

Strengthening Disaster Preparedness in Schools and Communities in Sundarbans



Household Survey Report of 12 villages in two Gram Panchayat, Hingalganj Block, North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal

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Introduction

Hingalganj is an administrative Block under Basirhat subdivision of North 24 Parganas district in the state of West Bengal. There are three Police Stations which share their jurisdiction under Hingalganj Community Development Block. They are Hingalganj Police Station, Hasnabad & Hemnagar Coastal Police Station. The headquarters of this block is at Hingalganj surrounded by rivers on all sides. Hingalganj is located at 22°28'15"N 88°58'38"E under Hingalganj C D Block. The total numbers of villages are 124, which consist of 174,545 populations as per 2011 census, out of which 88937 constituted male population and female population 85,608. The literacy rate is 78.3 per cent (male 86.4 percent and female 67.7 percent). The total agricultural land available 27379 acre, non agriculture Land 1060049 acre, actual agriculture Land 14200 Acre, Bargadar 5019 Persons, Patta Holders 26534 persons, Small Farmers 4200 Persons, Marginal farmers 19578 Persons, Agriculture Labours 19921 Persons.¹ The main rivers covers in Hingalganj Block are Roymongal, Icchamati, Dansha, Gourershar, Kalindi, Gomoti, Sahebkhali. There are 8 flood shelter available in whole C.D. Block, 4 community hall, 10 Higher Secondary school, 15 Jr. High School, 128 primary schools, 48 SSK, 4 MSK, 327 ICDS Centres, one BPHC, 3 Primary Health Sub-Centres and 42 sub centers.² The whole C. D. Block and panchayats are covered in different islands. The Panchyats are divided into three different islands. The main island consists of Hingalganj & Sandelerbill GP, the other consists of Rupamari and Bishpur GP and rest five GP constitutes Dulduli, Sahebkhali, Jogeshganj, Gobindakati & Kalitala.

Universe or Survey Areas

The Household Survey is mainly conducted in two Gram Panchayats (GP), namely Jogeshganj and Kakitala that too covering 12 villages under Disaster Risk Reduction, six villages each from Jogeshganj G.P and six villages from Kalitala GP. The name of the villages covered under Jogeshganj GP are Jogeshganj Purba Para, Jogeshganj Dakshin Para, Madhabkanti Pashimpara, Madhabkanti Dakshin para, Hemnagar pascimpara and Hemnagar Purbapara and the name of the villages covered under Kalitala G.P are Dakshin Kalitala, Uttar Samsernagar-1, Uttar Samsernagar, Dakshin Samsernagar-1, Dakshin Samsernagar and Haidaskatipara have been undertaken under DRR project .

¹ <http://bdohingalganj.org/index.php/about-hingalganj>

² Ibid

Figure-1: Location Map of the Area



Methodology

ACID had conducted Household Survey with the help of volunteers who are recruited from local community with the help of Project Coordinator (PC), Community Mobilizer and Asst. Project Coordinator (APC) for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programme. For household survey a schedule/questionnaire was used to collect information in different perspectives of socio economic condition of the people in the area. The basic objective of this household survey was to collect data of current livelihoods and agriculture practices and gain greater knowledge about the overall socio economic condition of the people living in the area. An in depth observation of the volunteers and staff members were taken into consideration for household survey. The data which are not covered under the household survey schedule, for example, migration of the people from different areas, but an additional care has been given to take this issue in a remarks column. The basic knowledge through household survey as observed is presented below.

Population by Sex

We observe that there are 3827 households having 14, 497 populations, out of which 7454 male and 7043 female (refer Table-1). So there is a difference between male and female ratio. Male population is higher than female population in the area.

Table-1: Total households and population by sex

Name of villages	Total household	Male	Female	Total population
GP: Kalitala				
Uttar Samsernagar-1	290	497	511	1008
Haridaskati	343	729	657	1386
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	226	514	504	1018
Dakshin Samsernagar	274	505	510	1015
Uttar Samsernagar	252	496	457	953
Dakshin Kalitala	272	485	469	954
GP: Jogeshganj				
Madhabkati Paschimpara	515	939	894	1833
Madhabkati dakshin para	408	789	713	1502
Hemnagar Paschim para	425	941	835	1776
Jogeshganj purba para	215	384	344	728
Hemnagar purba para	249	487	476	963
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	358	688	673	1361
Total	3827	7454	7043	14497
Percentage		51.42	48.58	100

