

Methodology

a) Pre Field Work

- Collection of maps and development related data from Block office and Sarisha Grampanchayat.
- Collection of census data from census office.
- Study of relevant literature regarding the topic.
- Preparation of questionnaire schedule for primary survey.

b) Field Work

- Collection of primary data through primary household survey.
- Gathering of information from newspaper.
- Collection of photograph of the study area.

c) Post field work

- Processing of primary and secondary data by statistical analysis.
- Assimilation of presentation of entire information.
- Final recommendation.

Land use pattern

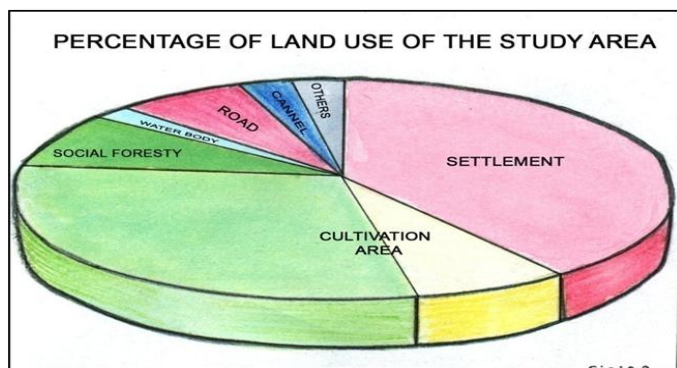


Fig 2

The main part of the area is occupied by agricultural land and settlement. The different land use is:

- single cropped area -10%
- multiple cropped area-26%
- 39% of the area account for settlement.
- 5% of the area account for water bodies and cannel.
- Forest occupied-7%
- Metalled and Unmetalled roads account for the remaining part of the area.

Demography

- Sarisha Gram Panchayat is in the highest zone of population density with population density of 2128 persons/sq km.
- The mean centre of Sarisha Grmpanchayat is located in north eastern part of Nabasan village. But poulation density is high in Sarisha village.
- Highest number of household is found Sarisha, obtained three types of household. Though ST household is very less.

Educational Profile

Different types of school, one college& one professional training centre situated here. Three types of school is seen- ICDS, Primary & High. No of ICDS centre is 30, Primary

school is 18, Secondary & Higher Secondary is 6. An approximate number of 141 teachers and 4530 students are present in secondary & Higher Secondary schools. The value of L.Q. (>1.05) represent the maximum concentration- Tofa, Amira, Jhinga, Kalagachia and Nawsa. L.Q. values (<0.90) represent minimum concentration, found in Pansata, Kalikameria and Katapukuria mouza.

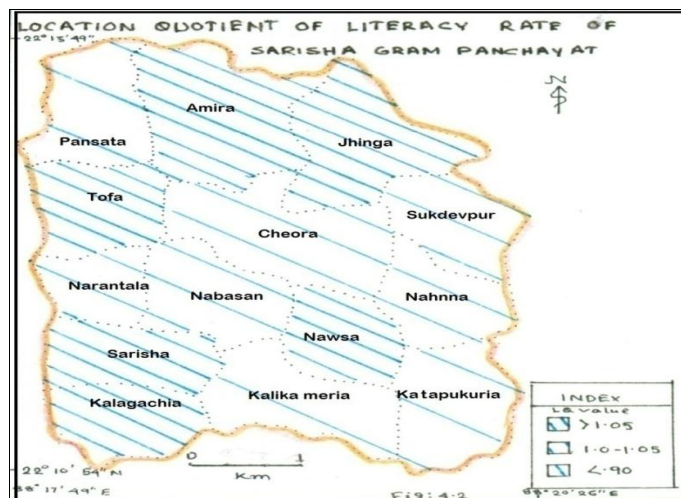


Fig 3

Health

- Sarisha mouza have both sub – Centre & Block hospital.
- Infant birth rate increases in 2010, than 2006. Child birthrate of 2010with out dai decrease.
- Most of the people are visiting Block Hospital of Sarisha. 28% people are visiting Nursing home.
- Block hospital has three divisions namely General, Maternity and Child.

