal Mondal
1756	Nirupam Rai
1757	Nandini Debnath
1758	Anjani Singh
1759	Raju Shivpuri
1760	Mrinal Sarkar
1761	Monica Chetri
1762	Manju Singh
1763	Nitu Kumar
1764	Ali Sharma
1765	Atoshi Datta
1766	Abhishek Tamang
1767	Shobha De
1768	Tina Chetri
1769	Shantanu Bhowmick
1770	Sanjana Banerjee
1771	Rohit Singh
1772	Bijoy Pradhan
1773	Suranjan Das
1774	Bishu Singh

1775	Binod Kapoor
1776	Tushar Kanti Banerjee
1777	Apurba Karmakar
1778	Sharmishtha Sen
1779	Sushanta Ray
1780	P.Gurung
1781	Manorama Ghosh
1782	Rajat Bhar
1783	Samuel Denzonpa
1784	Rupa Das
1785	David Khan
1786	Dipen Hazra
1787	Saktipada Barman
1788	Debra Pradhan
1789	Kanu Saha
1790	Rahul Pradhan
1791	Sushil Tamany
1792	Sonali Chetri
1793	Tanima Sadhukhan
1794	Chandrakanta Biswas
1795	Minu Chetri
1796	Srinivasan Iyer
1797	Tinku Thapa
1798	Sukdev Dorzi
1799	Manoj Sharma
1800	Bimal Rai
1801	Brijesh Pandey
1802	Biswakarma Rauth
1803	Monish Karmakar
1804	Soma Ghosh
1805	Shyam Thapa
1806	Sajan Chetri
1807	Samira Bibi
1808	Biswa Saha
1809	Ramu Sahani
1810	Mrityunjay Singh
1811	Apu Das
1812	Tapas Sahani
1813	Kishor Pradhan
1814	Radha Mondal
1815	Shayamacharan Singha
1816	Narayan Saha
1817	Rupak Saha
1818	Jatindranath Singha
1819	Iqbal Haque
1820	Husain S R
1821	Sukumar Rao
1822	Sujit Sharma

1823	Rashuvati Biswas
1824	Bibhuti Biswas
1825	Sohanlal Sharma
1826	Ram Narayan Rao
1827	Pintu Ghotak
1828	Binita Pradhan
1829	Shikha Pradhan
1830	Sandya Banerjee
1831	Kaleshwar Singh
1832	Subimal Bhowmick
1833	Swaroop Vishwakarma
1834	Tapan Pradhan
1835	Prithee Raj Ghosh
1836	Sandipan Jana
1837	Sukamal Dasgupta
1838	Amita Bhattacharyya
1839	Samim Ara
1840	Nilanjan Guha
1841	Umesh Thakur
1842	Rina Dhar
1843	Ritam Seal
1844	Tokavi
1845	Rakesh Sharma
1846	Prasun Sharma
1847	Ratul Ghosh
1848	Tanmoy Pradhan
1849	Aman Thapa
1850	Roshni Ghosh
1851	Bidhan Ghosh
1852	Reshmi Ghosh
1853	Binod Burman
1854	SK Kasim
1855	Aman Khan
1856	Arup Biswas
1857	Tridev Tiwari
1858	Smeeta Jain
1859	Dolly Rai
1860	SK Ziauddin
1861	Kusum Singha
1862	Abhi Pradhan
1863	Bikram Pradhan
1864	P.Rao
1865	Nanda Barui
1866	Sukalyan Sinha
1867	Kabita Rai
1868	Sohini Paul
1869	Shabhnam
1870	Debashis Naha

1871	Putul Singha
1872	Krishna Thapa
1873	Sujoy Jana
1874	Alokesh Biswas
1875	Sunil Kanti Sen
1876	Arghya Sen
1877	Sujoy Pal
1878	Ajoy Sharma
1879	Paromita Rai
1880	Janath Saha
1881	Hamid Akhtar
1882	Shabhnam Tamang
1883	Irfan Pathan
1884	Narinda Gurung
1885	Rinku Mondal
1886	Rinku Singha
1887	Sangita Mukherjee
1888	Pintu Singha
1889	Rohan Gurung
1890	Vishnu Chowdhury
1891	Ravi Tamang
1892	Sudhir Thapa
1893	Ramesh Pradhan
1894	Rakesh Pradhan
1895	Shanti Ranjan Mukherjee
1896	Monomita Basu
1897	Pratul Pradhan
1898	Sujit Bhattacharyya
1899	Ratul Mitra
1900	Bula Ghosh
1901	Ashim Pradhan
1902	P.Anan
1903	Subham Tamang
1904	Hemant Rai
1905	Ajay Pradhan
1906	Manohar Sharma
1907	Rohan Jaiswal
1908	Amar Thapa
1909	Aalo Pradhan
1910	Dipak Hur
1911	Gita Singh
1912	Kader Khan
1913	Sanjib Pradhan
1914	Basu Das
1915	Pallavi Bhowmik
1916	Robin Bhattacharyya
1917	Joy Mishra
1918	Krishnendu Pradhan

1919	Kallol Ghosh
1920	Amit Rudra
1921	Runa Tirki
1922	Soumen Das
1923	Amrit Kaur
1924	Arup Ghosh
1925	Rakesh Agarwal
1926	Chaiton Khatri
1927	Nayana Dutta
1928	Nabin Najak
1929	Kajol Sur
1930	Dr. S.Dutta
1931	Niharika Gupta
1932	Binoy Tamang
1933	Rohit Shaw
1934	MD Unush
1935	Md. Akram
1936	Uday Rant
1937	Kiron Chetri
1938	Prabhat Singha
1939	Sanjib Singha
1940	Kamal Banerjee
1941	Reshmi Dutta
1942	Ranjana Khaitan
1943	Raju Bhatia
1944	Moloy Dutta
1945	Jonno Singh
1946	Ramen Pandey
1947	Aksh Saha
1948	Madan Thapa
1949	Gunbir Singh
1950	Tamal Sen
1951	Nupur Ghosh
1952	Rupam Jain
1953	Kartik Sen
1954	Samir Datta
1955	Cholri Kumar Nath
1956	Rajat Ghosh
1957	M.Singh
1958	Jatin Bist
1959	P.Chowdhury
1960	Ruby Paul
1961	Chinmoy Khatri
1962	Archana Roy
1963	Sushanto Bose
1964	Sajal Bhowmick
1965	Mala Ghosh
1966	Chandana Roy

1967	Supratick Mazumdar
1968	P.K. Gupta
1969	Sukla Sarkar
1970	Kiran Yadav
1971	Pankaj Sharma
1972	SK Hamid Ali
1973	Bharat Singha
1974	Paresh Tamang
1975	Kanjilal Saha
1976	Rana Saha
1977	Shrabanti Mazumdar
1978	Tasuri Singhna
1979	Himangshu Chandra
1980	Rathindra Nath Mondal
1981	Subhra Bhattacharyya
1982	Shivsankar Baman
1983	Joydev Saha
1984	Kanu Singhna
1985	Pappu Singhna
1986	Ratna Giri
1987	Arindam Saha
1988	Lilu Das
1989	Raipada Sahani
1990	Sailendra Nath Burman
1991	Paritosh Pradhan
1992	Pinki Hazra
1993	Subarna Dhara
1994	Babu Soren
1995	Jadulal Singhna
1996	Premchand Tamang
1997	Suresh Yadav
1998	Roma Talukdar
1999	Prasen Yadav
2000	Parul Pal
2001	Sunny Tewari
2002	Mukul Saha
2003	Somnath Dutta
2004	Ranen Hajra
2005	Jognath Bondhu Mondal
2006	Tamal Mondal
2007	Rahim Sharma
2008	Tapan Biswas
2009	Bishal Yadav
2010	Pritam Chandra
2011	Rihan Chetri
2012	Samira Saha
2013	Sanjib Burman
2014	Kalpana Halder

2015	Pinaki De
2016	Jotin Saha
2017	Joydip Mazumdar
2018	Kosles Khan
2019	Sudeshna Roy
2020	Poulami Ghosh
2021	Sukhomoy Hasda
2022	Dipanjan Ghose
2023	Saheli Nath
2024	Saurav Sarkar
2025	Keya Sarkar
2026	Aditi Chakravarty
2027	Jiten Singh
2028	Bikram Rao
2029	Bulu Rai
2030	Supriyo Das
2031	Samar Sen
2032	Kartick Rao
2033	Rameshwar Tamang
2034	Sekhar Yadav
2035	Mohanto Jain
2036	Roshan Gurung
2037	Sudhakar Bhunia
2038	Sanyukta Bose
2039	Moyna Chatterjee
2040	Sajeed Husain
2041	Sushil Roy
2042	Ananya Mitra
2043	Suman Karmakar
2044	Dipankar Roy
2045	Sujesh Chaturvedi
2046	Sidhartha Mazumdar
2047	Dibas Taman
2048	Sajan Chetri
2049	Pratap Mazumdar
2050	Biplab Saha
2051	Kinjal Sarkar
2052	Dilip Taman
2053	Samalima Barua
2054	Roki Taman
2055	Papan Saha
2056	Ishita Karmakar
2057	Duptheling Lepcha
2058	Karim Khan
2059	Satyajit Poddar
2060	Dr. Saymak Majhi
2061	Sayamal Karmakar
2062	Anil Sarkar

2063	Eka Sengupta
2064	Siladitya Saha
2065	Paptu Sarkar
2066	Kartik Chandra Raha
2067	Fardina Khatun
2068	Darlu Saha
2069	Daniel D'Souza
2070	Buddy Chetri
2071	Bandana Majumder
2072	Rabi Munsu
2073	Kuldip Mardi
2074	Piyasa Sarkar
2075	Kanishka Rudra
2076	Kalpak Dey
2077	Amitava Kanjilal
2078	Banadip Guin
2079	Ranjit Das
2080	Archisman Biswas
2081	Agniswar Basu
2082	Dibyajan Biswas
2083	Kushal Chakraborty
2084	Haradhan Roy
2085	Sourav Majumder
2086	Rakesh Dhar
2087	Sukhadip Roy
2088	Puja Ghosh
2089	Ananya Sarkar
2090	Amrita Sarkar
2091	Aniket Dasgupta
2092	Soubik Sengupta
2093	Ranjan Ghosh
2094	Sumona Ghosh
2095	Abhishek Jha
2096	Madhumita Devnath
2097	Dhritiman Chakrabortry
2098	Tulika Jha
2099	Arumoy Bhuimali
2100	Tarakanath Sen
2101	Dev Chaudhuri
2102	Sangmo Lama
2103	Tritratma Pradhan
2104	Sandhya Pradhan
2105	Amit Paul
2106	Rajiv Sindha
2107	Subhas Tamang
2108	Dipika Adhikari
2109	Hayas Subba
2110	Shantanu Deb

2111	Najima Begam
2112	Chandra Sekhar Barman
2113	Pradip Majumder
2114	Sourav Mallik
2115	Ritika Adhikary
2116	Mukhash Nayak
2117	Ajit Aggarwal
2118	Smita Sinde
2119	Saina Banu
2120	Binita Aggarwal
2121	Kumar Gaurav
2122	Aditi Das
2123	Nibedita Ghosh
2124	Jayanta Das
2125	Bishal Pramanik
2126	Sunidhi Rai
2127	Binay Sharma
2128	Abhishek Guha Roy
2129	Sulapna Sarkar
2130	Boby Kundu
2131	Sanjay Saha
2132	Tania Bal
2133	Soma Sarkar
2134	Satendra Rajput
2135	Nisha Aggarwal
2136	Ajit Mishra
2137	Azam Amir Reza
2138	Abhrajit Jha
2139	Krittika Jha
2140	Sanjana Khanna
2141	Shyam Sundar Das
2142	Sumon Bhatti
2143	Dipankar Mitra
2144	Kuldip Singh
2145	Sandhya Rai
2146	Abdullah Binnain
2147	Deepak Giri
2148	Lopita Bhattacharya
2149	Mr. Karma
2150	Mrs. Karma

Set B

1	Sayan Koley
2	Mitanur
3	Nakul Bayen
4	Pakhira Bayen
5	Haidar Ali
6	Kanu Koley
7	Ismail Mondal
8	Madhusudan Paul
9	SK Samareas Mondal
10	Fayaji Begam
11	Sofiyani Ali
12	Sukomay Hazra
13	Nabu Paul
14	Ramzam Mondal
15	Sirazul Mondal
16	Sahadul Mondal
17	Nazu Mondal
18	Kutub Mondal
19	Yajul Mondal
20	Nazrul Mondal
21	Saichand Mondal
22	Jahangir Mondal
23	Hiader Ali Mondal
24	Sailen Sarker
25	Krishna Chakraborty
26	Bibhuti Sarker
27	Anjali Roy
28	Swapan Mondal
29	Parproti Tarafdar
30	Mukter Hossain
31	Soudamini Mondal
32	Alal Bauri
33	Kakali Singh
34	Bimal Mondal
35	Kalachand Sarker
36	Swapan Barui
37	Biswanath Ghose
38	Monika Ghose
39	Pratima Ghose
40	Sukla Sarker
41	Ranjil Sarker
42	Dulu Mollik
43	Bhogirath Mondal
44	Balika Mollik
45	Sisir Roy
46	Bablu Sarker

47	Jhonta Sarker
48	Ibadut Mondal
49	Santanu Dubey
50	Sanjit Maity
51	Saminu Bor
52	Pabir Parui
53	Paresh Das
54	Sabir Ali Mondal
55	Fanzal Guldar
56	Peear Ali Mondal
57	Satir Uddin
58	Faijul Goldar
59	Sayad Uddin
60	Sher Ali
61	Saidul Dhabak
62	Abdul razak Goldar
63	Ismail Mondal
64	Mother Baskha Mondal
65	Mohsin Tarafdar
66	Liakat Ali Mondal
67	Mahabul Tarafdar
68	Alawindin Mondal
69	Roya Hasda
70	Jadu Hasda
71	Mukai Hamram
72	Ramchandra Mandi
73	Baru Mandi
74	Mohan Soran
75	Debasis Tudu
76	Tipu Mandi
77	Susil Mandi
78	Nazrul Mondal
79	Habibur Rahaman
80	Myajan Mondal
81	Ansarali Mondal
82	Sukurali Mondal
83	Manik ali Mondal
84	Suuerali Mondal
85	Molin Mondal
86	Bagla Mondal
87	Madan Mondal
88	Wali Mondal
89	Islam Mondal
90	Md Azad Mondal
91	Nitai Sarder
92	Bishu Mondal
93	Hanso Mondal
94	Jalandhar Mondal

95	Bhogi Mondal
96	Keshab Bar
97	Rajen Bar
98	Bisu Mondal
99	Samsur Mondal
100	Jouri Bapori
101	Baruat Mondal
102	Asraf Mondal
103	Shivsankar Paul
104	Monsur Ali
105	Rabin kule
106	Abdul Gottor
107	Pranab Bayen
108	Akbor Ali
109	Kamalendu Bera
110	Mohammad Saktor
111	Kalid Mondal
112	Dipankar Ray
113	Dulal Pramanik
114	Rafiul Mondal
115	Gopal Malik
116	Sujit Pramanick
117	Pintu Barui
118	Biltu Majumder
119	Sukanta Jana
120	Abdul Mondal
121	Harinarayan Barui
122	Akhil Barui
123	Sushil Barui
124	Sunil Barui
125	Nikil barui
126	Bisyanath Barui
127	Shambhu Bisyas
128	Pintu Mallick
129	Tapan Mallick
130	Dulu Monlik
131	Bikesh Manllik
132	Ajoy Bisyas
133	Napal Pramanik
134	Manik Ghose
135	Miadul Mondal
136	Pradip Ghosh Kola
137	Nikil Kola
138	Nakul Ukil
139	Ranjit Karmakar
140	Khogan Barui
141	Sorbala Majhi
142	Bina Chorborty

143	Puspa mondal
144	Mohanta Kr. Ghosh Kule
145	Nitu Mallik
146	Jitendranath Biswas
147	Krishna Mondal
148	Basudev Biswas
149	Karanadhar Biswas
150	Swapan Biswas
151	Mousam Khatun
152	Sumita Biswas
153	Rina Mondal
154	Monika tudu
155	Sukumar Maji
156	Sandha Biswas
157	Kakali Tarafdar
158	Sujit Biswas
159	Bimal Mondal
160	Shaukar Biswas
161	Syedul Mondal
162	Jafar Ali
163	Sebur Ali Mondal
164	Chand Mondal
165	Sovan Mondal
166	Kutub Mondal
167	Javed Mondal
168	Badal Hazra
169	Mukti Hazra
170	Sujit Biswas
171	Gora Paul
172	Proloy Ghose
173	Sura Ghose
174	Makhan Tarafdar
175	Jipu Soren
176	Rabin mondal
177	Biru Maji
178	Tarun Das
179	Tapas Mondal
180	Raja Bhunia
181	Kanai Barui
182	Ranai Biswas
183	Chatu Das
184	Nirmal Biswas
185	Suresh Biswas
186	Sudama Bar
187	Kesto Das
188	Babla Das
189	Kanu Dalai
190	Narendranath Paul

