CHAPTER-IV- IMPACT OF SOCIAL SECTOR PROGRAMMES

Introduction :

Social development is inseparable from the cultural, economic, political in which it takes place. It cannot be pursued as a sectoral initiativein which social development is linked towards the wellbeing of all and for healthy and productive life. The social sector programmes increasingly recognize the responses to changing circumstances and the desire to achieve sustainable development.

The social sector programmes are designed to have positive socio-economic impact on the beneficiary households besides fulfilling their minimum needs through infrastructural support. For this purpose, as stated earlier a total of 200 households of different categories were selected for in-depth analysis about the socio-economic impact.

The micro level analysis have been carried out in ten villages of Midnapore and Birbhum districts of West Bengal. The midnapore district with a population of 83.32 lakhs and Birbhum district recorded 23.3 lakhs as per the 1991 census. The table 4.1 shows the population profile of the sample villages in both Midnapore and Birbhum district.

Table : 4.1   Population and literacy rate in Midnapore and Birbhum District.

Name	Population (In lakhs)			Literacy (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1. Midnapore District	83.32	42.85	40.47	68.27	80.73	55.13
a. Kharagpur-I Block	2.06	1.06	1.0	58.56	71.29	45.14
2. Birbhum District.	23.26	11.94	11.32	46.60	57.52	35.00
a. Bolpur Sriniketan Block	1.52	0.77	0.75	46.60	56.50	36.25
Block Kharagpur - I						
1. Gomariya Pal	693	345	348			
2. Burra	350	173	177			
3. Kunjachak	195	103	92			
4. Khalkona	965	492	473			
5. Arjuni	2259	1205	1054			
Block Bolpur-Sriniketan						
1. Mahulara	584	294	290			
2. Baral	131	67	64			
3. Palsa	411	222	189			
4. Salan	1133	590	543			
5. Bergram	1245	639	606			

Source : Census of India, 1991.

4.1   Level of Living and Quality of Life :

The level of living of a population is the level of satisfaction of its needs attained in an unit of time as a result of flow of goods and services the population enjoy in that unit of time. The level of living may be divided into several components. A component is defined to mean a distinct class of human needs and measures the Quality of Life (QOL). Andrews and Withey (1976) noted that there is near universal agreement that promotion of individual well-being, at least in the long run, is perhaps the most important goal of the modern state. There is no consensus exists with regard to how to define QOL beyond the notion of public well-being or the general welfare. Atkinson and Robinson (1969) focused on QOL as being related to amenities which are directly affected by those things beyond life's necessities. Perloff (1969) concentrated on the measurement aspects of QOL to be worked out in terms of indicators. Singer (1971) viewed QOL from an economic perspective and stated that people perceive happiness in terms of material comforts, having as much money as possible to spend and the time and opportunity to spend it in a pleasant way. Dalkey and Rourke (1971) suggest that QOL is simply a sense of well-being, that is, satisfaction or dissatisfaction with life or happiness or unhappiness. Campbell (1972) approaches the concept of QOL from a psychological level and was concerned with the quality of personal experience with the frustrations, satisfactions, disappointments and fulfilment that people feel as they live their lives in a changing society. Schmalz (1972) viewed QOL as multi-dimensional concept that can be measured by determining the difference between the individuals state of being as they perceive it and their aspirations, desires and needs. Thus, QOL is a dynamic blend of satisfaction that differs from one person to another, that can change over time and that are influenced by the external factors relevant to the people's lives.

4.2   Quality of Life Indicators :

QOL indicators measures social well-being among rural people in the sample villages. The identified categories in the QOL are basic life needs, well-being needs, opportunity needs and amenities needs. The definition of these indicators are specified below :

Basic life needs :

The needs are defined by food and hunger criteria. The indicator is measured by the number of households remained hungry or half-fed.

Well-being needs :

The needs are specified by health indicator which encompasses the family planning practices, children fed with iron folic tablet, delivery assisted by trained personnel and average times of check up for pregnant women.

Opportunity needs :

The opportunity needs are composed on the basis of educational opportunities lacking, such as illiteracy both male and female.

Amenities needs :

The amenities needs consist of information indicator having access to radio, television, safe drinking water, sanitary latrine and electricity.

