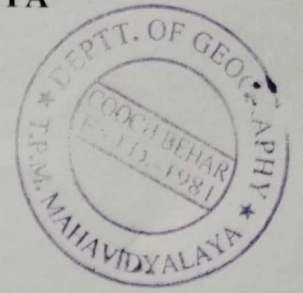


THAKUR PANCHANAN MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

PROGRAMME REPORT



1. Title of the programme : Educational Tour
2. Mode of conduction: Offline
3. Date : 29.05.2023
4. Venue: Garokhuta, Shamuktala; Alipurduar
5. Category of participants : 4th semester students of Geography department
6. Organizers: Department of Geography
7. Funded by: Teachers and students provide their own fund
8. Introduction:
 - a. Description of the programme: Department of Geography, Thakur Panchanan Mahila Mahavidyalaya, organized an educational tour in accordance with the existing curriculum of Geography (Hons.) under CBPBU for the students of 4th semester. It was organized by the students of 4th semester and the faculty members of Geography department. The students would write a project report on the basis of the experience they would gather in the tour.
 - b. Objectives of the programme: there are many objectives of this educational tour -
 - (i) To facilitate the students with a broader mindset as many of them are not equipped with and familiar to the outside world as such.
 - (ii) To study a socio-economic condition of Tribal people
 - (iii) To gain the practical knowledge about the rural environment of the place.
9. Details findings of the programme:

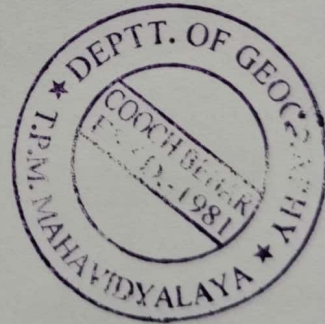
Tour and its necessary arrangements were basically done by the students under the supervision of the faculty members. In the process of the arrangement the students learnt a lot regarding the way of the world. In their journey they learned about the landmarks outside of their locality. They got to know something about the difference in terms of the physical perspectives and cultural perspectives of the region they were travelling to. They came to know different culture along with people living in those regions. The students not only know about the landscape but also came to know about the food habits of those people living there.
10. Conclusion (with desired outcome, actual achievement, suggestions): The tour provokes their thought process of being creative. The obvious reflections of their bright eyes showed the real them. Participation in such tours and programmes which would enlighten them of their own capabilities to create and make something out of their very existence.
11. Annexure :
 - a. Photographs :

12. Signature of the programme Coordinator(s)/Convenor(s)

- i. *M.Q. Khurshid An.*
- ii. *Saddam Hossain*
- iii. *Moumita Datta*

Shw 6/06/2023
Signature of the Principal
Principal
T.P.M. Mahavidyalaya
Cooch Behar

NB: Please submit the report within seven days from the day of completion of the Programme.





DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

THAKUR PANCHANAN MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA

Ref. No.....

Date: 19.05.2023

NOTICE

A departmental meeting has been called on 24.05.2023 at Geography laboratory at 1 p.m. for the excursion of 4th Sem. (Honours) for the session 2022-23 for their SEC paper. All teachers are requested to attend the meeting positively.





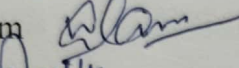
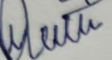
Jolly Sel
Head
Deptt. of Geography
T.P.M. Mahavidyalaya

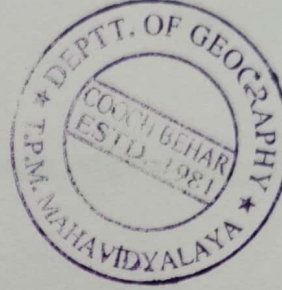
MEETING REGARDING EDUCATIONAL TOUR

After vivid discussion among the teachers following decisions have been taken for the educational tour of 4th Sem. for the session 2022-23.

- i) During the tour, there will be three teachers and one non-teaching staff member.
- ii) On May 29, 2023, a gathering of the students and instructors will be conducted.

