



## RELIGION WISE SURVEY ON HEALTH, AMENITIES AND SANITARY FACILITIES IN SAMSERGANJ BLOCK, MURSHIDABAD

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### ABSTRACT:

The aim of this study was to survey religion wise status on health, amenities and sanitary facilities in Samserganj Block, Murshidabad. The work was based on primary data by using sampling data collection method. Some important villages of Samserganj Block had been selected for field survey to give the status of house, electricity, drinking water, medium of cooking, latrine, garbage, disposal etc. It was found that most of the households were having lower medium income. The electricity was supplied to almost to all households. On the basis of income source, a family had different number of dwelling rooms. There were 6% one dwelling room, 17% two dwelling room, 31% three dwelling room, and 46% four and above dwelling room. Generally tubewell was the main source of drinking water in most of households Out of 97 tube-wells there were 82 tube-wells in Muslim families, 14 tube-wells in Hindus family and 1 tube-well in Jain family. . There were 99% latrine within the premises and 1% latrine outside premises in the Samserganj Block. It was also found that more than half of the households used the LPG as cooking fuel.



**KEYWORDS:** Religion, Health, Amenities and Sanitary facilities, Samserganj Block

### 1.INTRODUCTION

Geographers study the spatial and the temporal distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. Because space and place affect a variety of topics such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals; geography is highly interdisciplinary. Samserganj is one of the backward district of Murshidabad districts in term of socio-economic development. Basic

amenities and facilities also important indicator for measuring the standarity of living of the people. The interdisciplinary nature of the geographical approach depends on attentiveness to the relationship between physical and human phenomena and its spatial patterns. Pleasantness those aspect of an area such as housing, space and recreational and leisure activities which makes it attractive to live in. Amenity migration is the purchase of first or second homes in rural areas prized for their aesthetic and/or recreational

values (McCarthy, 2008). It has been aided by rising incomes, the easing of limits on foreign property ownership in many countries, development in transport and communications technologies and increasing exposure to image of prized rural landscapes.

#### 1.1. OBJECTIVES :

The present work has been undertaken with the following objectives

- To show the pattern of basic amenities and facilities of Samserganj Block in

Murshidabad district.

- To analyze the basic amenities, facilities and quality of house of the study area by different religious groups.
- To analyze the socio-economic condition in rural areas of Samsorganj Block in Murshidabad district of West Bengal state in India.

## 2. METHODOLOGY :

The present work "Religion wise survey on Health, Amenities and Sanitary facilities in Samsorganj Block" was based on the primary data by using sampling data collection method. Respondent have been selected from the different parts of the Block under the Samsorganj Block. The total number of villages of Samsorganj Block is 46 and selected some important villages of Samsorganj block have been selected for field survey whereas the villages are **Chachanda, Satgharia, Loharpur, Shibtala, Hijaltala, Shikderpur, Purbadevidaspur, Utter Mohammadpur and Balbalpara.**

### 2.1 DATA SOURCE :

The study was totally based on the primary data with the help of direct simple questionnaire to the respondent to collect the original information pertaining to the amenities and facilities of health and socio-economic condition in rural areas of Samsorganj Block in Murshidabad district of West Bengal state in India. For this, 100 households were selected for interview in different villages among the household of Samsorganj Block.

There were 46 villages as total in Samsorganj Block. The size of village varies from place to place due to physical, environmental, natural, social, cultural, human and/or socio-economic condition according to geography. Their villages were divided into 5 categories like very large, large, medium, small and very small size villages. Some very large scale of village was divided into different sub-village that was known as para. For example, a main village of chachanda was divided by three parts that were Utter chachanda, Madhya chachanda and Namoo chachanda. 20% from a very group of villages was selected as sample for study.