The level of living in the sample villages are calculated on the basis of QOL value. The value of the QOL in terms of deprivation vary from 0 to 100. The lower the value of QOL, the lower the incidence of illiteracy, hunger, lack of assess to health services, safe drinking water, sanitation etc. Higher the value of QOL, the greater the incidence of deprivation in food, literacy, access to health services, safe drinking water and sanitation. Lower the value of QOL the lower the incidence of deprivation.

Table - 4.2 QOL Value in Village Gomariyapal

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	8	8 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed
2. Well being Needs	Health	15	15 Percent of households do not practise any family planning method.
		4	Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		6	6 Per cent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		8	8 Percent pregnant women are without any check-up.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	20	20 Percent male illiteracy
4. Amenities Needs	Services	33	33 Percent female illiteracy
		32	32 Percent households do not have access to television.
		4	4 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		8	8 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		60	60 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		30	30 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**19.0**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.3 QOL Value in Village Burra

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	12	12 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	18	18 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		6	6 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		20	20 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		12	12 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	25	25 Percent male illiteracy.
		35	35 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	40	40 Percent households do not have access to television.
		12	12 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		8	8 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		75	75 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		45	45 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**25.6**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.4 QOL Value in Village Kunjachak

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	16	16 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	20	20 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		8	8 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		25	25 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		30	30 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	28	28 Percent male illiteracy.
		38	38 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	35	35 Percent households do not have access to television.
		10	10 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		15	15 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		75	75 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		40	40 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**28.3**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.5 QOL Value in Village Khalkona

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	18	18 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	35	35 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		12	12 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		45	45 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		55	55 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	24	24 Percent male illiteracy.
		38	38 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	22	22 Percent households do not have access to television.
		16	16 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		12	12 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		85	85 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		45	45 Percent households do not have access to electricity.

Total QOL Value 36.6

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.6 QOL Value in Village Arjuni

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	22	22 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	25	25 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		15	15 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		30	30 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		42	42 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	25	25 Percent male illiteracy.
		38	38 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	15	15 Percent households do not have access to television.
		15	15 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		12	12 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		75	75 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		40	40 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**29.5**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.7 QOL Value in Village Mahulara

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	12	12 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	10	10 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		6	6 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		12	12 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		18	18 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	25	25 Percent male illiteracy.
		38	38 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	25	25 Percent households do not have access to television.
		6	6 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		15	15 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		48	48 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		30	30 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**20.5**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.8 QOL Value in Village Baral

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	16	16 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	10	10 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		4	4 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		12	12 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		16	16 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	25	25 Percent male illiteracy.
		31	31 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	25	25 Percent households do not have access to television.
		18	18 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		18	18 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		62	62 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		39	39 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**23.0**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.9 QOL Value in Village Palsa

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	8	8 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	17	17 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		7	7 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		21	21 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		33	33 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	15	15 Percent male illiteracy.
		26	26 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	23	23 Percent households do not have access to television.
		8	8 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		17	17 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		65	65 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		30	30 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**22.5**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

73

Table - 4.10 QOL Value in Village Salan

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	11	11 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	17	17 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		5	5 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		12	12 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		19	19 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	19	19 Percent male illiteracy.
		27	27 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	28	28 Percent households do not have access to television.
		11	11 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		22	22 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		72	72 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		42	42 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**23.7**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

Table - 4.11 QOL Value in Village Bergram

Category	Domain	QOL Value	Indicators
1. Basic Life Needs	Food	10	10 Percent households remain hungry or half-fed.
2. Well being Needs	Health	5	5 Percent of households do not practise any timely planning method.
		4	4 Percent households do not use iron folic tablet for children.
		12	12 Percent delivery without assisted by trained personnel.
		15	15 Percent pregnant women are without any checkup.
3. Opportunity Needs	Literacy	25	25 Percent male illiteracy.
		32	32 Percent female illiteracy.
4. Amenities Needs	Services	22	22 Percent households do not have access to television.
		8	8 Percent households do not have access to radio.
		12	12 Percent households do not have access to safe drinking water.
		68	68 Percent households do not have access to toilet facilities.
		21	21 Percent households do not have access to electricity.
Total QOL Value		**19.5**	

Source : Field Survey, 2000

4.3 Socio Economic Impact :

The major objective of social sector development is to bring about a significant improvement in the quality of life of the beneficiary households though different programmes which in its turn will cause a break through in their occupational structure educational and health status, expenditure pattern etc. From the beneficiary household detailed information were collected about their occupational structure, educational and health status, expenditure and household income to study the impact of the social sector programme.

