

**CHAPTER 7**  
**DATA ANALYSIS AND**  
**FINDINGS**

## CHAPTER 7

### DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Data analysis is an important part of any type of research to reach a finding about the research work. This chapter includes tables, percentiles, charts, graphs and other statistical analysis prepared on the basis of raw data collected from field survey along with questionnaires, interviews, observations and others. The data has been analysed from different angles and thereby the findings and conclusion is drawn.

#### 7.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

##### 7.1.1 TOTAL POPULATION

Table 1: Distribution of Total Population

Name of the Block	Name of the Mouza	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total Population (%)
Daspur I	Brindabanpur	14 (1.64)	15 (1.76)	29 (3.40)
	Manikpur	48 (5.62)	51 (5.97)	99 (11.59)
Keshiary	Chandana	137 (16.04)	140 (16.39)	277 (32.44)
	Senna	67 (7.85)	75 (8.78)	142 (16.63)
Salboni	Baghmari	143 (16.74)	125 (14.64)	268 (31.38)
	Pirchak	17 (1.99)	22 (2.58)	39 (4.57)
Total		426 (49.88)	428 (50.12)	854 (100.00)

(N = 854 i.e., Total Population)

## 7.1.2 TOTAL ADULT POPULATION

Table 2: Distribution of Adult Population

Name of the Block	Name of the Mouza	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total Adult Population (%)
Daspur I	Brindabanpur	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)	15 (2.81)
	Manikpur	27 (5.07)	32 (6.00)	59 (11.07)
Keshiary	Chandana	84 (15.76)	90 (16.89)	174 (32.65)
	Senna	44 (8.26)	46 (8.63)	90 (16.89)
Salboni	Baghmari	92 (17.26)	85 (15.95)	177 (33.21)
	Pirchak	8 (1.50)	10 (1.88)	18 (3.38)
Total		263 (49.34)	270 (50.66)	533 (100.00)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 2: Distribution of Total Population and Adult Population

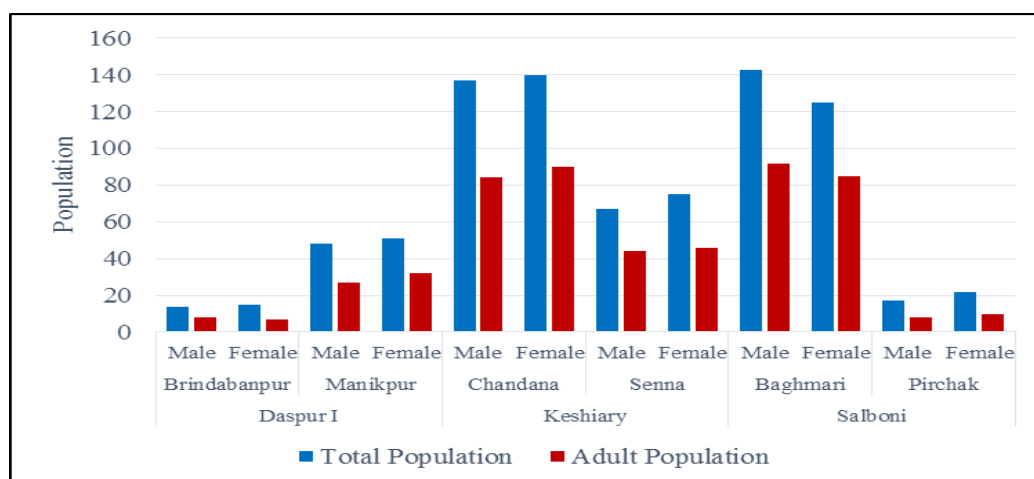


Table 1 reveals that the male and female ratio is almost same among the sample population. In Daspur I total population is 128 whereas the total adult population is 74

among which 15 (8 male and 7 female) are from Brindabanpur and 59 (27 male and 32 female) are from Manikpur. In Brindabanpur the percentage of the adult male population is higher than Manikpur whereas the adult female population is higher in Manikpur.

In Keshiary total Lodha population is 419. In this sub-division total adult population is 264. In Salboni total Lodha population is 307 among which the total adult population is 195. In this sub-division higher percentage of male population belongs to Baghmari whereas it is clearly identified that the percentage of adult female population is higher in Pirchak.

### 7.1.3 AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

Table 3: Distribution of Age-Sex Composition of Daspur I Block

Age Group	Daspur I					
	Brindabanpur		Total (%)	Manikpur		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)		M (%)	F (%)	
18-27	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	11 (2.06)	13 (2.44)	24 (4.50)
28-37	3 (0.56)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	7 (1.31)	13 (2.44)
38-47	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	6 (1.13)	11 (2.06)
48-57	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)
58+	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	6 (1.13)
Total	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)	15 (2.81)	27 (5.07)	32 (6.00)	59 (11.07)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Table 3a: Distribution of Age-Sex Composition of Keshiary Block

Age Group	Keshiary					
	Chandana		Total (%)	Senna		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)		M (%)	F (%)	
18-27	24 (4.50)	29 (5.44)	53 (9.94)	11 (2.06)	12 (2.25)	23 (4.32)
28-37	28 (5.25)	18 (3.38)	46 (8.63)	10 (1.88)	10 (1.88)	20 (3.75)
38-47	12 (2.25)	13 (2.44)	25 (4.69)	6 (1.13)	11 (2.06)	17 (3.19)
48-57	7 (1.31)	10 (1.88)	17 (3.19)	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	14 (2.63)
58+	13 (2.44)	20 (3.75)	33 (6.19)	9 (1.69)	7 (1.31)	16 (3.00)
Total	84 (15.76)	90 (16.89)	174 (32.65)	44 (8.26)	46 (8.63)	90 (16.89)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Table 3b: Distribution of Age-Sex Composition of Salboni Block

Age Group	Salboni					
	Baghmari		Total (%)	Pirchak		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)		M (%)	F (%)	
18-27	25 (4.69)	32 (6.00)	57 (10.69)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	8 (1.50)
28-37	26 (4.88)	18 (3.38)	44 (8.26)	5 (0.94)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)
38-47	14 (2.63)	10 (1.88)	24 (4.50)	-	-	-
48-57	12 (2.25)	11 (2.06)	23 (4.32)	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)
58+	15 (2.81)	14 (2.63)	29 (5.44)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)
Total	92 (17.26)	85 (15.95)	177 (33.21)	8 (1.50)	10 (1.88)	18 (3.38)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 3: Distribution of Age-Sex Composition

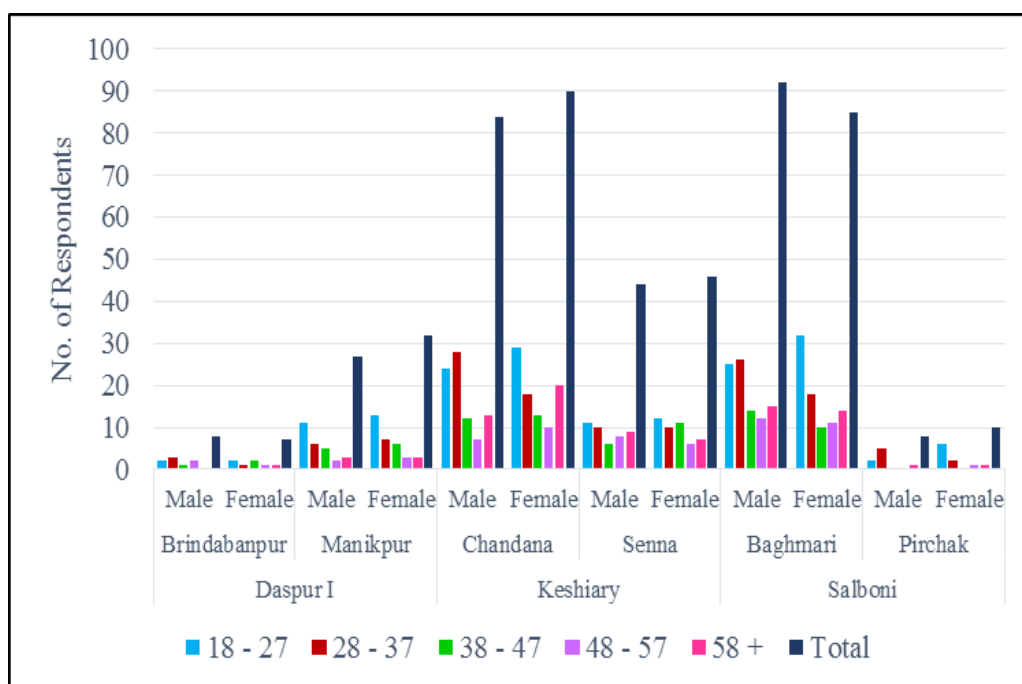


Table 3, 3a and 3b represent the age-sex composition of Daspur I, Keshiary and Salboni. In Brindabanpur mouza high percentage of female belongs to the age group 18-27, 38-47, 58+ whereas age group of 28-37 and 48-57 have high percentage of male population. In Manikpur mouza a high percentage of the male population comes under the age group of 18-27 and 28-37. In the said mouza under the age group of 18-27 and 38-47 the male and the female percentage is quite similar only in the age group of 38-47 the female percentage is 0.94% higher than the male.

In Chandana high percentage of the male population has been found only under age group 28-37. The male and female percentage is almost the same in the age group of 38-47. High percentage of the female population are found in the age group of 18-27 and 58+. In Senna under the age group of 18-27 and 28-37 the percentage of male and female are almost the same. But the female percentage is 0.92% higher than male in the age group of 38-47.

In Baghmari mouza of Salboni sub-division it is clearly identified that the female percentage is 1.13% higher than male in the age group of 18-27. But the male-female percentage in the age group of 48-57 and 58+ is nearly similar. But the male population of the age group of 28-37 and 38-47 is higher than the female percentage of the concerned age group. Not a single person comes under the age group of 38-47 in Pirchak. Here the female percentage is higher within the age group of 18-27. In the age group of 48-57 there is no male person. This study recorded that only 0.19% female belongs to the said age group.

Table 3c: Distribution of Total Age-Sex Composition

Age Group	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
18-27	13 (2.44)	15 (2.81)	35 (6.57)	41 (7.69)	27 (5.07)	38 (7.13)	75 (14.07)	94 (17.64)
28-37	9 (1.69)	8 (1.50)	38 (7.13)	28 (5.25)	31 (5.82)	20 (3.75)	78 (14.63)	56 (10.51)
38-47	6 (1.13)	8 (1.50)	18 (3.38)	24 (4.50)	14 (2.63)	10 (1.88)	38 (7.13)	42 (7.88)
48-57	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	15 (2.81)	16 (4.50)	12 (2.25)	12 (2.25)	31 (5.82)	32 (6.00)
58+	3 (0.56)	4 (0.75)	22 (4.13)	27 (5.07)	16 (4.50)	15 (2.81)	41 (7.69)	46 (8.63)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	263 (49.34)	270 (50.66)
Grand Total	74 (13.88)		264 (49.53)		195 (36.59)		533 (100.00)	

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 4: Distribution of Total Age-Sex Composition

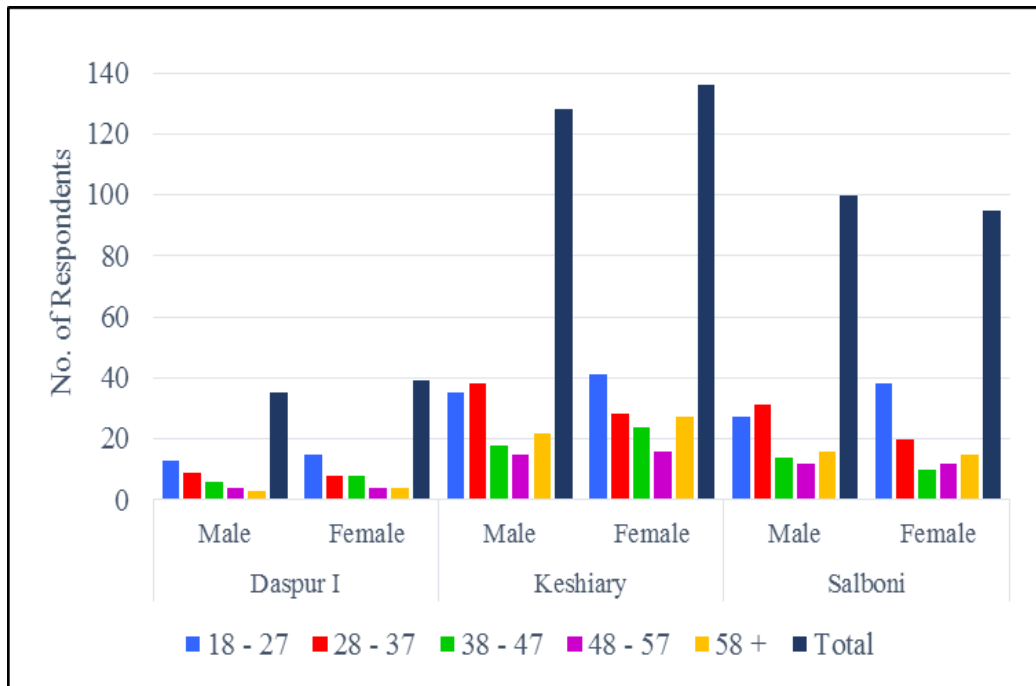


Table 3c shows the age-sex composition of the total sample population in all the areas. It is clear from the table that the sample has the highest number of respondents in the age group of 18-27, followed by respondents in the age group of 28-37. That means young people compose the sample. Also, the table depicts that the female population in the age group of 18-27 is much higher than the other age groups. But the male population is dominating in the age group of 28-37 both when compared to other age groups among the males and also in the same age group of females. Both male and female respondents are higher in Keshiary and Salboni block compared to Daspur I block.



