CHAPTER – 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
AND STUDY AREA
4.1 Research Methodology

To fulfill the undertaken study objectives, the study has been conducted in Birbhum district and Burdwan district of West Bengal. The state West Bengal has a unique feature i.e. this state ruling by the left front party for last 35 years. The political awareness among the people of West Bengal is highly remarkable. It is regarded that the Panchayati Raj Institutions of this state is very strong body.

Selection of Study Area:

District Burdwan is regarded as the relatively advanced district where as Birbhum is regarded as relatively backward district. According to the Human Development Index of West Bengal, 2004, Burdwan is ranking in 5th position and Birbhum is in 14th position. Therefore, district Burdwan has been selected as relatively advanced district and district Birbhum has been selected as relatively backward district. The following table shows the district wise Human Development Indices:
Table 4.1: Human Development Indices by district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Health Index</th>
<th>Income Index</th>
<th>Education Index</th>
<th>HDI</th>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
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<tr>
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<td>0.62</td>
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<td>Dinajpur*</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Birbhum</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murshidabad</td>
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<td><strong>0.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.69</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.61</strong></td>
<td><strong>18</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>


* Medinipur has been divided into Purba (east) Medinipur and Paschim (west) Medinipur and Dinajpur has been divided into Uttar (north) Dinajpur and Dakshin (south) Dinajpur.

Kolkata district have no panchayat area so fourth position from the upper rank and fourth position from the below rank i.e. relatively advanced and relatively backward district selected on the basis of the above table.

Same ways one relatively advanced block and one relatively backward block selected from each district. From Birbhum district Bolpur-Sriniketan Development block has been selected as relatively advance block and Rajnagar Block has been selected as relatively backward block for the study. From Burdwan District, Memari-I Development Block has been selected as relatively advanced Block and Kanksa Development Block has been selected as relatively backward block.

From Each Block one male headed and one female headed Gram Panchayat has been selected purposively. From Bolpur –Sriniketan Development Block, Ruppur
Gram Panchayat has been taken as male headed Gram Panchayat and Kankalitala Gram Panchayat has been taken as female headed Gram Panchayat. Tantipara Gram Panchayat and Rajnagar Gram Panchayat have been taken from the Rajnagar Development Block as male headed and female headed Gram panchayat respectively. Same way from Memari-I Development Block, Daluibazar-I Gram Panchayat has taken as Male headed gram Panchayat and Gope-Gantar-I Gram Panchayat as female headed gram panchayat. Likely male headed gram panchayat i.e. Bonkati Gram Panchayat and female headed gram panchayat i.e. Trilokchandrapur Gram Panchayat have been selected from the Kanksa Development Block. Total eight Gram Panchayats selected from the two districts of West Bengal for the research work. Four Gram Sansad has been selected from each Gram Panchayat as simple random basis.

Methodology

Various methodological techniques like observations, interviews and case studies have been used for collection of data. Both structured and unstructured techniques adopted considering the field situation. This study is mostly based on secondary data but for better understanding of the research work, primary data also have been collected. Secondary data collected from Gram Panchayat office document, Panchayat Samiti office document, journals, books Government gazette etc. have been consulted for the collection of data. Visit was also made to the Collector office, Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samities, Gram Panchayat, DRDC and other related government offices for collection of secondary data. Apart from interview schedule, focus group discussion, PRA were conducted to find out the fact.

Primary relevant data and other information were collected through Interview, Group Discussion and PRA with total 111 Gram Panchayat Members, 61 Stuff Members and 985 Villagers of 8 Gram Panchayats of 4 Development Blocks of two districts. All Panchayat representatives both female and male were interviewed to find out their socio-economic background. Various information relating to Gram Panchayat such as attendance and minutes books, Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha Meeting Books, Assets register, Monthly, Yearly, and Half-yearly accounts of Gram Panchayat, Audit reports, Works Register, Scheme Register and various reports and
returns were also consulted in order to assess the level of planning & implementation process, people’s participation, level and nature of the participation of Panchayat representatives in the development process and as well as in the decision making process. Group discussions with both the male and female members jointly and separately were organized in order to capture the real scenario. Opinion survey, Impact analysis, Force field analysis etc. were also applied. Apart from the interviewing the Panchayat representatives discussion with the Gram Panchayat Staff members and as well as concerned Panchayat Development Officers and Block Development Officers, District Planning Officers were taken up for understanding the decentralization.

