

**REPORT  
ON  
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF  
LEMAKONA VILLAGE,  
GOALPARA DISTRICT,  
ASSAM**

**(2015-2016)**



**BOSCO REACH OUT**  
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## The Objective of the Base Line Survey

1. To collect the primary data from the operational area of Bosco Reach Out.
2. To assess the living condition of the people in Lakhipur block of Goalpara district, Assam on the following basis.
  - a. **Social Condition:** Type of house, Source of lighting, Access to public health Drinking water facilities, Literacy rate, Type of family, etc.
  - b. **Economic Condition:** Occupation.
  - c. **Education Condition:** Literacy.
3. To understand the current scenario of the operational area for future involvement.

## Methodology

The following method has been adopted to conduct the survey:

- ▶ **Field of Survey:** The survey was conducted in Lemakona village, Lakhipur Block of Assam.
- ▶ **Survey Design:** The survey is design in semi structure questionnaire which consist mainly objective multiple choice and few descriptive type of questions.
- ▶ **Selection of Samples:** The survey uses the simple random selection of respondents from the household member in the Lemakona village.
- ▶ **Data Source and Collection:** Questionnaire is the source of survey data obtain directly from the respondents. It consists of 31 questions related to demographic details, household details, Housing and Sanitation.
- ▶ **Pre-Testing:** Before the actual data collection, pre-testing of the questionnaire was conducted with ten respondents at the village. Few questions were modified and eliminated. No further modification was made after the pre-testing with respect to the respondents respond.
- ▶ **Actual Data Collection:** Orientation to all the field staffs was given before the collection of data.
- ▶ **Analysis:** The collected data are coded and entered in computer to get the required information at the end. The data are generated in tables which give the statistical information.

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## Survey Result and Analysis

### Part 1: Social Condition Survey

1. The survey was carried out in selected village of Lemakona, Lakhipur block in Goalpara district covering 115 households with a total population of 554 people. The population consisted of adult (18 years above) 44% while child (5-7 years) and infant (below 5 years) were 45% and 11% respectively.
2. The occupant of this village is Garo (Achik) tribe (99% of population). A very few numbers of people belonging to Rabha tribe (1% of the population) also settle in this village.
3. Respondents from various age groups were covered up to get the survey data. Out of the 115 respondents 22% were from age groups of 61 years and above, 38% from 41-60 years age group and 40% from 21 -40 years age group. The age group below 20 years was not questioned.
4. The respondents of the survey were mainly the male member (95% of the respondent) of the household and a few of 5 % female could be survey.
5. The concept of Self Help Group (SHG) has not reach to many households in this area. SHG helps the group members to increase their family income gradually. Only 6% of the respondents have family members in SHG while 94% respondents have no knowledge of it.
6. It is observed that 81% of the respondents belong to nuclear family while the old tradition of Indian joint family existed only in 19% of the respondents.
7. It was observed that only 57% of the respondents have concrete houses with tin roof mostly constructed with the support of Government IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana) scheme. Still thatched house with mud wall occurs in 33% of the respondent's houses while 10 % of the respondents live in mud houses with tin roof.
8. The conditions of the respondent's house are still liveable for 50% of the respondents while good condition for 50% of the respondent even though IAY concrete houses has been constructed.
9. The respondent living in a concrete house with tin roof constructed their houses mainly with homemade bricks (70% of the respondents with concrete house) while the rest used conventional bricks (30% of the respondents with concrete house).
10. Materials for constructing the concrete house are available at the periphery of respondent's village within 10 km for 98% of the respondents while 2% of the respondents purchased it from market at the distance of 21 – 30 kms from their home.
11. The source of lighting in this area is mostly kerosene oil (56% of the respondents) while 44% of the respondents have electricity in their house.

12. The rural villager commonly used kuccha toilet (88% of the respondents). Pucca toilet is being used by 10% of the respondents while still 2% of the respondents used open fields.
13. Drinking purified water is not practiced. Majority (99%) of the respondents do not purify water before consumption; while only 1% of the respondents filter water.
14. Open well (83% of the respondents) is the major source of the fetching drinking water. River and stream the nature's gift are also the source of fetching drinking water for 11% of the respondents. Hand pump and tube/bore wells are sparingly used (3% of the respondents). Also 3% of the respondents used tap water supplied by government or company.
15. The source of drinking water is available within the homestead for most of the people (98% of the respondents) and within the periphery of one kilometer (2% respondents).