Present Teachers-

1. Jolly Saha 
2. Saddam Hossain 
3. Md.Khurshid Alam 
4. Moumita Dutta 



MEETING OF STUDENTS-TEACHERS REGARDING EXCURSION

A students teachers meeting organized at the laboratory. After the vivid discussion with the students following decisions are taken----

- I) All the students have to pay Rs.500/per head and all the students are agree to pay the amount.
- II) 19 students will agree to go.



To

The principal

Thakur Panchanan Mahila Mahavidyalaya

COOCH BEHAR

Allowed for Educational
tour.

Bshw
26/5/23.

Principal

Date-26-05-2023
T.P.M. Mahavidyalaya
Cooch Behar

SUB :- Educational tour for 4th semester students.

Madam,

As per curriculum under PBU Educational tour for field survey is mandatory for 4th semester Honours students.

Hence , I would like to propose one day field survey programme for the students on 29-05-2023 at a tribal village at Samuktala area in Alipurduar district ,Total Students will take part in the programme .

Hence ,I request you to look in to the matter and provide necessary permission.

Your Faithfully

Jolly s h

Dept. of (Geography)

Head

Dept. of Geography
T.P.M. Mahavidyalaya



Educational tour of 4th semester students (2022-23)

Place: Garokhuta, Samuktala; Alipurduar

Date: 29.05.2023

Sl. No	Name of students	Signature
1	Riya Das	Riya Das
2	Ayantika Dutta	Ayantika Saha.
3	Nibedita Goswami	Nibedita Goswami
4	Jiniya Roy	Jiniya Roy.
5	Sweta Das	Sweta Das
6	Nasmin Sultana	Nasmin Sultana
7	Sahina Parvin	Sahina Parvin
8	Moumita Sarkar	Moumita Sarkar
9	Sukla Chanda	Sukla Chanda
10	Rimi Basak	Rimi Basak
11	Sneha Debnath	Sneha Debnath
12	Poulami Barman	Poulami Barman
13	Swati Singha	Swati Singha
14	Pallabi Das	Pallabi Das
15	Sheshatri Gnaguly	Sheshatri Gnaguly
16	Amita Das	Amita Das
17	Priyanka Kundu	Priyanka Kundu
18	Rakhi Basunia	Rakhi Basunia
19	Parapita Sarkar	Parapita Sarkar





Towards Garokhuta, Shamuktala, Alipurduar

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Visit at Garokhuta Primary School

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Discussion with students during survey

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



College Students interacted with Primary students

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Teachers interacted with Primary students

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Supervisors with students before survey

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar

AUTHENTICATED
Cshu 06/05/23

Principal
Thakur Panchanan Mahida Mahavaya
Cooch Behar



Student collecting data from a villager

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Students after collecting data

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar



Surveyor during survey

Date: 29.05.2023, Place: Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar

AUTHENTICATED

29-05-2023

Principal

Thakur Panchanan Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Cooch Behar

PROJECT REPORT ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(Socio-economic Condition of Garokhuta Village, Alipurduar II Subdivision)

Submitted

By

Roll no: 2140141100316

Registration no: 2110141100300

Semester: 4th semester

EXAMINED
examined
Department of Geography
Cooch Behar College
Cooch Behar
21/8/23.

Department of Geography

Thakur Panchanan Mahila Mahavidyalaya (TPMM)

Cooch Behar, West Bengal-736101

2023

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Objectives.....

Rationale of the Study.....

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Result and Discussion.....

Major Findings.....

Reference and Bibliography.....

Questionnaire.....

Data tables.....

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I gratefully acknowledge my deep indebtedness to our principal of the institution for her permission.

I gracefully acknowledge my deep indebtedness to our honourable and respected teachers Jolly Saha, Md. Khurshid Alam and Saddam Hossain for giving me the opportunity to visit Garokhuta village, Alipurduar II subdivision for field study.

Last, but far from least, my very sincere thanks go to my friends for their help fullness and companionship during the field study.

.....
Student, 4th Sem (Hon.)