**Data Analysis**

Tabular and percentage analysis, pie diagramme, Bar diagramme have been made for discussion of the findings.

This study covers the eight Gram Panchayats of four Development Blocks from two districts of West Bengal.
Diagramatic presentation of selected study area

WEST BENGAL

BURDWAH DISTRICT (RELATIVELY ADVANCED)

MEMERI-I BLOCK (RELATIVELY ADVANCED)

GOPE-GANTAR-I GRAM PANCHAYAT (FEMALE HEADED)

DALUBAZAR-I GRAM PANCHAYAT (MALE HEADED)

KANKSA BLOCK (RELATIVELY BACKWARD)

BONKATI GRAM PANCHAYAT (FEMALE HEADED)

TRILOKCHANDRAPUR GRAM PANCHAYAT (MALE HEADED)

BIRBHUM DISTRICT (RELATIVELY BACKWARD)

BOLPUR-SRINIKETAN BLOCK (RELATIVELY ADVANCED)

RUPPUR GRAM PANCHAYAT (MALE HEADED)

KANKALITALA GRAM PANCHAYAT (FEMALE HEADED)

RAJNAGAR BLOCK (RELATIVELY BACKWARD)

RAJNAGAR GRAM PANCHAYAT (FEMALE HEADED)

TANTIPARA GRAM PANCHAYAT (MALE HEADED)
4.2 Profile of the Study Area

West Bengal:

West Bengal was created as a constituent state of India on 15 August 1947 as the result of partition of the undivided British Indian province of Bengal into West Bengal. West Bengal is situated at the eastern side of India.

Geographical features of West Bengal:

West Bengal stretches for about 700 kms. From the Himalayas in the North and in South covering the coastline of Bay of Bengal. This state bounded by the state Sikkim on the north, Assam covering its eastern side, on the west Bihar and Jharkhand and southwest covering by the Orissa. West Bengal sharing its borders with three of the SAARC countries i.e. Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. West Bengal shows the diversified geography. In south there are some rare species of wildlife in the Sundarbans that is also the natural habitat of the famous Royal Bengal Tiger. Between the Himalayan mountain region and the delta region lay the fertile Gangetic plains. Geography of West Bengal is diverse, consisting of high peaks of the Himalayas in the northern extremes to coastal regions down south. West Bengal is the only State in India where the Himalayas are to the north and the sea is to the south. It lies between 85 degrees 50 minutes and 89 degrees 50 minutes east longitude, and 21 degrees 10 minutes and 27 degrees 38 minutes north latitude. The capital of the State is Kolkata, the third largest urban agglomeration and the third largest city in India. West Bengal is characterized with vast bio-diversity and comprises with six agro-climatic zones. As per Census of India, total geographical area of West Bengal in 2001 was 88,752 sq. km. which accounted for 2.7 per cent of the total geographical area of India (3287,263 sq.km.). As per Forest Survey of India total forest area of the State was 11.88 thousand sq. km. which accounted for 1.53 per cent of the total forest area. Forest area of the State constituted 13.38 per cent of its total geographical area against 82.31 per cent in Sikkim and 23.41 per in India as whole. Total forest area is classified into dense forest, open forest, mangrove and scrub. Dense forest accounted
for 50.89 per cent of the total forest area of West Bengal against 50.41 per cent in India as a whole. Wastelands of the State accounted for 4.95 per cent of its total geographical area against 17.45 per cent for India as whole. West Bengal stands third in the country in terms of mineral production. Coal constitutes 99 per cent of the minerals extracted in West Bengal which is the third largest State for coal production, accounting for about 10 per cent of India's total coal production in value terms in 2006. Fireclay, China clay, limestone, copper, iron, wolfram, manganese and dolomite are mined in small quantities. The data on annual rainfall in Sub-Himalayan and Gangetic West Bengal show that there is the declining trend in the same during the period from 1991 to 2005 and there is wide fluctuation in annual rainfall during this period.