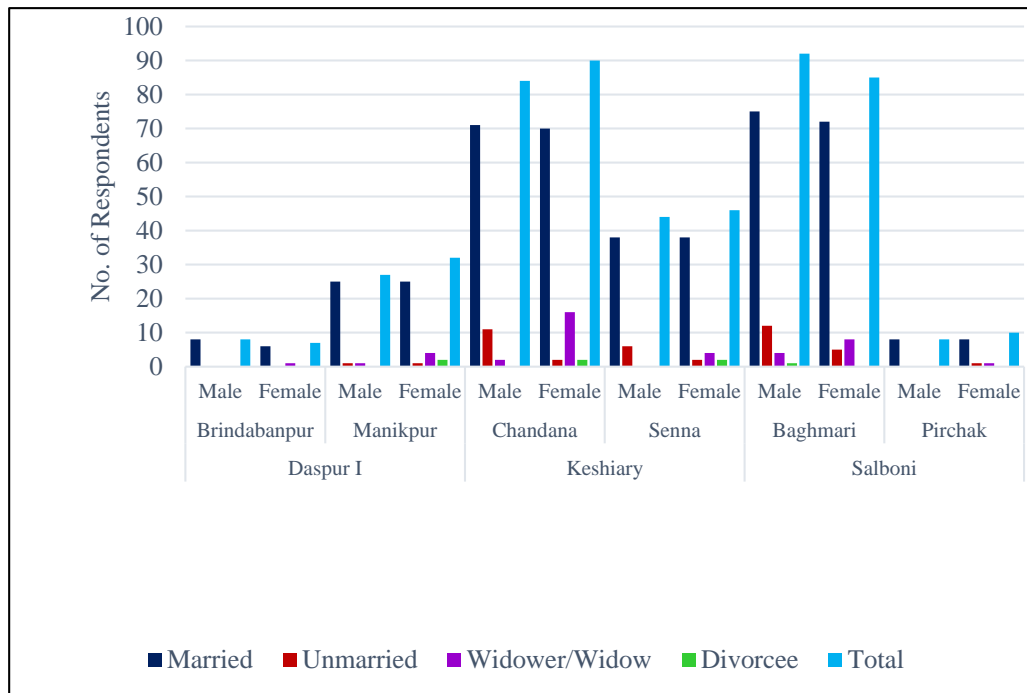
#### 7.1.4 MARITAL STATUS

Table 4: Distribution of Marital Status

	Daspur I				Keshiary				Salboni				Total (%)
	Brindabanpur		Manikpur		Chandana		Senna		Baghmari		Pirchak		
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Married	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	25 (4.69)	25 (4.69)	71 (13.32)	70 (13.13)	38 (7.13)	38 (7.13)	75 (14.07)	72 (13.51)	8 (1.50)	8 (1.50)	444 (83.30)
Unmarried	-	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	11 (2.06)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	2 (0.38)	12 (2.25)	5 (0.94)	-	1 (0.19)	41 (7.69)
Widower/ Widow	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	16 (3.00)	-	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	8 (1.50)	-	1 (0.19)	41 (7.69)
Divorcee	-	-	-	2 (0.38)	-	2 (0.38)	-	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	7 (1.31)
Total	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)	27 (5.07)	32 (6.00)	84 (15.76)	90 (16.89)	44 (8.26)	46 (8.63)	92 (17.26)	85 (15.95)	8 (1.50)	10 (1.88)	533 (100.00)
Grand Total	74 (13.88)				264 (49.53)				195 (36.59)				533 (100.00)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 5: Distribution of Marital Status



The above table 4 represents the marital status of the sample population. Sample consists of 83.30% married, 7.69% unmarried, 7.69% widower/widow and 1.31% divorcee. Both Chandana and Baghmari mouzas shows highest number of married respondents in both gender in comparison to other four mouzas.

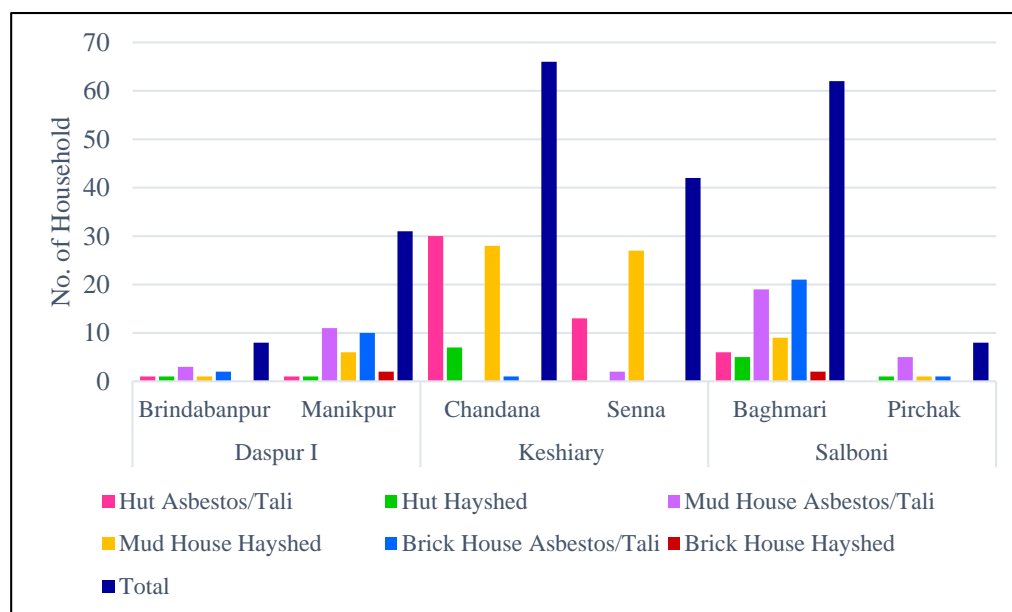
### 7.1.5 HOUSE PATTERN

Table 5: Distribution of House Pattern

Name of the Block	Name of the Mouza	Hut		Mud House		Brick House		Total (%)
		Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	
Daspur I	Brindabanpur	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	3 (1.38)	1 (0.46)	2 (0.92)	-	8 (3.69)
	Manikpur	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	11 (5.07)	6 (2.76)	10 (4.61)	2 (0.92)	31 (14.29)
Keshiary	Chandana	30 (13.82)	7 (3.23)	-	28 (12.90)	1 (0.46)	-	66 (30.41)
	Senna	13 (5.99)	-	2 (0.92)	27 (12.44)	-	-	42 (19.35)
Salboni	Baghmari	6 (2.76)	5 (2.30)	19 (8.76)	9 (4.15)	21 (9.68)	2 (0.92)	62 (28.57)
	Pirchak	-	1 (0.46)	5 (2.30)	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)	-	8 (3.69)
Total		51 (23.50)	15 (6.91)	40 (18.43)	72 (33.18)	35 (16.13)	4 (1.84)	217 (100.00)

(y = 217 i.e., Total No. of Household)

Fig. 6: Distribution of House Pattern



Mud house with hayshed dominates (33.18%) the house pattern of the Lodhas. It is followed by hut house with asbestos/tali shed. Some of the Lodhas who have received funds from Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awas Yojana (PMGAY) have constructed brick house. But an interesting feature has been noticed here that though Keshiary block has the highest number of households there the brick houses are quite less as they claim that they have not received any fund from PMGAY. Among the selected areas in Brindabanpur 0.46% people lives in hut made by asbestos/tali and the same percentage of people lives in hayshed hut whereas 1.38% people lives in mud house covered by asbestos/tali. Only 0.92% of people are living in brick house. On the other hand in Manikpur 0.46% of people lives in asbestos/tali based hut. In this mouza 5.07% lives in mud house covered by asbestos/tali and 2.76% stay in hayshed mud house. Here the Lodha people prefer to live in asbestos/tali based mud house. It is also found that 4.61% of people in Manikpur lives in brick house covered by asbestos/tali. In Chandana, the Lodha people highly preferred to live in hut covered by asbestos/tali and after that, they prefer hayshed mud house. Only 0.46% have brick house covered

but asbestos/tali. In Senna, they prefer to live in hayshed mud house. Here 5.99% people spent their life in asbestos/tali made hut.

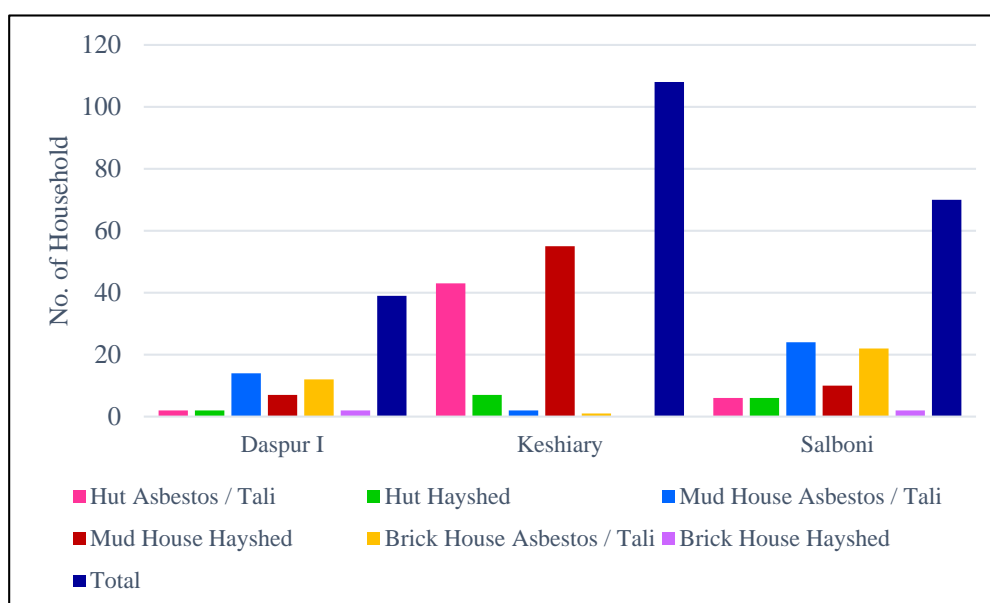
In Baghmari the Lodha people prefer to live in asbestos/tali based brick house and mud house. Here 5.06% people live in hut. Where as in Pirchak they prefer asbestos/tali based mud house. Few percentage of people lives in asbestos/tali based brick house and hayshed hut.

Table 5a: Distribution of Total House Pattern

Name of the Block	Hut		Mud House		Brick House		Total (%)
	Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	Asbestos / Tali (%)	Hayshed (%)	
Daspur I	2 (0.92)	2 (0.92)	14 (6.45)	7 (3.23)	12 (5.53)	2 (0.92)	39 (17.97)
Keshiary	43 (19.82)	7 (3.23)	2 (0.92)	55 (25.35)	1 (0.46)	-	108 (49.77)
Salboni	6 (2.76)	6 (2.76)	24 (11.06)	10 (4.61)	22 (10.14)	2 (0.92)	70 (32.26)
Total	51 (23.50)	15 (6.91)	40 (18.43)	72 (33.18)	35 (16.13)	4 (1.84)	217 (100.00)

(y = 217 i.e., Total No. of Household)

Fig. 7: Distribution of Total House Pattern



### 7.1.6 HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Table 6: Distribution of Household Size

Number of Members	Daspur I (%)		Keshiary (%)		Salboni (%)		Total (%)
	Brindabanpur	Manikpur	Chandana	Senna	Baghmari	Pirchak	
1 – 2	2 (0.92)	10 (4.61)	16 (7.37)	14 (6.45)	11 (5.07)	1 (0.46)	54 (24.88)
3 – 4	4 (1.84)	16 (7.37)	22 (10.14)	15 (6.91)	28 (12.90)	1 (0.46)	86 (39.63)
5 – 6	2 (0.92)	5 (2.30)	22 (10.14)	12 (5.53)	15 (6.91)	6 (2.76)	62 (28.57)
7 +	-	-	6 (2.76)	1 (0.46)	8 (3.69)	-	15 (6.91)
Total	8 (3.69)	31 (14.29)	66 (30.41)	42 (19.35)	62 (28.57)	8 (3.69)	217 (100.00)

(y = 217 i.e., Total No. of Household)

Fig. 8: Distribution of Household size

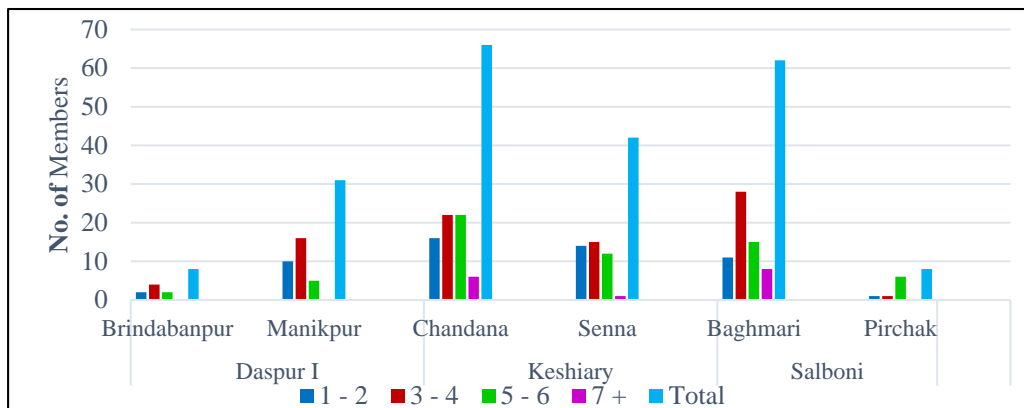


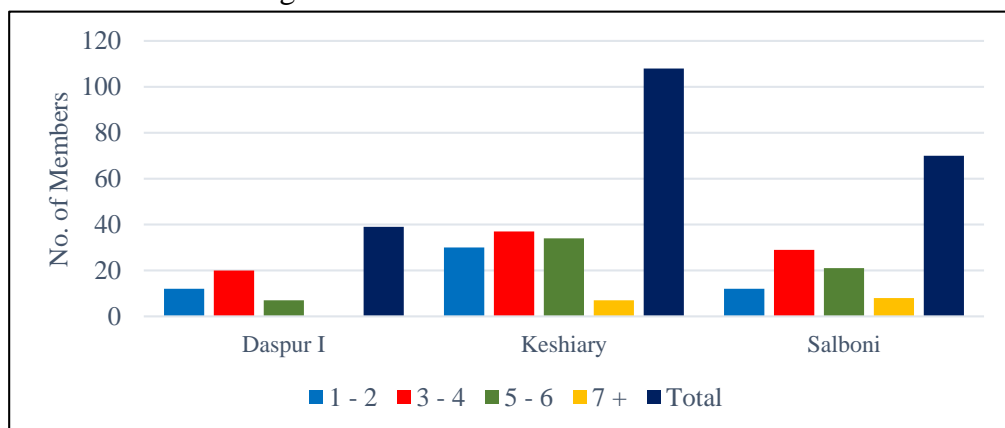
Table 6 represents the household size of the Lodha family in Daspur I, Keshiary and Salboni. Household size of 3-4 members dominates the other household sizes. It is followed by household size of 5-6 members. That shows Lodha families are mostly nuclear.