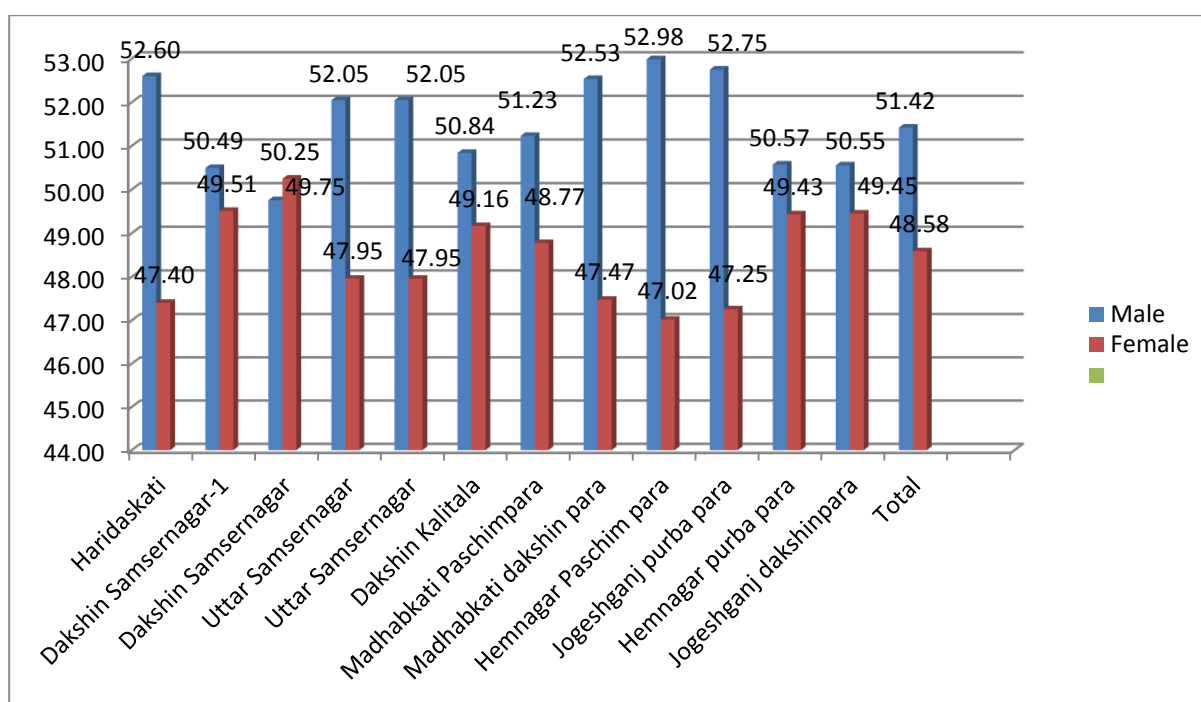


Figure-2 Population percentage by sex in 12 villages

Population of different age groups

The observation of the data on population in different age group shows that a majority of them belong to the age group >18 and <60. The child population < 6 years and elderly population > 60 years are very less. The data of different age groups for male and female is given in separate tables (Table-2 & Table 2a)

Table-2 Population (male) of different age group of population

Village	<6	%	>6 <18	%	>18 <60	%	>61	%	Total
Uttar SamsherNagar	34	6.84	101	20.32	345	69.42	17	3.42	497
Haridas Kati	78	10.70	133	18.24	451	61.87	67	9.19	729
Dakshin SamsherNagar-1	44	8.71	106	20.99	332	65.74	23	4.55	505
Dakshin SamsherNagar	27	5.25	105	20.43	344	66.93	38	7.39	514
Uttar SamsherNagar	44	8.87	108	21.77	294	59.27	50	10.08	496
Dakshin Kalitala	45	9.28	90	18.56	334	68.87	16	3.30	485
Madhabakti Paschimpara	95	10.12	209	22.26	540	57.51	95	10.12	939
Dakshin Madhabakti	73	9.25	148	18.76	510	64.64	58	7.35	789
Hemnagor Paschimpara	77	8.18	218	23.17	631	67.06	15	1.59	941
Jogeshganj PurbaPara	35	9.11	69	17.97	237	61.72	43	11.20	384
Purba Hemnagar	34	6.98	95	19.51	332	68.17	26	5.34	487
Jogeshganj Dakshin Para	45	6.54	137	19.91	425	61.77	81	11.77	688

Table-2a Distribution of population (female) of different age groups

Village	<6	%	>6 <18	%	>18 <60	%	>61	%	Total
Uttar SamsherNagar 1	53	10.37	99	19.37	331	64.77	28	5.48	511
Haridas Kati	62	9.44	124	18.87	383	58.30	88	13.39	657
Dakshin SamsherNagar-1	71	13.92	108	21.18	300	58.82	31	6.08	510
Dakshin SamsherNagar	41	8.13	110	21.83	322	63.89	31	6.15	504
Uttar SamsherNagar	40	8.75	90	19.69	296	64.77	31	6.78	457
Dakshin Kalitala	54	11.51	91	19.40	293	62.47	31	6.61	469
Madhabakti Paschimpara	90	10.07	190	21.25	541	60.51	73	8.17	894
Dakshin Madhabakti	47	6.59	140	19.64	460	64.52	66	9.26	713
Hemnagor Paschimpara	72	8.62	137	16.41	586	70.18	40	4.79	835
Jogeshganj PurbaPara	28	8.14	44	12.79	232	67.44	40	11.63	344
Purba Hemnagar	43	9.03	83	17.44	307	64.50	43	9.03	476
Jogeshganj Dakshin Para	71	10.55	118	17.53	418	62.11	66	9.81	673

Religion

The area is predominately inhabited by Hindu households. Out of 3827 households in twelve villages, 3651 are Hindu and 176 households belong to Muslim community. In village wise representation of minority and specially Muslim community are 13 households in Haridaskati, 76 households in Dakshin Sameshernagar, 34 households in Uttar Samsernagar, 26 households in Dakshin Kalitala, 17 households in Madhabkati Dakshin Para, 9 households in Jogeshganj Purba Para and 1 household from Hemnagar Purba Para out of 3827 families, which constitute altogether 4.60 per cent.

Table-2: Households by Religion

Name of villages	Hindu families	Muslim families
GP: Kalitala		
Uttar Samsernagar-1	290	0
Haridas kati	330	13
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	274	0
Dakshin Samsernagar	150	76
Uttar Samsernagar	218	34
Dakshin Kalitala	246	26
GP: Jogeshganj		
Madhabkati Paschimpara	515	0
Madhabkati dakshin para	391	17
Hemnagar Paschim para	425	0
Jogeshganj purba para	206	9
Hemnagar purba para	248	1
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	358	0
Total	3651 (95.40)	176 (4.60)