Climate:

West Bengal's climate is in-between tropical savanna in the southern portions and humid subtropical in the north. In West Bengal there is a prominent seasonal disparity in the matter of rainfall. The annual rainfalls of the state are ranged from 53 inches to 89 inches. In the sub-Himalayan region, rainfall is considerably greater. The temperatures of Kolkata vary from 38° C in May to 12° C in January.

The year may broadly be divided into three marked seasons—the hot and dry season (March to June), with dry humid days and thunderstorms very common; the hot but wet season (mid-June to September), which is actually rainy seasons; and the cold (cool) season (October to February), when days are dry and clear and stable atmospheric conditions prevail.

Flora and fauna:

Forests occupy about one-eighth of the total land, and the region as a whole has a rich and varied plant life. In the sub-Himalayan plains the principal forest trees include Sal (a timber tree), Sissoo (which yields a valuable wood), and Sisum (Indian rosewood); in the southern part of this state characterized with dense coastal mangrove forest called Sundarbans.
The Sundarban is noted for a reserve project conserving Royal Bengal Tigers. The forests of the northern districts are inhabited by tigers, panthers, elephants, bison, and rhinoceroses, as well as by other animals of the Indian plain, large and small. Reptiles and birds comprise the same species as are common throughout the Indian subcontinent.

There are five national parks in the state which are Sundarban National Park, Buxa Tiger Reserve, Garumara National Park, Neora Valley National Park and Singalila National Park.

**Rivers:**

The main rivers of this state are Teesta, Brahmaputra, Jaldhaka, Torsha, Sankosh, Raidak, Mahananda, Mahanadi, Balason, Machi, Tangan, Punarbhava, Arai, Ganga, Bhagirathi, Mayurakshi, Brahmani, Dwaraka, Bakreswar, Kopai, Ajay, Damodar, Hooghly, Rupnarayan, Kansabati or Kasai and Subarnarekha. Except all these there are so many small rivers also be found.

**The Human Resource:**

The majority of the people of West Bengal are “Bengali”. Some of the original inhabitants of Bihar are scattered throughout the state. Gurkha, Sherpas and ethnic Tibetans can be found mainly in Darjeeling district and also scattered throughout the state.

Hinduism is the main religion of the state. There are so many substrata of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are found across the state. The Scheduled Tribes are mainly classified into three distinct categories. Santal, Munda, Orang, Birhore, Bhumij, Lodha, Mahali Kora, Ho and others who seem to have migrated from are distributed throughout the states including the tea estates of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri District. Secondly, tribes like Rabha, Garo, Mech, Hajong and Chakma who have comes from Assam, Tripura and Bangladesh are mainly found in Duars and
foothills areas (Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar District). The third category includes tribes like Bhutan and Sikkim and ultimately settled in Darjeeling District. Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Jainas, and Sikhs constitute minority communities throughout the state.

Bengali is the main language of the state. Apart from Bengali other languages are also included like Hindi, Santhali (a tribal dialect), Urdu (primarily the language of Muslims), and Nepali (for North Bengal). Except local languages English language is generally used for Administration communication English is also widely used as a language for business and academic purposes throughout the state.

**Festivals of West Bengal**

Besides the other festivals, Durga Puja is the main festival for the Hindu. New clothes are an integral part of Puja for every Bengali. Besides Durga Puja; Saraswati Puja, Lakshmi Puja, Kali Puja and Janmashtami are some other important festivals that are given special attention in Bengal. Yet Bengali festivals celebrated but other religious festivals like IDD, Maharrum, X-Mas are also celebrated with great respect in all over West Bengal.

**Economy**

West Bengal mainly agriculture based state. Large and small industry is also set up which are mostly found in the bank of Hooghly river and surroundings area. Despite its small size, West Bengal accounts for about one-sixth of India's net domestic product. The art and craft of West Bengal is known world over. Decent with the touch of minute observation, Bengali art and craft are unique. The leather products of Bengal are very famous all over the country.

