

## CHAPTER – 6

### COMPARISON OF EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

#### 6.1 Introduction

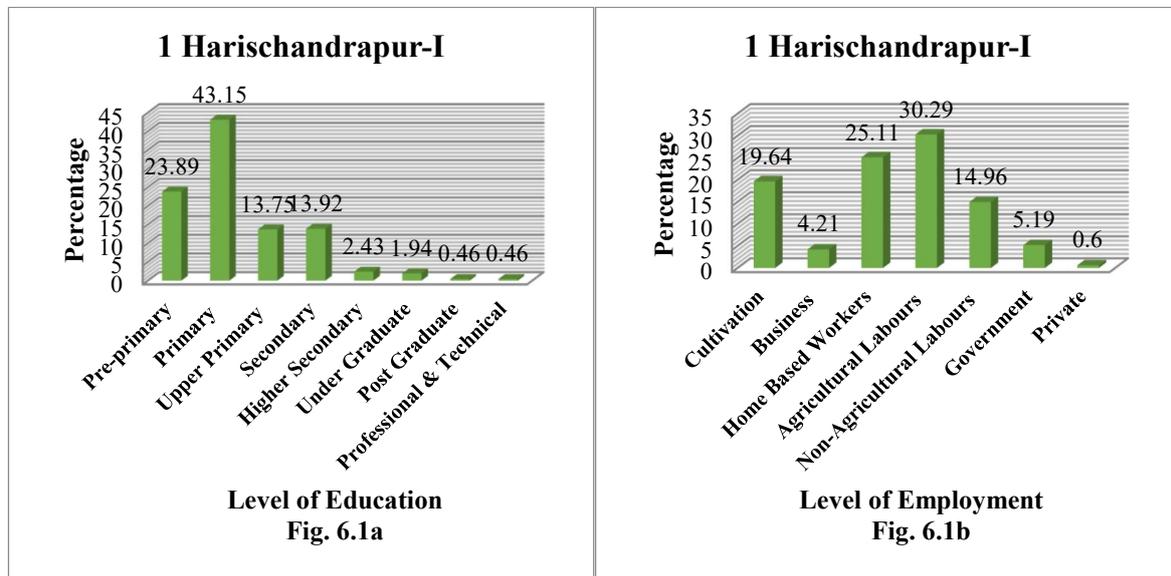
Education is a powerful instrument of social, economic and political change and is related to long-term national aspirations and the programmes of national development. It has been established that all the levels of education are strongly linked and have a strong bearing on economic growth (Joshi 2009). Education is the most fundamental requirement for the overall development and all-round progress of the individuals as well as society. Not only that, education is one of the essential requirements for man-making and nation-building. (Bahmanandam & Babu 2016). It means that education is considered the most powerful instrument of social change (Behera & Dash 2011). Also, it is indispensable for the development of human resources. Therefore, education is one of the key factors behind the socio-economic and cultural development of a community (Chowdhury 2010).

Education and employment can be thought to have a direct relationship. Because education is one of the main sources of human resource development (Hussain & Bhat 2010). It is considered an important and powerful instrument of economic development and social transformation as it generates manpower in the different production spheres. In any society, moreover, the human development index can be justified through the educational attainment and nature of employment. The level of educational development and employment provide information about the quality of human resources and the nature and extent of their utilization (Siddiqui & Naseer 2004). The fundamental purpose of education is to increase employment opportunities in various fields. Only for education, people today have been modernized from the civilization of the primitive age. So, education is the only way that human civilization can be developed. Therefore, education and employment should be treated as the backbone of any society (Paul 2011). This means that education is the key to success (Bilal & Ahmad 2014). So, we have to make appropriate planning to develop education and employment in our society.

With this view in mind, an attempt has been made in this chapter to compare the education level of tribal people with the types and levels of employment they have attained in different sectors in the Malda district.

## 6.2 Comparison of Education and Employment Profile of the Study area

### 6.2.1 Harishchandrapur-I



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.1a & 6.1b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Harishchandrapur-I Block.

Fig. 6.1a & 6.1b shows that the pre-primary (23.89 percent), primary (43.15 percent), upper primary (13.75 percent) and secondary education (13.92 percent) rates in the Harishchandrapur-I block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers (25.11 percent), agricultural labours (30.29 percent), non-agricultural labours (14.96 percent) and cultivation (19.64 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. Therefore, most of the tribal people of this block educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education, work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block as higher secondary (2.43 percent), undergraduate (1.94 percent), postgraduate (0.46 percent), professional and technical (0.46 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, the rate of business (4.21 percent), government (5.19 percent) and non-government or private (0.60 percent) jobs are lower than other employment sectors, because there is a lack of required higher secondary and higher education status in this block. So, there are very few tribal people of this block who are educated in higher

secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education and they are working in the government and non-government or private sectors.

The rate of agricultural labours (30.29 percent) in the Harishchandrapur-I block is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district except for Harishchandrapur-II and Chanchal-II blocks. Moreover, this block has the highest rate of agricultural labours compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the highest percentage of agricultural labours compared to other employment sectors in this block is good cultivation (Sengupta 1969). Due to good cultivation, most tribal people are working as agricultural laborers. Apart from this, since, most tribal people of this block do not have the opportunity to work in government and non-government employment sectors, they are forced to work as agricultural laborers.

Other than the Kaliachak region (Kaliachak block-I, II, & III), the Harishchandrapur-I block has the lowest rate of non-agricultural labours (14.96 percent) compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the decreasing rate of non-agricultural labours in Harishchandrapur-I block is that there is a lack of different types of factories in this block. As a result, many tribal people did not have the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers.

Harishchandrapur-I (19.64 percent) block has the highest rate of cultivation compared to other blocks in the Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of cultivation in this block is that the availability of fertile soil, agricultural labours and improved irrigation systems (Sengupta 1969). Also, many tribal people of this block do not get the opportunity to work in the government and non-government employment sectors, so they are forced to work as a cultivator.

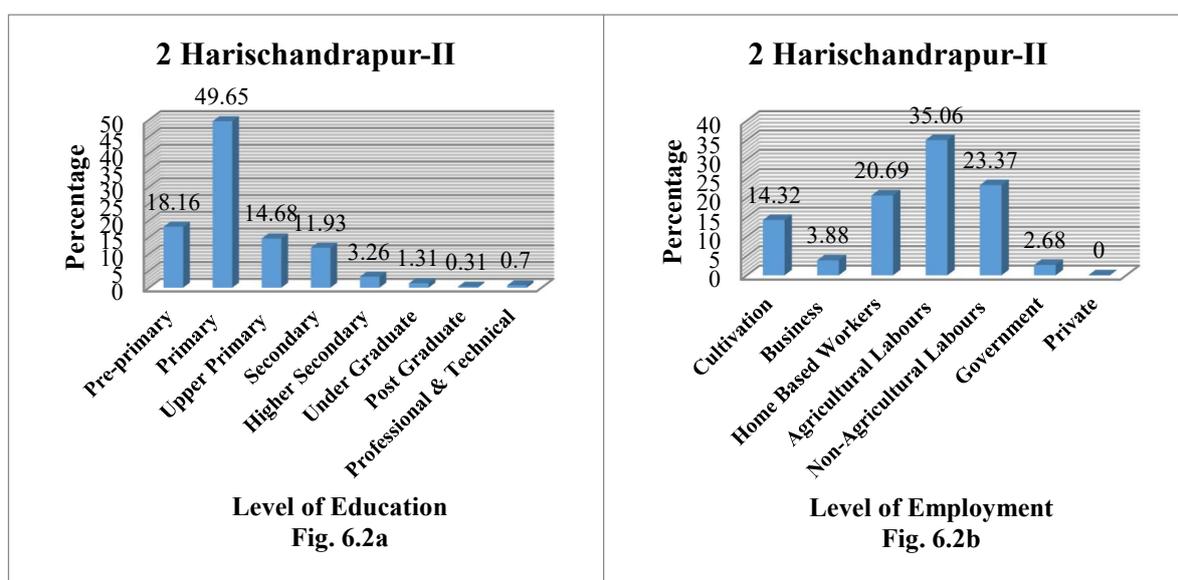
Apart from Harishchandra-II (3.88 percent) block, the rate of business (4.21 percent) in Harishchandra-I block is the lowest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. Not only this, the business (4.21 percent) rate in this block is very low compared to cultivation (19.64 percent), home-based workers (25.11 percent), agricultural laborers (30.29 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (14.96 percent). The main reason for the decline in the business rates in this block is the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in this block (Lambourn 1918). Therefore, very few tribal people of this block are engaged in business work.

In this block, the employment rate in the government (5.19 percent) sector is higher than the private (0.60 percent) sector. There are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. There are

opportunities available in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, BSNL offices and government schools, etc.

Other than Habibpur (0.43 percent) block, the rate of private (0.60 percent) employment is the lowest in the Harishchandrapur-I block compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the number of private jobs in this block is that lack of various types of private offices, private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies. Because this block is located far away from Malda town, various types of private offices have not been established here.

### 6.2.2 Harishchandrapur-II



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.2a & 6.2b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Harishchandrapur-II Block.

Fig. 6.2a & 6.2b shows that the pre-primary (18.16 percent), primary (49.65 percent), upper primary (14.68 percent) and secondary education (11.93 percent) rates in the Harishchandrapur-II block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers (20.69 percent), agricultural labours (35.06 percent), non-agricultural labours (23.37 percent) and cultivation (14.32 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. So, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in

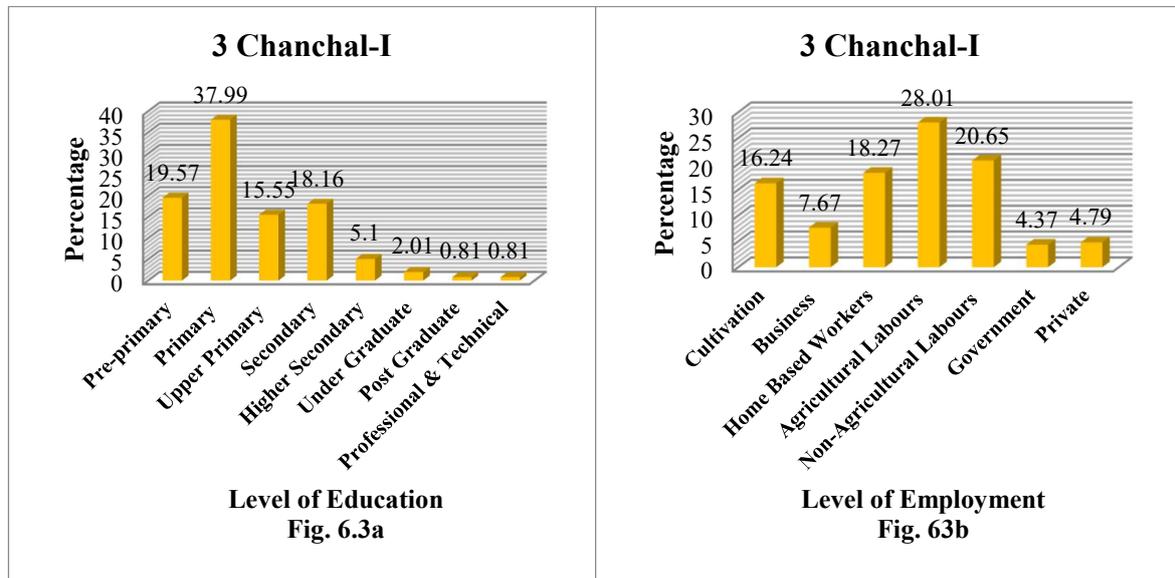
pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (3.26 percent), undergraduate (1.31 percent), postgraduate (0.31 percent), professional and technical (0.70 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (3.88 percent) and government (2.68 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as low rates of business and government jobs.

This block has the highest rate of agricultural labours (35.06 percent) compared to other employment sectors. Moreover, Harichandrapur-II block has the highest rate of agricultural labours compared to other blocks in the Malda district. The main reason for the highest percentage of agricultural labours in the Harischandrapur-II block is that the rate of cultivation in the block is very high and good. As a result, most tribal people get the opportunity to work as agricultural laborers. Apart from this, most tribal people of this block do not get the opportunity to work in government and non-government employment sectors, they are forced to work as agricultural laborers.

The business (3.88 percent) rate in this block is very low compared to cultivation (14.32 percent), home-based workers (20.69 percent), agricultural laborers (35.06 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (23.37 percent) employment sectors. In addition, Harishchandrapur-II block has the lowest rates of business (3.88 percent) in comparison to other blocks in the Malda district. The main reason for the decline in business rates in this block is the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in this block. Therefore, very few tribal people of this block are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

### 6.2.3 Chanchal-I



**Source:** SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16. **Source:** Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.  
**Fig. 6.3a & 6.3b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Chanchal-I Block.**

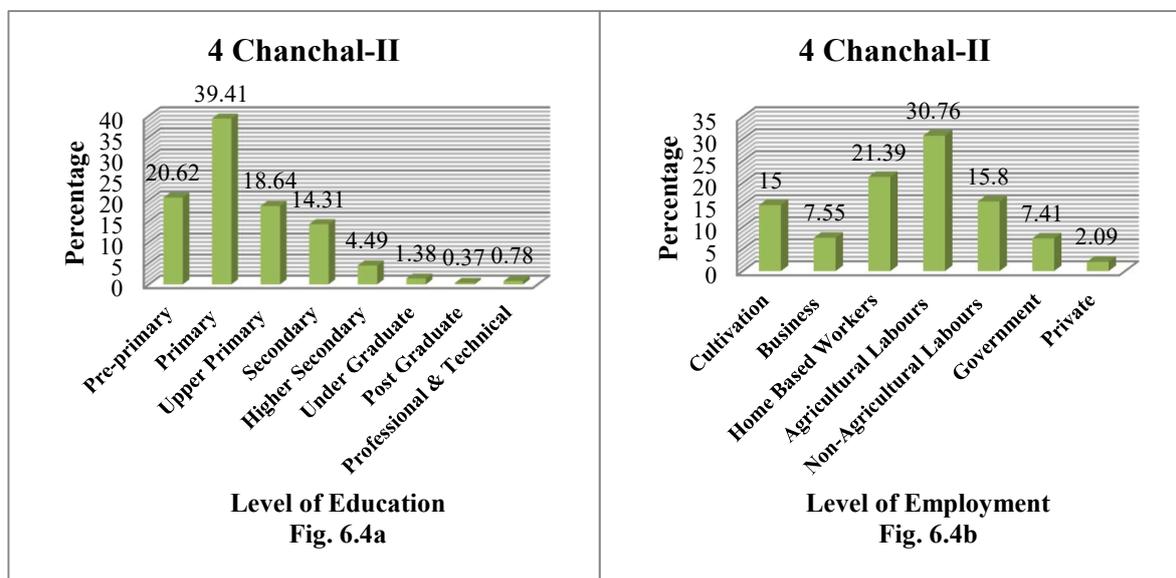
Fig. 6.3a & 6.3b shows that the pre-primary (19.57 percent), primary (37.99 percent), upper primary (15.55 percent) and secondary education (18.16 percent) rates in the Chanchal-I block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers (18.27 percent), agricultural labours (28.01 percent), non-agricultural labours (20.65 percent) and cultivation (16.24 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. So, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (5.10 percent), undergraduate (2.01 percent), postgraduate (0.81 percent), professional and technical (0.81 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (7.67 percent), government (4.37 percent) and non-government or private (4.79 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. This block has very low employment rates in government and non-government employment sectors than other employment sectors. But in this block, some tribal people are educated in primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are found working in the business sector also. This block has the highest rate of agricultural workers (28.01 percent) compared to other employment sectors because of good cultivation.