### 2.2 TECHNIQUE :

On social researches three loops are used namely: -observation, interview and schedule to discover the new fact and verify the old problem for the study similarly, observation, interview and schedule study the infrastructure of health in rural areas of Samsorganj Block of Murshidabad district of West Bengal state. Firstly, the respondents were taken in confidence that the present survey was found out the health infrastructure, socio-economic condition of the people and found out the major solution for thin problems. The survey was carried out during the month of January, 2015.

### 2.3 STUDY AREA :

Samsorganj is an assembly constituency in Murshidabad district in the Indian state of West Bengal. A constituent panchayat of Samsorganj block, is located at 24°39'02"N 87°58'12"E. Samsorganj community development block has an area of 92.69 km<sup>2</sup>. Aurangabad (VidhanSabha constituency) in the area ceases to exist from 2011. There are two new constituencies in the area - Samsorganj (VidhanSabha constituency) and Raghunathganj (VidhanSabha constituency). Samsorganj police station serves this block. Headquarters of this block is at Ratanpur. Samsorganj is a Block in Murshidabad District of West Bengal State, India.

It is located in the 26 m elevated from the mean sea level. This Place is in the border of the Murshidabad District and Maldah District. Maldah District Kaliachak-iii is North towards this place. Pakur (Pakaur), English-Bazar (Maldah), Maldah (mango city), Murshidabad, Sahibganj are the nearby Important tourist destinations to see. Gram panchayats in Samsorganj block/ panchayatsamiti are: Bhasaipaker, Bogdadnagar, Chachanda, Dogachhinapara, Gazinagar Malancha, Kanchantala, Nimtita, Pratapganj and Tinpakuria.