**Agriculture**

In West Bengal agriculture has a dominating role in the state economy. Nearly 76 % of total populations are directly dependent on agriculture. Rice is the
main crop in almost every district except Darjeeling. Jute, the second leading cash crop is especially prominent in the districts along the Bangladesh border and south of the Ganges River. Pulses, oil seeds, wheat and potatoes are produced as winter crops throughout the southern districts like Paschim Medinipore, Burdwan, Hooghly Birbhum, Nadia, and Murshidabad District. Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts are famous for production of high-quality tea. Darjeeling also produces oranges, apples, pineapple, ginger, and cardamom. The fruits like guava, mango, jackfruit, and bananas are widely produced in the southern and central region of the state.

**Industry**

The industrial development in West Bengal basically based in the bank of river Hooghly which was stared before the independences. Another industrial belt is Durgapur Asansol and Burnpur region famous for Iron and Steel manufacturing, and Haldia, the terminus of the oil pipeline from Assam and the site of eastern India's largest oil refinery. Other important industries are shipbuilding, automobile manufacture, chemical and fertilizer, software and hardware of computer in Kolkata.

**Cultural life:**

The state West Bengal is known as culture enriched state among the country. Bengalees’ have always fostered in literature, art, music, and drama. Bengali literature “Charchapada” and the “Sri Krishnakirtan” is the famous old literatures. After the early 19th century, due to the contact of the western culture, Bengalees’ culture blended with western culture. The modern period of culture has emerged out in almost every region of the state. Bengal got the noble prize-winning poet Rabindranath Tagore (1861–1941), whose contribution still encouraging all the generation in India. Another two noble laureate in West Bengal are Professor Amatya Sen for his valuable contribution in welfare economics and Mother Teresa for her community service symbolize of the Bengal’s rich cultural aspects. The Theatre, Yatras, traditional open-air performances are very popular both in the countryside and in urban areas. The
“Kavi Gan” (Duel of poet) and “Kathakata” (religious recital) are popular throughout the West Bengal.

The important side of West Bengal’s culture is the modern film industry. Bengali films have produced several national and international awards. Rittwik Ghatak, Tapan Sinha, Mrinal Sen, Aparna Sen, Rituparno Ghosh and Oscar winning directors Satyajit Ray, all are famous in very much intelligent film direction in this state.

Traditional music is another important part of Bengali culture. Rabindra Sangeet, songs written and composed by Rabindranath Tagore, which is very famous in all over the world. Śantiniketan (Visva- Bharati) founded by Rabindranath Tagore, is a world-famous centre for the study of Art, Craft, Music, Agriculture, international cultural relations, social studies and rural reconstruction. Except Rabindra Sangeet, there also Nazrulgeeti, Folk song, Modern song are also very popular in the state.

Government:

The ‘Governor’ is the chief executive authority of the state. Governor exercise the executive roles by the subordinate officers. The President of India appointed the Governor. The constitution provides for an elected Council of Ministers. Chief Minister headed the Elected Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the legislature. The state legislature consists of a single house i.e. the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).

The constitution provides for a High Court, to which the chief justice and other judges are appointed by the president of India. District and sessions judges are appointed by the governor in West Bengal.
The state is divided administratively into 19 districts. All districts except Kolkata are administered by a District Magistrate. Each district is divided into a number of subdivisions. Sub-division Officer is the principal officer of Subdivision. Each of the sub division comprises with some Community Development Blocks headed by Block Development Officer. Each Community Development Block consists of some villages.