Table 6a: Distribution of Total Household Size

Number of Members	Daspur I (%)	Keshiary (%)	Salboni (%)	Total (%)
1-2	12 (5.53)	30 (13.82)	12 (5.53)	54 (24.88)
3-4	20 (9.22)	37 (17.05)	29 (13.36)	86 (39.63)
5-6	7 (3.23)	34 (15.67)	21 (9.68)	62 (28.57)
7+	-	7 (3.23)	8 (3.69)	15 (6.91)
Total	39 (17.97)	108 (49.77)	70 (32.26)	217 (100.00)

(y = 217 i.e., Total No. of Household)

Fig. 9: Distribution of Total Household Size



### 7.1.7 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Table 7: Distribution of Educational Status of Daspur I Block

Level of Education	Daspur I									
	Brindabanpur (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
Can Sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V-VIII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX-XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Literate Male : 0					Total Literate Female : 0				
Total Illiterate	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	-	1
	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.56)	(0.19)	(0.19)	(0.38)	(0.38)	(0.19)	-	(0.19)
	Total Illiterate Male : 8 (1.50)					Total Illiterate Female : 7 (1.31)				



Level of Education	Daspur I									
	Manikpur (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
Can Sign	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	-	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-
I-IV	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	-	-	1 (0.19)	-	-
V-VIII	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-
IX-XII	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	5 (0.94)	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-
	Total Literate Male : 19 (3.56)					Total Literate Female : 10 (1.88)				
Total Illiterate	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	7 (1.31)	-	5 (0.94)	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)
	Total Illiterate Male : 8 (1.50)					Total Illiterate Female : 22 (4.13)				

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 10: Distribution of Educational Status of Daspur I Block

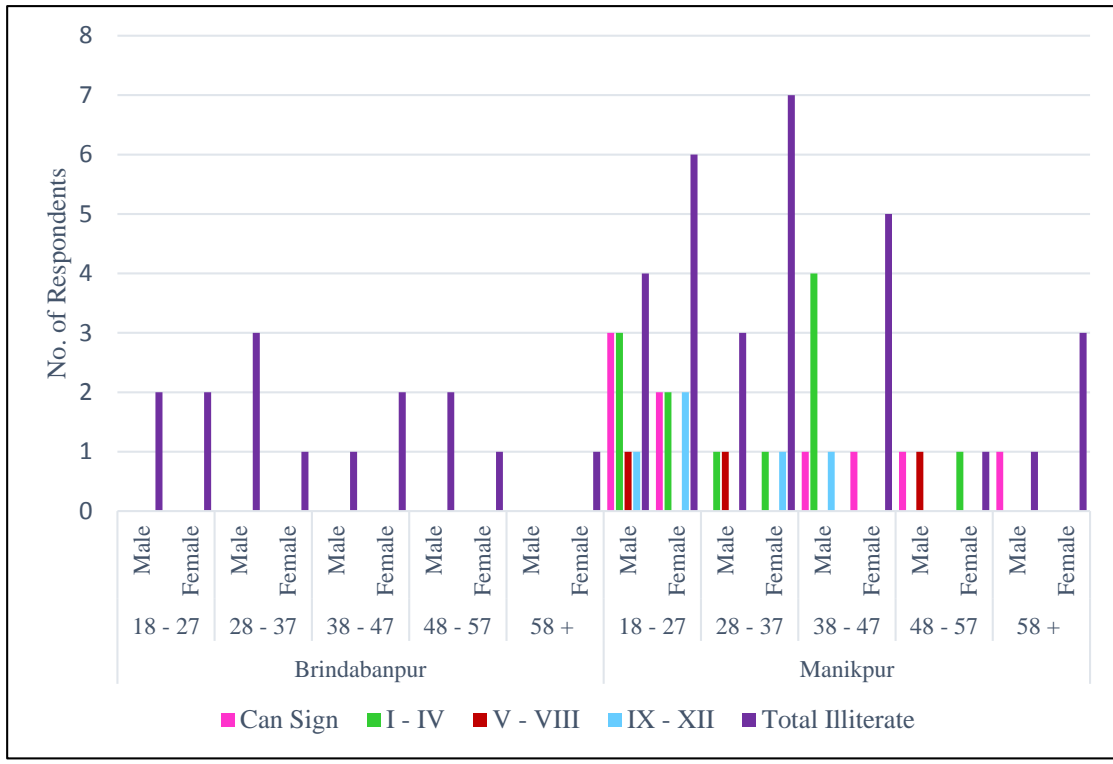


Table 7a: Distribution of Educational Status of Keshiary Block

Level of Education	Keshiary									
	Chandana (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
Can Sign	3 (0.56)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	-
I-IV	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-	-	1 (0.19)	-
V-VIII	11 (2.06)	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-
IX-XII	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	19 (3.56)	14 (2.63)	15 (2.81)	4 (0.75)	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	-
	Total Literate Male : 46 (8.63)					Total Literate Female : 24 (4.50)				
Total Illiterate	4 (0.75)	16 (13.00)	14 (2.63)	14 (2.63)	5 (0.94)	8 (1.50)	5 (0.94)	9 (1.69)	10 (1.88)	19 (3.56)
	Total Illiterate Male : 38 (7.13)					Total Illiterate Female : 66 (12.38)				

Level of Education	Keshiary									
	Senna (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
Can Sign	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-
I-IV	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-
V-VIII	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX-XII	1 (0.19)	-	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-
	Total Literate Male : 12 (2.25)					Total Literate Female : 7 (1.31)				
Total Illiterate	6 (1.13)	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	6 (1.13)	12 (2.25)	7 (1.31)	6 (1.13)	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)
	Total Illiterate Male : 32 (6.00)					Total Illiterate Female : 39 (7.32)				

(n = 533 i.e., Total No. of Adult Population)

Fig. 11: Distribution of Educational Status of Keshiary Block

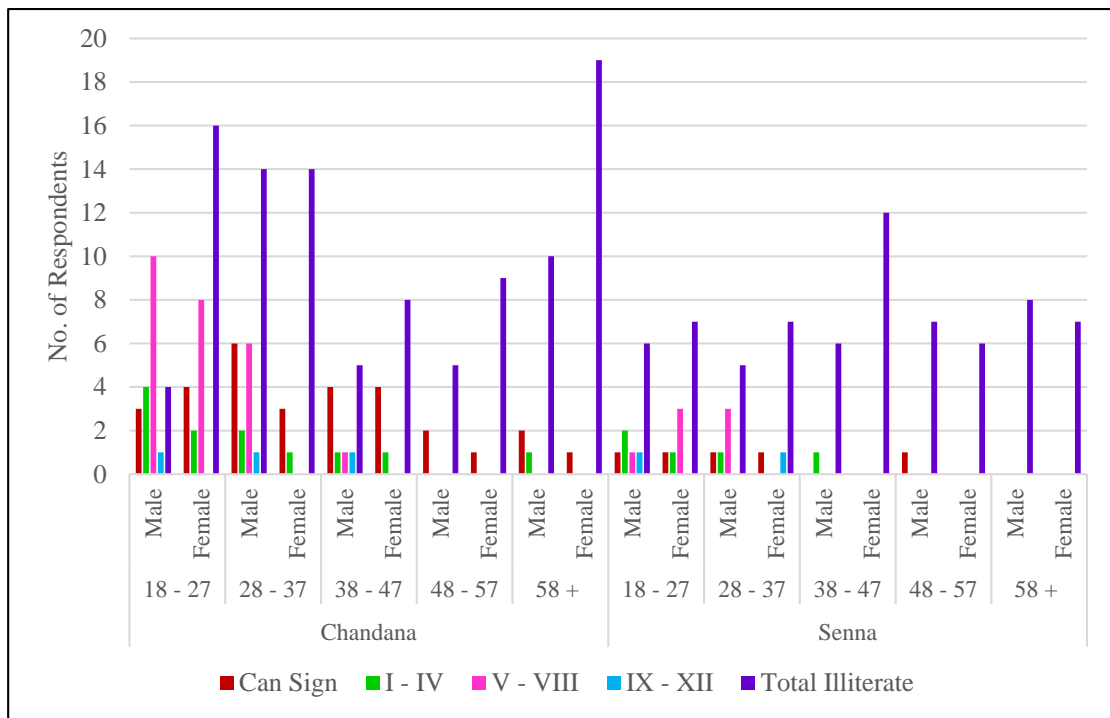


Table 7b: Distribution of Educational Status of Salboni Block

Level of Education	Salboni									
	Baghmari (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)
Can Sign	3 (0.56)	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	1 (1.09)	-	-	-	1 (1.09)	-
I-IV	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	5 (0.94)	4 (0.75)	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	1 (1.09)	-
V-VIII	9 (1.69)	6 (1.13)	5 (0.94)	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	-	-	-	-	-
IX-XII	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	18 (3.38)	16 (3.00)	16 (3.00)	9 (1.69)	4 (0.75)	-	-	-	2 (0.38)	-
	Total Literate Male : 40 (7.50)					Total Literate Female : 25 (4.69)				
Total Illiterate	7 (1.31)	12 (2.25)	13 (2.44)	10 (1.88)	7 (1.31)	11 (2.06)	12 (2.25)	15 (2.81)	13 (2.44)	12 (2.25)
	Total Illiterate Male : 52 (9.76)					Total Illiterate Female : 60 (11.26)				

Level of Education	Salboni									
	Pirchak (Age Group and Sex Wise)									
	18-27		28-37		38-47		48-57		58+	
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)
Can Sign	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I-IV	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
V-VIII	-	2 (0.38)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX-XII	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Literate	-	3 (0.56)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Literate Male : 0					Total Literate Female : 3 (0.56)				
Total Illiterate	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)	1 (0.19)
	Total Illiterate Male : 8 (1.50)					Total Illiterate Female : 7 (1.31)				

(n = 533 i.e., Total No. of Adult Population)

Fig. 12: Distribution of Educational Status of Salboni Block

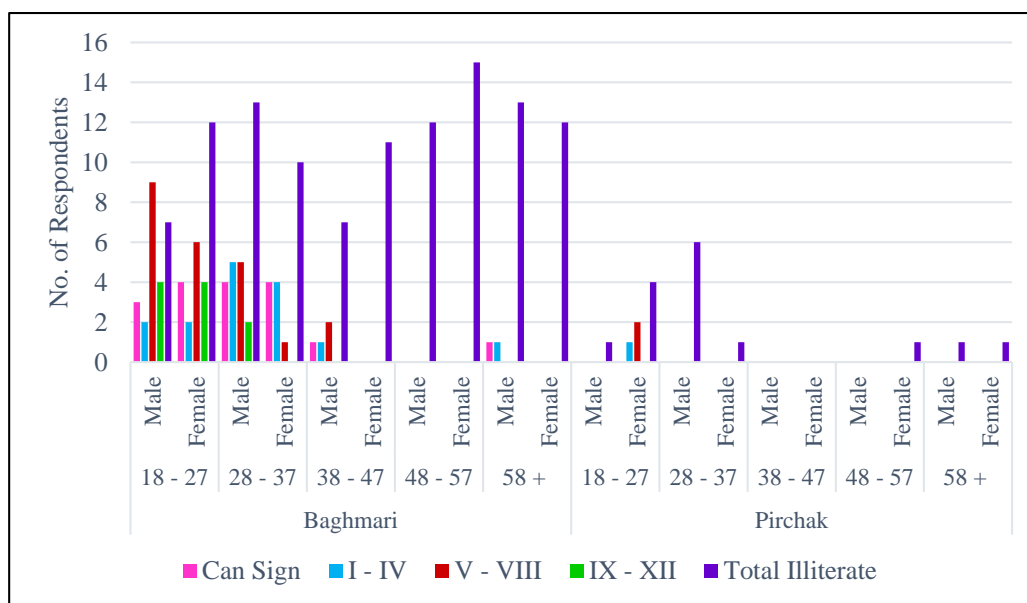


Table 7, 7a and 7b represent the educational status of Daspur I, Keshiary and Salboni. It is clearly identified that in Brindabanpur total Lodha population is illiterate. In Manikpur 3.56% male and 1.88% female are literate and 1.50% male and 4.13% female are illiterate. In Manikpur most of the literate male belongs to the age group of 18-27 and they have different level of education. It is found that 0.56% male population from the age group of 18-27 also has their primary education (class I-IV) and the same percentage of the male of the same age group only able to sign their name. It is also identified that 0.19% male people from the age group of 18-27 and 28-37 have taken their higher education (class IX-XII). In Manikpur only 0.19% male taken their education up to class VIII and they belongs to the age group of 18-27 and 28-37. In Manikpur most of the educated female are belongs to the age group of 18-27. In the said age group 0.38% female can sign their name, taken their primary education (class I-IV) and the same percentage of female also taken their higher education (class IX-XII). 0.19% female in the age group of 38-47 can able to sign



their name. In the age group of 28-37, 0.19% of female have their higher education (class IX-XII).

In Chandana, most of the educated males belong to the age group of 18-27. They are educated up to class VIII. In the age group of 28-37, 1.13% of males are able to sign their name and the same percentage of males has secondary education (class V-VIII). In the age group of 38-47, 0.75% male people only able to sign their name and only 0.38% of people can able to sign their name from the age group of 48-57. In the age group of 38-47, 0.19% male taken their primary education (class I-IV) and the same percentage of males have taken their matriculation and senior secondary education (class IX-XII). In case of female population most of the educated Lodha females of Chandana mouza belong to the age group of 18-27 and they have secondary education (class V-VIII). It is clearly identified that only 0.56% and 0.75% female from the age group of 28-37 and 38-47 can only sign their name. In the age group of 48-57, only 0.19% female can sign their name. The collected data reveals that in Chandana male population is more educated than the female. In Senna most of the educated female belongs to the age group of 28-37 and they had taken different level of education. It is clearly said that the high percentage of the female population belongs to the age group of 18-27 in Senna. Here in the age group of 48-57, only 0.19% male can able to sign their name. In Senna, the highest percentage of the female population belongs to the age group of 18-27 whereas 0.56% has their education up to class VIII. In Senna, the few numbers of the female of the age group of 18-27 and 28-37 can able to sign their name.

In Baghmari mouza of Pirchak sub-division 1.69% male have their upper primary education (class V-VIII) and 0.75% taken their education up to class XII from the age group of 18-27. Few numbers of the male from each age group can able to sign their

name except 48-57. 0.94% male from the age group of 28-37 have their primary education (class I-IV) and upper primary education that is class V-VIII. In the age group of 58+, 1.09% male can sign their name and the same percentage of male taken their primary education (class I-IV). 1.13% female of the said mouza have their upper primary education (class V-VIII) in the age group of 18-27 where as 0.75% female from the age group of 18-27 and 28-37 can able to sign their name. Above the age of 37 every female of Baghmari are illiterate. In this mouza the literacy rate of male is 2.81% higher than female. In Pirchak mouza every male are illiterate. Here only 0.56% female are literate and they belong to the age group of 18-27 among them only 0.38% have taken their upper primary education (class V-VIII).