The rate of Home-Based Workers (18.27 percent) in the Chanchal-I block is the lowest (18.27 percent) compared to other blocks of Malda district except for Bamongola block. The main reason for the decline in the rate of Home-Based Workers in this block is that there is no tradition of bidi binding and sericulture like the Kaliachak region. Apart from the government (4.37 percent) and private (4.79 percent) employment sectors, the business (7.67 percent) rate in this block is very low compared to other employment sectors because of lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business like lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and markets in this block.

The Government (4.37 percent) and non-government or private (4.79 percent) employment rates of this block are almost the same. But the rate of Government and private employment in this block is very low compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for this is that there are very few Government and private offices in this block. It is to be mentioned that, the rate of private employment in this block is higher compared to Harishchandrapur-I, Habibpur and Ratua-II blocks of Malda district.

#### 6.2.4 Chanchal-II



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.4a & 6.4b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Chanchal-II Block.

Fig. 6.4a & 6.4b reveals that the pre-primary (20.62 percent), primary (39.41 percent), upper primary (18.64 percent) and secondary education (14.31 percent) rates in the Chanchal-II block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers

(21.39 percent), agricultural labours (30.76 percent), non-agricultural labours (15.80 percent) and cultivation (15.00 percent) rates are also higher than other employment sectors. So, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (4.49 percent), undergraduate (1.38 percent), postgraduate (0.37 percent), professional and technical (0.78 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (7.55 percent), government (7.41 percent) and non-government or private (2.09 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as low rates of business, government and non-government or private jobs.

This block has the highest rate of agricultural labours (30.76 percent) compared to other employment sectors. Not only this, Chanchal-II block has the highest rate of agricultural labours (30.76 percent) compared to other blocks of Malda district except Harishchandrapur-II (35.06 percent) block. The main reason for the highest percentage of agricultural labours compared to other employment sectors and other blocks in the Malda district is that the good and high rate cultivation. Also, due to the lack of opportunity to work in the private employment sector of this block, most tribal people are forced to work as agricultural laborers.

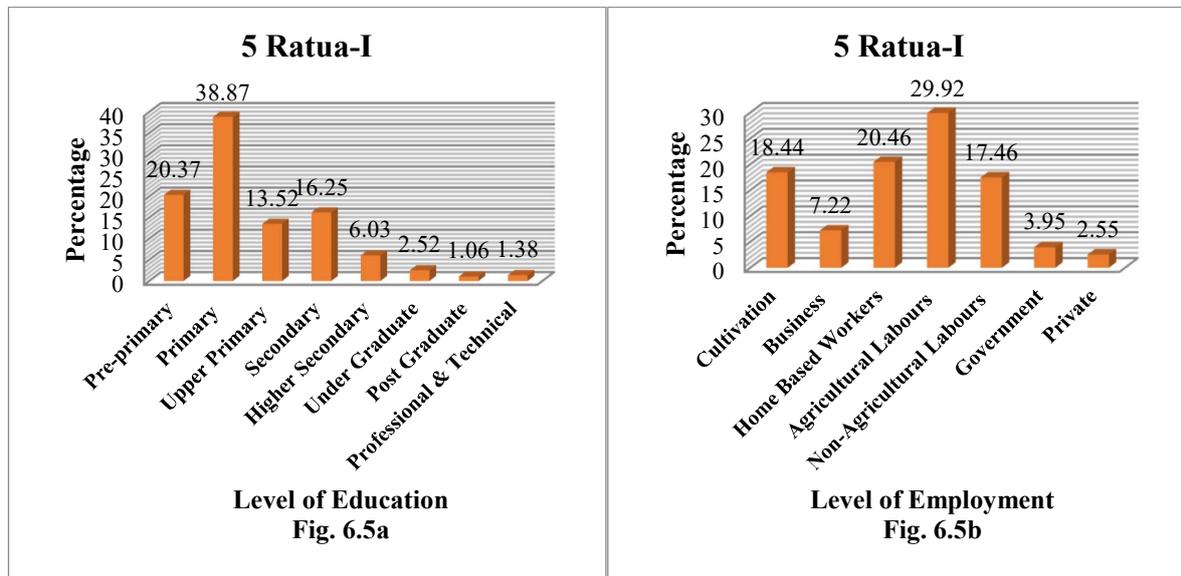
The business (7.55 percent) rate in this block is very low compared to cultivation (15.00 percent), home-based workers (21.39 percent), agricultural laborers (30.76 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (15.80 percent) employment sectors. The main reasons for the decline in business rates in this block are lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in this block.

In this block, the employment rate in the government (7.41 percent) employment sector is higher than the private (2.09 percent) employment sector. There are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. There are opportunities available in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, the government school and BSNL offices, etc.

This block has the lowest private (2.09 percent) employment rate compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for this is that there is a lack of private schools, private

teacher's training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc.

### 6.2.5 Ratua-I



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.5a & 6.5b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Ratua-I Block.

Fig. 6.5a & 6.5b shows that the pre-primary (20.37 percent), primary (38.87 percent), upper primary (13.52 percent) and secondary education (16.25 percent) rates in the Ratua-I block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers (20.46 percent), agricultural labours (29.92 percent), non-agricultural labours (17.46 percent) and cultivation (18.44 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. So, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (6.03 percent), undergraduate (2.52 percent), postgraduate (1.06 percent), professional and technical (1.38 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (7.22 percent), government (3.95 percent) and non-government or private (2.55 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. This block has very low employment rates in government and non-government employment sectors than other employment sectors. Therefore, there is a low

rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as low rates of business, government and non-government or private jobs.

Other than Harishchandrapur-I (19.64 percent) Block, the cultivation (18.44 percent) rate in Ratua-I block is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of cultivation in this block is that the availability of agricultural labours, improved irrigation systems and fertile soils.

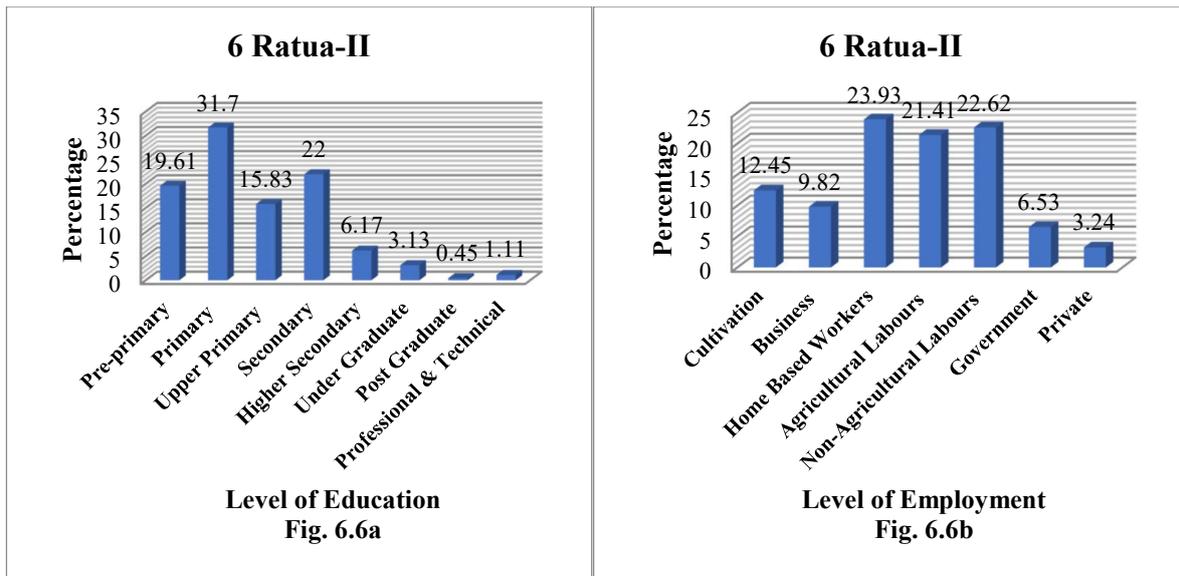
This block has the highest rate of agricultural laborers (29.92 percent) compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the highest percentage of agricultural workers compared to other employment sectors in this block is a good cultivation. Due to good cultivation, most tribal people are working as agricultural laborers. Apart from this, due to the lack of opportunity to work in government and non-government employment sectors of this block, most tribal people are forced to work as agricultural laborers.

The business (7.22 percent) rate in this block is very low compared to cultivation (18.44 percent), home-based workers (20.46 percent), agricultural laborers (29.92 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (17.46 percent) employment sectors. The main reason for the decline in business rates in this block is the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in this block.

In this block, the rate of government (3.95 percent) employment is very low compared to other employment sectors. Besides, the rate of government jobs (3.95 percent) in this block is lowest compared to other blocks of Malda district except for the Harishchandrapur-II (2.68 percent) Block.

Also, the rate of private jobs (2.55 percent) in this block is the lowest than other employment sectors. This means that the rate of both the government and private jobs in this block is very low compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the decline in government and private jobs in this block is that this block is located far away from the city of Malda. Also, there is a lack of communication in this block. As a result, there is a lack of different types of government and private offices in this block. So many tribal people did not get the opportunity to work in the government and private employment sectors.

### **6.2.6 Ratua-II**



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.6a & 6.6b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Ratua-II Block.

Fig. 6.6a & 6.6b shows that the pre-primary (19.61 percent), primary (31.70 percent), upper primary (15.83 percent) and secondary (22.00 percent) education rates in the Ratua-II block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, agricultural labours (21.41 percent), non-agricultural labours (22.62 percent) and home-based workers (23.93 percent) rates are also higher than in other employment sectors. So, this means that most of the tribal people of Ratua-II block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (6.17 percent), undergraduate (3.13 percent), postgraduate (0.45 percent), professional and technical (1.11 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, similarly, in this block, the rate of business (9.82 percent), government (6.53 percent) and non-government or private (3.24 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of business, government and non-government jobs. Therefore, most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education, they usually work as agricultural labours, non-agricultural laborers and home-based workers. Also, some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation and business employment sectors.

The rate of home-based workers (23.93 percent) in this block is the highest compared to other employment sectors. However, in this block, the rates of home-based workers (23.93 percent), agricultural labours (21.41 percent) and non-agricultural labours (22.62 percent) are almost the same. The main reason is that there are equal opportunities for tribal people to work in these three sectors.

The rate of cultivation (12.45 percent) in this block is higher than the Manikchak, Old Malda and English Bazar blocks of Malda district for fertile soils, improved irrigation systems and availability of agricultural workers, etc.

This block has higher business (9.82 percent) rates than government (6.53 percent) and non-government (3.24 percent) employment sectors. Moreover, the business rate in this block is higher than Harishchandrapur-I (4.21 percent), Harishchandrapur-II (3.88 percent) Habibpur (5.11 percent) and Bamongola (5.88 percent) Blocks of Malda district. The main reasons for the high rate of business in this block are that the improved communication system, capital, demand and market compared to other blocks of Malda district. Also, the other reason for the high rate of business in this block is that there are Achintola Hat and Pirganj Marker. As a result, the demand and market have been created here, which helps in increasing the business rate.

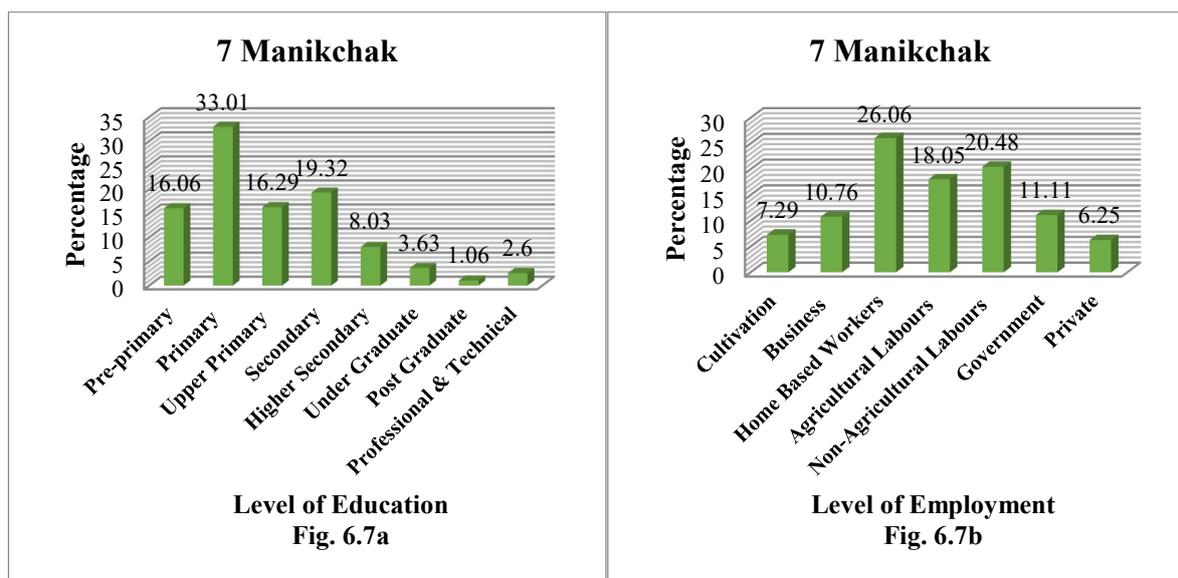
In this block, the employment rate in the government (6.53 percent) employment sector is higher than the private (3.24 percent) employment sector. But the rates of both government and non-government jobs in this block are higher than Ratua-I block. The main reason is that there are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. There are opportunities available in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Mail cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government school, BSNL offices and various types of other Government offices.