## Part 2: Economic Condition Survey

1. The majority 72% of the respondents are observed that both the male and female adults are engaged in various occupations to support their economic condition of family. The 25% of the respondents are dependent on the adult male earning while 3% of the respondents have adult female earning for the family.
2. The main occupation of the people in this area is cultivation. Around 58% of the respondents are farmers. People also engage in daily wage labour (29% of the respondents) while 11% are self-employed. Negligible 1% of the respondents are in government service.
3. According to the survey 56% of the Self Employed respondents have annual income less than ₹80000. around 62% of the farmer respondents have annual income less than ₹40000 and 64% of the Daily Wage Labour respondents have annual income less than ₹20000

## Part 3: Education Condition Survey

1. Among the adult population illiterate and functional literate exist by 71% of the respondents while 21% passed Primary School and Middle School. Among the child population 26% of the respondents passed Primary School, 22% of the respondents passed Middle School and 17% of the respondents passed High School and Higher Secondary School while 28% of the respondents still illiterate.

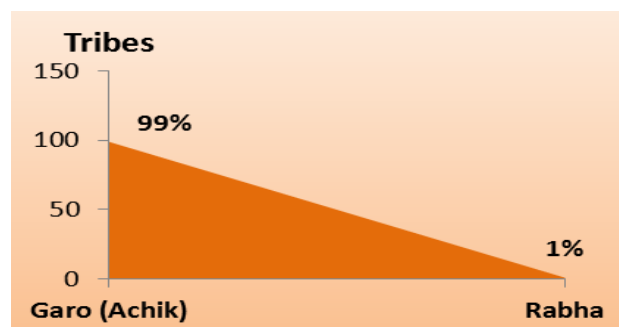
## Part 1: Social Condition Survey

Parameter	Number
District	1
Block	1
Village	1
Community	2
Household	115

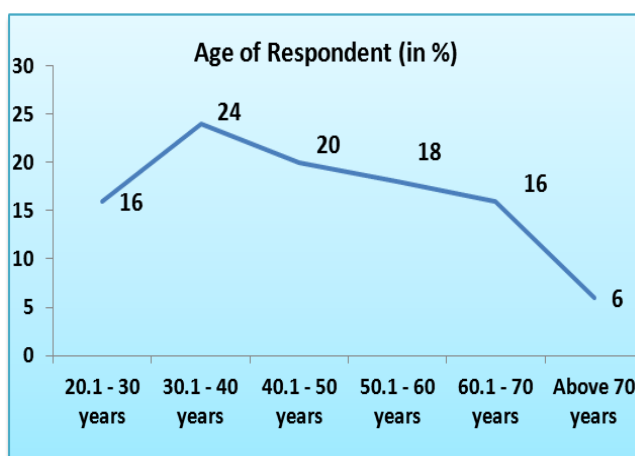
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>554</b>
Number of Adult (18 years above)	243
Number of Child (5-7 years)	249
Number of Infant (below 5 years)	62

The survey was carried out in selected village of Lemakona, Lakhipur block in Goalpara district covering 115 households with a total population of 554 people. The population consisted of adult (18 years above) 44% while child (5-7 years) and infant (below 5 years) were 45% and 11% respectively.

Name of Tribe	Percent (%)
Garo (Achik)	99
Rabha	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	



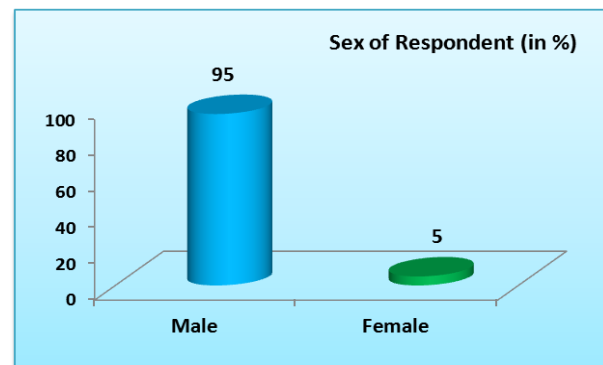
The occupant of this village is Garo (Achik) tribe (99% of population). A very few numbers of people belonging to Rabha tribe (1% of the population) also settle in this village.