4.3.1   Occupation :

The occupational distribution of the sample households representing the principal occupation of the households is presented in the table 4.12 out of the seven categories of occupation viz. cultivation agricultural labour, non-agricultural labour, household industry, trade/business, service and allied activities, the first three categories above account of 85 percent in Birbhum district. Allied activities account for more number of households than trade/business and service in both the district. Trade and business and service indicate small proportion of households occupation in both Midnapore and Birbhum district. It is also observed that more than 55 percent households occupation are cultivation in both the districts. The usual activity status of the members of the sample households indicates that some special efforts are needed to induct household industries in both the districts.

4.3.2   Impact on Education :

Impact of education are more specially on the rural households is more relevant as this acts as a catalyst for greater social impact. In order to change their way of life and improve the quality of living, impact of education plays a very vital role in the society. The table 4.13 shows the distribution of households by the educational status of their children. The highest number of children reading are at the primary and pre-primary level. However, the lowest number are at the graduation and above level in Midnapur district. In Birbhum district, less number of children are reading at the high school level.

The table 4.14 presents the reasons for not attending the school by the children. The reasons mentioned to our queries at the time of field survey are listed

as lack of educational facilities, financial problem, lack of interest for the study and family problem. Less than twelve percentage sample households in both the districts reported lack of educational facilities as the reason for not availing the educational facilities. More than 65 percent of sample households indicated financial problem as the reason for not availing the educational facilities. However very less number of households reported family problem as the reason for not availing the education.

4.3.3   Information Impact :

Radio has been a medium of entertainment especially in remote areas while the access to television is coming up. It was observed from beneficiaries that they are more aware about the programmes through radio & television. The beneficiaries are more interested in news items, agricultural users, general bengali news. People have relatively more interest in songs and drama. Another important indicator of exposure to social change is the reading habit of the news papers to acquire knowledge in different fields. These were ascertained from the people in the sample villages through PRA methods.

4.3.4   Impact on Food Habits :

The impact on food habits of the sample households were ascertained through group discussions. It was reported that the members of sample households were having breakfast, taking launch and dinner regularly irrespective of the quality of food. Only in case of few poor households those who remains half-fed or partly hungry during the off season when there is no work available in the village. However, most of the members of households, regularly take three times food a day except old and invalids.

4.3.5   Impact on Health :

In rural areas, the capabilities of the people are determined by their good health. If an able bodies person is in good health he or she can work for six hours and earn his income to maintain daily livelihood. The table 4.15 indicate the incidence of diseased among the members of sample households. The type of diseases reported

are malaria, common cold, diarrhoea and other diseases. These has been significant change in the health status of the people as reported by them. This is mainly due to marked reduction in the number of patients.

In some poor families due to lack of educational level and health consciousness the occurrence of diseases like malaria, common cold and diarrhoea have occurred in the family. Fever is more common in both the districts. People enlarge number households are suffering from common cold in Birbhum in comparison to Midnapore district. However, the number of persons suffering from diarrhoea is less in both the districts in comparison to other diseases.

Table 4.16 indicates the health measures taken to tackle the health problem in both the districts. The measures reported are provision of allopathic medicines, homoeopathic and ayurvedic medicines. However no households reported use of ayurvedic medicine in Birbhum district. More than 70 percent households in Midnapore and 88 percent households in Midnapore and 88 percent households in Birbhum administered allopathic medicines to the patients. Nearly one tenth of the households reported taking the help of homoeopathy which take long time to cure in comparison to allopathic medicines. However the cost of allopathic medicines are costly in comparison to homoeopathy for which poor family patients prefer to go to homoeopathic doctors.

Table 4.17 provides the results of analysis of the child mortality rate in the sample villages. More than four fifth of the children are reporting alive, while one fourth child mortality is reported to be over the first five years in varying proportions in both the districts. No number of children reported dying after five years.

