

**Project Title:**  
**Status of Education & Income in**  
**Orgram Village in Purba Bardhaman**



**VIVEKANANDA MAHAVIDYALAYA**  
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**SUBMITTED BY:**

**SWAPNANIL DASGUPTA**  
**ROLL NO- 200312200158**  
**REG NO -202001015324 OF 2020-21**

**SABYASACHI MONDAL**  
**ROLL NO -200312200095**  
**REG NO -201901013821 OF 2019-20**

**SAHIL HALDER**  
**ROLL NO-200112200237**  
**REG NO -202001014262 OF 2020-21**

Under the Supervision of  
**Dr. Animesh Debnath, Associate Prof.**  
**Dr. Tanushree De, Assistant Prof.**

Department of Economics Vivekananda  
Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan

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**Swapnanil Dasgupta**

**Sabyasachi Mondal**

**Sahil Halder**

**Economics Department, 6<sup>th</sup> Semester  
Vivekananda Mahavidyalaya, Burdwan**

# **INTRODUCTION**

India is a country with a 138 crore (1.38 billion) population which is further divided into two sections: urban and rural. The rural population of India represents 65% of the total population, around 88 crore (880 million). As of 2021, the literacy rate in rural India was around 73.5%. This includes 81% male and 65% female literacy in rural section of India. As the rural economy currently contributes to 25-30% of the country's GDP, literacy in these parts is important for the Indian economy.

As per the census of 2011 about 90 percent of total populations of India reside in villages. The sustainable development of these villages is the prime factor towards the economic growth of the nation. Since independence the Government has launched many programmes for the development of rural areas and the people residing in villages in terms of their education and income.

Between years 2003 to 2014, the rural literacy grew at a CAGR of approximately 3.42%. And to further increase the literacy and growth rate, the government of India has launched many initiatives such as Samagra Shiksha, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya, mid-day meal schemes, digital initiatives etc. The goal of these initiatives is to increase the enrolment rate and also to encourage the already enrolled students to attend regularly.

**Agriculture sector** is the driving force of India. A large number of the Indian population is involved in the agriculture and allied industries' business. Similarly, there are many sectors originating out of the rural society driving the economy. With education, the rural population can apply new knowledge and implement better technology and practices into their businesses. This will even help in bringing the per capita income of the country up and reducing poverty.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is a huge contributor to the Indian economy making up about 30% of the country's GDP. The share of MSME related products in total exports from India was 48% during 2018-19. Out of about 63.4 million MSME's in India, 51.25% i.e. 32.5 million MSME's are in the rural areas. With the sector employing about 50 million people in rural India, it is one of the most important sectors in the rural economy. Hence, education is important for the growth of the MSME sector.

Rural Education and Income are inter connected to each other we have seen a trend as the education of rural population increases we see the growth in their income resulting in overall development of the rural communities.

Various researches, studies, survey reports have been formulated by many people on the status of education and income on various villages, rural areas and communities. Realizing the importance of education and income of the village people in the country's development, a case study has been undertaken to assess the status of education and income in a small but beautiful village of Orgram. Orgram village is located in Bhatar subdivision of Barddhaman district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 24.1km away from sub-district headquarter Bhatar. Barddhaman is the district headquarter of Orgram village. As per 2009 stats, Sahebganj II is the gram panchayat of Orgram village. The total geographical area of village is 2938.76 hectares. Orgram has a total population of 13,554 peoples, out of which male population is 6,854 while female population is 6,700. Literacy rate of Orgram village is 60.23% out of which 67.25% males and 53.06% females are literate. There are about 3,229 houses in Orgram village.

# **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

There are different studies on public expenditure on education in recent years that majorly focusing on trends and pattern but very few studies have focused on the outcomes. However, these all studies are important for further analysis therefore in this segment we have reviewed some earlier studies.

**Anuradha De and Tanuka Endow (2008)** examined the level and composition of public expenditure on education and the mechanisms of resource sharing, allocation and utilization, in aggregate as well as separately for the **centre and the states in India**. The analysis found out that the centre has been playing an increasingly important role in state education finance. Centrally sponsored schemes, which are partly funded by external aid, have been a critical part of centre-to-state transfers. Expenditure trends in seven states were studied to explore the possible impact of expenditure on education outcomes. It indicated that for the **less developed states recent changes in education expenditure have improved access, but retention and learning achievements remain very low**.

**Araf Tasleem (2016)** studied the level, trends, growth and intra-sectoral allocation of Public expenditure on education in **all states of India**. Findings indicated that quantum of expenditure on education has increased significantly since 2001, But still the actual amount of money spend on education sector is less than the required amount. The paper also explored the trends of public expenditure on education, like, trends on planned and Non planned expenditure, Revenue and Capital expenditure. The paper also throws light on trends in intra sect oral allocation public expenditure i.e. expenditure on primary, secondary, higher education and technical education. Trends also found in expenditure incurred by State government and central government.

Analysis showed that **percentage share of State government has decline and the share of central government has increased.**

**Deepti Singh and Shruti Shastri (2020)** examined the nexus among public expenditure allocated to education, educational attainment at secondary level and unemployment rate in **India** for the period **1987–2017**. The empirical results indicated that **educational attainment proxied by gross enrolment ratio at secondary level of education negatively affects unemployment rate in long run as well as in short run.** However, public expenditure on education is ineffective in influencing both educational attainment and unemployment rate.

**Anindita Chakrabarti and Rama Joglekar (2006)** examined patterns and changes in the allocation of government funds for education, particularly higher education, over a span of two decades, before and after the introduction of the new economic policies in **15 major states of India**. State real per capita income, with elasticity less than one, is found to significantly enhance educational expenditure at the aggregate, elementary, secondary and higher levels. Moreover, contrary to general perceptions, education expenditure at all levels has been significantly lower after liberalisation vis-à-vis the pre-economic reform era. This is particularly detrimental for the vulnerable sections of the population, i e, for females and backward social groups. It is evident that even **after controlling for the economic reform process, privatisation exerts a negative significant impact on expenditure on higher education.**

**Jandhyala B. G.(2004)** reviewed the recent trends in public expenditures on education in **India**, and the available estimates on the rates of subsidy and cost recovery. It has been shown that **the level of subsidies in education in India is not particularly high**, nor is the rate of cost recovery particularly low, in comparison with other developed

and developing countries. It has also been found that some of the **specific subsidies in education are fairly progressively distributed.**

**Geetanjali Patel and Annapoorna M. S.(2019)** analyse the relationship between spending by the Government on education and improvement in quality of Human resource, Granger Causality Test is applied. The results of the study show the influence of Public education expenditure on Human Resource Development in **India**.The findings revealed that there is the absence of bidirectional relationship between the variables. **The unidirectional relationship is observed in case of cause-and-effect relationship of public education expenditure by education department and by education and other departments as per cent of GDP with HDI.** In this case, HDI is found to be causing public education expenditure. However, there is a unidirectional relationship observed in case of public education expenditure as per cent of total public expenditure with HDI.

