

CHAPTER IV

Socio-Economic and Demographic Profile of the Golaghat District of Assam in General and of the Sample Population in Particular

Introduction:

Socio-economic and demographic conditions of the people are the vital indicator of their status in the society as well as their efficiency to transform them as a human capital. Socio-economic factors also play an important role on the household food security. Realizing the fact, this chapter attempts to present a brief analysis of the socio-economic and demographic profile of the Golaghat district of Assam in general and of the sample population in particular. This chapter has been divided into two sections; section I includes description of socio-economic and demographic profile of the Golaghat district of Assam and section II contains the analysis of socio, economic and demographic profile of the sample population.

Section I

IV.1 Socio Economic and Demographic Profile of the Golaghat District of Assam:

IV. 1. (A) Historical background of the Golaghat District:

Golaghat, an administrative district in the state of Assam in India, located in the upper part of Assam and the southern bank of the mighty Brahmaputra. It attained district status in 1987. The name 'Golaghat' is originated from the markets established by a business class of people called 'Marwari' (who have their origins in Rajasthan) during the middle of 19th century at the bank of the river Dhansiri in the vicinity of the district headquarters. "Gola" means market and "Ghat" means the river port. Inscriptions on rocks of Nagajari Khanikar village of Sarupathar, remnants of fortifications, brick structures, monuments, temples, tanks, etc. carry the evidence of a 9th-century kingdom in the Doyang-Dhansiri valley, which is now a part of Golaghat district. The Ahoms were the rulers of the Doyang-Dhansiri valley in the 16th century. Earlier, this part was ruled by the Kacharis known as Herombial. The Kacharis were pushed back towards west of the Karbi Hills. The Ahom King

appointed a ruler entitled 'Morongi-Khowa Gohain', an administrative post with the Rank of a Governor/Minister of the Ahom administration. Under Morongi-Khowa Gohain, large numbers of people from different parts of Ahom kingdom were settled in erstwhile Kachari Kingdom. An interesting aspect of such settlement was that a large number of people from different castes/communities were mixed up together so that there was remote chance of rebellion in such newly acquired territory. Later, when the British took control of Assam, the Doyang-Dhansiri valley was incorporated under the newly formed Golaghat subdivision of the Sibsagar district in 1846.

The economy of Golaghat district is agriculture-based. Tea, rice and sugar cane are the main agricultural crops grown in the district; with tea being the largest agricultural industry. There are 63 large tea gardens, producing about 20,000 tonnes of tea per year. Moreover, the emergence of small tea growers has proclaimed a new improvement in the district. Small-scale tea growers have got considerable fame here because of large incomes compared to other high-land crops. It has caught the desire of unemployed people of owning tea-gardens as their profession. The rearing and reeling of muga and endi, the making of Japi (headgear) and earthen potential and the extraction of agaru oil are the cottage industries prevalent in Golaghat district. (www.wikipedia.com)

IV.1. (B) Geographical Features of the District:

The Golaghat District covers the total area of 3502 Sq. km. and is located 100 meters above the sea level. It lies between 93⁰16' East to 94⁰10' East longitude and between 25⁰50' North to 26⁰47' North Latitude. The district is bounded by Brahmaputra River on the North, Jorhat and Nagaland on the East, Karbi Anglong and Nagaland State on the South and Naogaon, Karbi Anglong on the West.

IV.1. (C) Demographic profile of the District:

The Demographic features of the Golaghat district is shown in the following tables

Table IV.1
Sex Wise Distribution of Population in Golaghat District

Year	Golaghat District			All Assam		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001	490286	455993	946279	13777037	12878491	26655528
2011	543161	523727	1066888	15939443	15266133	31205576

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013

Table IV.(1) shows the sex wise distribution of population in Golaghat district of Assam. It reveals that the total population of the Golaghat district is 1066888 , as per the 2011 census which was 946279 in 2001. Decadal growth rate is 12.75 percent during this period, whereas the all Assam average decadal growth rate is 17.07 percent during this period.

Table IV.2
Rural- Urban Wise Distribution of Population in Golaghat District

Year	Golaghat District			All Assam		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
2001	865141	811138	946279	23216288	3439240	26655528
	(91.43)	(8.57)	(100)	(87.10)	(12.90)	(100)
2011	969152	97738	1066888	26807034	4398542	31205576
	(90.84)	(9.16)	(100)	(85.90)	(14.10)	(100)

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013

Table no IV(2) shows the rural urban wise distribution of population in Golaghat District. It reveals that as per the 2011 census out of the 1066888 nos population 969152 are living in the rural area which is 90.84 percent of the total population and remaining 9.16 percent (97738 nos) population are living in the urban area. In 2001 census the rural urban population of the district was 91.43 and 8.57 percent respectively. On the other hand, as per the 2011 census the rural urban composition of the population of Assam is 85.90 and 14.10 percent respectively.

Table IV.3
Some Demographic Indicators of Golaghat District

	2001				2011			
	% share of population	Decadal growth rate	Population Density	Sex Ratio	% share of population	Decadal growth rate	Population Density	Sex Ratio
Golaghat District	3.55	14.21	270	930	3.42	12.75	305	964
All Assam	100	18.92	340	935	100	17.07	398	958

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013, Statistical Handbook of Golaghat -2003

Table no IV(3) indicates some other important demographic indicators of Golaghat district. It reveals that as per the 2011 census out of the total population of Assam 3.42 percent is living in the Golaghat district which was 3.55 percent in 2001 census. So, it reveals the decrement of percentage share of population of the district. It also reveals that the decadal growth rate of the Golaghat district was 12.75 percent during the last decade, whereas it was 17.07 percent in all Assam average. It also depicts that the density of population per square km is much lower in the Golaghat district than the all Assam average, which is 305 in Golaghat district as compared to 398 in all Assam average as per the 2011 census. Sex ratio is also one of the important demographic indicators and it is generally accepted that high sex ratio signifies better demographic condition. Above table also depicts that the sex ratio is better in Golaghat district than the all Assam average, which is 964 in the said district as compared to 958 in all Assam average as per the 2011 census data.

IV. 1. (D) Educational Status of the Golaghat District:

Education is one of the key indicators of the socio-economic status of the people. It is generally accepted that better educational status is positively correlated with better socio-economic status of the people. The educational status of the Golaghat district is analysed by the following tables.

Table IV.4
Literacy Rate by Sex in Golaghat District

	2011 Census					Male Female Literacy Gap in 2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Golaghat District	77.43	83.56	71.09	75.94	91.74	12.44	13.22	5.14
All Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27	69.34	88.74	11.58	12.37	6.87

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013

Table no IV.(4) shows the literacy rate of the Golaghat district as per the 2011 census. Table reveals that the literacy rate of the Golaghat district is 77.43 percent which is higher than the all Assam average where it is 72.19 percent. So far as the male literacy rate is concerned it is 83.56 percent, whereas the female literacy rate is 71.09 percent in Golaghat district. On the other hand, the all Assam average male female literacy rate in 2011 are 77.85 and 66.27 percent respectively. Table also reveals the rural urban literacy rate, where rural literacy rate is 75.94 percent and the urban literacy rate is 91.74 percent in Golaghat district. The rural urban literacy rate of all Assam average is 69.34 and 88.74 percent respectively in 2011. Table also depicts the male female literacy gap in 2011 which shows that it is 12.44 percent in Golaghat district, whereas it is 11.58 percent in all Assam average. In rural area, the male female literacy gap is 13.22 percent in Golaghat district whereas in urban area it is quite lower which only 5.14 percent is. On the other hand, the all Assam average of male female literacy gap in rural area is 11.58 percent and in urban area it is 6.87 percent.

Table IV.5
Enrolment and Teacher in Lower Primary and Upper Primary School 2012-13

	L.P. School				U.P. School			
	Total School	Total Enrolment	Girls' enrolment	Teacher	Total School	Total Enrolment	Girls' enrolment	Teacher
Golaghat	1093	78583	39688	2909	464	51762	25852	2428
All Assam	35544	2957340	1498383	104330	13085	1608590	837075	83161

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(5) depicts the total enrolment and total number of teachers in the lower primary and upper primary schools of Golaghat district during the year 2012-13. It reveals that 78583 students were enrolled in 1093 lower primary schools in Golaghat district out of which 39688 (about 50.51percent) were girl. Whereas in all Assam 2957340 students were enrolled in LP schools out of which 1498383 (about 50.67 percent) were girl students. In Golaghat district, 2909 teachers were employed in the LP schools which depicts student teacher ratio is about 27:1 whereas in all Assam average this ratio is about 29:1. In the 464 upper primary schools of Golaghat district, 51762 students were enrolled out of which 25852 students (49.94 percent) were girl. In these upper primary schools, 2428 teachers were employed which signifies the student teacher ratio of 22:1. Whereas in all Assam 1608590 students were employed in 13085 UP schools out of which 837075 students (52.04 percent) were girl. The student teacher ratio of all Assam average is about 20:1

Table IV.6

**Enrolment and Teacher in High, Higher Secondary School and Junior College
2012-13**

	High School					Higher Secondary School					Junior College				
	Total School	Total Enrolment	Female	Total Teacher	Female Teacher	Total School	Total Enrolment	Female	Total Teacher	Female Teacher	Total J. College	Total Enrolment	Female	Total Teacher	Female Teacher
Golaghat	243	32365	16312	1926	741	30	5485	2769	529	266	20	8213	4056	322	133
All Assam	5743	864030	451238	48265	14066	1080	161029	78396	16163	5259	466	152099	73848	6146	1985

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(6) highlights the total numbers of high schools, higher secondary schools and junior colleges of Golaghat district as well as its total enrolment and student teacher ratio during 2012-13. It reveals that in 243 high schools of Golaghat district 32,365 students were enrolled out of which 16312 students (50.40 percent)

were girl. In these schools all total 1926 teachers were employed out of which 741 (37.77 percent) were female. The student teacher ratio is about 17:1. Whereas throughout the state of Assam, in 5743 high schools all total 864030 students were employed out of which 451238 students (52.25 percent) were girl. The student teacher ratio is about 18.1. Table IV.(6) also reveals that in the 30 higher secondary schools of Golaghat district 5485 students were enrolled out of which 2769 students (50.48 percent) were female. In these schools, 529 teachers were employed out of which 50.28 percent are female teacher. The student teacher ratio is about 11:1. Whereas in Assam in 1080 higher secondary schools 161029 students were enrolled. The student teacher ratio is about 31:1. In the 20 junior colleges of Golaghat district 8213 students were enrolled out of which 4056 students (49.39 percent) were girl. In these institutions 322 teachers are employed out of which 41.30 percent (133 nos) were female teacher. The student teacher ratio is about 26:1, whereas, the student teacher ratio in junior colleges of all Assam average is about 25:1.