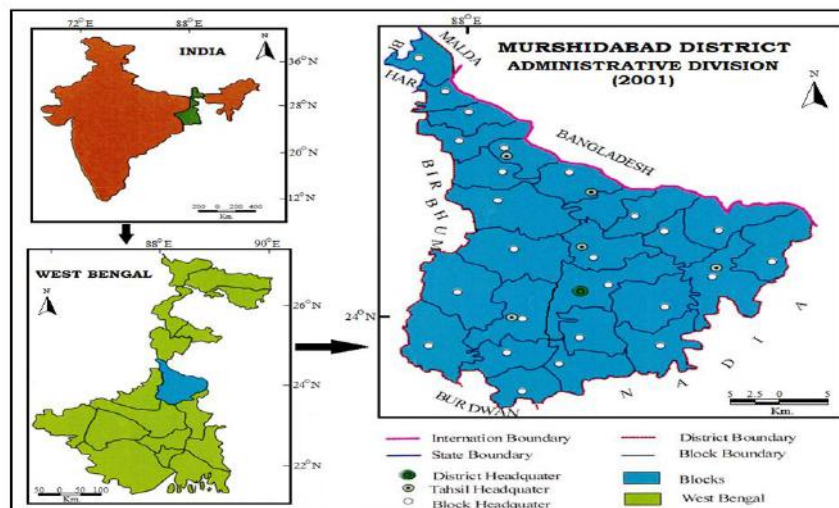


Fig-1 : Study area

### 3 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS :

#### 3.1 Socio-Economic Profile of Block:

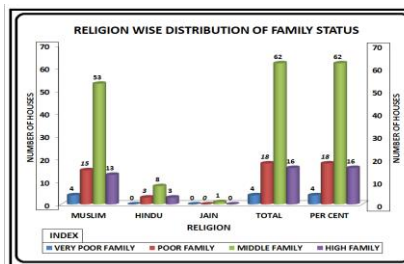
Samsanganj one of the backward and minority dominant blocks of Murshidabad districts under the Jangipur subdivision. As closer look the table, it can be easily assessed the socio-economic profile as well as basic amenities and facilities of the block. As far as sex ratio is concerned, in Samsanganj Block the sex ratio was 874 that was below of the state average while another demographic aspects the marital status was 42.62%. Most of the people prefer the nuclear family than the joint family system whereas the family was found to be single type i.e., 83% and rest of the family was joint family i.e., 17%. The table reveals that more 60 percent families were middle-class family which was followed by poor and higher class. The literacy rate has been considered as indicator to measure the human development of the people while the block has the lower rate of literacy than the state. It is noticeable that the literacy rate is higher than the district average. Quality of house is also important indicator to understand the living standard of household. In household dwelling the most of the houses is pucca which was followed by the semi-pucca and katchcha. The number of dwelling is concerned, 78% percents household reported that they have three dwelling room in household, on the other hand, table indicated that 22% was less than three dwelling rooms. The each and every family (99%) was having electricity as a source of light. Quality of water as well as service is important for consideration of basic amenities and facilities in the block. The maximum source of water was tube well water (94%) and only 6% family has been found to use tank as source of water. The most of the family they used purified water (97%) and non-purified water was used by only 3% family. Assets in household are salient feature of household because it is the indicator for understanding the living standard of family. It has been observed that 74% families are having TV while 24% family has reported that they have the freeze but only 9% family used washing machine. The table indicated that the highest percents household reported that they used LPG gas (54%) as source of fuel of cooking which was followed by wood (37%) and coal (9%). Garbage disposal facility is very important to make environment clean and pollution free whereas only 40 percent families have reported that they use of dustbin for garbage disposal.

After collecting the surveying data, the work over and the information can be used for analysis. After analysis the data were converted into tabular form (statistical calculation). On the basis of these, suitable tabular statistical diagrams and figures have been drawn. The major type of diagrams and figures draw are the bar diagram as well as well diagram and some maps also included in suitable position. After analyzing tables and diagrams inference have been made pertaining to the various health condition, house types, population structure, sanitary facilities and socio-economic condition among the household of the study area.

**Table-1: Distribution of Family Status by Religion:**

Family Status	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	%
Very Poor Family	4	0	0	4	4
Poor Family	15	3	0	18	18
Middle Family	53	8	1	62	62
High Family	13	3	0	16	16

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



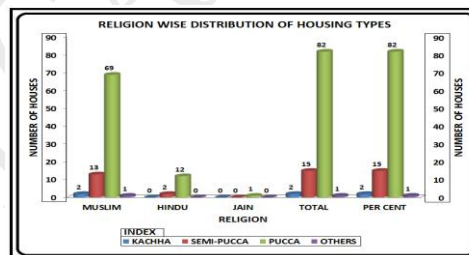
**Fig-2**

Family status depend on income as without income family cannot survive. According to income level there is four types of family such as very poor family (very poor income),poor family (poor income), middle family(middle income) and high family (high income).There were 4% very poor family, 18% poor family, 62% middle family and 16% high family. There were 4 very poor Muslim families out of 4 very poor families, were no Hindu and Jain very poor family. Out of 18 poor families there were 15 poor Muslim families, 8 poor Hindu families and were no poor Jain family. Out of 62 middle families there were 53 Muslim middle families, 8 Hindu middle families and 1 Jain middle family. On the other hand, out of 16 high families there were 13 Muslim high families, 3 Hindu high families, and were no Jain high family. The majority of families were middle income family.

**Table-2: Distribution of Housing Types by Religion:**

House Types	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	%
Kachha	2	0	0	2	2
Semi-Pucca	13	2	0	15	15
Pucca	69	12	1	82	82
Others	1	0	0	1	1