Roll No.: 2140141100316

Regd. No.: 2110141100300

Department of Geography

Thakur Panchanan Mahila Mahavidyalaya

Cooch Behar

PREFACE

Research methodology is like a guide for the study, making sure we do it carefully and fairly. It helps us find good solutions to problems. Garokhuta Village is in West Bengal, India, and we chose it because it represents issues faced by rural communities. The study was interviewed based on the one respondent from one Household. We worked hard to collect data from surveys, interviews, and field visits, and we looked at other sources too. The report is organized in a way that makes it easy to read. We start with the problem and why it matters, then we learn about the village and its background. We also read other people's research to understand the topic better. We found some challenges, but we also found opportunities for the village to grow and improve.

This project report analysis the Introduction, Identification of research problems, Literature Review, Objectives, Rationale of the study, Hypothesis, Selection of Sample Size, Data collection (Methodology), Result and Discussion, Major Findings, Conclusion, Reference and Bibliography Throughout the research, we tried to be fair and honest. We kept people's information safe. I want to thank the villagers for their help and everyone who supported us. By sharing this report, we hope to make a positive impact on the village and other rural areas.

Introduction: Research is a process of investigating and exploring a specific topic or question to gain new knowledge and find answers. It involves gathering information, analysing data, and drawing conclusions to understand the world better.

The purpose of research is multifaceted. It seeks to find answers to questions or solve problems, helping us comprehend things we do not know or wish to explore further. Moreover, research aims to improve various aspects of life by enabling scientists, engineers, and other experts to develop better solutions and technologies. It also serves to gather evidence and facts, bolstering our opinions and arguments with credible information. Furthermore, research builds on existing knowledge, providing a solid foundation for future discoveries and innovations. Through studying trends and patterns, research allows us to predict and plan, making informed decisions and being prepared for what lies ahead. Additionally, research plays a vital role in making our lives healthier and safer, leading to medical breakthroughs and technological advancements. Moreover, research supports education by providing teachers and students with up-to-date information and insights. By fostering innovation and creativity, research encourages us to think outside the box and generate new ideas. Understanding people's behaviour, attitudes, and needs through research aids businesses and governments in making better policies and products. Ultimately, research fuels societal progress, empowering us to make informed choices that shape our collective future. Research can be categorized into experimental and descriptive types, with experimental involving controlled experiments and descriptive focusing on observation and description. Other types include correlational, longitudinal, case study, qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods research, among others.



Fig. 1: Type of Research

This research aims to examine the socio-economic condition of Garokhuta Village, located in the Alipurduar II Subdivision of Alipurduar district. The study seeks to understand the living standards, economic activities, and social aspects of the village community.

Garokhuta village is in Alipurduar district of West Bengal, India. It falls under the Alipurduar II subdivision. The village is around 26.4 kilometers away from the district headquarter in Alipurduar.

Garokhuta village covers an area of 346.4 hectares and is governed by the gram panchayat of Shamuktala, according to the data from 2009. According to 2011 census, the total population of Garokhuta is 1,227 people, with 626 males and 601 females. The literacy rate in the village is 43.28%, with 47.44% of males and 38.94% of females being literate. The village consists of about 270 houses, and its postal code is 736206.

Identification of Research Problems:

Identification of research problems involves recognizing and defining the specific issues or gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed through a research study. It is the crucial first step in any research process, as it lays the groundwork for the entire investigation. Researchers must carefully analyze existing literature and real-world observations to identify areas where further exploration is required. Research problems should be well-defined, specific, and relevant to the field of study, ensuring that the study's outcomes contribute meaningfully to the existing body of knowledge. Properly identifying research problems ensures that the research study addresses important questions and adds value to the academic or practical realm.

The main research problems we want to address are:

1. What is the current socio-economic status of Garokhuta Village?
2. What are the major challenges and opportunities faced by the residents in improving their socio-economic conditions?

Literature Review:

A literature review is like making a big puzzle of knowledge where someone gather information from books, articles, and other sources to see what has already been studied on a specific topic. It's like reading a bunch of stories and finding the common themes and ideas in all of them. We have reviewed existing studies on rural communities in similar regions to gain insights into their socio-economic conditions. The literature highlights the importance of understanding the specific needs and challenges faced by rural villages like Garokhuta.

Types of literature review- Literature reviews can be narrative, summarizing and discussing relevant literature without a specific methodology, or systematic, using a structured approach

to identify, analyze, and synthesize literature based on predefined criteria. Both types serve to provide an overview of existing knowledge and inform research or academic endeavors.