Table 7c: Distribution of Total Educational Status

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Literate	19 (3.56)	10 (10.88)	58 (10.88)	31 (5.82)	40 (7.50)	28 (5.25)	117 (21.95)	69 (12.95)
Illiterate	16 (3.00)	29 (5.44)	70 (13.13)	105 (19.70)	60 (11.26)	67 (12.57)	146 (27.39)	201 (37.71)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	263 (49.34)	270 (50.66)
Grand Total	74 (13.88)		264 (49.53)		195 (36.59)		533 (100.00)	

Fig. 13: Distribution of Total Educational Status

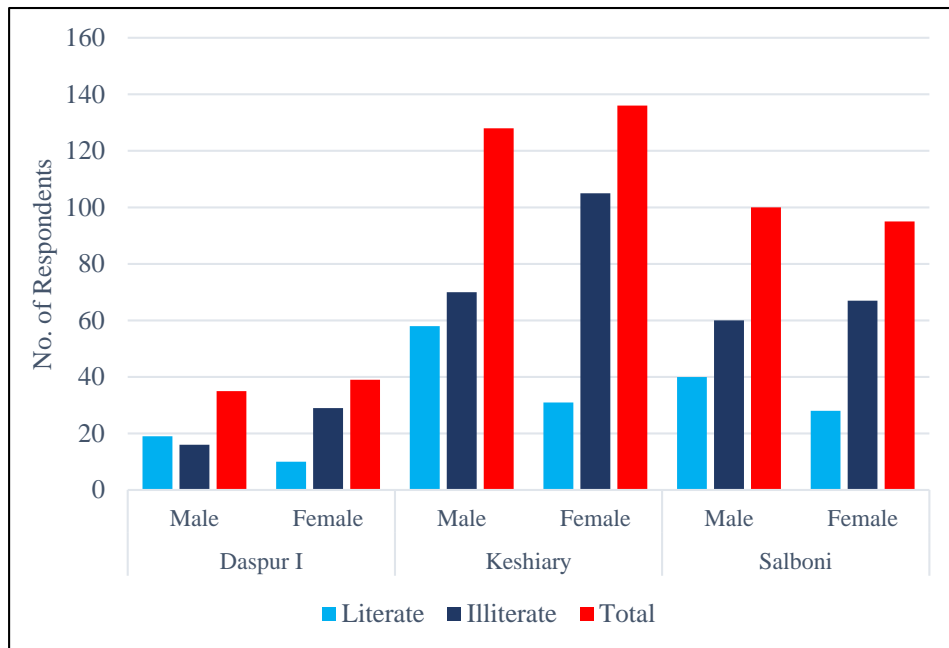


Fig. 14: Distribution of Total Literate and Illiterate

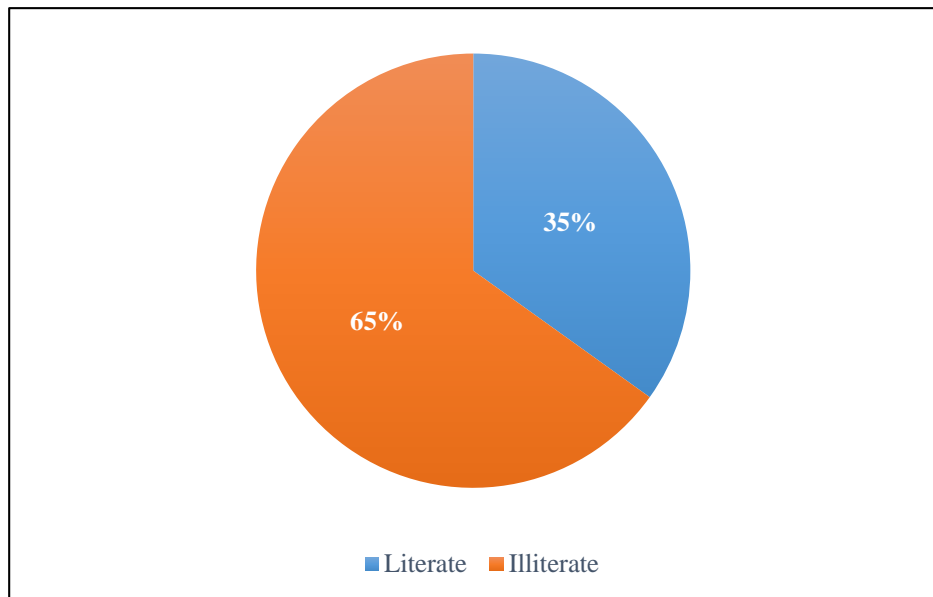


Table 7c shows the educational status of Lodhas. The literacy rate is very low in the community. Maximum people (65.10%) are illiterate and only 34.90% are literate. If we compare the male and female members in the sample, it shows that male members are more literate than their female counterparts in all the areas.

### 7.1.8 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

Table 8: Distribution of Occupational Status

Occupation	Daspur I (%)		Keshiary (%)		Salboni (%)		Total (%)
	Brindabanpur	Manikpur	Chandana	Senna	Baghmari	Pirchak	
Casual Labour	9 (1.69)	38 (7.13)	125 (23.45)	80 (15.01)	60 (11.26)	13 (2.44)	325 (60.98)
Forest Good Collection and Sell	4 (0.75)	13 (2.44)	30 (5.63)	4 (0.75)	76 (14.26)	2 (0.38)	129 (24.20)
Unemployed	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	19 (3.56)	6 (1.13)	41 (7.69)	3 (0.56)	78 (14.63)
Service	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.19)
Total	15 (2.81)	59 (11.07)	174 (32.65)	90 (16.89)	177 (33.21)	18 (3.38)	533 (100.00)

(n = 533 i.e., Total Adult Population)

Fig. 15: Distribution of Occupational Status

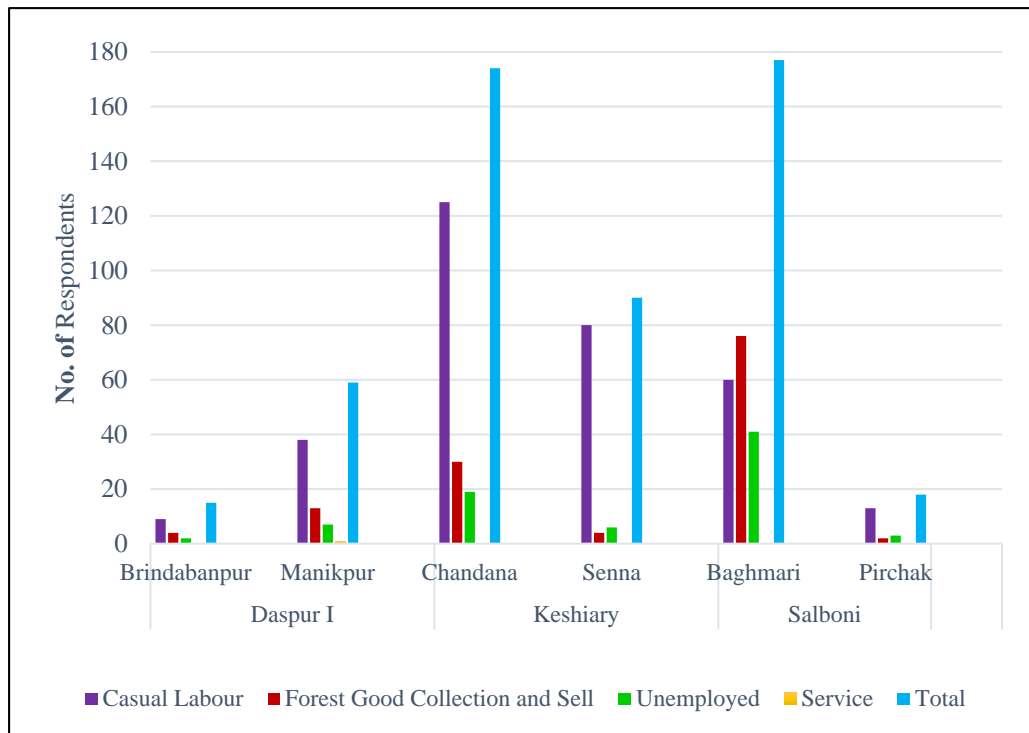


Table 8 reveals the occupational status of the Lodha community members. Among the members maximum people are engaged as casual labours (60.98%), followed by forest good collectors and sellers (24.20%). A noticeable percentage of the sample is unemployed too (14.63%). Only 1 person i.e., 0.19% is engaged in service at a distant place. Except in Daspur I block all other blocks show the male population as the main working community.

### 7.1.9 ECONOMIC ASSETS OF HOUSEHOLD

Table 9: Distribution of Economic Assets of Household

Economic Assets	Daspur I (%)		Keshiary (%)		Salboni (%)		Total (%)
	Brindabanpur	Manikpur	Chandana	Senna	Baghmari	Pirchak	
House	8 (3.69)	31 (14.29)	66 (30.41)	42 (19.35)	62 (28.57)	8 (3.69)	217 (100.00)
Cycle	-	20 (9.22)	45 (20.74)	20 (9.22)	47 (21.66)	5 (2.30)	137 (63.13)
Bike	-	1 (0.46)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.46)
Chair and Table	2 (0.92)	10 (4.61)	28 (12.90)	20 (9.22)	32 (14.75)	5 (2.30)	97 (44.70)
Tube Well	-	-	-	-	2 (0.92)	-	2 (0.92)
Fan and Tube light	4 (1.84)	23 (10.60)	36 (16.59)	13 (5.99)	43 (19.82)	-	119 (54.84)
Television	1 (0.46)	5 (2.30)	18 (8.29)	1 (0.46)	17 (7.83)	-	42 (19.35)
Mobile Phone	2 (0.92)	8 (3.69)	14 (6.45)	6 (2.76)	15 (6.91)	3 (1.38)	48 (22.12)

Economic Assets	Daspur I (%)		Keshiary (%)		Salboni (%)		Total (%)
	Brindabanpur	Manikpur	Chandana	Senna	Baghmari	Pirchak	
Radio	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.46)	1 (0.46)
Music System	-	-	-	-	2 (0.92)	-	2 (0.92)
Cow / Buffalo	-	7 (3.23)	18 (8.29)	3 (1.38)	18 (8.29)	2 (0.92)	48 (22.12)
Hen	-	7 (3.23)	18 (8.29)	4 (1.84)	25 (11.52)	3 (1.38)	57 (26.27)
Goat	-	7 (3.23)	6 (2.76)	3 (1.38)	11 (5.07)	3 (1.38)	30 (13.82)

(y = 217 i.e., Total No. of Household)

Fig. 16: Distribution of Economic Assets of Household

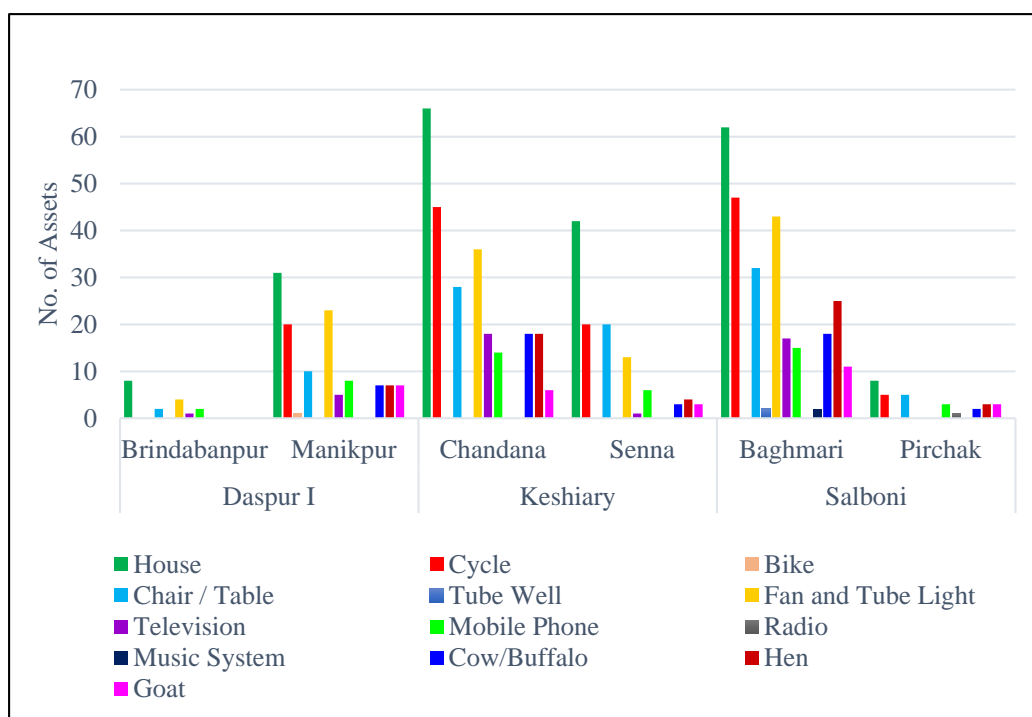


Table 9 represents the economic assets of Lodha community members. House is the most important economic asset with 100.00% followed by Cycle (63.13%). It is followed by fan and tube light (54.84%). We can observe from the table that they have only a considerable percentage of those items of economic value which are most necessary for livelihood. They don't have many items of luxury like bike or music system.