4.3.6 Household Income :

Income is considered as the main criteria for analysing the standard of living of the people (table 4.18). For the purpose of the present study the sources of annual income are classified under the following sources i.e. (i) cultivation, (ii) agricultural labour, (iii) non-agricultural labour, (iv) trade/business and (v) service. The annual income includes both cash and kind. However, the kind income have been converted

into cash income according to local prices. The annual income varies in the range of less than Rs.5,000/- to more than Rs.15,000/-. Nearly above 50 percentage of households in Birbhum and 60 percent households have income less than Rs.10,000/- as their annual income more than 27 percent sample households in Midnapore district and 35 percent sample households in Birbhum district reported their annual income above Rs.15,000/-. The reason for such increase income is due to better cultivation due to favourable agro-climatic conditions and more production due to improved technology.

4.3.7   Diversion of children to Part-time Work :

Through the process of development, it is generally understood that economic development has positive impact on the social front. Though universalisation of education is accepted by all, the development of rural economy through anti-poverty programmes could not be avoided. The people being the poor in sample villages, ask their children to lookafter the cow/buffalo rearing or do household work or to help them in the cultivation. This has been reported by the sample households in response to the querries. That is why the children are diverted from education to part time work like helping parents in cultivation,   cow/buffalo rearing, labour activities and finally in household work (table 4.19). Due to diversion of children from education to part time work, the lack of interest for the study, family problem and financial problem has become the main reasons. The highest number of households reporting diversion from education to part time work due to helping in cultivation followed by labour and household work in both the districts.

4.3.8   Household Expenditure :

Another way of looking into the economic standard of a household is through analysis of household expenditure. Expenditure on different items indicated the quality of life enjoyed by the people. The household expenditure analysis is presented in the table 4.20. A significant amount of expenditure (nearly 80%) is made towards food. Next to food, clothing claiming the maximum portion of expenditure (nearly 5 percent). Social ceremonies which play a vital role in the socio-cultural life of the people

demands 4.32 percent of the total expenditure in Midnapore district and 5.12 percent in Birbhum district. Next to social ceremonies travel is generally observed to be in the priority list of expenditure. It is reported to that the households do not have much cash savings.

4.4   Poverty Linkages :

Finally, it may be concluded that hungry days, per capita income, literacy, and expenditure on food are the critical factors identified in explaining the poverty level in rural areas of Midnapore and Birbhum district in West Bengal. Poverty is linked to periodic hunger which is common in the lean period before harvesting when food is in short supply and incur rise in prices. Periodic hunger is mainly because of low per capital income and low expenditure on food and both are again related to unemployment. Rate of unemployment are high again because of illiteracy and lack of skill and low entrepreneurial quality. Low expenditure on food is due to lack of income and inadequate knowledge about nutrition. Early marriage and closely spaced pregnancies further undermine their health. Low expenditure on food hardly show any visible sign of malnutrition. Long before malnutrition becomes visible, it amplified the worst consequence of illness which decreases the capacity to work and causes adverse to lead a healthy life. Low expenditure on food results in inadequacy of essential nutrients which includes carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals. The deficiency is not restricted to nutritional deficiency or protein energy. The balance diet comprises of other essential nutrients like iron, iodine, vitamin A etc. which basically serve as protective food. Iron deficiency is the dominant cause of anaemia prevalent among women. Poorly nourished mothers give birth to under-weight babies-malnourished in the womb. The child carry the effects of malnutrition to adulthood and if female, on to the next generation. The above identified factors form a vicious circle of poverty starting form hunger-low per capita income-unemployment-illiteracy-low expenditure on food ill health hunger, which are correlates of poverty and social development.

Village-wise Impact of Social Sector Programme :

The socio economic impact is reflected through the level of living expressed in terms of quality of life. The impact of social sector programmes in the sample households of Birbhum is better than the sample households of Midnapur district.

The socio-economic dimensions of rural poverty at the micro level is reflected through the level of living expressed in terms of quality of life indicators. These indicators measure both the extremely poor on the basis of hunger criteria and poor on the basis of lack of accessibility to well-being needs, opportunity needs and services needs. The lower the value of QOL, the lower is the incidence of illiteracy, hunger lack of access to health services, safe drinking water, sanitation etc. leading to low poverty ratio. Higher the value of QOL, the greater the incidence of deprivation in food, literacy, access to health services, safe drinking water, sanitation and hence more number of poor. On the basis of above criteria, the incidence of poverty in sample privileges of Midnapore is highest and the lowest incidence of poverty is observed in sample villages of Birbhum district.

