

A Study on the Community Development of Rangjuli Tribal Development Block in Goalpara District, Assam: A Case Study in Dighali Village

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Abstract

Community development is a process or technique where community members come together to take an action and generate solutions to common problems. Community development programme is regarded as one of the first and most important initiative for rural development programme. The study area of Dighalip-I, Dighalip-II and Dighalip-III belongs to the Rangjuli Tribal Development Block of Goalpara District, Assam, where the villages are not so developed, people are illiterate and engaged in agricultural activities. The road network connectivity, infrastructure, economic well being, education systems are not fully developed. People engaged in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities are very less in this area. It is cleared that many communities do not understand the socio-economic environmental consequences or implications of the projects that they initiated. The cultivate agriculture, animal reared for their livelihood. This paper tries to analyze the community development related issues of the study area and the community distribution and economic background. It is important to explore the different programs that are implemented in the study area.

Keywords: programme, socio-economic, community, agriculture, illiterate

Introduction

Community development is a process where community members come together to take an action and generate solutions to common problems. Community well-being (economic, social, environmental and cultural) often evolves from this type of collective action being taken at a grassroots level. Community development programme is regarded as one of the first and most important initiative for rural development programme. The community development programme has been the biggest rural reconstruction scheme undertaken by the government of free India. It was the first major development programme which was launched on a pilot basis in 1952 to provide for a substantial increase in the country's agricultural programme, and for improvements in the systems of communication in rural health and hygiene and direct a process of integrated cultural change aimed at transforming the social and economic life of the villages. This programme was formulated to provide an administrative framework through which the government might reach to district, village level etc. All the districts of the country/ state were divided into development blocks and a block development officer were made in charge of each block. The planning commission has defined community development programme as "Community development is an attempt to bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through the efforts of the people themselves". The United Nations also defines community development as "A process where community members come together to take collective actions and generate sections to common problems". The community development programme creates and enhances good relationship between the members of the community such as relationship between weaker section of the society and the creamy layer people. It provides communities the opportunities to learn new skills through various empowerment

initiatives. It experts facilitates social inclusion and equality through building of teams and groups action.

In the study area of Rangjuli Tribal Development Block of Goalpara District, many communities do not understand the socio-economic environmental consequences or implications of the projects that they initiated. Because of the poor economic condition the communities are unable to enhance fund for sustainable management of the prorogramme. Sometimes, leadership crises also exist in certain fund management, and misappropriation of fund hinder the progress and further development of community projects. Lack of expertise in maintenance of the project often renders some community projects useless and gradually diminished, thereby leading to a waste of resources.

Objectives of the study

- i. To study the community development related issues of the study area.
- ii. To examine the community distribution and economic background.
- iii. To explore the different programs that is implemented in the study area.

Database and Methodology

During the survey, before going for the field survey, questionnaire was prepared and used it when collecting primary data of the village. Primary data were collected from many household according to the questionnaire. The household survey was done on the basis of simple random sampling. Besides, some primary basic information was collected from elderly persons of the locality.

Since the first survey is a micro-level study it depends basically on the collection of primary data. Random sampling has been done and interviews with relevant eminent persons

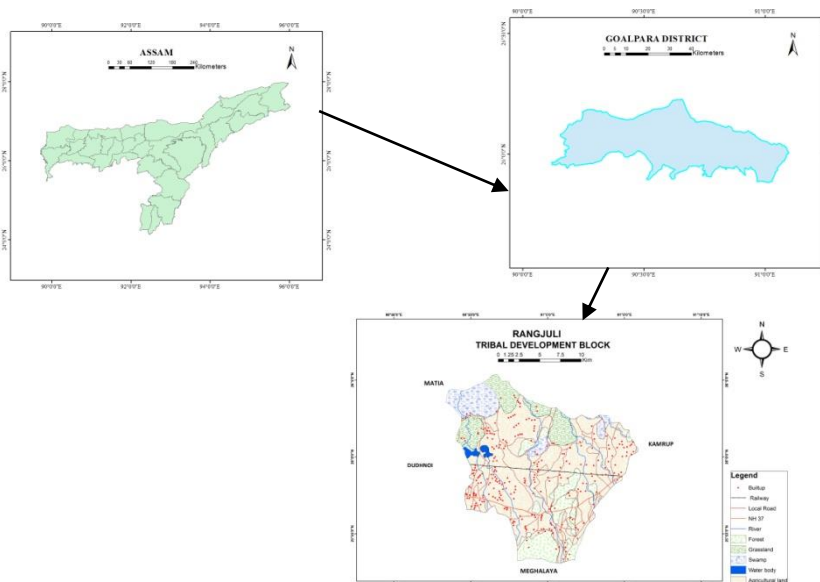
also conducted. However, for more information, the secondary data will also be collected from District statistical handbook, websites, textbooks, journals and articles, etc. Then, the study area (Area of Interest) will be extracted from Georeferenced images of Assam map using Arc-GIS 10.2.1.