In this block, the rate of private (3.24 percent) employment is very less than the other employment sector. The main reason behind this is that there is a lack of private schools, private teacher's training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc.

Therefore, somewhat more tribal people are usually educated in upper primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government (6.53 percent)

employment sector compared to the private sector (3.24 percent). Regarding both government and non-government jobs, it is said that very few tribal people generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors compared to other employment sectors.

### 6.2.7 Manikchak



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16. Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.  
 Fig. 6.7a & 6.7b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Manikchak Block.

Fig. 6.7a & 6.7b shows that the pre-primary (16.06 percent), primary (33.01 percent), upper primary (16.29 percent) and secondary (19.32 percent) education rates in the Manikchak block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, agricultural labours (18.05 percent), non-agricultural labours (20.48 percent) and home-based workers (26.06 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. So, this means that most of the tribal people of Manikchak block are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education, they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (8.03 percent), undergraduate (3.63 percent), postgraduate (1.06 percent), professional and technical (2.60 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, similarly, in this block, the rate of business (10.76 percent), government (11.11 percent) and non-government or private (6.25 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary,

undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of business, government and non-government jobs.

Although most tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are usually working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers. But some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working in the cultivation and business sectors.

The rate of home-based workers (26.06 percent) in this block is highest compared to other employment sectors. Moreover, the rate of home-based workers (26.06 percent) in this block is highest compared to other blocks of Malda district except for the Kaliachak region, English Bazar and Gazol blocks. The main reason for the high rate of home-based workers in this block is that many tribal people are forced to work in the home-based worker sector because they are not getting the opportunity to work in the cultivation sector. Therefore, many tribal people in this block usually work (HBW) in the sectors like bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, clay and woodwork, etc.

In addition, the rate of home-based workers (26.06 percent) in this block is higher as well as non-agricultural labours (20.48 percent) compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in this block, as a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, the other reason for the high rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is that many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in the cultivation sector and they are forced to work as non-agricultural labours. Apart from this, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc. As a result, the rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is higher.

Other than the private (6.25 percent) employment sector, the rate of cultivation (7.29 percent) in the Manikchak block is the lowest in comparison to other employment sectors. Also, the Manikchak block has the lowest rate of cultivation (7.29 percent) compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation in this block is that the river bank erosion (amount of agricultural land decreased) by the Ganges and the flood of every year (Bhutni Anchol). As a result, the cultivation rate in this block is very low. Therefore,

very few tribal people in this block educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in the cultivation sector.

The rate of agricultural labours (18.05 percent) is lowest compared to other blocks of Malda district except for the Kaliachak region, English Bazar and Gazole blocks. Not only this, the rate of agricultural labours (18.05 percent) is very low in comparison to non-agricultural labours (20.48 percent) and home-based workers (26.06 percent). The main reason for the decline in the rate of agricultural labours in the Manikchak block is that the rate of cultivation of this block is very low. As a result, many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work as agricultural laborers in the cultivation sector.

Other than Kaliachak-II (11.93 percent) block, the rate of business in the Manikchak (10.76 percent) block is the highest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reasons for the high rate of business in this block are that the improved communication system, capital, demand and market compared to other blocks of Malda district. Also, the other reason for the high rate of business in this block is that there are Muthurapur Hat, Dom Hat and Manikchak Marker. As a result, the demand and market have been created here, which helps in increasing the business rate. Also, the other reason for the high rate of business in this block is that many tribal people are forced to work in the business sector because they are not getting the opportunity to work in the cultivation sector. As a result, the business rate in this block is higher.

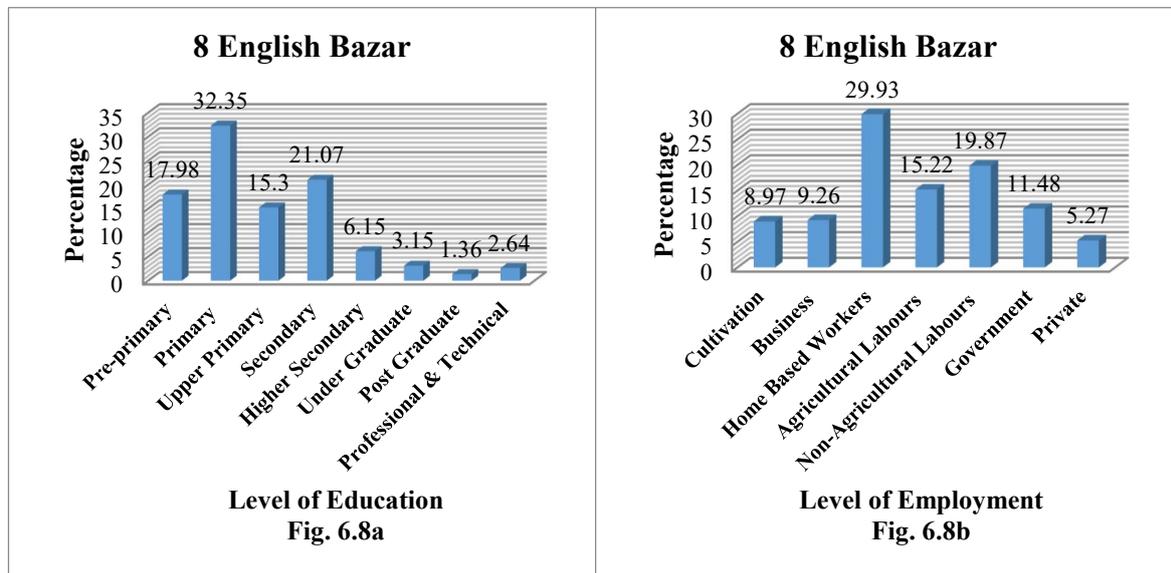
Other than English Bazar Block, the rate of government jobs (11.11 percent) in the Manikchak block is highest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Also, the percentage of private jobs (6.25 percent) in this block is highest in comparison to other blocks of Malda district. Therefore, the rate of both government and non-government jobs in this block is higher than the other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of private jobs in this block is that many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in the agriculture sector, they are forced to work in the private sector.

However, the rate of government jobs (11.11 percent) in this block is higher than the rate of private jobs (6.25 percent). The main reason is that there are more employment opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. There are opportunities available in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, BSNL offices and other various types of government

offices. Also, there are opportunities available in the private employment sector, such as private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc.

Although the rate of higher secondary and higher education is low in this block. But relatively government and non-government jobs are not so low. Because a majority of the tribal people educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors than higher secondary and higher educated people.

### 6.2.8 English Bazar



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.8a & 6.8b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the English Bazar Block.

Fig. 6.8a & 6.8b shows that the pre-primary (17.98 percent), primary (32.25 percent), upper primary (15.30 percent) and secondary education (21.07 percent) rates in the English Bazar block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, home-based workers (29.93 percent), agricultural labours (15.22 percent) and non-agricultural labours (19.87 percent) rates are also higher than other employment levels. So, most of the tribal people of English Bazar block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (6.15 percent), undergraduate (3.15 percent), postgraduate (1.36 percent), professional and technical (2.64 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of cultivation (8.97 percent), business (9.26 percent), government (11.48 percent) and non-government or private (5.27 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block as well as low rates of business, government and non-government jobs. This means that few tribal people of this block are educated in higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in business, government and non-government sectors. But some tribal people in this block educated in primary, upper primary and secondary education they are engaged in the business, government and non-government or private sectors.

Other than the Kaliachak region (Kaliachak-I, II & III blocks), the rate of home-based workers (29.93 percent) in this block is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district. Besides, English Bazar Block has the highest rate of home-based workers compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the highest rate of Home-Based workers in the English Bazar block is urban-centric (Lambourn 1918). This means that many tribal people in this block lived near the Malda town and they are usually work in the sectors like bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, cloth sewing, clay and woodwork, etc. As a result, most tribal people get the opportunity to work as Home-Based Workers.

Also, this block has higher rates of home-based workers (29.93 percentage) as well as non-agricultural labours (19.87 percentage) compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories near the English Bazar town, as a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Apart from this, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on railway lines, road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc.

Other than Manikchak (7.29 percent) block, the rate of cultivation in the English Bazar (8.97 percent) block is the lowest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Not only that, the rate of cultivation in this block is very low compared to other employment sectors except the private sector. The main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation in this block is that the floods of every year and near the urban-centric. As a result, the amount of agricultural land decreases here and the rate of cultivation is low.

Other than the Kaliachak region, this block has the lowest rate of agricultural labours (15.22 percent) compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Also, the rate of agricultural labours in this block is lower than home-based workers and non-agricultural labours. The main reason for the decline in the rate of agricultural labours in the English Bazar block is that the rate of cultivation of this block is very low. As a result, many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work as agricultural laborers in the cultivation sector.

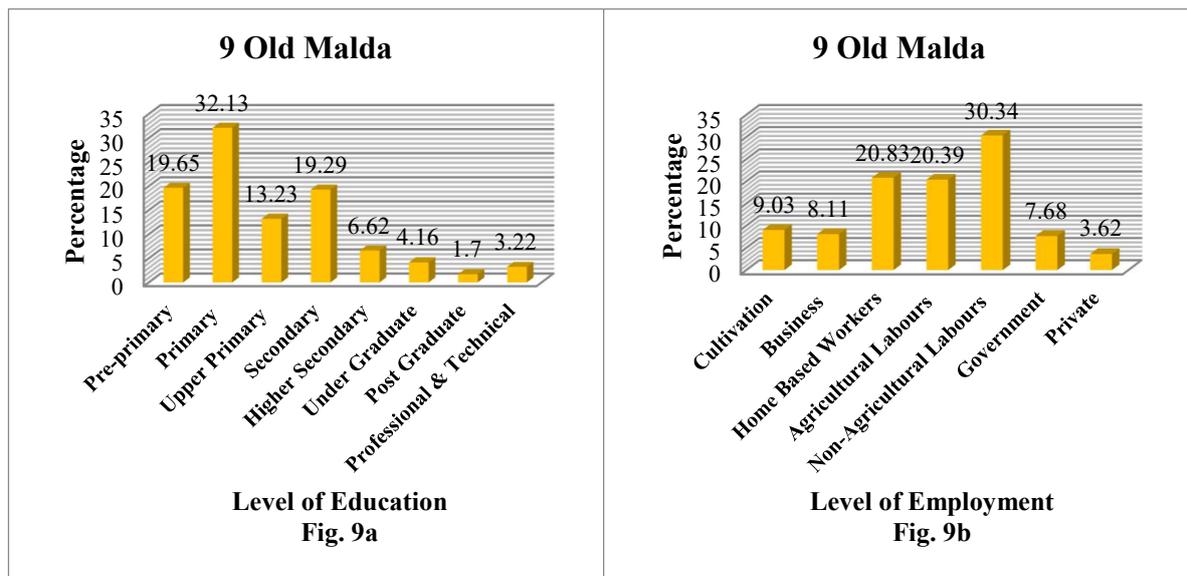
Apart from Manikkak and Kaliachak-II blocks, the rate of business (9.26 percent) in the English Bazar block is the highest compared to other blocks in the Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of business in this block is urban-centric. Because, the English Bazar block is located near the urban-centric, there are an advanced communication system, capital, demand and market. Also, the other reason for the high rate of business in this block is that many tribal people are forced to work in the business sector because they are not getting the opportunity to work in the cultivation sector. As a result, the business rate in this block is higher. However, the rates of business (9.26 percent) and cultivation (8.97 percent) in this block are almost the same.

English Bazar block has the highest rate of government (11.48 percent) jobs compared to other blocks in the Malda district. Not only this, this block has the highest number of private (5.27 percent) jobs in comparison to other blocks of Malda district except Manikchak block. Therefore, the rate of both government and non-government jobs in this block is higher than the other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of government and private jobs in this block is that different types of government and private offices have been established here. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work in the government and private sectors. Also, the other reason for the high rate of government and private jobs in this block is that many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in the agriculture sector and they are forced to work in the government and private sectors. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sectors, such as Mid-Day Mail cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police and BSNL offices, etc. There are also the private employment sectors, such as private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc.

However, the rate of government jobs in this block is higher than the rate of private jobs. This means that the employment rate in the government (11.48 percent) sector is higher than the private (5.27 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that there are more employment opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. Therefore, many tribal people are educated in the upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government compared to the private sector.

Although the rate of higher secondary and higher education is low in this block. But relatively government and non-government jobs are not so low. Because a majority of the tribal people educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors than higher secondary and higher educated people.

### 6.2.9 Old Malda



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16. Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.  
 Fig. 6.9a & 6.9b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Old Malda Block.