Average days remained hungry or hunger criterion is the worst form of deprivation caused by people having neither the land to produce food not the capacity to purchase it. The other factors like per capita income, illiteracy and expenditure on food are again related to hunger dimensions of poverty. The largest sub group among the hunger consists of small farmers and landless rural workers. They typically spend the bulk of their income on food. A rise in the prices of food or a fall in their incomes deepen their food insecurity. The second group among the chronically hungry people is the unemployed. People may work when

employment opportunities exist, but their incomes are not sufficient to satisfy their families dietary requirements. Frequent illness further limit their employment capacity. The third sub group is the ill, the aged, the crippled and the orphaned, who are less able to earn enough money to support themselves.

4.5 Conclusion :

People in the first group can take part in the economic development process. The second group, the unemployed, remain at the fringe of the economic development. The third group is marked by chronic undernutrition, poor health, insanitary drinking water. In fact large families increases their vulnerability to infectious diseases and reduce their capacity to work and performance in study. Villages that have not given priority to programmes of illiteracy, ill health and elimination of hunger and arrest of malnutrition, have made little progress towards the goal of reducing poverty even though they have increased their rate of economic. Achieving food production targets alone will not result in assuring food for all people unless those in need have the access to food supplies.

Table 4.12

**Occupational Pattern in the sample Household of
Midnapore and Birbhum.**

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of House holds							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
1.	Gomariyapal	12(60)	2(10)	1(5)	-	2(10)	-	3(15)	20
2.	Burra	13(65)	2(10)	2(10)	-	-	-	3(15)	20
3.	Kunjachak	12(60)	3(15)	2(10)	-	2(10)	-	1(5)	20
4.	Khalkona	12(60)	2(10)	3(15)	-	1(5)	-	2(10)	20
5.	Arjuni	13(65)	3(15)	3(15)	-	-	-	1(5)	20
District Midnapur		**62**	**12**	**11**	**-**	**5**	**-**	**10**	**100**
6.	Mahulara	10(50)	3(15)	2(10)	-	2(10)	1(5)	2(10)	20
7.	Baral	11(55)	2(10)	2(10)	-	2(10)	1(5)	2(10)	20
8.	Palsa	11(55)	1(5)	3(15)	-	1(5)	2(10)	2(10)	20
9.	Salan	12(60)	2(10)	1(5)	-	2(10)	1(5)	2(10)	20
10.	Bergram	11(55)	2(10)	2(10)	-	1(5)	2(10)	2(10)	20
District Birbhum		**55**	**10**	**10**	**-**	**8**	**7**	**10**	**100**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.
Source : Field Survey 2000.
1. Cultivation
2. Agricultural Labour
3. Non-Agricultural Labour
4. Household industry
5. Trade/Business
6. Service
7. Allied Activities.

Table 4.13

Educational Status of Children

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of children					
		1	2	3	4	5	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	5(25)	6(30)	3(15)	2(10)	4(20)	20
2.	Burra	6(30)	5(25)	2(10)	1(5)	6(30)	20
3.	Kunjachak	6(30)	6(30)	4(20)	3(15)	1(5)	20
4.	Khalkona	4(20)	5(25)	4(20)	2(10)	6(30)	20
5.	Arjuni	5(25)	5(25)	5(25)	4(20)	1(5)	20
District Midnapur		**25**	**27**	**18**	**12**	**18**	**100**
6.	Mahulara	7(35)	6(30)	3(15)	2(10)	2(10)	20
7.	Baral	6(30)	5(25)	3(15)	1(5)	5(25)	20
8.	Palsa	4(20)	4(20)	2(10)	1(5)	9(45)	20
9.	Salan	7(35)	6(30)	4(20)	2(10)	1(5)	20
10.	Bergram	6(30)	9(45)	3(15)	4(20)	-	20
District Birbhum		**30**	**30**	**15**	**12**	**15**	**100**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.

Source : Field Survey 2000.