After collecting all information, the data were analyzed with the help of suitable statistical techniques and maps and diagrams also prepared based upon the calculations of primary and secondary data.

Location of the study area

The district of Goalpara is located in between $25^{\circ} 53'$ N to $26^{\circ} 15'$ N latitude and $90^{\circ} 07'$ E to $91^{\circ} 05'$ E longitude. It covers an area of 1824 sq.km. The district is bounded by Kamrup district in the East, East Garo Hills district of Meghalaya in the south, Dhubri district in the West and the Brahmaputra River all along the North. The Goalpara District includes 761 inhabited villages and 81 Gaon Panchayats located in eight Developmental Blocks such as Balijana, Kharmuja, Lakhipur, Jaleswar, Matia, Krishnai, Kuchdhowa and Rangjuli.

Fig.: Location of the study area



Distribution and Density of Population

The distribution of population is concerned with the pattern of spread of population and density of population which is the ratio between the size of population and the area. The variation in physical condition, economic development and degree of transport accessibility, migrations of people is largely responsible for population distribution in an area. The distribution of population in Rangjuli Block is not uniform because of landform characteristics and facilities available in the area. The total area covered by Rangjuli Block is 26339 hectares (263.39km²) and total population was 109094 person where 55253 male and 53841 female as per 2011 census. The total area of Goalpara district is 1824km² and the population was 10, 08,183 persons being the density of population 553 persons per km².

Table: Growth of Population in Rangjuli Block, 1991-2011

Year	Total Population	Increase	Percentage of Decennial Growth
1991	78415	-	-
2001	92641	14232	18.15
2011	109094	16447	17.75

Source: District census Handbook, 1991, 2001and 2011.

The density of population of Rangjuli Tribal Development block was 298 persons per km² as per 1991 census and it increased sharply to 414 persons per km² as per 2011 census.

Community composition and characteristics

The district of Goalpara exhibits a great diversity in respect of population composition. The population of Rangjuli block is composed of diverse ethnic, cultural and linguistic stocks. The population of Rangjuli block area is composed of scheduled casts (SC) scheduled Tribes (ST) and non- scheduled Tribes. Among the tribes the Rabha, Hazong, Boro and the Garos are living in the area. They are indigenous people and having their own languages and culture. The scheduled caste group has different languages, viz. Assamese, Bengali and Hindustani. The Koch- Rajbonshis, Jogi, Tea garden labours and high castes Hindus (Brahmin, Kalita, and Kayasta. etc.) and Bengali and Muslim community people are included in general population.

Table: Percentage of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled caste population 1991-2011

Year	Total population	Total SC population	Total ST population	Percentage of SC population to total population	Percentage of ST population to total population	Total General Population	Percentage of general population
1991	78415	10253	25928	13.07	33.06	42234	53.86
2001	92647	11217	29183	12.11	31.5	52247	56.39
2011	109094	12864	41736	11.79	38.26	54494	49.95

Source: District Census Handbooks, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

It is observed that, the general caste population is maximum high to that of the other communities. The percentage of schedule tribes of Rangjuli Tribal Development block in 1991 is 33.06% which is decreased to 31.50% in 2001, but again it rapidly increased to 38.26% in 2011. On the other hand, the percentage of SC population is 13.07% in 1991, but it is gradually decreased to 12.11% and 11.79% in the year 2001 and 2011 respectively. The percentage of the general communities or people is high as regarded to those of the SC and the ST.

