

Chapter – V

Socio-Economic Status of the Bodo Households in Chirang District

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Chapter-V

Socio-Economic Status of Bodo Households in Chirang District

5.1 Introduction

In this chapter, an attempt is made to analyse the socioeconomic status of the Bodo households in the Chirang district. For this purpose, the Socio-Economic Index (SEI) was calculated for every sample household as well as for every sample village. Household Socio-Economic Index (HSEI) was calculated based on the factor scores (principal components) extracted or retained in the Principal Component Analysis. Similarly, the Village Socio-Economic Index (VSEI) of a village was calculated by averaging all the HSEI scores of that village.

As explained in the Methodology Chapter-III, five socio-economic variables namely family size (FSIZE), family members of the age group of 15-59 years (FAGE), literacy (LITERATE), annual per head household income (APHHI), and distance from the nearest town (DISTANCE) were considered to calculate the socioeconomic index of Bodo households (HSEI) in Chirang district. The household primary data on these five variables were collected within a six-month duration with effect October 2018 to March of 2019.

According to the sample survey, the literacy rate for the Bodo people in Chirang district is found 62.24 percent with male literacy rate 67.2 percent and female literacy rate 56.85 percent (Annexure A). The urban literacy rate 85.9 percent (male literacy 89.61 percent and female literacy 82.23 percent) is found much higher than the rural literacy rate 60.31 percent (for male 65.45 percent and for female 54.7 percent) for the Bodo people in the study area. The annual per-head household income was found Rs. 31043/- at constant price of 2013-14 for the Bodo people in this study which was calculated through the expenditure and value added method. The average family size for the sample villages and towns was found 5. In this survey, the sex ratio was found 957 female per thousand male (male population 1061 and female population 1015) for the Bodo people in Chirang district. On the other hand, the percentages of the Bodo population of the age group of 0-6 year and of 15-59 year were found 13.34 percent and 61.8 percent respectively in the study area (Annexure A).

5.2 Analysis of the Results of the Socio-Economic Index for the Bodo People in Chirang District

Before going to factor analysis, it is necessary to carry some statistical tests for the verification of appropriateness of the data set. Otherwise, the factor analyses on findings may become misleading.

5.2.1 Descriptive Statistics of the Socio-Economic Variables

According to Table 5.1, the mean and the 5 percent trimmed mean of the observed variables are more or less the same, indicating that the data set is free from extreme value. The distribution of the data set is almost symmetrical because the values of skewness and kurtosis of all the variables are enough small. The range is the difference between the largest and smallest values of the observations which are not too high. Thus, the data sets of all variables are normal and we may proceed to further steps of factor analysis.

Table 5.1 Descriptive Statistics of the Socio-Economic Variables of the Sample Households

Variables	Mean	5% Trimmed Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis	Range
FSIZE: Family Size	4.79	4.75	0.62	0.64	11
FAGE: Family Member of Age Group of 15-59 years	2.91	2.88	0.89	1.50	9
LITERATE: Literacy	0.74	0.75	-1.09	-0.80	1
APHHI: Annual Per-Head Household Income (in natural logarithmic value)	9.69	9.66	0.86	0.11	4.61
DISTANCE: Distance to Nearest Town	0.65	0.65	-0.63	-1.60	1

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

5.2.2 Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test for the Appropriateness of a Principal Component Analysis

The value of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy is found 0.741 indicating the middling of sampling adequacy. Now, the KMO measure has suggested that we may proceed with factor analysis.

Table 5.2 KMO and Bartlett's Test for the Socio-Economic Index of Sample Households

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.741
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	303.394
	df.	10
	Sig.	0.000

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

Again, Bartlett's test of sphericity has evaluated the Chi-square value as 303.394 with 10 degrees of freedom with a significance value of 0.000 (Table 5.2). According to Bartlett's test of sphericity, the chi-square value with a significant level less than 0.05 is enough to reject the null hypothesis. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected and alternatively, we confirmed that the variables are uncorrelated in the population correlation matrix. Therefore, the factor to factor correlation matrix is not an identity matrix and the data are suitable for factor analysis.

5.2.3 Rotated Component Matrix of the Factor Scores for the Socio-Economic Index of the Sample Households

The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) extracted three components as the linear combination of the original five variables family size (FSIZE), family members of the age group of 15-59 years (FAGE), literacy (LITERATE), annual per head household income (APHHI) and distance from the nearest town (DISTANCE). The Eigenvalues of all extracted components are more than one (>1) and they explained 80.321 percent of the total variation (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 Rotated Component Matrix^a of the Factor Scores for the Socio-Economic Index of the Sample Households

Variables	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Communality
FSIZE: Family Size	-0.910	-0.182	0.028	0.862
FAGE: Family Member of Age Group of 15-59 years	0.899	0.069	-0.203	0.854
LITERATE: Literacy	-0.099	0.040	0.905	0.830
APHHI: Annual Per-Head Household Income (in natural logarithmic value)	-0.160	0.844	0.212	0.782
DISTANCE: Distance to Nearest Town	-0.110	-0.761	0.309	0.688
Eigenvalue	1.684	1.331	1.0014	
% of Variance	33.675	26.618	20.028	
Cumulative %	33.675	60.293	80.321	

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

Note: Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 4 iterations.

The first, second and third factors have explained 33.675 percent, 26.618 percent and 20.028 percent respectively out of the total variation in the model. The Rotated Component Matrix (Table 5.3) states the factor loadings as a result of varimax rotation. The highest positive and lowest negative factor loadings are considered as the factor loading in a factor corresponding to the observed variables. It is found that FSIZE and FAGE are high loadings of Factor 1, APHHI and DISTANCE are high loadings of Factor 2 and LITERATE is the high loading of Factor 3.

According to Table 5.3, the highest positive factor loading is found for the variables FAGE, LITERATE and APHHI. Therefore, these three variables have a positive impact on the socio-economic status of Bodo households. On the other

hand, the variables FSIZE and DISTANCE have the lowest negative loading to the respective factors indicating a negative impact on the socio-economic status of the Bodo households in the study area.

5.2.4 Factor Scores

Factor scores are the reflected variables corresponding to the components extracted in the PCA procedure. Since three components were extracted, we got three factor scores for every sample household. These factor scores state the percentage of total variation explained by a factor for an individual (for a household). The summation of the percentages of variation explained by a factor for all individuals (for all households) states the percentage of total variation explained by a component extracted in the PCA procedure.

Table 5.4 has shown factor scores of the three factors for 30 households out of the 430 sample households for example (see Annexure B for 430 sample households). The values of the Factor Score-1 are sum up to 33.675 indicating that the first component explains 33.675 percent of the total variation of the data. The summation of the values of the Factor Score-2 is 26.618 and it indicates that the second component explains 26.618 percent of the total variation. Similarly, the total value of the Factor Score-3 is 20.028 explaining 20.028 percent variation by the third component. The three factors retained by the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method have explained 80.321 percent of the total variation of the data. The values of factor scores are either positive or negative. A positive factor score is associated with high SEI and a negative factor score is associated with lower SEI. Because, the positive factors of the factor score Table 5.4 for a household state its relatively better socio-economic variables those are loaded in the corresponding factor/ component of the rotated component matrix stated in Table 5.3. On the other hand, negative factor scores state negative impact on Socio-Economic Index of a household due to its lower performances in the socio-economic variables loaded by the corresponding factor/ component of the rotated component matrix.

Table 5.4 Factor Scores and Socio-Economic Index of the Sample Bodo Households

Sl. No.	Households	Value of Factor Score-1	Value of Factor Score-2	Value of Factor Score-3	Household SEI (HSEI) (Non-Standardised)	Household SEI (HSEI) (Standardised)
1	H-1	0.184	-2.22	0.304	-0.582	44.75
2	H-2	0.327	-1.64	0.417	-0.303	51.189
3	H-3	0.104	-1.03	0.287	-0.225	52.989
4	H-4	0.811	-2.51	0.082	-0.473	47.265
5	H-5	-0.18	-1.2	0.298	-0.398	48.996
6	H-6	-0.2	-1.37	-1.54	-0.919	36.972
7	H-7	0.125	-1.22	0.163	-0.311	51.004
8	H-8	-1.1908	-1.6755	0.4325	-0.947	36.326
9	H-9	-0.14	-1.61	0.461	-0.475	47.219
10	H-10	0.914	-1.49	0.468	0.007	58.343
11	H-11	-0.21	-1.22	-1.6	-0.891	37.618
12	H-12	-0.63	-1.3	0.397	-0.596	44.426
13	H-13	-0.48	-1.25	0.26	-0.547	45.557
14	H-14	0.258	-0.99	0.157	-0.18	54.027
15	H-15	1.601	-1.12	-1.58	-0.095	55.989
16	H-16	-0.96	-1.02	0.229	-0.683	42.419
17	H-17	-1.99	-1.31	0.287	-1.196	30.579
18	H-18	-0.45	-1.44	0.338	-0.584	44.703
19	H-19	-0.22	-1.14	-1.63	-0.876	37.964
20	H-20	-0.77	-1.35	0.247	-0.708	41.842
21	H-21	0.598	-1.36	0.36	-0.109	55.666
22	H-22	-0.64	-1.54	-1.42	-1.129	32.126
23	H-23	-1.67	-1.49	0.414	-1.089	33.049
24	H-24	0.524	-0.98	-1.69	-0.528	45.996
25	H-25	1.347	-1.24	0.313	0.231	63.513
26	H-26	-3.25	-0.96	0.209	-1.628	20.609
27	H-27	0.107	-1.05	0.297	-0.23	52.873
28	H-28	-0.66	-1.01	0.281	-0.54	45.719
29	H-29	0.298	-1.69	-1.47	-0.802	39.672
30	H-30	-2.79	-0.92	0.135	-1.442	24.902
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	Variability	33.675	26.618	20.028	--	--

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

Note: See Annexure B for the HSEI score of all 430 sample households

5.2.5 Calculation of Socio-Economic Index of the Bodo households

As we discussed in Methodology Chapter-III, we may calculate the Household Socio-Economic Index (HSEI) of the household 8 (H-8), for an example, by substituting the factors' scores corresponding to H-8 (Table 5.4) in the HSEI calculation formula such that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HSEI}_{\text{H-8}} &= \frac{33.675}{80.321} \cdot (-1.1908) + \frac{26.618}{80.321} \cdot (-1.6755) + \frac{20.028}{80.321} \cdot (0.4325) \\ &= -0.947 \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, the HSEI of the remaining 429 Bodo households was calculated as stated in Annexure B. In Table 5.4, we have presented HSEI scores of 30 households for example. The non-standardised HSEI scores are either positive or negative. Hence, non-standardised HSEI scores have been standardized to a scale of 0-100 for doing a comparison using the formula 3.6 as stated in the methodology chapter. In the following portion of this study, we use HSEI only to mean standardised Household Socio-Economic Index of the sample Bodo households.

5.3 Sample Village and Town Wise Socio-Economic Status of the Bodo Households in Chirang District

The socio-economic status of a household or a village/town has been identified as poor or medium or high comparing its SEI value with three schemes of different ranges. These three ranges are taken from UNDP recommendation for HDI comparison. According to this recommendation, the HDI of the nations was categorized as low when HDI was less than 0.500 ($\text{HDI} < 0.500$), medium when HDI was between 0.500 and 0.799 ($0.500 \leq \text{HDI} \leq 0.799$) and high when HDI was greater than 0.800 ($\text{HDI} \geq 0.800$). Since the SEI scores have been standardized to a scale of 0-100 for doing a comparison; we multiply these three ranges less than 0.500, 0.500 to 0.799 and above 0.800 by 100. And hence, we get less than 50, 50

to 79.9 and above 80 as ranges for comparing the SEI scores of the households/ villages/ towns. Thus, the schemes for comparison of SEI scores are as follows,

Scheme1: if the $SEI < 50$, we consider that the particular household or village or town belongs to poor socio-economic status.

Scheme2: if $50 \leq SEI \leq 79.9$, we consider that household or village or town belongs to medium socio-economic status.

Scheme3: if $SEI \geq 80$, we consider that this household or village or town belongs to high socio-economic status.

Taking these schemes of ranking, we analyse the findings on the socio-economic status of the sample villages or towns one by one along with the Bodo households belongs to.

Amguri

Amguri village belongs to Borobazar C.D. Block and is located 27 km away from district head quarter Kajolgaon towards the north-east direction and it is 36 km. away from district sub-division Bijni towards the north-west direction. This village covers 160.13 hectares (1.6 sq. km.) area and has 392 households (Census 2011). Out of 392 households, 15 households had been selected for the sample survey. The total population of the sample households is 73, out of which 38 are male and 35 are female. The sex ratio is 921 females per thousand males. The population of the age group of 0-6 years is 17.33 percent and the population of the age group 15-59 years is 64.38 percent. The family size is 4 people per family. The annual per-head household income of the sample households was found Rs.37315/-.

According to this survey, 60.27 percent of people are literate. About 62.23 percent of Male and 56.67 percent of the female are literate. But, it is found that there are four families where not a single family member has completed education up to class-V.

According to Table 5.5, the Village Socio-Economic Index (VSEI) of the Amguri village is 49.376 which is below 50. Hence, the overall socio-economic status of this village is poor. HSEIs of seven households namely- H-5, H-6, H-8, H-9, H-11, H-12 and H-13 are below 50. Thereby, the socio-economic status of these seven households is poor. HSEIs of the remaining eight households are between the figures 50 to 79.9 and so, their socio-economic status is medium. Not a single household is found in Amguri village of which has an HSEI score greater than 80 or high socio-economic status.

Table 5.5 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Amguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Amguri (Borobazar)	30 km from Bongaigaon	H-1	56.266	49.376	H-5	H-1	Nil
		H-2	51.189		H-6	H-2	
		H-3	52.989		H-8	H-3	
		H-4	62.566		H-9	H-4	
		H-5	48.996		H-11	H-7	
		H-6	36.972		H-12	H-10	
		H-7	52.158		H-13	H-14	
		H-8	36.326			H-15	
		H-9	47.219				
		H-10	58.343				
		H-11	37.618				
		H-12	44.426				
		H-13	45.557				
		H-14	54.027				
		H-15	55.989				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Aminpara

Aminpara is a forest village that belongs to Sidli-Chirang C.D. block. It is located 46 km away from district headquarter Kajolgaon in the North-West direction. This village can be reached from district headquarter Kajolgaon in two ways. One is through Bongaigaon-Gelengphu (Bhutan) road and another is through the Kajolgaon-Santipur road. The area of this village is 264 hectares (2.64 sq km) and it has 249 numbers of households.

During the sample survey, 10 households out of the total 249 households have been selected for this study. The population of these sample households is 55 people with 29 male people and 26 female people. The sex ratio is 897 female per thousand male. People of 0-6 years age group are 13.46 percent. The population of the age group of 15-59 years is 58.18 percent. The average family size is 6 persons per family and annual per-head household income is Rs. 20077/-.

The literacy rate was found at 55.77 percent. The male literacy rate was 64.29 percent and the female literacy rate was 45.83 percent. Only two people have attained up to the HS level as the maximum level of education. While doing the sample survey, two children were found as school not going children. One was of age 14 years old found as school dropped out at class-II. And the other was 8 years old child who did not have experience of a single step at school. Three households do not have a single member who has education up to class-V.

Most of the households of Aminpara village have kutchha houses. Around 77.78 percent of households have the kutchha house and only 22.22 percent of households have semi-pucca houses. Not a single household is found to have pucca houses. The size of the landholding of this village is 11.17 bighas per household. This village does not have a full electrification facility. Only 56.56 percent of households have electricity connections. All the households have a separate kitchen, 67 percent of households have weaving facilities, 11 percent of households have fishery and all the households have domestic animals like cows, ox, pigs and goats. All the sample households use firewood for cooking food items.

Table 5.6 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Aminpara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Aminpara (Borobazar)	47 km from Kajalgaon	H-16	42.419	42.119	H-16	H-21	Nil
		H-17	30.579		H-17	H-25	
		H-18	44.703		H-18		
		H-19	37.964		H-19		
		H-20	41.842		H-20		
		H-21	55.666		H-22		
		H-22	32.126		H-23		
		H-23	33.049		H-24		
		H-24	45.996				
		H-25	63.513				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Around 33 percent of households have a pucca latrine, 44.5 percent households have a kutchra latrine and 22.5 percent of households do not have a latrine and use the open field for their latrine purpose.

Uncovered wells are the common sources of drinking water of this village which is quite unsafe. Around 90 percent of households use uncovered well and the remaining 10 percent of households use simple hand pump tube well. On the other hand, only 22 percent of sample households use filters for filtering their drinking water.

It is found that 2 percent of people of the sample households of the Aminpara village smoke, 23.08 percent of people use alcohol regularly and 5.8 percent people use alcohol occasionally. These bad habits are harming themselves as well as society.

Though all the people of sample households go to the health centre to consult health problems, 56 percent of people still believe in kabiraj¹. In case of delivering a baby, people usually tried at home at first with the help of some experienced persons of the village which is not scientific at all. After the failure of this trial, they choose to contact the health centre. However, all the households avail government-supplied vaccination.

As stated in Table 5.6, the socio-economic status of Aminpara village is poor because of its VSEI score is 42.119 (< 50 UNDP recommendation). It is found that 80 percent of households of the Aminpara are poor (8 households out of 10 sample households) and only 2 (20 percent) households' socio-economic statuses are found medium. There is not a single household of high socio-economic status as per UNDP-2010 recommendation.

Amteka

Amteka is a forest village located 30 km. away toward the north direction from its nearest town Bongaigaon. This village covers 696.82 hectores area and has 1130 households. 15 households were selected for the sample survey and were found 77 people of these sample households with average family size 5. The male population is 39 (50.65 percent) and the female population is 38 (49.35 percent). People of the age group 0-6 years are 15.58 percent (12 persons) and people of the age group 15-59 years are 61.04 percent (47 persons).

The average literacy rate is 52.45 percent (40 persons). The Male literacy rate is 57.5 percent (23 persons) and the female literacy rate is 42.5 percent (17 persons). Four households were found whose not a single member had attained educational level up to class-V. The annual per-head household income of the sample households of Amteka forest village is Rs.18985/-.

¹ In the olden days, a person traditionally practicing Ayurveda (Vaidya) was generally called kabiraj/ ojha in eastern India. But, at present, the people of remote areas believe that kabiraj/ ojhas have some power of identifying the cause behind the physical illness. The kabiraj/ ojhas have been using some sort of medicine traditionally prepared from some medicinal/ non-medicinal materials.