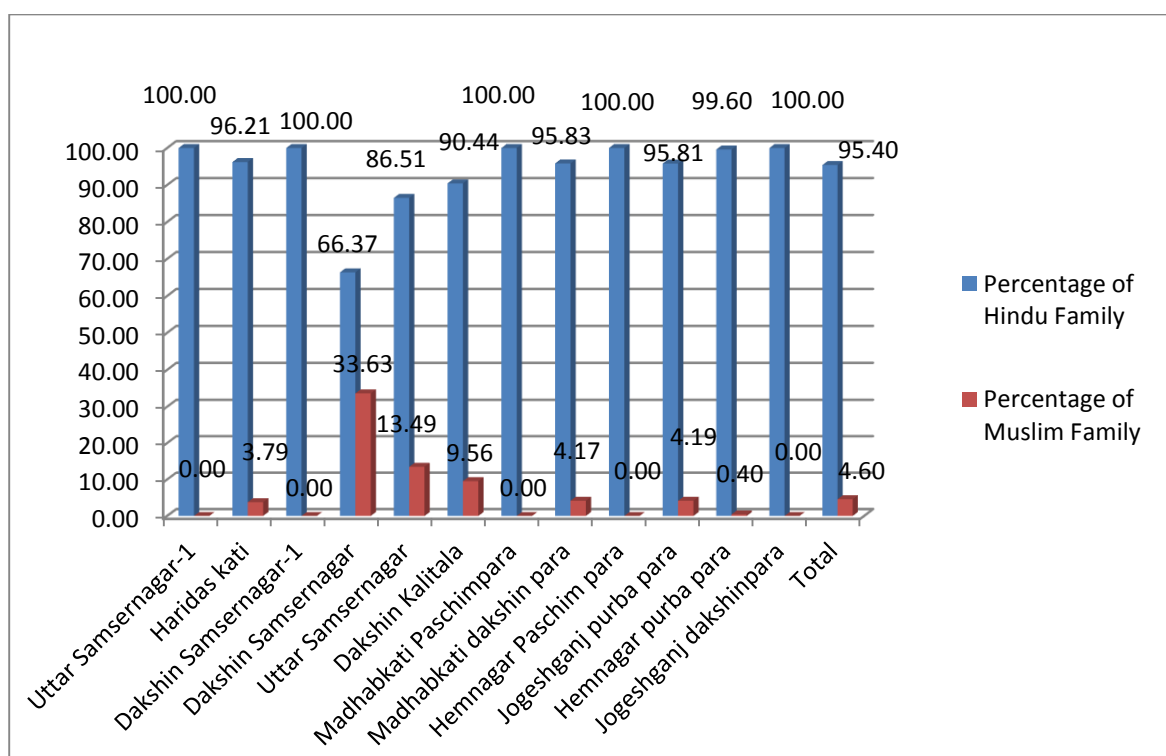


Figure-3 Households by Religion

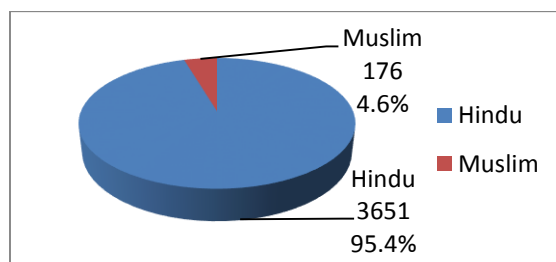


Figure-3.1 Households by Religion

Population composition by caste

The numbers of SC families are more in the survey villages. There are 3345 households belonging to Scheduled Castes in the study area in two panchayats (Jogeshganj and Kalitala G.P), which represents 87.51 percent. The survey shows that Scheduled Caste population in different villages are, 425 in Hemnagar Paschim Para which is totally a Scheduled Caste village, 378 in Madhabkati Dakshin Para, 390 in Madhabkati PaschimPara, 248 households in Hemnagar Purba Para and 174 in Jogeshganj Purba Para in Jogeshganj GP. In Kalitala GP it is observed that Haridaskati is having 328 households, 273 in Uttar Samsernagar, 236 in Dakshin Kalitala, 191 in Uttar Samsernagar, 150 in Dakshin Samsernagar. Their percentages in the total figure in the respective villages are given in figure no 2. As compare to this, Scheduled Tribe families are only 235, out of which 67 families from Dakshin Samsernagar, 25 from Uttar Samsernagr, 10 from Dakshin Kalitala, 8 from Uttar Samsernagar in Kalitala GP and 125 families from Madhabkat in Jogeshganj GP. OBC families constitute only 239 from 12 villages of two panchayats. The few families are seen in Kalitala GP. It is only 26 families in Kalitala GP, 36 families in Uttar Samsernagar, 76 families from Dakshin Samsernagar, 13 families from Haridaskati and 8 families from Uttar Samsernagar and from Jogeshganj GP, the Madhabkati Dakshin Para having 30 families, 37 families from Jogeshganj Purba Para, and 12 families from Jogeshganj Dakshin Para. The area constitutes very negligible people from general community. It is only 8 families that too 4 families from Jogeshganj Purba Para, 2 families from Haridaskati, one family from Uttar Samsernagar and 1 family from Dakshin Samsernar 1. So, the area is mainly inhabited by marginalized community i.e. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and Other Backward Classes.

Table-3: Households by caste in 12 villages

Village	SC	ST	OBC	GEN
GP: Kalitala				
Uttar Samsernagar-1	273	8	8	1
Haridas kati	328	0	13	2
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	206	67	0	1
Dakshin Samsernagar	150	0	76	0
Uttar Samsernagar	191	25	36	0
Dakshin Kalitala	236	10	26	0
GP: Jogeshganj				
Madhabkati Paschimpara	390	125		0
Madhabkati dakshin para	378	0	30	0
Hemnagar Paschim para	425	0	0	0
Jogeshganj purba para	174	0	37	4
Hemnagar purba para	248	0	1	
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	346	0	12	0
Total	3345	235	239	8
Percentage	87.41	6.14	6.25	0.21