**Plabita Bhattacharyya (2019)** examined the causal relationship between public expenditure on education and the economic growth of **28 states of India**. The result of the study indicated that there exists a **long-run relationship between public expenditure on education and economic growth.** A unidirectional causality between Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and public expenditure on education is found in the long run. The meaning is that as growth takes place in the Indian states it pushes the government to increase its activities which stimulate an increase in public expenditure.

**Waseem Khan, Mohammed Jamshed, Sana Fatima and Aruna Dhamija (2020)** investigates the determinants of diversified income sources in farm households in **Uttar Pradesh, India**. This study analyzed the effect of farmers' characteristics, farm characteristics, institutional factors, and perceived climate risk on income sources diversification adopted by farm households. The findings revealed **that education, family size,**



**land size, proper infrastructure for livestock, adequate production technology, information sources, access to market, and climatic risk are significant variables affecting diversification.** The implication of the study suggests that farm household needs to adopt a concentric strategy which requires policy intervention on focused research, knowledge dissemination, infrastructural development, and agricultural technical institutions setups to improve livelihood.

**Pratap S. Birthala, Digvijay S. Negi, Awadesh K. Jha and Dhiraj Singh (2014)** examined farm households' access to different income-generating activities, and their impact on income distribution using data from a nationally representative large-scale survey in **India**. The analysis showed that, as against the common perception of agriculture being the dominant source of income for farm households, these households earn close to half of their income from non-farm activities. **Small landholdings, low agricultural productivity and surplus labour force the farm households to diversify their income portfolio towards non-farm activities.** The non-farm income sources are accessible to a small proportion of farm households and have un-equalizing effect on income distribution. Nevertheless, non-farm sources are positively correlated with the total income.

**Waseem Khan, Shazia Tabassum and Saghir Ahmad Ansari (2017)** examined the question 'Can diversification of livelihood sources increase the income of farmers?' through a case study conducted on 151 farm households in the districts of **Moradabad and Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh**. The study has observed a significant difference between the incomes of diversified and undiversified farm households. **The determinants of income sources of farm households identified in the study are age, education level, use of ICT, access to credit, input supply and market.** The study has suggested that to increase farmers' income, policies should focus on the development of livestock sector to motivate them for rearing of animals for commercial purposes.

T. Ranganathan (2015) estimated and analysed incomes of farm households **in India** using data from the **70th round of National Sample Survey (NSS)** conducted in January to December 2013. This study estimates the incomes of farm households in India. For this purpose, the study used the most recent survey that assesses the situation of farmers in India. The data 70th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) conducted from January 2013 to December 2013 was used for the analysis. The survey included various aspects of farming and pertains to the period from July 2012 to June 2013. The report primarily focused on aspects related to incomes of the farmers and particularly income derived from various components – **incomes from cultivation, incomes from livestock, incomes from nonfarm business and income from wage or salaried employment.**

**Birthal, P. S., Negi, D. S. and Devesh Roy (2017)** identified who within **Indian agriculture** constitute the poor or low-income farmers, where they are located and what their characteristics are. The findings showed that **70% of the farmers in India have annual per capita income less than Rupees 15000.** Only 10% of them earn more than Rupees 30000. Land size appears an important correlate of income, as more than three-fourths of the low-income farmers (<15000 rupees) are marginal farmers who cultivate landholdings measuring less than or equal to one hectare.

**R. Bhakar, K.N.S. Banafar, N.P. Singh and A.K. Gauraha (2007)** examined the income and employment pattern in the state of **Chattisgarh, India.** The study revealed **that farm and non-farm activities are the main sources of income and employment** and off-farm activity (agricultural labour) contributes only a negligible portion. The smallholders as well as landless households during the slack agricultural season depend on rural non-farm activities as the source of earning. A wide disparity in economy of farm and non-farm households has been observed. The income has been found higher under farm than

non-farm households, but on per capita basis, no significant difference has been observed between farm and non-farm households. Within farm households, there are wide disparities between marginal and large farmers.

**A. Narayanamoorthy (2017)** brought out the state of farm income in **India** and also to unravel some of the myths associated with it. The study revealed that many hold the **myth that the income of the farmers can be increased by augmenting the productivity of the crops.** There is no doubt that any increase in productivity of crops would definitely benefit the farmers. However, augmenting productivity of crops is only a necessary but not a sufficient condition to increase the farm income. Without adopting new technologies in crops cultivation, productivity of crops cannot be increased significantly. Farmers would hesitate to adopt the new technologies unless they are capable of generating increased income with reduced cost.

## **OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of this project are as follows:

- i. To obtain the demographic status like Population, education and standard of living of this village.
- ii. To obtain the Education status like Education and sex wise population, current school going and school type status.
- iii. To obtain the Occupation status like Diversification of occupation and Sex wise occupation status of the village.
- iv. To obtain the Income status i.e., individual income of the people of the village and also study about the income of surveyed families all together of the village.
- v. To analyse the relation between the education and income of the people of the village.

# **DATA AND METHODOLOGY**

This study is purely based on primary data. For this purpose, a village named Orgram has been selected which is situated under Katwa-I block in Purba Bardhaman. 30 families has been surveyed. Total sample population of this survey was 154. Out of 30 family, 19 family belong to APL and 11 family belong to BPL. Out of 154 family member, 79 members are male and rest of the members are female.



**Methodology:** Tabulation calculation are used to describe the objectives related to demographic and Rural Education and income status. Diversification in occupation pattern is also pointed out with the help of tabulation. The whole calculation has been done with the help of Ms-Excel application.