Example of Literature Review on socio-economic status: Indian researchers have found a strong link between socio-economic status and academic achievement among students. Studies by Sharma and Gupta (2017) and Mishra et al. (2019) reveal that students from higher socio-economic status backgrounds tend to perform better in academics compared to those from lower socio-economic status backgrounds. This difference in academic performance is attributed to disparities in access to educational resources and opportunities.

Research by Khan and Verma (2018) and Patel et al. (2020) underscores the significant influence of socio-economic status on educational attainment in India. Students from higher socio-economic status families are more likely to attain higher levels of education, such as graduation and post-graduation degrees, while students from lower socio-economic status families often face challenges in pursuing higher education due to financial constraints.

Objectives:

The objectives of research outline the specific goals and purposes of the study. They provide a clear direction and focus for the research, guiding the researcher throughout the investigation. Objectives should be concise, measurable, and achievable, ensuring that the study's outcomes can be evaluated effectively. These objectives define what the researcher aims to accomplish and the questions they seek to answer through the research. Well-defined research objectives help in organizing the study's methodology, data collection, and analysis. Additionally, they assist in determining the scope of the research and its potential implications for the field of study or practical applications.

The primary goals of this research are:

1. To assess the socio-economic conditions of Garokhuta Village.
2. To identify the key factors affecting the socio-economic development of the village.

For a comprehensive study of the socio-economic condition of Garokhuta Village in Alipurduar II Subdivision, Alipurduar. The specific research objectives should be as follows:

- i. To assess the economic activities and sources of livelihood of the residents in Garokhuta Village.
- ii. To analyze the educational infrastructure and literacy levels of the village population.

- iii. To examine the healthcare facilities and the overall health status of the villagers.
- iv. To investigate the housing conditions and access to basic amenities like water, sanitation, and electricity.
- v. To study the social and cultural aspects of the community, including traditional practices and customs.

Rationale of the Study:

The rationale of the study explains the reasons and justifications behind conducting the research. It outlines the significance and importance of the study in addressing the identified research problems and objectives. The rationale highlights the gaps in existing knowledge that the research aims to fill and the potential contributions it can make to the field. It provides context for the study, explaining why the chosen topic is relevant and worth investigating. The rationale also discusses the potential benefits and implications of the research findings, indicating how they can inform decision-making or practical applications. Ultimately, the rationale serves as a persuasive argument for why the research is necessary and why it matters in the broader context.

Garokhuta Village represents a rural setting with unique socio-economic characteristics. Understanding its conditions will help in designing targeted development interventions and fostering sustainable growth in the community.

Hypothesis:

A hypothesis is a statement or educated guess that proposes a possible relationship or outcome between two or more variables in a research study. It is based on existing knowledge, observations, or theories and serves as a testable prediction for the research investigation. Hypotheses help researchers formulate specific research questions and guide their data collection and analysis. They provide a clear direction for the study and allow researchers to evaluate whether the observed data supports or contradicts the proposed relationship or outcome. Hypotheses are essential in the scientific method as they enable researchers to make predictions and draw conclusions based on empirical evidence. Well-formulated hypotheses contribute to the rigor and validity of the research study and help researchers draw meaningful insights from their findings.

We hypothesize that Garokhuta Village experiences lower income levels and limited access to essential services compared to urban areas. However, the community's strong social ties may contribute positively to its overall well-being.

Selection of Sample Size:

The selection of sample size is a crucial aspect of research design, as it determines the number of participants or data points that will be included in the study. Researchers must carefully consider the sample size to ensure that it is representative of the population being studied. A larger sample size generally increases the statistical power and accuracy of the study's findings, but it also requires more resources and time. On the other hand, a smaller sample size may lead to less precise results, but it can be more manageable and cost-effective. Researchers use various statistical methods and considerations, such as confidence levels and margins of error, to determine the appropriate sample size that will yield meaningful and reliable results.

Selection of Sample Size

We can use a sample calculation formula known as Andrew Fisher's Formula.