191	Sambhu Ghose
192	Swapan Mallen
193	Debu Paul
194	Shibu Pradhan Ghose
195	Sojoy Ghose
196	Himansu Basu
197	Niklal Basu
198	Mahendra Gharai
199	Swapan Ghose
200	Ranjit Ghose
201	Mominal Mondal
202	Dedar Mondal
203	Abubauar Tarafdar
204	Hibrahim Mondal
205	Mapures Moudul
206	Mohasin tarafdar
207	Bilal Mondal
208	Khoderbox Mondal
209	Miajan Mondal
210	Anisur Mondal
211	Bulu Maity
212	Muslim Mondal
213	Majhirul Mondal
214	Jiyarul Mondal
215	Sumsur Mondal
216	Ziyad Mondal
217	Jalub Mondal
218	Khaleed Mondal
219	Anup Barui
220	Razzak Mondal
221	Sujit Mondal
222	Indrajit Mondal
223	Bhupen Khan
224	Sanur Biswas
225	Budhdha Biswas
226	Dhiran Haldar
227	Binay kr Tarafdar
228	Ratan Hazra
229	Subal Biswas
230	Sukumar Majjumder
231	Sushauto Patra
232	Mahadev Biswas
233	Shyamal Biswas
234	Gouranga ch Khan
235	Basudev Majumder
236	Arjun Majumder
237	Sushil Mitra
238	Monirul Biswas

239	Santanu Mondal
240	Sumit Biswas
241	Hiran Mondal
242	Delip Biswas
243	Abani Biswas
244	Khagen Biswas
245	Dulal Biswas
246	Dilip Biswas
247	Jarak Biswas
248	Saujit Bayan
249	Palas Kirtaniya
250	Ashok parui
251	Surajit Biswas
252	Bablu Biswas
253	Totan Biswas
254	Bablu Biswas
255	Ramu Paul
256	Subhankar Biswas
257	Gopal roy
258	Pranab Mali
259	Sakhor Ali
260	Rohon ali Mondal
261	Babul ali Mondal
262	Mohabul Tarafdar
263	Sk Mohan Rahaman
264	Kalu Mondal
265	Ali Boksha Mondal
266	Md Suresh Ali
267	Sukdev Kule
268	Madan Box Mondal
269	Liakot Hassion
270	Denesh Kule
271	Rajkrishna Pal
272	Huzur Ali Molla
273	Namda Kule
274	Jiarul Mondal
275	Bimal Kule
276	Rahul Kule
277	Rajjau Golder
278	Bhupati Paul
279	Bhusan Ch Kule
280	Dipu Paul
281	Tapan Kule
282	Ibrahim Ali Mondal
283	Sk Mahidul Ali
284	Mahendra Kule
285	Nur Alam
286	Kisku Kule

287	Rabue Mondal
288	Sunil Mondal
289	Gulam Rasul
290	Sk Anwar Ali
291	Raju Paul
292	Mozam Tarafder
293	Abu Bokkar
294	Badal Ghose
295	Habil Mondal
296	Juman Ali Mondal
297	Kader Ali Mondal
298	Israful Khan
299	Mizan Ali Mondal
300	Kitab Mondal
301	Khalek Mondal
302	Sukur Ali Mondal
303	Akbar Ali Dhabak
304	Morjina Bibi Mondal
305	Dastur Ali
306	Mosira Mondal
307	Sadhan Mondal
308	Manik Ghose
309	Hemanta Barui
310	Biman Barui
311	Rathin Ghose
312	Nikhil Ghose
313	Rabbi Ghose Kole
314	Santanu Ghose
315	Kenaram Sur
316	Ajit Paul
317	Dulal Bayan
318	Swamal Bayan
319	Nandalal Bayan
320	Priyalal Bayen
321	Hiralala Bayen
322	Motilal Bayen
323	Kartik Mondal
324	Surajit Mondal
325	Krishna Ch Ghose
326	Santosh Ghose
327	Sudhir Ghose
328	Monimohan Ghose
329	Sujata Ghose
330	Chatulal Mondal
331	Samser Mondal
332	Ajijul Golder
333	Ziarul Mondal
334	Inoor Mondal

335	Jalandhar Bapari
336	Anar Mati
337	Nazrul Golder
338	Sahar Ali Mondal
339	Sonaram Soren
340	Mousad Ali Mondal
341	Bangal Hasda
342	Jakir Biswas
343	Hamjar Ali mondal
344	Biswajit Mondal
345	Ajit Mondal
346	Sayera Bibi
347	Chopura Bibi
348	Hamid Mondal
349	Dulu Biswas
350	Nilmohan Kole
351	Chotu Biswas
352	Tapan Ghose
353	Kanai Kole
354	Anil Ghose
355	Ranjit Ghose
356	Kesto Mondal
357	Rashid Mondal
358	Kele Monadl
359	Narayan Hazra
360	Pulin Mondal
361	Amal Mondal
362	Jumman Dhali
363	Farui Dhali
364	Sk Ajanur Rahaman
365	Kopil Kule
366	Md Arif Ali Mondal
367	Prosen Paul
368	Sk Sukhendra ali
369	Joy Kule
370	Sk Mohammad
371	Tusti Mirdhya
372	Sukumar ghose
373	Nikhel Kr Ghose
374	Rizaul Mondal
375	Sahdat Mondal
376	Swapan Mondal
377	Ratai Mondal
378	Tapan Mondal
379	Sona Mallik
380	Murad Mondal
381	Sarali Mondal
382	Pijuse mondal

383	Panchu Gopal Mallik
384	Jiyarul Islam
385	Ramjan Mondal
386	Aser Mondal
387	Gopal Mondal
388	Khalek Sarder
389	Rahaman Mondal
390	Natul Barai
391	Sudhir Mondal
392	Nanu Gopal Mondal
393	Ramjan Biswas
394	Sanjit Barui
395	Suranjan Mondal
396	Santu Barui
397	Partha Mallik
398	Tapan Mondal
399	Mahon Pramanik
400	Goutam Biswas
401	Bulu Pramanik
402	Anup Mallik
403	Kailes Pul
404	Shyamal Mondal
405	Swapan Dalai
406	Monoranjan Biswas
407	Panehanana dolai
408	Barun Biswas
409	Prasanta Biswas
410	Amal Karan
411	Swapan Majumder
412	Tapan Biswas
413	Swapam MaKharje
414	Subhash Biswas
415	Sahadev Biswas
416	Tapas Biswas
417	Tufarjal Mondal
418	Rafukul Mondal
419	Israful Mondal
420	Afdin Mondal
421	Moiney Mondal
422	Samsur Mondal
423	Somnath Ghose Kole
424	Pranesh Mallik
425	Tapas mallik
426	Nimai Mallik
427	Rabi Mallik
428	Vijoy Mallik
429	Ajoy Mallik
430	Ajit Mallik

431	Tapas Roy
432	Harimilan Barui
433	Bidhan Ghose
434	Montaj Mondal
435	Ramu Mondal
436	Nasir Mondal
437	Islam Mondal
438	Rasidali Mondal
439	Ajjur Mondal
440	Abubakkan Mondal
441	Sukurali Mondal
442	Alok Sarder
443	Gopal Ghose
444	Chanchal Ghose
445	Gonesh Ghose
446	Biplab Mondal
447	Kartik Mondal
448	Rabin mondal
449	Gour Mondal
450	Jatin Dolai
451	Alok Khan
452	Ramprasad Biswas
453	Sujoy Roy
454	Madan Mondal
455	Ananda Mondal
456	Debashis Mondal
457	Kartik Biswas
458	Shibu Biswas
459	Arabinda Biswas
460	Biswanath Mondal
461	Panchanan Biswas
462	Naba Kr Biswas
463	Raghunath Biswas
464	Sukumar Biswas
465	Goutam Biswas
466	Sudhair Biswas
467	Debabrata Mondal
468	Mustem Mondal
469	Joydev Biswas
470	Aftab Mondal
471	Arafat mondal
472	Susanta Dolai
473	Shib Ch Dolai
474	Paran Biswas
475	Sanatan Mondal
476	Noor Mondal
477	Rabi Mondal
478	Jajonto Biswas

479	Rathin Dalai
480	Jiban Biswas
481	Arun Mondal
482	Sankar Mondal
483	Ram Mondal
484	Rabin Biswas
485	Tarak Mondal
486	Sankar Mondal
487	Kamal Khan
488	Mozam Mondal
489	Nimai Mondal
490	Pradip Mondal
491	Rasbihari Mondal
492	Bashu Mondal
493	Sunil Ganguli
494	Pulin Biswas
495	Ram Halder
496	Sukdev Mondal
497	Rabin Halder
498	Ranjan Biswas
499	Sukanta Mondal
500	Monindra Mondal
501	Bhola Biswas
502	Mahadev Mondal
503	Pulak Biswas
504	Bikesh Biswas
505	Paritosh Mondal
506	Mojam Mondal
507	Golak Mondal
508	Tarak Mondal
509	Kamal Mondal
510	Dukhiram Mondal
511	Mahan Mondal
512	Arabinda Biswas
513	RabindraNath Biswas
514	Santi Biswas
515	Sundar Mondal
516	Souman Biswas
517	Hemanta Bisawas
518	Pitambar Biswas
519	Bappa Biswas
520	Bikesh Mondal
521	Swapan Kaher
522	Shyanal Kaher
523	Radhapada Mondal
524	Sukumar Mondal
525	Raju Bag
526	Sitaram Biswas

527	Sibas Mal
528	Alok Mal
529	Mintu Mondal
530	Kenaram Mal
531	Sidam Mondal
532	Sukumar Kalipatra
533	Kantiue Mondal
534	Sanjoy Biswas
535	Swapan Biswas
536	Pabir Biswas
537	Kishor Das
538	Debasis Biswas
539	Subhankar Biswas
540	Bablu Biswas
541	Subod Mondal
542	Alok Mondal
543	Uttam Biswas
544	Makhan Mondal
545	Tarak Mondal
546	Mongal Mondal
547	Ranen Mondal
548	Saraj Mondal
549	Sribas Chaterjee
550	Joydev Mondal
551	Bapan Mondal
552	Nani Mondal
553	Sandip Mondal
554	RabindraNath Tarafder
555	Jehul Mondal
556	Mahadev Biswas
557	Bipin Biswas
558	Gonesh Mondal
559	Satyanarjan Biswas
560	Mitya Biswas
561	Pobitra Mondal
562	Haran Mondal
563	Binay Mondal
564	Adhir Mondal
565	Ranmpada Mondal
566	Ajit Mondal
567	Rajkumare Mondal
568	Oneth Mondal
569	Proholled Mondal
570	Charu mondal
571	Haran Mondal
572	Biswanath Mondal
573	Sunil Mondal
574	Pradip Kr Biswas

575	Ram Mondal
576	Rahul Biswas
577	Bikesh Biswas
578	Bipin Mondal
579	Bapi Karmakar
580	Bikesh Mondal
581	Hasamur Mondal
582	Rohini Mondal
583	Goutam Mondal
584	Rohiul Mondal
585	Mabul Mondal
586	Anser Ali
587	Nasimuddin Mondal
588	Intadul Mondal
589	Jasimuddin Mondal
590	Answar Mondal
591	Hiderali Mondal
592	Islam Mondal
593	Mahiruddin Mondal
594	Saidul Mondal
595	Mahabnul Mondal
596	Rabiul Gagi
597	Rafiqul Mondal
598	Musakarim Mondal
599	Joy Mondal
600	Sahar Ali Mondal
601	Samaresh Mondal
602	Subal Ghose
603	Arijit Ghose
604	Akhil Tarafdar
605	Habul Sarder
606	Naru Mondal
607	Nurjan Bibi
608	Bhiren Patra
609	Fidosi Begam
610	Tabasun Baya
611	Dilip Mondal
612	Panu Ghose
613	Julfikar Mondal
614	Nanda Hembren
615	Rasid Mondal
616	Islam Mondal
617	Moni Mondal
618	Hosen Malik
619	Ismile Mondal
620	Kadan Ali Mondal
621	Kafatali Mondal
622	Md Nasir Ali

623	Sahid Daslam
624	Mudin Alam
625	Answar Ali
626	Anisul Mondal
627	Kamal Uddin Mondal
628	Fulmani Hembrom
629	Saib Islam
630	Rabiul Mondal
631	Midul Mondal
632	Jenboxwa Mondal
633	Safer Mondal
634	Humaun Mondal
635	Abjal Mondal
636	Abdal Izis Mondal
637	Usf Mondal
638	Asnaf Ali
639	Rahim Mondal
640	Ram Ghose
641	Amalesh Ghose
642	Haren Mondal
643	Mohidhar Patra
644	Anima Begam
645	Sohib Ali
646	Sajaha Ali
647	Md Nasin
648	Md Ilias
649	Mantu Mondal
650	Sk Falil
651	Md Imran
652	Sk Farun
653	Sk Tarak
654	Md Habib
655	Md Akbar
656	Sk Makbul
657	Md Nayam
658	Ashabul Mondal;
659	Monjit Mondal
660	Jahinul Biswas
661	Menajul Mondal
662	Imran Ali Mondal
663	Rahit Paul
664	Jonabali Mondal
665	Bhodraswar Biswas
666	Haru Biswas
667	Jagadis Halder
668	Haren Mondal
669	Rana Das
670	Bhola Barui

671	Gopi Mondal
672	Abdul Hamid
673	Dipu Biswas
674	Swapan Biswas
675	Kanan Gorai
676	Khakan Das
677	Dulal Mondal
678	Tipu Barui
679	Karim Mondal
680	Bishu Biswas
681	Kalu Sheikh
682	Tapas Gayan
683	Subrata Mondal
684	Raju Biswas
685	Gakul Das
686	Karan Mondal
687	Tapas Gorai
688	Sankar Barui
689	Gopal Mondal
690	Manik Dey
691	Sahadev Das
692	Bablu Dey
693	Subad Biswas
694	Chatan Garai
695	Balai Dolai
696	Sajal Biswas
697	Sitaram Biswas
698	Balaram Biswas
699	Rabin Mondal
700	Kajal Halder
701	Abdul Rahim Mondal
702	Rabindra Biswas
703	Pranab Biswas
704	Raju Mondal
705	Tapsa Das
706	Tarapada Mondal
707	Balai Das
708	Kikar Roy
709	Ruhit Ghora
710	Nagan Mondal
711	Narayan Naskar
712	Krishna Mondal
713	Rajen Roy
714	Charan Halder
715	Biswajit Mondal
716	Kumar Mondal
717	Fajjul Mallik
718	Raficoul Mondal

719	Altab Mondal
720	Sailen Ghose
721	Sasi Ghose
722	Tarani Ghose
723	Gunadhar Ghose
724	Gabinda Ghose
725	Bikesh Ghose
726	Haren Ch Ghose
727	Ajit Ghose
728	Amit Ghose
729	Surajit Ghose
730	IsrafUI Mondal
731	Sk Nurul
732	Bharat Das
733	Jarachand Mondal
734	Jumba Mondal
735	Yasis Mondal
736	Rabbi Bannial
737	Habibul Mondal
738	Natai Ghose
739	Gonesh Ghose
740	Rasua Mondal
741	Jamsed Mondal
742	Hasan Mondal
743	Amir Mondal
744	Safiuddin Mondal
745	Moidul Mondal
746	Nutfart Mondal
747	Saibul Mondal
748	Kasmat Mondal
749	Rahulamin Mondal
750	sankar Mondal
751	abul majit Mondal
752	Rajib Mondal
753	Banka Mondal
754	Kalu Mondal
755	Sanjoy Mondal
756	sanjoy Tarafder
757	Asraf Tarafder
758	Golam Mondal
759	Samsur Ghorami
760	Kanai Ghose
761	Laxman ghose
762	Namita Ghose
763	Arpita Ghose
764	Abijit Ghose
765	Altab Mondal
766	Arju Ttarafder

767	Mahima Tarafder
768	Bapi Mondal
769	Saiful Mondal
770	Anar Mondal
771	Ajeher Mondal
772	Abdul sarder
773	Sahajan Mondal
774	Sayeta Mondal
775	Kanai Mondal
776	Pinki Mondal
777	Ira Mondal
778	Ambiya mondal
779	Mujibar Mondal
780	Amir Mondal
781	Salima Mondal
782	Rahamat Mondal
783	Attaduddin Mondal
784	Iusuf Mondal
785	Nasir Mondal
786	Kutub Mondal
787	Sailan Mondal
788	Kamala Momndal
789	Sabir Ali Mondal
790	Bablu Mondal
791	Loatib Mistry
792	Niamod Mondal
793	Abausuddin Ghorami
794	Kadan Sil
795	Kousik Ghose
796	Ramjanali Mondal
797	Rafikul Mondal
798	Angrarag Mondal
799	Rajjak Monadl
800	Jamal Mondal
801	Md. Saftar Ali Mondal
802	Abdulla Mondal
803	Dilip Mondal
804	Haren Mondal
805	Sintu Mondal
806	Hamadul mondal
807	Saful Mondal
808	Sujaddin Mondal
809	Afezuddin Mondal
810	Rajib Tarafder
811	Maznu Mondal
812	TaraChand Tarafder
813	Raju Mondal
814	Gonesh Mondal

815	Akbor Mondal
816	Joinul Tarafder
817	Samshe Mondal
818	Moti Mondal
819	Ebadat Tarafder
820	Sudit Mondal
821	Suklayan Mondal
822	Amitava Mondal
823	Moinul Mondal
824	Nitai Mondal
825	Hajit Ali Mondal
826	Sankar Ghose
827	Iqbal Mondal
828	Kalu Ghose
829	Kalpana Ghose
830	Rafikul Mondal
831	Uilmin Mondal
832	Saikatali Mondal
833	Saiful Mondal
834	Asmit Biswas
835	Rabin Das
836	Rathin Bag
837	Shasti Barui
838	Susil Hasda
839	Joyanta Biswas
840	Sailan jana
841	Ranu Das
842	Haru Mondal
843	Battu Soran
844	Sukanta Biswas
845	Malati Jadu
846	Prashad Hutu
847	Ajoy Bar
848	Paresh Dolai
849	Rabi Barui
850	Suman Barui
851	Gonesh Dalai
852	Santanu mondal
853	Basu Hasda
854	Julu Hasda
855	Guddu Biswas
856	Sayam Mondal
857	Subodh Barui
858	Atual Bisaws
859	Alok Kar
860	Kartik Sapui
861	Nitis Maji
862	Kalo Barui