For democratic decentralization, Panchayati Raj Institution is regarded as a very strong body in west Bengal. An elected local authority established under the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1956. In West Bengal three-tiered Panchayat system is successfully running. These are:

a. Zilla Parishad. (District Level Panchayat)
b. Panchayat Samity (Block Level Panchayat)
c. Gram Panchayat (Village Level Panchayat)
WEST BENGAL AT A GLANCE  
(As per 2001 Census)

Area in Sq. K.M.  
: Total : 88752.00  
: Urban : 3307.82  
: Rural : 85444.18 

Population  
: Total Population : 80221171  
: Male : 41487694  
: Female : 38733477 

Rural  
: Total Population : 57734690  
: Male : 29606028  
: Female : 28128662 

Urban  
: Total Population : 22486481  
: Male : 11881666  
: Female : 10604815 

Population Density (per Sq. K.M.)  
: Total : 904  
: Rural : 676  
: Urban : 6798 

Sex Ratio  
: Total : 934  
: Rural : 950  
: Urban : 893 

Literacy Rate  
: Total : 68.64%  
: Male : 77.02%  
: Female : 59.61% 

SC Population  
: Total : 18452555 

ST Population  
: Total : 4406794 

Total No. of Block  : 341  
Total No of Village  : 40794  
No of Town  : 113  
Total Municipal Corporation  : 6  
Total Municipality  : 113
The District

To fulfill the study objectives two districts have been selected from the West Bengal. One is Burdwan and another is Birbhum. District Burdwan is regarded as the relatively advanced district where Birbhum is regarded as relatively backward district. According to the Human Development Index of West Bengal, 2004 Burdwan is ranking in 5th position and Birbhum is in 14th position.

Position of Birbhum District and Burdwan District in West Bengal
Geographical Feature of the Study Districts:

The District Burdwan is situated in between 23°53’N 22°56’N latitude and in between 80°25’E and 86°48’E longitude. The area of this district is 7024 Sq. KM. Burdwan is the district head quarter of this district. The district Birbhum and part of district Murshidabad covered its north side; the district Nadia and Hooghly situated its eastern side and in southern side Bankura district is situated and Purulia district and Santal Pargana covered its western side. The annual rainfall of this district varies between 1100mm to 1600mm. The maximum temperature recorded in this district is 45°C and minimum temperature is 5°C.

The district Birbhum situated between 23º32´30´´ and 24º35´00´´ of north latitude and between 87º05´25´´ and 88º01´40´´ west latitude. The area of this district is 4545 sq. km. Suri is district town of this district. The district Murshidabad is covered the north and east side of this district. Jharkhand or Santal Pargana covered its western side. The district Burdwan is situated in the south side of this district. The yearly rainfall of this district is 1605mm (year 2006). The highest temperature of this district is 45º C and the lowest temperature 5ºC.

Demographic features:

The Burdwan district is quite large district of West Bengal. Total population of this district is 6895514. Out of the total population 52.04% are male and 47.96% are female population. The density of population is 982 per Sq. KM. There are 63.06% people lives in rural areas. 8.76% of total population is under 0-4 years and 58.88% of total population regarded as the productive population. The gender composition or sex ratio is an important indicator for policy implication over gender budgeting. The sex- ratio in state of West Bengal is 934 where as in Burdwan this ratio is 920 against state’s average. In Burdwan there are 26.98% of total population is belonging from scheduled caste as per census 2001, and 6.40% of total population is scheduled tribes (census 2001). Santal is the dominating tribe in this District.
Position of Memari-I development Block and Kanksa Development Block in Burdwan District
The area of Birbhum district is 4545sq. km, with a population of 30,15422 (census, 2001). The growth rate is 17.99% (1991-2001, Source: Director of census operation, West Bengal). As per census 2001, the density of population per sq. km has been recorded to 663 in Birbhum. Predominantly, Birbhum district is rural in nature. The population of 0-6 years provides an important impetus for planning for children. There are 16.18% of total population are the age group of 0-6 years. 56.08% of total population is falling under productive population group (14 plus to 60 years). The gender composition or sex ratio is an important indicator for policy implication over gender budgeting. The sex-ratio in state of West Bengal is 934 whereas in Birbhum this ratio is 930 against state’s average. In Birbhum there are 29.51% of total population is belonging from scheduled caste. As per census 2001, 4.82% of total scheduled caste population is living in Birbhum. 6.73% of total population is scheduled tribes (census 2001). Santal is the dominating tribe with 87.03%. In Birbhum, roughly about 28% of the population is living under the below poverty line. There are 64.49% of population belonging to Hindus, 35% to Muslims, 0.24% to Christianity, 0.01% to Sikh and Buddhism, Jains and other religion from about 0.05% and 0.063% respectively.
Position of Bolpur-Sriniketan Development block and Rajnagar Development Block in Birbhum District
Socio Economic Feature