Table 5.7 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Amteka

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Amteka (Borobazar)	30 km from Bongaigaon	H-26	20.609	40.842	H-26	H-27	Nil
		H-27	52.873		H-28	H-37	
		H-28	45.719		H-29	H-38	
		H-29	39.672		H-30	H-39	
		H-30	24.902		H-31		
		H-31	47.496		H-32		
		H-32	0		H-33		
		H-33	44.311		H-34		
		H-34	33.233		H-35		
		H-35	42.349		H-36		
		H-36	45.95		H-40		
		H-37	59.566				
		H-38	50.819				
		H-39	55.62				
		H-40	49.504				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Village Socio-Economic Index of Amteka village is 40.842 (<50) and this village is socioeconomically poor (Table 5.7). According to UNDP (2010) recommendation, 73.33 percent sample households (11 households) were found poor and 26.67 percent sample households (4 households) were found medium socio-economic status. There was not found a single household of high socio-economic status. According to Table:5.3.3., households H-26, H-28, H-29, H-30, H-31, H-32, H-33, H-34, H-35, H-36 and H-40 are poor and households H-27, H-37, H-38 and H-39 are of medium socio-economic status. The socio-economic status of the household H-32 was found poorest among all the sample households

of all sample villages. Households H-32 had 5 family members out of which 3 members were children and they had only one room for shelter. Both the parents were illiterate. This household had one-fourth of a Bigha land as its permanent property. Household H-32 had no electricity, no latrine, no separate kitchen and no safe source of drinking water. The head of the family was the only income earner. He was a daily wage earner and the annual per head income of the family was only Rs. 4560/-.

Betnapara

Betnapara village is located 15 km away from Bijni Town in the north direction and it belongs to Borobazar C.D. Block. Betnapara covers 328.4 hectare area. Out of total of 237 households, 10 households were selected for the sample survey. The total number of people in the sample households was 49 with 25 male people and 24 female people. The sex ratio is 960 females per one thousand male people. The average family size is 5 persons.

Table 5.8 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Betnapara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Betnapara (Borobazar)	15 km from Bijni	H-41	47.704	49.39	H-41	H-42	Nil
		H-42	58.781		H-43	H-44	
		H-43	43.459		H-45	H-47	
		H-44	65.774		H-46	H-48	
		H-45	38.735		H-49		
		H-46	45.043		H-50		
		H-47	53.483				
		H-48	58.758				
		H-49	46.298				
		H-50	35.867				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The population of the age group of 0-6 years is 10.20 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 71.43 percent.

The literacy rate was 61.22 percent (30 persons were literate). 65.62 percent of males and 56.33 percent of females were literate. No members of two households had a level of education of Class-V and above. The annual per-head household income of this village was Rs.31568/-

The VSEI of Betnapara was found 49.39 (Table 5.8). The HSEIs of six households- H-41, H-43, H-45, H-46, H-49 and H-50 were found below 50. Therefore, the socio-economic status of Betnapara along with these six households was poor. The HSEIs of the remaining four households- H-42, H-44, H-47 and H-48 were found in between 50 to 79.9. Hence, the socio-economic status of these four households was medium.

Bhatarmari

Bhatarmari is one of the farthest villages of the Chirang district from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. It belongs to Chakchaka C.D. Block and is located in the North-East direction from the sub-division Bijni. The distance from Bijni town to this village is 35 km. The area of Bhatarmari is 538.722 hectares and has 88 households.

To study the socio-economic status of the Bhatarmari village, 8 households were selected as sample households. The population of the sample households is 37 with 19 male people and 18 female people. The average family size is 5 persons per family. People between the age group 0-6 years age is 15.7 percent and between age group 15-59 years age is 51.35 percent.

The literacy rate of the village is 45.95 percent with the male literacy rate 52.63 percent and the female literacy rate 38.89 percent. At the time of the sample survey, there were three households without even a single family member who had education up to Class V. Annual per-head household income of the sample households is Rs.17477/-.

Table 5.9 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Bhatarmari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Bhatarmari (Chakchaka)	35 km from Bijni	H-51	37.803	43.61	H-51	H-54	Nil
		H-52	49.289		H-52		
		H-53	42.428		H-53		
		H-54	52.504		H-55		
		H-55	45.188		H-56		
		H-56	41.242		H-57		
		H-57	45.28		H-58		
		H-58	35.158				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The findings on the socio-economic status of the sample households of Bhatarmari village are stated in Table 5.9. According to the HSEI scores, as stated in Table 5.9, the HSEI of only a single household (H-54) is above 50 and that of the other seven households (H-51, H-52, H-53, H-55, H-56, H-57 and H-58) are less than 50. The HSEI score of household H-54 is 52.504 which lies between the UNDP recommended ranges of 50-79.9 and therefore its socio-economic status is medium. The socio-economic status of the other seven households H-51, H-52, H-53, H-55, H-56, H-57 and H-58 are poor. The VSEI score of the Bhatarmari village is 43.61 (<50) which indicates that the socio-economic status of this village is poor.

Bikrampur

Bikrampur village is belonging to Sidli-Chirang C.D. Block and it is 25 km. away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The area of this village is 227.68 hectares and the total number of households is 223. The number of sample

households is 10 and the population is 43 people. The average family size of the sample households is 4.3 persons per family. The numbers of male and female population are 21 and 22 respectively. The sex ratio is 1048 females per one thousand male people. The percentages of people of age group 0-6 year age and 15-59 years age are 14.34 percent and 62.79 percent respectively.

The literacy rate of the sample households is 60.47 percent along with 61.9 percent male literates and 59.09 percent female literates.

The annual per-head household income of the sample households of the Bikrampur village is Rs.28947/-.

Table 5.10 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Bikrampur

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Bikrampur (Sidli Chirang)	25 km. from Bongaigaon	H-59	49.019	47.298	H-59	H-62	Nil
		H-60	49.227		H-60	H-63	
		H-61	43.826		H-61	H-64	
		H-62	52.989		H-65	H-67	
		H-63	55.966		H-66		
		H-64	59.566		H-68		
		H-65	33.833				
		H-66	47.427				
		H-67	50.012				
		H-68	31.119				

Source: Researcher's own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

According to Table 5.10, the HSEI scores of the households H-59, H-60, H-61, H-65, H-66 and H-68 are less than 50 and hence their socio-economic status is poor. The HSEI scores of the households H-62, H-63, H-64 and H-67 are lies between 50 and 79.9 and their socio-economic status is medium. The VSEI

score of the Bikrampur village is 47.298 which is less than 50. Therefore, the overall socio-economic status of Bikrampur village is poor.

Baldi No.2

Baldi under Borobazar C.D. Block is a group of a few villages located in the North direction of Bijni town. Baldi No.2 is one of the villages of the Baldi area was selected as a sample village. The distance of Baldi No.2 from Bijni town is 18 km. The area of this village is 208.74 hectares. As a sample, 9 households were selected out of the total 190 households. The total population of the sample households is 45, the male population is 24 and the female population is 21. The average family size is 5 persons per family. Population in the age group of 0-6 years and of 15-59 years are 11.83 percent and 66.67 percent respectively.

Table 5.11 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Baldi No.2

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Baldi No.2 (Borobazar)	18 km from Bijni	H-69	54.581	47.044	H-70	H-69	Nil
		H-70	36.236		H-71	H-72	
		H-71	28.735		H-75	H-73	
		H-72	54.489		H-76	H-74	
		H-73	69.19		H-77		
		H-74	55.458				
		H-75	39.582				
		H-76	45.867				
		H-77	39.259				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Overall literacy was found 53.33 percent in the sample households. Male and female literacy rates were found 58.33 percent and 47.62 percent respectively. In the village Baldi No.2, 3 families were found where all family

members did not have education up to Class-V or more. The annual per-head household income of the sample households was Rs.22768/-.

It is found that the VSEI of the village Baldi No.2 is 47.044. Since the VSEI score is less than 50, the socio-economic status of the village Baldi No.2 is poor. The HSEI scores of five households- H-70, H-71, H-75, H-76 and H-77 are less than 50 and their socio-economic status is poor. While HSEI scores of four households- H-59, H-72, H-73 and H-74 lie between 50 and 79.9, therefore, the socio-economic status of these four households are medium.

Chamugaon

Chamugaon village belongs to Borobazar C.D. Block. It is located 16 km. away from Bijni town in the North and 38 km. away from its district headquarter Kajalgaon toward North-East direction. This village has 178 households out of which 8 households are selected as sample size. The total area of the Chamugaon village is 240.57 hectares.

Table 5.12 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Chamugaon

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Chamugaon (Borobazar)	16 km from Bijni	H-78	29.744	42.834	H-78	H-83	Nil
		H-79	36.859		H-79	H-85	
		H-80	48.844		H-80		
		H-81	42.613		H-81		
		H-82	39.421		H-82		
		H-83	51.735		H-84		
		H-84	34.743				
		H-85	58.712				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The total population of the 8 sample households is 37 out of which 19 (51.35 percent) are male and 18 (48.65 percent) are female. The percentages of the population in the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 13.76 percent and 62.16 percent respectively.

The literacy rate was found 56.76 percent where the male literacy rate is 68.42 percent and the female literacy rate is 44.44 percent.

Agriculture is the main occupation of Chamugaon and 89.93 percent of the total workforce is directly involved in cultivation. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs.24085/-.

As stated in Table 5.12, HSEI scores of six households- H-78, H-79, H-80, H-81, H-82 and H-84 are below 50 and their socio-economic status is poor. The HSEI scores of two households - H-83 and H-85 are fall in the UNDP recommended range of 50-79.9. Therefore, the socio-economic statuses of these two households are medium. On the other hand, the VSEI score of Chamugaon village is 42.834 which is also less than 50. This indicates that the overall socio-economic status of Chamugaon is poor.

Chapaguri

Chapaguri is a Bodo dominated village nearest to Bongaigaon town. The distance between Chapaguri and Bongaigaon town is 3 km. This village is 7 km away from its district headquarter Kajalgaon toward the East direction. Total households of this village are 669 out of which 19 households are selected for the sample survey.

The population of the sample households is 80 and the average family size is 4 persons per family. The male population is 39 (48.75 percent) and the female population is 41 (51.25 percent). The population of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 11.25 percent and 62.5 percent respectively.

The percentage of literate people is 81.25 percent where 84.61 percent of males and 78.05 percent of the female are literate. The annual per-head household income of people of sample households of Chapaguri is Rs.51069/-.

Table 5.13 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Chapaguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Chapaguri (Borobazar)	3 km from Bongaigaon	H-86	46.49	59.784	H-86	H-87	H-92
		H-87	73.252		H-93	H-88	
		H-88	76.644		H-99	H-89	
		H-89	52.781		H-103	H-90	
		H-90	69.559		H-104	H-91	
		H-91	62.029			H-94	
		H-92	89.668			H-95	
		H-93	44.235			H-96	
		H-94	64.69			H-97	
		H-95	62.336			H-98	
		H-96	53.058			H-100	
		H-97	62.751			H-101	
		H-98	71.666			H-102	
		H-99	43.473				
H-100	52.698						
H-101	79.345						
H-102	61.874						
H-103	39.467						
H-104	29.875						

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

According to Table 5.13, the VSEI score is 59.784. This score lies in between the UNDP recommended ranges 50 to 79.9 and hence the socio-economic status of the village Chapaguri is medium. The HSEI scores of the sampled households, as stated in Table:5.3.9, indicate that the socio-economic status of a household (H-92) is high and the same of 13 households (H-87, H-88, H-89, H-90, H-91, H-94, H-95, H-96, H-97, H-98, H-100, H-101 & H-102) is medium. The socio-economic status of 5 households (H-86, H-93, H-99, H-103 & H-104) is poor. Therefore it is confirmed that the socio-economic status of 5.25

percent of households is high and that of 68.42 percent of households is medium in Chapaguri. Again 26.32 percent of households have poor socioeconomic status in this village.

Dahalpara

Dahalpara is a village of Borobazar C.D. Block located at 8 km. away from Bijni town toward North direction. This village is 35 km. away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The village has an area of 368.77 hectares. The total number of households is 200 and 9 households are selected for the sample survey.

Table 5.14 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Dahalpara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Dahalpara (Borobazar)	8 km from Bijni	H-105	66.367	45.221	H-106	H-105	Nil
		H-106	39.668		H-107	H-109	
		H-107	42.474		H-108	H-112	
		H-108	35.728		H-110		
		H-109	50.935		H-111		
		H-110	45.698		H-113		
		H-111	33.136				
		H-112	54.39				
		H-113	38.597				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

These sample households have 37 people with 18 (48.65 percent) male and 19 (51.35 percent) female people. About 13.51 percent and 64.86 percent of the total population are of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively. The literacy rate is 59.46 percent. The male and female literacy rates are 66.67 percent and 52.63 percent respectively.

The main occupation of the people of the village Dahalpara is the cultivation and about 73 percent of the total working people are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of this village is found Rs.34120/-

It is found that the HSEI scores of 6 households are below 50 indicating poor socio-economic status Table 5.14. These 6 households are H-106, H-107, H-108, H-110, H-111 and H-113. The HSEI scores of the other 3 households are between the UNDP recommended scores of 50 and 79.9. The socio-economic status of these 3 households H-105, H-109 and H-112 are medium. The VSEI score of the village Dahalpara is 45.221. Since the VSEI score is less than 50 ($45.221 < 50$), the overall socio-economic status of Dahalpara is poor.

Dakhin Makra

Dakhin Makra is one of the villages of the Makra area. This village is located at 16 km. away from Bijni in the north direction. The distance between Dakhin Makra and district headquarter Kajolgaon is 26 km. The area of the village Dakhin Makra is 199.09 hectares. Out of the total 411 households, 13 households were selected for the sample survey.

The population of the sample households is found 60 people out of which 31 (51.67 %) are male and 29 (48.33%) are female. The population of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 15 percent and 56.67 percent.

The literacy rate is 53.33 percent. The male literacy rate is 58.06 percent and the female literacy rate is 48.28 percent.

All the households of the village Dakhin Makra are fully dependent on agriculture. More than 90 percent of the total working people are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of the people of this village is Rs. 22150/-

Table 5.15 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Dakhin Makra

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Dakhin Makra (Borobazar)	17 km from Bijni	H-114	54.997	44.72	H-115	H-114	Nil
		H-115	40.321		H-116	H-119	
		H-116	45.89		H-117	H-125	
		H-117	46.374		H-118		
		H-118	38.044		H-120		
		H-119	52.659		H-121		
		H-120	33.275		H-122		
		H-121	47.421		H-123		
		H-122	46.644		H-124		
		H-123	34.851		H-126		
		H-124	49.975				
		H-125	51.458				
		H-126	39.451				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

According to Table 5.15, the VSEI score of the village Dakhin Makra is 44.72. This indicates that the socioeconomic status of this village is poor because the VSEI score is less than UNDP recommended score of 50. Regarding household socio-economic index, HSEIs of 10 households are below 50 and HSEIs of 3 households are between 50 and 79.9. Therefore, the socio-economic status of 10 (76.92%) sample households is poor and that of 3 (23.08%) households is medium. There is found not a single household that the socio-economic status of it may be considered as high.

Dangaigaon

Dangaigaon is a village of the Borobazar block located at 5km. away from Bijni town and it is nearby 31st National Highway. This village has 256.41 hectares as its area. The number of total households is 227.

As a sample size 12 households were selected. The total population of the sample households was found 47 persons with 23 (48.94%) male persons and 24 (51.06%) female persons. The population of the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years were 12.77 percent and 65.96 percent respectively.

The literacy rate of this village was 76.6 percent. The male literacy rate and female literacy rates were 82.61 percent and 70.83 percent respectively.

Table 5.16 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Dangaigaon

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Dangaigaon (Borobazar)	5 from Bijni	H-127	31.312	46.618	H-127	H-128	Nil
		H-128	54.489		H-129	H-130	
		H-129	43.159		H-131	H-133	
		H-130	54.413		H-132	H-134	
		H-131	38.62		H-135		
		H-132	49.368		H-136		
		H-133	60.575		H-137		
		H-134	65.197		H-138		
		H-135	29.744				
		H-136	39.76				
		H-137	46.367				
		H-138	46.414				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Regarding workers, 37.65 percent were cultivators and agricultural labourers, 12.47 percent were household industry labourers and 49.88 percent were other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households was found Rs.35804/-.

As stated in Table 5.16, the VSEI score of the village Dangaigaon is 46.618 which is less than the UNDP recommended score of 50. This means that the socio-economic status of this village is poor. The HSEI scores of 8 households are lower than 50. These households are H-127, H-129, H-131, H-133, H-134, H-136, H-137 and H-138 and they have poor socio-economic status. On the other hand, the HSEI scores of 4 households namely, H-128, H-130, H-133 and H-134 are greater than 50 and less than 79.9. Hence, the socio-economic status of these 4 households is medium. There is found not a single household whose socio-economic status may be considered as high.

Deulguri

Deulguri is a village of the Bengtal revenue circle that belongs to Sidli-Chirang block. This village is located at 35 km. away from its nearest town Bongaigaon and 28 km away from the district headquarter Kajolgaon. This village covers 248.89 hectares area. The number of total households of Deulguri village is 212.

As a sample size, 10 households were selected at random from 212 households of the Deulguri. The sample households had 53 people, out of which 28(52.83%) were males and 25(47.17%) were females. The percentage of the population of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years were 16.98 percent and 62.24 percent respectively.

The literacy rate is found 64.15 percent with male literacy rate 71.43 percent and female literacy rate 56.00 percent.

The Deulguri village is fully dependent on agriculture. About 91.19 percent of the total working people were cultivators. The annual per-head household income of the sample households was Rs.32697/-.

Table 5.17 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Deulguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Deulguri (Sidli-Chirang)	35 km from Bongaigaon	H-139	35.435	40.872	H-139	Nil	Nil
		H-140	45.55		H-140		
		H-141	43.413		H-141		
		H-142	49.396		H-142		
		H-143	39.511		H-143		
		H-144	42.52		H-144		
		H-145	37.828		H-145		
		H-146	44.75		H-146		
		H-147	38.467		H-147		
		H-148	31.851		H-148		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

It is found that the HSEI scores of all sample households of the Deulguri village are below the UNDP recommended value of 50. Hence, the socio-economic status of the sample households of the Deulguri is poor. Similarly, the VSEI score is 40.872 which is also less than 50 (Table 5.17). Therefore, the socio-economic status of this village is poor.

Dimajhora

Dimajhora is one of the villages of the Borobazar block selected for the sample survey. This village is situated at 22 km. away from Bijni town. The total area covered by Dimajhora village is 147.25 hectares and its total households are 223.

The size of the sample of Dimajhora village is 8 households. The population of the sample households is 39. Male population is 18 (46.15%) and female population is 21 (53.38%). The family size is approximately 4.9 people per family. About 15.38 percent and 61.54 percent of people of the sample households are of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively. The literacy rate is 69.23 percent where male literates are 83.33 percent and female literates are 57.14 percent.

Table 5.18 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Dimajhora

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Dimajhora (Borobazar)	22 km from Bijni	H-149	33.229	40.871	H-149	H-153	Nil
		H-150	45.481		H-150		
		H-151	47.62		H-151		
		H-152	29.467		H-152		
		H-153	51.465		H-154		
		H-154	43.227		H-155		
		H-155	40.39		H-156		
		H-156	36.09				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The households of the Dimajhora village are excessively dependent on agriculture. About 87.15 percent of the total workforces are either cultivators or agricultural labourers. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs. 32049/-.