## 7.2 INFORMATION NEEDS

### 7.2.1 NOTATION, SPECIFICATION, MEAN AND STANDARD DEVIATION OF VARIABLES USED IN LOGIT ESTIMATION FOR THE INFORMATION NEEDS

Table 10: Descriptive Statistics

<b>Notation</b>	<b>Specification</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>
Dependent Variables			
HIN	Housing Information Need	0.30	0.46
FNIN	Food and Nutrition Information Need	0.44	0.50
CLIN	Clothing Information Need	0.41	0.50
HEIN	Health Information Need	0.43	1.04
EIN	Education Information Need	0.28	0.46
EMPIN	Employment Information Need	0.35	0.48
AGAIN	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need	0.35	0.48
PIN	Political Information Need	0.25	0.43
LOIN	Law and Order Information Need	0.25	0.43
CIN	Cultural Information Need	0.31	0.46
GPIN	Government Project Information Need	0.25	0.43
ECIN	Economic Information Need	0.43	0.50

Table 11: Description of Independent Variables

**AGE** = Age of the respondents

**D** denotes dummy variable in each case

**D-SEX** = 1, if the person is male

= 0, the person is female

Level of education is categorized as illiterate, primary, secondary. Therefore here we consider two dummy variables – D-ILL, D-PRY. Where,

**D-ILL** = 1, if the person is illiterate

= 0, otherwise

**D-PRY** = 1, the person has education between standard I-IV

= 0, otherwise

**D-SEC** = 1, the person has education between standard V-X

= 0, otherwise

**D-UNEMP** = 1, if the person is unemployed

= 0, otherwise

**D-CL** = 1, if the person is casual labour

= 0, otherwise

**D-FGC** = 1, if the person is engaged in forest good collection

= 0, otherwise

**D-OTS** = 1, if the person is engaged in other works

= 0, otherwise

**Income / Month** = Indicates the monthly income

## 7.2.2 HOUSING INFORMATION NEED

Table 12: Distribution of Respondents on their Housing Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Hut	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	14 (2.63)	12 (2.25)	12 (2.25)	5 (0.94)	57 (10.69)
Mud House	5 (0.94)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	26 (4.88)
Brick House	12 (2.25)	3 (0.56)	23 (4.32)	12 (2.25)	18 (3.38)	8 (1.50)	76 (14.26)
No Information Need	10 (1.88)	28 (5.25)	85 (15.95)	109 (20.45)	65 (12.20)	77 (14.45)	374 (70.17)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 17: Distribution of Respondents on their Housing Information Need

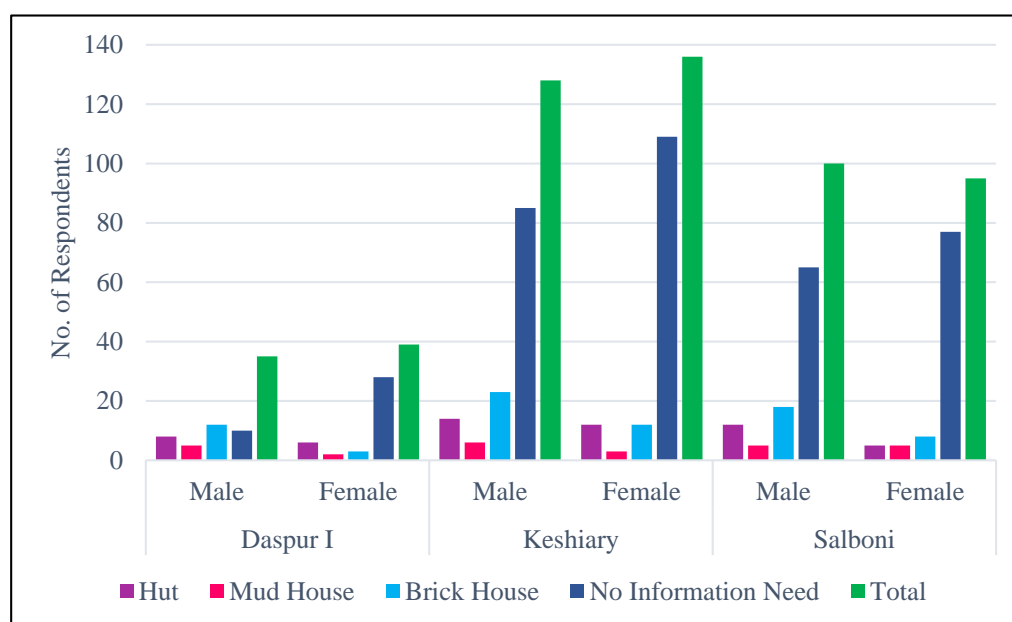


Fig. 18: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Housing Information Need

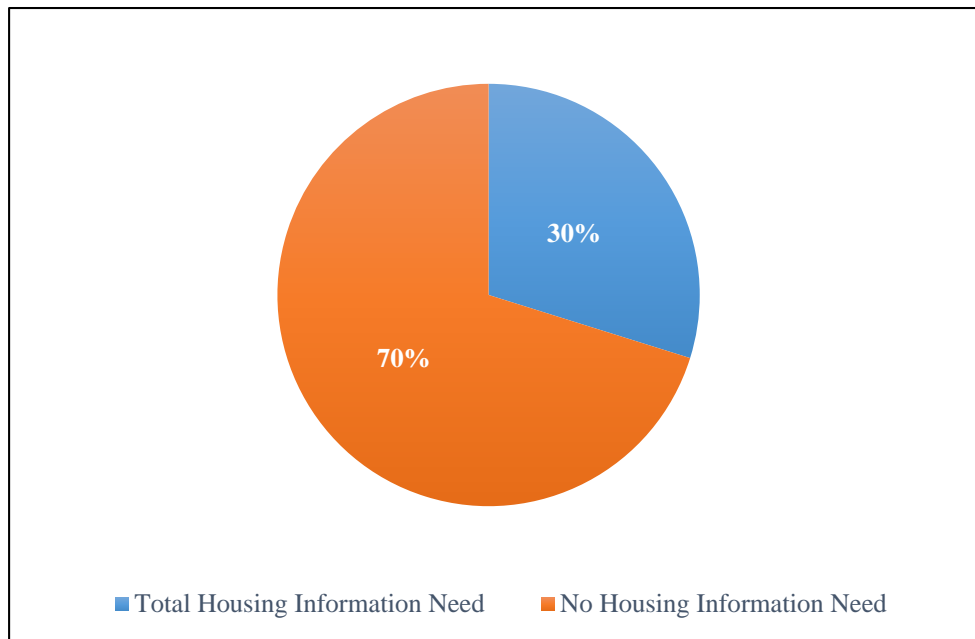


Table 12 reveals that the total housing information need is 29.83%. It is clearly identified that the housing information needs of the male are greater than female. In Keshiary block the housing information need of the male is much higher than the other two mouzas. There is more need for the brick house than the other types of houses. However, it has been found that though they don't have house they are not that bothered about how to construct a house or from where can they get help to construct the house. This is due to their poverty, ignorance, and illiteracy.

Table 12a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Housing Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	66.39		
Prob> chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000		
Log likelihood	=	-291.63025		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.1022		
<b>Housing Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
age	-0.031	0.008	3.81	0.00
dsex	0.975	0.215	4.53	0.00
dill	0.225	0.298	0.76	0.45
dpry	0.788	0.325	2.43	0.015
dunemp	-1.245	0.454	2.74	0.006
dcl	-0.309	0.274	1.12	0.261
incomemonth ("000)	-0.004	0.056	0.07	0.947
_cons	-0.234	0.385	0.61	0.543

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of housing information need is given in table no. 12a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, sex, education level (primary), unemployment is significantly related to the housing information need.

Among these variable age, unemployment is negatively related with housing information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of housing information need decreases with the increase in the age of the respondents and for an unemployed person.

The probabilities of housing information need are significantly high for male respondents and for primary educated person.

### 7.2.3 FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION NEED

Table 13: Distribution of Respondents on their Food and Nutrition Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Traditional	15 (2.81)	15 (2.81)	24 (4.50)	34 (6.38)	18 (3.38)	14 (2.63)	120 (22.51)
Modern	15 (2.81)	12 (2.25)	25 (4.69)	29 (5.44)	16 (3.00)	17 (3.19)	114 (21.39)
No Information Need	5 (0.94)	12 (2.25)	79 (14.82)	73 (13.70)	66 (12.38)	64 (12.01)	299 (56.10)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 19: Distribution of Respondents on their Food and Nutrition Information Need

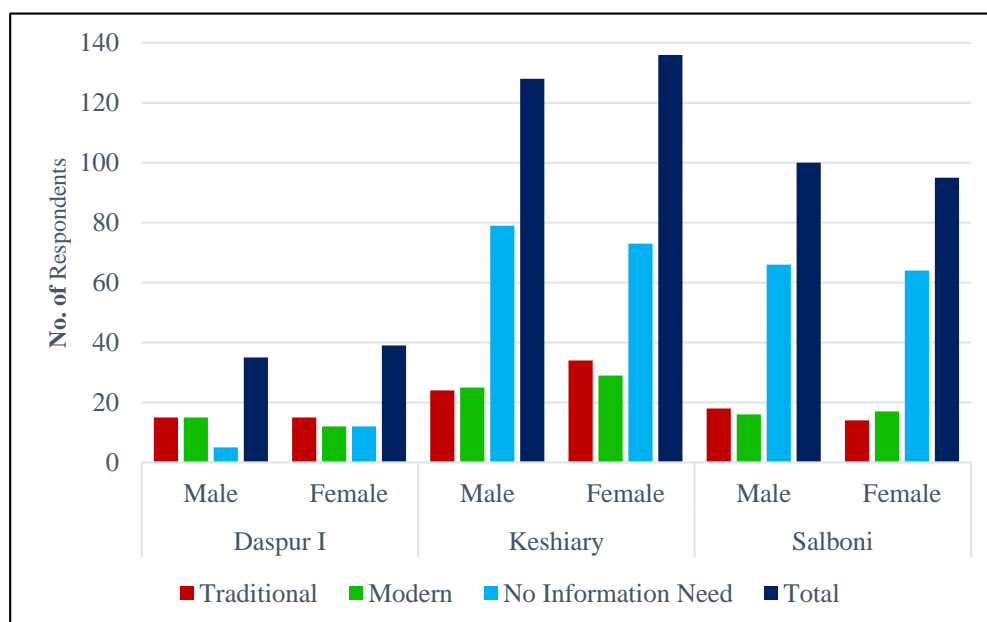


Fig. 20: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Food and Nutrition Information Need

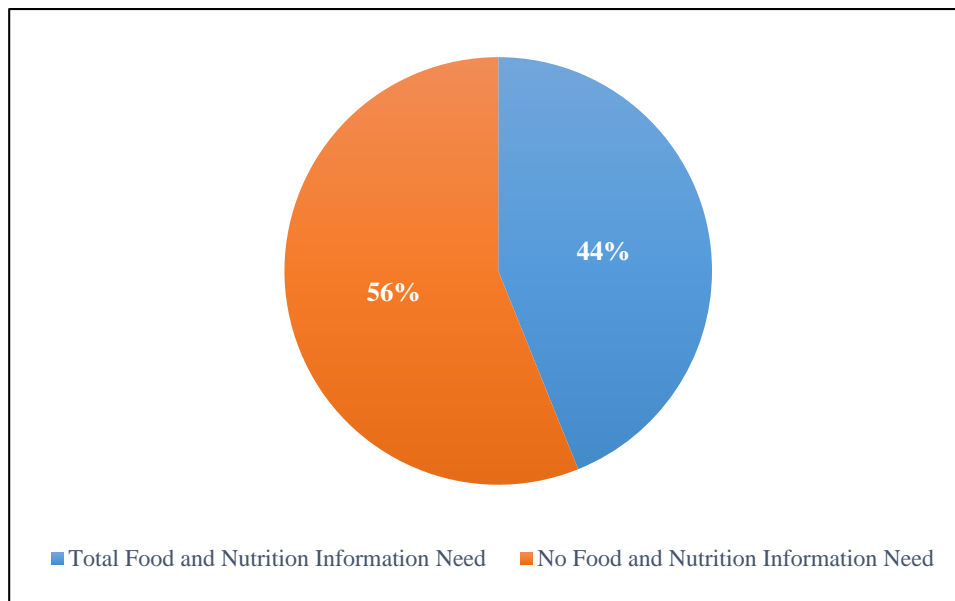


Table 13 reveals that 43.9% of people among the Lodhas have food and nutrition information need. Their need for traditional and modern food is almost the same. The Lodhas of Keshiary block has the highest information need on food and nutrition. Only the female members of Keshiary block has more traditional and modern food information needs than their male counterparts. In other places, the food and nutrition information need is higher among males.

Table 13a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Food and Nutrition Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	15.56		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0295		
Log likelihood	=	-357.69423		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0213		
<b>Food and Nutrition Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
age	-0.015	0.007	2.31	0.021
dsex	-0.073	0.185	0.39	0.695
dill	0.225	0.276	0.82	0.415
dpry	0.534	0.306	1.75	0.08
dunemp	-0.401	0.330	1.21	0.224
dcl	-0.451	0.253	1.78	0.074
incomemonth ("000)	0.023	0.052	0.43	0.665
_cons	0.370	0.346	1.07	0.285

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of food and nutrition information need is given in table no. 13a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, education level (primary), casual labour are significantly related to the food and nutrition information need.

Among these variables age, casual labour are negatively related to food and nutrition information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of food information need decreases with the increase of the age of the respondents and for the casual labours.

The probabilities of food and nutrition information need are significantly high for primary educated person.



## 7.2.4 CLOTHING INFORMATION NEED

Table 14: Distribution of Respondents on their Clothing Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Conventional	6 (1.13)	6 (1.13)	6 (1.13)	4 (0.75)	9 (1.69)	11 (2.06)	42 (7.88)
Non-Conventional	20 (3.75)	22 (4.13)	43 (8.07)	42 (7.88)	30 (5.63)	17 (3.19)	174 (32.65)
No Information Need	9 (1.69)	11 (2.06)	79 (14.82)	90 (16.89)	61 (11.44)	67 (12.57)	317 (59.47)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 21: Distribution of Respondents on their Clothing Information Need

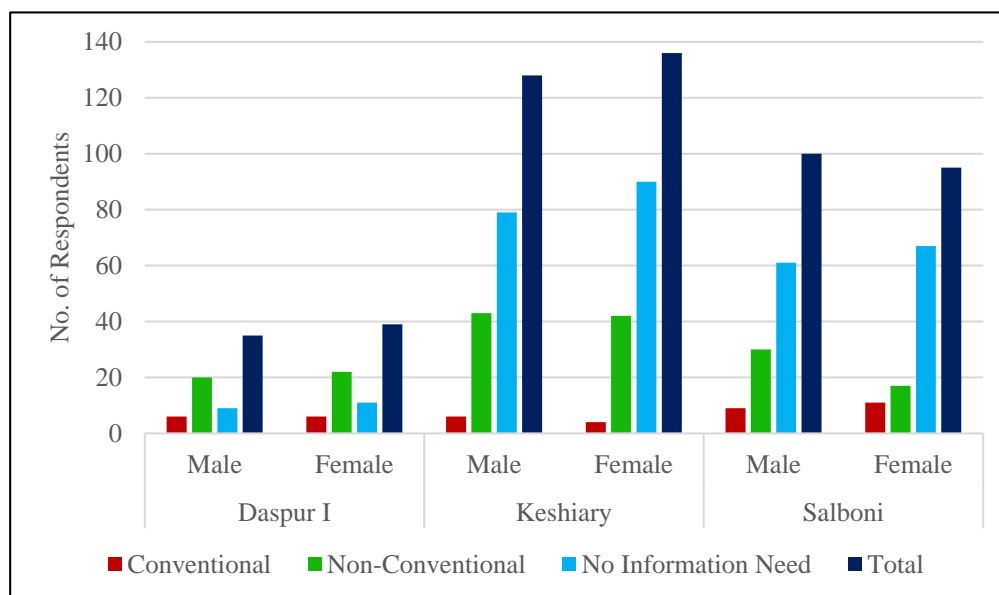


Fig. 22: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Clothing Information Need