## **ANALYSIS :**

### **Demographic Status:**

Demographics are the characteristics of a population that have been categorized by distinct criteria- such as age, gender and income- as means to study the attributes of a particular group. Demographic change can influence the underlying growth rate of economy, structural

productivity growth, living standards, savings rates, consumption and savings. The direct method of collecting demographic data involve tracking and researching official records of births, marriages, divorces, deaths and migrations. Business may conduct consumer polls to gather data about what people buy, why they have specific shopping preference and how much they spend on average. Now-a-days, online demographic data collection is becoming common. From demographic information marketing strategies, economic analysis, government policies are determined. So, the study of demography is essential for scientific uses of human resources.

**Table: 1- Gender wise Population status. (In percentage)**

| Types         | Eco Stat  |           | Religion  |        |           |          | Caste     |          |           |           |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
|               | APL       | BPL       | Hindu     | Muslim | Christian | Others   | General   | SC       | ST        | OBC       |
| <b>Male</b>   | 47.95(47) | 57.14(32) | 50.47(53) | 50(19) | 0(0)      | 63.63(7) | 48.8(41)  | 52.94(9) | 63.63(14) | 48.38(15) |
| <b>Female</b> | 52.04(51) | 42.85(24) | 49.52(52) | 50(19) | 0(0)      | 36.36(4) | 51.19(43) | 47.05(8) | 36.36(8)  | 51.61(16) |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

In the Religion wise distribution of male and female we find that:

- In the Hindu Community 50.47 percent population is male and 49.52 percent population is female.
- In the Muslim community 50 percent population is male and 50 percent population is female.
- In the others community 63.63 percent population is male and 36.36 percent population is female.

In the Caste wise distribution of male and female we find that:

- In the General Caste Community 48.8 percent population is male and 51.19 percent population is female.
- In the SC Caste Community 52.94 percent population is male and 47.05 percent population is female.

- In the ST Caste Community 63.63 percent population is male and 36.36 percent population is female.
- In the OBC Caste Community 48.38 percent population is male and 51.61 percent population is female.

**Table: 2- Age group and sex wise Population status. (In percentage)**

| Age Group          | Female    | Male      |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 0-6                | 6.66(5)   | 12.65(10) |
| 7-14               | 8(6)      | 10.12(8)  |
| 15-25              | 20(15)    | 22.78(18) |
| 26-40              | 30.66(23) | 21.51(17) |
| 41-60              | 25.33(19) | 26.58(21) |
| above 60           | 9.33(7)   | 6.32(5)   |
| <b>Grand Total</b> | 100(75)   | 100(79)   |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

We have divided the male and female population in various age groups to study the age group and sex wise population status of the village as shown in the above table.

In case of age group wise sex population data, there is a high child sex ratio. At the age group of 0-6 years, 7-14 years, 15-25 years and 41-60 male percentage are higher than the female percentage. In case of 26-40 years age group and above 60 years age group, female percentage goes higher than of male percentage.

**Suggestion:** The village people must be aware about family planning and population control which are very important in today's society. Provide equal opportunities to male and female child without any gender discrimination as seen in many backward areas.

**Table: 3 – House/Toilet/Source of Drinking water, fuel and Light (In Percentage)**

| CASTE   | HOUSING TYPE |          |            | TOILET TYPE |          |            |             | SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER |           |      |         |                |
|---------|--------------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------------|--------------------------|-----------|------|---------|----------------|
|         | KACHHA       | PACCA    | SEMI PACCA | KACHHA      | PACCA    | SEMI PACCA | NO FACILITY | TAP                      | TUBE WELL | WELL | POND    | TUBE WELL, TAP |
| GENERAL | 25(4)        | 56.25(9) | 18.75(3)   | 0(0)        | 93.7(15) | 6.3(1)     | 0(0)        | 31.25(5)                 | 37.5(6)   | 0(0) | 12.5(2) | 18.75(3)       |
| SC      | 66.6(2)      | 0(0)     | 33.3(1)    | 33.3(1)     | 33.3(1)  | 0(0)       | 33.3(1)     | 66.6(2)                  | 33.3(1)   | 0(0) | 0(0)    | 0(0)           |
| ST      | 75(3)        | 0(0)     | 25(1)      | 50(2)       | 25(1)    | 25(1)      | 0(0)        | 25(1)                    | 25(1)     | 0(0) | 50(2)   | 0(0)           |
| OBC     | 28.5(2)      | 71.4(5)  | 0(0)       | 28.5(2)     | 71.4(5)  | 0(0)       | 0(0)        | 42.8(3)                  | 14.2(1)   | 0(0) | 0(0)    | 42.8(3)        |

| LIGHT    |             |         | FUEL    |          |               |           |          |          |
|----------|-------------|---------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| KEROSENE | ELECTRICITY | BOTH    | FC      | LPG      | FC & KEROSENE | FC & COAL | FC & LPG | FP & LPG |
| 0(0)     | 100(15)     | 0(0)    | 6.25(1) | 50(8)    | 12.5(2)       | 6.25(1)   | 6.25(1)  | 18.75(3) |
| 0(0)     | 100(3)      | 0(0)    | 0(0)    | 0(0)     | 0(0)          | 0(0)      | 100(3)   | 0(0)     |
| 0(0)     | 100(4)      | 0(0)    | 75(3)   | 0(0)     | 0(0)          | 25(1)     | 0(0)     | 0(0)     |
| 0(0)     | 87.5(7)     | 12.5(1) | 28.5(2) | 57.14(4) | 0(0)          | 0(0)      | 14.28(1) | 0(0)     |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

Table 3 shows that among the total surveyed village families, 16 families fall under general category among which 25%, 56.25% and 18.75% families live in kachha, pacca and semi pacca house respectively. 66.6% and 33.3% families under the SC category live in kachha and semi pacca house respectively among the 3 SC families. In the ST category of the 4 ST families 75% families live in kachha houses and 25% families live in semi pacca houses. Among the 7 OBC category families, 28.5% families live in kachha houses and 71.4 % families live in semi pacca houses.

In table 3 under the column of toilet type we see that among the total surveyed village families, 16 families fall under general category among which 93.7% families have pacca toilets, 6.3% have semi pacca toilets. 33.3% families have kachha toilets, 33.3% families have pacca toilets and 33.3% families have no toilets in their home, in the 3 SC category families. 50%, 25% and 25% families among the 4 ST families have kachha, pacca and semi pacca toilets respectively in their home. Under the 7 OBC category families 28.5% families have kachha toilets, 71.4% families have pacca toilets.