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



**Fig-3**



**Fig-4 : Types of Houses**

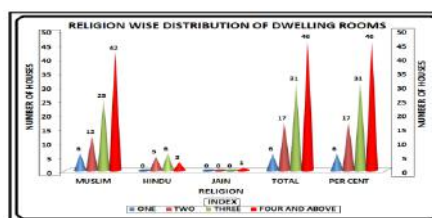
According to building material of construction of house, there are various types of house of rural and urban areas such as kachcha house, semi-pucca house, pucca house and others .The material which are used for the construction of house are mud, bamboo, bricks, cement, stone, threats, etc. the kachcha house are those house which are constructed by mud, bamboo and threats. The semi-pucca house is that house which have wall of brick but have no roof of bricks and RCC. The pucca house has wall of brick as well as roof of bricks and RCC. There was 2% kachcha house, 15% semi-pucca house, 82% pucca house and 1% other house. Out of 2kachcha houses all of were Muslim kachcha houses whereas out of 15 semi-pucca houses there were 13 Muslim semi-puccahouses,2 Hindu semi-pucca houses. Out of 82 pucca houses there were 69 Muslim pucca house,12 Hindu pucca house and 1 Jain pucca house. There was 1 Muslim having other house. The majority of housing type was pucca house. So, house types are an important role of socio-economic development as well as other infrastructure facilities.



**Table-3: Distribution of Dwelling Rooms by Religion:**

Dwelling Rooms	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	%
One	6	0	0	6	6
Two	12	5	0	17	17
Three	25	6	0	31	31
Four And Above	42	3	1	46	46

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



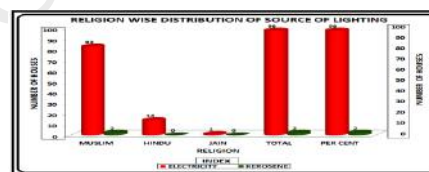
**Fig-5**

Room is the place for dwelling. After eating and clothing everybody wants a place to spend life with proper enjoyment that is nothing but is a room. Number of dwelling room is considered as the indicator of housing quality. On the basis of income source, a family had different number of dwelling rooms. There were 6% one dwelling room, 17% two dwelling room, 31% three dwelling room, and 46% four and above dwelling room. There were all of Muslims one dwelling room out of 6 one dwelling room. Out of 17 two dwelling room, Muslims were 12 two dwelling room, Hindus were 5 two dwelling room. Out of 31 three dwelling room, Muslims were 25 three dwelling room, Hindus were 6 three dwelling room. Out of 31 four and above dwelling room, Muslims were 42 four and above dwelling room, Hindus were 3 four and above dwelling room and Jain was 1 four and above dwelling room. The majority of rooms were four and above room.

**Table-4: Distribution of Source of Lighting in Household by Religion:**

Source of Lighting	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	%
Electricity	83	14	1	98	98
Kerosene	2	0	0	2	2

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



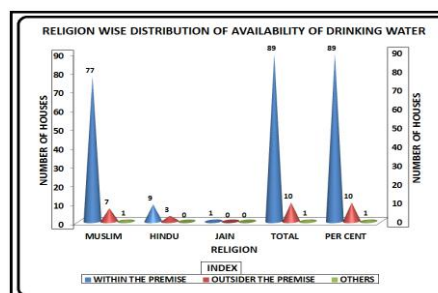
**Fig-6**

Electricity is the power of light. Every house needs electricity as it gives light during night time as well as it provides comfort during hot condition through AC, fan etc. There is also need of electricity for using in cottage industry and agriculture field. Due to low income level some family used kerosene also. There were 98% families who used electricity as source of light and 2% families used kerosene as source of light. Out of 98 families, 83 families of Muslim used electricity as source of light, 14 families of Hindu used electricity as source of light and 1 family of Jain used light as source of light. There were 2 families of Muslim who used kerosene as source of light. The majority of families used electricity as source of light.