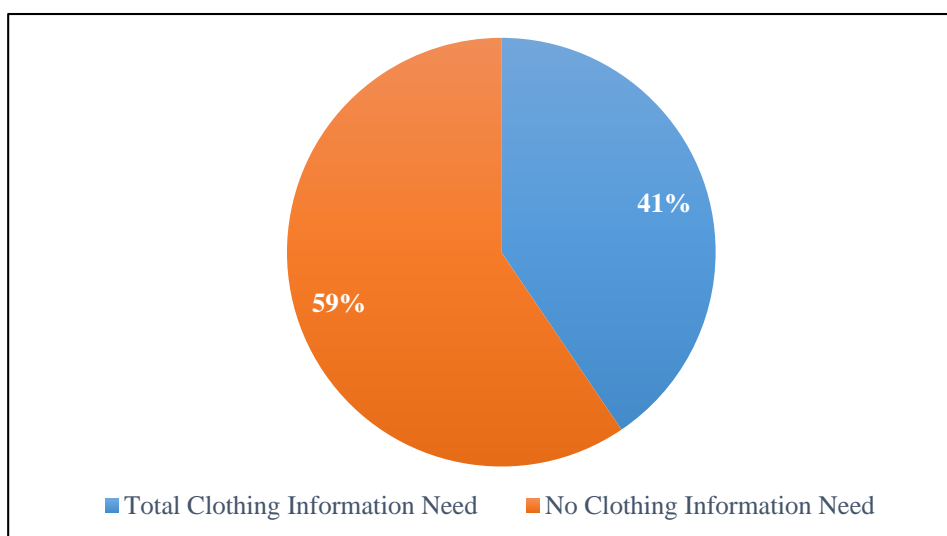


Table 14 reveals that the clothing information need among the respondents is 40.53%. It is found that the information need for non-conventional dress materials is much high than the conventional dress items. It seems that they are aware of their regular dress items but wish to know about the modern dress items. Keshiary block has higher clothing information need than the other two blocks.

Table 14a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Clothing Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	30.72		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0001		
Log likelihood	=	-344.07014		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0428		
<b>Clothing Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
			-	
age	-0.03	0.01	4.07	0.00
dsex	0.19	0.19	1.03	0.31
dill	0.02	0.28	0.08	0.94
dpry	0.37	0.31	1.22	0.22
dunemp	-0.28	0.35	0.81	0.42
dcl	-0.08	0.28	0.28	0.78
incomemonth ('000)	-0.07	0.06	1.04	0.30
_cons	0.80	0.35	2.25	0.03

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of clothing information need is given in table no. 14a. The model is statistically significant.

Only age is significantly related to the clothing information need. Among these variable age is negatively related to clothing information need. The probabilities of clothing information need decreases with the increase of the age of the respondents.

## 7.2.5 HEALTH INFORMATION NEED

Table 15: Distribution of Respondents on their Health Information Need

		Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
		M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Health Infrastructure Need	Primary Health Unit	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	7 (1.31)	26 (4.88)
	Health Camp	-	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	20 (3.75)
	Financial Aids	7 (1.13)	2 (0.38)	12 (2.25)	6 (1.13)	7 (1.31)	2 (0.38)	36 (6.75)
	Ambulance Facility	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	8 (1.50)	-	3 (0.56)	-	15 (2.81)
Medicinal Need	Vaccination	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	8 (1.50)	14 (2.63)	6 (1.13)	8 (1.50)	42 (7.88)
	Medicine	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	15 (2.81)	8 (1.50)	4 (0.75)	3 (0.56)	36 (6.75)
Physician Need	General	5 (0.94)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	4 (0.75)	27 (5.07)
	Specialist	1 (0.19)	6 (1.13)	-	13 (2.44)	-	8 (1.50)	28 (5.25)
No Information Need		11 (2.06)	13 (2.44)	74 (13.88)	84 (15.76)	64 (12.01)	57 (10.69)	303 (56.85)
Total		35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 23: Distribution of Respondents on their Health Information Need

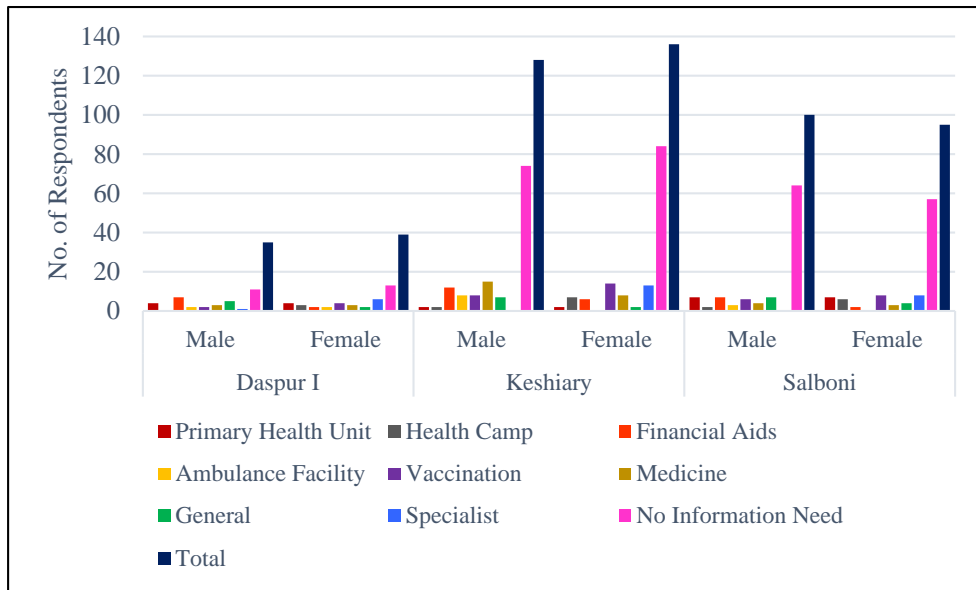


Fig. 24: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Health Information Need

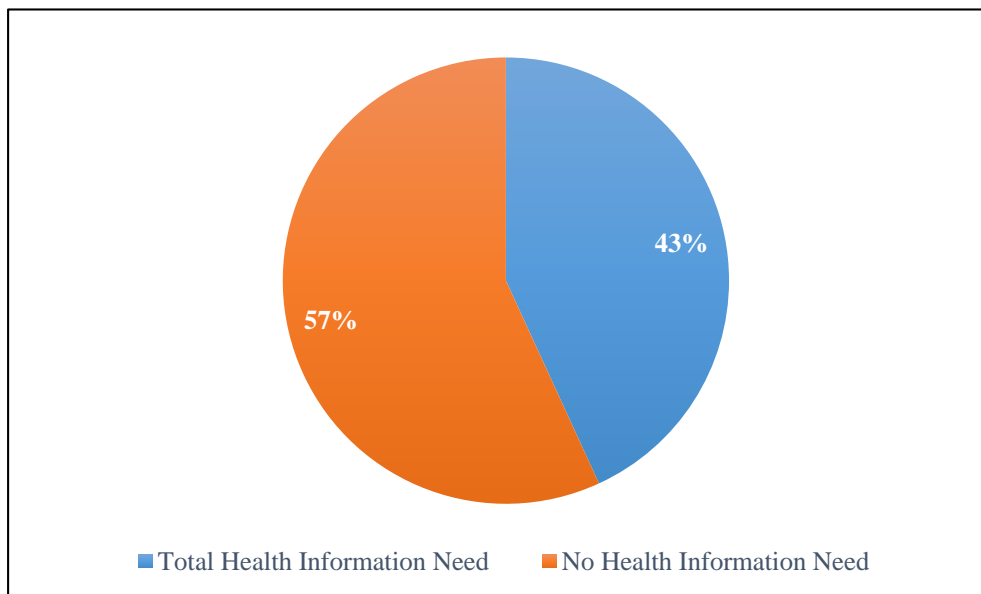


Table 15 reveals that there is 43.15% health information need among the respondents. Health information need is again classified into health infrastructure need, medicinal need and physician need. Among these, health infrastructure need which includes primary health unit, health camp, financial aids and ambulance facility is more i.e., 18.19. It is followed by medicinal need 14.63% and Physician need 10.32%. In the

medicinal need, they have queries regarding vaccination a bit more than that of general medicine. Health information need is higher among female members than their male counterparts in Daspur I and Salboni blocks. But in Keshiary block the male members have more health information needs.

Table 15a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Health Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	67.59		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000		
Log likelihood	=	-222.03627		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.1322		
<b>Health Information</b>				
<b>Need</b>		<b>Coef.</b>	<b>Std. Err.</b>	<b>z</b> <b>P&gt;z</b>
				-
age		-0.02	0.01	2.85    0.00
dsex		0.71	0.25	2.84    0.00
dill		0.69	0.39	1.78    0.08
dpry		0.57	0.43	1.32    0.19
				-
dunemp		-0.12	0.44	0.26    0.79
dcl		1.20	0.41	2.90    0.00
				-
incomemonth ("000)		-0.71	0.14	5.07    0.00
				-
_cons		-0.04	0.50	0.09    0.93

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of health information need is given in table no. 15a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, sex, education level (illiterate), casual labour, monthly income are significantly related with the health information need.

Among this variable age, monthly income are negatively related to health information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of health information needs decreases with the increase of the age and income of the respondents.

The probabilities of health information need are significantly high for male respondents and for the illiterate person and casual labour.

## 7.2.6 EDUCATION INFORMATION NEED

Table 16: Distribution of Respondents on their Education Information Need

		Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
		M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Education Level	Anganwadi	3 (0.56)	11 (2.06)	10 (1.88)	20 (3.75)	3 (0.56)	13 (2.44)	60 (11.26)
	Primary	6 (1.13)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	6 (1.13)	8 (1.50)	6 (1.13)	36 (6.75)
	Secondary	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	-	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	9 (1.69)
	Higher Secondary	-	1 (0.19)	-	-	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)
Scholarship		2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	10 (1.88)	10 (1.88)	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	30 (5.63)
Library		-	-	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	-	10 (1.88)
No Information Need		23 (4.32)	19 (3.56)	96 (18.01)	97 (18.20)	79 (14.82)	70 (13.13)	384 (72.05)
Total		35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 25: Distribution of Respondents on their Education Information Need

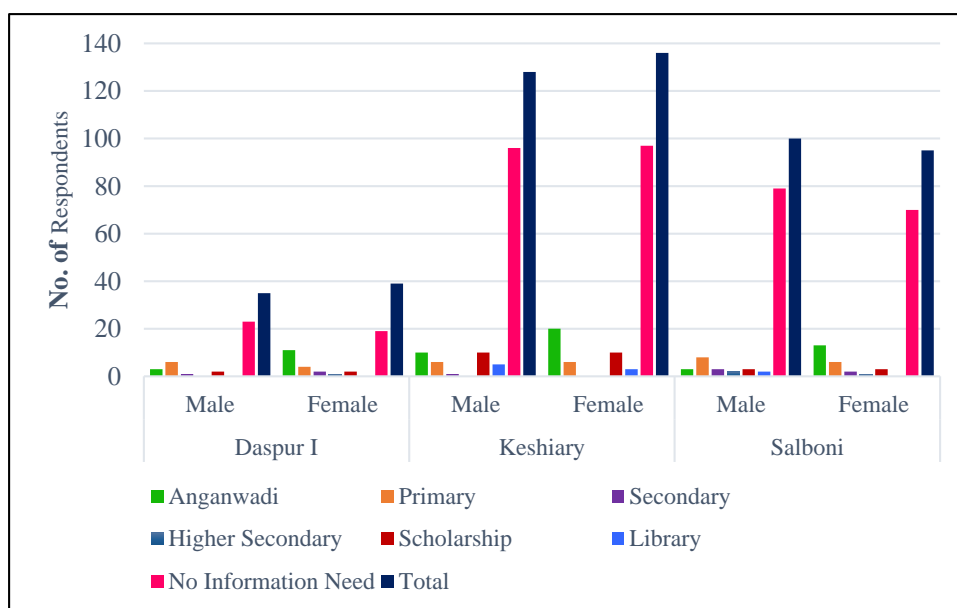


Fig. 26: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Education Information Need

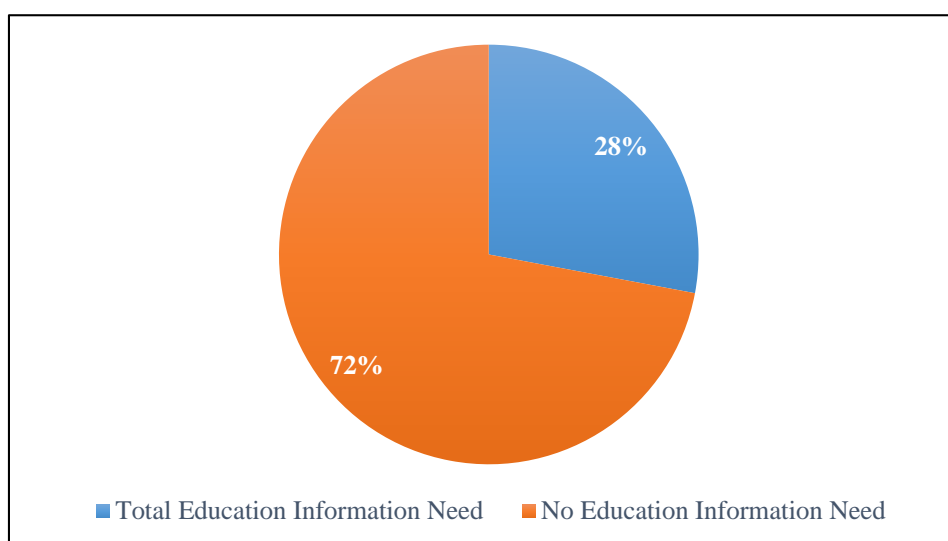


Table 16 shows that the Lodha community members are far away from the seeds of education. They have only 27.95% of education information need. They are mostly illiterate members. As they live in backward areas where the availability of educational institutes is quite poor, they are not interested in the benefits of education. As they have heard about anganwadi centres so they have queries regarding it more. When compared to other units like primary or secondary education. They are ignorant



about the library and its benefits on the society and when the researcher asked them about the usage of library they were not much interested. Only 1.88% of people showed some interest in the library and communication system. The educational information need is higher within the female population than their male counterparts in all the blocks.