In table 3 under the column of source of drinking water we see that among the total surveyed village families, 16 families fall under the general category among which 31.25% families have tap, 37.5% families have tube well, 12.5% families use ponds as their source of drinking water apart from these 18.75% families have both tube well and tap as their source of drinking water in their home. 66.6% and 33.3% families have tap and tube well respectively in their home as a source of drinking water, in the 3 SC families. 25% families have tap and tube well each while 50% families use pond as their source of drinking water in their home among the 4 ST families. Under the OBC families 42.8%



families have tap, 14.2% families have tube well and 42.8% families have both tap and tube well in their home as source of drinking water.

**Suggestion:** The village people must have a clean and pure source of drinking water so that they remain safe from water-borne diseases and also stay healthy.

In table 3 under the column of source of light we see that among the total surveyed village families 100% families use electricity as their source of light fall under the General families, SC families, ST families. 87.5% and 12.5% families use electricity and both (electricity+kerosene) as their source of light respectively fall under the 7 OBC families.

In table 3 under the column of source of fuel we see that among the total surveyed village families

6.25%, 50%, 12.5%, 6.25%, 6.25% and 18.75% use fuelwood collected, LPG, combination of fuelwood collected & kerosene, combination of fuelwood collected & coal, combination of fuelwood collected & LPG, combination of fuelwood purchased & LPG, as their source of fuel fall under the General category. 100% families among the 3 SC families in the village use combination of fuelwood collected & LPG as their source of fuel. 75% and 25% families use fuelwood collected and a combination of fuelwood collected & coal as their source of fuel respectively, fall under the ST category. 28.5%, 57.14% and 14.28% of the total surveyed families of the village use fuelwood collected, LPG and combination of fuelwood collected & LPG as their source of fuel respectively fall under the OBC category.

**Suggestion:** The village people must slowly shift towards LPG as it will make their life easier and will also save the time required in fuelwood collection.

**Table: 4- ICDS status (In percentage)**

| TYPE OF SERVICES | IMMUNISATION DURING PREGNANCY | IRON FOLIC TABLET | BIRTH AT GOVT | DELIVERED BY TRAINED PERSON | POST DELIVERY CHECKUP | IMMUNISATION OF CHILD | ICDS HELP |
|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| YES              | 100(6)                        | 100(6)            | 100(6)        | 100(6)                      | 83.33(5)              | 100(6)                | 33.33(2)  |
| NO               | 0(0)                          | 0(0)              | 0(0)          | 0(0)                        | 16.66(1)              | 0(0)                  | 33.33(2)  |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above mentioned table provides us information about various medical maternity requirements during child birth like Immunisation of the pregnant mother, providing iron folic tablets, whether Birth at Govt institution or not, Delivery By trained individual or not, post-delivery check-up of the mother and the child, Immunisation of the new born etc., which are mostly provided by the government through government health centres.

We see that 100 percent of the concerned population was provided with immunisation during pregnancy, Iron Folic tablet, birth at govt institution, and delivery by a trained person. But the post-delivery check-up was provided only to 83.33 percent of the concerned population. Immunisation of the new born babies is also 100 percent which shows that all the new born babies are provided with immunisation in the village.

Suggestion: The village people must also be the serious about the post delivery check-up, and ICDS help too for the betterment of both mother and the child.

## **EDUCATION STATUS :**

To study the Education status of the village we consider two major tables.

1. Education and sex wise population status.
2. School Type wise current school going status.

**Table: 5- Education and sex wise Population status. (In percentage)**

| <b>Years of Schooling</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Male</b> |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| <b>Illiterate</b>         | 28(21)        | 18.98(15)   |
| <b>1-4</b>                | 9.33(7)       | 12.65(10)   |
| <b>5-8</b>                | 30.66(23)     | 26.58(21)   |
| <b>9-10</b>               | 14.66(11)     | 13.92(11)   |
| <b>11-12</b>              | 13.33(10)     | 11.39(9)    |
| <b>13-15</b>              | 4(3)          | 13.92(11)   |
| <b>16</b>                 | 0(0)          | 2.53(2)     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>        | 100(75)       | 100(79)     |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

To study the Education and sex wise population status we have taken Years of schooling as a reference point as shown in the above table.

Here we see that 28 percent of the total female population and 18.98 percent of the total male population is Illiterate. We notice a trend from the above table that maximum population whether male or female have left their education after 5-8 years of schooling. Only 4 percent female and 13.92 percent male have completed their graduation degree and it is very disheartening to know that only 2.53

percent male have pursued for post graduation degree but no female have studied further after their graduation degree in the village.

**Suggestion:** The village people must understand the importance of education and must encourage and motivate younger generations to complete their education and get a good life rather than staying illiterate or dropping out after few years of studies.

**Table: 6- School type wise current school going status. (In percentage)**

| Type of school |           |           |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| GENDER         | MALE      | FEMALE    |
| GOVT           | 84.21(16) | 70.58(12) |
| PRIVATE        | 15.79(3)  | 11.76(2)  |
| MADRASA        | 0(0)      | 17.64(3)  |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above table classifies the current school going male and female population into the types of school they pursue their education.

We find that 84.21 percent male and 70.58 percent female population among the current school going population pursue their education in government schools, rest 15.79 percent male and 11.76 percent female population go to private schools and only 17.64 percent female population go to madrasa whereas no male population among the current school going population go to madrasa.