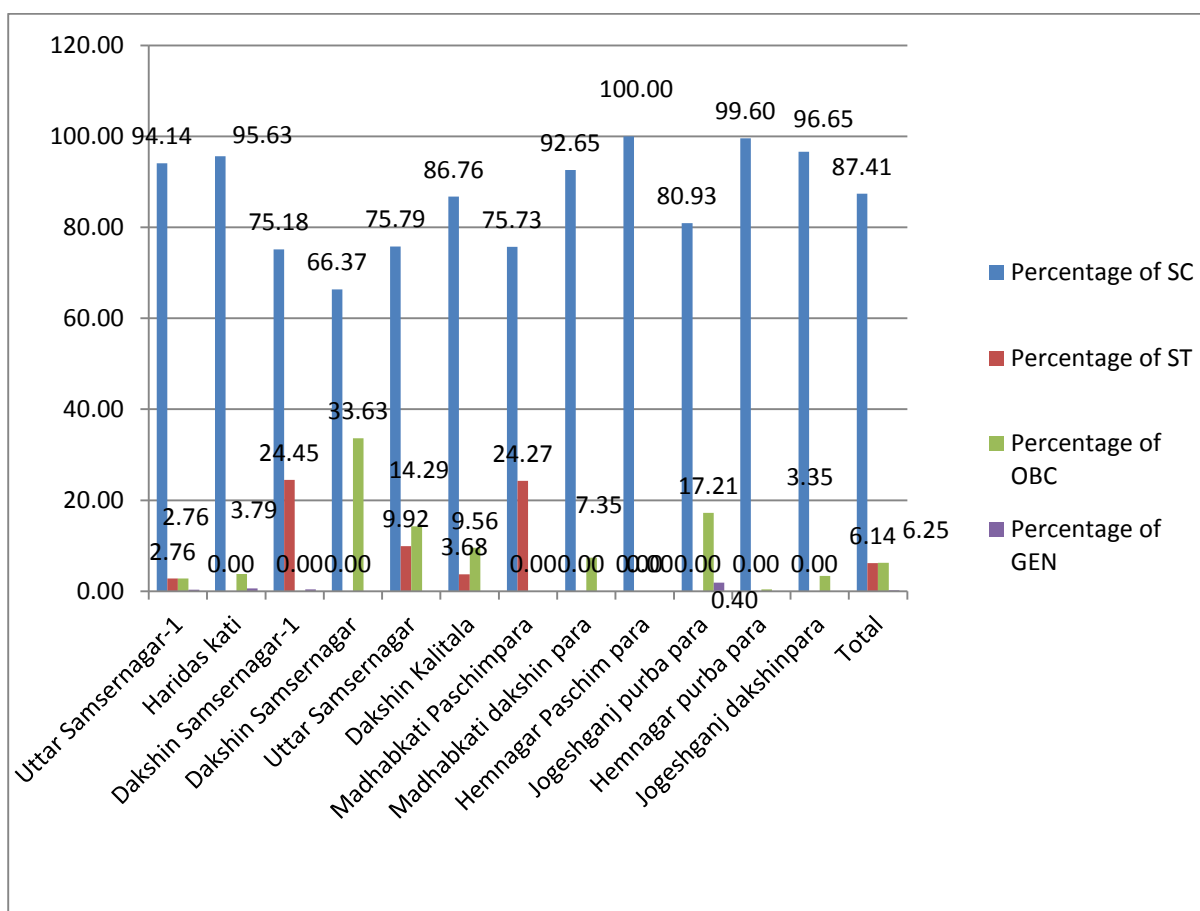


Figure- 4 bar diagram of distribution of Households by Caste

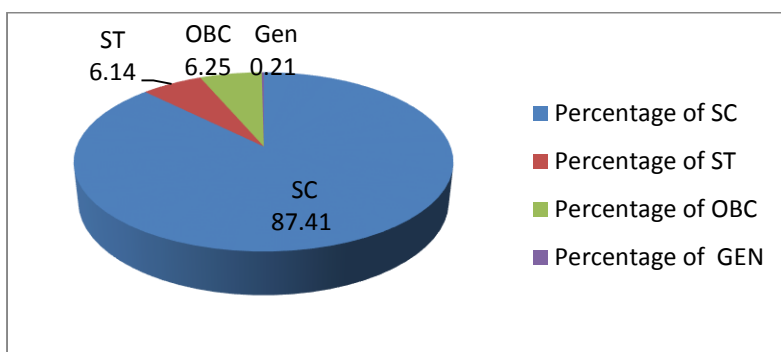


Figure- 4 Pie diagram of distribution of Households by Caste

Occupational Pattern

The major source of earning or occupation in the survey villages is mainly daily laborers', which itself constitutes 52.08 percent. Next occupation is carried out by them by engaging in pretty farming activities, which is covering 33.60 percent. There are people who are doing some fishing, and private job, self employed. The table 4 shows that only 51 people are engaged in Govt. job, only 25 people in private job and 1286 people do pretty farming activities and a few people engaged in business that is 121 and 329 people engaged in fishing activities. So it is understood that majority of the people are engaged in wage labour activities and attached themselves in little farming activities in local area.

Table-4: Major Income Source of the Head of the Households.

Name of villages	Govt job	Pvt Job	Farmer	Business	Fishery	Self-employed	Daily labour
GP: Kalitala							
Uttar Samsernagar-1	2	0	161	0	0	0	127
Haridas kati	7	0	330	3	0	0	3
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	3	14	44	0	12	0	201
Dakshin Samsernagar	1	0	69	5	142	2	7
Uttar Samsernagar	9	0	83	3	0	5	152
Dakshin Kalitala	7	0	169	11	66	0	19
GP: Jogeshganj							
Madhabkati Paschimpara	1	4	67	13	44	6	380
Madhabkati dakshin para	5	1	85	11	46	0	260
Hemnagar Paschim para	2	0	8	1	0	1	413
Jogeshganj purba para	4	1	5	67	0	0	138
Hemnagar purba para	3	0	125	4	3	0	114
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	7	0	140	3	16	13	179
Total	51	20	1286	121	329 (8.6)	27	1993
Percentage	1.33	0.52	33.60	3.16	8.60	0.71	52.08

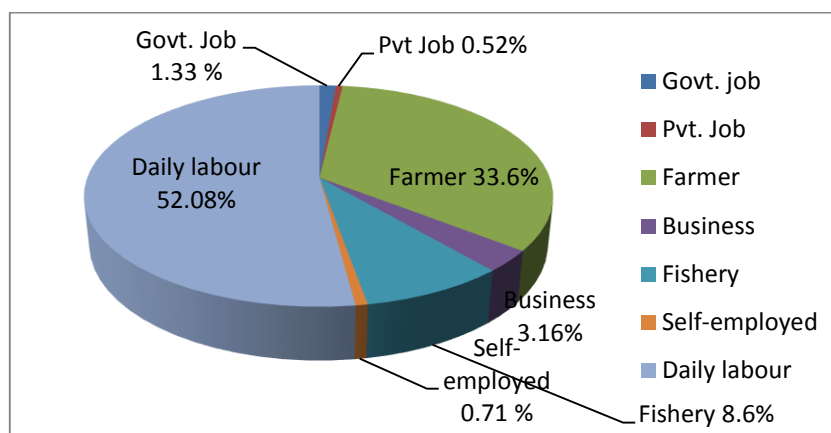


Figure-5 Occupation of the Households

Average Income (Monthly)