According to Table 5.18, the socio-economic status of households H-149, H-150, H-151, H-152, H-154, H-155 and H-156 are poor. Because the HSEI scores of

these households are less than 50. The HSEI score of only one household H-153 (51.465) is found slightly greater than UNDP recommended score of 50. It may be concluded that the socio-economic status of household H-153 is medium. However, the VSEI score is found 40.871 and hence, the overall socio-economic status of Dimajhora village is poor.

Duttapur

Duttapur is the largest sample village in this study. The total area of this village is 1044.6 hectares. It belongs to the Sidli-Chirang block and is situated at 17 km. away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. This village has 910 households.

As a sample size, 30 households are selected. The population of the sample households is 136, the male population is 69 (50.74%) and the female population is 67 (49.26%). The population of the age group of 0-6 years is 12.5 percent and the population of the age group of 15-59 years is 66.91 percent.

The literacy of the sample households is 49.26 percent. The male literacy rate is 55.22 percent and the female literacy rate is 43.78 percent.

The main occupation of the people of Duttapur village is the cultivation and 84.76 percent of the total workers are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs. 31267/-.

Regarding the calculation of socio-economic status as stated in Table 5.19, it is found that the VSEI score of Duttapur village is 42.355 which is less than 50. This indicates that the socio-economic status of this village is poor. Again, the HSEI scores of six households- H-160, H-164, H-176, H-177, H-184 and H-185 are found between the UNDP recommended scores 50 and 79.9. The socio-economic status of these six households may be considered as the medium. On the other hand, the HSEI scores of the remaining twenty-four households are less than 50 and their socio-economic status may be considered poor. There is no single household among the sample households whose socio-economic status may be considered as high.

Table 5.19 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Duttapur

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Duttapur (Sidli Chirang)	17 km from Kajalgaon	H-157	38.666	42.355	H-157	H-160	Nil
		H-158	35.313		H-158	H-164	
		H-159	42.082		H-159	H-176	
		H-160	54.627		H-161	H-177	
		H-161	48.221		H-162	H-184	
		H-162	32.075		H-163	H-185	
		H-163	48.828		H-165		
		H-164	50.889		H-166		
		H-165	32.289		H-167		
		H-166	45.165		H-168		
		H-167	30.067		H-169		
		H-168	39.668		H-170		
		H-169	49.744		H-171		
		H-170	31.76		H-172		
		H-171	43.367		H-173		
		H-172	36.414		H-174		
		H-173	45.435		H-175		
		H-174	35.55		H-178		
		H-175	33.436		H-179		
		H-176	51.396		H-180		
		H-177	50.312		H-181		
		H-178	34.344		H-182		
		H-179	49.213		H-183		
		H-180	41.604		H-186		
		H-181	27.514				
		H-182	38.851				
H-183	47.229						
H-184	55.481						
H-185	58.966						
H-186	42.144						

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Gorgaon No.1

Gorgaon No.1 is a Bodo dominated village belongs to Manikpur block. This village is 4 km. away from Bijni town. Village Gorgaon No.1 covers 177.35 hectares area.

Out of 161 households, 7 households are surveyed in this village. The sample households have 29 population with 13 (44.83%) male population and 16 (55.17%) female population. Population in the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 13.79 percent and 65.52 percent respectively.

The literacy rate is 62.07 percent. The male and female literacy rates are 67.44 percent and 55.56 percent.

It is found that 55.17 percent of the total workers of this village are cultivators and the remaining 44.83 percent are other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households of Gorgaon No.1 village is Rs. 33094/-.

Table 5.20 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Gorgaon No.1

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Gorgaon No.1 (Manikpur)	4 km from Bijni	H-187	52.266	46.584	H-188	H-187	Nil
		H-188	47.681		H-189	H-192	
		H-189	41.76		H-190		
		H-190	39.668		H-191		
		H-191	44.744		H-193		
		H-192	53.005				
		H-193	46.966				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

In the calculation of the socio-economic index, HSEI scores of two households H-187 and H-192 are 52.266 and 53.005 respectively. Their socio-economic status may be considered as the medium. Since, HSEI scores of the households H-188, H-189, H-190, H-191 and H-193 are less than 50 as stated in Table 5.20, the socio-economic status of these five households may be considered as poor. Similarly, the VSEI score of the village Gorgaon No.1 is 46.584 which is less than 50. Therefore, the overall socio-economic status of this village is poor.

Kahitama

Kahitama village belongs to Gobardhana block and it is 32 km. away from Bijni town to the north-east direction. The total area of this village is 6583.59 hectares.

Table 5.21 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kahitama

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kahitama (Gobardhana)	32 km from Bijni	H-194	40.157	39.684	H-194	H-206	Nil
		H-195	45.465		H-195		
		H-196	35.643		H-196		
		H-197	49.088		H-197		
		H-198	40.988		H-198		
		H-199	36.834		H-199		
		H-200	29.425		H-200		
		H-201	37.295		H-201		
		H-202	32.873		H-202		
		H-203	28.433		H-203		
		H-204	46.019		H-204		
		H-205	43.665		H-205		
		H-206	50.017				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

This village has 381 households and 13 households have been selected for the sample survey. The sample households have 67 people with a male population of 34 (50.75%) and a female population of 33 (49.25 %). About 17.91 percent and 61.19 percent of the total population are of age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively. The average family is 5.15 persons per family.

Kahitama village has a very poor literacy rate. It is found that only 32.84 percent of the population are literate. The male literacy rate is 35.94 percent and the female literacy rate is 30.30 percent.

Agriculture is the main occupation of this village. The percentage of total workers in this village is 64.18 percent. Out of which, 61.06 percent are marginal workers. About 87.24 percent of the total workers are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture. This village has Rs. 20219/- as the annual per-head household income.

As stated in Table 5.21, the VSEI score of Kahitama village is only 39.684 and HSEI scores of all the households except one household are less than UNDP recommended score of 50. Therefore, it is confirmed that the socio-economic status of this village is poor. The HSEI score of the household H-206 is 50.017 which is more or less around 50. If we consider the UNDP recommended score as a benchmark the socio-economic status of the household H-206 may be considered as the medium.

Kahibari

Kahibari is a village of Borobazar block. It is 8 km. away from Bijni town and is located in the north direction. It is a village with 190.37 hectares as its total area and has 128 households.

In order to survey this village, 6 households have been selected. The size of the population of the sample households is 32 people, the male population is 17 (53.13 percent) and the female population is 15 (46.87 percent). The average family size is 5.33 people per family. The population of the age group of 0-6 is 15.63 percent and that of age group of 15-59 is 65.63 percent.

Table 5.22 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kahibari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kahibari (Borobazar)	8 km from Bijni	H-207	48.934	44.743	H-207	H-209	Nil
		H-208	43.449		H-208	H-212	
		H-209	56.243		H-210		
		H-210	38.865		H-211		
		H-211	29.125				
		H-212	51.843				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The literacy rate is 65.63 percent. Male and female literacy rates are 70.59 percent and 60 percent respectively. The annual per-head household income is Rs.22068/-

The overall socio-economic status of Kahibari is poor because of its VSEI score of 44.743 (Table 5.22). The HSEI scores of the households H-209 and H-212 are greater than 50 but less than 79.9 and their socio-economic status may be considered as the medium. But the HSEI scores of the other four households- H-207, H-209, H-210 and H-211 are less than 50. Therefore, the socio-economic status of these four households is poor.

Kashikotra

Kashikotra village is situated nearby 31st National Highway and it is 5 km. away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon in the west direction. The area of this village is 236.64 hectares.

Out of the total households 366, 14 households are selected at random to study the socio-economic status of this village. The population of the sample

households is 65, the male population is 34 (52.31%) and the female population is 31 (47.69%). The population of the age groups 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 15.38 percent and 60 percent respectively. The average family size of the sample households is 5 persons per family.

The overall literacy rate is 63.08 percent with male and female literacy rates 67.65 percent and 58.06 percent respectively. The annual per-head household income is Rs.35761/-

Table 5.23 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kashikotra

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kashikotra (Sidli Chirang)	5 from Kajalgaon	H-213	65.797	52.899	H-214	H-213	Nil
		H-214	49.622		H-215	H-216	
		H-215	37.759		H-222	H-217	
		H-216	59.767		H-223	H-218	
		H-217	50.682		H-224	H-219	
		H-218	72.375		H-225	H-220	
		H-219	63.605			H-221	
		H-220	58.62			H-226	
		H-221	54.12				
		H-222	43.52				
		H-223	32.504				
		H-224	45.59				
		H-225	49.105				
		H-226	57.52				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

In the calculation of the socio-economic index, it is found that the VSEI score is 53.488 for the village Kashikotra. Since the VSEI score of this village is greater than 50 and less than 79.9 (Table 5.23), the socio-economic status of

Kashikotra village is medium. Similarly, HSEI scores of eight households- H-213, H-216, H-217, H-218, H-219, H-220, H-221 and H-226 are between the UNDP recommended SEI scores 50 and 79.9. Hence, their socio-economic statuses are medium. While, HSEI scores of six households- H-214, H-215, H-222, H-223, H-224 and H-225 are below 50. Therefore, these four households are socio-economically poor.

Khamarpara

Khamarpara is a village of Borobazar block and its geographical area is 255.47 hectares. This village is situated at 15 km. away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The total number of households is 235 and 10 households are selected at random as sample size.

Table 5.24 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Khamarpara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Khamarpara (Borobazar)	15 km from Kajalgaon	H-227	41.736	45.187	H-227	H-230	Nil
		H-228	35.629		H-228	H-231	
		H-229	42.444		H-229	H-235	
		H-230	53.305		H-232		
		H-231	51.874		H-233		
		H-232	40.622		H-234		
		H-233	44.428		H-236		
		H-234	38.252				
		H-235	54.743				
		H-236	48.835				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The population of the sample households is 49 and the average family size is 4.9 persons per family. Male population is 25 (51.02%) and female

population is 24 (48.98 %). About 14.29 percent and 59.18 percent of the population of sample households are of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively.

The literacy rate is 63.27 percent. The male literacy rate is 68 percent and the female literacy rate is 58.33 percent.

The main occupation of the people of the Khamarpara village is cultivation. More than 60 percent of the total working people are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs. 20529/-.

As shown in Table 5.24, the VSEI score is 45.187 which is less than the UNDP recommended score of 50. Hence, the socio-economic status of Khamarpara village is poor. Regarding the calculation household socio-economic index for this village, the HSEI scores of seven households- H-227, H-228, H-229, H-232, H-233, H-234 and H-236 are found below 50. And the HSEI scores of three households- H-230, H-231 and H-235 are found between the UNDP benched mark of 50 and 79.9. Therefore, out of 10 sample households, it may be concluded that the socio-economic status of seven households is poor and the same of three households is medium.

Khungring

Khungring is a forest village of Sidli-Chirang block. This is the farthest village out of the sample villages taken for this study. The distance between Khungring village and the district headquarter Kajalgaon is 45 km. This village is situated nearby the international border of Bhutan and in the north-west direction from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The total geographical area of this village is 260 hectares and has 209 households.

In order to study the socio-economic status of the households of Khungring village, 8 households are selected as a sample size. The total population of the sample households is 42, the male population is 23 (54.76%) and the female population is 19 (45.24%). It is found that the population of the age group of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 16.67 percent and 64.29 percent respectively. The literacy rate is observed 54.76 percent along with male literates 56.52 percent and female literates 52.63 percent.

The sample households are found that they are fully dependent on agriculture. It is found that 92.37 percent of total workers are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of the sample households of Khungring village is Rs. 15160/-.

Table 5.25 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Khungring

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Khungring (Sidli Chirang)	45 km from Kokrajhar	H-237	45.481	37.227	H-237	Nil	Nil
		H-238	33.644		H-238		
		H-239	43.988		H-239		
		H-240	37.064		H-240		
		H-241	40.166		H-241		
		H-242	42.296		H-242		
		H-243	29.296		H-243		
		H-244	25.883		H-244		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

While the calculation of the socio-economic index, it is found that the HSEI scores of all sample households are very low and all of them are below the UNDP recommended score of 50. Hence, it is confirmed that the socio-economic status of all the sample households is poor. The VSEI score of the Khungring village is found as 37.227 which is extremely below the UNDP (2010) suggested benched mark of 50. Here, we may conclude that the overall socio-economic status of Khungring village is poor.

Koila Moila

Koila Moila is a village of Borobazar block and is located 30 km. away in the north direction from the district head quarter Kajolgaon. Koila Moila village has 263.52 hectares as its geographical area and has 102 households.

Out of the 102 households, 6 households are selected to study the socio-economic status of this village. The total population of the sample households is 27, the male population is 16 (59.26%) and the female population is 11 (40.74%). It is found that 11.11 percent and 70.37 percent of the total population are of the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively.

The literacy rate of the sample households of the Koila Moila village is 66.67 percent. The male and female literacy rates are found 75 percent and 54.55 percent respectively. The annual per-head household income of the sample households of this village is Rs.24736/-.

Table 5.26 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Koila Moila

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Koila Moila (Borobazar)	30 km from Bongaigaon	H-245	51.673	42.054	H-246	H-245	Nil
		H-246	33.009		H-247	H-250	
		H-247	47.688		H-248		
		H-248	38.172		H-249		
		H-249	27.51				
		H-250	54.266				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

While calculating the HSEI of the sample households, it is found that the HSEI scores of four households- H-246, H-247, H-248 and H-249 are below

50 and HSEI scores of the remaining two households- H-245 and H-250 are slightly above 50. Therefore, we may consider that the socio-economic status of four households is poor and that of two households is medium. There is no single household among the sample households of which socio-economic status may be considered as high. On the other hand, the VSEI score of the Koila Moila village is 42.054 which is less than 50. Hence, the socio-economic status of Koila Moila village is poor.

Kachubil No.1

Kachubil No.1 is one of the small size villages of this study. This village belongs to Borobazar block and located 12 km. away from the district sub-division Bijni. The geographical area of this village is 96.51 hectares.

Table 5.27 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kachubil No.1

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kachubil No.1 (Borobazar)	12 km from Bijni	H-251	46.926	43.238	H-251	H-254	Nil
		H-252	40.388		H-252		
		H-253	35.666		H-253		
		H-254	50.444		H-255		
		H-255	42.767				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

As the sample size, 5 households are selected out of the total 168 households of Kachubil No.1 village. The sample households of this village have 25 persons out of which 14 (56%) are male persons and 11 (44%) are female persons. The average family size is 5 persons per family. It is found that 12 percent of the total population are of the age group of 0-6 years. The population of

the age group of 15-59 years is found 60 percent. Overall literacy rate is 64 percent, male literacy rate is 65.43 and female literacy rate is 60 percent.

Agriculture is found as the main source of income of all sample households of this village. Annual per-head household income is found as Rs.32203/-.

As stated in the following Table 5.27, the HSEI scores of four households- H-251, H-252, H-253 and H-255 are below the UNDP recommended benchmark 50. The socio-economic status of these four households is poor. But the HSEI score of the household H-254 is 50.444 which indicates that its socio-economic status may be considered as the medium as per the UNDP recommended benchmark of SEI. Again, the VSEI score of village Kachubil No.1 is 43.238 and it is less than 50. Thus, the overall socio-economic status of the village Kachubil No.1 is poor.

Kukurmari

Kukurmari village is located in the Sidli Chirang block and it is nearest to the Bongaigaon town. The distance of Kukurmari village from the Bongaigaon town is 2 km and from the district headquarter Kajalgaon is 7 km. Kukurmari village covers 197.64 hectares as its geographical area. It has 761 households. Though the inhabitants of this village are Cosmopolitans, the majority of them belong to the Bodo community. Approximately 58 percents of the total population are the Bodo people. Out of the total of 761 households, 21 Bodo households are selected at random to study the socio-economic status of the Bodo people of this village.

The total population of the sample households is 95 and the average family size is 4.52 persons per family. The male population is 52 (54.74%) and the female population is 43 (45.26%). About 10.53 percent of the total population belongs to the age group of 0-6 years and about 67.37 percent of people belong to the age group of 15-59 years.

The literacy rate of the sample households of the Kukurmari is 80.21 percent. Male and female literacy rates are 82.46 percent and 77.07 percent respectively.

Table 5.28 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kukurmari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kukurmari (Sidli Chirang)	2 km from Bongaigaon	H-256	51.096	59.395	H-257	H-256	H-258
		H-257	41.126		H-261	H-259	
		H-258	80.622		H-265	H-260	
		H-259	55.982		H-269	H-262	
		H-260	61.205			H-263	
		H-261	48.028			H-264	
		H-262	54.396			H-266	
		H-263	75.213			H-267	
		H-264	68.382			H-268	
		H-265	44.357			H-270	
		H-266	66.928			H-271	
		H-267	63.72			H-272	
		H-268	54.396			H-273	
		H-269	35.472			H-274	
		H-270	69.328			H-275	
		H-271	60.628			H-276	
		H-272	70.205				
		H-273	51.258				
H-274	63.198						
H-275	77.067						
H-276	54.69						

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Service and business are the main sources of income for most of the sample households. Out of total workers, 96.17 percent of workers are either service holders or other workers and only 3.83 percent are cultivators. Annual per-head household income is Rs. 47534/-.

At the time of calculation of the socio-economic index of 21 sample households from household H-256 to H-276 of Kukurmari village, HSEI scores of four households- H-257, H-261, H-265 and H-269 are found below 50 (Table 5.28). These four households are may be considered poor. The HSEI score of a single household H-258 is found to be 80.622 which is slightly greater than UNDP recommended benchmark 80. Therefore, the socio-economic status of this household H-258 is may be considered as high. But, the HSEI scores of the remaining 16 households are found between UNDP recommended benchmark 50 and 79.9 and so, their socio-economic statuses are medium. The VSEI score is 59.395 which is greater than 50 but less than 79.9 and hence the overall socio-economic status of Kukurmari village is medium.

Kumargaon

Kumargaon village is located in the south-east direction of the Bijni town and she belongs to Borobazar block. The distance from Bijni town to Kumargaon is approximately 7 km. The geographical area of the village is 169.14 hectares. This village has 185 households and 9 households have been selected at random as a sample.

The population of the sample households is 49 out of which 25 (51.02%) are male people and 24 (49.99%) are female people. The average family size of this village is 5.44 persons per family. Percentages of the population of the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 12.24 percent and 63.27 percent respectively.

The literacy rate is found to be 71.43 percent. The percentages of male and female literacy rates are 73.91 percent and 65.23 percent respectively.

Table 5.29 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Kumargaon

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Kumargaon (Borobazar)	7 km from Bijni	H-277	43.49	41.499	H-277	Nil	Nil
		H-278	34.252		H-278		
		H-279	40.734		H-279		
		H-280	47.558		H-280		
		H-281	49.02		H-281		
		H-282	42.973		H-282		
		H-283	38.297		H-283		
		H-284	45.775		H-284		
		H-285	31.389		H-285		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The main occupation of this village is agriculture. Because approximately 92 percent of the total workers are either cultivators or agricultural labourers are found in the sample households. The annual per-head household income of the households is Rs.23980/-.