In this Gram panchayat most of the people depend on allopathic & homeopathic treatment

Transport and civic amenities

- Accessibility map of Sarisha grampanchayat show that the highest accessible zone is in the area surrounding Sarisha and in the nearby villages of Nabasan, Narantala and least accessible zone is found Jhinga, Nahanna, pansata, Tofa and Amira.
- The year wise variation in road development is shown in the graph and it shows that road length is highest in case of unmetalled and brick road. But amount of these road decreases, as the graph is downwards.
- Because of bad condition of road many villagers are compelled to walk up to the nearest highway.
- The map of distribution of tap and tube well show that almost all the villages have tube well but the highest number of tube well is seen in the villages of Sarisha and Amira

Economic Profile

- Economic Profile of this village is not very good. 48 household earn < 5000 rupees income. Only 9 household earn above 15000 rupees. So there is noticed very great dissimilarity.
- Z score values of more than +1 represent more concentration of income which is seen in Amira, Jhinga

& Sarisha villages. Less than -1 value is seen in Pansata, Cheora and Kalika meria.

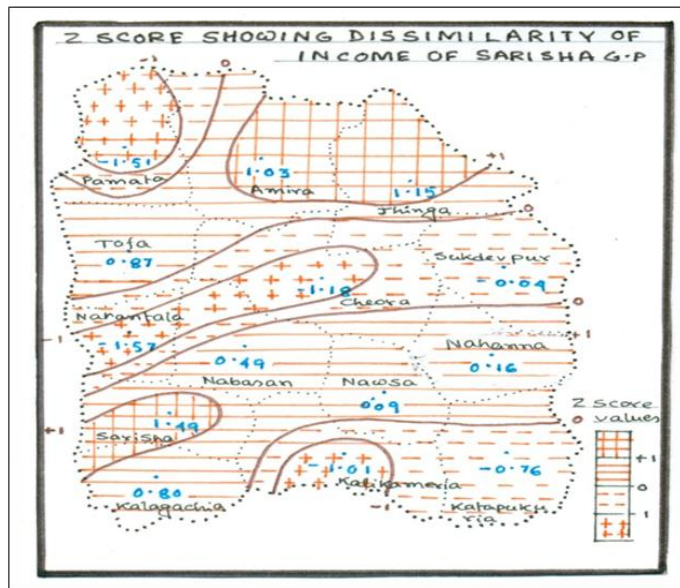


Fig 4

Occupation

- Different types of cultivation is done in this region. Multiple crop cultivation is comparatively more done in this area. Vegetable cultivation shown very little area.
- Different types of NREGA work include pond management, road maintenance, land development, waste disposal & others work. Among those work first three types of work apply for rural development of Sarisha grampanchayat.
- In the report of Sarisha Grampanchayat 2011, 832 male and 650 female are engaged in MG NREGA.

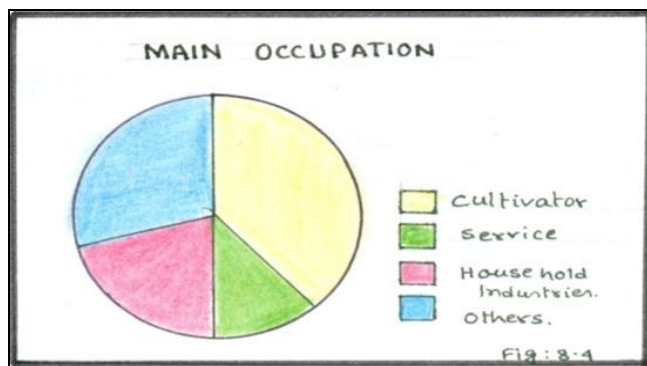


Fig 5

Industry & Development

- Different types of small-scale industries are predominant in this area. Small scale industries are plamfan, tailoring, cloths, painting, coil, umbrella, tobacco etc.
- Level of development is shown by Kendall’s Method. The parameters which are taken are amenities, hospital, life expectancy, income and expenditure etc. From the map level of development is high in Sarisha, Amira, Jhinga and low level of development in Pansata, Cheora, Sukdevpur, Katapukuria & Kalikameria.