863	Subhas Mondal
864	Anil Mondal
865	Abder Mondal
866	Faruk Mondal
867	Karim Mondal
868	Mina Bibi
869	Amanul Mondal
870	Safinul Mondal
871	Imam Mondal
872	Jahangir Mondal
873	Narajan Barui
874	Mustafa Mondal
875	Krishna Ch Ghose
876	Sukumar Mondal
877	Suresh Sarder
878	Gonesh Ghose
879	Rajesh Mondal
880	Haren Mondal
881	Dhiren Das
882	Babulal Sarker
883	Bhola Paul
884	Ashis Mondal
885	Sudhir Kule
886	Monojit Sahoo
887	Abdul Hamid
888	Sukhendu Paul
889	Kananlal Kule
890	Akesh Ali Mondal
891	Kashem Dalai
892	Rupak Hazra
893	Dinu Maity
894	Papu Mandi
895	Tapas Mondal
896	Habibul Rahaman
897	Kopil Masur
898	Kalu Masur
899	Gulam Ali
900	Sk Mainul
901	Bakti Mondal
902	Bhupati Mondal
903	Gurudas Mondal
904	Khalique Mondal
905	Rabiul Mondal
906	Ali Mondal
907	Asim Mondal
908	Rasul Mondal
909	Rabuil Sarder
910	Addu Mondal

911	Gopal Ghorami
912	Haridul Islam Mondal
913	Nurali Mondal
914	Matlab Mistri
915	Bachchu Mondal
916	Dipankar Ghose
917	Sartha Mondal
918	Swapan Mondal
919	Md.Farrque
920	Neelu Sk
921	Md. Maimul Sk
922	Bedaruddin
923	Md. Sajahan Ali
924	Md. Sariful Islam
925	Md. Mahibur Rahman
926	Harimuddin
927	Hari Nizamuddin
928	Rajen Halder
929	Chandan Biswas
930	Shital Mondal
931	Arti Biswas
932	Jagadish Biswas
933	Thakur Das Biswas
934	Swapan Mondal
935	Gopal Mondal
936	Paresh Ch. Mondal
937	Debendra Nath Mondal
938	Uttam Mondal
939	Laksman Mondal
940	Bhorat Mondal
941	Kanti Mondal
942	Sandip Mondal
943	Sonjoy Biswas
944	Rahul Biswas
945	Rajesh Halder
946	Bivash Halder
947	Ajoy Mondal
948	Arit Halder
949	Pradip Biswas
950	Sanau Biswas
951	Montu Halder
952	Tapan Halder
953	Rajesh Halder
954	AnirbanBiswas
955	Samit Halder
956	Subol Mahato
957	Prahlad Mahato
958	Subodh Mahato

959	Humayun Rashid Mandal
960	Dilip Murmu
961	Kerani Murmu
962	Subul Kolembam
963	Jatil Kolembam
964	Choto Basky
965	Sukhi Basky
966	Shafique Husain
967	Imtiaz-ul-Rahman
968	Palash Sahu
969	Shanti Charan Roy
970	Paltu Majhi
971	Swapan Majhi
972	Sanjib Patra
973	Tapan Mondal
974	Babu Mandal
975	Md. Rafique
976	Jadhav Sahukar
977	Hari Mondal
978	Subhash Burman
979	Paltu Singha
980	Pradosh Burman
981	Koushik Adhikary
982	Sindhu Burman
983	Anita Singha
984	Pabitra Singha
985	Papai Singha
986	Gajin Burman
987	Surya Singha
988	Piyash Burman
989	Amit Singha
990	Premjit Singha
991	Tapan Roy
992	Panna Burman
993	Joyda Burman
994	Lokenath Burman
995	Bittu Singha
996	Nripin Burman
997	Batashi Singha
998	Tuken Singha
999	Raju Singha
1000	Fodar Singha
1001	Sushil Singha
1002	Rajkumar Burman
1003	Bhoylal Singh
1004	Girindranath Burman
1005	Sanjay Singh
1006	Mohini Singha

1007	Anup Singha
1008	Utpal Roy
1009	Nabin Chandra Singha
1010	Somnath Burman
1011	Khitish Burman
1012	Nalini Adhikary
1013	Swapan Roy
1014	Sudev Adhikary
1015	Bishulal Singh
1016	Paresh Singha
1017	Amal Roy
1018	Amit Roy
1019	Sundar Roy
1020	Kumar Adhikary
1021	Bhola Tamag
1022	Birju Tamag
1023	Bimal Chetri
1024	Prashanto Pradhan
1025	Nandu Adhikary
1026	Dhiren Singha
1027	Bhulu Adhikary
1028	Gobindo Adhikary
1029	Ramdev Burman
1030	Hiralal Burman
1031	Sasa Burman
1032	Sunil Burman
1033	Binoy Burman
1034	Kansha Singha
1035	Urulal Singha
1036	Bhulu Singha
1037	Supen Singha
1038	Gopesh Singha
1039	Nidhiram Burman
1040	Bibhu Burman
1041	Jagin Burman
1042	Nirmal Burman
1043	Dilip Singha
1044	Gopal Burman
1045	Nripen Burman
1046	Kelo Pradhan
1047	Komol Singha
1048	Sujoy Roy
1049	Deba Adhikary
1050	Monose Kanti Singha
1051	Khokan Singha
1052	Prafulla Kr. Burman
1053	Tinku Burman
1054	Durga Singh

1055	Jagu Burman
1056	Pranab Singh
1057	Dipak Adhikary
1058	Amal Singha
1059	Madhu Roy
1060	Bijon Adhikary
1061	Khirprasad Singha
1062	Digen Singh
1063	Subhash Singha
1064	Roshon Roy
1065	Budhu Adhikary
1066	Samir Singha
1067	Jahar Singha
1068	Bapi Adhikary
1069	Pakhi Adhikary
1070	Ratin Singha
1071	Jagat Mohan Singh
1072	Bhudev Burman
1073	Binay Roy
1074	Saral Roy
1075	Rajat Adhikary
1076	Ranjan Roy
1077	Dayal Singh
1078	Pushpa Singh
1079	Jayanti Singh
1080	Dipankar Singh
1081	Bikash Burman
1082	Mali Singh
1083	Palli Singh
1084	Santilal Singh
1085	Rini Joli
1086	Maneswari Burman
1087	Kolin Burman
1088	Lalita Singh
1089	Ranjit Singh
1090	Bhuben Chandra Singh
1091	Babul Chandra Singh
1092	Jagat Mohan Singh
1093	Ganapati Singh
1094	Girish Singh
1095	Nirmala Singh
1096	Suresh Burman
1097	Jiban Chandra Singh
1098	Sushil Singh
1099	Manasi Burman
1100	Kirti Burman
1101	Hiten Singh
1102	Nipu Singh

1103	Jiten Burman
1104	Barun Singh
1105	Bapi Singh
1106	Haru Singh
1107	Sonjoy Singh
1108	Bimal Burman
1109	Sunil Roy
1110	Rakash Roy
1111	Naresh Burman
1112	Arun Rai
1113	Samar Maity
1114	Pintri Barman
1115	Nripen Adhikary
1116	Haru Burman
1117	Jyoti Singh
1118	Aloke Singh
1119	Biren Adhikary
1120	Sanatan Singh
1121	Ratan Roy
1122	Jitu Burman
1123	Gopal Singh
1124	Gunadhar Singh
1125	Niranjan Singh
1126	Miti Singh
1127	Bikash Burman
1128	Sanau Burman
1129	Raju Burman
1130	Manu Singh
1131	Keshto Singh
1132	Kalu Burman
1133	Payel Murmu
1134	Haricharan Burman
1135	Gorachand Burman
1136	Suresh Burman
1137	Sumit Singh
1138	Nantu Singh
1139	Pratik Halder
1140	Dipak Saha
1141	Hiren Singh
1142	Miran Singh
1143	Goutam Singh
1144	Soutam Singh
1145	Uttam Singh
1146	Dilip Singh
1147	Mithun Singh
1148	Barin Singh
1149	Adhir Chandra Saha
1150	Nirod Rajbansi

1151	Liton Saha
1152	Khokan Bhoumik
1153	Atanu Burman
1154	Kartik Saha
1155	Sibsankar Ghosh
1156	Subhas Saha
1157	Hiralal Ghosh
1158	Mithun Ghosh
1159	Sudam Ghosh
1160	Jiban Ghosh
1161	Shamit Saha
1162	Partha Ghosh
1163	Madhu Rajbansi
1164	Bickram Das
1165	Mridul Ghosh
1166	Sunil Rajbansi
1167	Joydev Saha
1168	Dipa Mandi
1169	Nepal Saha
1170	Jiten Saha
1171	Ravi Singh
1172	Gouri Burman
1173	Bakul Burman
1174	Papan Burman
1175	Sunil Rajbansi
1176	Ekanta Burman
1177	Badal Burman
1178	Adda Burman
1179	Nanda Burman
1180	Ishan Raj Bansi
1181	Milan Raj Bansi
1182	Magha Saha
1183	Amulya Saha
1184	Bisnu Burman
1185	Asis Das
1186	Samir Burman
1187	Robi Ghosh
1188	Prama Das
1189	Amrita Mandi
1190	Biswa Raj Bansi
1191	Milan Saha
1192	Socrates Saha
1193	Kalishankar Ghosh
1194	Sibsankar Saha
1195	Ananda Ghosh
1196	Balaram Saha
1197	Sudhir Saha
1198	Debsor Singh

1199	Ekanta Burman
1200	Bappa Burman
1201	Dhiron Das
1202	Ranjit Singh
1203	Gangadhar Singh
1204	Arpan Habra
1205	Atiar Ali
1206	Keshab Singh
1207	Ajit Singh
1208	Asutosh Singh
1209	Injamul Haque
1210	Pijush Burman
1211	Saibal Sinha
1212	Santosh Singh
1213	Ajoy Burman
1214	Sekhar Burman
1215	Saurav Burman
1216	Basudev Burman
1217	Susan Singhna
1218	Nagen Burman
1219	Pranay Kanti Singhna
1220	Subarna Singhna
1221	Ranu Singhna
1222	Rupak Tamany
1223	Suresh Mondal
1224	Susanta Hazra
1225	Pulak Shaw
1226	Jitan Samanta
1227	Ripon Singha
1228	Saima Bibi
1229	Maulana Kalimmuddin Saheb
1230	Abdul Hannan
1231	Md.Masum Sheikh
1232	Md. Sajjat Ali
1233	Md Bakul Ali
1234	Hena Bibi
1235	Naushad Sheikh
1236	Md Habibuddin Shiekh
1237	Sangeet Kr Mondal
1238	Chaitanya Mondal
1239	Mudir Rai
1240	Md Issar
1241	Lalchand Shiekh
1242	Md Wahid Shiekh
1243	Jolo Mahato
1244	Sharib Shiekh
1245	Ajinoor Shiekh
1246	Mohidin Shiekh

1247	Safir Shiekh
1248	Bakkar Shiekh
1249	Riajul Islam
1250	Shish Mohammed
1251	Abhiman Mahato
1252	Saktipada Jaur
1253	Bhuto Mondal
1254	Nitai Halder
1255	Kangal Halder
1256	Tushar Das
1257	Bhola Adhikary
1258	Bionu Jana
1259	Sibu Halder
1260	Naresh Mondal
1261	Arun Mondal
1262	Gurupada Jana
1263	Dinanath Mondal
1264	Sankar Mondal
1265	Rabin Mondal
1266	Taru Mondal
1267	Kailash Mondal
1268	Anjan Bhakti
1269	Debu Bharetri
1270	Milan Halder
1271	Sumil Halder
1272	Barun Halder
1273	Bikash Halder
1274	Dalim Mondal
1275	Bimal Biswas
1276	Lalmohan Mondal
1277	Nilmohan Mondal
1278	Abhoy Bharetri
1279	Sachin Mondal
1280	Akhoy Mondal
1281	Swapan Mondal
1282	Nirajan Mondal
1283	Binoy Bhakti
1284	Bijan Mandal
1285	Alam Sarkar
1286	Sambhunath Mondal
1287	Nabin Das
1288	Basulal Das
1289	Kartik Sarkar
1290	Sukhen Das
1291	Paresh Mandal
1292	Saikat Das
1293	Sarit Das
1294	Ram Mondal

1295	Balaram Das
1296	Nitai Das
1297	Niren Das
1298	Babulal Sarkar
1299	Anil Biswas
1300	Rajat Roy
1301	Susil Das
1302	Ratan Das
1303	Prabal Das
1304	Parimal Ghosh
1305	Naresh Das
1306	Rajendra Das
1307	Gour Das
1308	Ananda Mandal
1309	Rajen Datta
1310	Hareram Mandal
1311	Gobinda Sarkar
1312	Shyamal Mandal
1313	Haran Mandal
1314	Nimai Saha
1315	Sanjay Saha
1316	Botal Saha
1317	Mohit Sarkar
1318	Mohan Sarkar
1319	Subhas Mandal
1320	Swapan Mandal
1321	Parimal Sarkar
1322	Himansu Sarkar
1323	Chandan Sarkar
1324	Nitya Nanda Sarkar
1325	Sarat Sarkar
1326	Sunil Barman
1327	Phonibhushan Barman
1328	Basanta Barman
1329	Amit Barman
1330	Sankar Baha
1331	Asis Mondal
1332	Bidhan Barman
1333	Pintu Mondal
1334	Mohan Sarkar
1335	Bidyut Sarkar
1336	Balaram Sarkar
1337	Haru Mobdal
1338	Chandan Tudu
1339	Nabin Sarkar
1340	Sambhu Barman
1341	Samira Roy
1342	Manu Sarkar

1343	Pranab Barman
1344	Prabir Barman
1345	Nandi Barman
1346	Gopal Barman
1347	Banatan Barman
1348	Mihir Barman
1349	Gautam Rajbanshi
1350	Ganesh Rajbanshi
1351	Tilak Sarkar
1352	Ratan Rajbanshi
1353	Gopal Sarkar
1354	Nitai Saha
1355	Pranab Tudu
1356	Ananda Tudu
1357	Tusar Tudu
1358	Sanjay Tudu
1359	Sukanta Tudu
1360	Dilip Halder
1361	Gour Hansda
1362	Ujjal Tudu
1363	Sukumar Rajbanshi
1364	Rajkhat Tudu
1365	Swapan Tudu
1366	Mainak Tudu
1367	Bibhuti Ghosh
1368	Ajay Tudu
1369	Santa Tudu
1370	Mohan Hansda
1371	Mithun Das
1372	Surajit Sarkar
1373	Mona Mondal
1374	Sankar Saha
1375	Sasti Mandal
1376	Panchanan Mandal
1377	Sona Pal
1378	Suresh Das
1379	Kalna Das
1380	Madhab Das
1381	Krishna Soren
1382	Chhito Mandal
1383	Jairam Mandal
1384	Behu Das
1385	Rinku Soren
1386	Gopal Soren
1387	Balahlaro Das
1388	Srimanta Das
1389	Pratap Halder
1390	Baidanath Soren

1391	Biswajit Halder
1392	Pran Das
1393	Susil Mondal
1394	Haradan Soren
1395	Mantu Das
1396	Nimai Das
1397	Goutam Ghosh
1398	Gopal Ghosh
1399	Bakta Pramanik
1400	Bhajan Das
1401	Bimal Das
1402	Ramkrishna Mondal
1403	Vivekananda Das
1404	Laxman Mondal
1405	Sahadev Das
1406	Nakul Das
1407	Jiten Rajbansi
1408	Prakash Sarkar
1409	Bindu Das
1410	Dinesh Tudu
1411	Madan Sarkar
1412	Binay Das
1413	Sujit Das
1414	Kanti Das
1415	Ashim Sarkar
1416	Jogen Tudu
1417	Suvas Sarkar
1418	Narendra Mondal
1419	Vagaban Das
1420	Krishna Kanta Mandal
1421	Sibu Soren
1422	Mangal Soren
1423	Kalu Sarkar
1424	Pares Mandal
1425	Ananta Sarkar
1426	Milan Soren
1427	Milton Roy
1428	Govindo Roy
1429	Sudam Sarkar
1430	Sunil Saha
1431	Jagabandhu Saha
1432	Laksman Mondal
1433	Raju Poddar
1434	Laksmi Kanta Mandal
1435	Basudev Biswas
1436	Haran Mandal
1437	Madhabi Mandal
1438	Gourhari Mandal

1439	Manik Halder
1440	Ganesh Ghosh
1441	Maloy Saha
1442	Bikek Halder
1443	Madhab Soren
1444	Parikshit Mandal
1445	Ganesh Mandal
1446	Kartik Saha
1447	Nabin Sarkar
1448	Kamal Roy
1449	Aparna Soren
1450	Gopal Saha
1451	Haradhan Bera
1452	Jaba Soren
1453	Harendra Mandal
1454	Mantesh Barman
1455	Gurudas Sarkar
1456	Gour Sarkar
1457	Sangita Tudu
1458	Danesh Sarkar
1459	Raj Kumar Tudu
1460	Chanu Sarkar
1461	Madhu Tudu
1462	Rintu Sarkar
1463	Bura Tudu
1464	Buddhadev Tudu
1465	Baburam Sarkar
1466	Biren Tudu
1467	Madhav Tudu
1468	Anju Barman
1469	Nityananda Sarkar
1470	Chand Mohan Tudu
1471	Mohan Tudu
1472	Chamak Mandal
1473	Swapam Mandal
1474	Chandan Hasela
1475	Bokul Roy
1476	Parimal Barman
1477	Fanivusan Tudu
1478	Mridul Tudu
1479	Anupam Hansda
1480	Sankar Rajbanshi
1481	Gokul Sarkar
1482	Mira Tudu
1483	Mithu Hansda
1484	Guddu Barman
1485	Madhav Mandal
1486	Suren Halder