IV.1. (E) Basic Household Amenities of the Golaghat District:

Basic household amenities like drinking water facilities, electricity, availability of latrine and bathroom facilities etc. are very important determinants of socio-economic status of households. Availability of these basic amenities of the Golaghat district has been highlighted in table no IV.7 below:

Table IV.7

Total Households and Basic Household Amenities (in percentage) in Golaghat District as per 2011 Census

	Total Households	Drinking Water within premises	Drinking Water near premises	Electricity as source of lighting	Latrine facilities within premises
Golaghat District	227197	46.10	28.60	36.60	68.40
All Assam	6406471	54.80	26.70	37.00	64.90

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(7) highlights that as per the 2011 census out of the 2,27,197 households of Golaghat district 46.10 percent households have drinking water facilities within their premises whereas in Assam average 54.80 percent households have drinking water facilities within their premises. On the other hand, 28.60 percent households of Golaghat district collect drinking water from nearby premises, which is 26.70 percent for Assam. This table also reveals that 36.60 percent households of Golaghat district use electricity as the source of lighting which is slightly lower than the all Assam average at 37 percent. So far as the toilet facilities within their premises are concerned , in Golaghat district 68.40 percent households have it, which is higher than the all Assam average of 64.90 household having latrine facilities within their own premises.

IV.1. (F) The Workforce and Occupational Pattern:

Workforce participation and occupational pattern are also important determinants of socio economic profile of the people. It shows the economic status as well as social status of the people. Table no IV.8 highlights the workforce and occupational pattern of the Golaghat district.

Table IV.8

Distribution of Main Workers and Marginal Workers in Golaghat District

		Golaghat District	All Assam
Main Worker	Cultivators	1,33,659	31,38,554
	Agricultural Labourers	25,086	9,03,294
	Household Industry	7,778	2,42,071
	Others	1,64,687	44,03,204
	Total	3,31,210	86,87,123
Marginal Worker	Cultivators	56,931	9,23,073
	Agricultural Labourers	41,530	9,42,052
	Household Industry	7,290	2,49,250
	Others	42,967	11,68,192
	Total	1,48,718	32,82,567
Total Worker		4,79,928	1,19,69,690

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013

Table no IV(8) highlights that as per the 2011 census out of the 10,66,888 nos people of Golaghat district 479928 nos (44.98 percent) people are engaged in various occupations, whereas in all Assam this average is 38.36 percent (1,1969,690 nos) only. Out of the total worker of Golaghat district 3,31,210 nos (69.12 percent) are main workers and remaining 1,48,718 nos (30.88 percent) are marginal workers. Out of the total main workers of Golaghat district 40.36 percent (133659 nos) are cultivators and 7.57 percent (25086 nos) are agricultural labours. It also reveals that only 2.35 percent (7778 nos) of the total main workers are engaged in household industry.

IV. 1. (G) Land Use Pattern:

The pattern of land use of a country is determined by the physical, economic and institutional framework taken together. A brief picture of land use pattern of Golaghat District is shown in the following table IV(9)

Table IV.9
Total Area and Classification of Area in Golaghat District in 2010-11

(Area in Hect.)

Sl. No	Area	Golaghat District	All Assam
1	Total Geographical Area	354070	7850005
2	Forest	156905	1853260
3	Non Agricultural Area	51232	2625545
4	Other Uncultivable Land Excluding Fallow Land	22332	432439
5	Fallow Land	4555	128164
6	Net Sown Area	119046	2810597
7	Total Cropped Area	184885	4159977
8	Area Sown more than Once	65839	1349380

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(9) highlights that out of 354070 hectares of geographical area of Golaghat district 184885 hectares are cropped area and remaining 156905 hectares and 51232 hectares are forest and non agricultural land respectively. The net sown area of the district is 119046 hectares which is only 33.62 percent of the total geographical

area. It also reveals that only in 65839 hectares land are used to cultivate more than once in a year.

Table IV.10
Area under High Yielding Variety of Rice in Golaghat District 2012-13
(In Hect)

	Autumn Rice	Winter Rice	Summer Rice	Total
Golaghat District	1533	74039	4061	79633
All Assam	1,59,581	11,70,167	3,61,230	16,90,978

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(10) shows the area under High Yielding Variety (HYV) of rice in Golaghat District. It reveals that out of the total cultivable land of the Golaghat district only in 43.07 percent (79633 hectares) land HYV rice is cultivated. Use of HYV seeds is highest in winter rice, where HYV rice has been cultivated in 74039 hectares of land.

Table IV.11
Net Area Irrigated in Golaghat District

(Area in Hect)

	2011-12	2012-2013 (P)
Golaghat District	224	163
All Assam	136450	151914

(P) Provisional

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(11) shows the net area irrigated in Golaghat district. It reveals that in 2011 -12 only 224 hectares of land are irrigated in Golaghat district which ironically went down in 2012 -13 to 163 hectares. Whereas the all Assam average increased from 136450 hectares in 2011-12 to 151914 hectares in 2012-13.

IV. 1. (H) Infrastructure Facilities in Golaghat District:

Basic infrastructure facilities are the backbone of the socio-economic development of any society. With the basic infrastructure facilities like transport and communication,

health care facilities, power etc. a region can accelerate the pace of economic growth and development.

Table IV.12
Number of Villages Electrified in Golaghat District (RGGVY only)

	No of inhabited villages, 2011 Census	No of villages Electrified (Cumulative)	
		2011-12	2012-13
Golaghat District	1125	1032	1032
All Assam	26395	22294	22520

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(12) highlights the total number of villages electrified in Golaghat district. It reveals that out of the 1125 inhabited villages of Golaghat district, 1032 villages (91.73 percent) are electrified in 2011-12. In the year 2012-12 the figure is same which signifies that in that year no additional village has been electrified in Golaghat district. Where as in all Assam 226 additional villages were electrified during that period.

Table IV.13
Category wise Length of Road in Golaghat District as on 31-03-2013

	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Road	Rural Road	Urban Road	Total (Excluding National Highway)	Road Length per lakh of population	Road length per.00 sq.km of geographical area
Golaghat District	127.52	160	157	2131	33	2480	234.26	70.82
All Assam	2720.17	3134	4413	36544	1409	45500	145.98	58.01

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(13) depicts the category wise length of road in Golaghat district. It reveals that in Golaghat district, a total area of 127.52 Km road are covered under National highways. 2480 km roads excluding national highways cover the district, out of this, 2131 km passes through the rural land and 33 km passes through urban

land. Concentration of state highways and major district roads in the district are 160 km and 157 km respectively. Table IV.(13) also reveals that in Golaghat district, 234.26 km road is available for per lakh population, which is much higher than state average, at only 145.98 km for per lakh population. Length of road for per 100 square km geographical area is also better in Golaghat district than the state average.

Availability of health infrastructure is also an important indicator of the socio - economic status of the people. Table no IV.(14) and IV.(15) represent the health infrastructure of the Golaghat district.

Table IV.14
Number of State Govt. Hospitals, Primary Health Centres, First Referral Units, CHC's, Poly Clinic/Nursing Home and No of Diagnostics Centres in Golaghat District-2012

	Civil Hospitals	SDCH	PHC	FRU	CHC	Sub Centre	Poly Clinic/Nursing Home	No of Diagnostic Centres
Golaghat	1	1	39	1	5	144	6	11
All Assam	25	13	975	38	10	4609	253	295

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(14) depicts that there is only one Civil Hospital as well as Sub Divisional hospital in Golaghat district. The number of Primary Health Centres (PHC), First Referral Units (FRU) and Cluster Health Centres (CHC) are 39, 1 and 5 respectively. It also reveals that in Golaghat district there are 144 Sub Centres functioning in various parts of the district. Apart from that there are also 6 Nursing Homes/Poly Clinic as well as 11 Diagnostic Centres in the district

Table IV.(15)

**Number of Beds in Different Type of Health institutions in Golaghat District –
2012**

	No of Beds					Total
	CH	BPHC	MPHC	CHC	SDCH	
Golaghat	100	30	136	150	50	466
All Assam	3280	900	3304	3240	715	11459

NB- CH- Civil Hospital BPHC- Block Primary Health Centre MPHC- Mini Primary Health Centre, CHC – Cluster Health Centre SDHC- Sub Divisional Health Civil Hospital

Source: Statistical Handbook of Assam – 2013,

Table no IV.(15) highlights the total number of hospital beds in different hospitals in Golaghat district. It reveals that all total 466 hospital beds are available in the Golaghat district; out of this 100 hospital beds are available in Kushal Konwar Golaghat Civil Hospital.

SECTION II

IV. 2. Socio Economic and Demographic profile of the sample population

The life of human being is the indicator of socio economic, cultural and demographic forces of the society and these forces vary in different societies. Conditions of these factors are reflection of people's way of life, tradition as well as their status in the society. Various parameters like religion, caste, family size, income, occupation, education, occurrence of disease, land holding etc. determine the socio economic demographic and health condition of the people which again lead to support and promote the factors of development. In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyse the socio-economic, demographic and health profile of the sample population.

IV.2, (A) Religion and caste of the sample population

Religion and caste are two very important social factors which influence the overall nature of the society. Table IV.(16) depicts the religion wise profile of the sample households

Table No: IV.16:
Distribution of Households by religion

Household	Religion				Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Sikh	
Rural	362	6	31	1	400
Urban	87	2	10	1	100
Total	449 (89.8)	8 (1.60)	41 (8.2)	2 (0.4)	500

Source: Tabulation from the primary data, 2014

(Figures in the brackets show the percentage)

From the table (IV.16) it is found that out of the 500 sample households 449 households which comprises the 89.8 percent of the total sample households, belong to Hindu religion, followed by 41 households (8.2 percent) belong to Christian. The number of households belong to Muslim and Sikh religion are 8 (1.60%) and 2 (0.40%) respectively.