- a. Determine the population size (if known).
- b. Determine the confidence interval.
- c. Determine the confidence level.
- d. Determine the standard deviation (a standard deviation of 0.5 is a safe choice where the figure is unknown)
- e. Convert the confidence level into a Z-Score

We conduct a sample survey in Garokhuta Village, targeting 40 households, to represent a significant portion of the community. The sample size allows us to gather diverse perspectives on the socio-economic conditions prevalent in the village.

Data Collection:

Data collection is the process of gathering information and data for research purposes. It involves systematically obtaining relevant data from various sources, such as surveys, interviews, observations, or existing databases. Researchers carefully design data collection methods to ensure they obtain accurate and reliable information. The data collection process should align with the research objectives and hypotheses. Researchers must also consider ethical considerations, such as obtaining informed consent from participants and protecting their privacy. Proper data collection is essential for generating valid and meaningful results,

which can then be analysed to draw conclusions and make informed decisions based on the research findings.

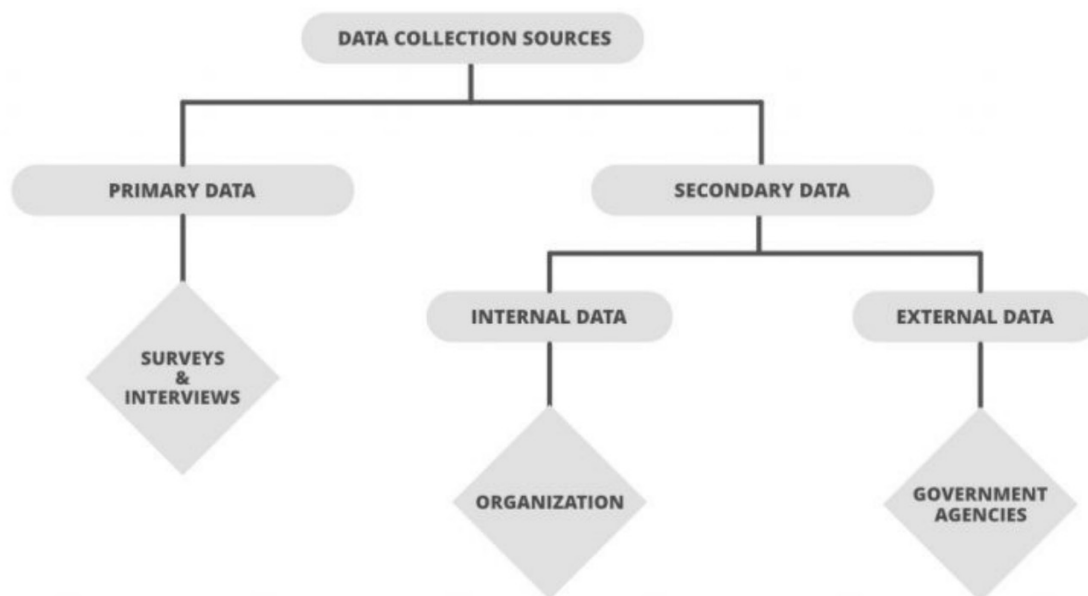


Fig 2: Data collection sources

Data will be collected through household surveys and interviews with key stakeholders in the village. We will inquire about income sources, access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure, as well as social dynamics within the community.

Method of Data Collection:

- i. **Surveys:** Surveys involve asking a set of questions to a group of people, either through online forms, paper questionnaires, or face-to-face interviews, to gather their opinions and experiences.
- ii. **Interviews:** Interviews are one-on-one conversations between a researcher and a participant to collect detailed information and insights on a particular topic.
- iii. **Observations:** Observations entail systematically watching and recording behaviors, events, or phenomena as they naturally occur, without direct interaction with the subjects.
- iv. **Experiments:** Experiments are controlled studies where researchers manipulate variables to observe their effects on the outcome of interest, aiming to establish cause-and-effect relationships.

- v. **Case Studies:** Case studies involve an in-depth examination of a specific individual, group, or organization to gain comprehensive insights into unique situations or behaviors.
- vi. **Focus Groups:** Focus groups gather a small group of participants to engage in a facilitated discussion, enabling researchers to explore perceptions, opinions, and attitudes.
- vii. **Content Analysis:** Content analysis involves systematically analyzing and categorizing textual, audio, or visual data to identify patterns, themes, or sentiments.
- viii. **Secondary Data Analysis:** Researchers use existing data sources, such as published studies, official records, or databases, to analyze and draw new insights without directly collecting new data.
- ix. **Questionnaires:** Questionnaires are structured written surveys that respondents can complete independently to provide standardized information.
- x. **Diaries or Journals:** Participants keep records of their experiences, thoughts, or behaviours over a specific period, providing detailed and self-reported data.

