

Information Created and Deployed for Decentralized Planning to Two Different Blocks of the District of Howrah, West Bengal

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Need of Information

To help one Gram Panchayat prepare a data based local level plan, information on items as listed in the 11th and 12th schedules of the 73rd and 74th Amendmet of the Constitution to India, were collected for each of 2245 Gram Sansads of the District. A Gram Sansad is the lowest level where Sansad Adhivesans are held to draft the Action Plan for the Sansad towards its development with respect to decentralized planning. It is, in most of the cases, co-terminous with a polling constituency

Data Procurement

Data covering such thirty three basic items as:

- (i) infrastructure facilities ;
- (ii) health;
- (iii) education;
- (iv) drinking water facilities;
- (v) rural electrification; and
- (vi) other living conditions ,namely, on daily marketing facility, availability of medicine shops , etc. were collected and a computerized data base was created.

A Relational Data Base (RDBS)

A RDBS- management System was developed and both query and summary based information were generated.

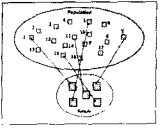
Identification of the Vulnerable Areas

Set up below are examples of how the information were of great help in identifying most needy areas , which would require immediate attention for development of infrastructural facilities with respect to the connectivity, accessibility to health and education facilities, rural electrification , and drinking water etc. As an illustrative example, two blocks of the district have been considered—one far from the city and the other being adjacent to the city.

Parameters Considered For Finding Out Intra- As Well As Inter-Block Variation

Connectivity to the locality

- (i) Proximity of “within 2 km” from brick road;
- (ii) Proximity of metalled road within 3 km ;
- (iii) Bus stoppage within distance of 1km ;
- (iv) Railway services within distance of 3km ;
- (v) Ferry service within 4 km of distance;
- (vi) National High Way within 4 km of distance.



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Accessibility to Educational Institutions

- (i) Primary school within 1 km of distance;
- (ii) Anganwadi Centers within 1 km of distance;
- (iii) Sishu Sikshya Kendras within 2 km of distance;
- (iv) Middle school(5-8) and Madhyamic Sishu Sikshya Kendras within 3 km of distance;
- (v) Secondary school(5-10)and Higher Secondary school(5-12) within 4 km of distance;
- (vi) New Madrasa within5/15 km of distance;
- (vii) Old Madrasa within the distance of 5 km.

Accessibility to Health Facilities

- (i) Health sub-centers within the distance of 2 km;
- (ii) Public Health Centers within 4 km distance;
- (iii) Rural Government Hospitals within10 km.;
- (iv) Nearest Medicine shop within1 km distance.

On Living Conditions

- (i) Daily marketing facility within 2 km distance;
- (ii) Drinking water facility by different types;
- (iii) Rural Electrification - (a) fully electrified (100%of households receiving domestic connection), (b) partially electrified with (80%-100%), (50%- 80%), (>0, but<50%) and 0% households receiving electrification.

Intra-Block Variation with Respect to Infrastructure Facilities

Infrastructure Facilities

1. Maximum number of Gram Sansads are away from Brick/Morram at least by 2 kilometers in Nalpur & Mashila.
2. 80%of Gram Sansadas are within 3 kilometers from Metaled Road in Sarenga.
3. 8% of Gram Sansads are within 1 kilometer from bus service in Nalpur & Sarenga.
4. Only 6% of Gram Sansads are within 3 kilometers from Railway service in Manickpur.
5. No Gram Sansad is within 4 kilometers from ferry service in Hulagore.
6. No Gram Sansad is within 4 kilometers from National High Way in Manickpur.

Educational Institutions Facilities

1. 40% of Gram Sansads are away from Primary School by atleast1 kilometer in Manickpur, Dhulagori.
2. 40% of Gram-Sansads are away from Sishu Sikhsya Kendra atleast by2 kilometer in Dhulagori, Manickpur.