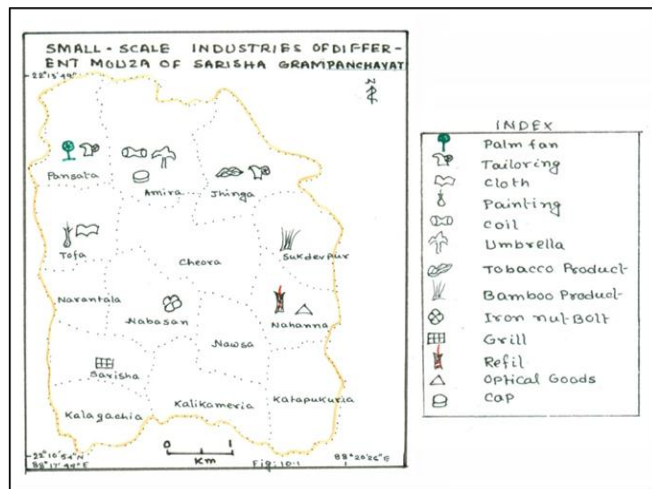


Fig 6

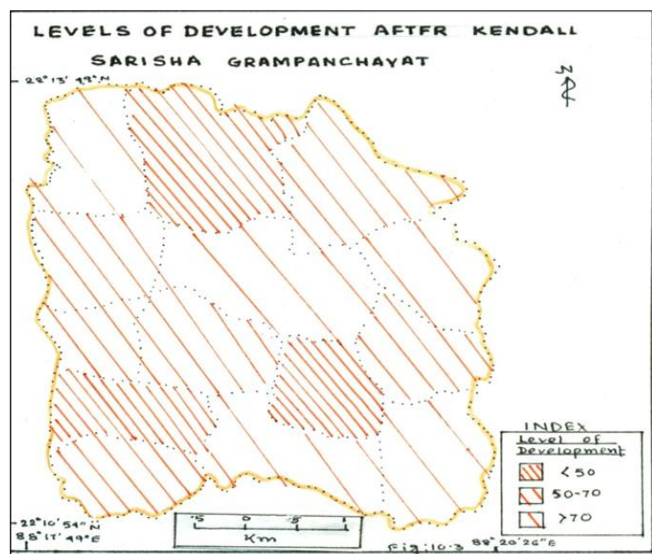


Fig 7

Standard of Living

- Most of the people live in semi- concrete houses. Very few live in 2 storied houses.
- The main food items they consume are rice and vegetables.
- They mainly use wood or kerosene oil for cooking, very low % of people use gas.
- Price rate between BPL and APL commodities are different. This difference is notable mainly in rice and wheat commodities. BPL holder often gets sugar, oil, pulses at very low price.
- In Sarisha grampanchayat 25% household have no sanitation. 75% households have sanitation system.

Utilization of govt fund

- Different types of management programmes were taken by Sarisha Gram panchayat. Fund is utilized under different programme. In this diagram maximum expenditure is made in Gram Sarak Yojona and also has the maximum number of labour work in this programme.
- Minimum expenditure is in drought resistance because this is not a drought prone area.

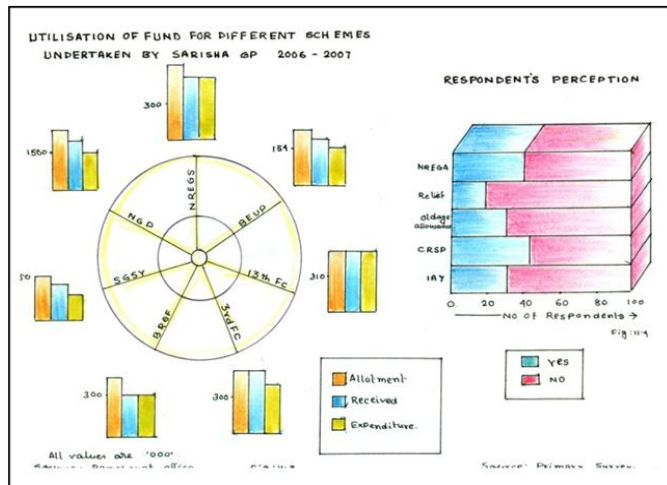


Fig 8

Problems

The main problems of the locality are:

- Load shedding
- Poor road maintenance
- Problem of Bpl card distribution
- Large no. of student is drop-out
- Government fund is not properly utilized
- Government work is delayed in many cases
- No Street light
- Except three villages other villages have no tap connection
- Scarcity of doctor and bed in Block hospital

Planning

The following provisions are to be made

- Provision of more electric supply
- Provision of more Street light
- Road repairing
- Panchayat have to be more active and more skilled
- Poor people have to be employed in different rural development work
- All mouza should have tap connection
- Household industry expansion for rural women
- Creation of Self-help groups for development of rural economy

Conclusion

- In conclusion it may be mentioned that in spite of numerous advantages there are many grievance of the local people and they are of various nature. Some requires immediate redress. Government and public co-operation are essentially needed for redressing such grievance as far as possible. Special measure have to be taken for improvement of road, public health, electric supply and different scheme properly apply.
- Sarisha have some advantages to expand its civic amenities particularly because of its resource base and human resource. This Gram panchayat can be economically developed in comparison to others Gram panchayat of Diamond Harbour II Block considering the level of literacy, sub-health centre and different types of industries.

References

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2. Papers and document of R.I and B.L.R.I office.
3. Sarisha grampanchayat and gram-sabha.
4. Times of India, Ananda Bazar Patrika.
5. Yojona 2011.