1487	Nitai Halder
1488	Satya Halder
1489	Haran Biswas
1490	Kanai Biswas
1491	Haripada Mandal
1492	Nidhu Mandal
1493	Jodhu Mondal
1494	Manas Das
1495	Raghu Das
1496	Madhu Das
1497	Rakesh Halder
1498	Chandan Adhikary
1499	Arit Adhikary
1500	Ranjan Adhikary
1501	Subash Halder
1502	Subash Halder
1503	Sibu Soren
1504	Sanjoy Halder
1505	Subhangshu Mandal
1506	Paritosh Halder
1507	Ginu Halder
1508	Pradeep Mandal
1509	Rajani Murmu
1510	Md. Giasuddin
1511	Md. Akram
1512	Joy Mandal
1513	Akrusk Khan
1514	Satyananda Satpati
1515	Sabuz Das
1516	Samiran Das
1517	Moidul Islam
1518	Nadu Mondal
1519	Foruk S. K.
1520	Sujay Halder
1521	Rajat Mandal
1522	Ranjat Halder
1523	Sabir Ali
1524	Golam Rosul
1525	Md. Moinul
1526	Altaf Hussain
1527	Sorbessor Hazra
1528	Rahul Das
1529	Mainak Bera
1530	Gajal S. k.
1531	Faimul S. K.
1532	Anowar S. K.
1533	Raja S. K.
1534	Samiran Hazra

1535	Saurin Das
1536	Kabir Nair
1537	Rintu Bera
1538	Saurav Das
1539	Amjat Khan
1540	Birul Bera
1541	Md. Samrat
1542	Ekramul Haque
1543	Rashon Ali
1544	Paresh Halder
1545	Niamot Ali
1546	Subhra Das
1547	Tapan Mandal
1548	Rashid Khan
1549	Amin Rahaman
1550	Banomali Das
1551	Rahaman ali
1552	Md. Illiyas
1553	Md. Khalil
1554	Noor Islam
1555	Md. Khalifa
1556	Sukar Ali
1557	Anwar Mollah
1558	Md. Nasim
1559	S. K. Jumman
1560	S. K. Daulat
1561	Md. Asgar
1562	Md. Aktar
1563	Abdullah Khan
1564	Abuddin Mollah
1565	Abdul Khalique
1566	Nazimul Haque
1567	Yusaf Ali
1568	Md. Hafiuddin
1569	Salad S. K.
1570	Md. Hazrat Ali
1571	Abdul Khalad
1572	Sabid Ali
1573	Abdul Jalil
1574	S. K. Tabarark Ali
1575	Mira Ali
1576	Md. Sayed
1577	Mina Bibi
1578	S. K. Asrafal
1579	S. K. Hahamadullah
1580	Md. Sahib
1581	Nural Hoda
1582	Md. Safuiddin

1583	Md. Innal Haque
1584	Md. Yajat Ali
1585	Md. Noor Ali
1586	Md. Mukaram Ali
1587	Asu S. K.
1588	Md. Karim Ali
1589	Md. Habibullah
1590	S. K. Sonmullah
1591	S. K. Sammer Ali
1592	Md. Rabiul Haque
1593	Md. Aboul Ali
1594	Rohima Bibi
1595	Moonsur Ali
1596	Abul Khair
1597	Abdus Salam
1598	Noor Md.
1599	Immanuddin
1600	Abul Kasim
1601	Md. Badiruddin
1602	Abdul Malik
1603	Gita Das
1604	Nardhe Kisku
1605	Kanu Halder
1606	Mabosan Hossen
1607	Balear Ali
1608	Kaluar Hossen
1609	Habibur Rahaman
1610	Sukhen Kerai
1611	Subal Tudu
1612	Nanu Pal
1613	Anarue Sk
1614	Joy Tudu
1615	Dabu Murmu
1616	Raju Saha
1617	Biman Sarker
1618	Mantu Khara
1619	Ratan Halder
1620	Tubul Mondal
1621	Bablu Sarker
1622	Bachhu Jha
1623	Haran Mondal
1624	Laitu Dhar
1625	Bimal Rajak
1626	Bharati Das
1627	Haran Das
1628	Pallan Das
1629	Ramkrishna Ghose
1630	Balaram Ghose

1631	Mahadev Sil
1632	Gabardshan Ghose
1633	Kalu Mondal
1634	Paltu Das
1635	Asu Khara
1636	Kanu Dutta
1637	Joy Maity
1638	Chandi Maity
1639	Panchu Biswas
1640	Ali Ahamed Khan
1641	Joty Das
1642	Satali Khatun
1643	Situ Sarali
1644	Habu Halder
1645	Pabad Kumar Mondal
1646	Husnara Begam
1647	Chandana Sarker
1648	Tajmul Hossen
1649	Nachu Dhar
1650	Jhansan Kisku
1651	Gopal Barui
1652	Hari Dutta
1653	Ratan Kisku
1654	Tapan Halder
1655	Nakul Das
1656	Kanti Saha
1657	Sabir Ali
1658	Tapas Nandi
1659	Ratan Mandi
1660	Sujan Rabi Das
1661	Santosh Das
1662	Ramji Prashad
1663	Sk Dulal
1664	Sitan Maji
1665	Jadu Halder
1666	Dinanath Sarker
1667	Gour Dutta
1668	Madam Murmu
1669	Nanda Sarker
1670	Mahadi Hossen
1671	Uttam Das
1672	Ranjan Pal
1673	Sankar Roy
1674	Raghu Mondal
1675	Gobinda Singha
1676	Badal Das
1677	Naru Dutta
1678	Sidhu Biswas

1679	Amal Khan
1680	Janardan Tudu
1681	Bhupen Mondal
1682	Raju Mahato
1683	Md Abdul malik
1684	Sabari Nath
1685	Subal Chadhury
1686	Manira Khatun
1687	Gouranga Barui
1688	Ramprasad Sarder
1689	Bishu Sukul
1690	Lipika Ghose
1691	Prabir Mondal
1692	Sahidul Rahaman
1693	Amit Panda
1694	Manoj Tudu
1695	Khagan Kisku
1696	Golam Kibria Biswas
1697	Sumit Barman
1698	Milan Das
1699	Sham Tudu
1700	Titen Paja
1701	Harischandra Maity
1702	Gobinda Sil
1703	Mala Kisku
1704	Manu Das
1705	Gora Tudu
1706	Panu Halder
1707	Khogen Sarker
1708	Nabakumar Roy
1709	Lakhan Pal
1710	Jarje Hemborm
1711	Ram Mondal
1712	Akram Hak
1713	Mir Ali
1714	Parimal Mondal
1715	Samar Halder
1716	Sandip Rajoyar
1717	Monasa Hasda
1718	Magdalena Murmu
1719	Jayanta Makor
1720	Monaj Dna
1721	Kurban Haq
1722	Manson Hoda
1723	Debkumar Manna
1724	Nipen Halder
1725	Ranjit Jha
1726	Mithun Poddar

1727	Sankar Pramanik
1728	Suman Pramanik
1729	Swapan Pramanik
1730	Laxmi Pramanik
1731	Prabir Sarker
1732	Sajal Devnath
1733	Shyamapada Sarker
1734	Satilal manna
1735	Dipak Sarker
1736	Abinas Das
1737	Monoj Sarker
1738	Ajoy Sarkar
1739	Anima Halder
1740	Arimdam Roy
1741	Ashok kr Roy
1742	Asham Soren
1743	Babai Mondal
1744	Pobitra Mondal
1745	Bhudev Mandal
1746	Subal Ghose
1747	Bhugal Ghose
1748	Nilkamal Ghose
1749	Kamal Sarker
1750	Ganapati Mondal
1751	Satikul Islam
1752	Asraful Haq
1753	Akramul Haq
1754	Abdul Ajit
1755	Mursida Khatun
1756	Meheubub Hussain
1757	Abdul Malik
1758	Amirul Haq
1759	Imarat Ali
1760	Hendu Dev
1761	Mahsum Hoda
1762	Chitta Mondal
1763	Bappa Mondal
1764	Habu Murmu
1765	Kamal Das
1766	Mikel Tudu
1767	Dilip Dev
1768	Dinesh Sarker
1769	Husen Khan
1770	Prakas Mahato
1771	Bikas Mahato
1772	Nilu Dey
1773	Subrata Maity
1774	Mukul Sil

1775	Ranjan Sarker
1776	Mithu Pal
1777	Bisu Dhor
1778	Nimai Dey
1779	Dinu Tudu
1780	Lalu Roy
1781	Bimal Ghose
1782	Madhu Dev
1783	Shamal Pal
1784	Dipak Murmu
1785	Jadu Das
1786	Ram Mondal
1787	Hasan Ali
1788	Kalu Ghose
1789	David Tudu
1790	Rahim Hossen
1791	Biltu Tudu
1792	Ronson Kisku
1793	Mohit Biswas
1794	Matilal Barui
1795	Nitananda Barui
1796	Babu Ghuni
1797	Abdulla Rahaman
1798	Susila Haldar
1799	Mukul Manna
1800	Tribhudan Saha
1801	Siben Mondal
1802	Nimai Hazra
1803	Samit Sarker
1804	Haradhan Mondal
1805	Gabinda Mondal
1806	Bablu Sarker
1807	Mithun Halder
1808	Dhanapati Mondal
1809	Rabi Ojha
1810	Sisir Das
1811	Hamidur Rahaman
1812	Muraful Haq
1813	Nurul Islam
1814	Ramu Halder
1815	Rahamat Ali
1816	Md Asit
1817	Sakibul Hassan
1818	Rajina Khatun
1819	Mim Islam
1820	Md Saidul Rahaman
1821	Md Toutik Ikbal
1822	Habib Ansari

1823	Baytulla Hosain
1824	Sk Abu Taher
1825	Halima Bibi
1826	Ziaul Haq
1827	Masidur Rahaman
1828	Mahidur Rahaman
1829	Jiaul Rahaman
1830	Manirul Islam
1831	Akbar Ali
1832	Ajiur Rahaman
1833	Motiur Rahaman
1834	Pirdous Ahamed
1835	Abdul Rajjak
1836	Md Firoj khan
1837	Md Jakir Hossain
1838	Ataur Rahaman
1839	Md Kiran Sk
1840	Naourin Khatun
1841	Fajjal Ahamed
1842	Mirmadan Sk
1843	Md Jahengir Hossain
1844	Hamid Ansari
1845	Ishan Sk
1846	Md Iqbal
1847	Md Ratik
1848	Mustak Ahamed
1849	Rumpa Sarker
1850	Vusan Sarker
1851	Kesto Ghose
1852	Jiten Mondal
1853	Tapan kr Mondal
1854	Mahadev Mondal
1855	Anup Singha
1856	Swapan Das
1857	Ranjan Mandal
1858	Deben Mondal
1859	Praloy Mondal
1860	Chandan Sarker
1861	Bidhan Saha
1862	Suny Hossain
1863	Totan Mondal
1864	Naba Das
1865	Susil Saha
1866	Santu Saha
1867	Samir Hasan
1868	Asis Ghose
1869	Goutam Ghose
1870	Dipak sarder

1871	Sudipta Majumder
1872	Tapan Raj Biswas
1873	Sudhir Ghose
1874	Dilip Ghose
1875	Gopi Das
1876	Mithu Das
1877	Chhotan Saha
1878	Prasanta Saha
1879	Rintu Sk
1880	Jakir Hossin
1881	Asran Khatun
1882	Jennatul Nasha
1883	Pintu Sk
1884	Rinki Dewan
1885	Rubul Nada
1886	Sanjoy Das
1887	Raja Saha
1888	Sukumar Mondal
1889	Salman Sk
1890	Saben Alam
1891	Chandra Saha
1892	Nandan Das
1893	Bidhan Mondal
1894	Dasarath Ghose
1895	Raihanujaman
1896	Amar Mondal
1897	Bikesh Das
1898	Salim Sk
1899	Dohaman Saha
1900	Rama Mondal
1901	Arjun Ghose
1902	Rahim Abdul
1903	Kamal Hasan
1904	Nirai Das
1905	Buddhadev Das
1906	Rita Mandi
1907	Gajodhan Mahato
1908	Mithu Rajbansi
1909	Kanai Mondal
1910	Gourhari Mondal
1911	Chinu Mondal
1912	Sudan Das
1913	Ratul Roy
1914	Ranuka Sarker
1915	Bijoy Roy
1916	Amulla Sarker
1917	Balai Sarker
1918	Shanku Rajbansi

1919	Rathindranath Roy
1920	Bipul Sarker
1921	Mahendra Dutta
1922	Tapan Ghose
1923	Somnath Manna
1924	Jiban Ghose
1925	Akhil Ghose
1926	Ramkamal Ghose
1927	Sunil Saha
1928	Shibranjan Khudu
1929	Gadadhar Raj Bansi
1930	Bamacharan Sadhuka
1931	Minu Sadhuka
1932	Dipak Adhikari
1933	Sahadhar Sarker
1934	Samira Bibi
1935	Md Tarak Rahaman
1936	Gourchandra Halder
1937	Subrata Karmaker
1938	Arup Sarker
1939	Mahan Tudu
1940	Setali Khatun
1941	Manik Jha
1942	Manu Hord
1943	Mahadeb Naskar
1944	Mir Ali
1945	Bijani Mondal
1946	Karim Ahamed
1947	Samir Das
1948	Dhiren Murari
1949	Mandal Murmu
1950	Gopal Boksi
1951	Khagen Murmu
1952	Suraj Mani Tudu
1953	Milan Dhor
1954	Kabita Mondal
1955	Husnara Begam
1956	Abdul Matin
1957	Mostak Alam
1958	Sahm Rajak
1959	Pradip Ghose
1960	Bina Mondal
1961	Joydip Bardhan
1962	Shek Siddik
1963	Somnath Bhumik
1964	Monaj Kumar
1965	Anit Kumar
1966	Nur Alam

1967	Abdus Sukur
1968	Binoy Sarkar
1969	Mohtar Asi Sarder
1970	Rajkumar Rajak
1971	Madhai Saha
1972	Anukul Pain
1973	Abdus Sanad
1974	Prasenta Hasda
1975	Purnima Das
1976	Serajul Ali Mandal
1977	Dinesh Halder
1978	Sibu Dutta
1979	Sadhin Sarkar
1980	Pratha Pratim Gupta
1981	Subrata Kundu
1982	Samar Kanti Ghose
1983	Bina Mandal
1984	Pampa Das
1985	Uday Sarkar
1986	Samim Islam
1987	Md. Saiful Islam
1988	Sk.Siddik
1989	Anamul Haq
1990	Mir raja Ali
1991	Nursena Khatun
1992	Md Nurul
1993	Md Abdur Sukur
1994	Sahudur Sk
1995	Kurban Ali
1996	Tanu Shayam Sarker
1997	Poritosh Halder
1998	Sujan Saha
1999	Joydev Thakur
2000	Saktipada Saha
2001	Naba kr Roy
2002	Arjun Das
2003	Uttam Das
2004	Dijen Ghose
2005	Sanjoy Munda
2006	Laxman Ghose
2007	Sanjib Ghose
2008	Bijoy Singha
2009	Dharamraj Singh
2010	Dipak Naskar
2011	Gonesh Saha
2012	Baidhanath Das
2013	Gourchandra Haldar
2014	Tulu Tudu

2015	Samar Kundu
2016	Rabin Murmu
2017	Sk Reajul Haider
2018	Swapan Dhar
2019	Anju Halder
2020	Asim Kisku
2021	Bimal Das
2022	Savon Roy
2023	Biswanath Barui
2024	Bapi Ghose
2025	Mukbul Hossen Ali
2026	Netai Mondal
2027	Ratan Paul
2028	Moniudin Mollah
2029	Nanigopal Datta
2030	Ratan kr Saha
2031	Ananda Saha
2032	Naren Chowdhuri
2033	Dulal Soren
2034	Shiten Das
2035	Mahes Tudu
2036	Abdas Samad
2037	Biswanath Rajbansi
2038	Ramprasad Chowdhury
2039	Joy Sarker
2040	Jagabandhu Saha
2041	Mridul Sarker
2042	Tuhin Mondal
2043	Tirtha Ghose
2044	Gonesh Mondal
2045	Madan Sarker
2046	Ajit Mondal
2047	Milan Das
2048	Bibek Sarker
2049	Pratima Das
2050	Sunil Mondal
2051	Manu Halder
2052	Badhan Sarker
2053	Sk Jasimuddin
2054	Md Allauddin
2055	Munsur Ali
2056	Md Haider Ali
2057	Md Ajmal Sk
2058	Mirza Mahammad
2059	Tanjima Khatun
2060	Rabiul Hasan
2061	Gouranga Das
2062	Anil Saha