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3. None of the Gram-Sansads is within 1 Kilometer distance from Anganwadi in Thanamakua.
4. None of the Gram Sansads is within 3 Kilometer from Middle school in Duilya /Panchpara.
5. 35% of Gram Sansads are away from Secondary School (5-10) at least by 4 km in Sankrail, Raghudebbati/Manickpur.
6. 60% of Gram Sansads are away from Higher Secondary School(5-12) at least by 4 Km in Dhulagori, Dakshin Sankrail .
7. 72% of Gram Sansads are away from Old Madrasa at least by 4 km in Kandua.
8. 60% of Gram Sansads are away from New Madrasa at least by 5 km in Nalpur.

Health Services

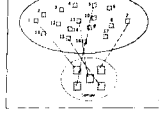
1. 30% of Gram Sansads receiving health facilities from Health Sub-centres away by a distance of at least 2 km in Nalpur/Sarenga.
2. 95% of Gram Sansads receiving health service from Public Health Centre away at least by a distance of 4 km in Sarenga.
3. No Gram Sansad is within 10 km From Rural Government Hospital in Nalpur.
4. 40% of Gram Sansads are away from medicine Shop at least by 1 km in Sarenga & Nalpur.
5. Nearly 50% of Gram Sansads are away at least by 2 km from daily marketing facility in Sarenga.
6. 40% of Gram Sansads do not have their own drinking facility in Banupur-I.
7. 12.5% of Gram Sansads are having no domestic connection in Manickpur.

On the whole Nalpur, Sarenga and Manickpore Gram Panchayats need attention for development. It is interesting to observe that three Panchayats belong to the same region of the block.

Identification of the vulnerable areas under Block in Shyampore-II (Far from the city: A Rural Area).

Infrastructure Facilities

1. 25% of Gram Sansads are beyond at least 2 km from Brick/Morram Road in Bargram.
2. 25% GramSansads are beyond at least 3 km from Metalled Road in Bargram, Amardaha.
3. 10% of Gram Sansads are beyond at least by 5 km from nearest Bus stop in Bargram, Amardaha.
4. All Gram Sansads are beyond at least 10 km from nearest Railway Station in Bachri, Dihimandal Ghat II.
5. 70% of Gram Sansads are away from Ferry service at least by a distance of 5 km in Bachri.



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6. None of the Sansads is within 10 km from National Highway: Amardaha, Bargram Sasati, Dihimandal Ghat II.

Educational Institute Facilities

1. 50% of Sansads are away from Primary School at least by 1 km in Amardaha.
2. 55% of Sansads are away from Sishu Sikshya Sadan at least by 2 km in Dihimandal Ghat - I.
3. Maximum Sansads are away from Anganwadi at least by 1 km in Kharuberia.
4. 70% of GramSansads are away from Middle School (5-8) at least by 5 km in Bachri.
5. 80% of GramSansads are away from Madhyamik Sikshya Kendra at least by 3km in Bargram Amardaha.
6. 35% of GramSansads are away from Secondary School (5-10) at least by 3 km in Amardaha.
7. 40% of Gram Sansads are away from Higher Secondary School (5-12) at least by the distance of 3 Km in Bargram, Nakole, Dihimandal Ghat – I.
8. 90% of Gram Sansads are away from Old Madrasa at least by 5 km distance in Dhimandal Ghat-II.
9. More than 50% of Gram Sansads are away from New Madrasa at least by 15 km in Dihimandal Ghat – I.

Health Services

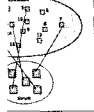
1. 78% of Gram Sansads are away from Sub centre at least by 5 km in Amardaha, Kharuberia.
2. 80% of Gram Sansads are away from Primary Health Centre at least by 4 km in Kharuberia.
3. No Gram Sansad is within 20 Km from Rural Government Hospital in Dihimandal Ghat I.
4. 25% of Gram Sansads are away from Medicine Shops at least by 2 km in Nakole.
5. All GramSansads are away from Daily Marketing Facility at least by 2 km in Dihimandal Ghat I.
6. 25% GramSansads do not have their own Drinking Water facility in Amardaha.
7. 70% of GramSansads are having less than 50% of Domestic connection under Rural Electrification in Dihimandal Ghat II.