Caste is also an important factors which influence the social status of the people in the society. The table IV.(17) and fig IV. (1) depicts the caste wise profile of sample households. It is found in the table that out of 500 sample households, highest numbers belong to other backward class(OBC) which is 272 (54.4%) followed by the general category which number is 113 (22.6 percent). The number of schedule tribe (plain), ST(P) and schedule caste category are 82 (16.4 percent) and 33 (6.6 percent) respectively. Out of the 400 rural household 225nos(56.2 percent) households belongs to OBC category followed by general category households (20.5 percent). 20 percent and 3.25 percent sample rural households belongs to ST (P) and SC category respectively. Out of 100 urban sample households 47 percent belongs to OBC category. The number of general ST (P) and SC category sample households are 31, 2 and 20 percent respectively.

Table No : IV.17

Distribution of households by caste

Households	Category of caste				Total
	General	OBC	ST(P)	SC	
Rural	82(20.5)	225(66.25)	80 (20)	13(3.25)	400
Urban	31(31)	47(47)	2(2)	20(20)	100
Total	113(22.6)	272(54.4)	82(16.4)	33(6.6)	500

Source: Tabulation from the primary data, 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows the percentage)

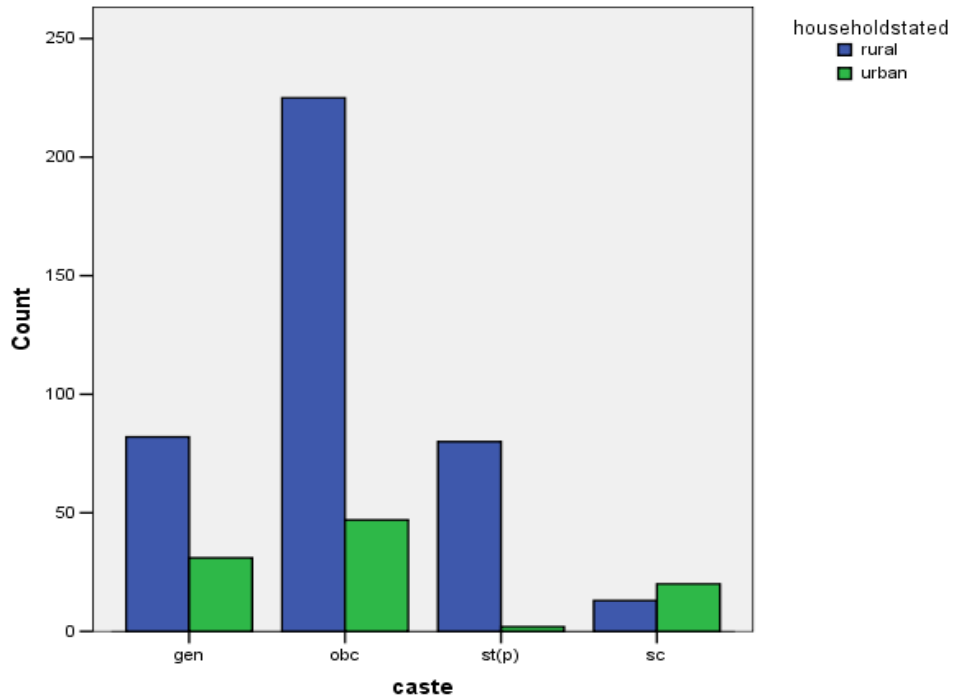


Fig IV. 1. Rural Urban wise caste of the sample population

IV.2. (B) Sex wise distribution of sample population

Sex structure of population is an important indicator of demographic analysis of the society which visualises the socio economic structure of the society. Information regarding sex structure and sex ratio of the sample BPL population is given in table no IV. (18)

Table No : IV.18

Sex wise distribution of sample BPL population

Population	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	
Rural	1010	81.72	949	82.52	1959	82.10	939
Urban	226	18.28	201	17.48	427	17.90	889
Total	1236	100	1150	100	2386	100	930

Source: Tabulation from the primary data, 2014.

It is revealed from the table that the size of total sample population is 2386. Out of this, 1959 belongs to rural area which is 82.52 percent of the total sample population and 427 belongs to urban area which is 17.48 percent of the total population. Out of the total sample population number of male population is 1236 which is 51.8 percent of the total and 1150 is female.

The sex ratio which is also an important demographic feature of any society of the sample population is 930. It is also revealed from the table that the sex ratio is better in rural area in comparison to the urban area. It is 939 in rural area whereas in the urban area, it is only 889.

IV.2. (C) Type of Family

Type of family can influence the economic status, standard of living and food intake of the family. In the present study, type of family is classified into two categories viz. nuclear and joint. Table no IV (19) and Fig IV (2) visualise the status of type of family of the sample BPL households.

Table No:IV.19

Distribution of households by type of family

Households	Nuclear		Joint		Total
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	
Rural	327	81.75	73	18.25	400
Urban	91	91	9	9	100
Total	418	83.6	82	16.4	500

Source: Tabulation from primary data, 2014

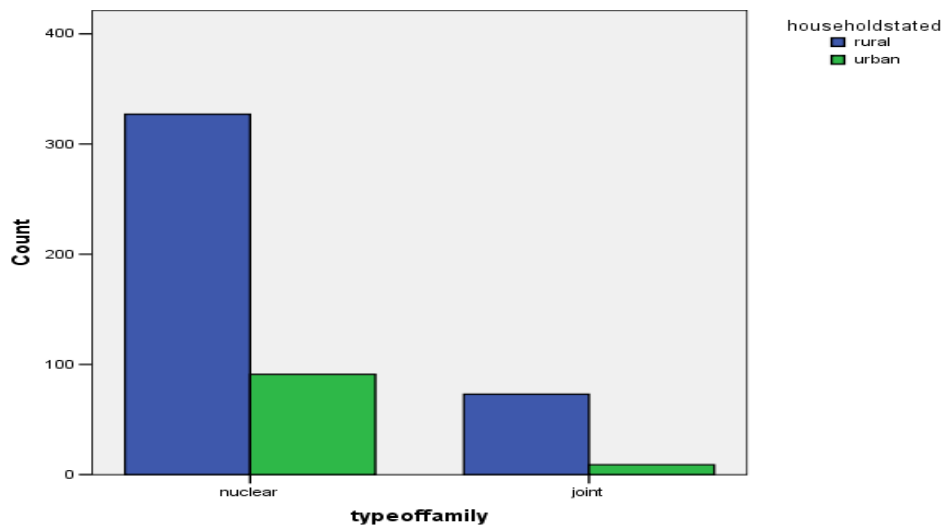


Fig IV.(2): Rural Urban wise type of family

Table IV (19) and fig IV (2) reveal that out of 500 sample BPL households, 83.6 percent (418 numbers) families are nuclear and remaining 16.4 percent (82 numbers) constitute joint family. Percentage of nuclear family is higher in urban area which is 91 percent compared to the rural area with 81.75 percent in the present study area. Percentage of joint families is 18.25 and 9 percent respectively in rural and urban area.

IV. 2. (D) Size of Family

The size of family is an important influencing factor in the socio economic status of human being. It is generally argued that small family size has the significant positive influence on the consumption of food as well as socio economic status and standard of living. The table IV(20) depicts the family size of the sample BPL households of the study area.

Table No : IV.20

Distribution of Households by size of family

Number of Family Members	Rural	Urban	Total number of Households
Upto 4	158 (39.5)	65 (65)	223 (44.6)
5 - 9	237 (59.25)	35 (35)	272 (54.4)
10 and above	5 (1.25)	0	5 (1)
Total	400	100	500

Source : Tabulation from the primary data, 2014

(Figures in the brackets indicates percentage)

From the table (IV.20), it is revealed that largest number of the family belong to the size group of 5 to 9 numbers, which is 54.4 percent of the total sample BPL households. It is followed by the size group of upto 4 numbers of person which is 44.6 percent. Only 5 numbers of households (1%) having more than 10 numbers of person are in rural area. It reveals that 65 percent of the urban households have upto 4 numbers of person where as in the rural area it is only 39.5 percent. In the rural area concentration of households is basically in the group of family having 5 to 9 people which is 59.25 percent (237 numbers) of the total rural households. The size of family having 10 and above is nil in the urban area which is 5 in rural area.

So far as the average size of family is concerned, it is 4.77 in the sample BPL households in the rural area, and is 4.89 in the urban area .

IV.2. (E) Sex of the Household Head

Sex of the household head also plays an important role in the overall all social and economic status of a family, particularly for acquiring sufficient food and nutrition security of the family.

Table No : IV.21

Distribution of households by sex of the household head

Households	Sex of the Household head				Total
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	
Rural	351	87.75	49	12.25	400
Urban	80	80	20	20	100
Total	431	86.2	69	13.8	500

Source: Tabulation from the primary data, 2014.

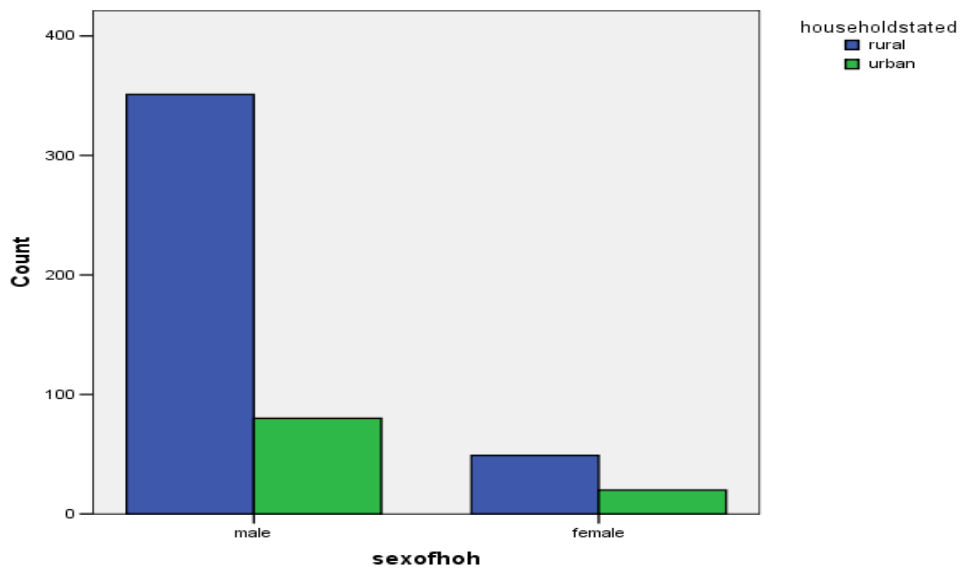


Fig. IV.(3): Rural Urban wise sex of the household head

Table no IV (21) and fig. IV (3) depict that out of 500 sample BPL households, 431 (86.2%) households heads are male and remaining 69 households (13.8%) are female headed households. In rural area 87.75 percent households are male headed and remaining 12.25 percent are female headed. On the other hand 80 percent of sample urban BPL households are male headed households and remaining 20 percent households are female headed households.