The average income is calculated on the basis of total income in a month of all families by dividing into no of families. As the income is a question relevant to suspicious and threatening in nature, the observation of the survey done by the organization is taken always a round figure and a range. So, accurate picture of this data may not be reliable as in other data. The average monthly income of the households of all the villages is only 2228. Some of the villages' monthly averages are very low as compare to other villages, for example, Dakshin Samshernagr 1896, Hemnagar Paschim Para 1909, Haridaskati 1855. On the basis of the average income it can be predicted that the people are comparatively poor as due to the fact of low earning of households. The villages income higher is little better off as compare to the villages which constitute low earning households monthly income.

Table-5: Average monthly income

Name of the village	Monthly average income
GP: Kalitala	
Uttar Samsernagar-1	2176
Haridas kati	1855
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	2232
Dakshin Samsernagar	1896
Uttar Samsernagar	2644
Dakshin Kalitala	2570
GP: Jogeshganj	
Madhabkati Paschimpara	2378
Madhabkati dakshin para	2300
Hemnagar Paschim para	1909
Jogeshganj purba para	2728
Hemnagar purba para	2184
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	2141
Overall average	2228

APL & BPL category

We found a sizable number of people living to Below Poverty Line (BPL) category in our study area. There are 1783 households belong to BPL i.e 53.40 percent and 2044 from Above Poverty Line (APL), i.e. 46.60 percent households in the study villages. It is interesting to note that the villages which are having higher number of BPL families are Madhabkati Paschim Para, Madhabkati Dakshin Para, Hemnagar Paschi Para, Jogeshganj Dakshin Para, Hemnagar Purba Para, Jogeshganj Purba Para in Jogeshganj Gram Panchayat and Haridash Kathi, Dakshin Samsernagar, Uttar Samsernagr, Dakshin Kalitala in Kalitala Gram Panchayat (Table-6). But it is interesting to note that the villages which are having larger number of BPL families as compare to APL families are Madhabkati Paschim Para, Madhabkati Dakshin Para and Haridaskati. The percentage of BPL households in those villages are 76.50, 66.67 and 56.27.

Table-6: Village wise data on APL/BPL

Name of villages	APL Family	BPL Family
GP: Kalitala		
Uttar Samsernagar-1	238	52
Haridas kati	150	193
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	159	115
Dakshin Samsernagar	119	107
Uttar Samsernagar	118	134
Dakshin Kalitala	197	75
GP: Jogeshganj		
Madhabkati Paschimpara	121	394
Madhabkati dakshin para	136	272
Hemnagar Paschim para	303	122
Jogeshganj purba para	138	77
Hemnagar purba para	163	86
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	202	156
Total	2044 (53.40)	1783 (46.60)

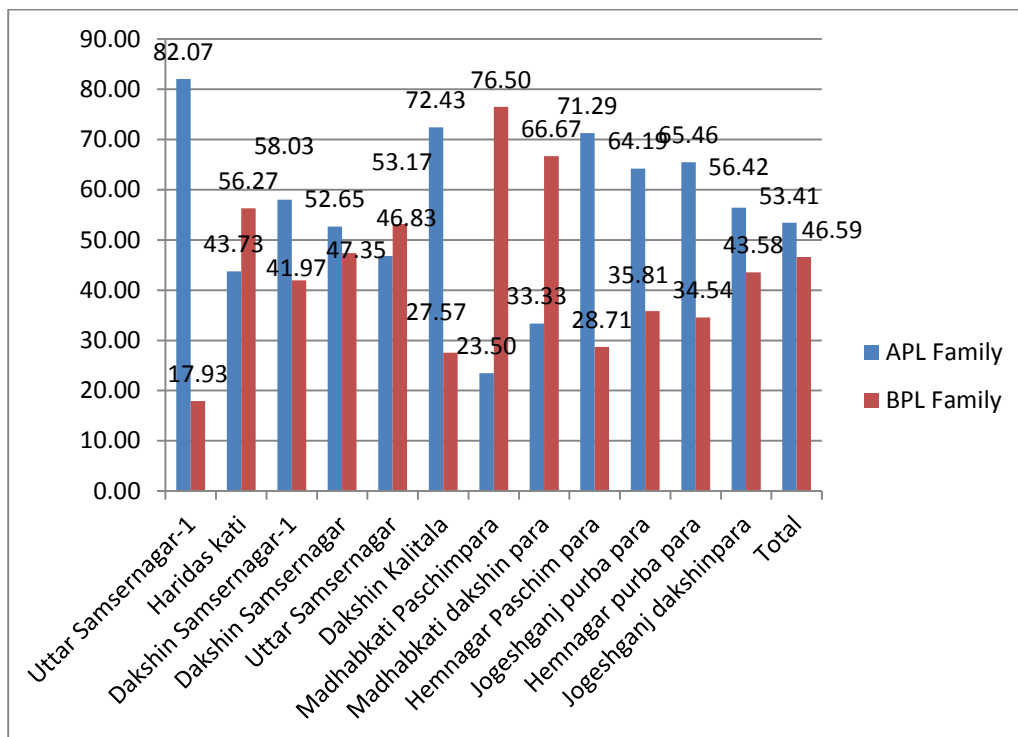


Figure-6 Households belonging to APL/BPL category

Land Holding

The villages under survey are mainly possessing non-irrigated low land. The total non irrigated low land of twelve villages is 2468.4 bighas and non irrigated up land are only 499.61 bighas. The non-irrigated upland is found in Jogeshganj Purba Para, Dakshin Kalitala and Madhabkati Paschim Para. So, non irrigated low land in all other villages higher in size is a major characteristic features. It is 55 bighas in Jogeshganj Purba Para, 442 bigha in Dakshin Para, 137.5 bigha in Madhabkati Dakshin Para, 243 bigha in Madhabkati Dakshin Para, 328 bighs in Hemnagar Paschim Para, 421 bighas in Dakshin Kalitala, 203 in Dasshin Samsernagar-I, 69 bighas in Dakshin Samsernagar, 409 bighas in Haridaskati Para, 399 in Uttar Samsernagar-I and 134 bighas in Uttar Samsernagar. As these area is contaminated with saline water, those land could not be used other than the rainy session. The leeching of saline water is necessary in case of multi crop production. The high land is less and mostly those lands are used for residential purposes or market place and rest mostly are lying vacant without productive purpose.