2063	Dolon Sarker
2064	Gita Tudu
2065	Saira Banu
2066	Benimadhab Mondal
2067	Vabesh Mondal
2068	Pravat Sarker
2069	Nabakrishna Das
2070	Subhas Sarker
2071	Sajal Tudu
2072	Tamal Das
2073	Vagaban Ch Mondal
2074	Charubala Sarker
2075	Nabin Ch Das
2076	Rabi kr Mondal
2077	Radharani Mondal
2078	Loknath Das
2079	Mahan ch Das
2080	Narayan Ghose
2081	Banimadhab Sarker
2082	Dulal Das
2083	Jamini Roy
2084	Bisnu Charan Sinha
2085	Goutam Das
2086	Naresh ch Samanta
2087	Joy Sarker
2088	Mahan Sarker
2089	Mahesh Saker
2090	Ashak Ghose
2091	Gopal Sarker
2092	Ram Ghose
2093	Susanta Mondal
2094	Amar Chuwdhuri
2095	Pratap Ghose
2096	Chinmoy Tudu
2097	Braja Bihari Gupta
2098	Gourhari Sarker
2099	Kalu Sarker
2100	Nibas Mondal
2101	Mithun Harijan
2102	Hira raj Bansi
2103	Madhab Sarker
2104	Dharmaraj Mondal
2105	Abdul Washam
2106	Ratan Dutta
2107	Nanigopal Roy
2108	Brijamahan Gupta
2109	Abubakar Sk
2110	Ujwal Ghose

2111	Mahitosh Roy
2112	Gopal Choudhuri
2113	Rabin Mondal
2114	Sukanta Sil
2115	Bharat Ghose
2116	Shaya Charan mistri
2117	Madhu Ghose
2118	Chandu Sk
2119	Nirjhaar Roy
2120	Jahar Tikadar
2121	Krishna Mondal
2122	Haripada Mistry
2123	Masraful Haq
2124	Mir Mahammad
2125	Gopal Mondal
2126	Radha madhob Biswas
2127	Hari Das
2128	Sambhu Ghose
2129	Vodal Ghose
2130	Sukumar Ghose
2131	Basen Soran
2132	Raju Soren
2133	Majdur Rahaman
2134	Joydeb Sutradhar
2135	Jiaul Haq
2136	Himagsu Dhar
2137	Majdur Ali
2138	Rabiul Rahaman
2139	Babu Sk
2140	Natisu Bibi
2141	Nitai Mondal
2142	Sabana Khatun
2143	Ali Asgar
2144	Saiful Sk
2145	Matiur Rahaman
2146	Ruksana Parvin
2147	Bimal Soran
2148	Lalu Sk
2149	Amir Ali
2150	Mustafa Sk
2151	Shayad Ali
2152	Mahammad Ali Akbar
2153	Argar Ali
2154	Remo Soren
2155	Sudam Soren
2156	Mirza Mahammad
2157	Ashok Ghose
2158	Suja Oro

2159	Bittu Saha
2160	Ataur Sk
2161	Md Jaimuddin
2162	Abdur Rajjak
2163	Md salemul Haq
2164	Ali Isumuddin
2165	Md Nasiruddin
2166	Majiul Haq
2167	Md Saiful Alam
2168	Samsur Goha
2169	Nurul Islam
2170	Md Giyasur Sk
2171	Abed Sk
2172	Mir Mahammad
2173	Abdul Haq
2174	Bandana Soran
2175	Tirtha Ghose
2176	Milan Ghose
2177	Jogen Poddar
2178	Avijit Choudhuri
2179	Ramaprasad Saha
2180	Biswajit Dhar
2181	Kali Sankar Mondal
2182	Mohanlal Singha
2183	Dipti Majhi
2184	Moti Sk
2185	Ajit Tikadar
2186	Haren Murmu
2187	Jiten Sarder
2188	Gakul Biswas
2189	Rinku Saha
2190	Jiban Sarkar
2191	Bubrata Mondal
2192	Balai Mondal
2193	Moloy Mondal
2194	DM Das
2195	Milan Das
2196	Manas Paul
2197	Sabuj Sarker
2198	Dulal Saha
2199	Bikesh Ch Mondal
2200	Shamal Saha
2201	Subhas Sarker
2202	Nibash Mondal
2203	Sudam Das
2204	Biswajit Halder
2205	Swapan Dutta
2206	Babu Dutta

2207	Kartik Mondal
2208	Himansu Mondal
2209	Gabinda Sarker
2210	Mini Sarker
2211	Prokesh Mondal
2212	Subod Mondal
2213	Nimai Das
2214	Mismul Gupta
2215	Bablu Saha
2216	Nipesh Saha
2217	Mani Mondal
2218	Felu Das
2219	Atul Sarker
2220	Arijit Das
2221	Rintu Das
2222	Bharat Karmaker
2223	Tajamul Hosen
2224	Tamina Islam
2225	Samir Akter Ali
2226	Sadesh Islam
2227	Mantu Sk
2228	Adbul Sk
2229	Manirul Islam
2230	Maharin Napa
2231	Akram Sk
2232	Menboob Islam
2233	Md Digu Sk
2234	Md Younis Ali
2235	Md Inias Uddin
2236	Tina Parvin
2237	Firdousi Begam
2238	Md Akram Hosen
2239	Md Saharab Islam
2240	Ruksana Bilai
2241	Md Chandan Sk
2242	Rubina Parvin
2243	Md Akher Sk
2244	Md Ujjauddin
2245	Md Raihenuddin
2246	Md Asraf Uddin
2247	Md Rabiul Sk
2248	Md Jwal Sk
2249	Md Raihan Sk
2250	Md Mahasin Sk
2251	Md Sidikh Sk
2252	Md Naser Ali
2253	Md Narul Islam
2254	Md Sahadit Hossen

2255	Md Sahikul Islam
2256	Md Bajnahar Sk
2257	Md Rejawal Kari
2258	Md Rajawal Sk
2259	Md Asmas Sk
2260	Md Sirajul Biswas
2261	Md Mukesh Sk
2262	Md Haji Mahiuddin
2263	Md Mahiuddin
2264	Naresh Mondal
2265	Pradip Mondal
2266	Barun Biswas
2267	Sunil Biswas
2268	Raboti Mondal
2269	Bharat Maheti
2270	Nitai Roy
2271	Nilkanta Roy
2272	Baikurma Roy
2273	Umesh Roy
2274	Naresh Roy
2275	Dukhiram Mondal
2276	Nani Mondal
2277	Haran Momdal
2278	Badal Bhakta
2279	Khitish Bhakta
2280	Khirodh Bhakta
2281	Paresch Mondal
2282	Anurag Mondal
2283	Naresh Ch Mondal
2284	Ramapada Mondal
2285	Subrata Mondal
2286	Sunil Biswas
2287	Dinesh Kr Bhakta
2288	Santosh Mondal
2289	Rameshwar Mondal
2290	Gouri Pada Sarker
2291	Parimal Sarker
2292	Dilip Sarker
2293	Harilal Mondal
2294	Denanath Mondal
2295	Dulal Mondal
2296	Sudhakar Mondal
2297	Naresh Ch Biswas
2298	Baidanath Mondal
2299	Khurase Mohon Mondal
2300	Md Moharali
2301	Md Kayatulla
2302	Md Faruk

2303	Md Kalu Sk
2304	Md Arshed Ali
2305	Md Mursed Ali
2306	Md Abdul Sk
2307	Md Masidur Alam
2308	Md Akram Sk
2309	Md Namirul Sk
2310	Md Nur Islam
2311	Md Abdul Sk
2312	Niranjan Paul
2313	Jareek Bairaji
2314	Naren Majumder
2315	Gurudas Halder
2316	Paresh Das
2317	Sunil Halder
2318	Sontosh Roy
2319	Susil Mondal
2320	Shital Ch Mondal
2321	Shakti Ranjan Mondal
2322	Ratan Kr Mondal
2323	Satyendranath Mondal
2324	Nidhan Mondal
2325	Monotosh Mondal
2326	Tapan Biswas
2327	Subhash Mondal
2328	Ganesh Majumder
2329	Shyamal Sarker
2330	Pratik Ch Mondal
2331	Teko Mondal
2332	Traillakshay Mondal
2333	Sridam Ch Mondal
2334	Sahadev Roy
2335	Parimal Roy
2336	Shyamal Kr Roy
2337	Fulechan Mondal
2338	Paresh Mondal
2339	Manaranjan Mondal
2340	Gurudas Bairagi
2341	Susanta kr Bairagi
2342	Ramlal Momdal
2343	Prakesh Sarker
2344	Badal Sarker
2345	Birjo Gopal Mondal
2346	Bijongopal Roy
2347	Bidhan Ch Biswas
2348	Naresh Mondal
2349	Bhupen Mondal
2350	Paritosh Mondal

2351	Rathin Hamran
2352	Sukumar Chatterjee
2353	Binoy Kr Mondal
2354	Harilal Mondal
2355	Anath Majumder
2356	Chran Mondal
2357	Badal Mondal
2358	Haran Mondal
2359	Rajendra Sarker
2360	Nittananda Sarker
2361	Krishna Mondal
2362	Gouri Mondal
2363	Jitendra Biswas
2364	Md Majjat Sheikh
2365	Bariul Sheikh
2366	Sakir Sheikh
2367	Sahahul Shikh
2368	Ummar Saikh
2369	Imam Hussion
2370	Nurul Islam
2371	Md Jamat Ali
2372	Saif Shukh
2373	Abu Bakkar
2374	Md warimul Rahaman
2375	Lal Mohammad
2376	Md Majibur Rahaman
2377	Md Jujan Shikh
2378	Md Mahibar Rahaman
2379	Rabbul Shikh
2380	Qaser Sheikh
2381	Sadiqul Sheikh
2382	Baser Sheikh
2383	Abdul Sukhan
2384	Qutuhuddin Shikh
2385	Ismile Shikh
2386	Abdur Ragib
2387	Kaeem Shikh
2388	Md Madur Rahaman
2389	Md Tarak Saikh
2390	Md Ansar Hossen
2391	Md Takir Hussen
2392	Abu Hossen
2393	Answar Ali
2394	Shamuour Shikh
2395	Rajjak Ali
2396	Md Alam
2397	Md Bilal
2398	Sheikh Hamid

2399	Md Mirzafar
2400	Sabina Masoom
2401	Md Alam
2402	Gabbar Ali
2403	Md Salauddin
2404	Ruhba Jamil
2405	Bakul Ali
2406	Md Abirul
2407	Jaman Ali
2408	Razzak Ali
2409	Harun Sk
2410	Sabiul Sk
2411	Nabiul Sk
2412	Ansar Sk
2413	Kumar Ali
2414	Md Samed Ali
2415	Faruk Ali
2416	Md Haji Abdul
2417	Naijum Sk
2418	Mujibuddin Sk
2419	Gamaluddin Sk
2420	Md Haji Ali
2421	Md Dolon
2422	Md Amirul Islam
2423	Md Julfinar
2424	Md Dinesh Ali
2425	Md Jahanur Alam
2426	Md Kosesh Ali
2427	Md Inayat Sk
2428	Md Wased Ali
2429	Md Rejabul Hosen
2430	Md Sajjat Sk
2431	Md Asan Ali
2432	Md Fatil Sk
2433	Md Amjad Ali
2434	Gurudas Sarkwer
2435	Bamkim Patra
2436	Manati Mondal
2437	Shibram Mondal
2438	Tapan Bairagi
2439	Swapan Saha
2440	Majirul Hannan
2441	Zukkha Khatun
2442	Md Rashid
2443	Md Nizam Ahamad
2444	Md Badua
2445	Saiful Hussain
2446	Mithun Sarker

2447	Durgadas Sarker
2448	Pannalal Sarker
2449	Naimul Islam
2450	Nusul Islam
2451	Nurafat Ali
2452	Gopal Biswas
2453	Shibu Biswas
2454	Patu Mondal
2455	Paban Mondal
2456	Gurudas Mondal
2457	Sumit Sarker
2458	Protim Mondal
2459	Gurupada Mondal
2460	Nikhilesh Sarker
2461	Nimai Mondal
2462	Shankar Kundu
2463	Gangaram Sarker
2464	Md Mettarderul
2465	Md Barun
2466	Mauniduddin Sk
2467	Beta Hussain
2468	Louman Sk
2469	Abdul Mannan
2470	Sariul Sk
2471	Sen Sk
2472	Rabban Ali
2473	Md Bhederu Sk
2474	Md Sukar Sk
2475	Anisur Sk
2476	Md Islam
2477	Nur Lslam
2478	Md Sutar Hossen
2479	Israil Lasner
2480	Md Meazior
2481	Md Ibrahim
2482	Ramakanta Mondal
2483	Md Abter
2484	Shev Ali
2485	Md Ajijur
2486	Md Asraful Alam
2487	Md Aliar
2488	Md Ahram
2489	Sk Anour Ali
2490	Md Sajal Ali
2491	Md Imtiaz Ali
2492	Md Azad Ali
2493	Md Martajal Alam
2494	Md Habibur Alam

2495	Md Minajul Alam
2496	Md Anwar
2497	Mantu Sk
2498	Md Khanon
2499	Md Eramul
2500	Md Pintu Alam
2501	Md Ajjur
2502	Md Kalam
2503	Md Irfan
2504	Nirmal Saha
2505	Md Khanon
2506	Gollam Sk
2507	Mohim Halder
2508	Shambhu Sarker
2509	Nazir Sk
2510	Talab Sk
2511	Jullur Rahaman
2512	Sk Loxman
2513	Bablu Sk
2514	Safinuddin Sk
2515	Anul Razzak
2516	Rasid Sk
2517	Khoskar Sk
2518	Dhiran Mondal
2519	Jiddi Sk
2520	Golam Rassul
2521	Md Firoze
2522	Sk Abdul
2523	Sk Nageam
2524	Kalu Sk
2525	Sk Halibuddin
2526	Sk Fakira
2527	Sk Samim
2528	Sk Kairur
2529	Jahir
2530	Halibuddin
2531	Sk Bablu
2532	Hussaik
2533	Md Goui
2534	Md Akbar
2535	Sk Raja Hossian
2536	Md Akter
2537	Sk Salim Ali
2538	Mantri Halder
2539	Nakul Halder
2540	Subir Biswas
2541	Bapi Halder
2542	Hiru Mondal

2543	Balai Halder
2544	Guno Mondal
2545	Kalu Mondal
2546	Sanjoy Khan
2547	Panchanan Samoi
2548	Bikas Mondal
2549	Swapan Bhunia
2550	Tarapada Mondal
2551	Bakti Khan
2552	Madhusudhan Mondal
2553	Sankar Mate
2554	Bional Khan
2555	Noren Khan
2556	Boren Mate
2557	Md. Sahid
2558	Piarne Khan
2559	Ashim Mate
2560	Satira Bhunia
2561	Ajoy Khan
2562	Kartik Bhunia
2563	Binay Samoi
2564	Bibhuti Hazra
2565	Panchu Mondal
2566	Gopalchandra Samoi
2567	Gopal Gupta
2568	Ram Samanta
2569	Abhijit Mate
2570	Siburam Hazra
2571	Panchugopal Mate
2572	Ratan Bhukta
2573	Gonesh Kha
2574	Bholanath Hazra
2575	Nanda Bhukta
2576	Subal Bhukta
2577	Dinobandhu Mate
2578	Ananta Mondal
2579	Gobinda Samoi
2580	Ratan Mondal
2581	Raju Samoi
2582	Bablu Samoi
2583	Asok Mondal
2584	Biswajit Mate
2585	Ranjit Mate
2586	Prasenjit Mate
2587	Mohan Mondal
2588	Shyam Khan
2589	Probash Khan
2590	Balaram Hazra

2591	Tarapada Samoi
2592	Sontos Khan
2593	Indrajit Mate
2594	Sonan Mondal
2595	Ranjit Mate
2596	Bhola Samoi
2597	Sushil Mate
2598	Tapon Mondal
2599	Dorshan Mondal
2600	Pabitra Bhukta
2601	Bikash Hasda
2602	Saikn Hazra
2603	Rajen Dere
2604	Jatin Hazra
2605	Sombhu Mondal
2606	Asok Bhukto
2607	Basudev Mate
2608	Sankar Mate
2609	Rajkumar Mate
2610	Gobinda Bhukta
2611	Amrito Khan
2612	Sombhu Bhukta
2613	Jatan Bhukta
2614	Badal Khan
2615	Surojit Mate
2616	Bobita Mondal
2617	Kakoli Mondal
2618	Swapn Mondal
2619	Amit Kr.Mate
2620	Soumendar Bhukta
2621	Biswanath Hazra
2622	SK. Abdul
2623	Alok Mondal
2624	Prabir Hazra
2625	Bablu Bera
2626	Ram Samoi
2627	Rabindra Samoi
2628	Haripada Samoi
2629	Satyandranath Khan
2630	Basudev Bhukta
2631	Rishikesh Samoi
2632	Ananda Dere
2633	Swapn Mondal
2634	Nihi Mondal
2635	Bablu Mondal
2636	Prabhat Mondal
2637	Nitai Mondal
2638	Kutubuddin Mondal

2639	Hossain Ali
2640	Binoy Mondal
2641	Pintu Mondal
2642	Rashod Ali
2643	SK. Samad Ali
2644	Motiar Ali
2645	Ariful Mondal
2646	Sk.Hamid
2647	Nur Islam
2648	Izazul Rahman
2649	Jogen Biswas
2650	Harendranath Bhukta
2651	Surafali Biswas
2652	Mohan Bhukta
2653	Gosto Bhumik
2654	Sambhu Bhukta
2655	Soumen Bhukta
2656	Rajen Samoi
2657	Monorangan Hazra
2658	Subrata Mete
2659	Sk.Hasibul
2660	Sk.Saidul
2661	Sk.Aratat
2662	Rajoni Samoi
2663	Kajal Samoi
2664	Ranjit Hazra
2665	Goutam Mete
2666	Anjan Samoi
2667	Badal Hazra
2668	Haradhan Bhumik
2669	Sk.Sarafat Ali
2670	Subhas Hazra
2671	Nawaj Ali
2672	Sailen Singha Roy
2673	Prabhath Singh Roy
2674	Firoj Islam
2675	Janmadhanad
2676	Sabir Ali
2677	Sk.Akbar Ali
2678	Fakir Ahomed
2679	Md. Jamaluddin
2680	Kamal Mondal
2681	Golam Rusul
2682	Hibram Ali
2683	Abdul Hakim
2684	Balaram Samoi
2685	Pradip Samoi
2686	Ramkrishna Singh