Inter- Block Variation with respect to infrastructure facilities

With respect to access to Brick/Morram roads, Sankrial Block has 75% of Gram Panchayats having 100% Gram Sansads within 2 km distance from the brick/morram roads compared to 62.5% of Gram Panchayats in Shampur II having all (100%) the Gram Sansads within 2 km from the brick/morram road.

81.25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail Block compared to 50% of Gram Panchayats in Shyampur II have all Sansads under them within 3 km from the metaled road.

Bus service facility in Sankrail Block in terms of the distance of bus-stoppages from the



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Sansads is much better than that in Shyampur II, as no Gram Panchayat in Shyampur II is having at least one Gram Sansad within 1 km distance, where as 31.25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrial block is having all (100%) Sansads under each of the Panchayats within a kilometre distance.

All Gram Sansads under almost all the Gram Panchayats in Shyampur II are very poorly connected to railway station as most of these are away from railway station by at least 10 km of distance, where as 25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail is having all the Gram Sansads under each of them, within 3 km from the nearest railway station.

Each of 25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail is having all the Gram Sansads under them within 5 km from the Ferry Ghat, where as the corresponding figure in Shyampur II is just ½ i.e, 12.5% only.

No Gram Panchayat in Shyampur II is there, whose all Sansads are within 10 km from National Highway, where as all the sixteen Gram Panchayats are having all the Sansads within 10 km distance from the National Highway. In fact, 56.25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having all the Sansads under each of the Panchayat within 4 km distance from National Highway.

Thus, as expected, Sankrail block has much better infrastructure facilities compared to that in Shyampur.

Inter-block Variation With Respect To Access To Education Institutions:

75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 90% Gram Sansads under each of the Panchayats, within 2 km from Sishu Sikshya Kendras as against only 25% of Gram Panchayats from each of the Panchayat within 2 km from Sishu Sikshya Kendras.

65.5% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 90% of Sansads under each of the Panchayats, within 1 km from the primary schools as compared to corresponding figure of 12.5% only in Shyampur II block.

56.25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 90% of Sansads under each of 56.25% Gram Panchayats within 1 km distance from angwadi centres as compared to corresponding figure of 37.5% in Shyampur II.

As far as access to the middle school is concerned, about 37.5% of Gram Panchayats are having at least 90% of Sansads from each, who are within 4 km distance from the middle school, where as the is no Gram Panchayats in Shyampur II who is having at least 90% of Sansads within 4 km distance from the middle school .

37.5% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail compared to 12.5% of Gram Panchayats in Shyampur II who, in each case, comprise of at least 90% of Sansads within 3 km distance from Madhyamik Sikshya Kendra.

93.75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 85% of Sansads under each of Gram Panchayats secondary schools within 4 km distance, where as the corresponding figure in Shyampur II equals to 87.5% only.

75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 80% of Sansads under each of 75% Panchayats within 4 km of distance from higher secondary schools, while the corresponding figure in Shyampur II equals to 50% only.

62.5% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 90% of Sansads under



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each of 62.5% Gram Panchayats within 5 km from old madrasa as compared to 12.5% of Gram Panchayats in Shyampur II are having at least 90% of Sansads from each of 12.5% Panchayats within 5 km from old madrasa.

62.5% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block is having all its Sansads from each of 62.5% Panchayats within 5 km from new madrasa, where as even with a norm of 15 km distance from old madrasa in Shyampur II, only 37.5% of Gram Panchayats are having all Sansads under each of 37.5% Panchayat within 15 km distance.

Inter-Block Variation with Respect to Availability of Health Services

37.5% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having all Sansads under each of 37.5% of Gram Panchayats within 2 km from health sub-centre, where there is no Gram Panchayat, where all Sansads remain within 2 km from health sub-centres.