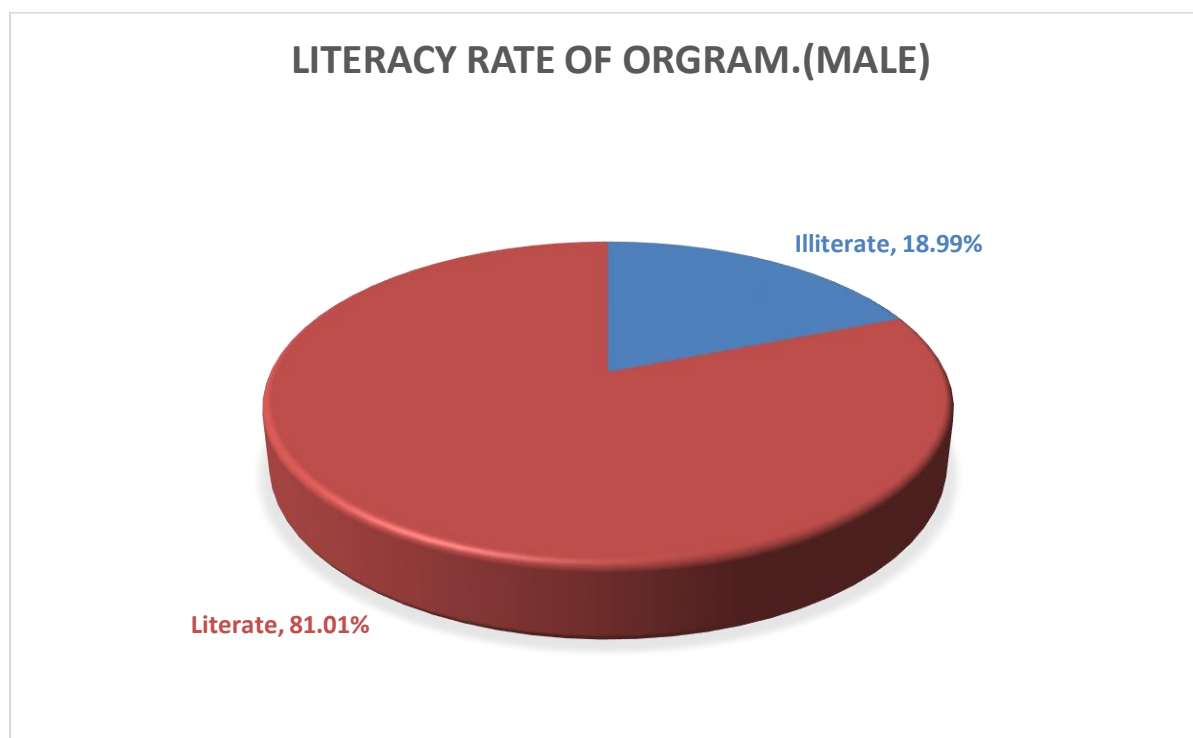
## A Brief Study on literacy Rate of India, West Bengal and Purba Bardhaman District.

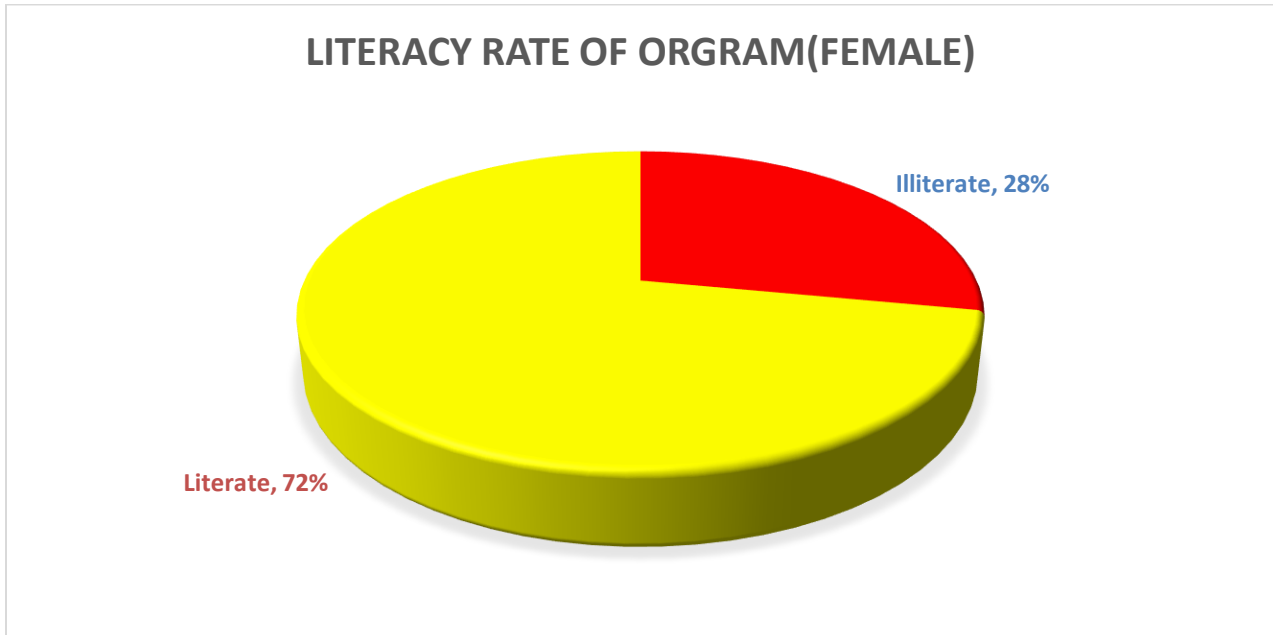
**India** still has lower levels of literacy than many other nations, though, the literacy rate is 77.70%, with literate males at 84.70% and literate females at 70.30%

Literacy rate in **West Bengal** has seen upward trend and is 76.26% as per latest population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 81.69% while female literacy is at 70.54%.

Average literacy rate of **Purba Bardhaman** district in 2021 were 84.53 %, of which male and female literacy were 88.72 and 79.77 respectively.

Literacy rate of **Orgram village** is 76.63% out of which 81.01% males and 72% females are literate.





**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

## **OCCUPATION STATUS :**

To study the occupation status of the village we consider two major tables.

1. List of Occupation status.
2. Diversity of Occupation.
3. Sex wise occupation status.

**Table: 7- List of Occupation status. (In percentage)**

| <b>Occupation</b>      | <b>Frequency</b> |
|------------------------|------------------|
| <b>BUSINESS</b>        | 14.56(15)        |
| <b>HOUSEWIFE</b>       | 39.80(41)        |
| <b>SERVICE</b>         | 10.67(11)        |
| <b>AGG. LABOUR</b>     | 17.47(18)        |
| <b>NON AGG. LABOUR</b> | 4.85(5)          |
| <b>CULTIVATOR</b>      | 12.62(13)        |