1.   Preschool or illiterate 2. Primary (3) Secondary (4) High School (5) Graduation and above.

Table 4.14
Reasons for Not Availing Education

Sl.No	Villages	Percentage of households				
		1	2	3	4	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	2(10)	16(80)	2(10)	-	20
2.	Burra	3(15)	15(75)	1(5)	1(5)	20
3.	Kunjachak	3(15)	17(85)	-	-	20
4.	Khalkona	-	20(100)	-	-	20
5.	Arjuni	4(20)	7(350	7(35)	2(10)	20
District Midnapur		**12**	**75**	**10**	**3**	**100**
6.	Mahulara	2(10)	17(85)	1(5)	-	20
7.	Baral	1(5)	17(85)	2(10)	-	20
8.	Palsa	1(5)	14(70)	3(15)	2(10)	20
9.	Salan	4(20)	16(80)	-	-	20
10.	Bergram	2(10)	16(80)	1(5)	1(5)	20
District Birbhum		**10**	**80**	**7**	**3**	**100**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.

Source : Field Survey 2000.

1.   Non-educational facilities
2.   Financial problems
3.   No. interest for study
4.   Family problem

Table 4.15

Current Health Status :

Incidence of Diseases (2000)

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of households				
		1	2	3	4	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	5(55.5)	1(11.1)	-	3(33.4)	9
2.	Burra	3(25.0)	2(16.7)	2(16.7)	5(41.6)	12
3.	Kunjachak	4(44.5)	3(33.3)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9
4.	Khalkona	6(66.7)	-	1(11.1)	2(22.2)	9
5.	Arjuni	4(66.6)	1(16.7)	-	1(16.7)	6
District Midnapur		**22(48.9)**	**7(15.6)**	**4(8.9)**	**12(26.6)**	**45(100.00)**
6.	Mahulara	6(60.0)	2(20.0)	-	2(20.0)	10
7.	Baral	5(50.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	1(10.0)	10
8.	Palsa	4(50.0)	1(12.5)	-	3(37.5)	8
9.	Salan	7(53.8)	5(38.5)	1(7.7)	-	13
10.	Bergram	4(33.3)	7(58.4)	-	1(8.3)	12
District Birbhum		**26(49.1)**	**18(33.9)**	**2(3.8)**	**7(13.2)**	**53(100.00)**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.
Source : Field Survey 2000.
1.   Malaria
2.   Common cold
3.   Diarrhoea
4.   Other Disease

Table 4.16

Health Measures Taken

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of households			
		1	2	3	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	7(77.8)	2(22.2)	-	9
2.	Burra	7(58.3)	3(25.0)	2(16.7)	12
3.	Kunjachak	7(77.8)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9
4.	Khalkona	8(88.9)	-	1(11.1)	9
5.	Arjuni	3(50.0)	2(33.4)	1(16.6)	6
District Midnapur		**32(71.1)**	**8(17.8)**	**5(11.1)**	**45(100.00)**
6.	Mahulara	9(90.0)	-	1(10.0)	10
7.	Baral	10(100.0)	-	-	10
8.	Palsa	6(75.0)	-	2(25.0)	8
9.	Salan	11(84.6)	-	2(15.4)	13
10.	Bergram	11(91.6)	-	1(8.4)	12
District Birbhum		**47(88.7)**	**-**	**6(11.3)**	**53(100.00)**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.
Source : Field Survey 2000.

1.   Allopathic 2) Ayurvedic 3) Homeopathic

Table 4.17

Child Mortality Among the Sample Households

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of child mortality			
		1	2	3	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	10(71.5)	4(28.5)	-	14
2.	Burra	8(72.7)	2(18.2)	1(9.1)	11
3.	Kunjachak	11(78.6)	3(21.4)	-	14
4.	Khalkona	12(85.8)	1(7.1)	1(7.1)	14
5.	Arjuni	9(75.0)	2(16.6)	1(8.4)	12
District Midnapur		**50(80.7)**	**12(19.4)**	**3(8.4)**	**65(100.00)**
6.	Mahulara	6(75.0)	2(25.0)	-	8
7.	Baral	7(77.8)	1(11.1)	1(11.1)	9
8.	Palsa	8(88.9)	1(11.1)	-	9
9.	Salan	7(87.5)	-	1(12.5)	8
10.	Bergram	8(80.0)	2(20.0)	-	10
District Birbhum		**36(89.34)**	**6(14.3)**	**2(4.8)**	**44(100.00)**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.
Source : Field Survey 2000.