**Table-5: Distribution of Availability of Drinking Water in Household by Religion:**

Drinking Water	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	Per Cent
Within the Premises	77	9	1	89	89
Outside the Premises	7	3	0	10	10
Others	1	0	0	1	1

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



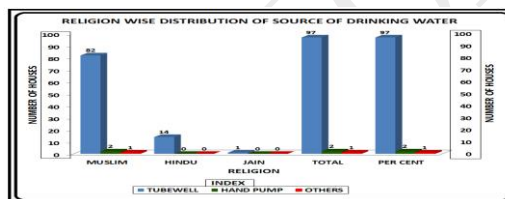
**Fig-7**

Water is the main source to survive our life. A glass of water can save a precious life. Quality of drinking water is also used for the measurement of quality of living in the household. There is a great importance of water for our life. There were 89% families who had availability of drinking water within the premises. 10% families had availability of drinking water outside the premises and 1% family could collect water from anywhere such as river, well etc. Out of 89 families, 77 families of Muslim, 9 families of Hindu and 1 family of Jain had availability of water within the premises. Out of 10 families, 7 families of Muslim, 3 families of Hindu had availability of water outside the premises. 1 family of Muslim collected water from anywhere. So, the majority of families had availability of water within the premises.

**Table-6: Distribution of Source of Drinking Water in Household by Religion:**

Source of Drinking Water	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	Per Cent
Tubewell	82	14	1	97	97
Hand Pump	2	0	0	2	2
Others	1	0	0	1	1

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



**Fig-8**



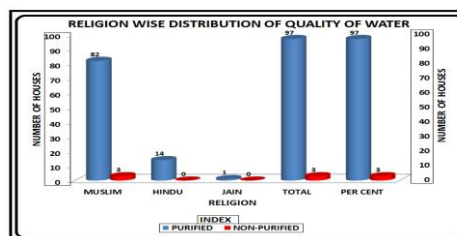
**Fig-9 : Sources of water**

Source of water is of two types one is surface water (river, pond, lake) and other is underground water (arteogeo well) Surface water is not purified water but underground water is purified water. Ocean water does not used as drinking water due to high salinity. So, to get purified water people collect underground water by using tube-well, hand- pump, and others. There were 97% tube-well, 2% hand-pump, and 1% other in the Samsrganj Block. Out of 97 tube-wells there were 82 tube-wells in Muslim families, 14 tube-wells in Hindus family and 1 tube-well in Jain family. There were 2 handpump in Muslim families and 1 other source was present in Muslim family as source of drinking water. The majority of source of drinking water was tube-well in the Samsrganj Block.

**Table-7: Distribution of Quality of Water in Household by Religion:**

Quality of Water	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	Per Cent
Purified	82	14	1	97	97
Non-Purified	3	0	0	3	3

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



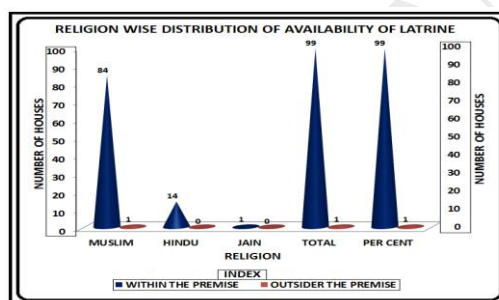
**Fig-10**

Quality of water is of two types one is purified water and another one is non- purified water. Depending on the quality of water, health may be good or bad. If we drink purified water then health would be good but non-purified water is dangerous for our health as it causes various diseases like black foot disease due to arsenic of non-purified water. There were 97% purified water and 3% non-purified water in the Samsorganj Block. Out of 97 houses 82 Muslim families used purified water,14 Hindu families used purified water and 1 Jain family used purified water. On the other hand, 2 families of Muslim used non-purified water. The majority of families used purified water.

**Table-8: Distribution of Availability of Latrine by Religion:**

Quality of Water	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	%
Within the Premises	84	14	1	99	99
Outside the Premises	1	0	0	1	1