The economy of Burdwan district depends on both agriculture and industry. Yet coal mines are available in this district but this district is also agriculturally advanced. There was 454.94 thousand hectares cropped area in the year 2005-2006. 69.9%-cultivated area is irrigated and yield rate of rice is 3081kg per hec. 63% people live in rural area in Burdwan district. Burdwan district is regarded as relatively advance district. With the advance agriculture industrial sector also strengthening this district’s economy.

Agriculture is an important source of income of Birbhum district. Agriculture contributes near about 33% of DDP in Birbhum. Birbhum registered 11.5% growth rate in agriculture. In 2005-06 there was 319.96 thousand hectares cropped area in Birbhum district. 91.21% cultivated land have irrigation facilities and yield rate of rice was 3029 kg per hec in 2005-06. In Birbhum, more than 91% of people are living in rural areas. As per HDI Birbhum is ranking 14th among the districts in West Bengal. Low per capita income, poor HDI ranking, inadequate transport & communication network, inadequate basic public goods, low rainfall & prone to recurrent drought, low cropping intensity, vast fallow land, low literacy, high infant mortality are the special feature which have a great impact in preparation of developmental plans. The National Rural Health Mission has been introduced by Government of India on 12th April, 2005 with the objectives of reduction of mortality and morbidity rate, universal access to public health service, prevention and control of communicable diseases stabilization of population, promotion of healthy life style.
## A Snap Shot on Birbhum District and Burdwan District

*(As per District Statistical Handbook, 2006)*

<table>
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<th>Features</th>
<th>Burdwan District</th>
<th>Birbhum district</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>No. of Subdivision</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhabited Villages (2001)</td>
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<td>2258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouza (2001)</td>
<td>2529</td>
<td>2473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal Corporation (2005)</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipality (2005)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Gram Sansad (2005)</td>
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<td>Area (Sq. KM)</td>
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<td>Population (2001)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum</td>
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<td>Minimum</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total workers (2001)</td>
<td>35.55</td>
<td>37.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropped area (2005-06)</td>
<td>454.94</td>
<td>319.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literate (Census 2001)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>78.60</td>
<td>70.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>61.00</td>
<td>51.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouzas Electrified (2005-06)</td>
<td>2525</td>
<td>2260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenue (‘000 Rs.)</td>
<td>8446756</td>
<td>812239</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Handbook, Burdwan, 2006

District Statistical Handbook, Birbhum, 2006
The Block

Two Development Blocks have been selected from each district purposively. Bolpur-Sriniketan Development Block and Rajnagar Development Block selected from the Birbhum district and from the Burdwan district Kanksa development block and Memeri-I Development Block have been taken for this study.

The total area of Kanksa block is 279.44 Sq KM. Total population of this block is 151276 and density recorded as 541 per Sq. KM. 120480 people lives in rural area that is 79.64% (Census 2001). As per 2001 census, 37.70 percent are total worker. From the total worker 15.45% are cultivators, 31.67% are agricultural labour, 4.70 % are household industry worker and 48.18% are other workers. There are 15047 people belonging from scheduled tribe category. Electricity and drinking facility are available in 86 mouzas of this block in 2006.

Memeri-I Development block is 186.91 Sq KM in total area. There are 198278 people live in this block. The out of total 198278 populations there are 67439 scheduled caste and 31486 are scheduled tribe. In this block 100% population lives in rural area (Census of India, 2001). According to the 2001 Census there are 39.85% population categorized under total workers. Out of total worker there are 13.71% are cultivators, 50.74% are agricultural labour, 3.25% are household industry workers, and 32.30% are other workers.