Literacy

Literacy and educational attainment are considered to be the basic ingredients of socio-economic development of any society. Literacy rate of Rangjuli block is 64.57% as against the Goalpara district which is 67.37 %. The total male and female literacy are 53.75% and 46.25% as per 2011 census. The percentage of literacy rate is increased from 42.89% in 1991 to 64.57% in 2011.

Table: Literacy rates of Rangjuli T.D Block, 1991-2011

Year	Total literacy rate	Male literacy	Female literacy	Percentage of total literacy	Percentage of male literacy	Percentage of female literacy
1991	33653	19980	13655	42.89	59.4	40.6
2001	50420	28236	22184	54.42	56	44
2011	70443	37860	32583	64.57	53.75	46.25

Source: District Census Handbook, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

But the percentage of male literacy is gradually decreased from 56.00% in 2001 to 53.75% in 2011. And the percentage of female literacy is increased to 44.00% in 2001 and 46.25% in 2011.

Economic Background

The economic background of the country or a region can be understood to some extent, by looking at the proportion of its total population engaged in various economic

Table: Percentage of main workers, marginal, and non-workers in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block, 1991-2011.

Year	Percentage of main workers to total main worker	Percentage of marginal workers to the total population	Percentage of non-workers to the total population	Percentage of workers of workers
1991	77.94	22.06	62.2	37.8
2001	76.37	23.63	66.97	33.03
2011	67.23	37.77	59.48	40.52

Source: District Census Handbook, 1991, 2001 and 2011

Most of the population of Rangjuli Tribal Development Block is engaged in agricultural activities. So the people engaged in this sector are mostly seen in this area. The percentage of non-working or the people engaged in primary activities are high. As per the 1991 census, the percentage of non-working population is 62.20% but is seen increased to 66.97% in 2001. Again it decreased to 59.48 % in 2011. The percentage of workers as per the 1991 is 37.80 % and rapidly increased to 40.52% in 2011.

Field Study in the Surveyed Villages

Population

The economic condition of a village is always related with the social condition. So, it is very important to have a vast knowledge about the religion, caste and community, dress pattern, language, food habit, marriage system, economic condition, production, income pattern, expenditure pattern etc. These villages lie in Dhupdhara Gaon Panchayat under Rangjuli Tribal Development Block of Goalpara District in the state of Assam. The total household of the village is 182 with a population of 822 persons with 416 male and 406 female in Dighali pt-I, 334 household with a population of 986 persons with 498 male and 488 persons in Dighali pt-II and 225 household with a population of 1021 where 513 is male and 508 is female as per 2011

census. The average family size of Dighali pt-I is 4.2, Dighali pt- II is 4.2 and Dighali pt- III is 5.25 .

From the field observation 23 household is surveyed in Dighalipt- I with total population of 115 where 62 is male and 53 is female, 20 household in Dighalipt-II with a total population of 84 where male is 46 and female is 38 and in Dighali pt-III, 20 household, with total population of 105 where male is 53 person and female is 52 persons.

Table: Population distribution in the study area, 2018

Villages	Total population	Male	Percentage of Male	Female	Percentage of Female
Dighalipt-I	115	62	53.91	53	46.08
Dighalipt-II	84	46	54.76	38	45.24
Dighalipt-III	105	53	50.47	52	49.52

Source: Field survey in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block, 2018

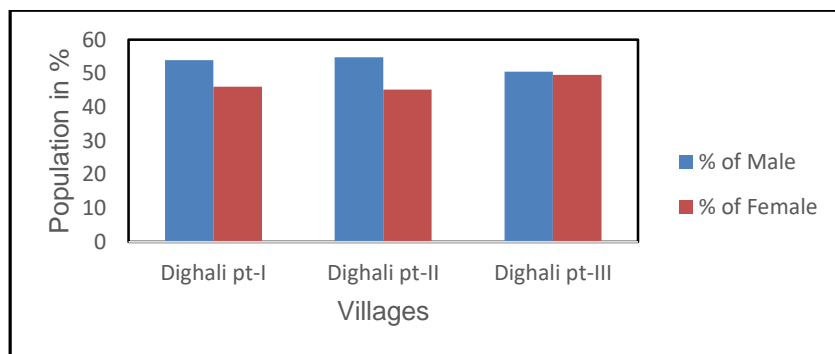


Fig: Sex-wise population distribution in the study area, 2018

In the figure, the male population outnumbered the female counterpart in all three villages in the study area. In Dighali pt-I the percentage of male population is 53.91, while the female is 46.08%. The highest percentage of male population (54.76%) is found in Dighali part-II villages accounting 45.24% of female population. Dighali pt-III village recorded 50.47% of male while female accounts for 49.52%.