According to Table 5.29, the HSEI scores of all the sample households- H-277, H-278, H-279, H-280, H-281, H-282, H-283, H-284 and H-285 are found below 50 as well as the village VSEI score of Kumargaon village. Therefore, the socio-economic status of Kumargaon village along with all sample households is poor.

Maigaon

Maigaon is a village of Sidli Chirang block and located at 15 km. away from its nearest town Bongaigaon. Maigaon is situated in the west direction of Bongaigaon town and the south-west direction from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The geographical area of this village is 253.44 hectares.

Seven households have been selected at random out of total households 190 of Maigaon village. The sample households have 34 people as their total population with 20 (58.82%) male people and 14 (41.18%) female people. The population of the age group of 0-6 years is 8.82 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 61.76 percent.

It is found that the literacy rate is 76.47 percent with a male literacy rate of 85 percent and a female literacy rate of 64.29 percent.

Table 5.30 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Maigaon

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Maigaon (Sidli Chirang)	15 km from Bongaigaon	H-286	53.575	47.522	H-288	H-286	Nil
		H-287	55.427		H-289	H-287	
		H-288	39.474		H-290	H-292	
		H-289	44.396		H-291		
		H-290	48.244				
		H-291	41.297				
		H-292	50.243				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Economically, Maigaon village is partially dependent on agriculture and mainly on service and other activities. Out of the total workers of the sample households, 44 percent are cultivators, 8 percent are household industry workers and 48 percent are service holders or other workers. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs.27507/-.

In Maigaon village, four households out of seven sample households, have poor HSEI scores (Table 5.30). These four households are H-288, H-289, H-290 and H-291 and their socio-economic statuses are poor. The remaining three households- H-286, H-287 and H-292 have HSEI scores greater than 50 but less than 79.9. That means the socio-economic statuses of these three households are medium. Moreover, the VSEI score of Maigaon village is 47.522 which is less than 50. Thus, the socio-economic status of Maigaon village is poor as a whole.

Nilibari

Nilibari is one of the sample villages taken from Sidli Chirang block. Nilibari village can be reached at 4 km away from district headquarter Kajalgaon toward the south direction. The distance from Bongaigaon town to Nilibari village is 9 km in the west direction. The geographical area of Nilibari village is 307.53 hectares and this village has 423 households.

In order to study the socio-economic status of the Bodo people of Nilibari, 13 Bodo households are selected at random. The population of the sample households is found 65 people, out of which 33 (50.77 %) are male and 32 (49.23 %) are female. About 15.38 percent and 64.62 percent of the total population are belonging to the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively.

Nilibari village has a very poor literacy rate. Only 44.62 percent of the population of the sample households are found literate. The male literacy rate is 48.48 percent and the female literacy rate is 40.63 percent.

Most of the workers of the sample households of Nilibari village are found as marginal workers. Approximately 70 percent of the workers are marginal

workers and the remaining 30 percent of workers are either cultivators or daily wage earners. Annual per-head household income is found as Rs. 24903/-.

Table 5.31 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Nilibari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Nilibari (Sidli Chirang)	9 km from Bongaigaon	H-293	48.442	40.886	H-293	H-299	Nil
		H-294	33.789		H-294		
		H-295	46.005		H-295		
		H-296	37.566		H-296		
		H-297	47.689		H-297		
		H-298	39.098		H-298		
		H-299	54.35		H-300		
		H-300	42.58		H-301		
		H-301	43.491		H-302		
		H-302	31.036		H-303		
		H-303	38.128		H-304		
		H-304	40.45		H-305		
		H-305	28.897				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

While calculating the socio-economic index, the VSEI score of Nilibari village is found as 40.886 and it indicates the poor socio-economic status of the village. Further, the HSEI scores of all sample households from households H-293 to H-305 except household H-299 are found below 50. The HSEI score of the household H-299 is found as 54.35 which is greater than 50 but less than 79.9. This information confirms that 12 households out of 13 sample households are socio-economically poor and only one sample household's socio-economic status

is medium. It is not found such a household in Nilibari village that the socio-economic status of it may be considered as high.

Ouguri

Ouguri village is situated in Sidli Chirang block and it covers 423.79 hectares as its geographical area. This village has 177 households. The nearest town to this village is Bongaigaon town and the distance to it is 23 km. The distance between Ouguri village and the district headquarter is 30 km. This village is located in between two sub-streams of river Aei. It is a purely Bodo dominated village. The direction of Ouguri village from Bongaigaon town is through the north.

Table 5.32 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Ouguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Ouguri (Sidli Chirang)	23 km from Bongaigaon	H-306	30.845	37.304	H-306	Nil	Nil
		H-307	39.181		H-307		
		H-308	43.166		H-308		
		H-309	27.29		H-309		
		H-310	33.529		H-310		
		H-311	47.75		H-311		
		H-312	35.52		H-312		
		H-313	41.152		H-313		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

In this village, 8 households have been selected at random as a sample size. The total population of the sample households is 39, the male population is 21 (53.85%) and the female population is 18 (46.15%). The percentage of the

population of the age group of 0-6 years is 12.68 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 56.41 percent. The average family size of the sample households is 4.88 persons per family.

The literacy rate of Ouguri village is 61.54 percent, the male literacy rate is 66.67 percent and the female literacy rate is 55.56 percent.

Agriculture is the main occupation of all the sample households of this village. Annual per-head household income is found as Rs. 22742/-.

The socio-economic statuses of all sample households of Ouguri village are found poor. According to Table 5.32, the HSEI scores of all the sample households- H-306, H-307, H-308, H-309, H-310, H-311, H-312 and H-313 are below UNDP recommended value 50. The VSEI score of the Ouguri village is found at 37.304. Therefore, the socio-economic status of this village is poor.

Oxiguri

Oxiguri village is a medium size village belonging to the Borobazar block. This village is 15 km. away from Bijni town in the north direction. The distance between Oxiguri village and district headquarter Kajalgaon is 30 km. The geographic area of this village is 364.05 hectares. This village has 530 households.

The sample size of this village is 15 households which are selected at random in order to study their socio-economic statuses. The total population of the sample households is 76 persons, out of which 39 are male people and 37 are female people. The average family size is 5 persons per family. People of the age group of 0-6 years are 14.47 percent. On the other hand, people of the age group of 15-59 years are 59.21 percent.

The literacy rate is 61.84 percent. The male literacy rate is 66.67 percent and the female literacy rate is 56.76 percent.

The annual per-head household income of the sample households is found as Rs. 39883/-. Regarding occupational distribution, 47.55 percent of total workers are other workers, approximately 3 percent are household industry workers and 49.48 percent are cultivators.

Table 5.33 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Oxiguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Oxiguri (Borobazar)	15 km from Bijni	H-314	52.105	41.849	H-315	H-314	Nil
		H-315	39.589		H-316	H-317	
		H-316	41.035		H-318	H-325	
		H-317	50.128		H-319		
		H-318	35.235		H-320		
		H-319	29.787		H-321		
		H-320	46.799		H-322		
		H-321	33.321		H-323		
		H-322	40.228		H-324		
		H-323	47.597		H-326		
		H-324	38.035		H-327		
		H-325	54.544		H-328		
		H-326	43.874				
		H-327	47.357				
		H-328	28.097				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

While calculating the village socio-economic index, the VSEI score is found as 41.849 for this village. The overall socio-economic status of Oxiguri village is poor because its VSEI score is less than the UNDP recommended score of 50. On the other hand, the HSEI scores of 3 households H-314, H-317 and H-325 are found between UNDP recommended scores 50 and 79.9. Therefore, the socio-economic statuses of these 3 households are moderate. But the HSEI scores of the remaining 12 households- H-315, H-316, H-318, H-319, H-320, H-321, H-322, H-323, H-324, H-326, H-327 and H-328 are found below 50 (Table 5.33) and so, their socio-economic statuses are poor.

Patkiguri

Patkiguri is one of the small size villages of Borobazar block. It is 17 km. away from its nearest town Bijni. The geographic area of this village is 360.46 hectares.

Out of the total 136 households, 6 households are selected at random for the sample survey in this village. The total population of the sample households is 37 and the average family size is 6.17 persons per family. The male population is 18 (48.65 percent) and the female population is 19 (51.35 percent). The percentage of the population of the age group of 0-6 years is 10.81 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 72.97 percent. About 81.08 percent people are found literate with male literates 83.33 percent and female literate 78.95 percent.

Table 5.34 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Patkiguri

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Patkiguri (Borobazar)	17 km from Bijni	H-329	42.836	38.969	H-329	H-332	Nil
		H-330	35.749		H-330		
		H-331	45.428		H-331		
		H-332	51.343		H-333		
		H-333	28.044		H-334		
		H-334	30.411				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The main occupation of Patkiguri village is agriculture. Out of the total workers, 84.52 percent of workers are cultivators and 12.5 percent of workers are

other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households is Rs. 37071/-.

The socio-economic status of this village is poor. The VSEI score for this village is found 38.969 (Table 5.34). At the time of calculating the household socio-economic index, the HSEI score of only one household H-332 is found as 51.343 which is slightly greater than the UNDP recommended score of 50. Thus, the socio-economic status of this household is moderate. The HSEI scores for the other 5 households H-329, H-330, H-331, H-333 and H-334 are below 50. That means their socio-economic statuses are poor.

Patabari

Patabari is a forest village located in the Sidli Chirang block and it is 37 km away from its district headquarter Kajalgaon. The geographical area of this village is 689 hectares. It has 213 houses.

As a sample size, 9 households are selected at random. These sample households are named H-335, H-336, H-337, H-338, H-339, H-340, H-341, H-342 and H-343 in the following Table 5.35. The sample households have 41 people as its population out of which 22 (53.66 percent) people are male persons and 19 (46.34 percent) people are female persons. About 14.63 percent and 58.54 percent of the total population are belonging to the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years respectively. The average family size of the sample households is 4.56 persons per family.

The overall literacy rate of this village is 46.34 percent. Male literacy and female literacy rates are 50 percent and 42.11 percent respectively.

Agriculture is the main source of income of Patabari village. More than 82 percent of the total workers are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of the people of sample households is Rs. 24222/-

Table 5.35 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Patabari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Patabari (Sidli Chirang)	37 km from Bongaigaon	H-335	37.581	36.505	H-335	Nil	Nil
		H-336	42.719		H-336		
		H-337	40.573		H-337		
		H-338	39.911		H-338		
		H-339	44.219		H-339		
		H-340	25.296		H-340		
		H-341	38.865		H-341		
		H-342	28.502		H-342		
		H-343	30.882		H-343		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Since the VSEI score for Patabari village is found as 36.505, it is confirmed that the socio-economic status of the village is poor. Similarly, HSEI scores for all the sample households, as stated in Table 5.35, are found below UNDP recommended score of 50.

Salbari Bhurpar

Salbari Bhurpar is one of the medium size villages of Chirang district. This village is 42 km away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon. The total geographical area of this village is 234.74 hectares and there are 249 households.

In order to study the socio-economic status of the Salbari Bhurpar village, 8 households are selected at random. The number of persons who live in these sample households is 42. The male population is 22 (52.28 percent) and the female population is 20 (47.62 percent). The number of people in the age group of

0-6 years is 14.29 percent and the same of the age group of 15-59 years is 61.9 percent. The average family size is 5.25 persons per family.

The literacy rate of this village is too low and it is found as only 38.1 percent. The male literacy rate is 40.9 percent and the female literacy rate is 35 percent.

Table 5.36 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Salbari Bhurpar

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Salbari Bhurpar (Sidli Chirang)	42 km from Bongaigaon	H-344	32.126	35.445	H-344	Nil	Nil
		H-345	36.935		H-345		
		H-346	44.473		H-346		
		H-347	39.718		H-347		
		H-348	33.397		H-348		
		H-349	41.08		H-349		
		H-350	26.357		H-350		
		H-351	29.472		H-351		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The main occupation of the people of this village is agriculture. Out of the total workers, 78.5 percent of workers are cultivators and 21.5 percent of workers are other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households is Rs. 22424/-.

The socio-economic status of this village is very poor. As stated in Table 5.36, the VSEI score of the Salbari Bhurpar village as well as the HSEI scores of all the sample households- H-344, H-345, H-346, H-347, H-348, H-349,

H-350 and H-351 are below the UNDP recommended minimum benchmark score of 50. The VSEI score of this village is found as 35.445 which is too less than 50.

Silbari Abidapara

Silbari Abidapara is one of the villages of Borobazar block which is selected for the socio-economic survey. This village is 13 km away from Bijni town towards the north-west direction and 13 km away from Bongaigaon town towards the north-east direction. Silbari Abidapara village covers 387.84 hectares area as its geographical area. There are 290 households. The number of sample households taken is 9 households.

Table 5.37 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Silbari Abidapara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Silbari Abidapara (Borobazar)	13 km from Bijni	H-352	50.243	43.399	H-353	H-352	Nil
		H-353	43.288		H-354	H-360	
		H-354	39.933		H-355		
		H-355	48.566		H-356		
		H-356	31.719		H-357		
		H-357	40.544		H-358		
		H-358	35.135		H-359		
		H-359	45.027				
		H-360	56.137				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The total population of the sample households is 38 and the average family size is 4.22 persons per family. It is found that the number of the male population is 17 (44.74 percent) and the number of the female population is 21

(55.26 percent). The percentages of the population of the age group of 0-6 years and that of the age group of 15-59 years are 13.16 percent and 55.26 percent respectively. The literacy rate is 78.95 percent, male literacy rate is 88.24 percent and female literacy rate is 71.43 percent.

The occupational distributions of the workers of the sample households of Silbari Abidapara village are found like this, 70.65 percent of the total workers are cultivators, 8.9 percent workers are household industry labourers and 20.45 percent workers are other workers. Agriculture is the main source of income of this village also. Annual per-head household income is Rs. 23124/-.

While calculating the socio-economic index, the VSEI score is found as 43.399 for Silbari Abidapara village which indicates the poor socio-economic status of the people of this village. The household-wise HSEI scores state that HSEI scores of two households H-352 and H-360 are 50.243 and 56.137 respectively. According to the UNDP benchmarks, they lie between 50 and 79.9 indicating the moderate socio-economic status of these two households. On the other hand, HSEI scores of the remaining 7 sample households- H-353, H-354, H-355, H-356, H-357, H-358 and H-359 are below 50, those are shown in Table 5.37. The socio-economic statuses of these 7 households are poor.

Subaijhar

Subaijhar village is located 22 km away from Bijni town towards the north-west direction. It is a village of Borobazar block. This village has 280.22 hectares as its geographical area and has 154 households.

Six households are selected at random for the sample survey. The sample households are named H-361, H-362, H-363, H-364, H-365 and H-366 in Table 5.38. In these 6 households, 32 people were living, out of which 16 people were male and the remaining 16 people were female. The average family size is 5 persons per family. People of the age group of 0-6 years are 12.5 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 62.5 percent.

Table 5.38 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Subaijhar

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Subaijhar (Borobazar)	22 km from Bijni	H-361	31.442	41.647	H-361	H-366	Nil
		H-362	42.474		H-362		
		H-363	34.436		H-363		
		H-364	40.113		H-364		
		H-365	47.021		H-365		
		H-366	54.396				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Regarding literacy, 62.5 percent of the total population are literate along with the male literacy rate of 68.75 percent and the female literacy rate of 56.25 percent.

This village is also fully dependent on agriculture because 87.15 percent of the total workers are cultivators and the remaining 12.85 percent of the total workers are other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households is Rs. 21684/-.

At the time of calculating the household socio-economic index, it is found that the HSEI score of only one household H-366 is 54.396, which is greater than the UNDP recommended bench score of 50 but less than 79.9. The socio-economic status of the household H-366 may be considered as the medium. But the HSEI scores of the remaining 5 households (H-361, H-362, H-363, H-364 and H-365) are found below 50 and so, their socio-economic statuses are poor. Similarly, the VSEI score for the Subaijhar village is found as 41.647 which is also less than 50. Hence, the overall socio-economic status of this village is poor.

Sukhanipara

Sukhanipara village is located in the Sidli-Chirang block and it is 12 km away from the district headquarter Kajalgaon towards the north-east direction. The total geographical area of the village is 158.54 hectares and 136 households are there.

Out of the total of 136 households, 6 households are taken to study the socio-economic status of Sukhanipara village. The number of people who live in these 6 households (H-367, H-368, H-369, H-370, H-371 and H-372) is 27 of which 13 (48.15 percent) are male and 14 (51.85 percent) are female. People of the age group of 0-6 years are 11.11 percent and the same of the age group of 15-59 years are 74.07 percent. The average family size is 4 persons per family.

Table 5.39 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Sukhanipara

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Sukhanipara (Sidli Chirang)	12 km from Kajalgaon	H-367	65.797	50.982	H-369	H-367	Nil
		H-368	57.697		H-370	H-368	
		H-369	42.751		H-372	H-371	
		H-370	49.851				
		H-371	53.743				
		H-372	36.051				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

The literacy rate of this sample village is found 74.07 percent, male literacy rate 76.92 and female literacy rate 71.43 percent.

Regarding the workers of sample households, 54.64 percent of the total workers are cultivators, 18.58 percent are household industry workers and 26.78

percent are other workers. The annual per-head household income of this village is Rs. 37735/-.

According to Table 5.39, the VSEI score for Sukhanipara village is 50.982 which is slightly greater than the UNDP bench score of 50. Therefore the socio-economic status of this village may be considered as the medium. Regarding households' socio-economic index, the HSEI score of three households- H-367, H-368 and H-371 are 65.797, 57.697 and 53.743 respectively. These three HSEI scores are between the UNDP bench scores 50 and 79.9 and hence, socio-economic statuses of the households H-367, H-368 and H-371 are medium. On the other hand, HSEI scores of the remaining three households as stated in Table 5.39 are below 50. Thus, the socio-economic statuses of the households H-369, H-370 and H-372 are poor. There is not a single household whose socio-economic status may be considered as high.

Tangabari

Tangabari village is one of the medium size sample villages taken from Sidli block. The distance of this village from its nearest town Bongaigaon is 25 km. The geographical area of this village is 268.38 hectares.

Out of the total 255 households, 9 households are selected for the sample survey in Tangabari village. The population of the sample households is 46 persons. The male population is 24 (52.17 percent) and the female population is 22 (47.83 percent). The percentages of the population of the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 13.04 percent and 60.87 percent respectively.

The literacy rate is 54.35 percent along with the male literacy rate 62.5 percent and the female literacy rate 45.45 percent.

This village is fully dependent on agriculture. It is because 88.7 percent of workers are cultivators. The annual per-head household income of the people of sample households is Rs. 23497/

The socio-economic condition of this village is definitely poor because the village VSEI score is 38.253. In the case of the household socio-economic index, the HSEI score of only one household H-379 is 50.935 and so, its socio-

economic index is medium. But HSEI scores of all other households- H-373, H-374, H-376, H-377, H-378, H-380 and H-381 are less than 50. Their socio-economic statuses of these 7 households are poor as per UNDP recommended schemes of the benchmark as shown in Table 5.40.