IV. 2. (F) Income level of the sample households:

Level of income is one of the important determinants of any household's socio economic status, standard of living, food and nutritional security etc. Monthly income

of the households can only fulfil the basic needs of the family. Table no IV (22) depicts the monthly income level of the sample BPL households.

Table No: IV. 22
Distribution of Households by Monthly Income

Monthly Income(Rs)	Number of Households					
	Rural	Percentage	Urban	percentage	Total	Percentage
Upto 3000	109	27.25	57	57	166	33.20
3001- 5000	223	55.75	42	42	265	53
5001-10000	64	16	1	1	65	13
Above10000	4	1	0	0	4	0.80
Total	400	100	100	100	500	100

Source: Tabulation from the primary data, 2014

Table (IV.22) reveals that 53 percent of the total sample BPL household's monthly income lies between income levels Rs. 3001 to 5000 which is followed by 33.2 percent in the income level upto Rs 3000. Only 13 percent and 0.8 percent households belong to the income level Rs. 5000-10000 and above Rs. 10000 respectively.

So far as the sample rural households are concerned, 55.75 percent rural BPL households belong to the income level Rs3001- 5000 which is followed by 27.25 percent in the income level upto Rs 3000. Consequently in the urban area 37 percent of the sample households belongs to the income level upto Rs 3000 followed by 42 percent in the income level belongs to the income level between Rs 3001 to 5000.

IV. 2. (G) Occupational Status:

Occupational status implies the trade and profession which determine the nature of economic progress of the people. The standard of living of the households is very much influenced by the nature of occupation. The occupational pattern of the sample BPL families is highlighted in the table no.IV.23.

Table No: IV.23**Distribution of Population by the Nature of Occupation**

Occupation	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	231	37.62	0	-	231	31.39
Agro Labourers	5	0.81	0	-	5	0.68
Daily Worker	222	36.16	51	41.80	273	37.09
Private Job	94	15.31	37	30.33	131	17.80
Govt Job	10	1.63	0	-	10	1.36
Small Business	49	7.98	32	26.23	81	11.01
Others	3	0.49	2	1.64	5	0.67
Total	614	100	122	100	736	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data, 2014

In the present study, it is found that out of the total sample population of 2386, 736 nos. (30.85%) are engaged in various occupation. 797 nos are student and 492 nos. are housewife and 12.45 percent (296) are unemployed.

Table IV (23) depicts that out of 736 nos of employed sample population, 231 (31.59 person) percent are cultivator. Largest number of employed persons belong to daily wage earner which is 37.09 percent (273nos) of the total working population. 17.8 percent of the working population belongs to private job followed by 11.01 percent engaged in small business. Only 1.36 percent working population are engaged in government job. Sample population which are engaged in the occupation of agricultural labour and others is 5 for both the category.

In the rural area, out of the 614 nos of working population, largest number of the working people belongs to cultivator (37.62%) followed by the daily wage earner (36.16%). 15.31 percent belongs to the category of private job and 7.98 percent working people are engaged in small business. Contrary to it, 41.80 percent working population in the urban area are in daily wage earner who is followed by private job (30.33%) and small business (26.23%) respectively. No person in the urban area is

engaged in cultivator, agricultural labourer or government service in the study sample BPL population.

Occupation of the Household Head:

Occupation of the household head is an important determinant of socio economic status as well as food security status of the household. The table IV (24) visualises the occupation of the household head of the sample BPL family.

Table IV (24) and fig. IV (4) reveal that out of the total households, largest percentage of household head are daily non agricultural worker (37.6%) followed by cultivator (35.6%). 14.4 percent and 9 percent household head engaged in small business and private job respectively. Number of household head engaged in the government service is very insignificant which is only 0.4 percent of the total households.

In rural area, largest number of household head are engaged in cultivation (44.5 percent) followed by daily non agricultural workers(34.5%). 10 percent and 6.75 percent rural household head are engaged in small business and private job respectively. In the case of urban area, 49 percent of the sample BPL households head are engaged in daily non agricultural workers followed by small business (32%). As expected no household head in the urban area are engaged in cultivation and agricultural labourer

Table No: IV.24
Distribution of household by occupation of the Household Head

Household	Type of occupation									Total
	Cultivator	Agricultural Labourer	Daily worker	Private job	Small Business	House wife	Unemployment	Govt service	Others	
Rural	178 (44.5)	4 (1.00)	139 (34.75)	27 (6.75)	40 (10)	2 (0.50)	4 (1)	2 (0.50)	4 (1)	400
Urban	-	-	49 (49)	18 (18.00)	32 (32)	-	-	0	1 (1)	100
Total	178 (35.6)	4 (0.80)		45 (9.00)	72 (14.40)	2 (0.40)	4 (0.80)	2 (0.40)	5 (1)	500

Source: Tabulation from primary data, 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows the percentage)

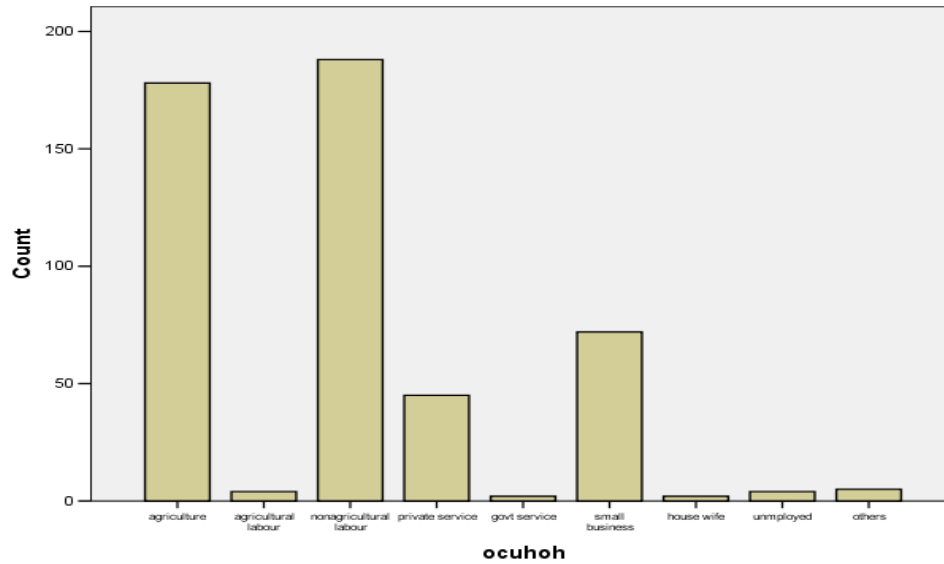


Fig. IV. (4): Occupation of the Household Head

IV.2. (H) Educational Status:

Education is one of the decisive elements of socio economic and cultural advancement of the people. It is the base of almost all human resource development. High level of education status promote as well as perform as a supporting factor for all aspects of development. Lack of education adversely affects the health awareness as well as the knowledge of balance diet. It is well established that family planning education provides more scope for food security among the people particularly for the BPL families (Bashir, 2012, Babatunde et al, 2007). Various studies (Osei et al, 2012, Kalor et al, 2005, Gabre, 2012, Tsegaye and Bekele, 2010) established that education level of population is a significant determinant of food security status. Table No IV.(25) gives information about the education level of the sample population.

Table No : IV. 25**Region Wise Education Level of the Sample Population**

Level of Education	Rural		Urbal		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	254	13.30	7	1.64	261	11.17
Primary	620	32.46	168	39.34	788	33.72
Upper Primary	594	31.10	136	31.85	730	31.24
Secondary	253	13.25	74	17.33	327	13.99
Higher Secondary	153	8.01	33	7.73	186	7.96
Graduate	28	1.47	9	2.11	37	1.58
Post Graduate	3	0.16	0	-	3	0.13
Technical	3	0.16	0	-	3	0.13
Total	1910	100	427	100	2337	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data, 2014

In respect of educational level of sample population, table no IV(25) is summarised as: out of total 2337 population, 88.83 percent (2076nos) are literate which signifies a higher level of literacy rate than the state's (73.18%) and national average(74%)(census of India, 2011). In rural area out of the total sample population 1910, 86.70 percent (1656nos) are literate which is lower than the sample population of urban area where out of total 427 nos, 98.36 percent 420 nos are literate. In the study area, 11.17 percent (261nos) are illiterate out of which 13.3 percent (254nos) are illiterate is rural area where as 1.64 percent (7 nos) are illiterate in the sample urban area. It also reveals that largest number of sample population having the education level of upto primary level which is 33.72 percent (788nos) followed by upto upper primary level where 31.24 percent sample population lies. It also reveals that out of the total; sample population of 13.99 percent (327nos) is having the education level of upto secondary standard. Only 7.96 percent sample population are literate upto higher secondary level and 1.58 percent (37nos) sample population are educated upto graduate level. Education level of the sample population having post graduate or technical education is very negligible, only 3 nos (0.13%) of sample population are having such type of educational status.

In rural area, 32.46 percent (620nos) of total sample population are having the literacy level of upto primary level where as in the urban sample population, it is 39.34 percent. The table also depicts that only 8.01 percent (153nos) sample population are educated upto higher secondary level in the rural area where as in the urban area it is 7.73 percent (33nos) of the total sample population. It also reveals that only 1.47 percent (28nos)of the sample rural population are educated upto graduate level where as 2.11 percent (9nos)of the sample urban population are educated upto graduate level. So far as the education level of post graduate and technical education are concern, only 0.16 percent each (3nos each) sample rural population are having such educational status whereas in the urban area, not a single sample population are having such educational standard.