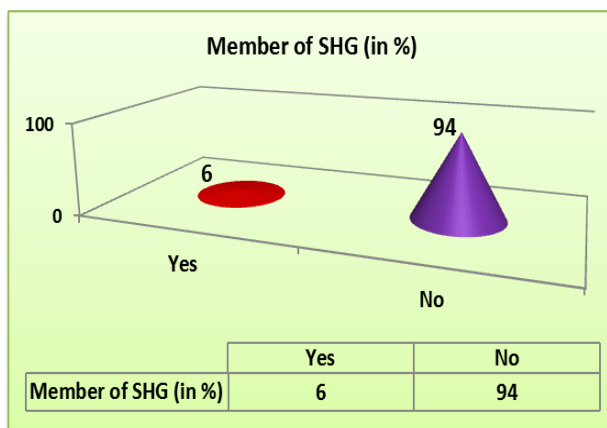
Age of Respondent	Percent (%)
21 – 30 years	16
31 - 40 years	24
41 - 50 years	20
51 - 60 years	18
61 - 70 years	16
Above 70 years	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

Respondents from various age groups were covered up to get the survey data. Out of the 115 respondents 22% were from age groups of 61 years and above, 38% from 41-60 years age group and 40% from 21 -40 years age group. The age group below 20 years was not questioned.

Sex of Respondent	Percent (%)
Male	95
Female	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

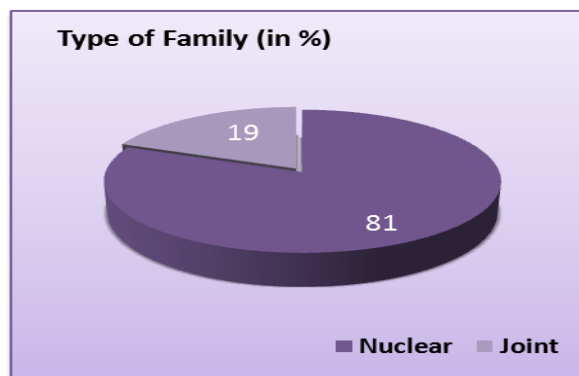


The respondents of the survey were mainly the male member (95% of the respondent) of the household and a few of 5 % female could be survey.



Member of SHG	Percent (%)
Yes	6
No	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

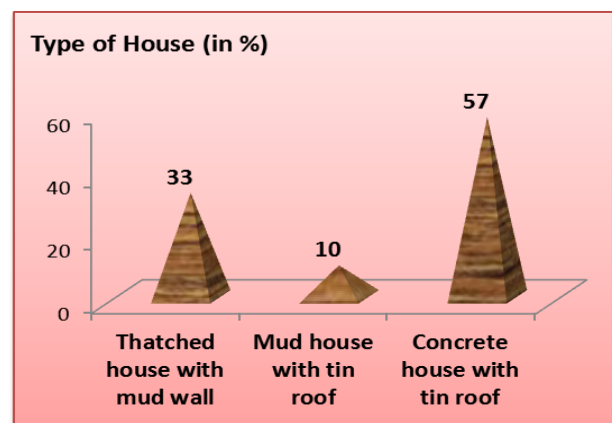
The concept of Self Help Group (SHG) has not reach to many households in this area. SHG helps the group members to increase their family income gradually. Only 6% of the respondents have family members in SHG while 94% respondents have no knowledge of it.



Type of Family	Percent (%)
Nuclear	81
Joint	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

It is observed that 81% of the respondents belong to nuclear family while the old tradition of Indian joint family existed only in 19% of the respondents.