Table 16a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Education Information Need

Number of obs	=	533			
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	110.36			
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000			
Log likelihood	=	-214.82735			
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.2045			
<b>Education</b>					
<b>Information Need</b>	<b>Coef.</b>	<b>Std. Err.</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>P&gt;z</b>	
age	-0.08	0.01	6.51	0.00	-
dsex	-0.51	0.25	2.02	0.04	-
dill	0.79	0.38	2.08	0.04	
dpry	2.06	0.41	5.07	0.00	
dunemp	-0.09	0.47	0.20	0.84	-
dcl	0.49	0.40	1.23	0.22	
incomemonth					-
("000)	-0.31	0.11	2.81	0.01	
_cons	1.21	0.51	2.35	0.02	

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of education information need is given in table no. 16a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, sex, education level (illiterate), education level (primary), and monthly income are significantly related to the educational information need.

Among these variable age, sex, monthly income are negatively related to educational information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of educational information need decreases with the increase in the age and income of the respondents and among the female members.

The probabilities of educational information need are significantly high for illiterate persons and for the primary educated person.

### 7.2.7 EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION NEED

Table 17: Distribution of Respondents on their Employment Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Government Service	13 (2.44)	12 (2.25)	19 (3.56)	16 (3.00)	14 (2.63)	14 (2.63)	88 (16.51)
Non-Government Service	7 (1.31)	3 (0.56)	13 (2.44)	7 (1.31)	8 (1.50)	3 (0.56)	41 (7.69)
Self-Employment	8 (1.50)	12 (2.25)	8 (1.50)	15 (2.81)	10 (1.88)	9 (1.69)	62 (11.63)
No Information Need	7 (1.31)	12 (2.25)	88 (16.51)	98 (18.39)	68 (12.76)	69 (12.95)	342 (64.17)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 27: Distribution of Respondents on their Employment Information Need

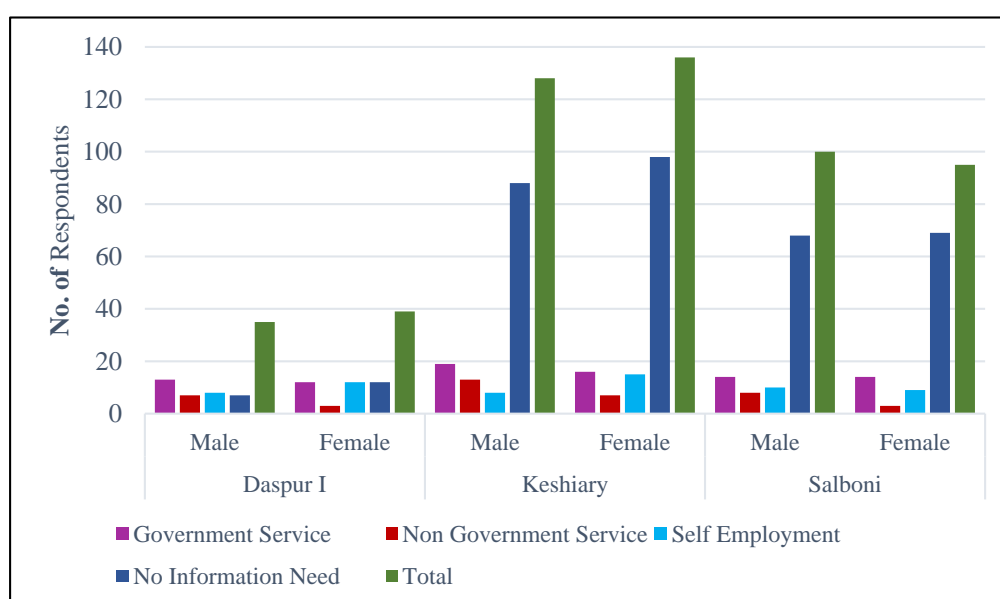


Fig. 28: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Employment Information

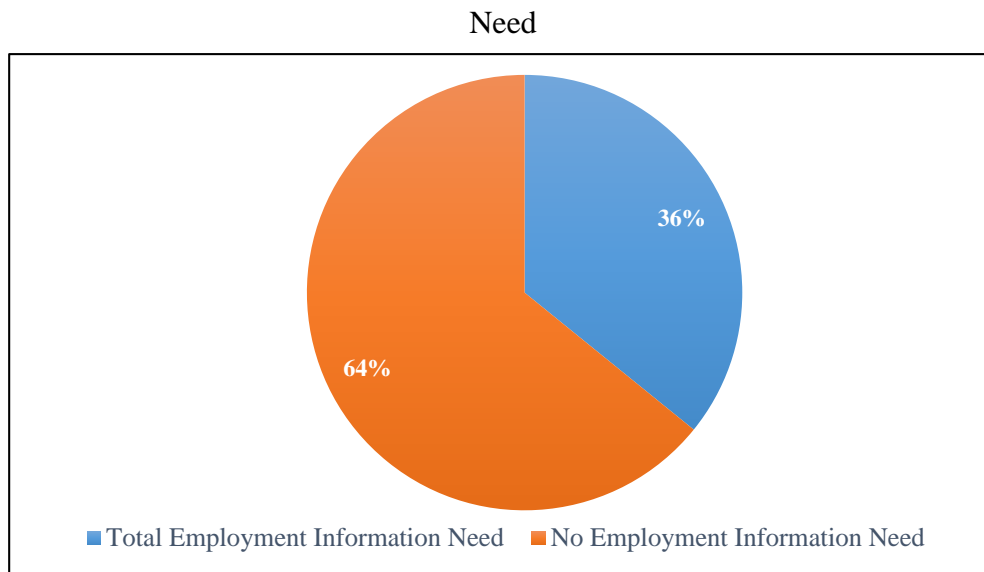


Table 17 shows that only 35.83% of respondents have employment information need. They are a bit more (16.51%) interested in government service than non-government service (7.69%). They are engaged as casual labours mostly and they prefer to earn through that or by collecting forest products.

Table 17a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Employment Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	155.33		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000		
Log likelihood	=	-268.31187		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.2246		
<b>Employment Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
age	-0.08	0.01	8.53	0.00
dsex	0.71	0.22	3.15	0.00
dill	0.71	0.31	2.28	0.02
dpry	0.62	0.35	1.79	0.07
dunemp	-0.47	0.42	1.12	0.26
dcl	0.40	0.34	1.17	0.24
incomemonth ("000)	-0.55	0.10	5.46	0.00
- cons	3.00	0.44	6.81	0.00

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of employment information need is given in table no. 17a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, sex, education level (illiterate), education level (primary), and monthly income are significantly related to the employment information need.

Among these variable age, monthly income is negatively related to employment information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of employment information need decreases with the increase of the age and income of the respondents.

The probabilities of employment information need are significantly high for male respondents are for illiterate person and primary educated person.

### 7.2.8 AGRICULTURAL AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFORMATION NEED

Table 18: Distribution of Respondents on their Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need

		Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
		M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Agriculture	Land	-	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	9 (1.69)	2 (0.38)	-	16 (3.00)
	Irrigation	3 (0.56)	-	7 (1.31)	7 (1.31)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	23 (4.32)
	Insecticides	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	2 (0.38)	-	15 (2.81)
Crop Conservation and Marketing	Crop Conservation	1 (0.19)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	4 (0.75)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	21 (3.94)
	Crop Marketing	1 (0.19)	-	8 (1.50)	2 (0.38)	10 (1.88)	2 (0.38)	23 (4.32)
Animal Husbandry	Poultry Farming	3 (0.56)	8 (1.50)	1 (0.19)	11 (2.06)	-	7 (1.31)	40 (7.50)
	Cattle Farming	-	4 (0.75)	-	-	-	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)
	Fishery	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	10 (1.88)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	28 (5.25)
	Dairy	3 (0.56)	6 (1.13)	2 (0.38)	10 (1.88)	2 (0.38)	7 (1.31)	30 (5.63)
No Information Need		16 (3.00)	13 (2.44)	92 (17.26)	77 (14.45)	74 (13.88)	69 (12.95)	341 (63.98)
Total		35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 29: Distribution of Respondents on their Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need

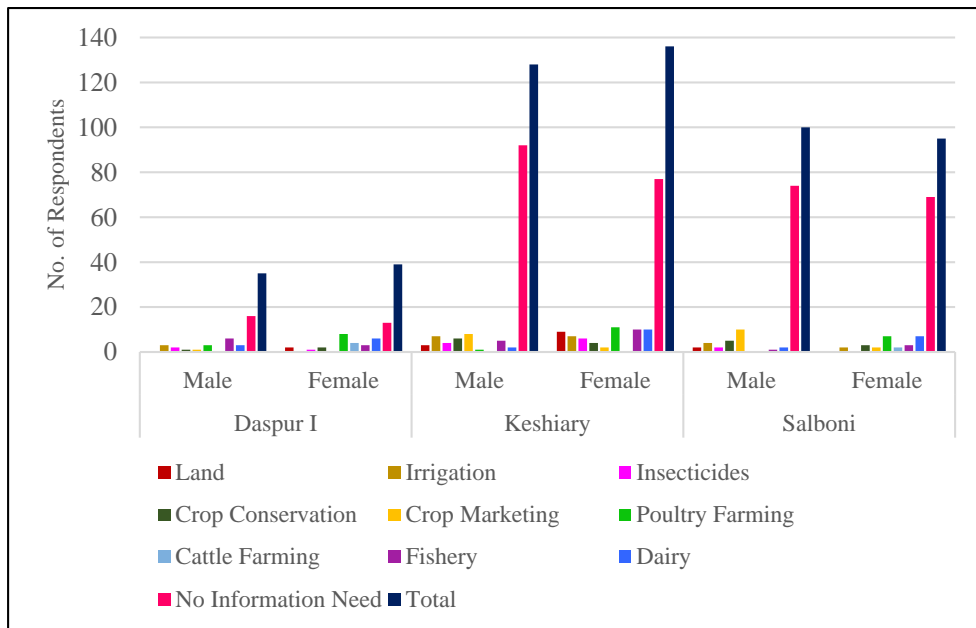


Fig. 30: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need

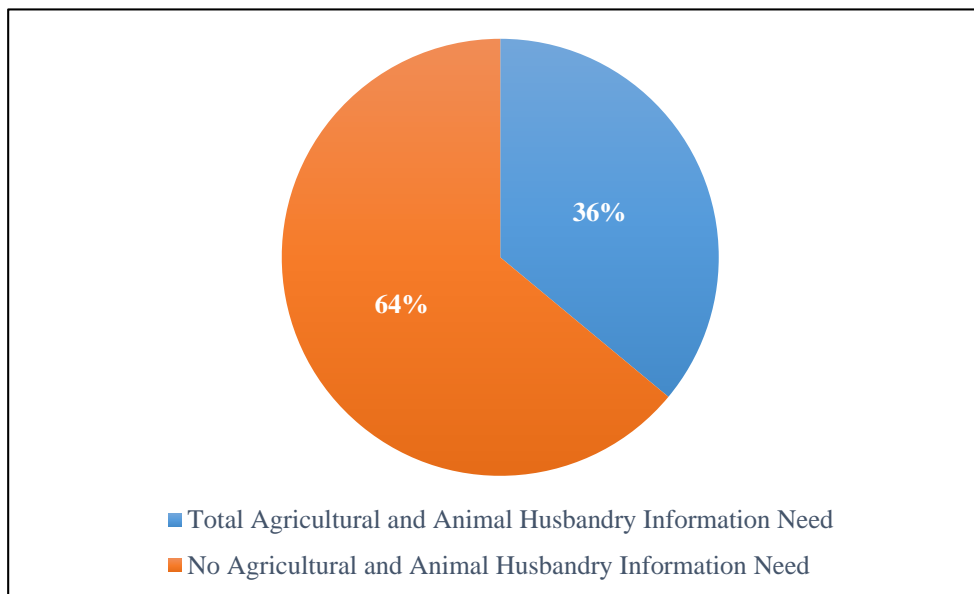


Table 18 shows 36.02% of agricultural and animal husbandry information need. The agricultural and animal husbandry information need of Lodha community has been subdivided into three parts and each part further subdivided into some facets. The parts in which these agricultural needs are divided include agriculture, crop

conservation and marketing and animal husbandry. The female population of the said areas has a strong desire to collect agricultural and animal husbandry information whereas the male population shows their interest in agriculture.

Table 18a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	26.22		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0005		
Log likelihood	=	-163.8666		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0742		
<b>Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std.Err.	z	P>z
age	0.00	0.01	0.35	0.73
			-	
dsex	-0.18	0.30	0.60	0.55
			-	
dill	-0.23	0.42	0.55	0.58
			-	
dpry	-0.99	0.54	1.82	0.07
			-	
dunemp	-1.38	1.11	1.24	0.22
dcl	0.98	0.44	2.20	0.03
incomemonth ("000)	0.07	0.06	1.18	0.24
			-	
_cons	-2.84	0.61	4.66	0.00

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of agricultural and animal husbandry information need is given in table no. 18a. The model is statistically significant.

Education level (primary) and casual labour are significantly related to the agricultural and animal husbandry information need.

Among these variable education level (primary) is negatively in relation with agricultural and animal husbandry information need. Other are positively related.

The probability of agricultural and animal husbandry information need decreases with the increase of the persons with primary education.

The probabilities of agricultural and animal husbandry information need are significantly high for casual labours.