Table No: IV.26
Region wise educational level of Household head

Level of Education	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	85	21.25	2	2	87	17.40
Upto LP	110	27.50	24	24	134	26.80
Upto UP	131	32.75	42	42	173	34.60
Secondary	45	11.25	13	13	58	11.60
Higher Secondary	26	6.50	14	14	40	8.0
Graduate	2	0.50	5	5	7	1.40
Post Graduate	1	0.25	0	-	1	0.20
Total	400	100	100	100	500	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data, 2014

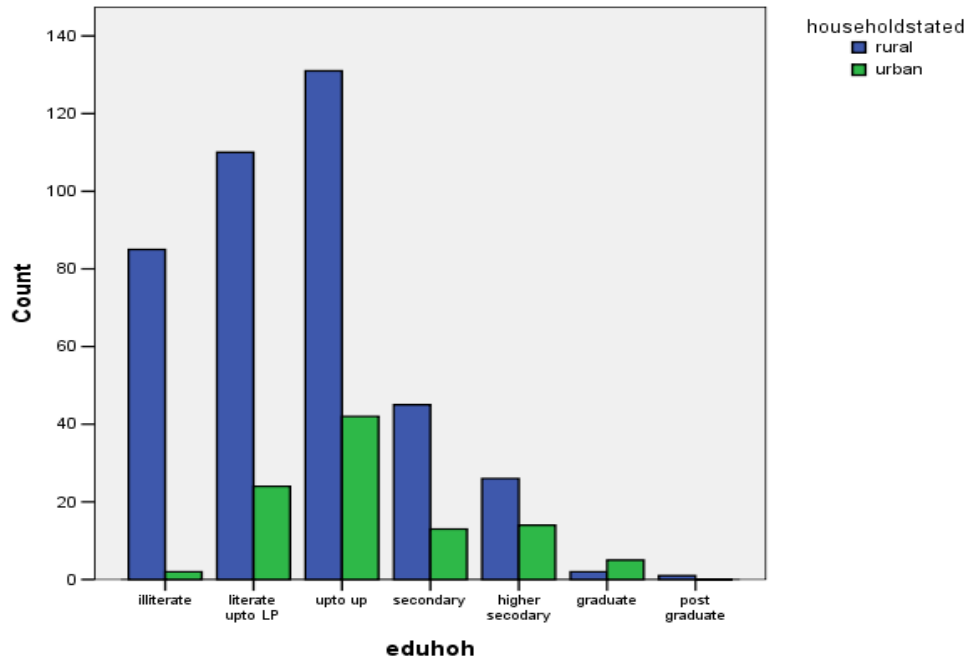


Fig. IV. (5): Rural Urban wise Educational Level of the Household Head

Table IV (26) and fig. IV(5) revealed that 83.60 percent (413 nos) household head are literate. Remaining 17.40 % (87 nos.) household head are illiterate. In this case, rural illiteracy rate is higher than the urban areas which are 21.25 percent and 2 percent respectively. It also reveals that largest number of household head are having the education level upto upper primary standard which is 34.60 percent(173 nos) of the total sample household head which is followed by the education status upto lower primary level where 26.80 percent (104nos) sample household-head having that education status. It also reveals that only 9.60 percent(8 % upto H.S. level, 1.40 percent upto graduate level and 0.20 percent upto post graduate level) sample households head are having the education level upto higher secondary and above level. So far as the comparison of rural urban area is concerned 32.75 percent rural sample household heads have the education level upto upper primary. Whereas, 42 percent urban household heads have the education level upto upper primary. It also reveals that only 7.25 percent (6.50 percent upto H.S. 0.50 percent upto graduate and 0.25 percent upto post graduate level) sample rural household heads having education level upto higher secondary and above, whereas 19 percent (14 percent upto H.S. and

5 percent upto graduate level) sample urban household heads having education level up to higher secondary and above.

Table No- IV. 27
Sex Wise Education Level of the Household Head

Level of Education	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	70	16.24	17	24.64	87	17.40
Up to LP	113	26.22	21	30.44	134	26.80
Up to UP	152	35.27	21	30.44	173	34.60
Secondary	55	12.76	3	4.35	58	11.60
Higher Secondary	34	7.89	6	8.70	40	8.0
Graduate	6	1.39	1	11.45	7	1.40
Post Graduate	1	0.23	--	--	1	0.20
Total	431	100	69	100	500	100

Source- Tabulation from the primary data- 2014

Table no IV (27) highlights the sex wise educational level of the sample household head. It reveals that out of 500 sample households, 431 households are male headed and remaining 69 households are female headed. It also reveals that the percentage of illiterate female household head is 24.64percent which is higher than the male household head (16.24 percent). The table also shows that maximum number of male household heads are having the education level up to upper primary which is 35.27 percent followed by up to lower primary (26.22 percent). So far as the female households head are concerned, education level of attaining up to lower primary and upper primary are equal (30.44 percent). It also reveals that only 22.74 percent (12.76 percent up to secondary, 7.89 percent up to H.S., 1.39 percent up to graduate and 0.23 percent up to Post graduate level) male household heads having education qualification up to secondary and above. In case of the sample female household head, this situation is worse than its counterparts where only 14.60 percent (4.35 percent up to secondary, 1.45 percent up to graduate level) sample female household heads having education qualification up to secondary and above.

IV.2. (I) Land Holding and Livestock Ownership:

Holding of own land for cultivation or living is an important determinant of the socio economic condition of any human being. People those have their own land for living command a special place in the society. Various studies (Omotesho et.al, 2006, Kaloi et.al 2005, Olagunju et.al 2012, Tsegaye and Bekele 2010, Kasse et.al 2012) reveal that size of land holding is a significant determinant of food security status of the households. Table no IV (28) shows the region wise sample households having land holding.

Table No- IV. 28

Region wise Sample Households having Land Holding

Region	Having Land		Not having Land		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rural	372	93.00	28	7.00	400	100
Urban	97	97.00	3	3.00	100	100
Total	469	93.80	31	6.20	500	100

Source:- Tabulation from the primary data ,2014

Table no IV.28 shows that out of 500 sample households, 93.80 percent (469 nos) households have their own land and remaining 6.20 percent (31 nos) households have no land. In rural area 93 percent (372 nos) sample households have their own land and remaining 7 percent (28 nos) households have no land in possession, whereas in the urban area , 97 percent sample households have their own land and remaining 3 percent households have no land.

Table No: IV. 29

Region Wise Size of Land Holding of Sample Households

Size of Land holding	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
None	28	7.00	3	3.00	31	6.20
Up to 1 bigha	97	24.25	96	96.00	193	38.60
1 to 5 bigha	189	47.25	1	1.00	190	38.00
5 to 10 bigha	81	20.25	--	--	81	16.20
Above 10 bigha	5	1.25	--	--	5	1.00
Total	400	100	100	100	500	100

Source:- Tabulation from the primary data ,2014

Table IV (29) shows that out of the 500 sample households 6.2 percent (31 Nos) have no land holding in possession. Maximum households have (38.6 percent) size of land holding less than one bigha whereas 38 percent (190Nos) households have the size of land holding between 1 to 5 bigha in size. 16.2 percent (81 Nos) households have the size of land holding between 5 to 10 bigha. It is also revealed that only one percent (5 Nos) have land holding above size of the 10 bigha.

In rural area 7 percent (28 Nos) households have no land of their own whereas in urban area 3 percent sample households have no land of their own. In rural area maximum sample households have land holding between 1 to 5 bigha in size which is 47.25 percent (189 Nos) of the total 400 sample households whereas in the urban area maximum sample households have the size of land holding upto 1 bigha in size which is 96 percent of the total 100 sample households.

Table No: IV. 30
Region Wise Rented in Land and Leased in Land

	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rented in Land	35 (8.75)	365 (91.25)	--	100 (100)	35 (7.00)	465 (93.00)
Lease in Land	10 (2.50)	390 (97.50)	--	100 (100)	10 (2.00)	490 (98.00)

Source- tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

Table no IV (30) shows that out of 500 sample households 465 households (93.00 percent) not holding rented in land and only 7 percent households have holding rented in land. All these 35 households are belongs to the rural area. In the urban area as expected not a single households have rented in land .This table also reveals that only 2 percent (10 Nos) sample households have holding leased in land and all of them are belongs to the rural area. Remaining 98 percent households have not holding any lease in land.

IV.2. (J) Livestock Ownership:

Livestock ownership is an important determinant of socio economic status of the households. Various studies (Bashir 2012, Oligunju et.al 2012, Gebre 2012, Bedeke 2012, Tsegaye and Bekele 2010, Greenwell 2012, Guga 2012) also confirm that livestock ownership is a significant determinant of food security status of the household. Table no IV (31) shows the livestock ownership status of the sample households

Table No – IV. 31

Region wise Households having Livestock Ownership

Region	Having Livestock		Not having Livestock		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Rural	341	85.25	59	14.75	400	100
Urban	31	31	69	69	100	100
Total	372	74.40	128	25.60	500	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

Table IV (31) shows that out of 500 sample households, 372 Nos households (74.4 percent) having livestock and remaining 25.6 percent households having no livestock. In rural area, households having livestock ownership is higher in comparison to sample urban households. In the rural area, 85.25 percent (341 Nos) sample households have livestock ownership, whereas only 31 percent (31 Nos) sample urban households having livestock ownership.

IV. 2. (K) Housing Condition:

An adequate housing condition is the basic need of everyone's life. It is an important pre-condition for adequate standard of living and integral part of one's health. It is one of the important determinants of socio economic status of any household. Considering the importance of adequate housing facility, Government of India launched Indira Awas Yojana (presently renamed as Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana) scheme on 1985 to provide adequate housing facility to the below poverty line families of the country. With regard to housing condition of the sample BPL households, different types of houses have been observed in different residential clusters. In the study area during the time of investigation, the houses are classified

into three types on the basis of quality and content of construction. They are – (1) Pucca (2) Semi Pucca (3) Katcha Houses.

- a) The pucca houses are built of bricks walls with cement plaster. The floor is unpaved; the roof is made of asbestos sheet.
- b) The semi pucca houses are built of half walls made with brick, sand and cement and rest of wall are built of bamboo with mud plaster
- c) In the study area, it is observed that the kutch houses do not conform to any uniform plan.