56.25% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having all Sansads under each of 56.25% Gram Panchayats within 4 km distance from Public Health Centre (PHC), where as only 25% of Gram Panchayats in Shyampur block II are having all the Sansads under each of 25% Panchayats within 4 km distance from Public Health Centre (PHC).

With respect to service from rural government hospital, 18.75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail are having all the Sansads under each of 18.75% within 10 km distance from rural government hospital, where as even with the norm of 20 km distance from rural government hospital in Shyampur II, only 12.5% of Gram Panchayats are having all Sansads under each Panchayat within 20 km distance from the rural government hospital.

Inter-Block Variation With Respect To Availability of Having Medicine Shops

68.5% Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 80% Sansads under each of Gram Panchayats within 2 km distance, from medicine shops, where as **75%** of Panchayats in Shyampur II are having at least 80% Sansads under each of **75%** Panchayats within 2 km from medicine shops.

Inter-Block Variation with Respect to Availability of Having Daily Marketing Facility

93.75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 80% Sansads within 2 km from daily market, where as, 75% of Gram Panchayats in Shyampur block II are having at least 80% Sansads under each, within 2 km from daily market.

Inter-Block Variation with Respect to Sources of Drinking Water

93.75% of Gram Panchayats in Sankrail block are having at least 90% Gram Sansads under each having tubewells, wells, pipes as at least one of the sources as compared to corresponding figure in ShyampurII equals to 87.5%.

Inter-Block Variation with Respect Rural Electrification

In Sankrail block, only in one Gram Panchayat namely Manickpur, where 12.5% of Gram Sansads remain in complete dark i.e., where, no household has received domestic connection; but in Shyampur II, rural electrification exhibits more dismal picture, as in a number of Gram Panchayats, a considerable percentage of Sansads under each of them, not a single household there in has received any domestic connection

Based on the Statistical Information System (SIS) developed and on the information created under the SIS for the District of Howrah, West Bengal, "A MODEL

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DEVELOPMENT PLAN” for one Gram Panchayat, namely Amardaha with respect to DECENTRALISED PLANNING has been prepared by the present author

With the help of the Data being created at the very Gram Sansad level, and then after being aggregated at the appropriate level, uses of Relational Data Base Management System and of Application Soft wares developed were made for processing and analyzing the Data. This has helped to produce fourteen Human Development Reports at the block level for each of the fourteen blocks of the District

The MODEL DEVELOPMENT PLAN prepared and the Human Development Reports produced have been preserved in The Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis Memorial Museum and Archive Kolkata.

APPENDIX

Block : Sankrail

Table 1.1 Students:Teacher Ratio at a glance:

| | Schools of Different Tier : | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|------|------|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Primary | SSK | MSK | Middle School(5-8) | Secondary School (5-10) | Higher Secondary School (5-12) |
| Dhulagori | 54:1 | --- | --- | --- | 52:1 | --- |
| Kandua | 45:1 | --- | --- | 34:1 | --- | 44:1 |
| Mashila | 36:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Andul | 32:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 48:1 |
| Nalpur | 46:1 | 37:1 | 45:1 | --- | --- | --- |
| Raghudebbati | 51:1 | --- | --- | --- | 105:1 | 45:1 |
| Manickpur | 46:1 | 56:1 | --- | --- | 84:1 | --- |
| Sarenga | 46:1 | --- | --- | --- | 72:1 | --- |
| Thanamakua | 38:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Duilya | 21:1 | --- | --- | 33:1 | 94:1 | --- |
| Panchpara | 42:1 | --- | --- | --- | 40:1 | --- |
| Banupur I | 50:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Banupur II | 36:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Jhorehat | 58:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 39:1 |
| Sankrail | 35:1 | --- | --- | --- | 23:1 | 52:1 |
| Dakshin Sankrail | 48:1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 79:1 |