Table 5.40 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Tangabari

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Tangabari (Sidli Chirang)	25 km from Bongaigaon	H-373	34.687	38.253	H-373	H-379	Nil
		H-374	42.588		H-374		
		H-375	44.196		H-375		
		H-376	40.272		H-376		
		H-377	28.502		H-377		
		H-378	31.413		H-378		
		H-379	50.935		H-380		
		H-380	48.05		H-381		
		H-381	23.633				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Uttar Burikhamar

Uttar Burikhamar is one of the most remote villages in this study. It is located in the Chakchaka block. This village is about 15 km away from Shorbhog town towards the north direction and is 51 km away from district headquarter Kajolgaon. The distance from district sub-division Bijni to Uttar Burikhamar is about 34 km. This village has 271.14 hectares as its geographical area and has 147 households.

In order to study the socio-economic status of Uttar Burikhamar village, 6 households were selected at random as sample households. At the time of the primary survey, 34 people were residing in the sample households and hence, the

average family size was 5.67 persons per family. The number of male people was 16 (47.06 percent) and that of female people was 18 (52.94 percent). The percentage of people belong to the age group of 0-6 years is 11.76 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years is 58.82 percent.

Table 5.41 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Uttar Burikhamar

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Uttar Burikhamar (Chakchaka)	15 km from Shorbhog	H-382	36.644	36.538	H-382	Nil	Nil
		H-383	40.643		H-383		
		H-384	31.465		H-384		
		H-385	27.505		H-385		
		H-386	43.927		H-386		
		H-387	39.043		H-387		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Agriculture is the main earning source of the people of sample households. It is found that 96.06 percent of total workers are cultivators. There is only 3.55 percent of other workers. The annual per-head household income of the sample households is found as Rs. 19745/-.

According to Table 5.41, the HSEI scores of all sample households H-382, H-383, H-384, H-385, H-386 and H-387 are 36.644, 40.643, 31.465, 27.505, 43.927 and 39.043 respectively. The VSEI score for the Uttar Burikhamar is found as 36.538. It is seen that all the HSEI scores and VSEI scores are less than UNDP recommended minimum benchmark of 50. Therefore, we confirm that the socio-economic status of Uttar Burikhamar is poor.

Uttar Runikhata

Uttar Runikhata village in the north part of the Runikhata area is located 27 km away from district headquarter Kajalgaon. The direction of this village from Kajalgaon is north-west and the same from Basugaon town is north. The distance between Uttar Runikhata and Basugaon town is 32 km. The total geographical area of Uttar Runikhata is 278.88 hectares and it has 253 households.

Table 5.42 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Village Uttar Runikhata

Village (Block)	Distance from the nearest town (in km.)	Household	HSEI (score)	VSEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
					Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Uttar Runikhata (Sidli Chirang)	32 km from Basugaon	H-388	29.196	41.993	H-388	H-390	Nil
		H-389	30.187		H-389	H-395	
		H-390	50.073		H-391		
		H-391	36.811		H-392		
		H-392	46.857		H-393		
		H-393	48.419		H-394		
		H-394	43.654		H-396		
		H-395	53.95		H-397		
		H-396	49.019		H-398		
		H-397	39.072				
H-398	34.687						

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

To do the socio-economic survey, 11 households are taken and they are indicated in Table 5.42 as H-388, H-389, H-390, H-391, H-392, H-393, H-394, H-395, H-396, H-397 and H-398. The total population residing in the sample households are 61 persons, out of which 32 (52.46 percent) are male persons and 29 (47.54 percent) are female persons. Percentages of people belonging to the age

groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years are 11.48 percent and 62.3 percent respectively.

The sample data shows that the literacy rate is 57.38 percent, the male literacy rate is 65.63 percent and the female literacy rate is 48.28 percent.

While investigating the occupational distribution of workers of the sample household, it is found that 54.58 percent of workers are cultivators, 9.15 percent of workers are household industry labours and 36.27 workers are other workers. Annual per-head household income is found as Rs. 32741/-.

At the time of calculation of socio-economic indices, the score of VSEI for Uttar Runikhata village is found as 41.993. Since the VSEI score of this village is less than 50, the socio-economic status of this village is poor. Similarly, HSEI scores of the households H-388, H-389, H-391, H-392, H-393, H-394, H-396, H-397 and H-398, as stated in Table 5.42, are less than 50 and so, their socio-economic statuses are poor. However, the HSEI scores of the remaining two households H-390 and H-395 are found as 50.073 and 53.95 respectively. Adopting the scheme of specification of UNDP recommendation we may consider that the socio-economic statuses of these two households are medium.

Basugaon

Basugaon is a town of Chirang district and is 20 km away from district headquarter Kajalgaon. It is located in the south-west direction from Kajolgaon and in the south direction from 27th National Highway. The area covered by the Basugaon town is about 4.88 square kilometres and this town is divided into 4 wards.

The population of the Basugaon town is 13849 persons but the scheduled tribe population is only 5.12 percent (Census, 2011). The number of households is 3039.

In order to investigate the socio-economic states of the Bodo people living in this town, 13 Bodo households are selected at random. The sample households are named H-399, H-400, H-401, H-402, H-403, H-404, H-405, H-406, H-407, H-408, H-409, H-410 and H-411 in Table 5.43. In these sample

households, 64 persons were living at the time of the sample survey, out of which 33 (51.56 percent) were male persons and 31 (48.44 percent) were female persons. The percentages of people of the age groups of 0-6 years and 15-59 years were 10.94 percent and 46.88 percent respectively.

Table 5.43 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Town Basugaon

Town Committee	Household	HSEI (score)	SEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
				Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Basugaon	H-399	47.865	55.93	H-399	H-402	H-400
	H-400	94.884		H-401	H-404	H-403
	H-401	42.892		H-405	H-407	
	H-402	55.615		H-406	H-410	
	H-403	82.513		H-408		
	H-404	68.798		H-409		
	H-405	39.983		H-411		
	H-406	45.88				
	H-407	66.928				
	H-408	28.306				
	H-409	49.896				
	H-410	70.136				
	H-411	33.39				

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

Regarding literacy, 83.33 percent of people of the sample households were found literate with the male literacy rate of 84.84 percent and the female literacy rate of 80.97 percent.

It is found that about 4.7 percent, 7.8 percent and 87.5 percent of the total workers of the sample households are cultivators, households' industry labourers and other workers respectively. This information shows that service or business is the source of livelihood of the majority of the sample households. The annual per-head household income of the sample households is found Rs. 48193/-.

While calculating the socio-economic index, the score of SEI for the Bodo people of Basugaon town is found 55.93. Applying the scheme of speciation as suggested by UNDP (2010) and as stated in Table 5.43, the SEI score of Basugaon town lies between 50 and 79.9. Hence, the overall socio-economic status of the Bodo people of Basugaon town is medium.

Again, at the time of calculating the household socio-economic index, it is found that the HSEI scores of households H-400 and H-403 are 94.884 and 82.513 respectively. They are above the UNDP recommended high socio-economic status score of 80. The socio-economic statuses of these two households are high. The HSEI scores of four households H-402, H-404, H-407 and H-410 are 55.615, 68.798, 66.928 and 70.136 respectively. These four HSEI scores lay between the UNDP recommended benchmark of medium socio-economic status scores 50 and 79.9. Thus, the socio-economic status of the households H-402, H-404, H-407 and H-410 are medium. On the other hand, HSEI scores of the remaining 7 households H-399, H-401, H-405, H-406, H-408, H-409 and H-411 are less than the UNDP recommended minimum score of 50 below which an HSEI score indicates the poor socio-economic status of a household. Therefore, the poor socio-economic status may be considered for the above mentioned 7 households.

Bijni

Bijni is a small town and only the district Sub-division of Chirang district is situated there. It is located in the east part of the district at 28 km away from district headquarter Kajalgaon. Bijni town can be reached at 2.5 km away from Garukabari bus stand of National High away 27 in the north direction. Bijni town covers 3.00 square kilometre area and it is divided into four wards. According to the Census 2011, about 10.91 percent of the total population were the scheduled tribe people.

In order to study the socio-economic status of the Bodo people of Bijni town, 19 Bodo households were selected at random as sample households. In these sample households, 92 people were living out of which 44 (47.83 percent) were male people and 48 (52.17 percent) were female people. People of the age

group of 0-6 years were 9.78 percent and that of the age group of 15-59 years were 51.09 percent.

The literacy rate of the people of the sample household was found 88.04 percent. Male literacy was 93.18 percent and the female literacy rate was 83.33 percent.

Table 5.44 Socio-Economic Index for Sample Town Bijni

Town Committee	Household	HSEI (score)	SEI (score)	Household wise Specification in UNDP (2010) recommended different ranges in terms of their SEI score		
				Below 50	50 to 79.9	80 or above
Bijni	H-412	71.036	63.599	H-415	H-412	H-418
	H-413	62.467		H-417	H-413	H-422
	H-414	59.589		H-419	H-414	H-429
	H-415	45.197		H-427	H-416	
	H-416	68.567		H-428	H-420	
	H-417	36.444			H-421	
	H-418	89.698			H-423	
	H-419	48.29			H-424	
	H-420	76.737			H-425	
	H-421	79.222			H-426	
	H-422	96.468			H-430	
	H-423	70.621				
	H-424	58.781				
	H-425	53.82				
	H-426	64.205				
	H-427	31.703				
	H-428	45.073				
H-429	100					
H-430	50.467					

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: 1. HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, VSEI = Village Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

2. See Appendix B

It is found that 94.59 percent of the workers are found as either service holders or businessman in the sample households. They are termed as other workers by the Census of India. And the remaining 5.41 percent of the workers are household industry labourers. There is found no one as cultivators or agricultural labour. Thus, service and business are the main sources of livelihood

of the people of Bijni town. Rs. 52884/- is found as the per-head household income of the people of sample households.

While calculating the socio-economic index, the HSEI scores of three households are found more than the UNDP recommended benched mark of 80. They are 89.698, 96.467 and 100 for the households H-418, H-422 and H-429 respectively. Hence, the socio-economic status of these three households is high. The socio-economic status of household H-429 is the highest among all sample households of this study. The HSEI scores of eleven households- H-412, H-413, H-414, H-416, H-420, H-421, H-423, H-424, H-425, H-426 and H-430 are found in between UNDP recommended scores 50 and 79.9. As per the scheme of UNDP recommendation, the socio-economic statuses of these eleven households are medium. On the other hand, HSEI scores of five households are found below 50. They are 45.197, 36.444, 48.29, 31.703 and 45.073 for the households H-415, H-417, H-419, H-427 and H-428 respectively. Applying the scheme of UNDP recommended ranges of scores, the socio-economic statuses of these five households are found poor in Bijni town.

By averaging the HSEI scores of all sample households taken from Bijni, the score of Socio-Economic Index (SEI) for Bijni town is found 63.599 as stated in Table 5.44. Since SEI scores of Bijni town (63.599) is greater than 50 but less than 79.9, its socio-economic status is medium.

5.4 Distribution of HSEI Scores of the Sample Households

After discussing the findings on the socio-economic index of sample households we get that the socio-economic status of 69.07 percent of households (297 households) is poor. It is because the households' HSEI scores are below the minimum score of 50 recommended by UNDP (2010) as stated in the following Table 5.45. This information states that the majority of the Bodo households of Chirang district belong to the poor socio-economic status group.

Table 5.45 Number of Households through Class Intervals of HSEI Scores

HSEI Scores	Number of Households	UNDP(2010) recommended different ranges in terms of SEI score	Sub- Total
0 – 20	1	Below 50	297 (69.07 %)
20 – 30	28		
30 – 40	114		
40 – 50	154		
50 – 60	85	50 to 79.9	126 (29.3 %)
60 – 70	28		
70 – 80	13		
80 - 90	4	80 and Above	7 (1.63 %)
90 - 100	3		
Total	430	-----	430 (100 %)

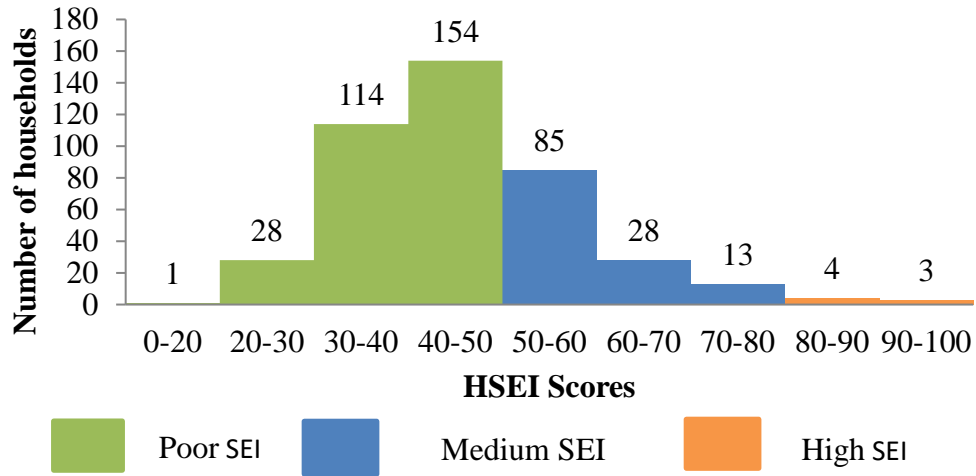
Source: Own calculation based on primary data

N.B: HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index, SEI = Socio-Economic Index, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme.

On the other hand, the percentage of households belong to medium socio-economic status is 29.3 percent (126 households). Similarly, very few households are found to have a high socio-economic status. That is HSEI scoring for high socio-economic status should be 80 and above 80 for high socio-economic status as per UNDP (2010) recommendation. According to the following Table 5.45, about 1.63 percent household (7 households) has their HSEI score above 80. In the above discussion of this chapter, we have got these 7 households as H-92, H-258, H-400, H-403, H-418, H-422 and H-429 with their HSEI scores that are 80 or more than 80.

The distribution of the households throughout the grouping HSEI scores in different classes like 0-20, 20-30, 30-40,, 90-100 is stated in the above Table 5.45. And the same may be reflected in a bar diagram as shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Number of Households in the Range of HSEI scores



Source: Own calculation based on primary data
 N.B: HSEI = Household Socio-Economic Index
 SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

The nature of the distribution of socio-economic scores of the Bodo households in the Chirang district may be interpreted with the help of Table 5.46. According to Table 5.46, the mean of all HSEI scores is 45.87 with a standard error of 0.061 and a standard deviation of 1.265 (variance=1.6).

Table 5.46 Descriptive Statistics of the Distribution of HSEI

Number	Valid	430
	Missing	0
Mean		45.87
Standard error		0.061
Std. Deviation		1.265
Variance		1.6
Skewness		0.703
Std. Error of Skewness		0.118
Kurtosis		4.462
Std. Error of Kurtosis		0.235

Source: Own calculation based on primary data
 HSEI: Household Socio-Economic Score

The co-efficient of skewness of the distribution is 0.703 (standard error of skewness 0.118). Hence, the distribution is slightly positively skewed. The co-efficient of kurtosis is found as 4.462 (standard error of kurtosis 0.236) which shows the flatness of the curve for the distribution. Therefore, the distributions of HSEI of the Bodo households are approximately symmetrical or normal.

5.5 Ranking of SEI Scores of the Sample Villages and Towns

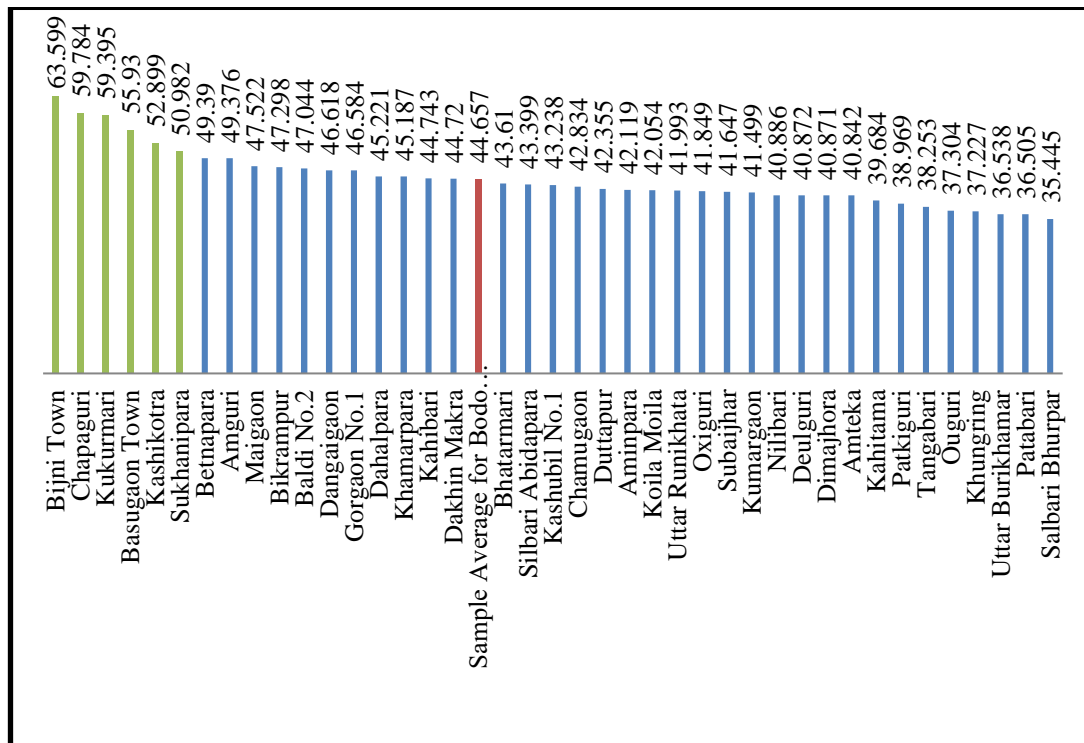
Now, we see the ranking of the SEI scores of the villages and towns as given in Table 5.47. The SEI score for Bijni Town is 63.599 and it is the highest SEI with rank 1 in this study. The SEI scores for Chapaguri village (59.784), Kukurmari village (59.395) and Basugaon Town (55.93) get ranking 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

Table 5.47 Socio-Economic Index of the Sample Villages and Towns in Chirang District

Village/Town	SEI	Rank	Village/Town	SEI	Rank
Bijni Town	63.599	1	Duttapur	42.355	22
Chapaguri	59.784	2	Aminpara	42.119	23
Kukurmari	59.395	3	Koila Moila	42.054	24
Basugaon Town	55.93	4	Uttar Runikhata	41.993	25
Kashikotra	52.899	5	Oxiguri	41.849	26
Sukhanipara	50.982	6	Subaijhar	41.647	27
Betnapara	49.39	7	Kumargaon	41.499	28
Amguri	49.376	8	Nilibari	40.886	29
Maigaon	47.522	9	Deulguri	40.872	30
Bikrampur	47.298	10	Dimajhora	40.871	31
Baldi No.2	47.044	11	Amteka	40.842	32
Dangaigaon	46.618	12	Kahitama	39.684	33
Gorgaon No.1	46.584	13	Patkiguri	38.969	34
Dahalpara	45.221	14	Tangabari	38.253	35
Khamarpara	45.187	15	Ouguri	37.304	36
Kahibari	44.743	16	Khungring	37.227	37
Dakhin Makra	44.72	17	Uttar Burikhamar	36.538	38
Bhatarmari	43.61	18	Patabari	36.505	39
Silbari Abidapara	43.399	19	Salbari Bhurpar	35.445	40
Kachubil No.1	43.238	20	Sample Average for the Bodo People in Chirang District	44.66	----
Chamugaon	42.834	21			

Source: Own calculation based on primary data
N.B: SEI = Socio-Economic Index

Figure 5.2 SEI Scores of the Sample Villages/ Towns.