The distribution of different types of houses in the sample area has been presented on the table no IV (32) and fig IV (6)

Table No: IV. 32
Distribution of Housing Condition in the Sample Study Area

Region	Type of House			Total
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	
Rural	11 (2.75)	65 (16.25)	324 (81.00)	400 (100)
Urban	1 (1.00)	17 (17.00)	82 (82.00)	100 (100)
Total	12 (2.40)	82 (20.50)	406 (81.20)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

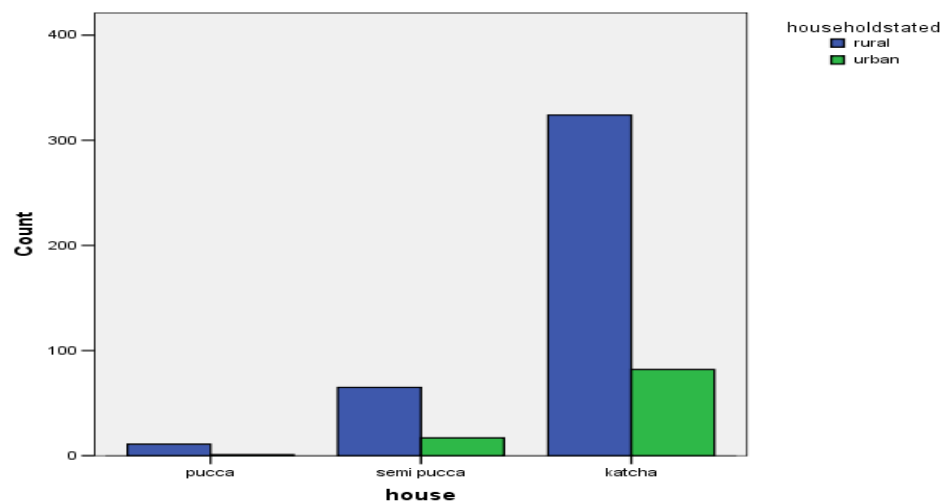


Fig. VI (6): Rural Urban wise Housing Condition of the Sample Household

Table IV (32) and fig. IV (6) show that out of 500 sample households, 81.2 percent (406 nos) households have katcha houses whereas only 2.40 percent (12 nos) and 20.50 percent (82 nos) have pucca and semi pucca houses respectively. If we compare the rural urban households, it is seen that type of households are quite similar. In the rural area, 81 percent sample households have katcha houses where as it is 82 percent in urban area, Semi pucca houses are 16.25 and 17 percent respectively in the sample rural and urban households.

IV.2. (L) Basic Facilities of Life:

Adequate sanitation, bathroom, drinking water, fuel, lighting, hygienic condition are the basic necessities of every human being. These facilities can only bring a healthy life for every human being which ultimately represent the socio economic status of the households. These facilities can help any person to make him healthy, which make him/ her fit and more productive and leads to acquire adequate food stuffs for own and also for the whole family. So these basic facilities also play an important role on the food security status of the households. Table IV (33) and fig. IV (7) show the bathroom facilities existing in the sample BPL households

Table No: IV.33
Distribution of Households by Bathroom Facilities

Region	Type of Bathroom					Total
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Open	Not Exist	
Rural	14 (3.5)	16 (4.00)	263 (65.75)	72 (18.00)	35 (8.75)	400 (100)
Urban	--	2 (2.00)	98 (98.00)	--	--	100 (100)
Total	14 (2.8)	18 (3.6)	361 (76.2)	72 (14.4)	35 (7.00)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

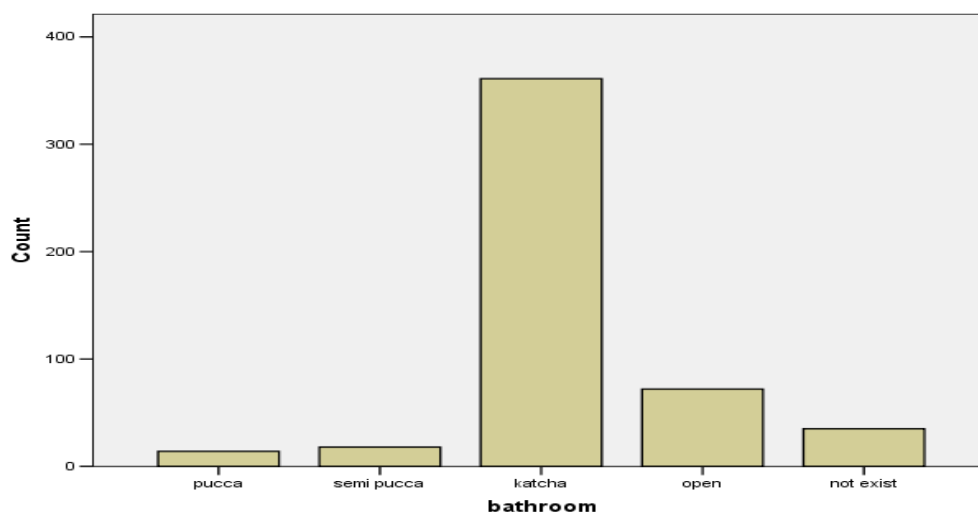


Fig. IV (7): Types of bathrooms of the sample household

Table no IV (33) and fig. IV (7) depicts that out of 500 sample households only 6.4 percent (2.8 percent pucca and 3.6 percent semi pucca) households have either pucca or semi pucca bathrooms. Highest numbers of households have katcha bathrooms, which is 76.2 percent (361 nos) of the total sample households. It also reveals that 7 percent (35 nos) households have no bathrooms and 14.4 percent (72 nos) households have open bathrooms. In rural area this situation is more precarious than its urban counterpart, where 8.75 percent households have no bathrooms and 18 percent households have open bathrooms. In the urban area 98 percent sample households have katcha bathrooms where as in the rural area 65.75 percent sample households have katcha bathrooms.

Adequate latrine facility is the prerequisite of every household. Considering the importance of it, the Government of India launched the Total Sanitation Campaign from 1999 onwards to provide adequate latrine facility for each and every households of the country. Table no IV (34) and fig. IV (8) show the type of latrine exist in the sample households.

Table No: IV. 34

Distribution of Households by Latrine Facility

Region	Type of Latrine					Total
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Katcha	Open	Not Exist	
Rural	23 (5.75)	139 (34.75)	215 (73.75)	9 (2.25)	14 (3.50)	400 (100)
Urban	2 (2.00)	46 (46.00)	52 (52.00)	--	--	100 (100)
Total	25 (5.00)	185 (37.00)	267 (53.40)	9 (1.80)	14 (2.8)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

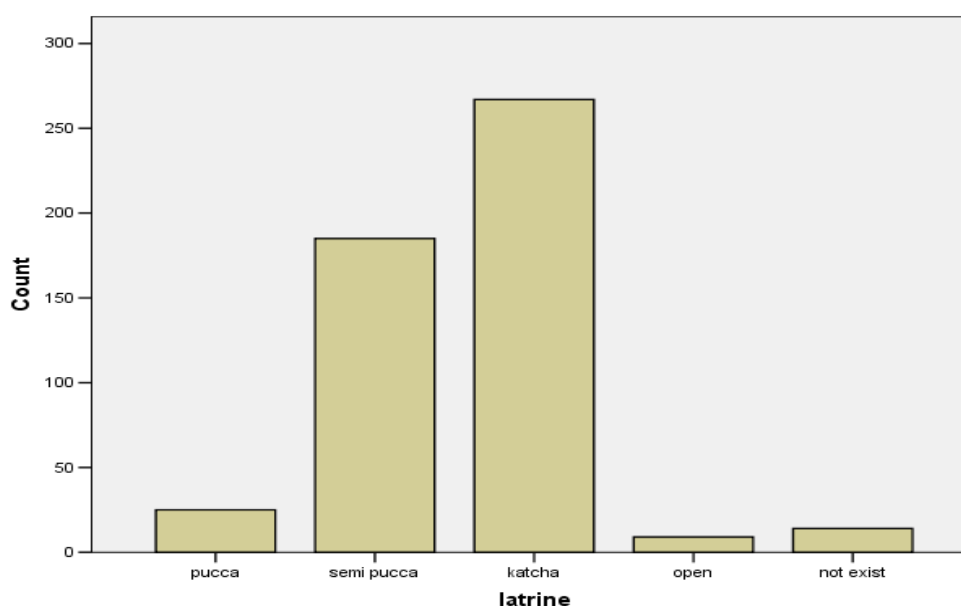


Fig. IV (8): Latrine facility of the sample households

Table IV (34) and fig. IV (8) depicts that 4.6 percent (1.8 percent open, 2.8 percent not exist) sample households have no latrine in their house. Maximum (53.4 percent) households have katcha latrine followed by semi pucca latrine (37 percent) and only 5 percent households have pucca latrine in their house. In rural area 5.75 percent (2.25 percent open, 3.5 percent not exist) sample households have no latrine, whereas 53.75 households have katcha latrine and 34.75 percent and 5.75 percent households have semi pucca and pucca latrines respectively. On the other hand in urban area 52 percent sample households have katcha latrine in their houses, whereas 46 percent and 2 percent sample households have semi pucca and pucca latrines respectively. It

also reveals that each and every sample households in the urban area have at least a katcha latrine in their house.

Hygienic condition of the sample households is determined by the availability of sunshine, ventilation, drainage system and overall cleanliness of the household. Accordingly the hygienic condition is estimated into good, average and poor. Table no IV (35) shows the hygienic condition of the sample households

Table No: IV.35
Distribution of Households by Hygienic Condition

Region	Hygienic Condition			Total
	Good	Average	Poor	
Rural	21 (5.25)	122 (30.5)	257 (64.25)	400 (100)
Urban	6 (6.00)	32 (32.00)	62 (62.00)	100 (100)
Total	27 (5.40)	154 (30.80)	319 (63.80)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets show percentage)

Table no IV (35) shows that maximum number (63.8 percent) of the sample households hygienic condition is poor. 30.8 percent (154 nos) sample households hygienic condition is average, whereas only 5.40 percent (27 nos) households hygienic condition is good. Hygienic condition of both rural and urban households is quite similar. In 64.25 percent (257 nos) of rural sample households hygienic condition is poor where as in 62 percent sample urban households hygienic condition is poor. Only 5.25 percent sample rural household's hygienic condition is good where as 6 percent sample urban household's hygienic condition is good.