2687	Manikchandra Sardar
2688	Jagabondhu Mate
2689	Sukumar Sarkar
2690	Basudev Sardar
2691	Goutam Mondal
2692	SK. Miraj Ali
2693	Sk.Sabir
2694	Bimal Sardar
2695	Haradhan Mondal
2696	Asok Mondal
2697	Sukumar Mondal
2698	Poritosh Mondal
2699	Kalipada Mondal
2700	Biswanath Mondal
2701	Kush Mondal
2702	Jahangir Ali
2703	Biplab Mondal
2704	Rahim Mondal
2705	Bhola Mondal
2706	Hafizul Hok
2707	Asith Mondal
2708	Chaman Ali
2709	Mozamull Hok
2710	Amar Khan
2711	Nishi Mondal
2712	Swapan Mondal
2713	Ramprasad Mondal
2714	Kesta Mondal
2715	Banamali Mondal
2716	Laba Mondal
2717	Sahyeb Ali
2718	Atiar Ali
2719	Sk. Muruf
2720	Gobinda Mondal
2721	Rata Mondal
2722	Laltu Mondal
2723	Pintu Mondal
2724	Kesta Mondal
2725	Bablu Mondal
2726	Kenaram Mondal
2727	Tapan Mondal
2728	Sukumar Singha Roy
2729	Surojit Singha Roy
2730	Asraful Ali
2731	Sirajul Alam
2732	Sk. Nabi
2733	Sk. Anoar
2734	Sahajan Ali

2735	Moinur Ali
2736	Rabin Bhukta
2737	Nidhiram Bhukta
2738	Salim Ali
2739	Sirazul Alam
2740	Sk. Mushir
2741	Kartik Bhukta
2742	Nibarun Bhukta
2743	Firazul Alam
2744	Khagen Samoi
2745	Rajes Bhukta
2746	Radhasham Bhukta
2747	Satish Samoi
2748	Haren Hazra
2749	Nitai Hazra
2750	Montu Mate
2751	Ranjan Kr. Dere
2752	Chinmoy Hazra
2753	Ramendra Dere
2754	Lakshmi Dere
2755	Joydev Das
2756	Nazrull Biswas
2757	Manirull Biswas
2758	Ansawar Ali Biswas
2759	Biren Biswas
2760	Razzan Ali
2761	Din Islam
2762	Ikbal Ali
2763	Lalchan Mondal
2764	Anowar Ali
2765	Sajahan Mondal
2766	Baklo Mondal
2767	Jalal
2768	Biswanath Mondal
2769	Jumbal Ali
2770	Sk. Samsur Ali
2771	Tarun Mondal
2772	Tapan Mondal
2773	Sanatan Mondal
2774	Kartik Mondal
2775	Nitai Mondal
2776	Sanatan Mondal
2777	Samsundar Mondal
2778	Shamal Mondal
2779	Gobinda Karmakar
2780	Tapan Bhunia
2781	Abhoi Mondal
2782	Sakti Mondal

2783	Abdul Sayad
2784	Ratique Islam
2785	Kishor Khan
2786	Montu Khan
2787	Panchanan Mondal
2788	Pabitra Mondal
2789	Biswanath Dere
2790	Haripada Dere
2791	Sk. Ranjan Ali
2792	Jakhar Ali
2793	Bablu Hossail
2794	Sk. Rahamad
2795	Sk. Ismail
2796	Anowar Hossen
2797	Amar Khan
2798	Meghnad Karmakar
2799	Badal Khan
2800	Ganeshchandra Khan
2801	Satya Dere
2802	Subol Dere
2803	Banamali Dere

Set C

Sl No	Name
1	M Mondal
2	Mojiful Golder
3	M Tarafdar
4	Rafique Mondal
5	Sher Ali Mondal
6	Shaheb Ali Mondal
7	Mansara Bibi
8	Kohinoor Bibi
9	Ali Md Alam
10	Jaladhar Mondal
11	Najibuddin Mondal
12	Nani Mondal
13	Nairul Islam
14	Alam Bari Mondal
15	Saharani Mondal
16	Rashid Mondal
17	Durgapada Biswas
18	Babulal Duley
19	Niranjan Mondal
20	Jagannath Biswas
21	Khaliq Mondal

22	Atif Mondal
23	Rahul Ghosh
24	Arun Sarkar
25	Bikash Roy
26	Mainak Ghosh
27	Timir Barui
28	Azizur Rahman
29	Nishan Ahmed
30	Pagla Bairagi
31	Iqbal Molleh
32	Salem Sheikh
33	Akbar Ali
34	Priya Hazra
35	Upen Paul
36	Sukumar Bairagi
37	Nripen Biswas
38	Alehin Mondal
39	Lakhan
40	Bijoli Biswas
41	Khokon Paul
42	Rafikul Mondal
43	Rasul Mondal
44	Syed Mondal
45	Sadhu Mondal
46	Golam Mondal
47	Rajbul Mondal
48	Sanatan Hazra
49	Akbar Mondal
50	Asu Mondal
51	Sachin Ghosh
52	Asit Hazra
53	Izajul Mondal
54	Satish Ghosh
55	Sukurali Mondal
56	Atiar Mondal
57	Atiur Mondal

Set D

Sl No	Name
1	Tapajyoti Chanda
2	Shakuntala Sarkar
3	Bhaskarjyoti Bhowmick

4	Debraj Mitra
5	Lopamudra Senguha
6	Salena Rathod
7	Amal Sarkar
8	Ankit Daga
9	Ratnadeep Kar
10	Debraj Paul
11	Subhojit Choudhury
12	Shakil Khan
13	Amitava Kabasi
14	Supriyo Samajpati
15	Swati Verma Bera
16	Malini Chakraborty
17	Sreya Mukherjee
18	Sonia Verma
19	Payal Trivedi
20	Ankur Basu
21	Sudipta Chakraborty
22	Pragya Paramita Sahu
23	Amitava
24	Debraj Banerjee
25	Ranjan Jana
26	Imran Chaudhary
27	Mirza Imtiaz Hossain
28	Deepak Singh
29	Saunak Chowdhury
30	Pinaki Chatterjee
31	Pinky Roy
32	Manas Muhuri
33	Suman Mistry
34	Biswashima Mohanty
35	Dipankar Sinha
36	Ravi Gurung
37	Poonam Rana
38	Swati Bhalotia
39	Ashish Lama
40	Sumita Dutta

FINAL REPORT

DRAFT VERSION

The Emerging Scenario of Agri- business in India

A Sociological Study

VOLUME-III



Dr. Samit Kar

Project Director

Supported by

Socio-Economic Research Division

Planning Commission

New Delhi

The Emerging Scenario of Agri-business in India

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New Delhi

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Introduction

The Emerging Scenario of Agri-business in India : A Sociological Study was initiated with the financial support of the Planning Commission was a 6-month Research Study which commenced on and from 1 July 2011. However, the 6-month Study ultimately got prolonged for a further 3- month period by incorporating some additional emerging perspectives related to Agri-business in India. These were not initially taken into consideration. For example, the question of ensuring more capital infusion in the gamut of Indian Agriculture became a pressing debate when the Government contemplated to ensure 51 % Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the multi-brand Retail Investment Sector. Notwithstanding the crisis of welcoming a state-of-the-art technology in Agri-Retail Business which may have an adverse impact on the creation of livelihoods in the Indian villages making an average Indian peasant more impoverished, The Study Team was literally taken aback by the miserable condition of the sphere of rural infrastructure in general.

This deplorable condition of the rural sector as a whole made the Study Team to consider whether the proposal of the Government to ensure 51 % FDI in Multi-Brand Retail Marketing is completely baseless. The Study Team is in the know of things about the peril of FDI infusion in a vastly labour- abundant economy and society of India. But when the impoverished Indian peasantry is itself on an absolutely slippery track, incapable of holding his feet firmly on the ground, the invitation of a debate in this regard may not be always very humanistic in orientation. For example, India, being a tropical country with a very hot and sultry weather condition almost round the year does not need a very large number of Cool Green Agri Godowns (CGAGs) to elongate the shelf life of agri-items-----the concept which was never vigorously pursued before across the country. If the experience of West Bengal is taken into consideration in this regard, it may be seen that the State does have a number of Cold Storages in few Districts. But they are exclusively meant for storing potato. There is virtually no such Cold Storage which may store a large number of agri-items so essential to an Indian peasant to get his desired remunerative price of the farm produce which he does harvest with so much toil and hardship. Therefore, if infusion of FDI possesses the danger to downsize the volume of rural livelihoods for rampant usage of labour replacing technology, the same capital does have the promise to open new horizons in the countryside which may introduce hitherto unexplored income-generating potentials.

Such examples are many and this may possibly prove an age old saying of the flowing course of a river which says: A river does erode one side of the bank whereas the other side gets created by the deposition of silt. In this way, erosion may be a threat to one side of the river bank while the other side considers siltation as a blessing. In this way, the present Study Team does consider that the heated debate between the Government and the Opposition on this question might be driven more by the pedagogic skill of some well known orators instead of a passionate feeling in favour of the growers of food called *Annadata* to the millions of our countrymen.

Moreover, since 1991, where is the absence of FDI? When each and every sector of the Indian economy and society is having an organic inter-link with the FDI -----leading to obvious impact what more one may gain by keeping the Multi-Brand Retail Sector beyond the purview of this vexed issue? One may need to

remember, the Indian market is one of the biggest markets with an incredible 121 crore population. Thus, there are buyers to buy their daily requirements from the Organised Retail Marketing Units (ORMUs). Why there is confusion and a seemingly serious loss of confidence among a number of Indian Statesmen in understanding that it is beyond the ability of the foreign market operators to build so many ORMUs that they would be able to cater to the day to day needs of all urban and suburban buyers-----let alone the entire set of buyers of Bharat, the rural India? Will it be at all possible? Is it not an absolute absurdity on the part of our leading Statesmen to envisage in this way? Is it not rhetoric on their part considering the global socio-economic dynamics?

Venting support to the distressed and the deprived is no doubt, a noble mission. But without providing any viable alternative to get rid of the day to day ordeal, is it not a cruel joke to raise a constant hue and cry when the men for whom such frenzies are orchestrated are in a real hand to mouth situation? This feeling on the part of the Study Team inspired to conduct an additional part of Survey by developing an additional Set-E Schedule to elicit some information from the men for whom the FDI inflow is being envisaged to restructure the ailing gamut of rural infrastructure. Noted British Litterateur George Bernard Shaw while commenting on Karl Marx's death on 14 March 1883 said, The Man who wrote *Capital*, died of starvation. Shaw's comment after so many years perhaps gained a new lease of life while listening to the oratory skill of some of our leading Statesmen in Opposition. FDI inflow in Retail Marketing encompasses the question of revamping the Indian agrarian sector.

V I Lenin soon after the establishment of Socialism in Soviet Union in 1917 announced the introduction of the *New Economic Policy* to infuse more capital inflow to develop the Soviet countryside. Later on, Lenin explained that the need of the hour of the then Soviet Union was to welcome capital at any cost for an overhaul of the Soviet Economy. One important dichotomy between the Indian and the Soviet situation is the persistence of a very important variable in India which was never present in Soviet Union. This is the variable of an abysmal population size and density in India. Therefore, the question of development in India should never be isolated from the challenge to create more number of livelihoods for the vast Indian population. This is supposed to be the biggest spoilsport of Indian economy and this is perhaps eating away the gains of development very seriously.

For example, the 3 major eastern states of India: Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal seem to be lagging far behind the other states of India. One plausible answer remains in the severe form of population density of these 3 states which is supposed to be growing at a very fast pace. Therefore, what other countries across the world may do with FDI infusion in various sectors of economy and society including Retail Marketing and Agri-business, India is simply incapable to do the same. The example of China is oft-repeated. But this trend is now possibly on the wane. Without questioning the achievements of our neighbour, it needs to be remembered that China does have a one-party rule with limited space for democracy, no national judiciary, no multi-party system, no private media operators publishing and dishing out incredible number of newspapers, magazines and television channels and no system of periodic holding of elections-----neither at the national level nor at the regional, local and sub-local levels. Therefore, if the official news agency presents certain information; there is none to contradict and challenge it due to a virtual inoperative democratic system. It may be a different debate to argue whether the Chinese system proved to be more humane in the task of poverty reduction and

thus, able to ensure a higher status and prestige to the Chinese masses. On the other hand, a critic may argue, India does have a fledgling democracy yet is a home to about one-third of the illiterates of the Globe, about one-third of the most poverty stricken people of the Globe and so on and so forth. This means, what is the relevance of democracy to an average Indian? Whom they are electing to different levels of Indian democratic system? These questions are, no doubt pertinent. But doing away these misfortunes of India is indeed not possible in a single go.

Thus, a more pragmatic, a more benevolent and a more pious plan of action need to be chalked out to provide what little possible solace and succor the nation may be able to deliver to the neediest and the most disadvantaged of the Indian masses. Rajiv Gandhi once said, in every one rupee the Government spends (at the Centre) only 15 paise reaches a common man. The remaining 85 paise gets lost in the delivery pipeline. This enthused the young Indian Prime Minister to introduce the concept of PM (Prime Minister) to DM (District Magistrate) system to implement various poverty ameliorating development programmes across the country. But the mission could not be ultimately okayed due to severe hue and cry by the Statesmen of our country citing that should this policy be adopted, the Centre-State relation will certainly be in jeopardy creating a severe constitutional crisis. They argued, States are the organs of the Centre. If the Centre cannot trust its organs, how can the Centre survive? The view of the critics in this regard was no doubt logical. This made the Government to withdraw from its earlier stand. But the contention of the young Prime Minister did remain equally valid and pertinent. This makes one to wonder whether India can afford the luxury to have such a lackadaisical democracy? Should the country look forward to have some form of benevolent dictatorship to a limited extent?

Of late, there had been a severe form of nation-wide movement against corruption. The basic demand of the movement is highly praiseworthy. But it is high time that the demand to weed out corruption in India may also include the demand to make people work, especially those who are in responsible position at various levels. It has almost become a part of Indian culture to indulge in severe form of non-productive ventures. One may work with right earnest for the nation to prosper and grow. But that form of work culture is hardly in existence making the already sagging morale of the Indian economy to dip further. Therefore, the rhetorical, word-generating mind set is coupled with pathetic form of work culture making any advent to a new system to face hurdle by the all-concerned. The spread of too much democracy with too little responsibility has made the matter become worse from bad. Any participant in the democratic process needs to understand his right, as well as, responsibility. Right without responsibility is meaningless and vice-versa. But this is exactly what is happening in India and the question of 51 % FDI inflow in Retail Marketing including Agri-business is indeed not beyond the purview.

In this way, the Set-E Schedule brings out certain ideas, emotions and feelings of the section of the Indian population who are directly connected with agriculture. The sample-size is relatively small. Yet, some findings of the Volume III of the Final Report of the present Study may evoke illuminating responses leading to more studies and formation of insights in the days ahead.

A mention may be made of Sandipan Mitra, an energetic student of the Department of Sociology, Presidency University (formerly Presidency College) who was largely instrumental in conducting this part

of the Study, the result of which is contained in the present Volume. It is not a little inspiration to see a young student take so much interest in shouldering massive responsibilities to complete the task to the best of satisfaction.

Dr. Samit Kar

FDI & the Planning Commission

The debate on 51% FDI inflow in Retail Marketing including agri-business began to gather steam in the late 2011. It gained a new high in December 2011 when the Winter Session of the Parliament was going on. Ultimately the proposal to ensure 51 % FDI inflow in Retail Marketing could not be ratified due to serious opposition by a very large number of Parliamentarians in both the Houses. In this context, an interview with Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission was published by *Frontline* which deserves to be brought to the fore. Dr. Ahluwalia, a noted economist said, “FDI in retail will enable Indian retailers to bring in foreign equity to support their efforts. “ This was also the desire of the Indian peasantry some of whom had been interviewed by the present Study Team. They are not eager to understand what is FDI? Nor they are eager to listen to the logic of opposition to the FDI inflow. They know, many of them are living virtually half-fed and semi-clad with daily income of many families as low as or even less than Rs 50. The agriculturists asked: can beggars be choosers? What alternative do we have to say Yes to some and No to others? When we are left with no option, is it not a mockery to indulge in pedagogic exercises for us? What pragmatic alternative can they suggest ?

The Study Team found, many of their feelings and sayings may be very emotional. But the quality of life which they are compelled to have is bound to create such furious reactions. FDI is indeed incapable of to allay the basic cause of their poverty. It might provide some palliatives. But the basic threat to their life and livelihood may continue to remain. However, when there is virtually no alternative for a visible turnaround of the countryside in India, what is the logic to go in for a total opposition to this new venture? Will the volume of 51 % FDI in multi-brand Retail Marketing be so consequential that it may be able to harm the interest of the Indian agriculturists as a whole? Where is the scope for the remaining quality of rural life to dip further ? These are some of the issues which may dominate the mind and passion of the Indian thinktank who do frame the national policy perspective. In this light, the views of Dr. Ahluwalia seem to be relevant for discussion. The following is the excerpt of this already published news item followed by the Findings of the Present Study exclusively on FDI and Agriculture in India contained in the Present Volume:

Major Findings at a Glance

PARD-1

1.2 AGE

AGE FRAME	18-30 YRS	31-45 YRS	46-60 YRS	61 YRS & ABOVE
%	24	43	26	7

The above table indicates the age-frame of the Respondents interviewed. It shows 24% of the Respondents do belong to the age-frame between 18-30 yrs, 43 % belong to the age-frame between 31-45 yrs, 26 % belong to the age-frame between 46-60 yrs and 7 % belong to the age-frame between 61 yrs and above.