The total area of Bolpur-Sriniketan block is 334.58 Sq KM. Total population of this block is 178111 and density recorded as 532 per Sq. KM. 178111 people live in rural area that is 100% (Census 2001). As per 2001 census, 43.73 percent are total worker. From the total worker 21.04% are cultivators, 43.89% are agricultural labour, 3.93% are household industry worker and 31.14% are other workers. There are 31960 people belonging from scheduled tribe category. 170 mouzas were availing drinking water in 2006.
Rajnagar Development block of Birbhum District is 221.47 Sq KM in total area and the total population of this block is 69692, from the total population there are 23598 are scheduled caste and 10524 are scheduled tribe. The density is recorded as 315 per Sq KM. 100% people lives in rural area in this block (Census 2001). There are 45.80 percent people categorized as total worker where out of 45.80% of total worker 22.84% are cultivators, 33.96% are agricultural labour, 11.91% household industry worker and 31.29% are other workers.

The Gram Panchayat

Two Gram Panchayats have been selected from each selected Development block. From Burdwan district, Trilokchandrapur Gram Panchayat and Bonkati Gram Panchayat have been selected from Kanksa Development block and Daluibazar-I and Gope Gantar-I Gram Panchayats have been selected from the Memari-I Development Block. From the Birbhum District, Ruppur Gram Panchayat and Kankalitala Gram Panchayat have been selected from the Bolpur-Srinniketan Development Block and Rajnagar Gram Panchayat and Tantipara Gram Panchayat have been taken from the Rajnagar Development block.

Trilokchandrapur Gram Panchayat of Burdwan district is 4 KM away from Panagarh Bazar. Total area of this Gram Panchayat is 151125 Sq Mile. There are 11 villages and 11 Mouzas in this Gram Panchayat. As per 2001 Census, total population of this Gram Panchayat is 21838. Out of total population, 5754 are scheduled caste and 4016 are scheduled tribe. There are 18 Gram Sansad and Gram Unnayan Samity.

Bonkati Gram Panchayat is 5 KM away from 11 Mile Bus stop of Panagarh-Morgram high Way. The total population of this Gram Panchayat is 15584. There are 18 Mouzas in this Gram Panchayat.

Gope-Gantar-I Gram Panchayat is 8 KM away from the Memari Town. Total area of this Gram Panchayat is 5.65 Sq. Mile. Gope-Gantar-I Gram Panchayat is containing 11 Mouzas and 10 Gram Sansad. There are 12679 people lives in this panchayat area as per census 2001.

Daluibazar-I Gram Panchayat is 2.5 KM away from Rasulpur Railway station. The total area of this Gram Panchayat is 3.11 Sq. Mile. There are 10 Mouzas and 11 villages and 10 Gram Sansad in this Gram Panchayat. According to the Census 2001,
total population of this Gram Panchayat is 15572 out of that 5673 are Scheduled Caste and 2426 are Scheduled Tribe.

In Birbhum district, Rajnagar Gram Panchayat is 24 KM away from the district head quarter Suri. There are 14795 People in this Gram Panchayat area. Out of total population there are 1355 Scheduled Caste and 277 are Scheduled Tribe. Rajnagar Gram Panchayat containing 13 Mouzas, 14 Gram Sansad and 14 Gram Unnayan Samities.

Tantipara Gram Panchayat is 23 KM away from the Birbhum District Head Quarter Suri and 8 KM away from Bakreswar, Hot Water Spring place. Total population of this gram Panchayat is 13926. There are 16 villages within this Gram Panchayat where 10 Gram Sansad and 10 Gram Unnayan Samities are present in this Gram Panchayat area.

Ruppur Gram Panchayat of Bolpur-Sriniketan Development block is 2 KM away from the Bolpur bus stop. This Gram Panchayat containing 34 Mouzas, 42 villages and 21 Gram Sansad. The total population of this Gram Panchayat is 27568 (Census 2001).

Kankalitala Gram Panchayat is 8 KM away from the Bolpur Town. This is a holy place for the Hindu. There are 18925 people in this gram Panchayat area. This Gram Panchayat containing 22 Mouzas and 16 Gram Sansad.