These methods serve as valuable tools for researchers to collect data for various studies, enabling them to explore, understand, and draw conclusions about different aspects of the world and human behaviour.

The method of data collection is the process used to gather information for the research study. In this research on the socio-economic condition of Garokhuta Village, multiple data collection techniques were employed. Surveys were conducted among the village residents to gather their opinions, experiences, and socio-economic details. Additionally, face-to-face interviews were conducted to gain in-depth insights into their livelihoods and aspirations. Observations of the village's infrastructure, amenities, and community interactions were also made. All data collection methods were carried out with utmost sensitivity and respect for the villagers' privacy and cultural norms. The chosen data collection methods aimed to ensure comprehensive and accurate information to address the research objectives effectively.

Result and Discussion:

The "Results and Discussion" section is a critical part of a research report where the findings of the study are presented and analysed. In the results section, researchers present the raw data and outcomes of their research in a clear and organized manner, often using tables, charts, and graphs to visualize the data. The discussion section interprets and explains the significance of

the results in the context of the research objectives and previous literature. Researchers analyse the findings, compare them to existing studies, and offer explanations for any discrepancies or patterns observed. The discussion section also delves into the implications of the results and may propose future research directions. Overall, the "Results and Discussion" section helps readers understand the research's outcomes and the broader implications of the study's findings.

Upon gathering and analysing the data, we will present a detailed account of the village's socio-economic conditions. The findings will be discussed considering the challenges and opportunities identified during the research.

Major Findings:

Research on socio-economic status has consistently revealed significant findings that shed light on the relationship between a person's economic position and various aspects of their life. It has been observed that individuals with higher incomes generally have better access to quality education, leading to enhanced career prospects and improved overall well-being. Conversely, lower socio-economic status often correlates with higher rates of poverty, limited economic opportunities, and decreased access to healthcare, resulting in health disparities among disadvantaged populations. Moreover, socio-economic status can exert a profound influence on a person's overall life satisfaction and mental well-being. The variations in educational attainment and job opportunities across different socio-economic backgrounds underscore the importance of addressing these disparities through targeted policies and interventions, aimed at fostering more equitable and inclusive societies.

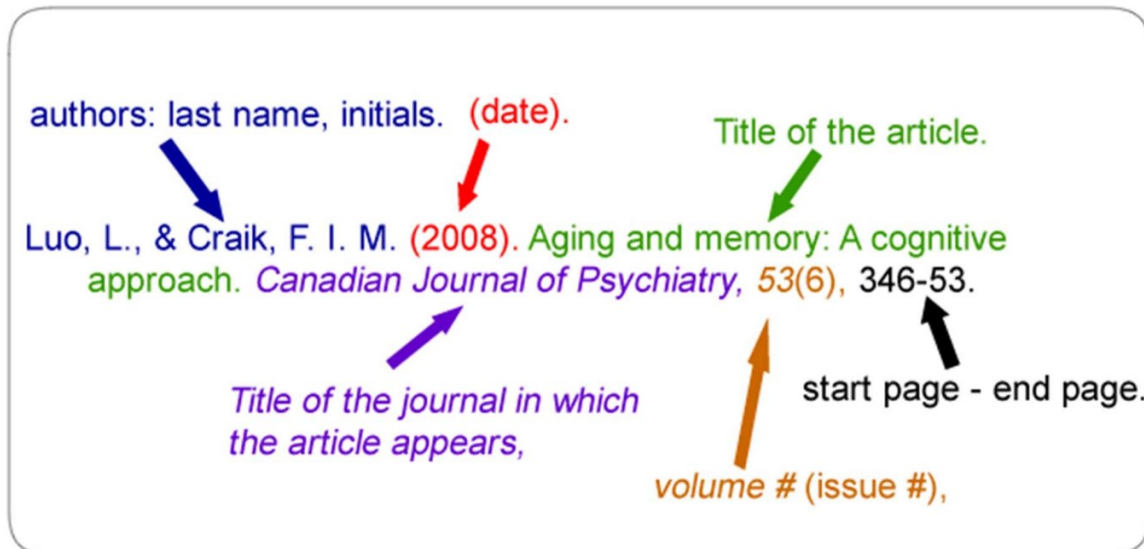
The research may reveal that Garokhuta Village faces economic challenges due to limited income sources and inadequate access to essential services. However, the close-knit social structure might contribute to the overall well-being of the community.