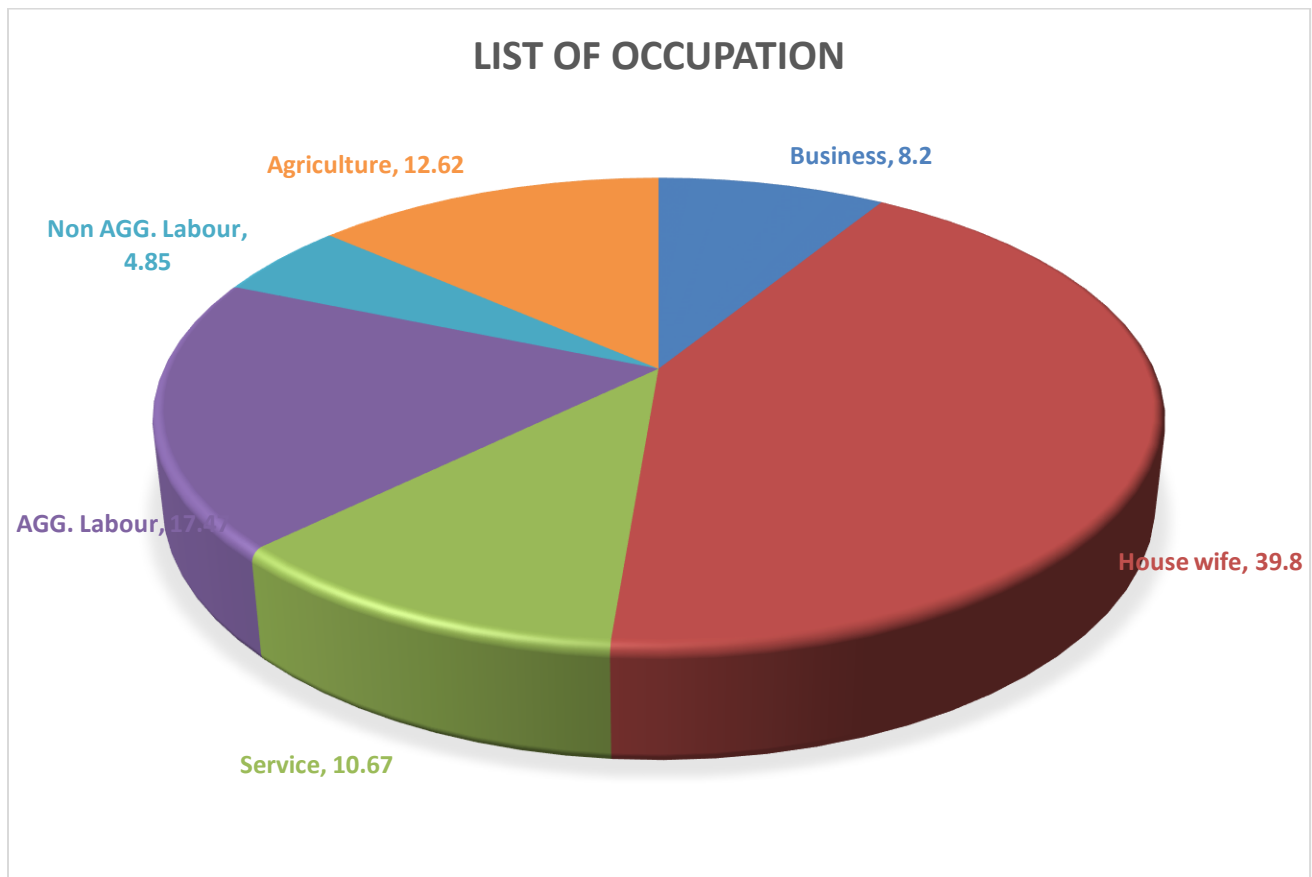
**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above given Table points out the various occupation performed by the various people in the village with their corresponding percentage with respect to total population.

We see that Agricultural Sector has a significant share of 30.09 percent distributed in two parts, first the Agricultural farmers with a share of 12.62 percent and the second is Agricultural Labour with a share of 17.47 percent.

A majority of population is under the Housewife occupation with a percentage share of 39.80 percent in the total population. 14.56 percent of population is engaged in Business and 10.67 percent in the service sector.

Suggestion: More people must be engaged in business as it is always a great opportunity in rural areas for people to grow their income by engaging in various business.

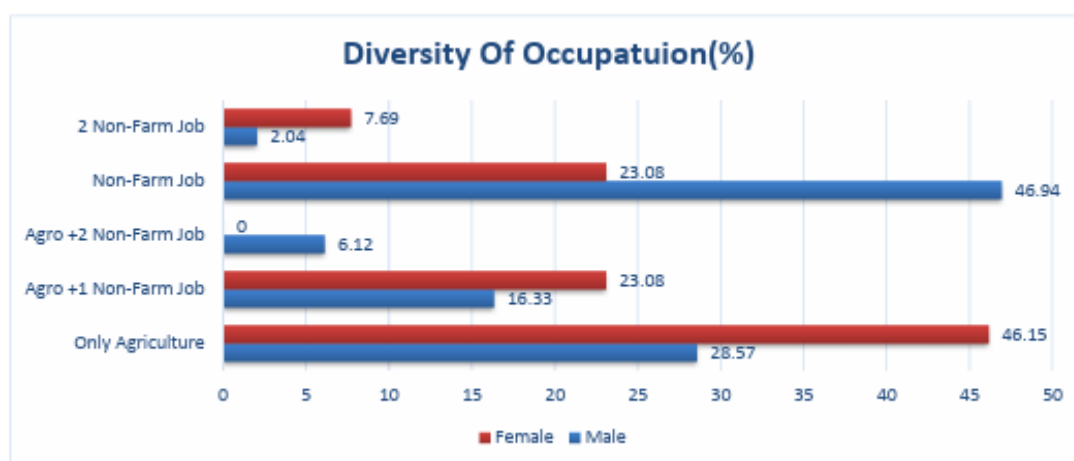


**Table: 8- Diversification of Occupation status. (In percentage)**

| Diversity in Income generation | Male      | Female   |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Only Agriculture               | 28.57(14) | 46.15(6) |
| Agro +1 Non-Farm Job           | 16.33(8)  | 23.08(3) |
| Agro +2 Non-Farm Job           | 6.12(3)   | 0        |
| Non-Farm Job                   | 46.94(23) | 23.08(3) |
| 2 Non-Farm Job                 | 2.04(1)   | 7.69(1)  |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

In table:9, Most of the male population relates to their work with non farm-based jobs i.e., 46.94% male and 23% female participate in this kind job. 28.57% male and 46.15 % female working population is employed in agriculture which is majority of women. Agriculture and Non-farm related jobs are both crucial for these villagers. 16.33% of male and 23.08% of the people are employed in agriculture as well as one other non-farm job. Only a few percent of male, 6.12% work under agriculture along with two types of non-farm jobs. Only around 2% of male and 7.69% of female have two types of non-farm jobs. Agriculture is the second highest place of jobs for male as well as 17.65%. There is huge lack of women who are involved in economic activities more than half of women population is dependent on their families and govt for allowances. 23 of women correspondents reported to be benefitting from govt. allowances.