Literacy

In rural areas the problem of literacy is particularly acute. Rural societies are characterized by widespread inequalities in the distribution of income and assets. The lack of education can act as a constraint in furthering rural development. The spread of education on the one hand can enable

the rural poor to ensure distributive justice and on the other hand, help them to actively participating in rural development programmes.

In the surveyed areas 1 LP School, 2 Angonwadies, 1 High School are found in Dighali pt-I, 1 LP School, 1 MV School and 3 Angonwadies are found in Dighalipt-II and in Dighalipt-III there are only 1 LP School 2 Angonwadies are found.

The education facilities of these villages are moderate, where higher education facilities are not available.

Table: Literacy of Dighalipt-I, 2018

Villages	Male Literacy	Percentage of Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Percentage of Female Literacy
Dighalipt-I	36	31.3	28	23.34
Dighalipt-II	26	30.95	23	27.38
Dighalipt-III	34	32.38	25	23.8

Source: Field survey in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block, 2018

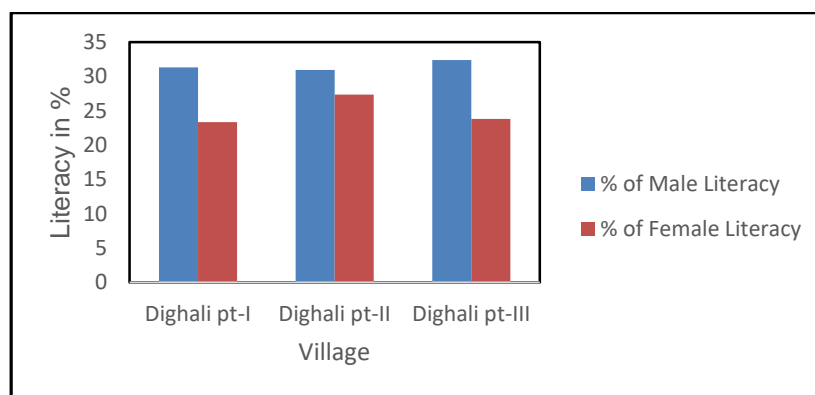


Fig: Distribution of literacy in Dighali village, 2018

In Dighali pt-I village we found total 54.64 percentage of literate person. The percentage of literate person of male and female are 31.30% and 23.34%. The percentage of illiterate in the village is 44.31%. In Dighali pt-II village we found less literate person. The total percentage of literate person in the village is 58.33%, where 30.95% male and 27.38% female. The illiterate percentage of population is 41.66%. In Dighali pt-III the population is also less educated. From the surveyed household we found that the total literate population of the village is 42%, where

the total number of 34 is male which is 32.38% literate, female is 25, which is 23.80% literate and the percentage of illiterate in the village is 40%.

Religious Structure

Different types of religions are found all over the country. In the surveyed areas only one dominated religion is found i.e., Hindu. Most of the people belong to ST followed by SC OBC and General (Assamese). The minorities population is completely nil in the study villages.

Table: Community wise Classification population in Dighali area, 2018

Villages	Total population	ST population	Percentage of ST population	SC population	percentage of SC Population	OBC	percentage of OBC	General population	percentage of General	Minority population
Dighali pt-I	822	787	95.74	18	2.18	17	9.63	0	0	0
Dighali pt-II	986	723	73.32	60	6.08	95	9.63	108	10.95	0
Dighali pt-III	1021	409	40.05	462	45.24	118	11.55	32	3.13	0

Source: Dhupdhara Gaon Panchayat, 2018

In Dighali pt-I the ST Population is maximum followed by the SC, and OBC population. The percentage of ST, SC and OBC is 95.74%, 2.18% and 9.63%. The General and Minority population is seen nil in the village.