Fig. 6.9a & 6.9b shows that the pre-primary (19.65 percent), primary (32.13 percent), upper primary (13.23 percent) and secondary (19.29 percent) education rates in Old Malda block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, the rates of home-based workers (20.83 percent), agricultural labours (20.39 percent) and non-agricultural labours (30.34 percent) are higher than other employment levels. So, this means that most of the tribal people of Old Malda block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and

secondary education and they are working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block, such as higher secondary (6.62 percent), undergraduate (4.16 percent), postgraduate (1.70 percent), professional and technical (3.22 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rates of cultivation (9.03 percent), business (8.11 percent), government (7.68 percent) and non-government (3.62 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of cultivation, business, government and non-government jobs.

So, most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education, they usually work as agricultural labours, non-agricultural laborers and home-based workers. But some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation and business employment sectors. Also, some tribal people educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the government and private sectors.

The rate of Non-Agricultural labours (30.34 percent) in this block is the highest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. Not only that, the rate of non-agricultural laborers (30.34 percent) in this block is highest compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories (Namely-Rice Mill, Wheat flour, Oil Mill, Horlicks factory, Wood factory and Furniture factory, etc) in the Narayanpur region. Also, there is a Water Park and Golden Park in Narayanpur region. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Apart from this, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on railway lines, road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction.

The rates of agricultural labours (20.39 percent) and home-based workers (20.83 percent) in this block are higher compared to other employment sectors except for the non-agricultural labours. However, the rate of agricultural labours (20.39 percent) and home-based workers (20.83 percent) in this block is almost the same. The main reasons for the increase in home-based workers rate in this block are bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, handwork of various types of construction of wood and clay, etc.

Therefore, most tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are usually working as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural labours.

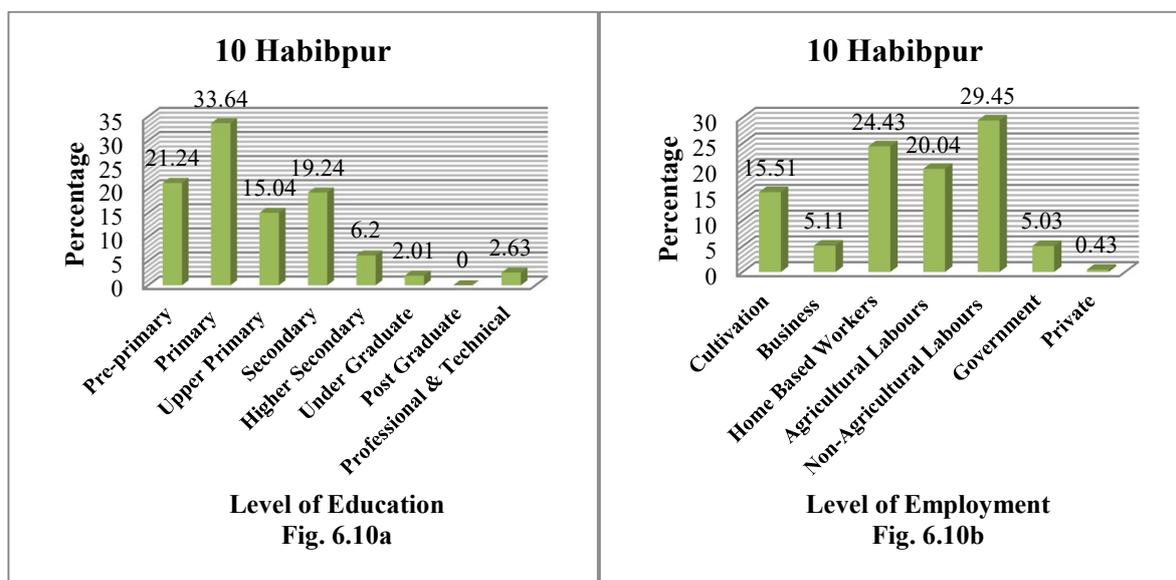
The rate of cultivation (9.03 percent) in this block is very low compared to home-based workers, agricultural labours and non-agricultural labours. Not only this, the cultivation rate in this block is low compared to the Harishchandrapur-I, Chanchal-I and Ratua-I blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the reduction of the rate of cultivation in this block compared to other employment sectors is the flood and urban-centric. This block is located on the banks of the Mahananda River. Due to being situated on the banks of this Mahananda river, almost every year there are floods. Due to this flood, the cultivation rate in this block is low. Also, due to this block being urban-centred, the rate of cultivation is low. So, most of the tribal people go to work on road construction, building construction, different types of shops and factories as non-agricultural laborers. So, very few tribal people of this block are educated in pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in agricultural work.

The business (8.11 percent) rate in this block is higher than that of Harishchandrapur-I (4.21 percent), Harishchandrapur-II (3.88 percent), Habibpur (5.11 percent) and Bamongola (5.88 percent) Blocks. The main reasons for the high rate of business in this block compared to other blocks are that the improved communication system, capital, demand and market. Also, the main reason for the high rate of business in this block is urban-centric and there are Adina, Nawabganj and Dhumadighi Hat. As a result, the demand and market have been created here, which helps in increasing the business rate. Therefore, many tribal people of this block are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

The rate of Government (7.68 percent) employment in this block is higher than Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Ratua-I, Chanchal-I and Habibpur blocks of Malda district. The main reason is that there are various types of government offices in this block. As a result, tribal people get the opportunity to work in different types of government departments. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sectors, such as Agricultural Development Office (ADO), Border Security Office (BSF) Mid-Day Mail cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government School and BSNL offices. etc.

The employment rate in the government (7.68 percent) sector is higher than the private (3.62 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that there are more employment opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. Therefore, many tribal people are educated in the upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government employment sector compared to the private sector.

### 6.2.10 Habibpur



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.10a & 6.10b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Habibpur Block.

Fig. 6.10a & 6.10b shows that the pre-primary (21.24 percent), primary (33.64 percent), upper primary (15.04 percent) and secondary (19.24 percent) education rates in Habibpur block are higher than the other education levels. Similarly, in this block, the rates of cultivators (15.51 percent), home-based workers (24.43 percent), agricultural labours (20.04 percent) and non-agricultural labours (29.45 percent) are higher than other employment levels. Therefore, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as cultivators, home-based workers, agricultural workers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block, such as higher secondary (6.20 percent), undergraduate (2.01 percent), professional and technical (2.63 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rates of business (5.11 percent), government (5.03 percent)

and non-government or private (0.43 percent) jobs are lower compared to other employment sectors. But there are no tribal people educated in post-graduate (0.00 percent) education in this block. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of business, government and non-government or private jobs. So, very few tribal people in this block are usually educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they do business, government and non-government or private jobs.

Other than Old Malda and Bamongola blocks, the rate of Non-agricultural (29.45 percent) labours in this block is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district. Moreover, the rate of Non-agricultural laborers (29.45 percent) is highest in this block as well as the rate of agricultural laborers (20.04 percent) and home-based workers (24.43 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors.

The main reason for the highest rate of non-agricultural labours in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories (for example-Rice Mill, Wheat flour, Oil Mill, Wood factory and Furniture factory, etc) in the Habibpur region, tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Apart from this, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on railway lines, road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc.

The rate of agricultural labours (20.04 percent) is higher due to good cultivation in this block. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as agricultural labours. Therefore, many tribal people work as agricultural laborers in various sectors of cultivation.

The rate of home-based workers (24.43 percent) in this block is higher than the business, government and non-government employment sectors. The main reasons for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this block are bidi binding, cloth sewing, bamboo work, cone work, wood and clay works, etc. Therefore, many tribal people of this block are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as agricultural labours, non-agricultural labours and home-based workers.

The rate of cultivation (15.51 percent) in this block is very high compared to the Business, Government and Private jobs sectors. Moreover, the rate of cultivation in this block is very high (good) compared to Manikchak and English Bazar blocks of Malda district. The main cause of good cultivation in this block is that the fertile soil, good irrigation system and availability of agricultural labours. So, many tribal people of this block are usually educated in

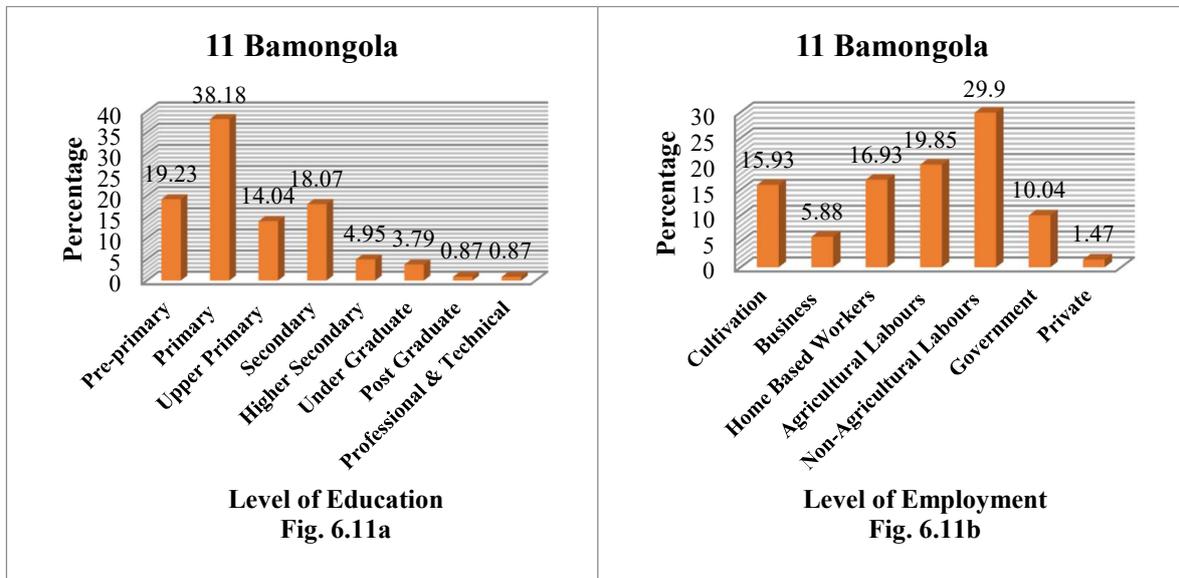
pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are involved in the cultivation sector.

The rate of business (5.11 percent) in this block is the lowest except for government and private jobs. The main reasons for the decline in business rates in this block are lack of improved communication, capital, demand and markets. So, very few tribal people of this block are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

The government (5.03 percent) employment rate in this block is higher than the private (0.43 percent) employment sector. In this block, the government employment rate is higher than the private employment sector, but it is much lower than the cultivation, home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers. The main reason for the decline in the rate of government employment in this block is that the number of government offices in different departments is low. However, the rate of government jobs and business in this block is almost the same.

Other than the Harishchandrtapur-I block, the rate of private employment (0.43 percent) in this block is the lowest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. Also, the rate of private (0.43 percent) employment in this block is the lowest in comparison to other employment sectors. The main reason for this is that the number of private offices in the block is very few. In this block, there is a lack of such private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of the different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc. So, very few tribal people of this block are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors.

### 6.2.11 Bamongola



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

**Fig. 6.11a & 6.11b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Bamongola Block.**

Fig. 6.11a & 6.11b shows that the pre-primary (19.23 percent), primary (38.18 percent), upper primary (14.04 percent) and secondary (18.07 percent) education rate in Bamongola block is higher than the other education levels. Similarly, in this block, the rate of cultivators (15.93 percent), home-based workers (16.93 percent), agricultural labours (19.85 percent) and non-agricultural labours (29.90 percent) is higher than other employment levels. So, most of the tribal people of Bamongola block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and cultivators.

Again, in this block, such as higher secondary (4.95 percent), undergraduate (3.79 percent), postgraduate (0.87 percent), professional and technical (0.87 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (5.88 percent), government (10.04 percent) and non-government or private (1.47 percent) jobs is also lower compared to other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of business, government and non-government jobs. Therefore, very few tribal people in this block are generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they do business, government and non-government jobs.

The rate of Non-agricultural (29.90 percent) labours in this block is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district except the Old Malda block. In addition, the rate of Non-agricultural laborers (29.90 percent) in this block is highest as well as the rate of agricultural laborers (19.85 percent) and home-based workers (16.93 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural laborers in this block is that due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Bamongola region, tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer, because they get the opportunity to work on road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc.

The rate of agricultural labours (19.85 percent) is higher due to good cultivation in this block. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as agricultural labours. Therefore, many tribal people work as agricultural laborers in various sectors of cultivation.

In this block, the rate of home-based workers (16.93 percent) is higher than the business, government and non-government employment sectors. The main reasons for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this block are bidi binding, cloth sewing, bamboo work, work of textiles, handwork of various kinds of construction of wood and clay, etc. Therefore, most tribal people of this block are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as agricultural labours, non-agricultural labours and home-based workers.

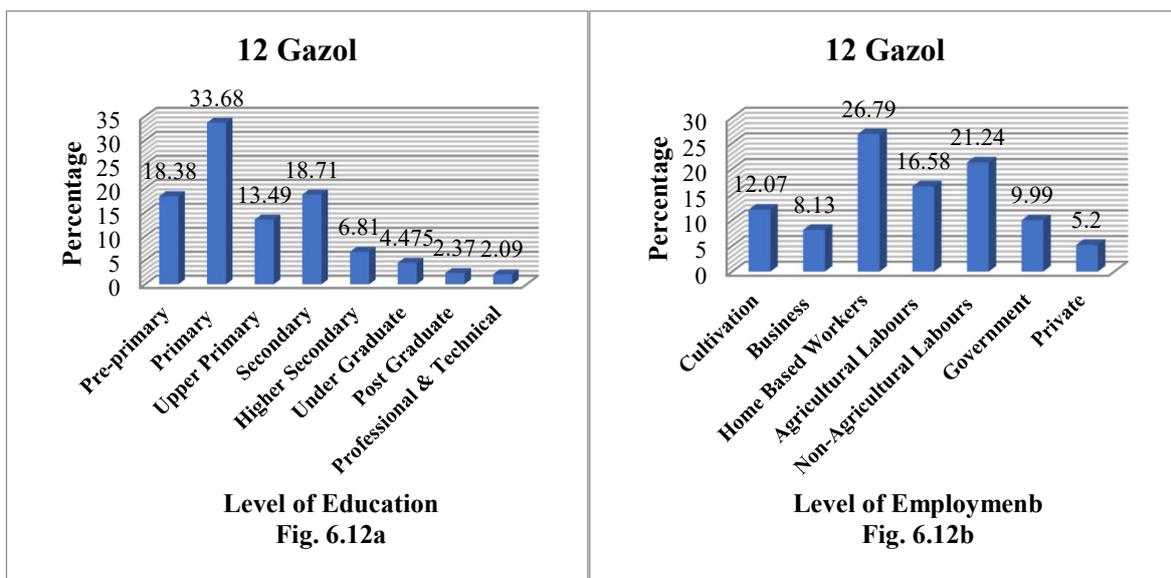
The rate of cultivation (15.93 percent) in this block is higher compared to the Manikchak (7.29 percent) and English Bazar (8.97 percent) blocks of Malda district. Not only that, the rate of cultivation in the Bamongola block is higher compared to business, government and non-government employment sectors. The main reasons for the high rate of cultivation in this block are that the fertile soil, good irrigation system and availability of agricultural labours. So, many tribal people of this block are usually educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are involved in the cultivation work.