1.3 SEX

SEX	MALE	FEMALE
%	97	3

The above table indicates the sex of the Respondents interviewed. It shows 97 % of them are male while 3 % are female.

1.4 OCCUPATION

OCCUPATION	OWNER CULTIVATOR	SHARECROPPER	LANDLESS AGRI-LABOURER
%	65	27	8

The above table indicates the occupation of the Respondents interviewed. It shows that 65 % of them are owner cultivators, 27 % of them cultivate as sharecropper and 8 % of them cultivate as landless agri-grower.

1.5 PRIMORDIAL IDENTITY

IDENTITY	HINDU	MUSLIM OR MINORITY	SC	ST	OBC
%	41	15	40	4	0

The above table indicates the Primordial Identity of the Respondents interviewed. It shows 41 % of them are Hindus, 15 % are Muslims or Minority, 40 % of them are SC, 4 % of them are ST while none of them are OBCs.

1.6 RELIGION

RELIGION	HINDUISM	ISLAM	CHRISTIANITY	OTHERS
%	85	15	0	0

The above table indicates the religion of the Respondents interviewed. It shows that 85 % of them are Hindus, 15 % of them are Muslims. None of them belong to any other religion.

1.7 PLACE OF RESIDENCE

AREA	SUBURBS	VILLAGE	REMOTE VILLAGE
%	0	93	7

The above table indicates the place of residence of the Respondents. It shows that none of them lives in the suburbs, 93 % of them live in village while 3 % live in the remote villages.

1.8 ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME

INCOME RANGE	UPTO 24,000	UPTO 48,000	UPTO 1,00,000	ABOVE 1,00,000
%	49	42	9	0

The above table indicates the Annual Family Income of the Respondents interviewed. It shows that 49 % of them earn upto Rs. 24,000, 42 % of them earn upto Rs 48,000, 9 % of them earn upto Rs 1,00,000 while none of them earn above Rs 1,00,000.

1.9 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

STATUS	ILLITERATE	LITERATE	PASSED SCHOOL FINAL	GRADUATE & ABOVE
%	33	31	36	0

The above table indicates the Educational Status of the Respondents interviewed. It shows 33 % of Respondents are illiterate, 31 % are literate, 36 % have passed school final examination while none of them are graduate.

1.10 MARITAL STATUS

STATUS	MARRIED	SINGLE	DIVORCED
%	80	20	0

The above table indicates the Marital Status of the Respondents. It shows that 80 % of them are married, 20 % of them are single while none of them are divorced.

PARD-2

2.1 FDI AWARENESS

AWARE	YES	NO
%	56	44

The above table shows the FDI awareness among the Respondents interviewed. It shows that 56 % of them are aware of FDI while 44 % of them are not.

2.2 INVESTMENT IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE

OPINION	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
%	76	0	24

The above table shows the opinion of the Respondents regarding the upliftment in investment in rural infrastructure. It show 76 % of them said Yes. None of them said No but 24 % of them can't say anything.

2.3 INVESTMENT & LIVELIHOOD

OPINION	YES	NO	SIGNIFICANTLY HAMPER	VERY SIGNIFICANTLY HAMPER
%	77	0	16	7

The above table shows the opinion of the Respondents regarding incapability of the Government to uplift investment and whether it will hamper rural livelihood. It shows 77 % of them said Yes it will hamper, none of them said No, 16 % said that it will significantly hamper while 7 % said that it will hamper very significantly.

2.4 FDI AS BAILOUT PACKAGE

OPINION	YES	NO
%	89	11

The above table indicates the opinion of the Respondents to whether FDI is a possible bailout package or not. It shows 89 % of them said Yes while 11 % said No.

2.5 BENEFITS OF FDI

OPINION	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
%	41	22	37

The above table indicates the opinion of the Respondents regarding the benefits of FDI. It shows 41 % of them said Yes, 22 % said No while 37 % said can't say anything.

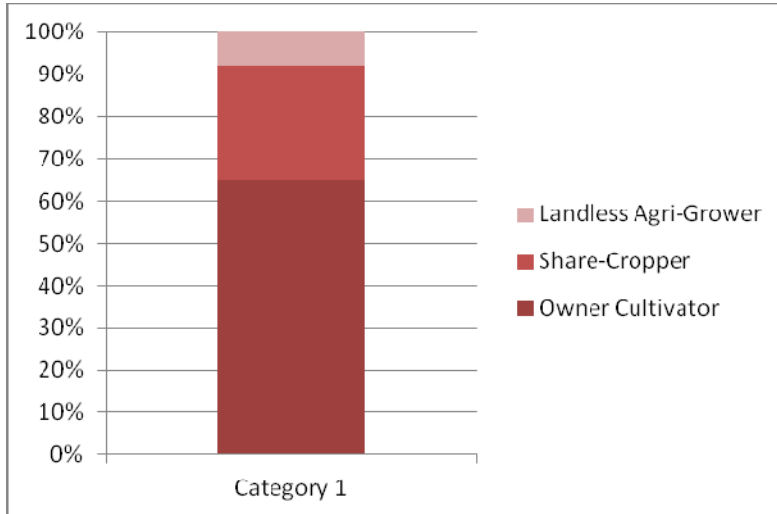
2.6 AGRICULTURE AS COMPULSION

OPINION	YES	NO	CAN'T SAY
%	8	64	28

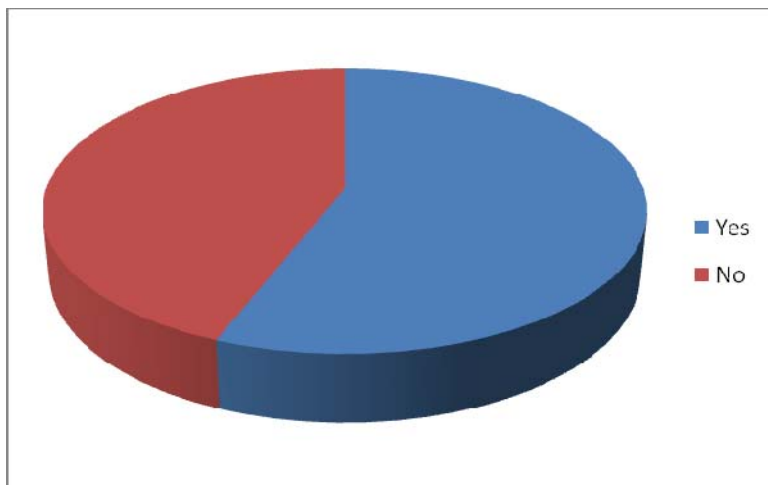
The above table indicates the opinion of the Respondents to whether agriculture is a compulsion. It shows 8 % of them said Yes, 64 % said No while 28 % can't say anything.

Pictorial data analysis

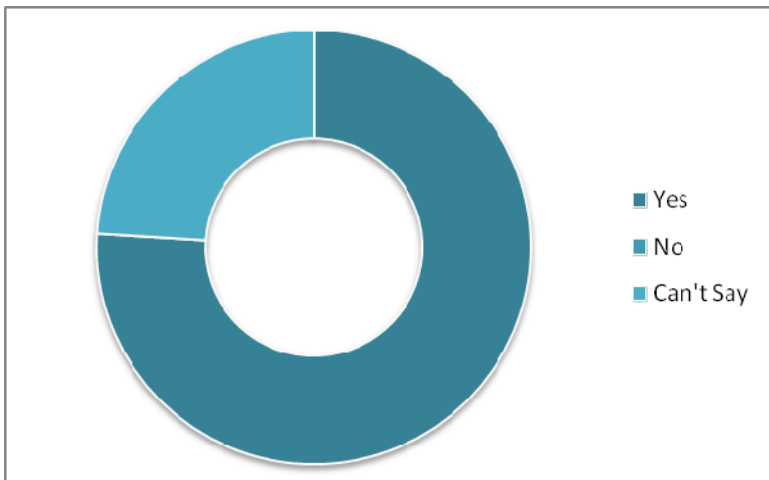
1.4 OCCUPATION



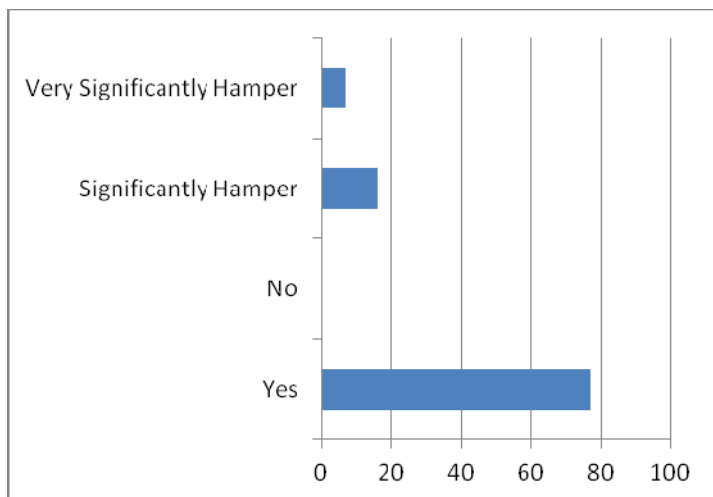
2.1 FDI AWARENESS



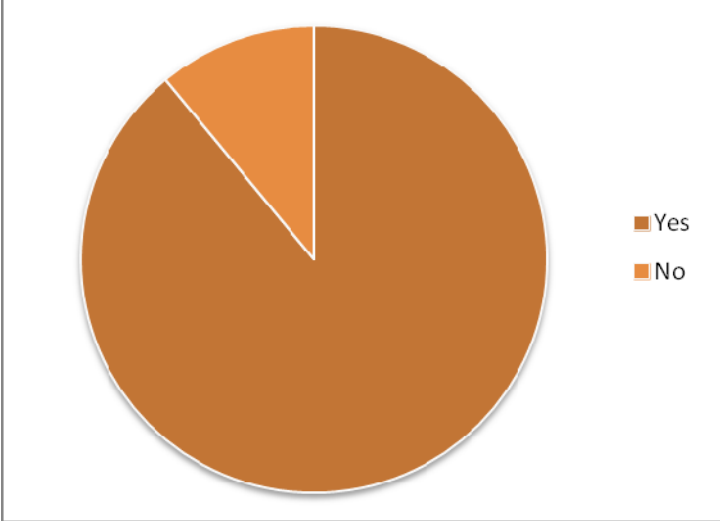
2.2 INVESTMENT IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE



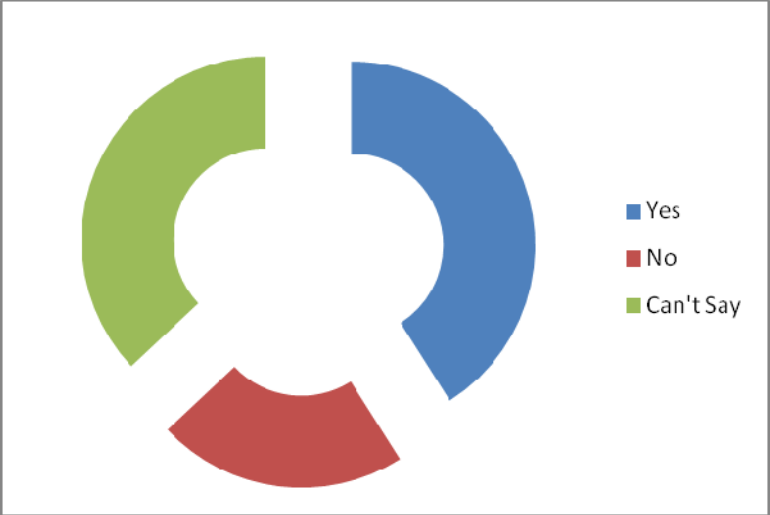
2.3 INVESTMENT & LIVELIHOOD



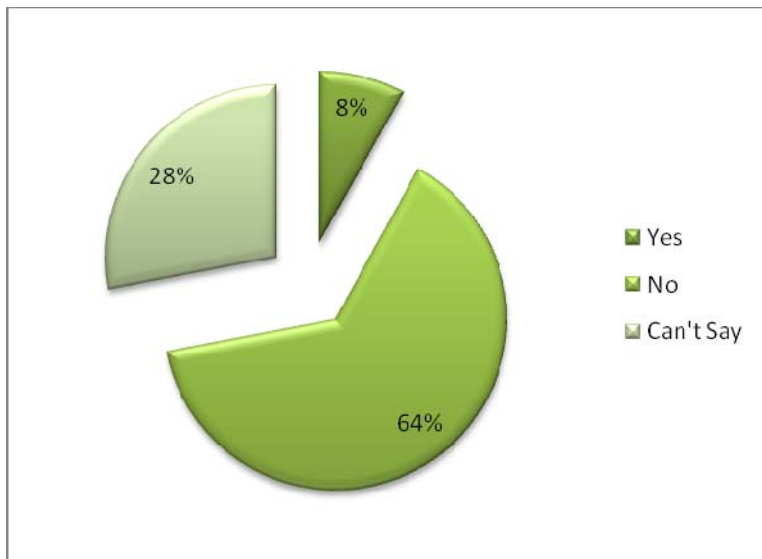
2.4 FDI AS BAILOUT PACKAGE



2.5 BENEFITS OF FDI



2.6 AGRICULTURE AS COMPULSION



Appendix

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to the net inflow of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, other long-term capital, and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments. It usually involves participation in management, joint-venture, transfer of technology and expertise. There are two types of FDI: inward foreign direct investment and outward foreign direct investment, resulting in a *net FDI inflow* (positive or negative) and "stock of foreign direct investment", which is the cumulative number for a given period. Direct investment excludes investment through purchase of shares. FDI is one example of international factor movements.

FDI flows are usually preferred over other forms of external finance because they are non-debt creating, non-volatile and their returns depend on the performance of the projects financed by the investors. FDI also facilitates international trade and transfer of knowledge, skills and technology. In a world of increased competition and rapid technological change, their complimentary and catalytic role can be very valuable.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development said that there was no significant growth of Global FDI in 2010. In 2010 it was \$1,122 billion and in 2009 it was \$1,114 billion. The figure was 25% below the pre-crisis average between 2005 to 2007.

Foreign Direct Investment in the United States

The United States is the world's largest recipient of FDI. US FDI totaled \$194 billion in 2010. 84% of FDI in the US in 2010 came from or through eight countries: Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Japan, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Canada. The \$2.1 trillion stock of FDI in the United States at the end of 2008 is the equivalent of approximately 16% of US Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Benefits of FDI in America: In the last 6 years, over 4000 new projects and 630,000 new jobs have been created by foreign companies, resulting in close to \$314 billion in investment. US affiliates of foreign companies have a history of paying higher wages than US corporations. Foreign companies have in the past supported an annual US payroll of \$364 billion with an average annual compensation of \$68,000 per employee. Increased US exports was possible due to the use of multinational distribution networks. FDI has resulted in 30% of jobs for Americans in the manufacturing sector, which accounts for 12% of all manufacturing jobs in the US.

US International Direct Investment Flows:

The figure below shows net inflow of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States. The largest flows of foreign investment occur between the industrialized countries (North America, Western Europe and Japan).

Period	FDI Inflow	FDI Outflow	Net Inflow
1960–69	\$ 42.18 bn	\$ 5.13 bn	+ \$ 37.04 bn
1970–79	\$ 122.72 bn	\$ 40.79 bn	+ \$ 81.93 bn
1980–89	\$ 206.27 bn	\$ 329.23 bn	– \$ 122.96 bn
1990–99	\$ 950.47 bn	\$ 907.34 bn	+ \$ 43.13 bn
2000–07	\$ 1,629.05 bn	\$ 1,421.31 bn	+ \$ 207.74 bn
Total	\$ 2,950.72 bn	\$ 2,703.81 bn	+ \$ 246.88 bn

Foreign Direct Investment in China

FDI in China, also known as RFDI (Renminbi Foreign Direct Investment), has increased considerably in the last decade reaching \$185 billion in 2010. China is the second largest recipient of FDI globally. FDI into China fell by over one-third in 2009 due the Global Financial Crisis (Global Macroeconomic Factors) but rebounded in 2010.

Foreign Direct Investment and the Developing World

FDI provides an inflow of foreign capital and funds, investment in addition to an increase in the transfer of skills, technology, and job opportunities. Many of the Four Asian Tigers benefited from investment abroad. A recent meta-analysis of the effects of foreign direct investment on local firms in developing and transition countries suggests that foreign investment robustly increases local productivity growth. The Commitment to Development Index ranks the "development-friendliness" of rich country investment policies.