In Dighali pt-II, the ST population is very high. The percentage of ST population in this village is 73.32percentage, followed by 6.08% SC, 9.63% OBC, and 10.95% General population. The main community of this village is Boro and the Minority is also completely nil in this area.

In Dighali pt-III, the SC populations are seen higher which 45.24% is. ST, OBC and general Populations are 40.05%, 11.55%, and 3.13%. The General population is very less in that area and minority population is also completely nil in that village.

Occupation Structure

For better understanding of the study the socio-economic on an area, one much include the occupational structure status also. It depends upon one's own environment. The people of the study area depend on agriculture till now. Agriculture remains the main revenue for providing

incomes and employment in rural areas. The balanced grow of the agriculture sector can play a

Agriculture	percentage of Agriculture	Pesciculture	percentage of Pesciculture	Business	percentage of Business	Daily Labour	percentage of Daily Labour	Livestock	percentage of Livestock
42	36.52	20	17.39	18	15.65	22	19.13	14	12.17

major role in creating better condition for this depending on the sector.

The main occupational structure and status in the study area are agriculture, pisciculture, business, daily labour, livestock etc..

Table: Occupation Structure of Dighalpt-I, 2018

Source: primary data survey in Dighali village, 2018

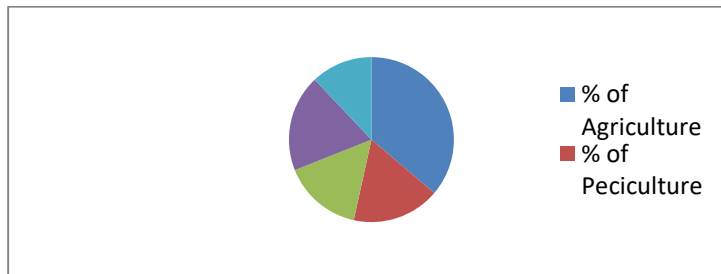


Fig: Occupation structure of Dighali pt-i

It is noticed that the maximum number of people of the surveyed village of Dighalpt-I is mainly engaged in the primary activities. Their livelihood is mainly agriculture. The people engaged in this sector are seen maximum in this village. People engaged in secondary and tertiary activities are very less. From the fig. we found 36.52% people who are engaged in the agricultural productivity, followed by the peciculture, business, daily labour, which are 17.39%, 15.65% and 19.13% respectively. The daily labour is also seen maximum in the study area.

Table: Occupation Structure of DighaliPt-II, 2018

Agriculture	percentage of Agriculture	Pisciculture	percentage of Pisciculture	Business	percentage of Business	Daily Labour	percentage of Daily Labour	Livestock	percentage of Livestock
28	33	18	17.14	18	17.14	11	10.47	9	8.57

Source: Primary data Survey, 2018

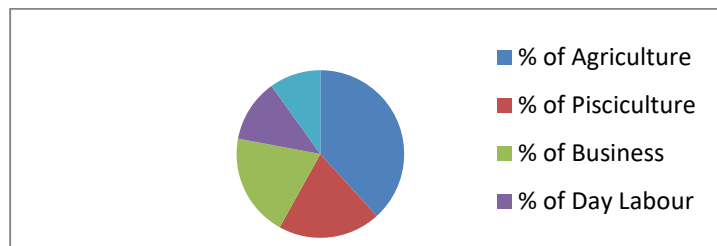


Fig: Occupation Structure of Dighali Pt-II

The people in this village is mainly depends on the agricultural activities. It is the main occupation of this village which presents 33%, followed by the pisciculture17.14%, business 17.14%, daily labour 10.47% and livestock 8.57%.