Type of House	Percent (%)
Thatched house with mud wall	33
Mud house with tin roof	10
Concrete house with tin roof	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	



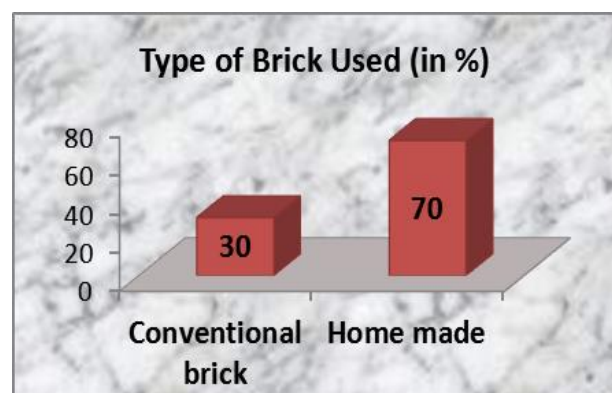
It was observed that only 57% of the respondents have concrete houses with tin roof mostly constructed with the support of Government IAY (Indira Awaas Yojana) scheme. Still thatched house with mud wall occurs in 33% of the respondent's houses while 10% of the respondents live in mud houses with tin roof.



Condition of the House	Percent (%)
Good	50
Liveable	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

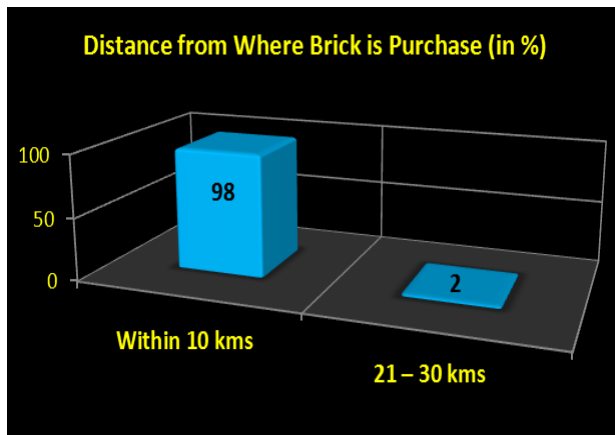
The conditions of the respondent's house are still liveable for 50% of the respondents while good condition for 50% of the respondent even though IAY concrete houses has been constructed.

Type of Brick Used	Percent (%)
Conventional brick	30
Home made	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 66</b>	



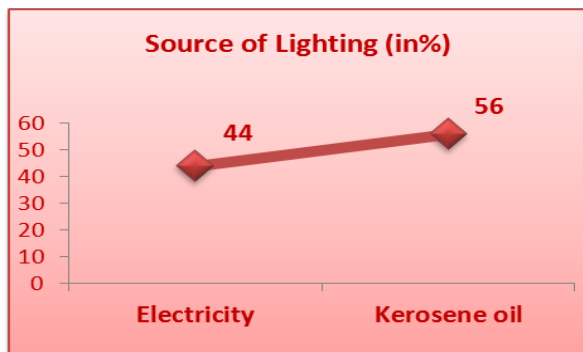
The respondent living in a concrete house with tin roof constructed their houses mainly with homemade bricks (70% of the respondents with concrete house) while the rest used conventional bricks (30% of the respondents with concrete house).





Distance from Where Brick is Purchase	Percent (%)
Within 10 kms	98
21 - 30 kms	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 66</b>	

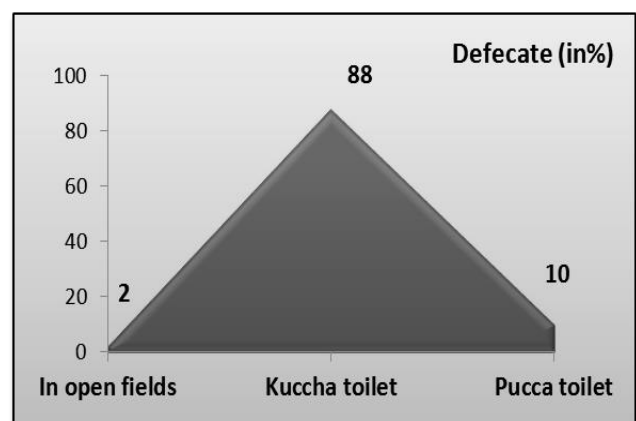
Materials for constructing the concrete house are available at the periphery of respondent's village within 10 km for 98% of the respondents while 2% of the respondents purchased it from market at the distance of 21 – 30 kms from their home.