1. Child Alive 2) Child Died within one year 3) Child Died within five year.

Table 4.18
Annual Household Income

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of households					
		1	2	3	4	Total	
1.	Gomriyapal	5(25.0)	6(30.0)	2(10.0)	7(35.0)	20	
2.	Burra	7(35.0)	4(20.0)	1(5.0)	8(40.0)	20	
3.	Kunjachak	8(40.0)	5(25.0)	3(15.0)	4(20.0)	20	
4.	Khalkona	6(30.0)	8(40.0)	2(10.0)	4(20.0)	20	
5.	Arjuni	7(35.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	4(20.0)	20	
District Midnapur		**33**	**30**	**10**	**27**	**100**	
6.	Mahulara	8(40.0)	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	6(30.0)	20	
7.	Baral	6(30.0)	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	7(35.0)	20	
8.	Palsa	4(20.0)	8(40.0)	2(10.0)	6(30.0)	20	
9.	Salan	4(20.0)	5(25.0)	4(20.0)	7(35.0)	20	
10.	Bergram	5(25.0)	4(20.0)	2(10.0)	9(45.0)	20	
District Birbhum		**27**	**25**	**13**	**35**	**100**	

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.
Source : Field Survey 2000.

1. Less than Rs. 5,000/- 2) Rs. 5,001/- to Rs. 10,000/- 3) Rs. 10,001/- to 15,000/- 4) Rs. 15,001 & above.

Table 4.19

Diversion of children from Education to part-time work

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of households			
		1	2	3	Total
1.	Gomriyapal	10(50.0)	6(30.0)	4(20.0)	20
2.	Burra	13(65.0)	4(20.0)	3(15.0)	20
3.	Kunjachak	11(55.0)	5(25.0)	4(20.0)	20
4.	Khalkona	15(75.0)	5(25.0)	-	20
5.	Arjuni	11(55.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	20
District Midnapur		**60**	**27**	**13**	**100**
6.	Mahulara	8(40.0)	6(30.0)	6(30.0)	20
7.	Baral	11(55.0)	7(35.0)	2(10.0)	20
8.	Palsa	10(50.0)	5(25.0)	5(25.0)	20
9.	Salan	9(45.0)	8(40.0)	3(15.0)	20
10.	Bergram	14(70.0)	6(30.0)	-	20
District Birbhum		**52**	**32**	**16**	**100**

Figures in the Paranthesis indicates the percentage.

Source : Field Survey 2000.

1. Cultivation 2) Labour 3) Household work

Table 4.20

Household Expenditure

Sl.No.	Villages	Percentage of Expenditure									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1.	Gomariyapal	85.2	4.08	1.98	0.65	0.32	0.06	4.78	2.75	0.18	100.00
2.	Burra	85.99	4.35	1.75	0.76	0.41	0.05	4.32	2.35	-	100.00
3.	Kunjachak	88.05	3.50	1.45	0.69	0.53	0.09	3.38	2.09	0.22	100.00
4.	Khalona	83.68	4.78	1.62	0.75	0.69	0.07	5.01	3.11	0.29	100.00
5.	Arjuni	84.75	4.50	1.73	0.66	0.58	0.04	4.02	3.41	0.31	100.00
District Midnapur		**86.02**	**5.09**	**1.78**	**0.21**	**0.19**	**0.04**	**4.32**	**2.25**	**0.10**	**100.00**
6.	Mahulara	77.60	6.78	2.98	1.75	1.99	0.09	5.22	3.37	0.22	100.00
7.	Baral	78.93	6.23	2.93	1.98	2.01	0.10	5.01	2.43	0.38	100.00
8.	Palsa	78.25	5.99	3.01	2.05	2.11	0.12	5.33	2.83	0.31	100.00
9.	Salan	79.14	5.97	3.11	1.88	2.19	0.06	4.88	2.48	0.29	100.00
10.	Bergram	80.35	6.11	2.54	2.11	1.85	0.08	4.65	2.13	0.18	100.00
District Birbhum		**78.90**	**6.01**	**2.74**	**1.91**	**1.89**	**0.10**	**5.12**	**3.19**	**0.14**	**100.00**

Source : Field Survey 2000.

1. Food (2) Clothing (3) Housing (4) Education (5) Medicines (6) Liligation (7) Social Ceremonies

(8) Travel (9) Others.