Facilities available in the house are also important determinant of socio economic status of the households. Table no IV (36) shows the source of lighting and source of fuels of the study area

Table No: IV. 36**Distribution of Households by Basic Facilities**

Type of Facility		Number of Households having such facilities					
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Source of Lighting	Electricity	13	3.25	--	--	13	2.60
	Kerosene	56	14.00	9	9.00	65	13.00
	Electricity & K.Oil	331	82.75	91	91.00	422	84.40
	Total	400	100	100	100	500	100
Source of Fuel	Kerosene	2	0.50	--	--	2	0.40
	Fire wood	339	84.75	88	88.00	427	85.40
	Gas	59	14.75	2	12.00	71	14.20
	Total	400	100	100	100	500	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data -- 2014

Table IV (36) shows that out of the total sample households 84.40 percent (422nos) households use electricity and kerosene oil both as a source of lighting, where as 13 percent (65 nos) and 2.6 percent (13 nos) use kerosene and electricity only respectively as a source of lighting. In rural areas 82.75 percent sample households use both kerosene oil and electricity as a source of lighting where as in urban area 91 percent households use both kerosene oil and electricity as a source of lighting. It also reveals that 13 percent households have no electricity connection, which is 14 percent and 9 percent respectively in the sample rural and urban BPL households. Table IV (36) also depicts the source of fuel of the sample BPL households, where out of the total households, majority portion of (85.4 percent) households use firewood as a source of fuel followed by gas (14.20 percent). Only 0.40 percent (2 nos) sample households use kerosene as a source of fuel. In rural area 84.75 percent sample households use fire wood where as in the urban area it is 88 percent. In the study area 14.75 percent rural sample households use gas as a source of fuel which is 12 percent in the sample urban households.

Use of pure and safe drinking water is essential prerequisite for every a healthy life. Government of India launched the Rajiv Gandhi Drinking Water Mission to provide adequate drinking water for each and every people of the country. Table no IV(37)

and fig. IV (9) and fig. IV (10) show the source and use of drinking water in the sample BPL households.

Table No: IV.37

Distribution of Sample Households by Source and Use of Drinking Water

Type of Facility		Number of households having drinking water					
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Source of Water	Water supply	45	11.25	5	5.00	50	10.00
	Tube Well	334	83.50	95	95.00	429	85.80
	Pond/River	21	5.25	--	--	21	4.20
	Total	400	100	100	100	500	100
Use of Water	Filtered	193	48.25	25	25.00	218	43.60
	Not Filtered	207	51.75	75	75.00	282	56.40
	Total	400	100	100	100	500	100

Source: Tabulation from primary data -- 2014

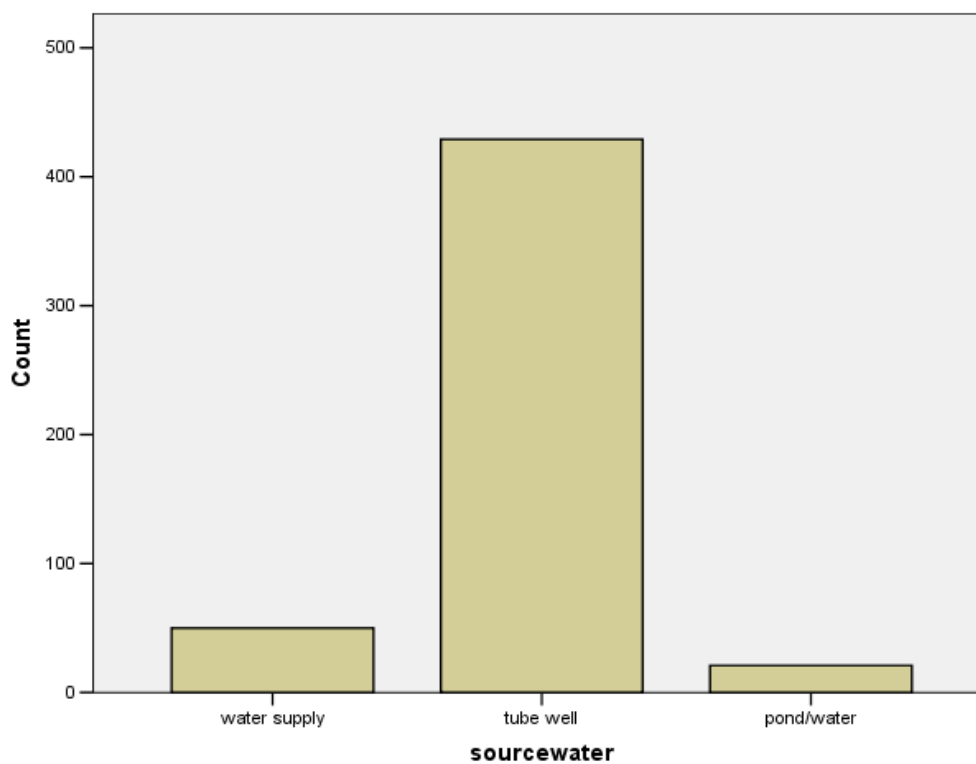


Fig. IV (9): Source of drinking water of sample households

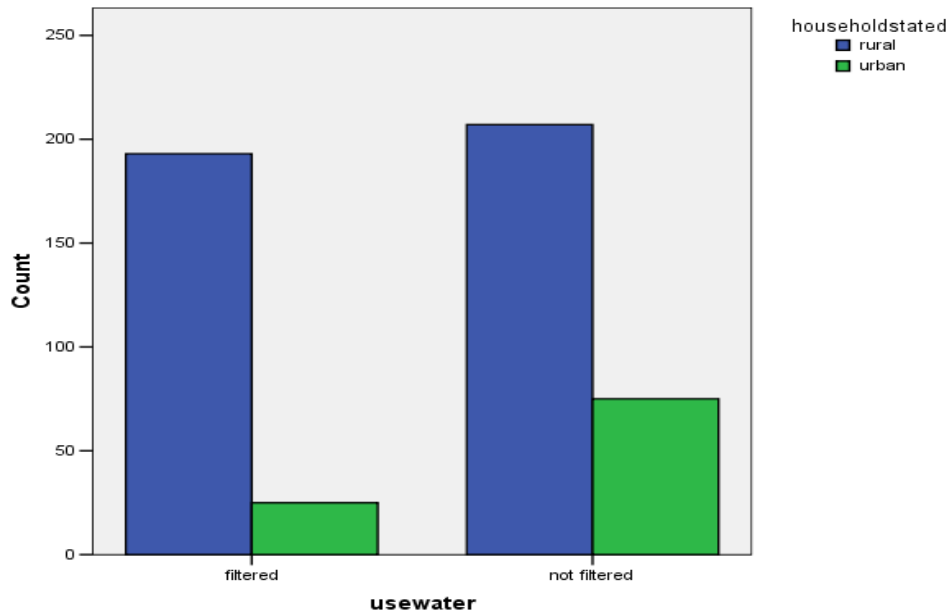


Fig. IV (10): Rural Urban wise use of drinking water of the sample households

Table IV (37) and fig IV (9) & (10) depict that out of the total sample households 85.8 percent (429 nos) households have tube wells as a source of drinking water followed by 10 percent (50 nos) households use government planted water supply as a source of drinking water. 4.21 percent (21 nos) sample households use pond or river water as a source of drinking water. In rural area maximum sample households (83.50 percent) use tube well as source of drinking water where as in the urban area 95 percent sample household use tube well as a source of drinking water. It also reveals that 11.25 percent sample household use water supply as a source of drinking water, which is 5 percent in the sample urban area. Table no- IV (37) also shows that only 43.60 percent (2182 nos) households use filtered drinking water and remaining 56.40 percent (282 nos) households use non filtered drinking water. In the rural area, 48.25 percent sample households use filtered drinking water where as in the urban area it is only 25 percent. 51.75 percent rural sample households do not filter their drinking water, which is 75 percent in the surveyed urban area.

IV.2. (M) Health Status of the Sample Households:

Health is one of the crucial indicators of human well-being that has immediate connotation for the quality of life as well as productive capacities and capabilities (Konwar 2014). It is considered as one of the most important aspects of community

development and social welfare. Better health can boast the spirit of human being, energy and ability to concentrate on job and thereby increase the productivity of the people. Better productivity of the people leads to better economic output which ultimately adds to individual's own economic status. If a person bears ill health, his or her productivity falls, less productive people earn less income, as a result, they become unable to access sufficient amount of health care, which causes the food insecurity of the concerned household.

While considering health status to be one of the important determinants of socio economic status of the human being, the present study deals with some health indicators of the sample households. Table IV (38) shows the life birth and existing child of the sample population.

Table No: IV.38

Distribution of Population by Life Birth and Existing Child:

	Number of Life Birth and Existing Child		
	Male	Female	Total
Live Birth	781 (55.47)	627 (44.53)	1408 (100)
Existing Child	710 (55.43)	571 (44.57)	1281 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

Table IV (38) shows that out of 1408 life birth in 2009 781 nos (55.47 percent) are male and remaining 627 nos (44.53 percent) are female. Out of the total 1408 nos life birth, 1281 nos exist till the date of survey. Out of the 781 male life birth 710 nos exist till date whereas out of 627 female life birth, 571 nos exist till the date of interview.

Infant mortality and occurrence of still deaths are important mortality indicators which depict the health status of the people. Table IV (39) shows incidence of still death and infant mortality in the study area.

Table No: IV. 39**Distribution of Households by Prevalence of Still death and Infant Mortality**

	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Still Death	44 (11.00)	356 (89.00)	400 (100)	10 (10.00)	90 (90.00)	100 (100)	54 (10.8)	446 (89.2)	500 (100)
Infant Mortality	46 (11.50)	354 (88.50)	400 (100)	8 (8.00)	92 (92.00)	100 (100)	54 (10.8)	446 (89.2)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

Table IV(39) shows the prevalence of still death and infant mortality during the last 5 years in the sample households. It reveals that out of the total sample households, 10.8 percent households (54 nos) have the experience of still death and remaining 89.2 percent (446 nos) households have not experienced with any still death. In rural area 11 percent sample households have experience with still death where as in the urban area 10 percent sample households have experienced with still death. It also reveals that out of the total sample households, 10.8 percent (54nos) households have experienced with infant mortality and remaining 89.2 percent (446 nos) households have not experienced with infant mortality. In the rural area 11.50 percent sample households have experienced with infant mortality where as in the urban area, 8 percent sample households have experience with infant mortality. Out of the total sample households, 53 nos households have experienced with one still death and one household have experienced with two still deaths. On the other hand, 49 nos households have experienced with on infant mortality, 2 households have experienced with two nos of infant mortality and 3 households have experienced with 3 nos of infant mortality.

Death rate is also one of the important mortality indicators which depict the health status of the people. Table IV (40) shows the prevalence of death in the sample households.