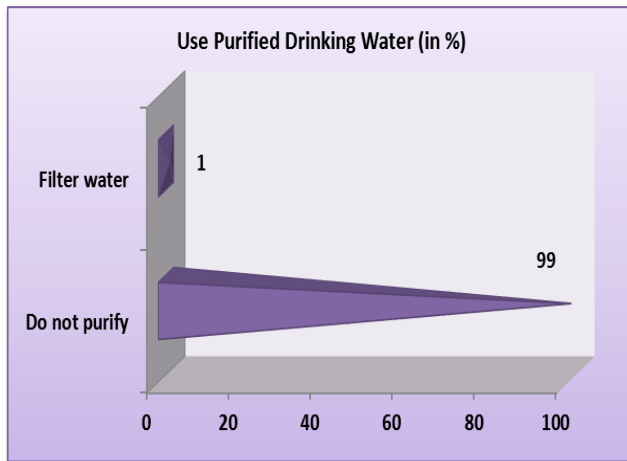
Main Source of Lighting	Percent (%)
Electricity	44
Kerosene oil	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

The source of lighting in this area is mostly kerosene oil (56% of the respondents) while 44% of the respondents have electricity in their house.

Defecate	Percent (%)
In open fields	2
Kuccha toilet	88
Pucca toilet	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	



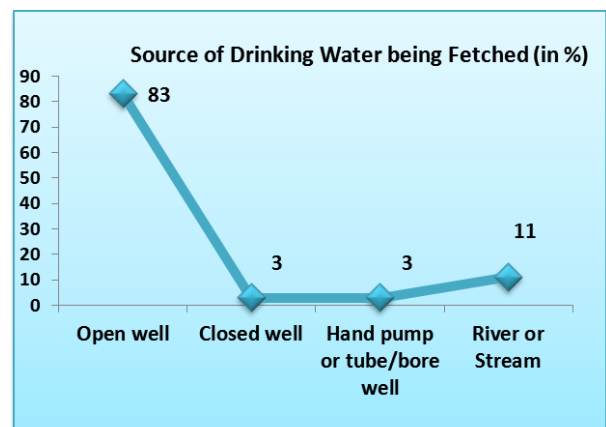
The rural villager commonly used kuccha toilet (88% of the respondents). Pucca toilet is being used by 10% of the respondents while still 2% of the respondents used open fields.



Use Purified Drinking Water	Percent (%)
Do not purify	99
Filter water	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

Drinking purified water is not practiced. Majority (99%) of the respondents do not purify water before consumption; while only 1% of the respondents filter water.

Source of Drinking Water being Fetched	Percent (%)
Open well	83
Closed well	3
Hand pump or tube/bore well	3
River or Stream	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	



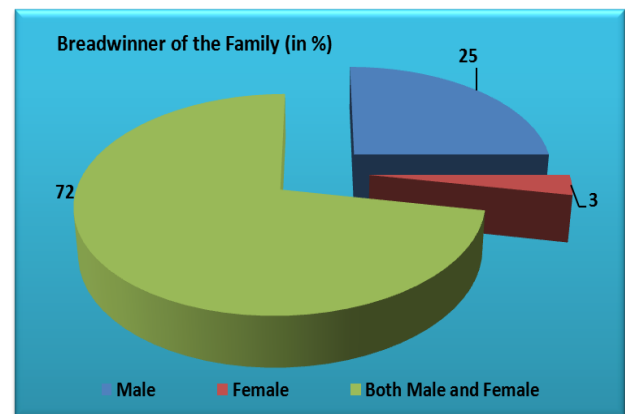
Open well (83% of the respondents) is the major source of the fetching drinking water. River and stream the nature’s gift are also the source of fetching drinking water for 11% of the respondents. Hand pump and tube/bore wells are sparingly used (3% of the respondents). Also 3% of the respondents used tap water supplied by government or company.