Table: Occupation structure of Dighali Pt- III

Agricultur e	percentage of agriculture	Piscicultur e	percentage of piscicultur e	business	percentage of business	daily labour	percentage of daily livestock	percentage of
31	29.52	25	23.8	19	10.09	17	16.19	14.28

Source: Primary data survey in Dighali village, 2018

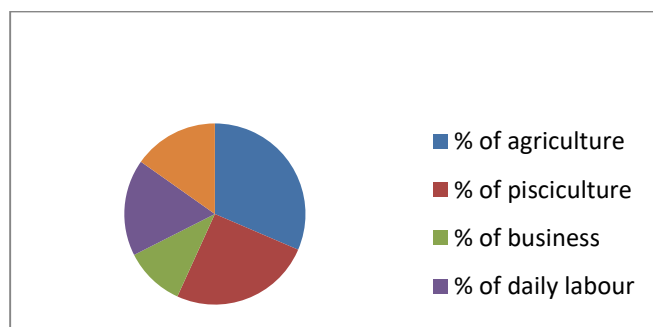


Fig: Occupation structure of Dighali Pt-III

From the fig. the people engaged in agricultural sector is seen more in the village.29.52% people are dependent on this sector followed by the pesiculture 23.80%, business 10.09%, daily labor 16.19% and livestock 14.28%.

Community Development Programme in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block

Community development is not merely to provide ample food, clothing and shelter, health and sanitation facilities in villages, but the immediate material improvement in changing in outlook of the people, instilling in them an ambition for a richer and fuller life and developing the capacities of an individual so that he can master matters for himself. The schemes which are implemented in Rangjuli TD Block are:

- i. Physical achievement under MGNREGA in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block
- ii. Physical achievement under National Social Assistance Programme
- iii. Physical achievement under IAY
- i. The physical achievement under MGNREGA in Rangjuli Tribal Development Block:

This scheme provides facilities to every community belong to the Rangjuli TD Block in every year. A number of persons achieved the opportunities. Following table shows the achievement pattern of the scheme from 2015- 2016, 2016-2017 and 2017 – 2018.

Table: Physical achivement under Mgnrega in Rangjuli Development Block, 2015-18

Year	SC Population	ST population	Others	Total	Women
2015- 2016	5273	14068	13840	33181	15779
2016-2017	5298	21155	26227	52680	22927
2017- 2018	3357	17599	15653	36609	1541

Source: Rangjuli Tribal Development Block, 2018

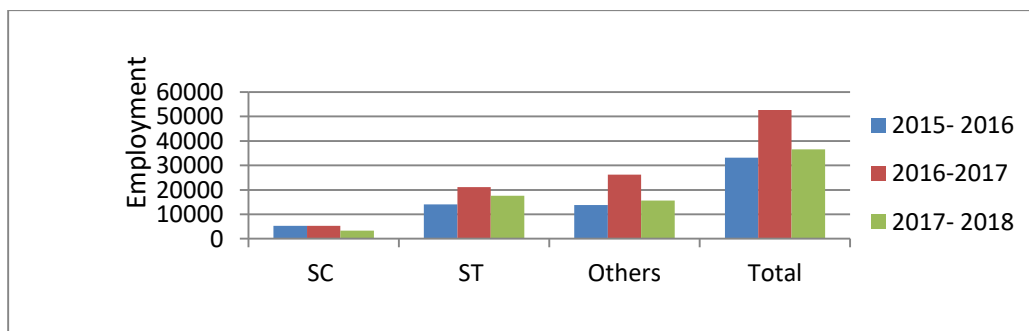


Fig: Physical achievement under Mgnrega in Rangjuli Development Block, 2015-18

The figure shows that in the year 2015-2016, the ST and other community achieved maximum benefits followed by the SCs communities. In the year of 2016-2017 the other communities and the ST Population achieved highest benefits. But in 2017-2018 the ST Population achieved the highest benefits followed by the other communities and the SC communities. This type of benefits is providing to the persons per days.

Social Achievement under National social Assistance Programme

Table: Progress Report of NSAP under Rangjuli T.D Block for the 2017-18

Sl no	Name of Scheme	Total Target	Number of Beneficiary		Remarks
			Below 80 Years	Above 80 Years	
1	Indira Gandhi National old age Pension Scheme	2670	2320	350	
2	Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension	180	180		
3	Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	555	555		
4	National Family Benefit Scheme	12	12		

Source: Rangjuli TD Block, 2018

From the table we found that the scheme of IGNOAP under the NSAP of Rangjuli TD Block which is provide in two ways i.e. in below 80 years and above 80 years. The total target of this scheme is 2670 which is implemented to both of the below of 80 years and the above 80 years where below 80 years get 2320 and the above 80 years get 350. Under the IGNDPS the total target is 180 to provide the benefits in the year of 2017-2018. And the scheme gets cent percent in providing the benefits. The IGNWPS is also got cent percent in providing the benefits to the people who fall under this scheme where the total target is 555. The NFBS under the NSAP also gives cent percent of benefits to the people in which the target is 12 in the year of 2017-2018.

iii. Physical achievement under IAY:

The govt. has provided this scheme under the NSAP to provide house to the poor or the landless people, but in Rangjuli TD Block this scheme is not implemented till now.