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



**Fig-11**



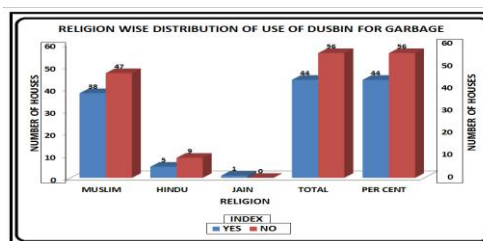
**Fig-12 : Quality of Latrine**

There is a need to excrete the waste particle for proper survive of our life. So, there is a need of place. Sometime some families have latrine facility within the premises but some families do not have latrine within the premises due to low economic condition so they go outside for latrine purpose. There were 99% latrine within the premises and 1% latrine outside premises in the Samsorganj Block. Out of 99 families 84 families of Muslim were latrine within the premises,14 families of Hindu were latrine within the premises and 1 family of Jain used was latrine within the premises. On the other hand, 1 family of Muslim was 1 latrine outside the premise. So, the majority of family was latrine within the premises.

**Table-9: Distribution Garbage Disposal in Household by Religion:**

Use of Dustbin For Garbage	Muslim	Hindu	Jain	Total	Per Cent
Yes	38	5	1	44	44
No	47	9	0	56	56

Source-Based on Field Survey, 2015



**Fig-13**

Garbage disposal system is also good indicator for assessing the standard of living of household. Garbage is an accumulation of various types of waste and dust particles come from vegetation, plastics, etc. Dustbin is a particular place which is selected only for garbage. Maximum dustbins used for garbage indicate high quality of life as well as better health condition and it provides better environment. The place where dustbins were not used refers to the low quality of life as well as bad health condition has a bad effect on the environment. There were 44% families who used dustbin for garbage and 56% families did not use dustbin for garbage. Out of 44 families 38 Muslim families, 5 Hindu families and 1 Jain family did use dustbin for garbage. Out of 56 families, 47 Muslim families and 9 Hindu families did not use dustbins for garbage.

#### **SUGGESTIONS AND REMEDIAL MEASURE:**

At the last session I want to say that for development of bad conditions of Samsanganj Block which steps have been taken in past by the Government and which should also be taken in future are as follows:

- Infrastructure of Government hospitals should be developed and provide facilities like as AIIMS.
- Activities of World Health Organization (WHO) should be developed.
- Gap between doctor and patient should be reduced.
- According to population health centre should be increased.
- Female education should be developed.
- There should be a chance of free education for poor children.
- Infrastructure of schools should be developed like connectivity of electricity, latrine facilities, blackboard facilities, sitting facilities etc. .
- Gap between teachers and students should be reduced.
- Good quality of food should be provided to BPL category family from Government.
- It should be necessary of Government to provide latrine facilities to those families who are unable to construct the latrine.
- There should be strictly punishment from Government for those persons who smoke beedi, cigarette, drink wine etc.
- There should be altered the beedi industries by settling another small cottage industries which are not harmful on body like lock industries, toy industries etc.
- Purified water should be provided from Government to those families where purified water is not available.
- For protection from various natural calamities, it should necessary of Government to provide all types of facilities.

Now if various steps are taken by Government for development on the above mentioned matter then Samsanganj Block of Murshidabad district in West Bengal will be reached to a good condition and approached to urban area from rural area.

#### **4 CONCLUSION :**

Samsanganj is one of the backward district of Murshidabad districts in term of socio-economic development. Basic amenities and facilities also important indicator for measuring the standard of living of the people. In case of study of quality house is concerned, most of the household are lower medium income group across different religion group whereas the other religion group is better than the Muslim and Hindu religion group. On the other hand, the nature of house is concerned; most the house is pacca quality. In addition, majority household of dwelling room of block has above the 4-room number while this percentage is higher for Muslim household. As far as lighting of room data showed that electricity was supplied to almost of all household for lighting of house. Most of the household got the drinking water facility in the premises that was higher than state average. As close look the data most of the households used the tube well as the main source of drinking water while in municipality areas purified water supplied through the pipe. This study revealed that almost all household have the



latrine facility in the premises across the all religion group. More than half household used the LPG as the cooking fuel while one third households use wood as the fuel. As far as garbage disposal is concerned, mostly households do not have the garbage disposal facility in household.

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