Distance from source of Drinking Water being Fetched	Percent (%)
Within homestead	98
1.1 - 2 Kms away	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	

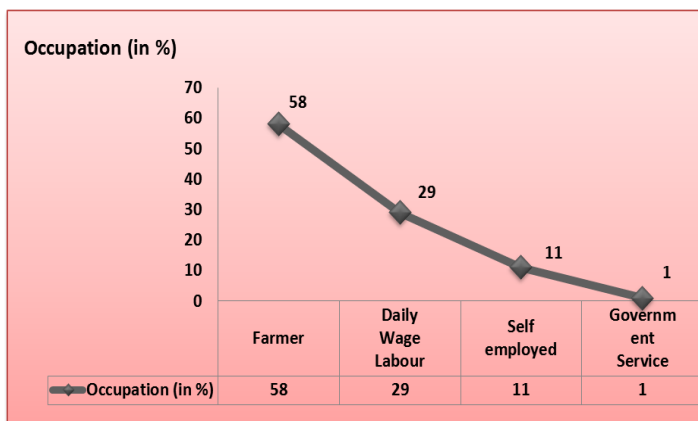
The source of drinking water is available within the homestead for most of the people (98% of the respondents) and within the periphery of one kilometer (2% respondents).

## Part 2: Economic Condition Survey

Breadwinner of the Family	Percent (%)
Male	25
Female	3
Both	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Household: 115</b>	



The majority 72% of the respondents are observed that both the male and female adults are engaged in various occupations to support their economic condition of family. The 25% of the respondents are dependent on the adult male earning while 3% of the respondents have adult female earning for the family.



Occupation	Percent (%)
Farmer	58
Daily Wage Labour	29
Self employed	11
Government Service	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Adult Population: 243</b>	

The main occupation of the people in this area is cultivation. Around 58% of the respondents are farmers. People also engage in daily wage labour (29% of the respondents) while 11% are self-employed. Negligible 1% of the respondents are in government service.

Occupation	Income per Annum (in %)					Total
	Less than `10000	`10001-`20000	`20001-`40000	`40001-`80000	More than `80000	
Farmer		2	62	34	2	<b>100</b>
Daily Wage Labour	4	64	23	9		<b>100</b>
Self Employed		6	25	56	13	<b>100</b>
Government Service			33		67	<b>100</b>

According to the survey 56% of the Self Employed respondents have annual income less than

`80000. Around 62% of the farmer respondents have annual income less than `40000 and 64% of the Daily Wage Labour respondents have annual income less than `20000

### Part 3: Education Condition Survey

Literacy	Adult Literacy (18 years above) (in %)	Child Literacy (5–17 years) (in %)
No.of Illiterate / Functional Literate	71	28
No.of Primary School (Class I-IV)	8	26
No.of Middle School (Class V-VIII)	13	28
No.of High School	6	13
No.of Higher Secondary	1	4
No.of Graduate	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total Population</b>	243	249

Among the adult population illiterate and functional literate exist by 71% of the respondents while 21% passed Primary School and Middle School. Among the child population 26% of the respondents passed Primary School, 228% of the respondents passed Middle School and 17% of the respondents passed High School and Higher Secondary School while 28% of the respondents still illiterate.

#### Conclusion:

The people of Lemakona village, Goalpara district are grossly marginalized. Only 57% of the people live in proper concrete houses having only a single or two rooms constructed under IAY Government scheme. 88% households commonly used kuccha toilets and only 44% of the people have access to functioning electricity. Majority of the people, 99% do not purify drinking water before consuming and their source of fetching is 83% from open well while 11% from river and streams.

Around 58% of the people are farmers engaging in cultivation as their main occupation and 29% of the people are also engage in daily wage labour.

The poor economic conditions lead to a high rate of child labor of 16% and are out of school in these areas against 5.6% of Assam and 5.7% of India (source: Assam Human Development Report: 2013). Similarly the high rate of dropouts from various levels of education leads them to go back to work in the tea gardens. It is very sad figure when only 10% are graduate, 20% are HS pass and 30% are HSLC pass.

#### Way to move forward:

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