Reference and Bibliography:

The "Reference and Bibliography" section is an important part of the research report that lists all the sources we used, following the APA 6th Edition rules. When we mention information or ideas from other places in our report, we include in-text citations to give credit to those sources. In this section, we provide more detailed information about each source, like the author's name, publication year, article or book title, and where it was published. We also include webpages and reports with their authors, titles, and publication details. The bibliography lists all the sources we looked at, even if we didn't use them directly. Proper

citation is essential to show respect for other people's work and allows readers to find those sources if they want to learn more. Following the APA guidelines keeps our research honest and acknowledges the work of other researchers.

Example of APA Journal Citation:



Basic Format for Books

Last name, First Initial. (Year). *Book title: Subtitle.* (Edition) [if other than the 1st]. City of Publication: Publisher.

- **One Author**
Brader, T. (2006). *Campaigning for hearts and minds: How emotional appeals in political ads work.* Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- **Two Authors**
Elder, L. & Paul, R. (2006). *The miniature guide to the art of asking essential questions.* Dillon Beach, CA: Foundation for Critical Thinking.
- **Three Authors**
Miller, T. E., Bender, B. E., & Schuh, J. H. (2005). *Promoting reasonable expectations: Aligning student and institutional views of the college experience.* San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

QUESTIONNAIRE

PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT:

1 Name and Address: Babuzam Hansda

2. Age: 42

3. Sex: Male Female Third-Gender

4. Education:

Post Graduate Degree Higher Secondary
High School Primary school Illiterates

5. Occupation:

Service Business Farmer Other

6. Income (Yearly): 3000 ₹

7. Marital Status: Married Unmarried Widow

HOUSING STATUS:

8. Electricity: Yes No

9. Types of House: Kachaa Pakka

10. Roof Material: Bamboo Tin Concrete

11. Wall Material: Bamboo Wood Concrete

12. Floor Material: Wood Soil Concrete

13. Source of Water for Household Work:

River Tube Well Piped Water Pond/Lake

14. Source of Drinking water:

River Tube Well Piped Water Pond/Lake

15. Sanitation Facility:

Modern Latrine Pit Latrine No Facility/Field

FAMILY STATUS:

16. Types of Family: Joint Nuclear Extended

17. Family Size:

Actual No. of Family Member:

Family Information:

Sl. no	Name Of The Member	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income
	Babunam Hansda	M	42	Illiterates	Farmer	3000
	Ganga Hansda	F	39	Illiterates		
	Ram Hansda	M	3			

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

18. Whether all children in educable group are enrolled in the school? Yes No

19. If Yes, which types of school? Public Private Any other

20. Medium of School: Bengali English Couvent

21. Private Tutions? Yes No

OCCUPATIONAL, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATUS:

22. What is your opinion about your occupation? Positive Negative
 Undecided Not satisfied

23. How many Months in a year do you work?

24. Whether the employment is: Temporary Permanent Other

25. Do you have any saving? Yes No

26. Do you have any saving? Yes No

27. When you needed where from you borrow the money: Bank Relatives
 Friends Any other

28. How do you spend income per month?

Food	<input type="text"/>	Clothing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="text"/>	Transportation	<input type="text"/>	Entertainment	<input type="text"/>
Communication	<input type="text"/>	Addiction	<input type="text"/>	Any other	<input type="text"/>

HEALTH STATUS:

29. Do you have a health centre nearby? Yes No

30. When sick where do you go for the treatment?

Govt. Hospital	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Hospital	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------------	-------------------------------------	------------------	--------------------------	----------------	--------------------------