Without the private (1.47 percent) employment sector, the rate of business in this block is the lowest compared to another employment sector. The main reasons for the decline in business rates in this block are the lack of improved communication, capital, demand and markets. Therefore, very few tribal people of this block are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

The rate of government employment in this block is 10.04 percent, which is very good compared to the business (5.88 percent) and non-government (1.47 percent) employment sectors. Not only this, the government employment rate in this block is comparatively higher than Chanchal-I (4.37 percent), Ratua-I (3.95 percent) and Harishchandrapur-II (2.68 percent) blocks. There are various types of government offices in this block. As a result, tribal people get the opportunity to work in different types of government departments, such as Mid-Day Mail cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government School and BSNL offices, etc. So, many tribal people of this block are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government employment sector.

The rate of private (1.47 percent) employment in this block is the lowest compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for this is that the number of private offices in the block is very few. For example, there is a lack of private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of the different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc. Therefore, very few tribal people of this block are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the Non-government or Private employment sector.

### 6.2.12 Gazol



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.12a & 6.12b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Gazol Block.

Fig. 6.12a & 6.12b shows that the pre-primary (18.38 percent), primary (33.68 percent), upper primary (13.49 percent) and secondary (18.71 percent) education rates in the Gazol block are higher than the other education levels. On the other hand, in this block, agricultural labours (16.58 percent), non-agricultural labours (21.24 percent) and home-based workers (26.79 percent) rates are also higher than in other employment sectors. So, this means that most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this block such as higher secondary (6.81 percent), undergraduate (4.47 percent), postgraduate (2.37 percent), professional and technical (2.09 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, similarly, in this block, the rate of business (8.13 percent), government (9.99 percent) and non-government or private (5.20 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this block, as well as the low rates of business, government and non-government jobs.

So, most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education, they usually work as agricultural labours, non-agricultural laborers and home-based workers. Also, some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation (12.07 percent) and business (8.13 percent) employment sectors.

Apart from the Kaliachak region and Manikchak block, the rate of home-based workers (26.79 percent) in the Gazol block is highest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Not only that, the rate of home-based workers (29.79 percent) is highest in this block, as well as the rate of agricultural laborers (16.58 percent) and non-agricultural labours (21.24 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. The main reasons for the increase in home-based workers rate in this block are bidi binding, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, handwork of various types of construction of wood and clay, etc.

There is also a high percentage of non-agricultural labours (21.24 percent) in this block. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural laborers in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Gazol region, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on the railway line, road

construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc. Therefore, most of the tribal people of this block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers and non-agricultural laborers.

The rate of cultivation (12.07 percent) in this block is higher compared to the Manikchak (7.29 percent) and English Bazar (8.97 percent) blocks of Malda district. Besides, the rate of cultivation in the Gazol block is higher compared to business, government and non-government employment sectors. The main reasons for the high rate of cultivation in this block are that the fertile soil, good irrigation system and availability of agricultural labours.

Due to good cultivation in this block, the rate of agricultural labours (16.58 percent) is higher. Therefore, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as agricultural laborers in various sectors of farming. So, many tribal people of this block are usually educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are involved in the cultivation and agricultural labours sectors.

Other than the private employment sector, the rate of business (8.13 percent) in the Gazol block is lowest than the other employment sectors. The main reasons for these are that there is a lack of good communication system, demand and markets for doing business in this block.

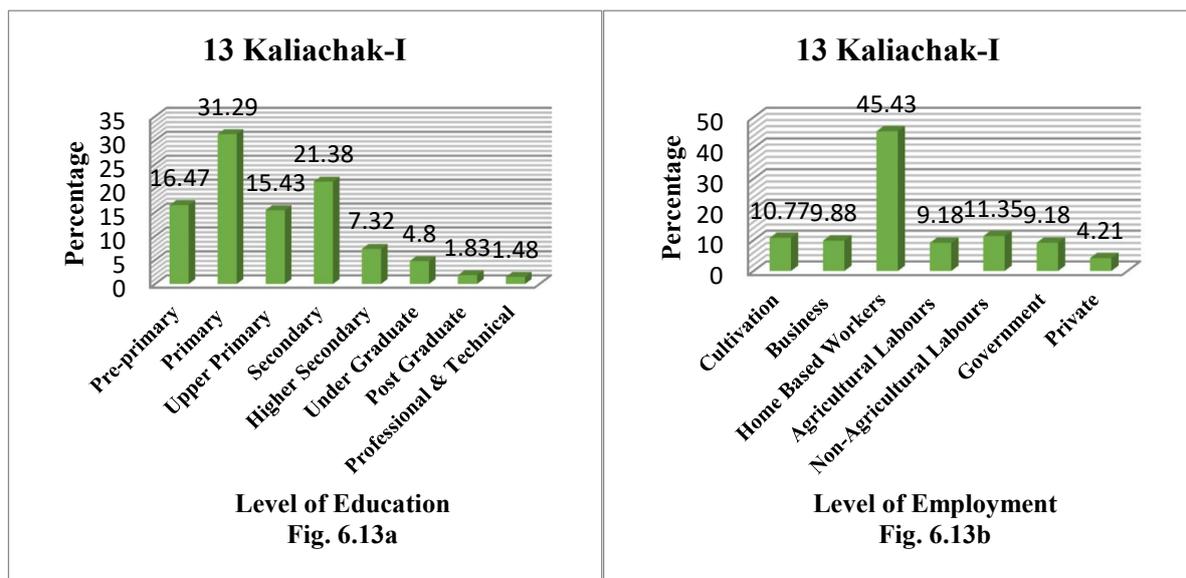
Gazol block has the higher rate of government (9.99 percent) jobs compared to the Harishchandrapur-I (5.79 percent), Harishchandrapur-II (2.68 percent), Chanchal-I (4.37 percent), Chanchal-II (7.41 percent), Ratua-I (3.95 percent) and Ratua-II (6.53 percent) blocks of Malda district. Not only this, apart from Manikchak and English Bazar blocks, the rate of private (5.20 percent) jobs in this block is highest compared to the other blocks of Malda district. Therefore, the rate of both government and non-government jobs in this block is higher than the other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of government and private jobs in this block is that different types of government and private offices have been established here. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work in the government and private sectors.

There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sectors, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police and BSNL offices, etc. There are also the private employment sectors, such as private schools, private teacher training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc.

However, the rate of government (9.99 percent) job in this block is higher than the rate of private (5.20 percent) jobs. This means that the employment rate in the government sector is higher than in the private employment sector. The main reason is that there are more employment opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. Therefore, many tribal people are educated in the upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government compared to the private sector.

Although the rate of higher secondary and higher education is low in this block. But relatively government and non-government jobs are not so low. Because a majority of the tribal people educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors than higher secondary and higher educated people.

### 6.2.13 Kaliachak-I



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16. Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.  
**Fig. 6.13a & 6.13b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Kaliachak-I Block.**

Fig. 6.13a & 6.13b shows that the pre-primary (16.47 percent), primary (31.29 percent), upper primary (15.43 percent) and secondary (21.38 percent) education rate in Kaliachak-I block is higher than the other education levels. Similarly, in this block, the rate of home-based workers (45.43 percent) is very much higher than in other employment sectors. So, this means that most of the tribal people of Kaliachak-I block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers.

Again, in this block, the rates of higher secondary (7.32 percent), undergraduate (4.80 percent), postgraduate (1.83 percent), professional and technical (1.48 percent) education are lower compared to other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rates of business (9.88 percent), government (9.18 percent) and non-government or private (4.21 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, very few tribal people in this block are generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are doing in government and non-government employment sectors. But some tribal people in this block generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in business, cultivation, agricultural labours and non-agricultural labours sectors.

The Kaliachak-I block has the highest rate of home-based workers (45.43 percent) compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Also, this block has the highest rate of home-based workers (45.43 percent) compared to cultivation (10.77 percent), agricultural laborers (9.18 percent), non-agricultural laborers (11.35 percent), businesses (9.88 percent), government (9.18 percent) and private (4.21 percent) employment sectors. The main reason for the highest rate of home-based workers in this block is that there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture. As a result, a large number of tribal people are involved in the bidi binding and sericulture sector. Also, the other reasons for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this block are bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, etc. This means that most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the home-based worker sector.

The Kaliachak-I block has the lowest rates of agriculture labours (9.18 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (11.35 percent) compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for this is that there is less scope to work in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. Because this block has a low rate of cultivation and the number of factories is less. As a result, many tribal people do not have the opportunity to work in these employment sectors. Also, there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture in this block. This means that there are opportunities to work in the Bidi binding and sericulture sector in this block. As a result, most tribal people are interested to work in the home-based worker sector. Therefore, very few tribal in this block to work in the agriculture and non-agricultural employment sectors compared to other blocks of Malda district.

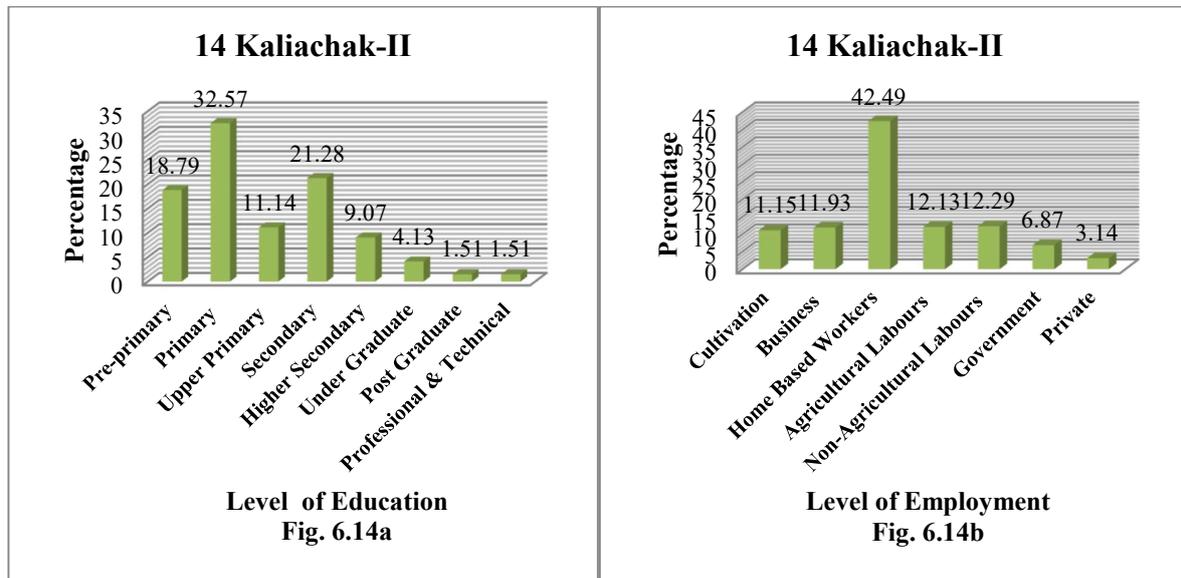
The rate of cultivation (10.77 percent) in this block is very low compared to Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Chanchal-II, Habibpur and Bamongola blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation in this block is that most of the agricultural land in this block is silk (mulberry) cultivated. As a result, the amount of agricultural land decreases here and the rate of cultivation is low.

The business rate in the Kaliachak-III (9.88 percent) block is higher compared to Harishchandrapur-I (4.21 percent) and Harishchandrapur-II (3.88 percent) blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of business in this block is that the improved communication system, capital, demand and markets.

So, among the tribal people of this block, cultivation (10.77 percent), business (9.88 percent) agricultural labours (9.18 percent), non-agricultural labours (11.35 percent) and government employment (9.18 percent) rates are almost the same. Therefore, very few tribal people are usually educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are employed in the agricultural labours, non-agricultural labours, cultivation and business employment sectors.

The government (9.18 percent) employment rate in this block is higher than the rate of private (4.21 percent) employment sector. In this block, the main reason for the high rate of government employment than the rate of the private employment sector is that there are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. As a result, many tribal people are more interested to work in the government employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sectors, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government Schools and BSNL offices, etc. So, many tribal people are usually educated in upper primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector.

### 6.2.14 Kaliachak-II



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16. Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.  
**Fig. 6.14a & 6.14b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Kaliachak-II Block.**

Fig. 6.14a & 6.14b shows that the pre-primary (18.79 percent), primary (32.57 percent), upper primary (11.14 percent) and secondary (21.28 percent) education rate in Kaliachak-II block is higher than the other education levels. Similarly, in this block, the rate of home-based workers (42.29 percent) is very much higher than other employment levels. So, this means that most of the tribal people of Kaliachak-II block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are work as home-based workers.

Again, in this block, the rates of higher secondary (9.07 percent), undergraduate (4.13 percent), postgraduate (1.51 percent), professional and technical (1.51 percent) education are lower compared to other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of government (6.87 percent) and non-government or private (3.14 percent) jobs are also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, very few tribal people in this block are generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are doing in government and non-government employment sectors. But some tribal people in this block generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in business (11.93 percent), cultivation (11.15 percent), agricultural labours (12.13 percent) and non-agricultural labours (12.29 percent) sectors.