Source: Own calculation based on primary data
 N.B: SEI = Socio-Economic Index.

In this study, the lowest rank i.e. the rank 40 or the lowest SEI score is 35.445 for Salbari Bhurpar village (Figure 5.2). Salbari Bhurpar is a remote village located nearby Indo-Bhutan border without having minimum essential socio-economic infrastructures.

The sample average SEI for Bodo people in Chirang district is found 44.657 and it is indicated by a red coloured bar in Figure 5.1. Here, we can apply the UNDP (2010) recommended benchmarking for specification whether the socio-economic status is high or medium or poor of a village or a town selected for this study. The SEI score of the Bodo people 44.657 is less than UNDP recommended value 50 and it signifies poor socio-economic status of Bodo people in Chirang district. It is because as we have seen in Table 5.45 that 69.07 percent of sample Bodo households have poor socio-economic status because their HSEI scores are less than 50. Only 29.3 percent Bodo households have

medium socio-economic status and only 1.63 percent Bodo households have high socio-economic status (Table 5.45). But, at village or town level we have seen not a single SEI score is 80 or above (Table 5.47). This means that the socio-economic status of no one sample village or town is high on average considering Bodo households. It is found that SEI scores of four villages and two towns are greater than 50 but less than 79.9. These four villages including two towns are, Sukhanipara, Kashikotra, Kukurmari, Chapaguri, Basugaon Town and Bijni town as indicated by green coloured bars in Figure 5.2 along with their SEI scores. Hence, the socio-economic status of Bodo people living in these four villages and two towns are medium on average. The SEI scores of the remaining 34 villages are less than 50, shown in blue coloured bars. Salbari Bhurpar is recognised as the poorest village with its SEI score of 35.445 in this study.

It is observed that SEI scores of 23 sample villages Bhatarmari (43.61), Silbari Abidapara (43.399), Kashubil No.1 (43.238), Chamugaon (42.834), Duttapur (42.355), Aminpara (42.119), Koila Moila (42.054), Uttar Runikhata (41.993), Oxiguri (41.849), Subaijhar (41.647), Kumargaon (41.499), Nilibari (40.886), Deulguri (40.872), Dimajhora (40.871), Amteka (40.842), Kahitama (39.684), Patkiguri (38.969), Tangabari (38.253), Ouguri (37.304), Khungring (37.227), Uttar Burikhamar (36.538), Patabari (36.505) and Salbari Bhurpar (35.445) are lower than the sample average SEI score 44.657 of Bodo people of the district. On the other hand, SEI scores of 15 sample villages Chapaguri (59.784), Kukurmari (59.395), Kashikotra (52.899), Sukhanipara (50.982), Betnapara (49.39), Amguri (49.376), Maigaon (47.522), Bikrampur (47.298), Baldi No.2 (47.044), Dangaigaon (46.618), Gorgaon No.1 (46.584), Dahalpara (45.221), Khamarpara (45.187), Kahibari (44.743) and Dakhin Makra (44.72) and of two sample towns Bijni (63.599) and Basugaon (55.93) are found higher than the sample average SEI score 44.657. The causes of the variations of SEI scores among the sample villages and towns have explained already at the time of explanation of their respective household's socio-economic status in the above section of this study.

5.6 Socio-Economic Index Comparison

In this section, we compare the SEI scores of farthest villages and nearer villages. Similarly, we compare SEI scores of rural areas with that of urban areas. As stated in the methodology chapter, we have divided the sample villages into two groups- nearer villages with coding 1 and farthest villages with coding 0. The nearer villages are the villages within the range of 20 km from their nearest town and the farthest villages are the villages beyond 20 km away from their nearest town. The SEI score for the group of nearer villages is found at 46.191 and that is found for the group of farthest villages 40.986 (Table: 5.48). Now, we see, whether the numerical difference between the SEI scores of the nearest and farthest village is significant or not? For this purpose, we take the null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) such that,

H_0 = there is no difference between SEI scores of the nearer and farthest village.

H_a = otherwise, there is a difference between these two.

The number of nearer villages $n_1 = 23$ and the number of farthest villages $n_0 = 15$. Since the size of the sample of each of these two samples is less than 30, we deal with the technique of t-distribution. We calculate the t value with help of the following formula,

$$t = \frac{SEI_1 - SEI_0}{S} \sqrt{\frac{n_1 n_0}{n_1 + n_0}}$$

Where,

SEI_1 = SEI score of nearer village, SEI_0 = SEI score of farthest village and
 S = Combined Standard Deviation

Table 5.48 Socio-Economic Index (SEI) Comparison among Nearer and Farthest Sample Villages and Towns

	Sl. No.	Village/Town	SEI	SEI	SEI
Farthest Villages	1	Amguri	49.376	40.585	
	2	Aminpara	42.119		
	3	Amteka	40.842		
	4	Bhatarmari	43.61		
	5	Bikrampur	47.298		
	6	Dimajhora	40.871		
	7	Kahitama	39.684		
	8	Khungring	37.227		
	9	Koila Moila	42.054		
	10	Ouguri	37.304		
	11	Patabari	36.505		
	12	Salbari Bhurpar	35.445		
	13	Subaijhar	41.647		
	14	Tangabari	38.253		
	15	Uttar Runikhata	36.538		
Nearest Villages	1	Betnapara	49.39	45.999	43.862
	2	Baldi No.2	47.044		
	3	Chamugaon	42.834		
	4	Chapaguri	59.784		
	5	Dahalpara	45.221		
	6	Dakhin Makra	44.72		
	7	Dangaigaon	46.618		
	8	Deulguri	40.872		
	9	Duttapur	42.355		
	10	Gorgaon No.1	46.584		
	11	Kachubil No.1	43.238		
	12	Kahibari	44.743		
	13	Kashikotra	52.899		
	14	Khamarpara	45.187		
	15	Kukurmari	59.395		
	16	Kumargaon	41.499		
	17	Maigaon	47.522		
	18	Nilibari	40.886		
	19	Oxiguri	41.849		
	20	Patkiguri	38.969		
	21	Silbari Abidapara	43.399		
	22	Sukhanipara	50.982		
	23	Uttar Burikhamar	41.993		
Town	1	Basugaon	55.93	59.765	59.765
	2	Bijni	63.599		
S = Combined Standard Deviation			5.566		

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

Therefore, by putting the values of SEI_1 , SEI_0 and S from the table 5.48, we get the t value,

$$t = \frac{45.999 - 40.585}{5.566} \sqrt{\frac{23 \times 15}{23 + 15}}$$

$$t = 2.9308$$

The degree of freedom is $v = 23 + 15 - 2 = 36$

For degree of freedom $v = 36$, the table value $t_{0.01} = 2.719$

The calculated t value 2.9308 is greater than the table value 2.719 at a 1 percent level of significance and it rejects the null hypothesis. And thus, we accept the alternative hypothesis which states that there is a significant difference between the SEI score of the nearer village and the SEI score of the farthest village. Again, the SEI score of nearer village 45.999 is greater than the SEI score of farthest village 40.585. Hence, the location distance of a village from its nearest town has a negative impact on the socio-economic status of the people living there.

Now, the SEI score for the urban areas (town) is found 59.765 and it is greater than the SEI score of the rural areas 43.862 (Table 5.48). It clearly states that the socio-economic status of the people of urban areas is better than the socio-economic status of the people of rural areas. This is because the people of urban areas or people living nearer to urban areas enjoy the better socio-economic infrastructure and they have better socio-economic status.

5.7 Conclusion

One of the objectives of this study is to study the socio-economic status of the Bodo people of Chirang district. We have taken the hypothesis that the socio-economic conditions of Bodo community in Chirang district are poor. For this purpose we have calculated Socio-Economic Index (SEI) only for the Bodo households in the sample villages and towns. Through out the discussion we have tested the hypothesis with the help the UNDP recommended three schemes of

specification that a SEI is high, moderate or low if SEI greater or equal to 80, SEI greater than 50 but less/ equal to 79.9 or SEI less than 50. Since the sample average SEI score for the Bodo people of the study area is found 44.66 and it is less than UNDP recommended value 50, the null hypothesis is rejected and we accept alternative hypothesis that the socio-economic status of Bodo people of Chirang district is poor. Similarly, we have found that the socio-economic status of 34 sample villages is poor. While the socio-economic statuses of the remaining 4 sample villages and 2 sample towns are found medium. There is not a single village or town taken for this study that is found with high socio-economic status. Therefore, the socio-economic status of the Bodo people in the Chirang district is poor.

The main occupation of Bodo people in the Chirang district is found agriculture. Income and sources of income are limited. Due to this, people are unable to maintain a minimum living standard. The literacy rate of the Bodo people is found low and the educational institutions are also limited in the Chirang district. Due to illiteracy, Bodo people in this district are unaware of different schemes provide by the government through community blocks and other agencies at the village level. Again due to ignorance, Bodo people in Chirang district fail to adopt other sources of income except for cultivation.

Besides aware of medical facilities among the Bodo people in Chirang district, some of them, unfortunately, do believe in traditional believes in kabiraj/ojhas. Kabiraj/ ojhas are some traditional believes of treatment of disease that has been prevailing among some tribal communities. Due to this, some untoward social incidence like witch-hunting occurs from time to time in rural areas. Ignorance of the people and poor literacy rate may be the main causes of it.

It is found that the distance between the villages and their nearest town is still a factor affecting the socio-economic status of Bodo people in the Chirang district. A village nearer to a town enjoys better socio-economic infrastructure and thereby it has better socio-economic status. That is why; we have seen differences in socio-economic status in between farthest villages and nearest villages or in between rural areas and urban areas.

In this socio-economic study, we get, the Bodo people in the Chirang district have the limited socio-economic infrastructure and thereby they have poor socio-economic status. In this context, we are very much eager to know about the human development of the Bodo people in the Chirang district. In the next chapter, we study the human development of the Bodo people of the study area.

Annexure A

Population, Percentage of Population of the Age Group of 0-6 and 15-59, Average Family Size, Literacy Rate and Annual Per-Head Household Income of the Sample Villages and Towns based on Primary Data

Village/Town	Population			Percentage of Population of the Age Group		Average Family Size	Literacy Rate			Annual Per-Head Household Income at Constant Price of 2013-14
	Total	Male	Female	0-6	15-59		Total	Male	Female	
Amguri	73	38	35	17.33	64.38	5	60.27	62.23	56.67	37315
Aminpara	55	29	26	13.46	58.18	6	55.77	64.29	45.83	20077
Amteka	77	39	38	15.58	61.04	5	52.45	57.5	42.5	18985
Baldi No.2	45	24	21	11.83	66.67	5	53.33	58.33	47.62	22768
Betnapara	49	25	24	10.2	71.43	5	61.22	65.62	56.33	31568
Bhatarmari	37	19	18	15.7	51.35	5	45.95	52.63	38.89	17477
Bikrampur	43	21	22	14.34	62.79	4	60.47	61.9	59.09	28947
Chamugaon	37	19	18	13.76	62.16	5	56.76	68.42	44.44	24085
Chapaguri	80	39	41	11.25	62.5	4	81.25	84.61	78.05	51069
Dahalpara	37	18	19	13.51	64.86	4	59.46	66.67	52.63	34120
Dakhin Makra	60	31	29	15	56.67	5	53.33	58.06	48.28	22150
Dangaigaon	47	23	24	12.77	65.96	4	76.6	82.61	70.83	35804
Deulguri	53	28	25	16.98	62.24	5	64.15	71.43	56	32697
Dimajhora	39	18	21	15.38	61.43	5	69.23	83.33	57.14	32049
Duttapur	136	69	67	12.5	66.91	5	49.26	55.22	43.78	31267
Gorgaon No.1	29	13	16	13.79	65.52	4	62.07	67.44	55.56	33094
Kachubil No.1	25	14	11	12	60	5	64	65.43	60	32203
Kahibari	32	17	15	15.63	65.63	5	65.63	70.59	60	22068
Kahitama	67	34	33	17.91	61.19	5	32.84	35.94	30.3	20219
Kashikotra	65	34	31	15.38	60	5	63.08	67.65	58.06	35761
Khamarpara	49	25	24	14.29	59.18	5	63.27	68	58.33	20259
Khungring	42	23	19	16.67	64.29	5	54.76	56.52	52.63	15160
Koila Moila	27	16	11	11.11	70.37	5	66.67	77	54.55	24736

Kukurmari	95	52	43	10.53	67.37	5	80.21	82.46	77.07	47534
Kumargaon	49	23	26	12.24	63.27	5	71.43	73.91	65.23	23980
Maigaon	34	20	14	8.82	61.75	5	76.47	85	64.29	27507
Nilibari	65	33	32	15.38	64.62	5	44.62	48.48	40.63	24903
Ouguri	39	21	18	12.68	56.41	5	61.54	66.67	55.56	22742
Oxiguri	76	39	37	14.47	59.21	5	61.84	66.67	56.76	39883
Patabari	41	22	19	14.63	58.54	5	46.34	50	42.11	24222
Patkiguri	37	18	19	10.81	72.97	6	81.08	83.33	78.95	37071
Salbari Bhurpar	42	22	20	14.29	61.9	5	38.1	40.9	35	22424
Silbari Abidapara	38	17	21	13.16	55.26	4	78.95	88.24	71.43	23124
Subaijhar	32	16	16	12.5	62.5	5	62.5	68.75	56.25	21684
Sukhanipara	27	13	14	11.11	74.07	5	74.07	76.92	71.43	37735
Tangabari	46	24	22	13.04	60.87	5	54.35	62.5	45.45	23497
Uttar Burikhamar	34	16	18	11.76	58.82	6	58.82	62.5	55.5	19745
Uttar Runikhata	61	32	29	11.48	62.3	6	57.38	65.63	48.28	32741
Basugaon	64	33	31	10.94	46.88	5	83.33	84.84	80.97	48193
Bijni	92	44	48	9.78	51.09	5	88.04	93.18	83.33	52884
Total/Average for Bodo People	2076	1061	1015	13.34	61.8	5	62.24	67.2	56.85	31043
Total/Average for Rural Bodo People Rural	1920	984	936	13.59	62.81	5	60.31	65.45	54.7	29425
Total/Average for Urban Bodo People Urban	156	77	79	10.26	49.36	5	85.9	89.61	82.23	50959

Source: Own calculation based on primary data

Note: Annual per-head household income was estimated through expenditure and value added method and converted at constant price 2013-14

Annexure-B

Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

House holds	Comp onent 1	Comp onent 2	Comp onent 3	Value of factor Score- 1	Value of factor Score-2	Value of factor Score- 3	House hold SEI (HSEI) (Non- Standa rdised)	House hold SEI (HSEI) (Stand ardise d)
H-1	-0.582	1.234	0.305	0.184	-2.22	0.304	-0.582	44.75
H-2	-0.325	1.633	0.417	0.327	-1.64	0.417	-0.303	51.189
H-3	-0.103	1.046	0.287	0.104	-1.03	0.287	-0.225	52.989
H-4	-0.809	0.558	0.082	0.811	-2.51	0.082	-0.473	47.265
H-5	0.181	1.189	0.298	-0.18	-1.2	0.298	-0.398	48.996
H-6	0.197	1.363	-1.538	-0.2	-1.37	-1.54	-0.919	36.972
H-7	-0.123	1.237	0.364	0.125	-1.22	0.163	-0.311	51.004
H-8	1.192	1.616	0.433	-1.1908	-1.6755	0.4325	-0.947	36.326
H-9	0.137	1.599	0.461	-0.14	-1.61	0.461	-0.475	47.219
H-10	-0.912	1.53	0.468	0.914	-1.49	0.468	0.007	58.343
H-11	0.213	1.211	-1.598	-0.21	-1.22	-1.6	-0.891	37.618
H-12	0.629	1.293	0.397	-0.63	-1.3	0.397	-0.596	44.426
H-13	0.477	1.212	0.261	-0.48	-1.25	0.26	-0.547	45.557
H-14	-0.256	0.98	0.158	0.258	-0.99	0.157	-0.18	54.027
H-15	-1.6	1.189	-1.584	1.601	-1.12	-1.58	-0.095	55.989
H-16	0.96	0.988	0.23	-0.96	-1.02	0.229	-0.683	42.419
H-17	1.992	1.222	0.288	-1.99	-1.31	0.287	-1.196	30.579
H-18	0.456	1.408	0.339	-0.45	-1.44	0.338	-0.584	44.703
H-19	0.221	1.129	-1.631	-0.22	-1.14	-1.63	-0.876	37.964
H-20	0.767	1.294	0.248	-0.77	-1.35	0.247	-0.708	41.842
H-21	-0.597	1.373	0.36	0.598	-1.36	0.36	-0.109	55.666
H-22	0.638	1.529	-1.415	-0.64	-1.54	-1.42	-1.129	32.126
H-23	1.672	1.426	0.415	-1.67	-1.49	0.414	-1.089	33.049
H-24	-0.523	1	-1.694	0.524	-0.98	-1.69	-0.528	45.996
H-25	-1.345	1.285	0.313	1.347	-1.24	0.313	0.231	63.513
H-26	3.248	0.852	0.21	-3.25	-0.96	0.209	-1.628	20.609
H-27	-0.106	1.072	0.298	0.107	-1.05	0.297	-0.23	52.873
H-28	0.66	1.001	0.281	-0.66	-1.01	0.281	-0.54	45.719
H-29	-0.297	1.684	-1.468	0.298	-1.69	-1.47	-0.802	39.672
H-30	2.793	0.812	0.137	-2.79	-0.92	0.135	-1.442	24.902
H-31	0.144	1.534	0.435	-0.14	-1.54	0.435	-0.463	47.496
H-32	-1.262	10.82	2.163	1.263	-10.8	2.167	-2.521	0
H-33	-0.564	1.39	-1.539	0.566	-1.37	-1.54	-0.601	44.311
H-34	1.497	1.556	0.364	-1.5	-1.64	0.362	-1.081	33.233
H-35	0.578	1.773	0.588	-0.58	-1.78	0.588	-0.686	42.349
H-36	-0.524	1.012	-1.689	0.526	-0.99	-1.69	-0.53	45.95
H-37	-0.882	1.247	0.356	0.884	-1.2	0.356	0.06	59.566
H-38	-1.166	1.434	-1.429	1.168	-1.36	-1.43	-0.319	50.819
H-39	-0.598	1.385	0.365	0.6	-1.37	0.365	-0.111	55.62
H-40	-0.818	0.964	-1.662	0.819	-0.92	-1.66	-0.376	49.504
H-41	2.099	-0.88	0.614	-2.1	0.824	0.614	-0.454	47.704
H-42	0.87	-0.77	0.59	-0.87	0.737	0.59	0.026	58.781
H-43	-0.652	-0.71	0.591	0.652	0.727	0.592	0.662	73.459
H-44	-0.459	0.288	0.942	0.458	-0.3	0.942	0.329	65.774
H-45	0.869	-0.76	0.595	-0.87	0.725	0.595	0.024	58.735
H-46	1.338	-0.85	0.614	-1.34	0.82	0.614	-0.136	55.043
H-47	-0.652	-0.72	0.589	0.651	0.732	0.589	0.663	73.483
H-48	-0.141	-0.88	-1.322	0.141	0.894	-1.32	0.025	58.758
H-49	-0.963	-0.59	0.684	0.963	0.636	0.684	0.785	76.298
H-50	-0.908	-0.79	-1.301	0.907	0.837	-1.3	0.333	65.867
H-51	0.597	0.396	-1.968	-0.6	-0.43	-1.97	-0.883	37.803
H-52	-0.509	0.54	0.029	0.51	-0.52	0.028	0.048	59.289
H-53	-0.813	0.59	0.095	0.814	-0.55	0.094	0.184	62.428
H-54	-1.061	0.433	-1.827	1.062	-0.36	-1.83	-0.131	55.158
H-55	-0.162	0.415	-1.972	0.164	-0.42	-1.97	-0.563	45.188
H-56	1.312	0.483	-0.017	-1.31	-0.54	-0.02	-0.734	41.242
H-57	-0.16	0.396	-1.98	0.162	-0.4	-1.98	-0.559	45.28
H-58	-0.924	0.452	-1.969	0.926	-0.43	-1.97	-0.246	52.504