The Job Cards Issued and Employment Generated in Rangjuli TD Block:

Maximum people of Rangjuli TD Block is under poverty, almost all the people are engaged in agriculture, some of the people make fulfil through daily labour. The job cards are provide to the people fall under the Below Poverty Line. In Rangjuli TD Block almost every household get this benefits.

Community Development Programme in the study village

The study area of Dighalipt-I, Dighalipt-II and Dighalipt-III belongs to the Rangjuli TD Block of Goalpara District, Assam, the villages are not so develop, people are illiterate, engaged in agricultural activities, the occupation of maximum people of the village is engaged in this sector. The road network connectivity, infrastructure, economic well being, education systems are not fully developed. People engaged in the secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities are very less in this area. The cultivate agriculture, animal reared for their livelihood.

Community Development Programme in Dighalipt-I:

In Dighalipt- I there are 182 household with total population of 822 in which 416 is male and 406 is female. In this village people do not get all the benefits for their livelihood. They get few benefits which they needed. In Dighalipt-I, there is only one black topping road while 18 roads is gravel roads. The black topping roads are constructed under the scheme of Prime Minister Gram Sarak Yojana. The gravel roads are not so good for transport and communication. For the improvement of the rural people the govt. provided one asha worker for the women. There is only one asha worker in the village. There is a sub-centre in Dighalipt-I. For community development in the surveyed village we found that the rural people almost get all the benefits or scheme of the govt. People of this village are engaged in agricultural activities and maximum people fall under the BPL and the APL. The people under this category achieved the schemes which are needed for them. The educational facilities of the village are also not good. There is only one LP School, three anganwadis. The literacy status of the village is also not good. The facility of electricity is got by the household under the family of BPL and APL. But the street light is not provided to this village till now. The schemes provided by the govt. are almost implemented in the village, among them are:

- i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IG NOAPS)
- ii. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- iii. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- iv. National Family Benefits Scheme (NFBS)

- i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):

From the field survey 23 household, there we found that among the 115 people 3 persons are get the IGNOAPS, the percentage which is 2.60percentage.

- ii. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme (IG NDPS):

From the field survey we found only 3 persons under this scheme, the percentage of which is 2.60%.

- iii. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):

In the field survey we found 6 widows during the field survey, the percentage of which is 5.21%.

- iv. National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):

In this scheme, it not found the person fall under this scheme.

Table: The National Social Assistance Plan of Dighalip-II

IGNOAPS	percentage of IGNOAPS	IGNDOS	percentage of IGNDOS	IGNWPS	percentage of IGNWPS	NFBS	percentage of NFBS
3	2.6	3	2.6	6	5.21	0	0

Source: Primary data collected from the village household in Dighali village pt-1, 2018

Table: Government Added Facilities in Dighali Pt-I

IAY	percent age of IAY	SANITATION	percentage of SANITATION	LPG	percent age of LPG	APL	percent age of APL	BPL	percent age of BPL
7	30.43	11	47.82	5	21.73	6	26.08	9	39.13

Source: Primary data collected from the village household Dighali village pt-1, 2018.

From the table it is found that the facilities of govt., only few household get the benefits. The IAY is get only the 7 household of the village, the percentage of which is 30.43%, the government sanitation facilities is get 11 household of the village in which the percentage is

47.82%, the LPG, APL and BPL , the percentage of which are 21.73%, 26.08% and 39.13% respectively.