Other than the Kaliachak-I block, the rate of home-based workers (42.49 percent) in the Kaliachak-II block is the highest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. Also, the rate of home-based workers (42.49 percent) in this block is the highest compared to other employment sectors. The main reason for the highest rate of home-based workers in this block is that there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture. As a result, a large number of tribal people are involved in the bidi binding and sericulture sector. Also, the other reasons for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this block are bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, etc. This means that most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the home-based worker sector.

Apart from the Kaliachak-I, the rates of agriculture labours (12.13 percent) and non-agricultural labours (12.29 percent) in this block is the lowest compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for this is that there is less scope to work in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. Because the rate of cultivation and the number of factories in this block is very low. As a result, many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in these employment sectors. Also, there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture in this block. This means that there are opportunities to work in the bidi binding and sericulture sector in this block. As a result, most tribal people are interested to work in the home-based worker sector. Therefore, very few tribal in this block to work in the agriculture and non-agricultural employment sectors compared to other blocks of Malda district.

The rate of cultivation (11.15 percent) in this block is very low compared to Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Chanchal-II, Habibpur and Bamongola blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation in this block is that the river bank erosion by the Ganges and the flood of every year. Also, another reason is that most of the agricultural land in this block is silk (mulberry) cultivated. As a result, the amount of agricultural land decreases here and the rate of cultivation is low.

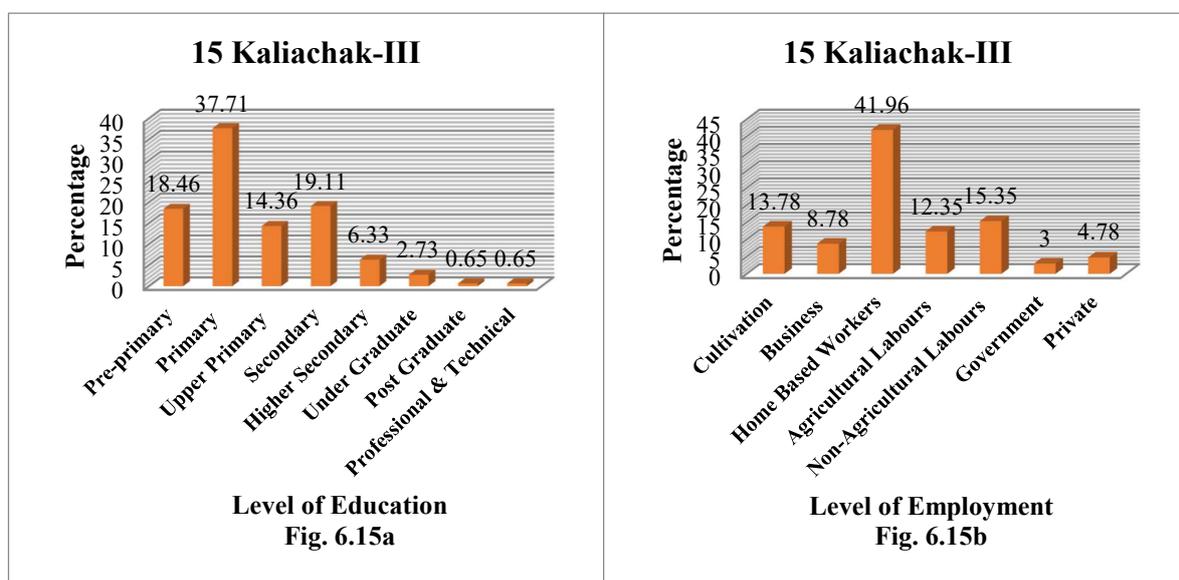
The business rate in the kaliachak-II (11.93 percent) block is the highest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of business in this block is that the improved communication system, capital, demand and markets.

So, among the tribal people of this block the rates of cultivation (11.15 percent), agricultural labours (12.13 percent), non-agricultural labours (12.29 percent) and business (11.93 percent) are almost the same. Therefore, very few tribal people are usually educated in pre-primary,

primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are employed in the agricultural labours, non-agricultural labours, cultivation and business employment sectors.

The government (6.87 percent) employment rate in this block is higher than the rate of private (3.14 percent) employment sector. In this block, the main reason for the high rate of government employment than the rate of the private employment sector is that there are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. As a result, many tribal people are more interested to work in the government employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sectors, such as Mid-Day Mail cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government Schools and BSNL offices, etc. So, many tribal people are usually educated in upper primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector.

### 6.2.15 Kaliachak-III



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.15a & 6.15b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Kaliachak-III Block.

Fig. 6.15a & 6.15b shows that the pre-primary (18.46 percent), primary (37.71 percent), upper primary (14.36 percent) and secondary (19.11 percent) education rates in Kaliachak-III block are higher than the other education levels. Similarly, in this block, the rate of home-based workers (41.96 percent) is very much higher than other employment levels. So, this means that

most of the tribal people of Kaliachak-III block are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are work as home-based workers.

Again, in this block, the rates of higher secondary (6.33 percent), undergraduate (2.73 percent), postgraduate (0.65 percent), professional and technical (0.65 percent) education are lower compared to other education levels, in the same way, in this block, the rate of business (8.78 percent), government (3.00 percent) and non-government or private (4.78 percent) jobs is also lower than other employment sectors. Therefore, very few tribal people in this block are generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they do business, government and non-government jobs. But some tribal people in this block generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in the cultivation, agricultural labours and non-agricultural labours employment sectors.

The rate of home-based workers (41.96 percent) in the Kaliachak-III block is the highest compared to the other blocks of Malda district except for Kaliachak-I and Kaliachak-II blocks. Also, this block has the highest number of home-based workers (41.96 percent) compared to cultivation (13.78 percent), agricultural laborers (12.35 percent), non-agricultural laborers (15.35 percent), businesses (8.78 percent), government (3.00 percent) and non-government or private (4.78 percent) employment sectors. The main reason for the highest rate of home-based workers in this block is that there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture. As a result, a large number of tribal people are involved in the bidi binding and sericulture sector. Also, the other reasons for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this block are bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, etc. This means that most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the home-based worker sector.

The rate of agriculture labours (12.35 percent) and non-agricultural labours (15.35 percent) in the Kaliachak-III block is the lowest compared to other blocks of Malda district except the Kaliachak-I and Kaliachak-II blocks. The main reason for this is that there is less scope to work in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. Because this block has a low rate of cultivation and the number of factories is less. As a result, many tribal people do not have the opportunity to work in these employment sectors. Also, there is a tradition of bidi binding and sericulture in this block. This means that there are opportunities to work in the bidi binding and sericulture sector in this block. As a result, most tribal people are interested to work in the home-based

worker sector. Therefore, very few tribal people in this block to work in the agriculture and non-agricultural employment sectors compared to other blocks of Malda district.

The rate of cultivation (13.78 percent) in this block is very low compared to Harishchandrapur-I, Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-I, Chanchal-II, Habibpur and Bamongola blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation in this block is that the river bank erosion by the Ganges and the flood of every year. Also, another reason is that most of the agricultural land in this block is silk (mulberry) cultivated. As a result, the amount of agricultural land decreases here and the rate of cultivation is low.

So, among the tribal people of this block, farming (13.78 percent), agricultural workers (12.35 percent) and non-agricultural workers (15.35 percent) employment rates are almost the same.

The business rate in the Kaliachak-III (8.78 percent) block is higher compared to Harishchandrapur-I (4.21 percent) and Harishchandrapur-II (3.88 percent) blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of business in this block is that the improved communication system, capital, demand and markets. Therefore, very few tribal people are usually educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are employed in the agricultural labours, non-agricultural labours, cultivation and business employment sectors.

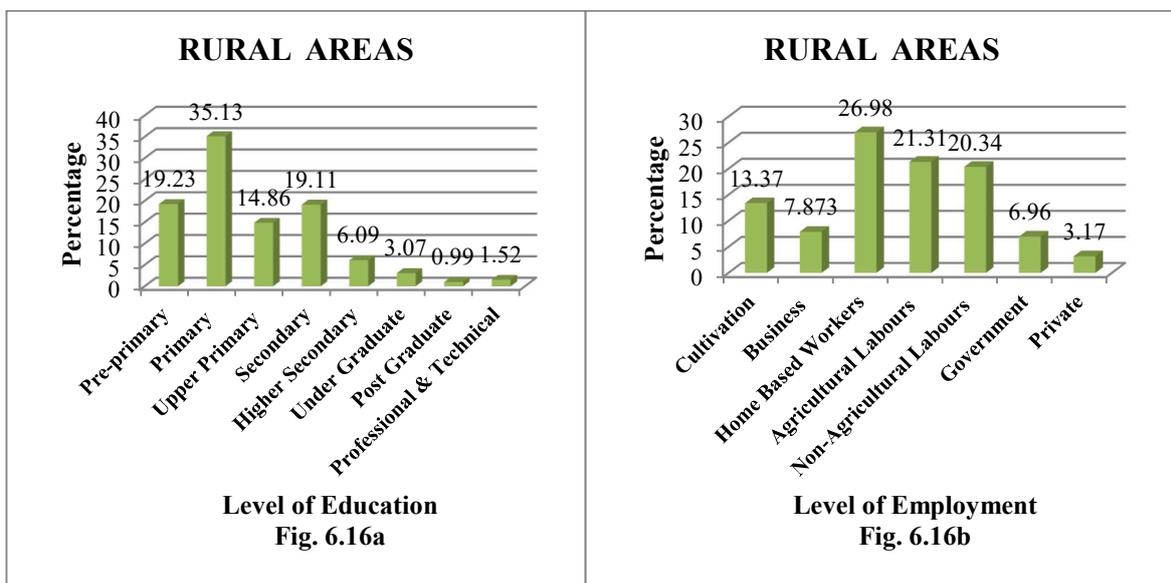
In most blocks of Malda district, the employment rate in the government sector is higher than the private sector, but the employment rate in the private (4.78 percent) sector in Kaliachak-III block is slightly higher than the government (3.00 percent) sector.

This means that the private employment rate in Kaliachak-III blocks is slightly higher than the government employment rate. The main reason for this is that there are more job opportunities and facilities in the private employment sector than the government employment sector in Kaliachak-III block. As a result, many tribal people are more interested to work in the private employment sector compared to the government employment sector. The main reasons for this are that there are more private schools, private teacher's training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc in this block. Therefore, somewhat more tribal people are usually educated in upper primary, secondary and higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the private employment sector compared to the government sector. Regarding both government and non-government jobs, it is said that very few tribal people generally educated in upper primary, secondary, higher

secondary and higher education and they are employed in government and non-government employment sectors compared to other employment sectors.

Therefore, the education and employment status of the tribal people in the Kaliachak region (Kaliachak block-I, II & III) is almost the same. But the only difference is that the rate of private jobs in the Kaliachak-III block is higher than the rate of government jobs which are not available in Kaliachak-I and Kaliachak-II Block.

### 6.2.16 Rural areas of Malda district



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

Fig. 6.16a & 6.16b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Rural areas in Malda district.

Fig. 6.16a & 6.16b shows that the rates of pre-primary (19.23 percent), primary (35.13 percent), upper primary (14.86 percent) and secondary (19.11 percent) education in rural areas of Malda district are higher than other education levels. On the other hand, the rates of cultivation (13.37 percent), agricultural laborers (21.36 percent), non-agricultural laborers (20.34 percent) and home-based workers (26.98 percent) in rural areas are higher compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most tribal people in rural areas of Malda district are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as cultivators, home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in the rural areas such as higher secondary (6.09 percent), undergraduate (3.07 percent), post-graduate (0.99 percent), professional and technical (1.52 percent) education rates are

lower than other education levels, in the same way, in rural areas, the rates of business (7.87 percent), government (6.96 percent) and non-government or private (3.17 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in rural areas as well as low rates of business, government and non-government or private jobs. Therefore, very few tribal people in rural areas are educated in higher secondary and higher education and they are usually working in the business, government and non-government employment sectors. But some tribal people in the rural area are educated in primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the business, government and non-government sectors.

In the rural areas of Malda district has the highest number of home-based workers (26.98 percent) as well as the rate of agricultural laborers (21.31 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (20.34 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. The main reasons for the increase in home-based workers rate in the rural area of Malda district are bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, handwork of various types of construction of wood and clay, etc.

There is also a high percentage of non-agricultural labours (20.34 percent) in the rural area of Malda district. The main reason for the high percentage of non-agricultural laborers in the rural areas of Malda district is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Narayanpur, Gazol and Kaliachak region, so many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on the railway line, road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc.

The cultivation rate in the rural area of the Malda district is 13.37 percent which is better than the business, government and private employment sectors. Also, the amount of agricultural land in the rural area very higher than the urban area. As a result, the rate of cultivation in rural areas very higher compared to urban areas of the Malda district. The main reasons for the high percentage of cultivation in the rural area of Malda district are fertile soils, improved irrigation systems, availability of agricultural labours and market, etc.

The rate of agricultural labourers among the tribal communities in the rural area of Malda district is 21.31 percent, which is better than the cultivation, business, government and non-government or private employment sectors. Also, the rate of agricultural labours in the rural areas (21.31 percent) very higher compared to urban areas (0.61 percent) of the Malda district.