Table-7: Village wise Land holding pattern in twelve villages in two GP

Name of villages	Non irrigated lowland(in bighas)	Non irrigated upland (in bighas)	Irrigated low land (in Bighas)	Irrigated Upland (In bighas)
GP: Kalitala				
Uttar Samsernagar-1	398	0	0	0
Haridas kati	470	0	0	0
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	203	0	0	0
Dakshin Samsernagar	79	0	0	0
Uttar Samsernagar	39.25	0	0	0
Dakshin Kalitala	419	57.5	2	0
GP: Jogeshganj				
Madhabkati Paschimpara	189.9	31	0	0
Madhabkati dakshin para	236.25	0	0	0
Hemnagar Paschim para	414.5	0	0	0
Jogeshganj purba para	0	58	0	0
Hemnagar purba para	19.5	0	0	0
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	0	353.11	0	0
Total	2468.4	499.61	2	0

Housing Pattern

The area is prone to flood. The people living in the area are mostly owned by Kachha house with thatched roof, which constitute 2223 families i.e. 58.08 percent. A smaller in number is found possessing pucca house that too only 9.09 per cent. A total of 796 houses are asbestos/Tile roof houses (20.80 percent) 28 are homeless families (0.73 percent) and 432 families are living in hut houses (11.29 percent). So, it's a serious concern that a large number of them are living either in Kutcha houses or hut or homeless situation. The housing project or technically safe housing or community hall in the upland area for their safer life is necessary call of the day.

Table-8: Type of houses

Name of villages	Pacca	Asbestos/Tile roof	Kachha/ thatched	Homeless	Hut
GP: Kalitala					
Uttar Samsernagar-1	37	59	194	0	0
Haridas kati	35	45	226	1	36
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	30	3	78	2	161
Dakshin Samsernagar	13	34	173	4	2
Uttar Samsernagar	42	60	149	0	1
Dakshin Kalitala	43	79	137	3	10
GP: Jogeshganj					
Madhabkati Paschimpara	12	118	255	4	126
Madhabkati dakshin para	8	122	253	2	24
Hemnagar Paschim para	10	89	325	0	1
Jogeshganj purba para	78	58	74	2	3
Hemnagar purba para	22	48	118	7	54
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	18	81	242	3	14
Total	348	796	2223	28	432
Percentage	9.09	20.80	58.08	0.73	11.29

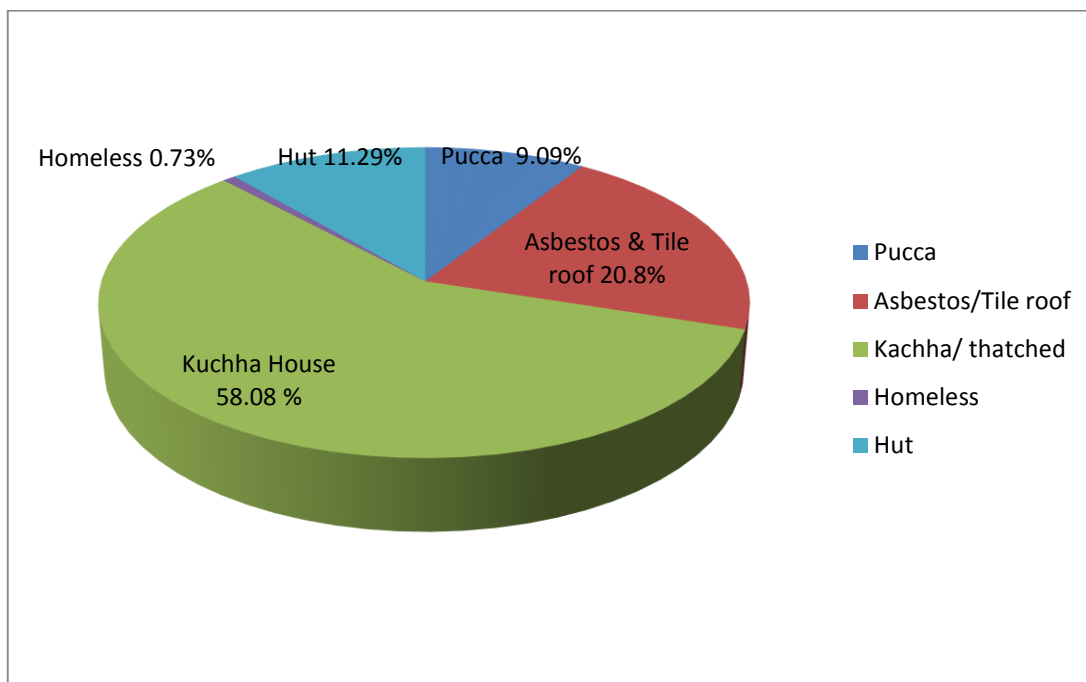


Figure No 7: Type of Houses in Survey Area

Human Resource

The area is very poor in terms of human resources like availability of professionals, such as MBBS doctor, Nurse, Veterinary surgeon, Engineer and Rehabilitation personnel. There is no better scope for treatment and during the hazardous time as the communication is a serious problem and it becomes very difficult for them to get facilities as the area is very hard to communicate in terms of moving out from the area. The table shows that only nine doctors provide service for all the villages in in two panchayats. For serious patient people has to go either in district town which is almost 60 km from the project area. The other professional/technical people found are driver and boat man. The village wise representation of the different professionals is given in Table-9. Only 56 government officials could be seen in 12 villages under two GPs. It is good to note that 16 people who are working in NGO sector and a majority of them are from Andrewspally Centre for Integrated Development as they are working either as Office Assitant or Mobilizers or Volunteers.