Community Development of Dighalpt-II:

In this village, there are 334 household with a total population of 986 where 498 male and 488 are female. In the village there are two black topping roads and 12 gravel roads. The black topping roads are constructed under the Prime Minister Gram SarakYojana. For the improvement of the rural people the govt. provided one asha worker for women. People of this village are mainly engaged in the primary activities. People engaged in the secondary and tertiary activities are seen very low. The household fall under the BPL and APL are maximum high, which get benefits from the different govt. schemes. They have got the sanitation, electricity facilities and also other facilities. In Dighalpt-II, there is only one LP School, one MV school, three anganwadis centers. Literacy status of the village is not so good. In the observation the various schemes which the household achieved the facilities are:

- I. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- II. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- III. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme(IGNDPS)
- IV. National Family Benefit Scheme(NFBS)

Table:Table: National Social Assistance Plan in Dighali Pt-II

IGNOAP	percentage of IGNOAP	IGNDO	percentage of IGNO	IGNWPS	percentage of IGNWPS	NFBS	percentage of NFBS
2	2.38	5	5.95	5	25.95	1	1.19

Source: Primary Data Collected from the Survey Household, 2018.

Table: Government Added Facilities in DighaliPt-II

IAY	percentage of IAY	Sanitation	percentage of Sanitation	LPG	percentage of LPG	APL	percentage of APL	BPL	percentage of BPL
5	25	12	60	6	30	4	20	9	45

Source: Primary data collected from the surveyed Village, 2018

Community Development programme in Dighalpt-III:

In Dighalpt-III, there are 225 household with total population of 1021 where male population is 513 and female population is 508. People of this village are mainly dependent on the agricultural activities and fall under the category of BPL and APL. They can achieve the electricity, sanitation facilities. In that village we surveyed only in 20 household. Almost all the households are under in BPL and APL. The road transport in this village is not so good for transport and communication. There are no black topping rords in the village till now. They are lagging behind in terms of education. Under the BPL and the APL families have get the sanitation and the electricity facilities.

Some of the schemes which the surveyed households get the benefits are:

- i. Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme(IGNOAPS):

Under this scheme the persons among the 105 population achieved these schemes.

- ii. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme(IGNDPS):

Under this scheme among the 105 population the persons get the benefits.

- iii. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS):

In this scheme widows get the benefits.

Table: Government Added Facilities in Dighali Pt-III, 2018

IAY	percentage of IAY	Sanitation	percentage of Sanitation	APL	percentage of APL	BPL	percentage of BPL
5	25	12	60	4	20	5	25

Source: Primary data Collected from Survey Houshold, 2018.

Table: The National Assistance Plan of Dighali Pt- III, 2018

IGNOAP S	percentage of IGNOAPS	IGNDOS	percentage of IGNDOS	IGNWP	percentage of IGNWP	NFBS	percentage of NFBS
3	2.85	7	6.66	9	8.57	2	1.9

Source: Primary Data Collected From the Household Dighali village pt-III, 2018, 2018.

Findings and Conclusion:

The Findings of this Dissertation work based on analysis of field observation and secondary data are summarized below-

1. The distribution of population in Rangjuli T D Block is not uniform because of land form characteristic and facility available in the area. The density of population in Rangjuli T D Block was 297.71 person per km² in 1991 which increased to 414.19 person in 2011.
2. The literacy rate of Rangjuli T D Block is 64% where Male literacy is 59.28% and Female is 52.39percentage as per 2011 census.
3. The population of the Rangjuli T D Block is mainly divided into marginal and non-marginal workers.
4. The total population of Dighali Pt-I is 822 where Male is 416 and Female is 406 in Dighali Pt-II, the total population is 986 where Male is 498 and Female is 488. In Dighali Pt-III the total population is 1021 where Male is 513 and Female 508.
5. The literacy rate of the study area is moderate.
6. The main religion of the study area is dominated by Hinduism. The Muslim religion is nil in the study areas.
7. The main occupation structure and status in the study areas we found Agriculture, Pisciculture, Business and daily labour, livestock etc.
8. In the study area, road systems are not developed.
9. In Rangjuli T D Block as well as in the study area the schemes implemented are-
 - I. Indira Gandhi National Old age Pension Scheme
 - II. Indira Gandhi National Disable Pension Scheme.
 - III. Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme.
 - IV. National Family Benefit Scheme.
 - V. Physical Achievement under MGNREGA.
 - VI. Physical Achievement under National Social Assistance Programme.
 - VII. Physical Achievement under IAY.

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