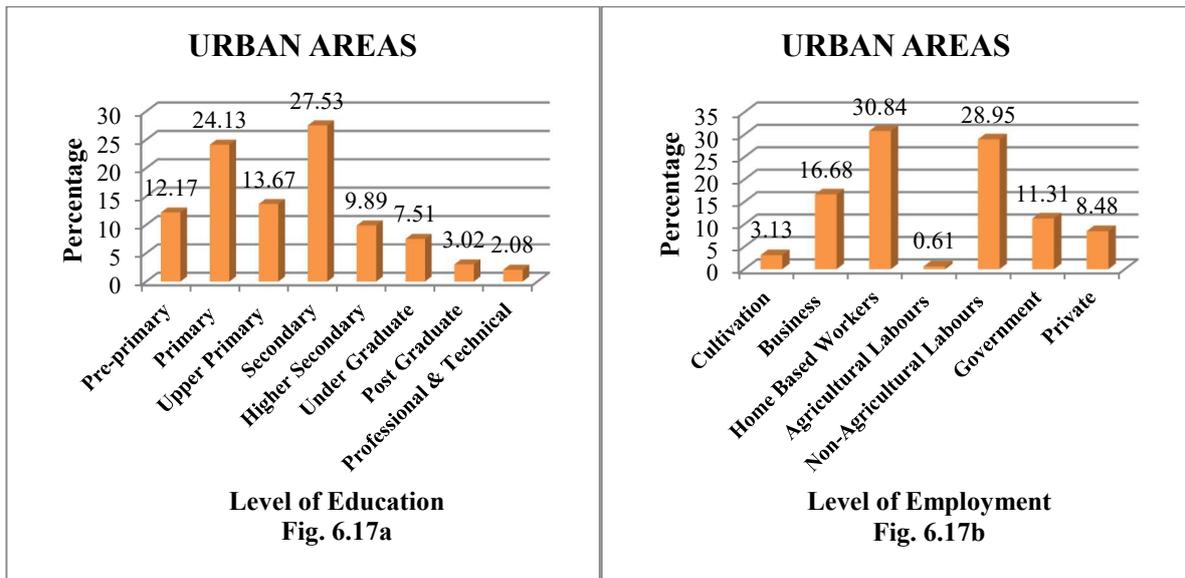
Due to good cultivation in the rural area of Malda district, many tribal people are interested in working as agricultural laborers. Therefore, many tribal people of rural areas of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are usually working as agricultural laborers.

The rate of business (7.87 percent) in the rural area of Malda district is very low compared to other employment sectors except for the government (6.96 percent) and private (3.17 percent) employment sectors. Also, the number of the business sector in the rural areas (7.87 percent) very low compared to urban areas (16.68 percent) of the Malda district. The main reason for the decline in business rates in the rural areas of this district is the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in the tribal areas of Malda district. Therefore, very few tribal people in the rural areas of Malda district are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

In the rural areas of the Malda district, the employment rate in the government (6.96 percent) employment sector is higher than the private (3.17 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that there are more job opportunities, facilities and security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government Schools and BSNL offices, etc.

The rate of private (3.17 percent) employment in the rural area of the Malda district is very low compared to the government (6.96 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that the low job opportunities, facilities and security in the private employment sector compared to the government employment sector. Also, the number of private offices in the rural area very low compared to urban areas of the Malda district. Therefore, most tribal people are less interested to work in the private employment sector. It means that very few tribal people are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the private employment sectors. However, the rate of both government and non-government jobs in the rural areas are very low compared to urban areas of Malda district.

**6.2.17 Urban areas of Malda district**



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

**Fig. 6.17a & 6.17b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Urban areas in Malda district**

Fig. 6.17a & 6.17b shows that the rates of pre-primary (12.17 percent), primary (24.13 percent), upper primary (13.67 percent) and secondary (27.53 percent) education in the urban areas of Malda district are higher than other education levels. On the other hand, in the urban areas of Malda district, the rates of home-based workers (30.84 percent), non-agricultural laborers (28.95 percent) and business (16.68 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most tribal people in urban areas of Malda district are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, business and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in the urban areas of Malda district such as higher secondary (9.89 percent), undergraduate (7.51 percent), postgraduate (3.02 percent), professional and technical (2.08 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, similarly, in urban areas, the rates of government (11.31 percent) and non-government employment or private (8.48 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in the urban areas of Malda district as well as low rates of government and non-government employment. So, most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they usually work as home-based workers, non-agricultural laborers and business. But very few tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper

primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation and agricultural labours employment sectors.

In the urban areas of Malda district has the highest number of home-based workers (30.84 percent), as well as the rate of business (16.68 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (28.95 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. Also, the rate of home-based workers (30.84 percent) in urban areas is higher compared to rural areas. The main reasons for the increase of the home-based worker's rate in the urban areas of the Malda district are bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, cleaning work, cooking work of hotel and various types of Handicrafts, etc.

There is also a high percentage of non-agricultural laborers (28.95 percent) in the urban areas of Malda district. In addition, the rate of non-agricultural laborers (28.95 percent) in urban areas is higher compared to rural areas. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural laborers in the urban area of Malda district is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Narayanpur and English Bazar region, so many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural laborer because they get the opportunity to work on the railway line, road and building construction, etc.

Other than agricultural labours, the rate of cultivation in the urban areas of the Malda district is lowest compared to other employment sectors. Not only this, the rate of cultivation (3.13 percent) in the urban areas are very low compared to rural areas of Malda district. The main reason for the low rate of cultivation in the urban areas of the Malda district is due to a lack of cultivable land. Also, other reasons for lowering the rate of cultivation in the urban areas of Malda district are due to lack of fertile soil, lack of improved irrigation system and lack of agricultural labours, etc.

The rate of agricultural labours (0.61 percent) in the urban areas of the Malda district is lowest compared to other employment sectors. In addition, the rate of agricultural labours in the urban areas (0.61 percent) of the Malda district is very low compared to rural areas (21.31 percent). The main reason is that the rate of cultivation in urban areas of Malda district is very low. As a result, many tribal people did not get the opportunity to work as agricultural labour in the cultivation sector. Therefore, many tribal people are not interested to work as agricultural laborers due to the very low rate of cultivation in the urban areas of Malda district.

The rate of home-based workers (0.61 percent) in the urban areas of the Malda district is highest compared to other employment sectors. In addition, the rate of home-based workers in the urban areas (0.61 percent) of the Malda district is higher compared to rural areas (21.31 percent).

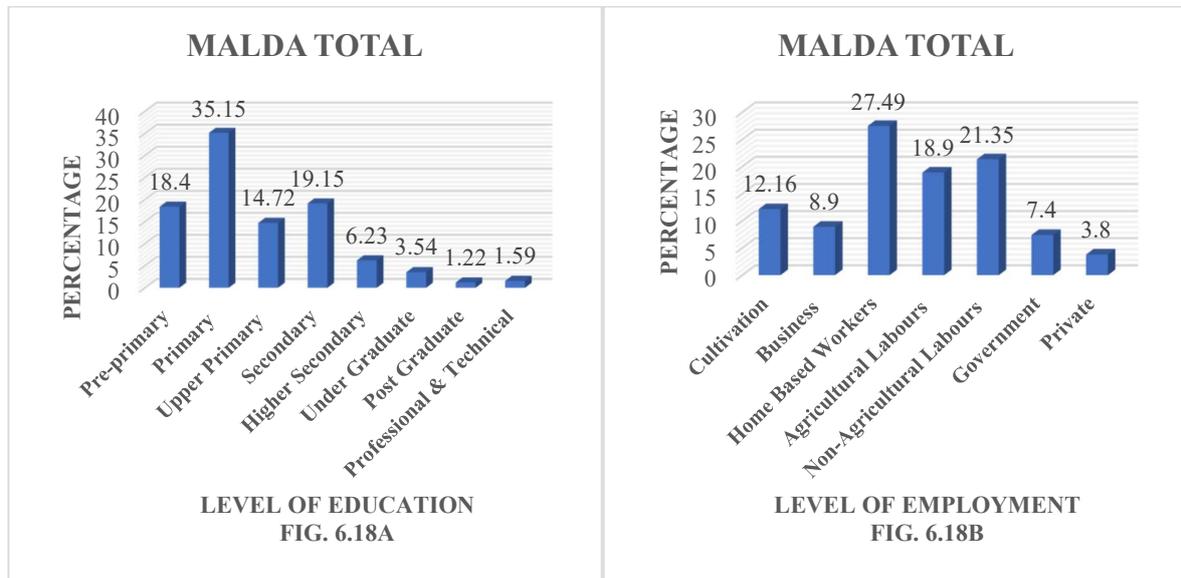
Most of the tribal people are forced to work as home-based workers and non-agricultural laborers in the urban areas of the Malda district due to a lack of opportunity to work as cultivators and agricultural laborers. Therefore, most tribal people in the urban areas of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are usually working as home-based workers and non-agricultural laborers.

The rate of business in the urban areas of the Malda district is 16.68 percent, which is higher than cultivation, agricultural laborers, government and non-government employment sectors. The main reason for the high rate of business in the urban areas of Malda district is that there is an improved communication system, capital, demand and market, etc. Therefore, many tribal people in the urban areas of Malda district are educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are doing business.

In the urban areas of Malda district, the employment rate in the government (11.31 percent) employment sector is higher compared to the private (8.48 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that there are more job opportunities, facilities and guarantee in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government School and BSNL offices, etc.

The rate of private (8.48 percent) employment in the urban areas of the Malda district is less than the government (11.31 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that, because of the low job security and facilities in the private employment sector compared to the government employment sector, most tribal people are less interested in working in the private employment sector. Therefore, very few tribal people are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the private employment sectors.

### 6.2.18 Total of Malda district



Source: SSM in Malda, AISHE & GBU, 2012-16.

Source: Field Survey by the Researcher, 2012-16.

**Fig. 6.18a & 6.18b Comparison of Education and Employment Status of the Malda District.**

Fig. 6.18a & 6.18b shows that the rates of pre-primary (18.40 percent), primary (35.15 percent), upper primary (14.72 percent) and secondary (19.15 percent) education in Malda district are higher than other education levels. On the other hand, the rates of agricultural laborers (19.90 percent), non-agricultural laborers (21.35 percent) and home-based workers (27.49 percent) in this district are higher compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most tribal people of Malda district are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers. Also, some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation and business employment sectors.

Again, in this district such as higher secondary (6.23 percent), undergraduate (3.54 percent), post-graduate (1.22 percent), professional and technical (1.59 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this district, the rates of business (8.90 percent), government (7.40 percent) and non-government or private (3.80 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. This means that there is a low rate of higher secondary, undergraduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this district, as well as low rates of business, government and non-government jobs. Therefore, very few tribal people are educated in higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in

the government and non-government employment sectors. Also, some tribal people are educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the government, non-government and business employment sectors. So, most of the tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they usually work as agricultural labours, non-agricultural laborers and home-based workers. But some tribal people are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are employed in the cultivation and business employment sectors.

Malda district has the highest number of home-based workers (27.49 percent), as well as the number of agricultural labours (18.90 percent) and non-agricultural labours (21.35 percent) are higher compared to other employment sectors. The main reasons for the increase in home-based workers rate in this district are bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, handwork of various types of construction of wood and clay, etc.

There is also a high percentage of non-agricultural labours (21.35 percent) in this district. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural laborers in this district is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Narayanpur and Gazol region, tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on the railway line, road construction, one-hundred-day work and building construction, etc.

The cultivation rate in this district is 12.16 percent. Which is better than other employment sectors (Government, Private & Business). The main reasons for the high percentage of cultivation in this district are fertile soils, improved irrigation systems, availability of agricultural labours and market, etc.

The rate of agricultural labours among the tribal communities of Malda district is 18.90 percent, which is better than the cultivation, business, government and non-government employment sectors. Due to good cultivation in this district, many tribal people are interested in working as agricultural laborers.

The business (7.55 percent) rate of the Malda district is very low compared to cultivation (15.00 percent), home-based workers (21.39 percent), agricultural laborers (30.76 percent) and non-agricultural laborers (15.80 percent) employment sectors. The main reason for the decline in business rates in this district is the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital, improved communication system, demand and market in the tribal areas of Malda district. Therefore, very few tribal people of this district are

educated in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are engaged in business work.

The employment rate in the government (7.40 percent) employment sector is higher compared to the private (3.80 percent) employment sector in the Malda district. The main reason is that there are more job opportunities and facilities in the government employment sector compared to the private sector employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government school and BSNL offices, etc.

The rate of private (3.80 percent) employment in this district is much lower than the government (7.40 percent) employment sector. The main reason is that because of the low job security in the private employment sector compared to the government employment sector, most tribal people are less interested in working in the private employment sector. This means that the majority of the tribal people are more interested in working in the government employment sector because of less job security, opportunities and facilities in the private employment sector than the government employment sector.

It is understood from the above discussion that the rates of pre-primary (18.40 percent), primary (35.15 percent), upper primary (14.72 percent) and secondary (19.15 percent) education in Malda district are higher than other education levels. On the other hand, the rates of cultivation (12.16 percent), agricultural laborers (18.90 percent), non-agricultural laborers (21.35 percent) and home-based workers (27.49 percent) in this district are higher compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most tribal people of Malda district are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as farmers, home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.

Again, in this district such as higher secondary (6.23 percent), undergraduate (3.54 percent), post-graduate (1.22 percent), professional and technical (1.59 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this district, the rates of business (8.90 percent), government (7.40 percent) and non-government (3.80 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. **Hence, the hypothesis is true that Education has a significant relationship with the employment opportunity of the tribal communities of Malda. Therefore, hypothesis 3 is accepted.**

### 6.3 Conclusions

- i. In all the blocks of Malda district pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education rates are higher than other education levels. Similarly, all the blocks of the Malda district have higher rates of cultivation, agricultural laborers, non-agricultural laborers and home-based workers compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most of the tribal people of all blocks of Malda district generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education work as farmers, home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers. Again, in all the blocks of Malda district, such as higher secondary, undergraduate, post-graduate, professional and technical education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in these blocks, the rates of business, government and non-government or private jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. So, very few tribal people of Malda district are educated in higher secondary and higher education (UG, PG, P&T) and they are employed in the government and non-government or private sectors. But some tribal people educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are working in business, government and private sectors.
- ii. Harishchandrapur-I (19.64 percent), Ratua-I (18.44 percent) and Chanchal-I (16.24 percent) blocks have the highest rate of cultivation compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reasons for the highest rate of cultivation in these blocks are fertile soils, improved irrigation systems and availability of agricultural labours (Lamburn 1918, Sengupta 1969). There is the availability of agricultural labours in these blocks because there are most tribal people are very poor (almost 72-79 percent BPL, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16). As a result, most tribal people in these blocks are interested to work as agricultural labours. So many tribal people of these blocks are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working in the cultivation sector.
- iii. Manikchak (7.29 percent), English Bazar (8.97 percent) and Old Malda (9.03 percent) blocks have the lowest rate of cultivation compared to other blocks of Malda district. Manikchak block has the lowest cultivation rate compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason is that every year river bank erosion

and flood (Bhutni region) by the Ganga river. Also, the rate of cultivation in the English Bazar and Old Malda blocks is very low compared to the other blocks of Malda district, the main reason for the decline in the rate of cultivation is flood and urban-centric. This means that most tribal people in these blocks to work as home-based workers and non-agricultural labours. Therefore, very few tribal people of these blocks are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working in the farming sector.