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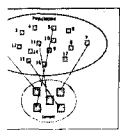
Table 1.2: Number of wells: Number of families Served

| Gram Panchayats | Number of wells: Number of Families Served |
|------------------|--|
| Dhulagori | 1:22 |
| Kandua | 1:33 |
| Mashila | 1:80 |
| Andul | 1:58 |
| Nalpur | 1:54 |
| Raghudebbati | 1:71 |
| Manickpur | 1:56 |
| Sarenga | 1:37 |
| Thanamakua | 1:45 |
| Duilya | 1:67 |
| Panchpara | 1:30 |
| Banupur – I | 1:100 |
| Banupur – II | 1:63 |
| Jhorehat | 1:47 |
| Sankrail | 1:87 |
| Dakshin Sankrail | 1:93 |

Block: Shampore-II

Table 2.1: Students-Teachers Ratio:

| Gram Panchayats | Primary School | Sishu Sikshya Kendra | Madhyamik Sikshya Kendra | Secondary School | Higher Secondary School |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Amardaha | 37:1 | 30:1 | 23:1 | 47:1 | 47:1 |
| Bachri | 36:1 | 23:1 | 18:1 | 64:1 | 70:1 |
| Sasati | 35:1 | 36:1 | --- | 37:1 | 59:1 |
| Kharuberia | 33:1 | 21:1 | --- | 30:1 | 38:1 |
| Dihimandal Ghat I | 31:1 | 20:1 | --- | 39:1 | 52:1 |
| Dihimandal Ghat II | 41:1 | 31:1 | --- | --- | 61:1 |
| Nakole | 40:1 | 24:1 | --- | 66:1 | --- |
| Bargram | 35:1 | --- | --- | 48:1 | 54:1 |



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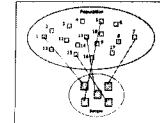
Table 2.2: Number of Tube wells Number of Families Served Ratio:

| Gram Panchayats | Tube wells: Families |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Amardaha | 1:74 |
| Bachri | 1:92 |
| Bargram | 1:105 |
| Sasati | 1:191 |
| Kharuberia | 1:47 |
| Dihimandal Ghat II | 1:112 |
| Dihimandal Ghat I | 1:89 |
| Nakole | 1:75 |

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Dynamics of Bangladesh Labour Force

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Abstract

Due to demographic transition in Bangladesh, the labour force of the country is growing rapidly. According to the latest Labour Force Survey (LFS) 2010, the total labour force of the country stands at 56.7 million which was 49.5 million in 2005-2006 and 46.3 million in 2002-2003. Almost 7.2 million population 15 years and over added to our labour force during 2005-2006 to 2010. The labour force growth rate was 3.39% during the period. The growth rate between 2002-2003 and 2005-2006 was 2.21%. Thus, we notice a 1.18 percentage point increase in the growth rate from 2005-06 through 2010. It is notable that the labour force growth rate is much higher than current population growth rate which is 1.36%, this indicate that more economically active population are being added in the labour market.

Keywords: Female labour force participation, Education, Marital status.

Introduction

Bangladesh has achieved considerable progress in accelerating economic growth and social development including poverty reduction. Statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment serve a wide variety of purposes. Some of them are:

- To monitor the economic situation;
- To formulate and implement policies for decent work and human resources development;
- Employment creation and poverty reduction.

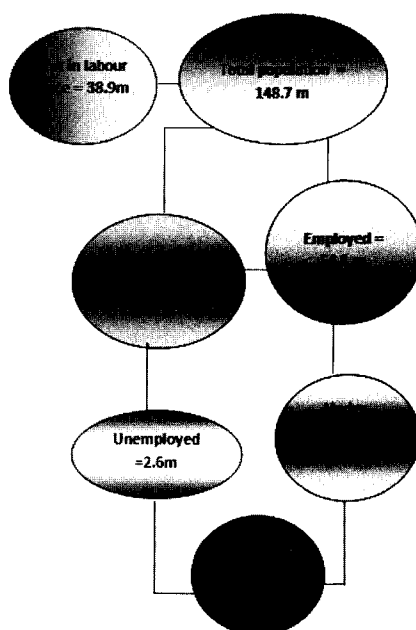


Figure-1: A Snapshot using LFS 2010