Annexure-B
Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-59	0.181	1.187	0.298	-0.18	-1.2	0.297	-0.397	49.019	H-91	-1.067	0.388	1.074	1.066	-0.35	1.075	0.6	72.029
H-60	-0.194	1.91	0.631	0.196	-1.89	0.631	-0.388	49.227	H-92	-1.261	-0.6	0.727	1.261	0.667	0.728	0.931	79.668
H-61	0.614	1.434	0.453	-0.61	-1.44	0.453	-0.622	43.826	H-93	0.759	0.277	1.006	-0.76	-0.31	1.007	-0.171	54.235
H-62	-0.282	1.221	0.254	0.283	-1.23	0.253	-0.225	52.989	H-94	0.074	-0.41	0.722	-0.07	0.401	0.722	0.282	64.69
H-63	-0.589	1.304	0.332	0.591	-1.29	0.332	-0.096	55.966	H-95	0.576	-0.82	0.617	-0.58	0.809	0.618	0.18	62.336
H-64	-0.882	1.247	0.356	0.884	-1.2	0.356	0.06	59.566	H-96	1.111	-0.23	0.761	-1.11	0.165	0.761	-0.222	53.058
H-65	1.691	1.243	0.343	-1.69	-1.3	0.342	-1.055	33.833	H-97	-0.604	-0.85	-1.369	0.603	0.866	-1.37	0.198	62.751
H-66	0.143	1.55	0.442	-0.14	-1.56	0.441	-0.466	47.427	H-98	0	0.286	0.998	-0.001	-0.3	0.999	0.151	61.666
H-67	-1.365	1.798	-1.388	1.367	-1.75	-1.39	-0.354	50.012	H-99	-0.27	0.346	-0.837	0.27	-0.33	-0.84	-0.204	53.473
H-68	-1.159	1.367	-1.456	1.161	-1.3	-1.46	-0.306	51.119	H-100	-0.492	-0.71	0.694	0.491	0.754	0.695	0.629	72.698
H-69	1.327	-0.75	0.656	-1.33	0.716	0.656	-0.156	54.581	H-101	-1.269	-0.52	0.757	1.269	0.593	0.758	0.917	79.345
H-70	0.112	-0.77	0.579	-0.11	0.761	0.579	0.349	66.236	H-102	0.006	0.237	0.979	-0.01	-0.25	0.98	0.16	61.874
H-71	0.489	0.011	0.947	-0.49	-0.02	0.948	0.024	58.735	H-103	-1.38	-0.67	-1.311	1.379	0.716	-1.31	0.489	69.467
H-72	1.146	-0.55	0.63	-1.15	0.494	0.63	-0.16	54.489	H-104	-1.257	-0.64	0.71	1.256	0.711	0.711	0.94	79.875
H-73	-0.197	-0.67	0.663	0.196	0.691	0.663	0.477	69.19	H-105	-0.961	-0.61	0.676	0.961	0.654	0.677	0.788	76.367
H-74	0.158	-0.89	-1.372	-0.16	0.878	-1.37	-0.118	55.458	H-106	-1.261	-0.6	0.728	1.261	0.667	0.729	0.931	79.668
H-75	-0.187	-0.77	0.626	0.186	0.784	0.627	0.494	69.582	H-107	0.4	-0.67	0.572	-0.4	0.637	0.572	0.186	62.474
H-76	-0.908	-0.79	-1.3	0.908	0.835	-1.3	0.333	65.867	H-108	0.099	-0.65	0.627	-0.1	0.639	0.628	0.327	65.728
H-77	-1.206	-0.8	-1.258	1.205	0.869	-1.26	0.48	69.259	H-109	0.607	-0.79	-1.277	-0.61	0.781	-1.28	-0.314	50.935
H-78	-0.362	-0.63	0.578	0.362	0.618	0.579	0.501	69.744	H-110	-0.978	-0.46	0.738	0.977	0.499	0.739	0.759	75.698
H-79	-1.37	-0.77	-1.348	1.37	0.809	-1.35	0.506	69.859	H-111	-0.66	-0.64	0.619	0.659	0.656	0.62	0.648	73.136
H-80	-1.216	-0.7	-1.22	1.215	0.774	-1.22	0.462	68.844	H-112	0.067	-0.34	0.749	-0.07	0.332	0.75	0.269	64.39
H-81	0.404	-0.7	0.559	-0.4	0.67	0.559	0.192	62.613	H-113	-0.145	-0.84	-1.308	0.145	0.857	-1.31	0.018	58.597
H-82	-0.142	-0.87	-1.318	0.142	0.884	-1.32	0.023	58.712	H-114	1.337	-0.85	0.618	-1.34	0.811	0.618	-0.138	54.997
H-83	0.489	0.011	0.947	-0.49	-0.02	0.948	0.024	58.735	H-115	-0.348	-0.76	0.524	0.347	0.754	0.524	0.526	70.321
H-84	1.152	-0.61	0.606	-1.15	0.555	0.606	-0.149	54.743	H-116	0.103	-0.69	0.611	-0.1	0.681	0.611	0.334	65.89
H-85	-0.191	-0.73	0.641	0.19	0.747	0.641	0.487	69.421	H-117	0.115	-0.8	0.567	-0.12	0.792	0.567	0.355	66.374
H-86	-0.441	0.122	0.876	0.441	-0.13	0.876	0.36	66.49	H-118	-0.355	-0.7	0.549	0.354	0.691	0.549	0.514	70.044
H-87	-0.657	-0.66	0.61	0.657	0.68	0.611	0.653	73.252	H-119	-0.606	-0.83	-1.36	0.605	0.844	-1.36	0.194	62.659
H-88	-0.955	-0.67	0.652	0.954	0.715	0.653	0.8	76.644	H-120	-0.657	-0.67	0.608	0.656	0.685	0.608	0.654	73.275
H-89	1.104	-0.16	0.787	-1.1	0.099	0.787	-0.234	52.781	H-121	-0.191	-0.73	0.641	0.19	0.746	0.642	0.487	69.421
H-90	-0.367	-0.58	0.595	0.366	0.576	0.595	0.493	69.559	H-122	-0.955	-0.67	0.653	0.955	0.714	0.653	0.8	76.644

Annexure-B
Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-123	0.078	-0.45	0.706	-0.08	0.442	0.706	0.289	64.851	H-155	-0.654	-0.7	0.596	0.653	0.714	0.597	0.659	73.39
H-124	-1.367	-0.79	-1.358	1.367	0.836	-1.36	0.511	69.975	H-156	-0.968	-0.55	0.703	0.968	0.588	0.704	0.776	76.09
H-125	-0.149	-0.8	-1.294	0.148	0.822	-1.29	0.012	58.458	H-157	-0.703	0.096	-0.994	0.703	-0.08	-0.99	0.021	58.666
H-126	0.707	-0.75	0.495	-0.71	0.69	0.494	0.055	59.451	H-158	0.268	-0.73	0.698	-0.27	0.746	0.699	0.309	65.313
H-127	0.503	-0.12	0.893	-0.5	0.114	0.894	0.049	59.312	H-159	0.57	-0.76	0.642	-0.57	0.748	0.642	0.169	62.082
H-128	1.146	-0.55	0.63	-1.15	0.494	0.63	-0.16	54.489	H-160	0.317	-0.87	-1.262	-0.32	0.886	-1.26	-0.154	54.627
H-129	-0.659	-0.64	0.618	0.659	0.661	0.618	0.649	73.159	H-161	-0.78	0.495	1.07	0.779	-0.48	1.071	0.435	68.221
H-130	0.067	-0.35	0.747	-0.07	0.337	0.748	0.27	64.413	H-162	-0.507	-0.57	0.751	0.506	0.612	0.752	0.602	72.075
H-131	-0.145	-0.84	-1.31	0.144	0.862	-1.31	0.019	58.62	H-163	0.312	0.166	0.905	-0.31	-0.2	0.905	0.028	58.828
H-132	-0.543	-0.22	0.887	0.542	0.267	0.889	0.537	70.575	H-164	1.237	0.1	0.993	-1.24	-0.13	0.994	-0.316	50.889
H-133	-1.269	-0.53	0.755	1.268	0.598	0.756	0.918	79.368	H-165	0.575	-0.8	0.623	-0.58	0.794	0.623	0.178	62.289
H-134	0.087	-0.53	0.675	-0.09	0.52	0.675	0.304	65.197	H-166	2.239	-0.9	0.459	-2.24	0.787	0.458	-0.564	45.165
H-135	-1.373	-0.74	-1.337	1.372	0.783	-1.34	0.501	69.744	H-167	-1.365	-0.81	-1.365	1.365	0.854	-1.37	0.515	70.067
H-136	-1.26	-0.62	0.721	1.259	0.684	0.722	0.935	79.76	H-168	-1.261	-0.6	0.727	1.261	0.667	0.728	0.931	79.668
H-137	-0.961	-0.61	0.676	0.961	0.654	0.677	0.788	76.367	H-169	-1.373	-0.73	-1.336	1.373	0.779	-1.34	0.501	69.744
H-138	-0.961	-0.62	0.674	0.96	0.661	0.674	0.79	76.414	H-170	-1.26	-0.62	0.721	1.259	0.684	0.722	0.935	79.76
H-139	0.158	-0.88	-1.371	-0.16	0.875	-1.37	-0.119	55.435	H-171	-0.961	-0.61	0.676	0.961	0.654	0.677	0.788	76.367
H-140	1.172	-0.8	0.532	-1.17	0.741	0.532	-0.114	55.55	H-172	-0.961	-0.62	0.674	0.96	0.661	0.674	0.79	76.414
H-141	-0.653	-0.7	0.594	0.653	0.719	0.595	0.66	73.413	H-173	0.158	-0.88	-1.371	-0.16	0.875	-1.37	-0.119	55.435
H-142	0.619	-0.9	-1.32	-0.62	0.891	-1.32	-0.294	51.396	H-174	1.172	-0.8	0.532	-1.17	0.741	0.532	-0.114	55.55
H-143	1.649	-0.65	-1.256	-1.65	0.591	-1.26	-0.809	39.511	H-175	-0.653	-0.71	0.593	0.652	0.722	0.594	0.661	73.436
H-144	-0.609	-0.79	-1.347	0.609	0.81	-1.35	0.188	62.52	H-176	0.619	-0.9	-1.32	-0.62	0.891	-1.32	-0.294	51.396
H-145	-1.42	-0.3	-1.162	1.419	0.342	-1.16	0.418	67.828	H-177	1.604	-0.54	0.693	-1.6	0.481	0.693	-0.341	50.312
H-146	2.229	-0.8	0.496	-2.23	0.693	0.495	-0.582	44.75	H-178	-0.655	-0.68	0.602	0.655	0.7	0.602	0.657	73.344
H-147	-0.19	-0.74	0.638	0.19	0.754	0.638	0.489	69.467	H-179	-1.386	-0.61	-1.288	1.385	0.659	-1.29	0.478	69.213
H-148	0.565	-0.71	0.661	-0.57	0.698	0.662	0.159	61.851	H-180	1.635	-0.84	0.575	-1.64	0.777	0.575	-0.285	51.604
H-149	-0.658	-0.66	0.612	0.657	0.674	0.613	0.652	73.229	H-181	-0.19	-0.74	0.639	0.19	0.753	0.639	0.488	69.444
H-150	0.159	-0.89	-1.375	-0.16	0.885	-1.38	-0.117	55.481	H-182	0.565	-0.71	0.661	-0.57	0.698	0.662	0.159	61.851
H-151	1.173	-0.81	0.528	-1.17	0.752	0.528	-0.111	55.62	H-183	-0.658	-0.66	0.611	0.657	0.677	0.612	0.652	73.229
H-152	-0.19	-0.74	0.638	0.19	0.754	0.638	0.489	69.467	H-184	0.159	-0.89	-1.375	-0.16	0.885	-1.38	-0.117	55.481
H-153	0.621	-0.91	-1.326	-0.62	0.906	-1.33	-0.291	51.465	H-185	0.874	-0.81	0.574	-0.87	0.776	0.574	0.034	58.966
H-154	1.163	-0.72	0.564	-1.16	0.661	0.563	-0.128	55.227	H-186	-0.19	-0.74	0.638	0.19	0.753	0.639	0.488	69.444

Annexure-B
Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-187	0.575	-0.8	0.624	-0.58	0.793	0.624	0.177	62.266
H-188	1.919	-0.7	0.582	-1.92	0.617	0.582	-0.455	47.681
H-189	-0.905	-0.82	-1.313	0.904	0.866	-1.31	0.339	66.005
H-190	-1.261	-0.6	0.727	1.261	0.667	0.728	0.931	79.668
H-191	-1.373	-0.74	-1.337	1.372	0.783	-1.34	0.501	69.744
H-192	-1.26	-0.62	0.721	1.259	0.684	0.722	0.935	79.76
H-193	0.388	-0.55	0.619	-0.39	0.519	0.619	0.164	61.966
H-194	-0.106	1.401	-1.477	0.108	-1.38	-1.48	-0.781	40.157
H-195	-0.536	1.125	-1.644	0.538	-1.11	-1.64	-0.551	45.465
H-196	-0.597	1.381	0.363	0.599	-1.36	0.363	-0.11	55.643
H-197	0.183	1.169	0.29	-0.18	-1.18	0.29	-0.394	49.088
H-198	-0.086	1.206	-1.554	0.087	-1.19	-1.56	-0.745	40.988
H-199	1.383	1.326	0.422	-1.38	-1.36	0.421	-0.925	36.834
H-200	1.964	1.488	0.394	-1.96	-1.57	0.393	-1.246	29.425
H-201	1.216	1.394	0.345	-1.21	-1.45	0.344	-0.905	37.295
H-202	-0.105	1.071	0.297	0.107	-1.05	0.297	-0.23	52.873
H-203	2.32	0.941	0.131	-2.32	-1.05	0.129	-1.289	28.433
H-204	-0.903	1.767	-1.343	0.904	-1.72	-1.34	-0.527	46.019
H-205	-0.58	1.535	-1.481	0.581	-1.52	-1.48	-0.629	43.665
H-206	-0.614	1.541	0.427	0.616	-1.52	0.427	-0.14	54.95
H-207	0.245	0.906	-1.72	-0.24	-0.91	-1.72	-0.834	38.934
H-208	1.244	1.13	0.24	-1.24	-1.19	0.239	-0.855	38.449
H-209	-0.582	1.239	0.307	0.584	-1.22	0.306	-0.084	56.243
H-210	0.243	0.923	-1.713	-0.24	-0.93	-1.71	-0.837	38.865
H-211	1.957	1.554	0.42	-1.96	-1.64	0.419	-1.259	29.125
H-212	-0.948	1.874	0.605	0.95	-1.83	0.606	-0.058	56.843
H-213	-0.91	-0.77	-1.293	0.909	0.817	-1.29	0.33	65.797
H-214	-1.263	-0.59	0.732	1.262	0.656	0.733	0.929	79.622
H-215	0.383	-0.51	0.637	-0.38	0.474	0.637	0.155	61.759
H-216	-1.373	-0.74	-1.338	1.372	0.785	-1.34	0.502	69.767
H-217	-0.605	-0.83	-1.363	0.604	0.851	-1.36	0.195	62.682
H-218	-0.678	-0.46	0.69	0.678	0.479	0.69	0.615	72.375