- iv. Harischandrapur-II (35.06 percent), Chanchal-II (30.73 percent), Harishchandrapur-I (30.29 percent), Ratua-I (29.92 percent) and Chanchal-I (28.01 percent) blocks have the highest rate of agricultural laborers compared to other blocks in Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of agricultural laborers among these blocks is good cultivation. Due to good cultivation, most poor tribal people of these blocks are interested to work as agricultural laborers. Also, the other reasons for the increase in the number (total, male & female) of agricultural laborers in these blocks are the high density of population (1001-1223 persons per square km, as per census of India, 2011), most tribal people are very poor (73-79 percent BPL, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16), fewer opportunities for non-agricultural jobs and more distance from Malda town (almost 39-61 km, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16). As a result, most poor tribal people in these blocks are more interested to work as agricultural labours. Therefore, most tribal people of Harishchandrapur-II, Chanchal-II, Harishchandrapur-I and Ratua-I blocks are usually educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are work as agricultural labours.
- v. The rate of non-agricultural laborers (30.34 percent) in the Old Malda block is the highest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of non-agricultural laborers in this block is that, due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Narayanpur region. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Apart from this, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on railway lines, roads and building construction. Therefore, most poor tribal people of Old Malda block are usually educated in pre-

primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are work as non-agricultural labours.

- vi. The rate of both agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers in the Kaliachak region (Kaliachak-I, II & III blocks) of the Malda district is very much lower than the rate of home-based workers. Not only that, the rate of agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers in the Kaliachak region is lowest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for this is that there is less scope to work in agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. Because the rate of cultivation and the number of factories in this block is very low. As a result, many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in these employment sectors. Also, there is a tradition of Bidi binding and sericulture in these blocks. This means that there are opportunities to work in the Bidi binding and sericulture sector in these blocks. As a result, most tribal people are interested to work in the home-based worker sector. So, very few tribal people in the Kaliachak region are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers.
  
- vii. The rates of home-based workers in the Kaliachak-I (45.41 percent), Kaliachak-II (42.47 percent) and Kaliachak-III (41.93 percent) blocks of the Malda district are the highest than other employment sectors. Not only that, the rate of home-based workers in the Kaliachak region (Kaliachak-I, II & III blocks) is the highest compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of home-based workers in this region is that there is a tradition of Bidi binding and sericulture. As a result, a large number of tribal people are involved in the Bidi binding and sericulture sector. Also, the other reason for the increase in the rate of home-based workers in this region is that many tribal people do not get the opportunity to work in the cultivation, agricultural labours and non-agricultural labours sectors. As a result, they are forced to work in the home-based worker sector. Therefore, most tribal people in the Kaliachak region do not work in the agricultural labour and non-agricultural labour employment sector, rather they are more interested to work in the home-based work-employment sectors. So, most tribal people in the Kaliachak region of Malda district are generally educated in pre-

primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers.

- viii. The rate of home-based workers (16.91 percent) in Bamongola block is the lowest compared to the other blocks of the Malda district. The main reason for the decline in the rate of home-based works in this block is that there is a low number of handicrafts. The number of different handicrafts, such as bidi binding, silk cultivation, bamboo work, cane work, textile work, cloth sewing, wood and clay works, etc is very low in this block. Also, the other reason for the lowest rate of home-based workers in this block is that there is no tradition of Bidi binding and sericulture like the Kaliachak region. Therefore, very few tribal people of this block are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers.
- ix. The rate of business in the Kaliachak-II, (11.93 percent) Manikchak (10.76 percent) and English Bazar (9.26 percent) blocks is the highest compared to the other blocks of Malda district. The main reasons for the higher rate of business in the Manikchak and Kaliachak-II blocks are that the Ganga river erosion and floods. This means that the amount of agricultural land decreased due to the Ganga river erosion in Manikchak and Kaliachak-II blocks. Also, these blocks are not cultivated due to flooding every year. Therefore, due to the riverbank erosion and the flood of every year, many tribal people of these blocks are forced to work in the business sector. The rate of business in English Bazar block is higher compared to another block of Malda district. Because this block is urban-centered, there is a necessary improved communication system, capital, demand and market for doing business here. Therefore, many tribal people of Manikchak, Kaliachak-II and English Bazar blocks are educated in the primary, upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the business sector.
- x. The rate of business in Harishchandrapur-II (3.88 percent), Harishchandrapur-I (4.21 percent), Habibpur (5.00 percent) and Bamongola (5.88 percent) blocks are the lowest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. The main reasons for the decline in the rate of business in these blocks are the lack of necessary opportunities and facilities for doing business. For example, there is a lack of capital (almost 73-

79 percent BPL, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16), improved communication system, demand and market in these blocks. Because these blocks are situated far away from Malda town (almost 41-61 km, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16). Therefore, very few tribal people of these blocks are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in the business sector.

- xi. English Bazar block has the highest rate of government (11.48 percent) jobs compared to other blocks of the Malda district. Not only that, this block has the highest number of private (5.27 percent) jobs in comparison to other blocks of Malda district except Manikchak block. Therefore, the rate of both government and non-government jobs in this block is higher than the other blocks of Malda district. The main reason for the highest rate of government and private jobs in this block is that different types of government and private offices have been established here, which is much more than the other blocks of Malda district because of this block being near the urban-centric. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work in the government and private sectors. Also, the other reason for the high rate of government and private jobs in this block is that tribal secondary, higher secondary and higher education rates are higher compared to other blocks of Malda district. Therefore, many tribal people of this block are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they work in the government and private employment sectors.
- xii. The rate of Government Regular Salaried Workers (GRSW) in the Harishchandrapur-II (2.68 percent) and Kaliachak-III (3.00 percent) blocks is the lowest compared to other blocks of Malda district. The main reason is that tribal secondary, higher secondary and higher education rates in these blocks are very low compared to other blocks of Malda district. Also, other reasons are that these blocks situated far away from Malda town (almost 39-61 km, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16), non-improved communication system and there is a low number of government offices here. As a result, many tribal people in these blocks did not get the opportunity to work in the government sector. So, very few tribal people of these blocks are educated in the upper primary, secondary, higher

secondary and higher education, they are employed in the government employment sector.

- xiii. The rate of private employment in the Harishchandrapur-I (0.60 percent) and Habibpur (0.43 percent) blocks is the lowest compared to other blocks of the Malda district. Not only that, the rate of private employment is not available in the Harishchandrapur-II (0.00 percent) block of Malda district. The main reason is that there is no private employment sector established in these blocks due to the non-improved communication system and far away from Malda urban centre (almost 42-61 km, as per field survey by the researcher, 2012-16). Also, another reason is that tribal secondary, higher secondary and higher education rates in these blocks are very low compared to other blocks of Malda district. As a result, tribal people of these blocks did not get the opportunity to work in the private employment sector. Although tribal people of these blocks get less opportunity to work in the private employment sector, which are fewer than the requirement. Therefore, very few tribal people of Harishchandrapur-I and Habibpur blocks are educated in the upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are employed in the private employment sector.
- xiv. In most blocks of Malda district, the rate of employment in the government sector is higher than the rate of employment in the private sector. The main reason for this is that there are more job opportunities and facilities in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. Also, there is more job security in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. For these reasons, most tribal people are more interested to work in the government employment sector compared to the private employment sector. There are opportunities available to work in the government employment sector, such as Mid-Day Meal cooking, Asha workers, Usha workers, integrated child development schemes, CVIC volunteers, NVF police, Government Schools and BSNL offices, etc. So, most of the tribal people of the block are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are more interested to work in the government employment sector than the private employment sector.

- xv. In most blocks of Malda district, the employment rate in the government employment sector is higher than the private employment sector, but the employment rate in the private employment sector in Chanchal-I and Kaliachak-III blocks are slightly higher than the government employment sector. The main reason for this is that there are more job opportunities and facilities in the private employment sector than the government employment sector in Chanchal-I and Kaliachak-III Blocks. Private employment rates in Chanchal-I and Kaliachak-III blocks are slightly higher than the government employment rate. The main reasons for this are that there are more private schools, private teacher's training colleges, offices of different types of mobile companies, motor vehicle showrooms, different types of factories, private insurance companies, other private companies and cyber caps, etc in these blocks. Therefore, many of the tribal people of these blocks are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are more interested to work in the private employment sector than the government employment sector.
- xvi. The rate of cultivation (3.13 percentage) and agricultural labours (0.61 percent) in the urban areas of the Malda district is lowest compared to other employment sectors. Not only that, the rate of cultivation and agricultural labours in the urban areas is very low compared to the rural areas of Malda district. The main reason for the low rate of cultivation and agricultural labours in the urban areas of Malda district is the lack of cultivable land. Therefore, most of the tribal people in the urban areas of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are not interested to work in the cultivation and agricultural labour employment sectors because of poor cultivation. This means that there is no good farming due to the lack of cultivable land in urban areas of Malda district. As a result, most of the tribal people in the urban areas of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are not interested to work in the farming and agricultural labours employment sectors.
- xvii. The rate of non-agricultural labours in urban areas (28.95 percent) is higher compared to the rural areas (20.34 percent) of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of non-agricultural laborers in the urban area of Malda district is that,

due to the establishment of different types of factories in the Narayanpur and English Bazar region. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as non-agricultural laborers. Also, they are interested to work as a non-agricultural labourer because they get the opportunity to work on the railway line, road and building construction, etc. Moreover, population density in urban areas (12627 persons per square km) is higher compared to rural areas (1069 persons per square km, as per the census of India, 2011) of the Malda district. So, most of the tribal people of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as non-agricultural laborers.

- xviii. The rate of home-based workers in urban areas (30.84 percent) is higher compared to the rural areas (26.98 percent) of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of home-based workers in the urban areas of Malda district is that there are various types of cottage industries established here. Various types of cottage industries such as bamboo work, cane work, woodwork, clay work, cloth sewing work, etc. have been established. As a result, many tribal people get the opportunity to work as home-based workers. Also, another reason is that compared to both men & women people in rural areas, most men & women people in urban areas are working as a servant in any household. In particular, compared to women people in rural areas, most urban women people working as auntie (slaves) in any household. Moreover, population density in urban areas (12627 persons per square km) is higher compared to rural areas (1069 persons per square km, as per the census of India, 2011) of the Malda district. Therefore, most of the tribal people of Malda district are educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they are working as home-based workers.
- xix. The rate of business in urban areas (16.68 percent) is higher compared to the rural areas (7.87 percent) of Malda district. The main reason for the high rate of business in the urban areas of Malda district is that there are available of advanced communication systems, high-density of the population (both English Bazar & Old Malda Municipality, 12094 persons per square km, as per the census of India, 2011) capital (79.12 percent APL, as per RSBY of Malda district, 2012), demand and markets. Therefore, most tribal people in urban areas of Malda district are educated

in primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary education and they are involved in the business sector.

xx. The rates of both government and private jobs in urban areas (government 11.00 percent & private 8.48 percent) are higher compared to the rural areas (government 6.96 percent & private 3.17 percent) of the Malda district. The main reason for this is that the rates of secondary, higher secondary and higher education in urban areas are higher in comparison to rural areas of Malda district. Also, another reason for the high rate of government and private jobs in urban areas compared to the rural areas of Malda district is that there are more job opportunities and facilities in government and private employment sectors in the urban areas compared to rural areas. Because the number of different types of government and private offices in the urban areas is higher compared to the rural areas of Malda district. As a result, many tribal people in the urban areas get more opportunities to work in the government and private employment sectors compared to rural areas of Malda district. This means that most educated tribal people in the urban areas are working in government and non-government employment sectors compared to the rural areas. In addition, another reason for the high rate of government and private jobs in urban areas compared to the rural areas of Malda district is that the population density in urban areas (12627 persons per square km) is higher compared to rural areas (1069 persons per square km, as per the census of India, 2011) of Malda district. Therefore, many tribal people in the urban areas of Malda district are educated in upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher education and they are working in the government and non-government employment sectors.

xxi. It is understood from the above discussion that the rates of pre-primary (18.40 percent), primary (35.15 percent), upper primary (14.72 percent) and secondary (19.15 percent) education in Malda district are higher than other education levels. On the other hand, the rates of cultivation (12.16 percent), agricultural laborers (18.90 percent), non-agricultural laborers (21.35 percent) and home-based workers (27.49 percent) in this district are higher compared to other employment sectors. Therefore, most tribal people of Malda district are generally educated in pre-primary, primary, upper primary and secondary education and they work as farmers, home-based workers, agricultural laborers and non-agricultural laborers. Again, in

this district such as higher secondary (6.23 percent), undergraduate (3.54 percent), post-graduate (1.22 percent), professional and technical (1.59 percent) education rates are lower than other education levels, in the same way, in this district, the rates of business (8.90 percent), government (7.40 percent) and non-government (3.80 percent) jobs are also lower compared to other employment sectors. So, there is a low rate of higher secondary, graduate, postgraduate, professional and technical education in this district, as well as lower rates of business, government and non-government jobs. It means that very few tribal people in the Malda district are usually educated in higher secondary and higher education and they do business, government and non-government jobs. But some tribal people educated in upper primary and secondary education and they are engaged in the business, government and non-government employment sectors.

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