Table-9: Village wise data on Human Resource under two G.P.

Villages	Doctor	Pharmacist	Nurse	Rehab	Engineers	Veterinary Surgeon	Driver	Boat Driver	Mechanic	Other Govt. official	NGO/CBO worker
GP: Kalitala											
Uttar Samsernagar-1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	5	4
Haridas kati	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	16	1
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
Dakshin Samsernagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Samsernagar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	1
Dakshin Kalitala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
GP: Jogeshganj											
Madhabkati Paschimpara	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	1	1
Madhabkati dakshin para	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hemnagar Paschim para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1
Jogeshganj purba para	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	2
Hemnagar purba para	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6	3
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	0	0
Total	8	2	1	0	0	2	7	26	22	56	16

There are 26 boat drivers, 7 driver, 22 mechanic, 16 NGO and CBO worker, veterinary surgeon 2, 1 nurse, 2 pharmacist and 8 doctors of different types exist in the project area who is engaged in their respective field to earn the money for maintaining their family. 57 mechanics in various fields like motorcycle repairing, welding, electrical mechanic, cycle repairing etc. are also found who have taken this work as a source of for their livelihood.

Migration

Migration to other areas as a source of livelihood is common features in the study area as observed during the survey time. The people migrated in different areas, which could be accepted as seasonal migration. There are 1007 people migrated from Jogeshganj GP and Kalitala GP that too from eight villages. The cases of migration in Kalitala GP are comparatively less as compare to Jogeshganj GP. It is only 67 people migrated to other areas for employment in outside. The worst affected area is Hemnagar Purba Para, Hemnagar Paschim Para, Madhabkati Dakshin Para, Madhabkati Paschim Para. The figures of migration in 12 villages are collected through FGD. We observe that from Hemnagar Purba Para alone constituted 373 out of total 1007, followed by 168 from Madhabkati Dakshin Para, 159 from Hemnagar Purba Para, 74 from Jogeshganj Purba Para etc. However, it may be noted that these migration are mostly seasonal in nature and some have migrated to work as service man either in Private or Government job in Kolkata and nearby areas. Only few have migrated to

Bangaluru, Tamil Nadu, Gujrat, Kerala, Andaman, Odissa, Kolkata, etc. As the survey had no scope in finding the details of the fact migration a separate study could be an interesting fact to unfold the story of those migrants. But it is observed that from very poor families are migrating more for livelihood opportunities.

Table-10: Migration of the people from the Area

Name of G.P.	Name of village	Migration	Place of migration
Kalitala			
	Uttar Samsernagar-1	0	
	Haridas kati	0	
	Dakshin Samsernagar-1	0	
	Dakshin Samsernagar	0	
	Uttar Samsernagar	25	Andaman, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Kolkata
	Dakshin Kalitala	42	Andaman, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Kolkata
Jogeshganj			
	Madhabkati Paschimpara	154	Kolkata, Kerala, Gujrat, Channai
	Madhabkati Dakshin para	168	Gujrat, Channai, Bengaluru, Kolkata
	Hemnagar Paschim para	373	Bengaluru, Tamil Nadu, Channai, Andaman, Kerala
	Jogeshganj Purba para	12	Bengaluru, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Kolkata
	Hemnagar Purba para	159	Kolkata, Bengaluru, Tamil Nadu, Mumbai
	Jogeshganj Dakshinpara	74	Andaman, channai, Kerala, Odhisa, Kolkata
		Total	1007

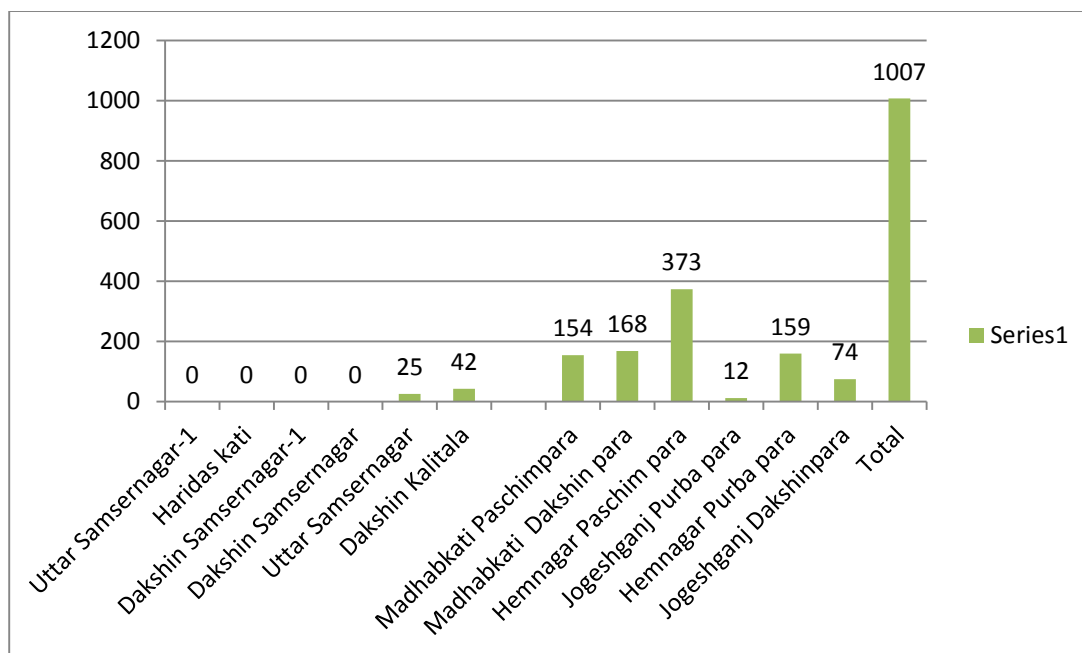


Figure-8: Bar chart on migration in different villages

Vulnerable People

Vulnerable people in the area for the purpose of DRR are considered mainly pregnant women, orphan and destitute, lactating mother, people with disabilities, hearing impairment, divorcee, etc. As these people need immediate care and attention not only during disaster but all times, therefore the data is quite important for reference. There are 24 pregnant women, 104 orphans and destitute, 81 lactating mother, 81 people with disabilities and 27 hearing impairment, 74 divorcee women etc. (refer Table-11)