Foreign Direct Investment in India

Starting from a baseline of less than US \$ 2 billion in 1991, when the country undertook major reforms to open up the economy to world markets, to almost US \$ 39 billion in 2004 (UNCTAD online database). Recent UNCTAD survey projected India as the second most important FDI destination (after China) for transnational corporations during 2010–2012. As per the data, the sectors which attracted higher inflows were services, telecommunication, construction activities and computer software and hardware. Mauritius, Singapore, the US and the UK were among the leading sources of FDI. Currently, it is being discussed to deregulate FDI restrictions further, e.g., by allowing FDI in retail trade. Policymakers in India as well as external observers attach high expectations to FDI. According to the Minister of Finance, P. Chidambaram, "FDI worked wonders in China and can do so in India" (Indian Express, November 11, 2005). FDI in India has constituted 1 % of Gross fixed capital formation in 1993, which went up to 4 % in 1997. The Tenth Plan postulates a GDP growth rate of 8 % during 2002-2007. Given the Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR) and the projected level of domestic savings it leaves a savings gap/current account deficit of around 2.2 %. This implies an increase in FDI from the present level of \$ 3.9 billion in 2001-2002 to at least around US \$ 8 billion a year during 2002-2007. FDI in 2010 was \$24.2 billion, a significant decrease from both 2008 and 2009. Foreign Direct Investment in August 2010 dipped by about 60% to approximately \$34 billion, the lowest in

2010 fiscal, Industry Department data released showed. In the first two months of 2010–11 fiscal, FDI inflow into India was at an all-time high of \$7.78 billion up 77% from \$4.4 billion during the corresponding period in the previous year.

FDI is now allowed in select sectors, there are sensitive sectors like even print and TV media and the government has to carefully study and allow FDI in sectors, so that that policy doesn't undermines India's own strengths in some critical areas like defence, food security etc. FDI up to 100 per cent is permitted under the automatic route in certain activities in the agri sector. What activities? Floriculture, horticulture, development of seeds, animal husbandry, pisciculture, aquaculture, cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms under controlled conditions and services related to agro and allied sectors. As regards tea plantation, the statement said that FDI up to 100 per cent with prior Government approval. Besides these, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural activity.

Retailing is the interface between the producer and the individual consumer buying for personal consumption. This excludes direct interface between the manufacturer and institutional buyers such as the government and other bulk customers. The retail industry in India is of late often being hailed as one of the sunrise sectors in the economy. AT Kearney, the well-known international management consultancy, recently identified India as the 'second most attractive retail destination' globally from among thirty emergent markets. It has made India the cause of a good deal of excitement and the cynosure of many foreign eyes. With a contribution of 14 % to the national GDP and employing 7 % of the total workforce (only agriculture employs more) in the country, the retail industry is definitely one of the pillars of the Indian economy. The proposal of allowing FDI in Retail cropped up a few years ago. Dr. Ashwini Kumar, Minister of State for Industry, in a written reply in the Lok Sabha on 1 August 2006 said about the FDI policy in agriculture that :

New Delhi: **August 1, 2006**

The Group of Ministers (GoM) on FDI, while considering the proposal for review of FDI policy in January 2006 recommended, inter-alia, the proposal to remove agriculture and plantation, with exclusions, from the list of prohibited activities, and recommended listing out the permitted activities in these sectors under the Sectoral Policy. **No recommendations was made by the Group of Ministers to open up for hundred percent FDI through automatic route the agriculture and plantation sector as reported in Business Standard dated July 12, 2006. However the Group of Ministers recommended amendment to the permitted activities as incorporated in Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or Issue of Security by a Person Resident outside India) Regulations, 2000, amended on 18/06/2003, by inclusion of 'Aquaculture' and deletion of 'etc' appearing after the word 'mushroom'.**

Based on a reference received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Government has clarified that the present policy with regard to FDI in agriculture and plantation is as follows:

- i) FDI upto 100% is permitted under the automatic route in the under mentioned activities viz., floriculture, horticulture, development of seeds, animal husbandry,

- pisciculture, aquaculture and cultivation of vegetables and mushrooms, under controlled conditions and services related to agro and allied sectors.
- ii) FDI upto 100% with prior government approval is permitted in tea plantation subject to the conditions of divestment of 26% equity of the company in favour of an Indian partner / Indian public within a period of five years; and prior approval of the state government concerned in case of any future land use change.
 - iii) Besides the above two, FDI is not allowed in any other agricultural sector / activity.

US President Mr. Barrack Obama during his visit to India in Mumbai said that India should allow FDI. FDI could come not only from the US but also from Brazil, New Zealand and the Netherlands. Though at the same time it should be kept in mind that corporate investment in agriculture should not be provided any special relaxations from rules regarding land holding and capital investment. FDI would facilitate introduction of frontier technologies, large-scale investment in floriculture, bio-diesel and mechanization, and remedy the situation of investment shortage in Indian agriculture. It will help transform a 'negative subsidy regime' on the lines of OCED countries. It would provide a welcome check on the Government's tendency to resist Indian produce's access to global markets, to suit the convenience of Indian industry. Mr. Obama proposed so because FDI in agriculture will benefit the US economy; it could be a giant stride in the globalisation of Indian agriculture. But whatever may be his intension we cannot undermine the fact that FDI in agricultural sector has a tremendous potentiality to kick-start a second Green Revolution. The world's largest retailer WalMart has termed India's decision to allow 51% FDI in multi-brand retail as a "first important step" and said it will study the finer details of the new policy to determine the impact on its ability to do business in India. However this decision of the government is currently under suspension due to opposition from multiple political quarters.

The largest retailer in the world 'Wal-Mart' has a turnover of \$ 256 billion and is growing annually at an average of 12-13 %. In 2004 its net profit was \$ 9,000 million. It had 4806 stores employing 1.4 million persons. Of these 1355 were outside the USA. The average size of a Wal-Mart is 85,000 sq.ft and the average turnover of a store was about \$ 51 million. The turnover per employee averaged \$ 175,000. In 2004 Wal-Mart had a 9 % return on assets and 21 % return on equity (Annual Report, 2004, Wal-Mart Corp., www.walmart.com). By contrast the average Indian retailer had a turnover of Rs. 186,075. Only 4 % of the 12 million retail outlets were larger than 500 sq.ft in size. The total turnover of the unorganised retail sector was Rs. 735,000 corers employing 39.5 persons. The main problem with the current status of foreign direct investment (FDI) in retail in India is that it does not provide a level playing field to other players of the domestic and small sort. In addition, it appears to take a rather naive and simplistic view on certain aspects, which like myths being repeated, tend to become urban legends. Let alone the average Indian retailer in the unorganised sector, no Indian retailer in the organised sector will be able to meet the onslaught from a firm such as Wal-Mart, when it comes. With its incredibly deep pockets Wal-Mart will be able to sustain losses for many years till its immediate competition is wiped out. This is a normal predatory strategy used by large players to drive out small and dispersed competition. This entails job losses by the millions. India has 35 towns each

with a population over 1 million. If Wal-Mart were to open an average Wal-Mart store in each of these cities and they reached the average Wal-Mart performance per store – we are looking at a turnover of Rs. 80,330 million with only 10195 employees. Extrapolating this with the average trend in India, it would mean displacing about 4,32,000 persons. Given this backdrop, the recent clamour about opening up the retail sector to FDI becomes a very sensitive issue, with arguments to support both sides of the debate. It is widely acknowledged that FDI can have some positive results on the economy, triggering a series of reactions that in the long run can lead to greater efficiency and improvement of living standards, apart from greater integration into the global economy. Supporter of FDI in retail trade talk of how ultimately the consumer is benefited by both price reductions and improved selection, brought about by the technology and know-how of foreign players in the market. This in turn can lead to greater output and domestic consumption. But the most important factor against FDI driven “modern retailing” is that it is labour displacing to the extent that it can only expand by destroying the traditional retail sector. Till such time we are in a position to create jobs on a large scale in manufacturing, it would make eminent sense that any policy that results in the elimination of jobs in the unorganised retail should be kept on hold because the primary task of government of India is still to provide livelihoods and not present regulations, no FDI is permitted in retail trade in India. As per present regulations, no FDI is permitted in retail trade in India. Allowing it will have immediate and dire consequences. Entry of foreign players now will most definitely disrupt the current balance of the economy; will render millions of small retailers jobless by closing the small slit of opportunity available to them. It is true that it is in the consumer’s best interest to obtain goods and services at the lowest possible price. But this is a privilege for the individual consumer and it cannot, in any circumstance, override the population. Clearly collective well-being must take precedence over individual benefits.

But inspite of all these we need FDI to save Indian peasants from the deplorable condition in which they are living. The main problem that our agricultural sector is facing at present is that there is proper outlet for the farm-produce. The peasants not even getting back the production cost; seeing a face of profit is daydreaming for them. FCI has never been efficient enough to procure crops from them giving the MPC. Here comes in the *phore* or middleman who takes away the major portion of the profit; as a result of which consumers have to pay more while buying but the peasants are being paid fairly low price by these middlemen. Pointing fingers at the government is futile because in big country like India the Government neither have the required infrastructure nor the finance to build up a sufficient enough setup for this. Seeing no other solution, FDI can tried as a possible way out.

While allowing FDI in Retail Government must not forget how countries like China, Malaysia and Thailand, who opened their retail sector to FDI in the recent past, have been forced to enact new laws to check the prolific expansion of the new foreign malls and hypermarkets. So our policy makers must be cautious from Day-1 and act as watchdog on this whole system, if it is implemented to ensure that interest of neither sector is harmed. Government should evolve a clear set of conditionality on giant foreign retailers on the procurements of farm produce. Entry of foreign players must be gradual and with social safeguards so that the effects of the labour dislocation can be analysed and policy fine-tuned. In order to address the dislocation issue, it becomes imperative to develop the manufacturing sector in India. “Brands” by big FDI retailers should be allowed across borders only when it is made clear that the quality of those brands is

same across borders, too. As of now we see that with these manufacturers and retailers there is one lower quality for sale in India and there is a better quality for sale in developed countries—case in point being soft drinks, processed foods, confectionery, electronics, motor vehicles and others. The amount of product detail available for consumers in developed countries must be matched for India, too. India cannot become a vast chemistry lab for processed foods or anything else. Since huge benefits are being provided to these FDI retailers by India, it must be imperative that these large retailers subscribe and adhere to the RTI Act of India 2005 from day one, along with their first application. This will be in addition to all other requirements that other large retailers in India, like government controlled Canteen Stores Department (Armed Forces), Super Bazaar (ministry of urban development), central government and state government co-op stores, Khadi Bhandars, state emporia and others adhere to—including best of breed hiring policies.

The point is that in the industrial sectors there is also nationalism, nationalist sentiments in the advanced countries. For instance, the USA won't allow seeing the US auto industry taken-over or completely destabilized by the uncontrolled entry of the foreign auto majors from Korea or Japan. The developing countries have more to be cautious by the big talks by the G-8 countries to make the world economy grow faster. What does this mean is that already developed countries want to seek new markets and so the demand for FDI flows. But the FDI in agri sector? There is more fierce nationalistic sentiment in the agri sector in the developed countries. We have noted many times how the agri subsidies in the US/EU have thoroughly distorted the trade; free trade is not anywhere free! It is free only so far the US/EU wants it so! American would see to it that its major produces, cotton, soya bean or even wheat and corn would be subsidised so that their prices are lower even in the Indian market. That is one reason why Indian agriculture is thoroughly made uncompetitive in every major sector in agriculture: major crops are all getting adequate market prices simply because the prices of foreign produce are cheaply available. The subject is complex and what we can be sure is that we can trust the Commerce Minister to do the right thing considering his stance on WTO negotiations where he had shown willpower to withstand the many blandishments of the US/EU lobby. In this fashion, the Government can try to ensure that the domestic and foreign players are approximately on an equal footing and that the domestic traders are not at an especial disadvantage. The small retailers must be given ample opportunity to be able to provide more personalized service, so that their higher costs are not duly nullified by the presence of big supermarkets and hypermarkets.

No country can afford to take on an isolationist approach so the conclusion is that more than the industry; Indian agriculture needs to be made competitive. We can't be dogmatic on any policies simply on nationalistic sentiments. But the aim has to be bringing in the strengths of modern sciences and technological base of doing agriculture to enhance productivity of our major crops. So seed technology could be one area where FDI could be further allowed. So, there are sectors and that might be examined case by case basis but certainly not by spelling death for the country's independence.

Appendix-II

Map



Questionnaire of Set E

FDI in Agriculture

- 1.1 Name of the respondent:
- 1.2 Age:18-30 yrs/31-45 yrs/46-60 yrs/61 yrs above
- 1.3 Sex: Male/Female
- 1.4 Occupation: Owner cultivator/Cultivating as share-cropper/Cultivating as landless agri-labourer
- 1.5 Primordial identity: Caste Hindu/Muslim and minority/SC/ST/OBC
- 1.6 Religion: Hinduism/Islam/Christianity/Others
- 1.7 Place of residence: Suburbs/Village/Remote village
- 1.8 Annual family income: Upto 24,000/ Upto 48,000/Upto 1 lakh/1 lakh and above
- 1.9 Educational Status: Illiterate/Literate/Passed school final/Graduate and above
- 1.10 Marital Status: Married/Single/Divorced

Part – II

2.1 Do you know what is FDI ? Yes/ No

2.2 Do you feel that there should be more investment to uplift rural
infrastructure in your locality?

Yes/ No/ Can't say

2.3 If the government is incapable of making this needed investment, will
it hamper your livelihood?

Yes/ No/ Significantly hamper/ Very significantly hamper

2.4 If government funding is impossible, can FDI be a possible bail out?

Yes/ No

2.5 Do you foresee FDI in agriculture may be beneficial?

Yes/ No/ Can't say

2.6 Dependence on agriculture as a means of livelihood is due to our
compulsion – Yes/ No/ Can't say

List of respondents

SET E

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>NAMES</i>	<i>PLACE OF RESIDENCE</i>	<i>AGE</i>	<i>SEX</i>
1	Ashok Mandal	2	2	1
2	Sankar Sil	2	2	1
3	Habibul Mollah	2	3	1
4	Biren Naskar	2	2	1
5	Dhali Naskar	2	3	1
6	Kalipada Mandal	2	3	1
7	Madon Joyadar	2	2	1
8	Gopal Ghosh	3	2	1
9	Gour Barui	2	3	1
10	Choton Das	2	1	1
11	Biren Mondal	3	2	1
12	Khogen Dhali	2	2	1
13	Nabokumar Samader	3	2	1
14	Milan Sarder	2	1	1
15	Abdullah Khan	2	2	1
16	Giyasuddin Mollah	2	2	1
17	Shymal Das	2	2	1
18	Samsura Begum	3	2	2
19	Tarun Mandal	2	2	1
20	Jadav Mandal	2	3	1
21	Gour Halder	2	3	1
22	Nimai Nasker	2	3	1
23	Kajol Panda	2	2	1
24	Rafikul Islam	2	1	1
25	Jogen Barui	3	3	1
26	Bolohori Halder	2	3	1
27	Jafar Ali	2	2	1
28	Hari Manna	2	3	1
29	Imanul Haque	3	4	1
30	Vijay Malakar	2	2	1
31	Sankar Das	2	2	1
32	Arabinda Mandal	2	3	1
33	Kanailal Das	2	3	1
34	Tapas Ghosh	2	3	1
35	Brojo Mandal	2	1	1
36	Sukhen Samader	2	3	1
37	Kali Mandal	2	2	1
38	Mana Mandal	2	2	1
39	Nitai Das	2	1	1
40	Naresh Dhali	2	3	1
41	Gopal Manna	2	1	1
42	Kailash Manna	2	1	1

43	Rabi Manna	2	1	1
44	Nilmohan Tudu	2	3	1
45	Binay Dhali	3	4	1
46	Kartik Pal	2	3	1
47	Ganesh Pal	2	2	1
48	Pranab Mandal	2	2	1
49	Choton Shikder	2	2	1
50	Nokul Mandal	2	2	1
51	Sibu Sarkar	2	2	1
52	Jiten Das	2	3	1
53	Paresh Das	2	3	1
54	Bonohori Das	2	2	1
55	Horen Das	2	4	1
56	Manash Das	2	1	1
57	Gopinath Sarder	2	2	1
58	Shiv Mandal	2	3	1
59	Dhiman Mandal	2	2	1
60	Parimal Satra	2	1	1
61	Dilip Mandal	2	3	1
62	Madhan Sarder	2	3	1
63	Kanai Mandal	2	2	1
64	Satyen Sarder	2	2	1
65	Nantu Halder	2	1	1
66	Raja Halder	2	1	1
67	Tapan Mandal	2	2	1
68	Biswajit Dhali	2	4	1
69	Debu Naskar	2	2	1
70	Bonomali Halder	2	4	1
71	Prosenjit Gayen	2	1	1
72	Krishna Mandal	2	1	1
73	Bimal Jana	2	4	1
74	Kanai Mandal	2	1	1
75	Ranajit Das	2	2	1
76	Ajit Das	2	2	1
77	Fazlul Haque	2	4	1
78	Md. Aktar	2	3	1
79	Niamat Sheik	2	3	1
80	Hanifa Bibi	2	2	2
81	Amina Bibi	2	2	2
82	Naim Ali	2	2	1
83	Rafikul Amin	2	1	1
84	Meher Ali Alam	2	2	1
85	Arup Das	2	3	1
86	Kamal Naiya	2	1	1
87	Gopinath Murmu	2	2	1
88	Jogui Halui	2	2	1

89	Biren Sarder	2	1	1
90	Chandan Das	2	1	1
91	Mainak Supru	2	1	1
92	Raju Supru	2	1	1
93	Sunil Naskar	2	1	1
94	Biraj Mandal	2	3	1
95	Swapan Sarder	2	2	1
96	Bimal Paja	2	2	1
97	Babu Naskar	2	3	1
98	Ritai Naiya	2	1	1
99	Mohan Naiya	2	2	1
100	Gour	3	2	1

PLACE OF RESIDENCE:

- 1 = Suburbs
- 2 = Village
- 3 = Remote village

AGE:

- 1 = 18-30 yrs
- 2 = 31-45 yrs
- 3 = 46-60 yrs
- 4 = 61 yrs above

SEX:

- 1 = Male
- 2 = Female