31. Is there any addicts in your family? Yes No

32. Do you purchase the food grain from the ration card? Yes No

33. The Asset of the Respondents:

Fan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cooler	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	T.V	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tap Recorder	<input type="checkbox"/>	CD/VCD Player	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mixture Mobile	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										

34. Have Caste Certificate: Yes No

35. Types of Social or Political Problem Face by Tribal People:

Land Spout	<input type="text"/>	Robbery/Theft	<input type="text"/>	Threat	<input type="text"/>
Extortions	<input type="text"/>	Divorce	<input type="text"/>	Communal Violence	<input type="text"/>

36. Other Major Problems

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QUESTIONNAIRE

PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE RESPONDENT:

1 Name and Address: Duli Hazda

2. Age: 40

3. Sex: Male Female Third-Gender

4. Education:
Post Graduate Degree Higher Secondary
High School Primary school Illiterates

5. Occupation:
Service Business Farmer Other

6. Income (Yearly): 30,000

7. Marital Status: Married Unmarried Widow

HOUSING STATUS:

8. Electricity: Yes No

9. Types of House: Kachaa Pakka

10. Roof Material: Bamboo Tin Concrete

11. Wall Material: Bamboo Wood Concrete

12. Floor Material: Wood Soil Concrete

13. Source of Water for Household Work:

River Tube Well Piped Water Pond/Lake

14. Source of Drinking water:

River Tube Well Piped Water Pond/Lake

15. Sanitation Facility:

Modern Latrine Pit Latrine No Facility/Field

FAMILY STATUS:

16. Types of Family: Joint Nuclear Extended

17. Family Size:

Actual No. of Family Member:

Family Information:

Sl. no	Name Of The Member	Sex	Age	Education	Occupation	Income
	Duli Hazda	F	40		Any other	30,000
	Chenda Marandi	M	45			
	Dasamath Marandi	M	25			
	Mandira Marandi	M	22			
	Bisu Marandi	M	20			
	Kusum Marandi	F	19			
	Ranjita Lakhra	F	19			

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

18. Whether all children in educable group are enrolled in the school? Yes No

19. If Yes, which types of school? Public Private Any other

20. Medium of School: Bengali English Convent

21. Private Tutorials? Yes No

OCCUPATIONAL, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATUS:

22. What is your opinion about your occupation? Positive Negative
Undecided Not satisfied

23. How many Months in a year do you work?

24. Whether the employment is: Temporary Permanent Other

25. Do you have any saving? Yes No

26. Do you have any saving? Yes No

27. When you needed where from you borrow the money: Bank Relatives

Friends Any other

Bandhan

28. How do you spend income per month?

Food	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clothing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	Addiction	<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other	<input type="checkbox"/>

HEALTH STATUS:

29. Do you have a health centre nearby? Yes No

30. When sick where do you go for the treatment?

Govt. Hospital Private Hospital Other Hospital

31. Is there any addicts in your family? Yes No

32. Do you purchase the food grain from the ration card? Yes No

33. The Asset of the Respondents:

Fan Cooler Refrigerator T.V Tap Recorder CD/VCD Player
Mixture Mobile

34. Have Caste Certificate: Yes No

35. Types of Social or Political Problem Face by Tribal People:

Land Spout	<input type="checkbox"/>	Robbery/Theft	<input type="checkbox"/>	Threat	<input type="checkbox"/>
Extortions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Divorce	<input type="checkbox"/>	Communal Violence	<input type="checkbox"/>

36. Other Major Problems

Govt. Certificate issu

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Data Tables Example:

Table:1 Religion wise household

Religion	Religion wise total house number	Percentage
Hindu	10	25
Muslim	0	0
Christian	30	75
Others	0	0

Table:2 Language wise household

Spoken language	Number of houses	Percentage
Bengali	10	25
Hindi	25	62.5
Others	05	12.5

Table 3: Educational qualification:

Education eligibility	Number of persons	Percentage
Primary	80	63.38
Secondary	30	25.64
Graduation	05	4.27
M.A	02	1.71

Table 4: social economic status

Economic status	Number of houses	Percentage
APL	10	25
BPL	20	50
Antyodaya	10	25

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