Table: 11 Vulnerable People

Name of villages	Divorcee women	Pregnant Woman	Orphan/ destitute	Lactating Mother	People with disabilities	people potential of developing impairment
GP: Kalitala						
Uttar Samsernagar-1	0	1	0	3	0	0
Haridas kati	2	8	1	3	2	1
Dakshin Samsernagar-1	0	5	0	0	3	1
Dakshin Samsernagar	0	5	0	0	0	0
Uttar Samsernagar	2	4	0	18	1	0
Dakshin Kalitala	10	7	0	10	4	0
GP: Jogeshganj						
Madhabkati Paschimpara	5	9	1	24	18	6
Madhabkati dakshin para	2	8	1	12	26	6
Hemnagar Paschim para	1	5	1	9	1	0
Jogeshganj purba para	1	1	0	3	2	1
Hemnagar purba para	4	11	19	7	18	6
Jogeshganj dakshinpara	9	10	1	15	6	6
Total	36	74	24	104	81	27

Assets in different villages

The data (table 12) shows that out of 3827 families only 37 families are having motorcycle but a large number of families owning cycle, so it indicates the poor economic status of the families of the survey area. The large number of families is using mobile phone to keep regular communication with their family member who has migrated to distance places for earning money. The table also depicts that peoples are more conscious about sanitation and they are using toilets in their houses premises. It also shows that a number of families who are in better economic status are using T.V as their entertainment and rest of the families are not in that position to afford it. But as far review of assets it gives us gloomy pictures. As compare to 3827 households only a negligible households are having four wheelers, Tractors, Motorcycles, Boat, TV, Tubewell, Generator, Rescue kit or even Torch. For the requirement

of the area in respect of disaster and other hazards mostly people are using torch light for their safety in dark night. Regarding first aid and rescue kit people are not careful as the facts proves it because only 6 and 14 households respectively.

Table-12 Assets of the people in 12 villages

Village	live stocks	Four wheeler	Tractor	Motorcycle	Bicycle	Auto Rickshaw	Rickshaw / Van	Boat/net	Phone/mobile	T.V.	Radio	Tube well	Well	Aids & appliances	Generator	Torch/Flesh light	First aid kit	Rescue kit	Loud speaker
Uttar SamsherNagar-1	423	0	0	1	22	1	2	2	187	32	60	3	0	6	0	274	0	3	0
Haridas Kati	444	0	2	6	68	2	7	0	302	51	59	1	0	0	0	197	2	0	0
Dakshin SamsherNagar-1	290	1	1	1	10	1	0	38	191	4	50	0	0	6	0	164	1	0	0
Dakshin SamsherNagar	2	0	0	0	52	0	0	1	66	31	62	0	0	1	0	141	0	0	0
Uttar SamsherNagar	244	3	1	7	65	3	6	8	187	28	23	3	0	0	0	187	2	6	0
Dakshin Kalitala	325	0	0	6	70	2	4	13	173	64	9	0	0	15	1	221	1	4	2
Madhabakti Paschimpara	270	0	0	4	78	1	5	207	219	37	18	1	0	1	0	251	0	0	0
Dakshin Madhabakti	136	0	0	5	131	0	4	61	224	38	4	2	0	0	0	344	0	0	0
Hemnagar Paschimpara	425	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	409	6	7	0	0	0	0	425	0	0	0
Jogeshganj PurbaPara	79	0	0	0	24	0	13	1	145	107	1	0	0	0	0	214	0	0	0
Purba Hemnagar	108	0	0	0	32	4	0	30	178	50	30	3	0	5	11	90	0	1	9
Jogeshganj Dakshin Para	403	0	0	7	46	1	1	23	284	40	9	1	0	11	2	349	0	0	2

Key observations

The followings are the observations made by ACID Team through Household Survey.

1. A majority of the people living in the area in both Jogeshganj and Kalitala Gram Panchayat are very poor and a large number of them belong to BPL category
2. A large number of people depend on wage labor, agriculture related activities & fishing.
3. A number of people have migrated to other areas as an alternative source of livelihood in outside village. Some of them have migrated to a far off distance places like Bangalore, Andhra Pradesh, Chennai, Odissa, Kerala, Kolkata to earn their livelihood due to unavailability of job opportunities in the area. A sizable number of them are migrating seasonally and working as daily labourers.
4. A large quantity of land of the areas constitutes low land and not useful for agriculture purpose.

5. The farmer are having very minimum land and their agricultural activity depend on rain water as the area is contaminated with saline water.

General observation is that, the area is prone to cyclone and flood, the living condition of the areas is susceptible to risk. The area is damaged heavily due to Ayla.³

1. Due to lack of irrigation facility and for the salinity soil yield is less and one time production is done that too in rainy season.
2. Access to safe shelters remains a major challenge during flood and cyclone.
3. Food, water and sanitation remains a major challenge for the affected people and the challenge is more for children, women and other vulnerable groups.
4. Transportation and communication remain major challenges during hazard and disaster period.
5. The entire crop is damaged during last disasters. Further saline water has damaged fertility of agriculture land and made it inappropriate for any cultivation. People have lack of awareness on livelihood preparedness.
6. Erosion is the major challenge for these two GPs. A lot of land has been eroded during last one decade. The latest being half of a village eroded due to flood just a few months ago.

So the people of this area is genuinely need support and help for its development. It will be a great help if any assistance is provided to cope up with the risk of disaster and how to make resilient livelihood alternatives along with disaster mitigation, disaster preparedness activities in the area.

Annexure-1: Compilation sheet of data

Annex-2: Household Survey form

References

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