**Table: 9- Sex wise Occupation status. (In percentage)**

| Occupation      | Male      | Female    |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| BUSINESS        | 26.53(13) | 3.7(2)    |
| HOUSEWIFE       | 0(0)      | 75.92(41) |
| SERVICE         | 18.36(9)  | 3.7(2)    |
| AGG. LABOUR     | 20.4(10)  | 14.81(8)  |
| NON AGG. LABOUR | 10.2(5)   | 0(0)      |
| CULTIVATOR      | 24.49(12) | 1.85(1)   |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above given Table represents sex wise occupation status of the village in percentage term.

We find that most of the male population is engaged in Agriculture sector in two forms Farming i.e., 24.49 percent and Agriculture labour i.e., 20.4 percent. Besides agricultural sector, Business is the second occupation with a male population of 26.53 percent. The male population is also scattered in other occupation in few percentages as shown in the above table.

It is surprising to note that a majority of female population are not engaged in any income generating occupation. 75.92 percent of the female population are housewife, Only 24.06 percent generate income among the female population.

Suggestion: Even the housewives must engage themselves in an income generating work after their daily household chores so that they become financially independent and can also support the family financially at times.

## **INCOME STATUS :**

To study the income status of the village we consider the following:-

1. Personal Income Table.
2. Family Income Table.

**Table: 10- Personal Income Table. (In percentage)**

| PERSONAL INCOME | GENDER    |           |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
|                 | MALE      | FEMALE    |
| UNEMPLOYED      | 40.50(32) | 53.33(40) |
| <25000          | 6.32(5)   | 34.66(26) |
| 25000-50000     | 11.3(9)   | 6.66(5)   |
| 50000-100000    | 13.92(11) | 1.33(1)   |
| 100000-200000   | 12.65(10) | 1.33(1)   |
| 200000-300000   | 7.59(6)   | 1.33(1)   |
| 300000-400000   | 5.06(4)   | 1.33(1)   |
| >400000         | 2.53(2)   | 0(0)      |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above given table shows the personal income of the male and female population separately under distinct groups of income.

We see that 40.50 percent and 53.33 percent of male and female population are unemployed respectively. 6.32 percent and 34.66 percent of the male and female population respectively have annual income less than 25000. 11.3 percent and 6.66 percent of the male and female population earn between 25000-50000 annually. As we increase the income group the percentage of population falling under the particular income group decreases. Only 2.53 percent of male

population have annual income above 4lakhs. No female from the surveyed population earns above 4 lakhs annually.

**Suggestion:** The people must constantly upskill themselves and find ways to grow their income so that they become more financial stable resulting in upliftment of lifestyle of the village people in overall.

**Table: 11- Family Income table. (In percentage)**

| TOTAL FAMILY INCOME |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| INCOME              | NO. OF FAMILY |
| <50000              | 6.66(2)       |
| 50000 - 100000      | 16.66(5)      |
| 100000-200000       | 20(6)         |
| 200000-300000       | 26.66(8)      |
| 300000-400000       | 13.33(4)      |
| 400000-500000       | 3.33(1)       |
| >500000             | 13.33(4)      |

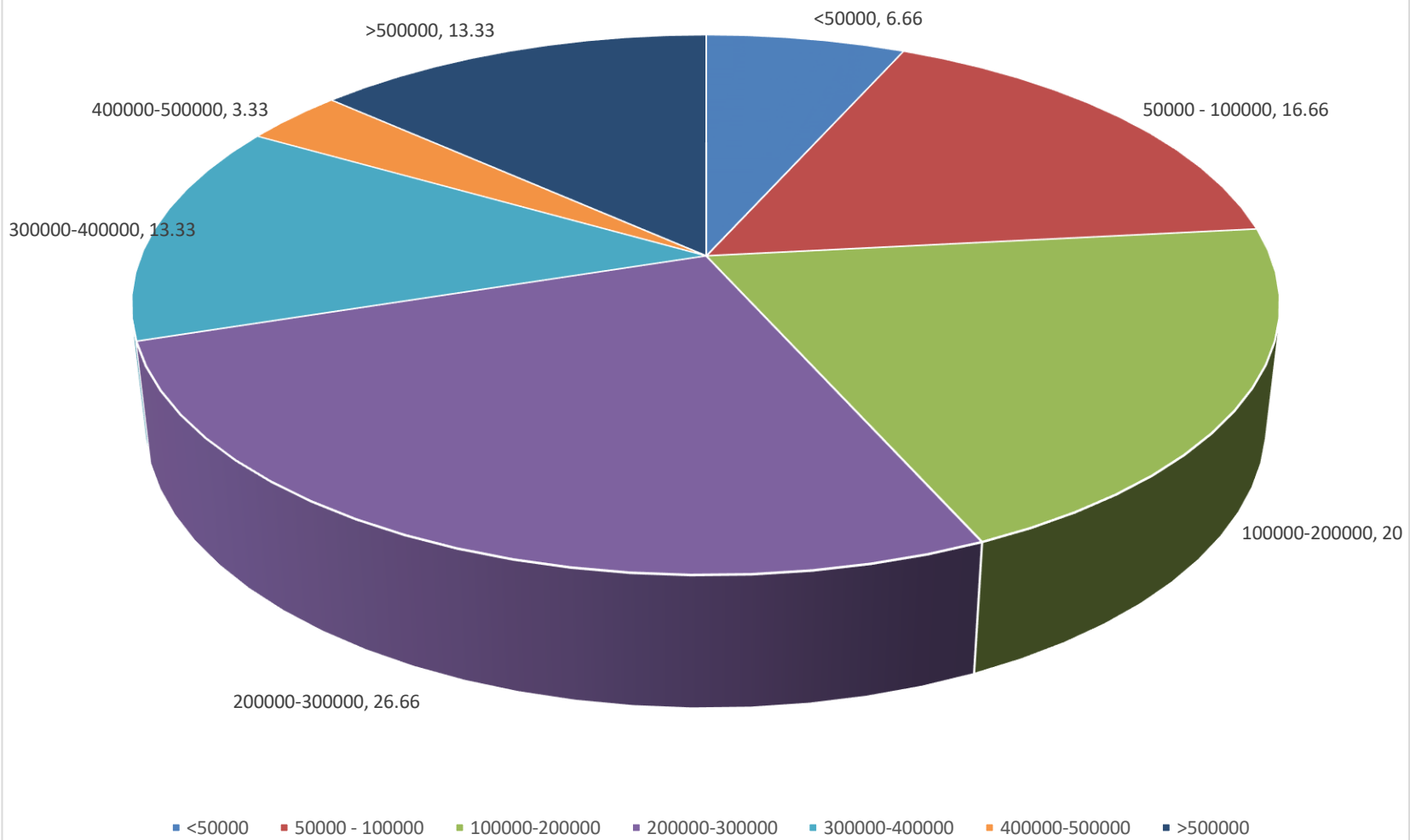
**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY 2023**