H-219	0.048	-0.16	0.82	-0.05	0.154	0.82	0.235	63.605
H-220	-0.145	-0.84	-1.309	0.144	0.861	-1.31	0.019	58.62
H-221	1.316	-0.64	0.699	-1.32	0.607	0.699	-0.176	54.12
H-222	0.402	-0.69	0.566	-0.4	0.652	0.566	0.188	62.52
H-223	1.097	-0.1	0.812	-1.1	0.035	0.813	-0.246	52.504
H-224	-0.915	-0.73	-1.276	0.914	0.773	-1.28	0.321	65.59
H-225	0.699	-0.67	0.527	-0.7	0.608	0.527	0.04	59.105
H-226	0.094	-0.6	0.645	-0.09	0.594	0.646	0.318	65.52
H-227	0.562	-0.68	0.672	-0.56	0.671	0.672	0.154	61.736
H-228	-0.979	-0.44	0.744	0.979	0.483	0.745	0.756	75.629
H-229	-0.677	-0.48	0.683	0.676	0.496	0.684	0.618	72.444
H-230	0.04	-0.09	0.849	-0.04	0.081	0.849	0.222	63.305
H-231	-0.625	-0.64	-1.287	0.625	0.66	-1.29	0.16	61.874
H-232	0.399	-0.66	0.575	-0.4	0.63	0.575	0.184	62.428
H-233	-0.964	-0.58	0.687	0.964	0.626	0.688	0.783	76.252
H-234	1.152	-0.61	0.607	-1.15	0.552	0.607	-0.149	54.743
H-235	0.016	0.14	0.94	-0.02	-0.15	0.941	0.178	62.289
H-236	0.758	-0.9	-1.471	-0.76	0.844	-1.47	-0.405	48.835
H-237	0.159	-0.89	-1.375	-0.16	0.884	-1.37	-0.117	55.481
H-238	-0.648	-0.76	0.573	0.647	0.772	0.574	0.67	73.644
H-239	0.819	0.039	-0.994	-0.82	-0.07	-0.99	-0.615	43.988
H-240	1.97	-0.86	-1.385	-1.97	0.774	-1.39	-0.915	37.064
H-241	0.523	-0.32	0.817	-0.52	0.306	0.818	0.086	60.166
H-242	0.462	-0.93	-1.437	-0.46	0.899	-1.44	-0.255	52.296
H-243	1.579	-0.31	0.786	-1.58	0.246	0.786	-0.385	49.296
H-244	-1.985	-0.61	-1.192	1.984	0.7	-1.19	0.767	75.883
H-245	-0.598	1.708	-1.413	0.599	-1.69	-1.41	-0.661	42.926
H-246	1.557	1.312	-1.639	-1.56	-1.4	-1.64	-1.524	23.009
H-247	-0.579	1.531	-1.483	0.581	-1.51	-1.48	-0.628	43.688
H-248	0.226	1.085	-1.648	-0.22	-1.09	-1.65	-0.867	38.172
H-249	1.466	0.872	-1.664	-1.46	-0.9	-1.67	-1.329	27.51
H-250	-0.403	1.059	0.339	0.404	-1.02	0.339	-0.083	56.266

Annexure-B
Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-251	-0.135	1.349	0.408	0.136	-1.33	0.408	-0.282	51.673
H-252	-0.28	1.523	-1.532	0.281	-1.53	-1.53	-0.771	40.388
H-253	1.175	-0.83	0.522	-1.18	0.767	0.522	-0.109	55.666
H-254	-1.381	-0.67	-1.308	1.38	0.709	-1.31	0.488	69.444
H-255	-0.669	-0.55	0.654	0.669	0.568	0.655	0.632	72.767
H-256	0.611	-0.83	-1.292	-0.61	0.82	-1.29	-0.307	51.096
H-257	1.817	-0.93	-1.517	-1.82	0.82	-1.52	-0.869	38.126
H-258	-1.263	-0.59	0.732	1.262	0.656	0.733	0.929	79.622
H-259	-0.834	1.011	1.275	0.834	-0.99	1.276	0.338	65.982
H-260	-0.57	1.341	1.36	0.57	-1.35	1.361	0.131	61.205
H-261	0.106	-0.72	0.6	-0.11	0.709	0.6	0.34	66.028
H-262	0.763	0.24	0.991	-0.76	-0.27	0.992	-0.164	54.396
H-263	-1.549	0.605	1.102	1.549	-0.56	1.104	0.738	75.213
H-264	-0.776	0.457	1.055	0.775	-0.44	1.056	0.442	68.382
H-265	1.208	-0.82	-1.381	-1.21	0.76	-1.38	-0.599	44.357
H-266	-0.431	0.022	0.836	0.43	-0.03	0.837	0.379	66.928
H-267	0.23	-0.37	0.843	-0.23	0.382	0.844	0.24	63.72
H-268	0.763	0.24	0.992	-0.76	-0.28	0.992	-0.164	54.396
H-269	2.741	0.212	1.061	-2.74	-0.3	1.061	-0.984	35.472
H-270	-1.133	1.01	1.321	1.132	-0.97	1.323	0.483	69.328
H-271	-0.405	1.296	1.446	0.404	-1.28	1.447	0.106	60.628
H-272	-0.731	0.035	0.887	0.73	-0.02	0.888	0.521	70.205
H-273	0.615	-0.86	-1.307	-0.62	0.857	-1.31	-0.3	51.258
H-274	-2.1	2.989	2.096	2.099	-2.92	2.099	0.434	68.198
H-275	-0.249	-0.18	0.858	0.248	0.201	0.858	0.385	67.067
H-276	-0.793	0.619	1.119	0.792	-0.6	1.12	0.412	67.69
H-277	-0.441	0.122	0.876	0.441	-0.13	0.876	0.36	66.49
H-278	-0.657	-0.66	0.61	0.657	0.68	0.611	0.653	73.252
H-279	1.679	-0.93	-1.368	-1.68	0.872	-1.37	-0.756	40.734
H-280	0.55	-0.24	-1.059	-0.55	0.234	-1.06	-0.417	48.558
H-281	1.159	-0.68	0.582	-1.16	0.615	0.582	-0.137	55.02
H-282	1.984	0.206	1.047	-1.98	-0.27	1.048	-0.659	42.973

H-283	-0.153	-0.77	-1.279	0.152	0.785	-1.28	0.005	58.297
H-284	-0.766	0.368	1.02	0.766	-0.35	1.021	0.459	68.775
H-285	0.374	-0.42	0.671	-0.37	0.389	0.671	0.139	61.389
H-286	-0.649	-0.74	0.579	0.649	0.757	0.58	0.667	73.575
H-287	0.648	-0.19	0.716	-0.65	0.133	0.716	-0.05	57.027
H-288	-0.303	-0.86	-1.42	0.303	0.854	-1.42	0.056	59.474
H-289	0.763	0.24	0.992	-0.76	-0.28	0.992	-0.164	54.396
H-290	-0.779	0.487	1.067	0.778	-0.47	1.068	0.436	68.244
H-291	0.154	-0.85	-1.357	-0.15	0.839	-1.36	-0.125	55.297
H-292	-0.924	-0.65	-1.243	0.923	0.69	-1.24	0.306	65.243
H-293	0.189	0.135	-1.117	-0.19	-0.19	-1.12	-0.422	48.442
H-294	1.025	-0.72	0.714	-1.03	0.71	0.714	-0.017	57.789
H-295	0.106	-0.71	0.601	-0.11	0.706	0.601	0.339	66.005
H-296	0.71	-0.78	0.484	-0.71	0.718	0.483	0.06	59.566
H-297	-0.451	-0.77	-1.236	0.45	0.818	-1.24	0.152	61.689
H-298	-0.199	-0.65	0.671	0.199	0.67	0.672	0.473	69.098
H-299	0.132	-0.63	-1.272	-0.13	0.624	-1.27	-0.166	54.35
H-300	1.165	-0.41	-1.219	-1.17	0.354	-1.22	-0.676	42.58
H-301	-1.29	-0.33	0.836	1.29	0.394	0.837	0.88	78.491
H-302	-0.711	-0.15	0.813	0.711	0.168	0.814	0.557	71.036
H-303	0.571	-0.77	0.637	-0.57	0.76	0.637	0.171	62.128
H-304	0.596	-0.68	-1.234	-0.6	0.673	-1.23	-0.335	50.45
H-305	0.873	-0.8	0.579	-0.87	0.763	0.579	0.031	58.897
H-306	-1.412	-0.69	0.588	1.412	0.733	0.588	0.982	80.845
H-307	-0.028	-0.64	-1.38	0.027	0.612	-1.38	-0.13	55.181
H-308	-0.773	-0.77	-1.44	0.772	0.76	-1.44	0.216	63.166
H-309	-0.599	0.306	1.098	0.599	-0.26	1.1	0.438	68.29
H-310	-0.651	-0.73	0.585	0.65	0.744	0.585	0.665	73.529
H-311	0.732	-0.66	-1.374	-0.73	0.598	-1.37	-0.452	47.75
H-312	0.273	-0.78	0.68	-0.27	0.793	0.681	0.318	65.52
H-313	-2.132	-0.72	-1.343	2.132	0.795	-1.34	0.822	77.152
H-314	-0.312	-0.78	-1.387	0.312	0.77	-1.39	0.04	59.105

Annexure-B

Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-315	0.711	-0.78	0.482	-0.71	0.721	0.482	0.061	59.589	H-347	0.894	1.61	0.477	-0.89	-1.64	0.477	-0.8	39.718
H-316	-0.314	-0.76	-1.381	0.313	0.754	-1.38	0.037	59.035	H-348	-1.348	1.316	0.326	1.35	-1.27	0.325	0.226	63.397
H-317	0.392	-0.6	0.602	-0.39	0.562	0.602	0.171	62.128	H-349	0.118	0.587	-1.95	-0.12	-0.62	-1.95	-0.741	41.08
H-318	0.615	-0.86	-1.304	-0.62	0.851	-1.3	-0.301	51.235	H-350	0.304	0.349	-1.941	-0.3	-0.36	-1.94	-0.729	41.357
H-319	1.964	-0.8	-1.361	-1.96	0.715	-1.36	-0.927	36.787	H-351	1.317	0.432	-0.037	-1.32	-0.49	-0.04	-0.724	41.472
H-320	-1.721	-0.6	0.67	1.72	0.667	0.671	1.11	83.799	H-352	-0.51	0.553	0.034	0.512	-0.53	0.033	0.046	59.243
H-321	-0.656	-0.68	0.604	0.655	0.695	0.604	0.656	73.321	H-353	0.302	0.366	-1.934	-0.3	-0.37	-1.94	-0.732	41.288
H-322	-0.351	-0.74	0.534	0.35	0.731	0.534	0.522	70.228	H-354	2.049	0.679	0.072	-2.05	-0.76	0.071	-1.094	32.933
H-323	0.072	-0.39	0.729	-0.07	0.383	0.73	0.278	64.597	H-355	-0.809	0.56	0.083	0.811	-0.52	0.082	0.19	62.566
H-324	0.876	-0.83	0.566	-0.88	0.796	0.566	0.037	59.035	H-356	-0.764	0.458	-1.863	0.766	-0.41	-1.86	-0.28	51.719
H-325	-1.006	-0.19	0.845	1.006	0.229	0.846	0.709	74.544	H-357	-1.117	0.643	0.162	1.119	-0.57	0.162	0.319	65.544
H-326	-0.446	-0.82	-1.255	0.445	0.865	-1.25	0.16	61.874	H-358	-1.061	0.441	-1.824	1.063	-0.37	-1.82	-0.132	55.135
H-327	2.091	-0.81	0.644	-2.09	0.748	0.644	-0.469	47.357	H-359	-0.167	0.453	-1.957	0.168	-0.46	-1.96	-0.57	45.027
H-328	0.108	-0.74	0.592	-0.11	0.728	0.592	0.343	66.097	H-360	-0.967	-0.56	0.698	0.967	0.599	0.699	0.778	76.137
H-329	-0.667	-0.57	0.647	0.667	0.587	0.647	0.635	72.836	H-361	1.631	-0.8	0.589	-1.63	0.741	0.589	-0.292	51.442
H-330	2.117	-0.73	-1.231	-2.12	0.673	-1.23	-0.972	35.749	H-362	0.4	-0.67	0.572	-0.4	0.638	0.572	0.186	62.474
H-331	0.271	-0.76	0.688	-0.27	0.773	0.689	0.314	65.428	H-363	0.247	-0.53	0.779	-0.25	0.542	0.78	0.271	64.436
H-332	0.552	-0.59	0.709	-0.55	0.577	0.71	0.137	61.343	H-364	-0.353	-0.71	0.545	0.353	0.703	0.545	0.517	70.113
H-333	-0.428	-0	0.825	0.428	-0	0.826	0.384	67.044	H-365	0.237	-0.43	0.817	-0.24	0.447	0.818	0.253	64.02
H-334	2.861	-0.93	0.609	-2.86	0.84	0.608	-0.77	40.411	H-366	-0.047	-0.46	-1.309	0.046	0.432	-1.31	-0.164	54.396
H-335	-1.109	1.88	0.504	1.111	-1.86	0.504	-0.026	57.581	H-367	-0.659	0.877	1.325	0.659	-0.84	1.327	0.33	65.797
H-336	-0.603	1.759	-1.392	0.605	-1.74	-1.39	-0.67	42.719	H-368	1.022	-0.69	0.724	-1.02	0.685	0.725	-0.021	57.697
H-337	0.195	1.059	0.247	-0.19	-1.07	0.246	-0.373	49.573	H-369	0.407	-0.74	0.546	-0.41	0.702	0.546	0.198	62.751
H-338	0.768	1.281	0.243	-0.77	-1.34	0.242	-0.705	41.911	H-370	0.564	-0.71	0.662	-0.57	0.697	0.662	0.159	61.851
H-339	-0.388	1.237	-1.496	0.389	-1.19	-1.5	-0.605	44.219	H-371	0.051	-0.19	0.808	-0.05	0.185	0.808	0.241	63.743
H-340	-0.119	1.201	0.349	0.121	-1.18	0.349	-0.255	52.296	H-372	-0.904	-0.83	-1.318	0.903	0.878	-1.32	0.341	66.051
H-341	0.243	0.924	-1.712	-0.24	-0.93	-1.71	-0.837	38.865	H-373	0.902	0.344	-2.035	-0.9	-0.4	-2.04	-1.018	34.687
H-342	1.311	0.818	-1.789	-1.31	-0.88	-1.79	-1.286	28.502	H-374	-0.305	0.457	-1.806	0.307	-0.41	-1.81	-0.459	47.588
H-343	-1.231	1.719	0.59	1.232	-1.65	0.59	0.117	60.882	H-375	-0.008	0.469	-1.847	0.009	-0.45	-1.85	-0.606	44.196
H-344	-0.566	1.079	0.243	0.567	-1.06	0.243	-0.054	56.935	H-376	0.277	0.599	-1.841	-0.28	-0.61	-1.84	-0.776	40.272
H-345	0.63	1.287	0.395	-0.63	-1.3	0.395	-0.594	44.473	H-377	1.311	0.818	-1.789	-1.31	-0.88	-1.79	-1.286	28.502
H-346	0.638	1.53	-1.414	-0.64	-1.54	-1.41	-1.129	32.126	H-378	-1.145	0.905	0.266	1.146	-0.84	0.266	0.27	64.413

Annexure-B
Rotated Component Matrix, Factor Scores and Socio-economic Index of the Bodo Households

H-379	-0.566	1.079	0.243	0.567	-1.06	0.243	-0.054	56.935
H-380	0.717	0.462	0.067	-0.72	-0.47	0.066	-0.439	48.05
H-381	1.953	0.396	-2.049	-1.95	-0.5	-2.05	-1.497	23.633
H-382	-0.955	-0.67	0.652	0.954	0.715	0.653	0.8	76.644
H-383	0.073	-0.4	0.726	-0.07	0.391	0.726	0.28	64.643
H-384	0.621	-0.91	-1.327	-0.62	0.907	-1.33	-0.291	51.465
H-385	-0.148	-0.81	-1.298	0.147	0.832	-1.3	0.014	58.505
H-386	1.771	-0.81	0.434	-1.77	0.704	0.433	-0.401	48.927
H-387	0.545	-0.52	0.736	-0.55	0.511	0.736	0.124	61.043
H-388	0.517	0.835	0.111	-0.52	-0.87	0.11	-0.476	47.196
H-389	2.542	0.365	0.005	-2.54	-0.45	0.004	-1.213	30.187
H-390	-0.78	0.606	-1.804	0.782	-0.56	-1.81	-0.308	51.073
H-391	1.763	0.557	0.07	-1.76	-0.62	0.069	-0.926	36.811
H-392	1.15	0.712	0.224	-1.15	-0.72	0.223	-0.664	42.857
H-393	-0.464	0.444	-1.915	0.466	-0.42	-1.92	-0.423	48.419
H-394	0.552	0.5	-0.021	-0.55	-0.53	-0.02	-0.413	48.65
H-395	0.253	0.51	0.028	-0.25	-0.52	0.027	-0.27	51.95
H-396	0.36	1.011	0.331	-0.36	-0.99	0.331	-0.397	49.019
H-397	0.142	0.36	-2.04	-0.14	-0.39	-2.04	-0.698	42.072
H-398	0.902	0.343	-2.035	-0.9	-0.4	-2.04	-1.018	34.687
H-399	-0.711	-0.15	0.812	0.711	0.17	0.813	0.557	71.036
H-400	-0.442	0.126	0.878	0.441	-0.14	0.878	0.359	66.467
H-401	0.711	-0.78	0.482	-0.71	0.723	0.481	0.061	59.589
H-402	0.266	-0.7	0.708	-0.27	0.721	0.709	0.304	65.197
H-403	-0.391	-0.36	0.685	0.39	0.35	0.685	0.45	68.567
H-404	-0.264	-0.04	0.915	0.263	0.057	0.915	0.358	66.444
H-405	-0.744	0.154	0.935	0.743	-0.14	0.936	0.499	69.698
H-406	-0.599	0.306	1.098	0.599	-0.26	1.1	0.438	68.29
H-407	-0.953	-0.69	0.644	0.952	0.736	0.645	0.804	76.737
H-408	-1.248	-0.73	0.677	1.248	0.794	0.678	0.955	80.222
H-409	-1.777	-0.06	0.883	1.777	0.132	0.884	1.009	81.468
H-410	-0.721	-0.06	0.851	0.721	0.074	0.851	0.539	70.621

H-411	0.87	-0.77	0.59	-0.87	0.738	0.59	0.026	58.781
H-412	0.409	-0.75	0.539	-0.41	0.721	0.539	0.201	62.82
H-413	0.548	-0.55	0.722	-0.55	0.545	0.722	0.131	61.205
H-414	1.774	0.67	1.128	-1.78	-0.76	1.128	-0.714	41.703
H-415	2.237	-0.88	0.467	-2.24	0.767	0.466	-0.568	45.073
H-416	2.103	-0.92	0.598	-2.1	0.864	0.598	-0.447	47.865
H-417	-0.19	-0.74	0.637	0.189	0.756	0.637	0.489	69.467
H-418	-3.429	0.127	1.338	3.429	0.119	1.342	1.812	100
H-419	-2.766	-0.28	1.337	2.766	0.552	1.341	1.677	96.884
H-420	-3.076	-0.39	1.086	3.075	0.612	1.089	1.764	98.892
H-421	-2.596	-0.58	1.067	2.596	0.804	1.07	1.622	95.615
H-422	-0.675	-0.5	0.677	0.674	0.512	0.677	0.621	72.513
H-423	-0.385	-0.41	0.664	0.385	0.403	0.664	0.46	68.798
H-424	-0.995	-0.29	0.804	0.995	0.333	0.805	0.728	74.983
H-425	1.496	0.481	1.099	-1.5	-0.54	1.099	-0.533	45.88
H-426	-0.431	0.022	0.836	0.43	-0.03	0.836	0.379	66.928
H-427	-0.68	-0.45	0.696	0.679	0.464	0.696	0.612	72.306
H-428	1.414	-0.27	0.697	-1.42	0.183	0.697	-0.359	49.896
H-429	-0.353	-0.72	0.541	0.352	0.711	0.542	0.518	70.136
H-430	-0.654	-0.69	0.598	0.654	0.71	0.598	0.659	73.39
Variability				33.071	25.976	21.307		