Table No: IV.40

Sex Wise Distribution of Death in the Sample Area during 2009-2014

Area	Number of Death		
	Male	Female	Total
Rural	90 (54.22)	76 (45.78)	166 (100)
Urban	18 (50.00)	18 (50.00)	36 (100)
Total	108 (53.47)	94 (46.53)	202 (100)

Source: Tabulation from primary data – 2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

Above table depicts that all total 202 persons were died during 2009 to 2014 in the sample area. Out of this 53.47 percent (108 nos) were male and 46.53 percent (94 nos) were female. In rural area 166 persons were died during that period, where as in urban area 36 persons died during that period. 90 male person and 76 female person died in the rural area during that period, where as in the urban area 18 nos of each gender died during that period. It also reveals that during that period 185 households experienced with death, out of this 149 belongs to rural area and remaining 36 household belongs to urban area. Out of these 185 households, 173 households have experienced with single death, whereas 8 households experience with 2 deaths. It is also found that 3 households and 1 household have experience with 3 and 4 nos of death respectively.

Place of death and cause of death are also important determinant of health status. Table IV (41) shows the place of death and cause of death of the sample households during the period of 2009 to 2014.

Table No: IV. 41**Distribution of Death on Place of Death and Cause of Death during 2009-2014**

		Number of Death					
		Rural	Percentage	Urban	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Place of Death	Home	121	72.89	21	58.33	142	70.30
	Hospitals	45	27.11	13	36.11	58	28.71
	Others	--	--	2	5.56	2	0.99
	Total	166	100	36	100	202	100
Cause of Death	Disease	156	93.98	34	94.44	190	94.06
	Old Age	10	6.02	--	--	10	4.95
	Others	--	--	2	5.56	2	0.99
	Total	166	100	36	100	202	100

Source: Tabulation from the primary data -2014

Table IV (41) reveals that out of 202 case of death during 2009-2014, 142 nos (70.30 percent) died in their home, where as 58 nos (28.71) died in the hospital. In rural area 72.89 percent people died in their home during the period, where as in the urban area 58.33 percent people died in their home. People died in the hospital of the sample rural and urban area are 27.11 percent and 36.11 percent respectively. Table --- also depicts that out of the total death, 94.06 percent person were died due to illness and 4.95 percent people died due to old age. In rural area 93.98 percent people died due to occurrence of disease where as in the urban area 94.44 percent people died due to occurrence of disease.

Occurrence of disease or morbidity is an important indicator of health status. If a person falls in illness, his or her productivity diminishes, which may ultimately hamper him in acquiring nutritious food not only for himself/herself but also for his/her whole family. This may create hurdle to acquire food security of the household. Table IV (42) shows the total number of person falling sick during the time of survey.

Table No:IV.42**Total Number of Person Falling in Illness**

	Person Falling in Illness					
	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Rural	137	45.46	165	54.64	302	100
Urban	31	52.54	28	47.46	59	100
Total	168	46.54	193	53.46	361	100

Source: Tabulation from the primary data -2014

Table IV. (42) shows that at the time of survey 361 persons were ill out of which 168 persons (46.54 percent) were male and remaining 193 persons (53.46 percent) were female. So it signifies that women have suffered more from disease than male. In the sample rural area women have suffered more from disease than the male, where out of the total persons suffered from disease, female percentage was 54.64 percent whereas male percentage was 45.36 percent. In the sample urban area out of the total persons suffered from disease 52.54 percent are male and remaining 47.46 percent are female. It also reveals that out of the total 500 sample households, in 295 households (59 percent) at least one person is suffering from disease during the time of survey. Out of this 295 households, in 233 households there is one person who suffered from disease, where as in 58 households, two persons were suffering from disease and in 4 households, there were three persons suffering from disease at the time of survey.

Prevalence of disease or illness is a wide spread phenomenon, refers to human disorder which disturbs an individual both physically and mentally. Human disease has been defined in different forms such as sickness, illness and morbidity (Fasu 1981). The present data shows that BPL families are suffering from some common diseases like, fever, malaria, cough, stomach pain, body pain, high blood pressure, diarrhoea, heart disease etc. The various diseases suffering from the BPL families under surveyed area are highlighted in the table no IV(43)

Table No: IV.43

Region Wise Distribution of Diseases among Sample BPL Population

Number of Disease	Number of persons suffering from disease					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Fever	42	13.91	12	20.34	54	14.96
Malaria	17	5.63	4	6.78	21	5.82
Cough	23	7.62	10	16.95	33	9.14
Stomach Pain	26	8.61	3	5.09	29	8.03
Body Pain	76	25.17	16	27.12	92	25.49
Heart Disease	31	10.26	7	11.86	38	10.53
Others	87	28.80	7	11.86	94	26.03
Total	302	100	59	100	361	100

Source: Tabulation from the primary data -2014

It is revealed from the table that more than 26 percent ill person were suffering from various diseases such as blood pressure, eye problem, tuberculosis etc. 25.49 percent ill person were suffering from body pain followed by fever (14.96 percent), heart disease (10.53 percent), cough (9.14 percent) stomach pain (8.03 percent) and malaria (5.82 percent). In the rural area, maximum person are suffering from various diseases such as blood pressure, eye problem, tuberculosis etc. 25.14 percent are suffering from body pain followed by fever (13.91 percent), heart disease (10.26 percent), stomach pain (8.61 percent), cough (7.62 percent) and malaria (5.63 percent). In the surveyed urban area more than 27 percent of the ill people were suffering from body pain followed by fever (20.34 percent) cough (16.95 percent). It reveals that out of the 2386 nos sample population 361 nos (15.13percent) people were suffering from various diseases like fever, malaria, cough, stomach pain, body pain, heart disease etc.

IV. 2. (N) Health Awareness of the Sample BPL Households:

Awareness about one's own health, various diseases, various health programmes, various child vaccination and immunisation etc are essential for a better health status of the people which is indeed essential for better socio economic condition of the people. Awareness of the sample BPL households towards immunization, polio and AIDS are highlighted in the table no IV (44)

Table No: IV.44
Knowledge about Immunization, Polio and AIDS

	Immunization			Polio			AIDS		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Rural	258 (64.5)	142 (35.5)	400 (100)	317 (79.25)	83 (20.75)	400 (100)	75 (18.75)	325 (81.25)	400 (100)
Urban	60 (60.00)	40 (40.00)	100 (100.00)	92 (92.00)	8 (8.00)	100 (100)	39 (39.00)	61 (61.00)	100 (100)
Total	318 (63.6)	182 (36.4)	500 (100)	409 (81.8)	91 (18.2)	500 (100)	114 (22.8)	386 (77.2)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from the primary data -2014

(Figures in the brackets shows percentage)

Regarding the knowledge of immunization programmes for child care, it is observed from the table that 63.6 percent (318 nos) sample households are aware of this and

remaining 36.4 percent (182 nos) households are unaware of immunization. In rural area 64.5 percent sample households have the knowledge about immunization programme where as in the urban area 60 percent sample households are aware of this. The table also reveals that 81.8 percent (409 nos) households have the knowledge about polio and polio eradication dose whereas remaining 18.2 percent (91 nos) have unaware of the polio problem. In rural area 79.25 percent households have the knowledge about polio, whereas in the urban area 92 percent sample households have the knowledge about polio. It is also observed from the table that out of the total sample households, only 22.8 percent (114 nos) households have the knowledge about AIDS disease and remaining 77.2 percent (386nos) households have unaware of AIDS. In rural area only 18.75 percent sample households have the knowledge about AIDS disease whereas in urban area it reveals that 39 percent sample households have the knowledge about AIDS.

IV.2.(O) Benefit Received by the Sample Households from the Government:

Benefit received from the government is very much helpful for the upliftment of socio economic condition of the people who are living in the lower segment of the society. Considering this fact, Government of India, in association with the respective state governments took some initiatives for the BPL families by providing some basic facilities free of cost. This facilities are free house, free toilet, free gas connection, free electricity connection etc. Table no IV (45) highlights the benefits received by the sample BPL households from the government.

Table No: IV.45
Distribution of Households by Receiving Benefit from Government

	Benefit received from Government			Free House			Free Gas Connection			Free Latrine			Free Electricity Connection			Others		
	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total	Yes	No	Total
Rural	285 (71.25)	115 (28.75)	400 (100)	79 (19.75)	321 (80.25)	400 (100)	---	400 (100)	400 (100)	148 (37)	252 (63)	400 (100)	182 (45.5)	218 (54.5)	400 (100)	8 (2)	392 (98)	400 (100)
Urban	82 (82)	18 (18)	100 (100)	11 (11)	89 (89)	100 (100)	6 (6)	94 (94)	100 (100)	37 (37)	63 (63)	100 (100)	70 (70)	30 (30)	100 (100)	---	100 (100)	100 (100)
Total	367 (73.4)	133 (26.6)	500 (100)	90 (18)	410 (82)	500 (100)	6 (1.2)	494 (98.8)	500 (100)	185 (37)	315 (63)	500 (100)	252 (50.5)	248 (49.5)	500 (100)	8 (1.6)	492 (98.2)	500 (100)

Source: Tabulation from the primary data- 201

(Figures in the margin shows percentage)

Table no IV (45) shows that out of the total sample households, 73.4 percent (367 nos) households have received benefit from the government, whereas remaining 26.6 percent (133 nos) did not receive any benefit from the government. In rural area 71.25 percent households received benefit from the government whereas it is 82 percent in the sample urban area. It is also revealed from the table that only 18 percent (90 nos) sample BPL households were able to receive free house from the government whereas remaining 82 percent (410 nos) households have not received it from the government. In rural area 19.75 percent sample BPL households have received free house from the government whereas it is only 11 percent in the sample urban area. The present table also depicts that only 1.2 percent (6 nos) sample households received free gas connection. In rural area not a single sample BPL households have been able to receive free gas connection from the government whereas 6 percent of the sample BPL households of the urban area have received the free gas connection for the government. Table also highlights that 37 percent (185 nos) of the sample BPL households received free toilet from the government. In both sample rural and urban area the rate is same. It also reveals that 50.5 percent (252 nos) sample BPL households have received free electricity connection from the government. In rural area 45.5 percent sample BPL household have received free electricity connection from the government whereas in the urban area 70 percent sample BPL households are able to receive the benefit of free electricity connection. The table also depicts that 6 percent sample BPL households have received some other facilities like free tube well, free kinds etc.