The above given table shows the family income of the surveyed families under distinct groups of income.

We see that 26.66 percent families fall under the 2lakhs-3lakhs income group which is the highest percentage as shown in the above table. 6.66 percent families earn extremely low i.e., below 50 thousand annually, only 13.33 percent families fall under the income group of above 5 lakhs which is a decent income to lead a stable life in today's world.

**Suggestion:** In a family every adult must try to earn to his/her full potential so that the total family income increases significantly.

### TOTAL FAMILY INCOME



**Table: 12- Relation between Education and Income. (In percentage)**

| INCOME GROUP | UNEMPLOYMENT |        | <25000 |        | 25000-50000 |        | 50000-100000 |        |
|--------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|
|              | M            | F      | M      | F      | M           | F      | M            | F      |
| ILLITERATE   | 0.9(1)       | 4.5(5) | 1.8(2) | 9(10)  | 1.8(2)      | 1.8(2) | 0.9(1)       | 0.9(1) |
| 1 TO 4       | 0(0)         | 2.7(3) | 0(0)   | 0.9(1) | 1.8(2)      | 0(0)   | 0.9(1)       | 0(0)   |
| 5 TO 8       | 0.9(1)       | 6.3(7) | 1.8(2) | 7.2(8) | 2.7(3)      | 2.7(3) | 3.6(4)       | 0(0)   |
| 9 TO 10      | 2.7(3)       | 4.5(5) | 0(0)   | 2.7(3) | 0.9(1)      | 0(0)   | 1.8(2)       | 0(0)   |
| 11 TO 12     | 0.9(1)       | 1.8(2) | 0.9(1) | 2.7(3) | 0.9(1)      | 0(0)   | 1.8(2)       | 0(0)   |
| 13 TO 15     | 0(0)         | 0(0)   | 0(0)   | 0(0)   | 0(0)        | 0(0)   | 0.9(1)       | 0(0)   |
| 16 TO AVOBE  | 0.9(1)       | 0(0)   | 0(0)   | 0(0)   | 0(0)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)         | 0(0)   |

| 100000-200000 |        | 200000-300000 |        | 300000-400000 |        | >400000 |      |
|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------|------|
| M             | F      | M             | F      | M             | F      | M       | F    |
| 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |
| 0.9(1)        | 0(0)   | 1.8(2)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |
| 2.7(3)        | 0.9(1) | 1.8(2)        | 0(0)   | 1.8(2)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |
| 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0.9(1)        | 0.9(1) | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |
| 0.9(1)        | 0(0)   | 0.9(1)        | 0(0)   | 1.8(2)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |
| 3.6(4)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0.9(1) | 1.8(2)  | 0(0) |
| 0.9(1)        | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)          | 0(0)   | 0(0)    | 0(0) |

**SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY2023**

From the above table 12 we see that the only highly educated male and female are in the high income group of the village. Majority of Illiterate people are either unemployed or earning below 25000 annually. We see a trend of majority of population of the village dropping out after either secondary or higher secondary, very few opt for graduation and only 0.9% of the total surveyed population who are in earning age have pursued their post-graduation. Among the graduated population 0.9% males, 3.6% males, 0.9% females and 1.8% males earn between 50,000- 1,00,000 ; 1,00,000-2,00,000 ; 3,00,000-4,00,000 and above 4 lakhs annually respectively.

We find that lesser the education lesser the income of the people of the surveyed population.

## **CONCLUSION :**

Education is most important parameter for the progress of the society. It is essential part of human being that's improve at present their quality of life and individual development and also education is one of the great opportunities for female development and it has been considered as a human rights. So it is important for the improvement of women with skills, values identity and their quality of life, it is the mainly interrelated to the society. So its national property and development of people's that means education is the foundation of development in the society but continuing gap of gender in education between the male and female as well as backward communities and non-backward communities in the society. In which every person must give the highest priority to the education policies. There is large influence of economic condition of the society on the education. Now, the literacy is an interrelated to the society, In-fact the educational development has depends upon literacy rate as well as occupation among the total population of economy in the each area at present, but it's possible that the physical features in those areas, their impact on educational structure of people's. An educated person not only gets a degree but also develops the idea to identify various sources of income which results in raising his/her income and also the overall living standard of the whole family. It is very much required for rural people to increase their income to establish a developed nation.

Following are few points found out from the above survey report which must be taken care of for the betterment of education and income status of the village people.

1. The village people must practise family planning as poor family planning leads to more poverty and downfall of the family and village community as a whole.
2. No discrimination on the basis of gender should be there in the village. Every female child must be provided with the same opportunities as male child because females are the backbone of the family and society depriving them of opportunities means hindering the growth of the village and the society.
3. Every house of the village must have a toilet facility and a clean and pure source of drinking water as these two are the basic needs of cleanliness to keep the people healthy and safe from various diseases.
4. The village people must be aware of the various medical services provided by the nearby government health centres and hospitals and also they must not miss any free health check-up camp in the village.
5. The village people must encourage the younger generation to complete their education and not stay illiterate or drop out in the course of their education.
6. The village people must try to diversify their income source so that their income increases, helping them to lead a better life.
7. Even the housewives must engage themselves in an income generating work after their daily household chores so that they become financially independent and can also support the family financially at times.
8. In a family every adult must try to earn to his/her full potential so that the total family income increases significantly.

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