### 7.2.9 POLITICAL INFORMATION NEED

Table 19: Distribution of Respondents on their Political Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Political Information Need	26 (4.88)	14 (2.63)	38 (7.13)	19 (3.56)	26 (4.88)	10 (1.88)	133 (24.95)
No Information Need	9 (1.69)	25 (4.69)	90 (16.89)	117 (21.95)	74 (13.88)	85 (15.95)	400 (75.05)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 31: Distribution of Respondents on their Political Information Need

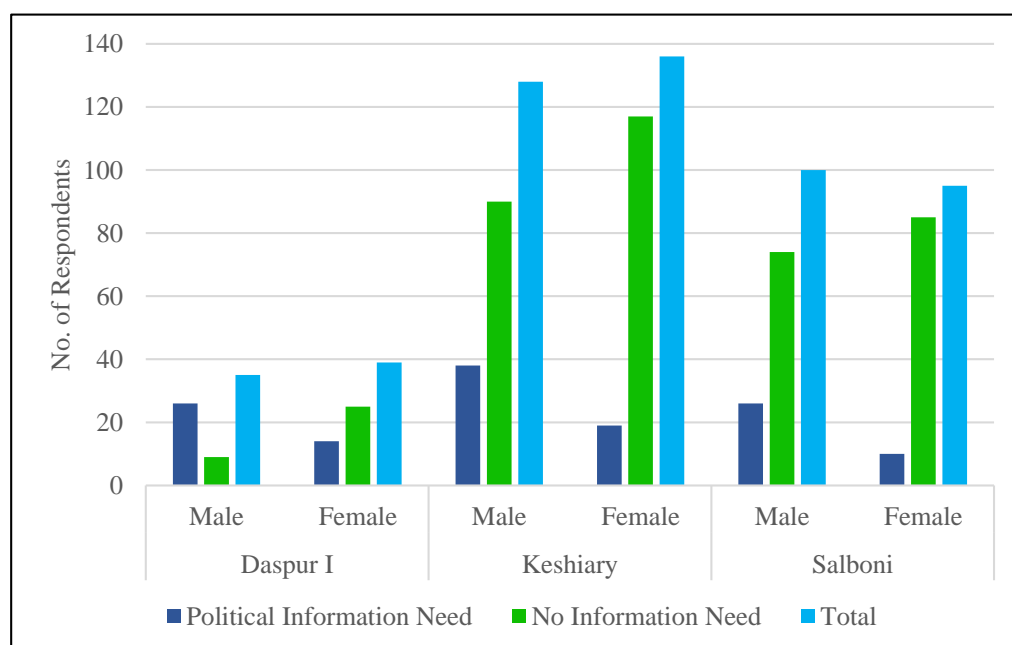




Fig. 32: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Political Information Need

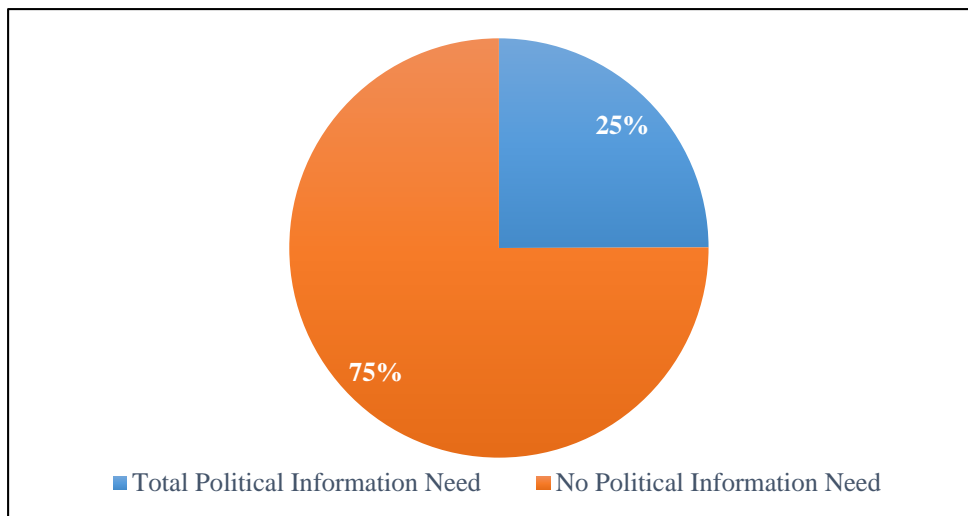


Table 19 shows that the respondents have very less political information need (24.95%). The table reveals that the female populations of the research areas are less interested to collect information on politics than the male population. But it is also clear that the political information need of female members of Keshiary is higher than the female members of Daspur I and Salboni.

Table 19a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Political Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	90.64		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000		
Log likelihood	=	-254.12718		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.1515		
<b>Political Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
age	0.00	0.01	0.63	0.53
dsex	1.09	0.24	4.64	0.00
dill	1.48	0.51	2.92	0.00
dpry	3.02	0.51	5.87	0.00
dunemp	0.33	0.40	0.82	0.41
dcl	-0.24	0.35	0.68	0.50
incomemonth ("000)	-0.01	0.08	0.14	0.89
_cons	-3.49	0.59	5.96	0.00

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of political information need is given in table no. 19a. The model is statistically significant.

Sex, education level (illiterate), education level (primary) are significantly related to the political information need.

Among these variable sex, education level (illiterate), education level (primary) are positively related to political information need.

The probabilities of political information need are significantly high for male respondents and for illiterate and primary educated person.

#### 7.2.10 LAW AND ORDER INFORMATION NEED

Table 20: Distribution of Respondents on their Law and Order Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Law and Order Information Need	19 (3.56)	14 (2.36)	35 (6.57)	28 (5.25)	22 (4.13)	15 (2.81)	133 (24.95)
No Information Need	16 (3.00)	25 (4.69)	93 (17.45)	108 (20.26)	78 (14.63)	80 (15.00)	400 (75.05)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 33: Distribution of Respondents on their Law and Order Information Need

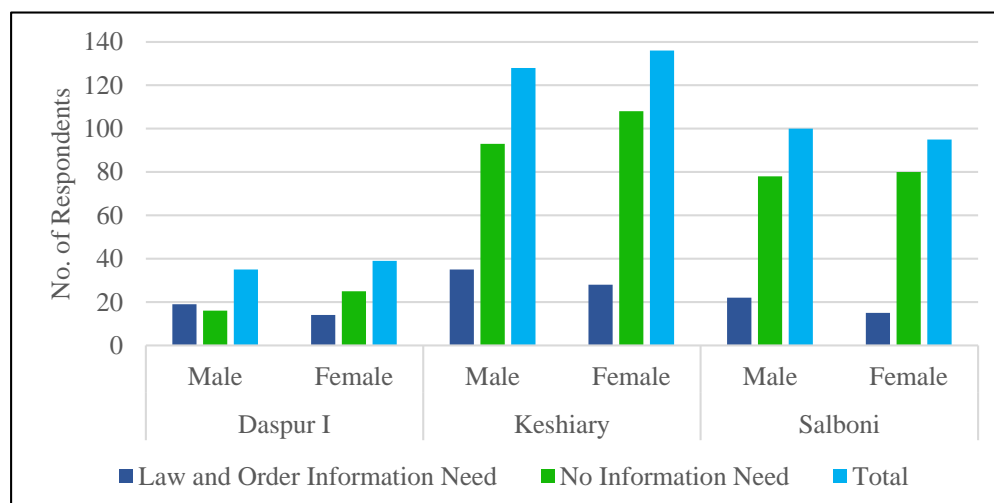


Fig. 34: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Law and Order Information

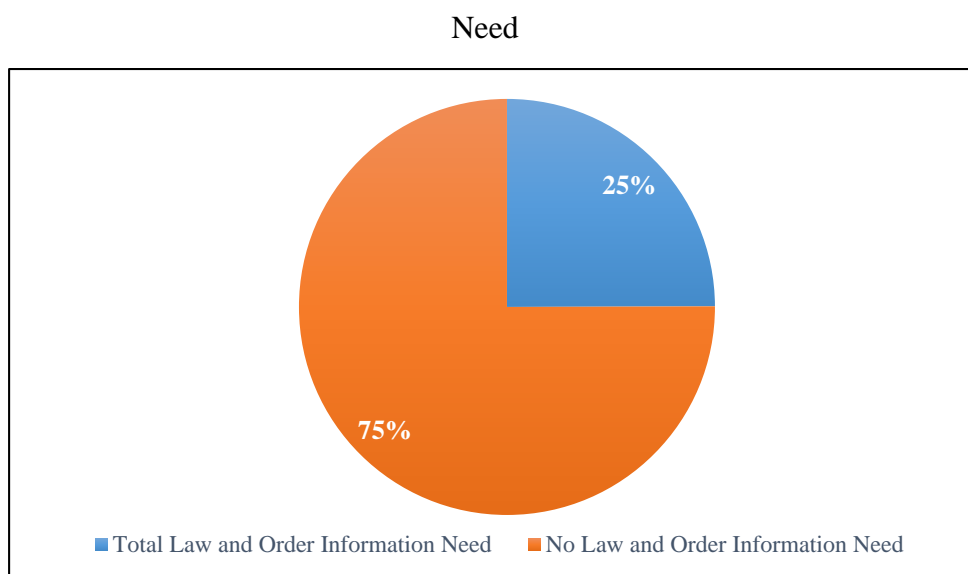


Table 20 depicts that the respondents have only 24.95% law and order information need. The female population of the said areas is not much interested to collect such information. In Keshiary the males have higher law and order related information need than Daspur I and Salboni blocks.

Table 20a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Law and Order

Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	25.77		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0006		
Log likelihood	=	-286.56244		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0431		
<b>Law and Order</b>				
<b>Information Need</b>	Coef.	Std.Err.	z	P>z
age	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.96
dsex	0.63	0.22	2.89	0.00
dill	0.52	0.35	1.50	0.13
dpry	0.67	0.38	1.79	0.07
dunemp	0.34	0.36	0.95	0.34
dcl	-0.46	0.33	1.42	0.16
incomemonth ("000)	-0.06	0.08	0.79	0.43
_cons	-1.52	0.43	3.57	0.00

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of law and order information need is given in table no. 20a. The model is statistically significant.

Sex, education level (primary) is significantly related with the law and order information need.

Among these variable sex, education level (primary) are positively related with law and order information need.

The probabilities of law and order information need are significantly high for male respondents and for a primary educated person.

### 7.2.11 CULTURAL INFORMATION NEED

Table 21: Distribution of Respondents on their Cultural Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Cultural Information Need	21 (3.94)	18 (3.38)	35 (6.57)	44 (8.26)	26 (4.88)	23 (4.32)	167 (31.33)
No Information Need	14 (2.63)	21 (3.94)	93 (17.45)	92 (17.26)	74 (13.88)	72 (13.51)	366 (68.67)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 35: Distribution of Respondents on their Cultural Information Need

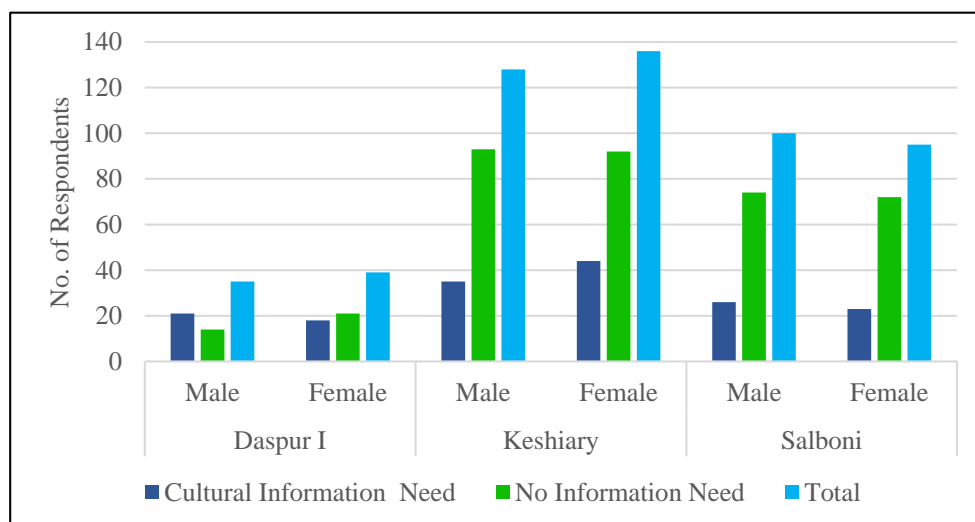


Fig. 36: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Cultural Information Need

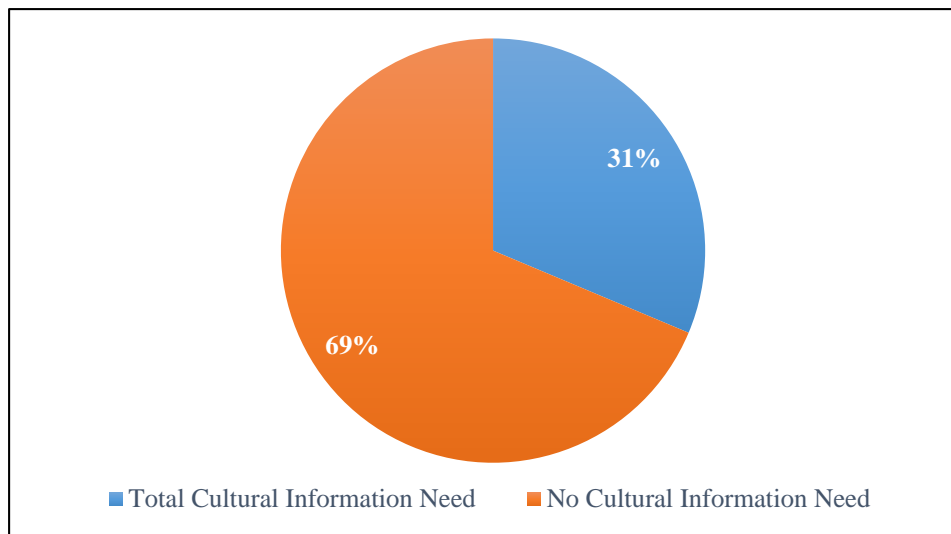


Table 21 shows that cultural information need exists among 31.33% of the respondents. In Keshiary block cultural information need is more than the other two blocks. Only in Keshiary block, the female respondents have more cultural information needs than their male counterparts. In other blocks the male members have more cultural information needs than their female counterparts.

Table 21a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Cultural Information Need

Number of obs = 533				
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7) = 41.85				
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup> = 0.0000				
Log likelihood = -310.45648				
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup> = 0.0632				
<b>Cultural Information Need</b>	<b>Coef.</b>	<b>Std.Err.</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>P&gt;z</b>
			-	
age	-0.02	0.01	3.40	0.00
dsex	0.13	0.20	0.64	0.52
dill	0.18	0.30	0.60	0.55
dpry	0.50	0.33	1.53	0.13
			-	
dunemp	-0.74	0.37	2.01	0.05
dcl	0.29	0.32	0.91	0.36
incomemonth			-	
("000)	-0.35	0.09	3.87	0.00
_cons	0.95	0.39	2.45	0.01

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of cultural information need is given in table no. 21a. The model is statistically significant.

Age, unemployment and monthly income are significantly related to the cultural information need.

Among these variable age, unemployment and monthly income are negatively related to a cultural information need.

The probability of cultural information needs decreases with the increase of the age and income of the respondents and it is also high for the unemployed person.

#### 7.2.12 GOVERNMENT PROJECT INFORMATION NEED

Table 22: Distribution of Respondents on Government Project Information Need

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Government Project Information Need	25 (4.69)	12 (2.25)	31 (5.82)	19 (3.56)	32 (6.00)	17 (3.19)	136 (25.52)
No Information Need	10 (1.88)	27 (5.07)	97 (18.20)	117 (21.95)	68 (12.76)	78 (14.63)	397 (74.48)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 37: Distribution of Respondents on their Government Project Information Need

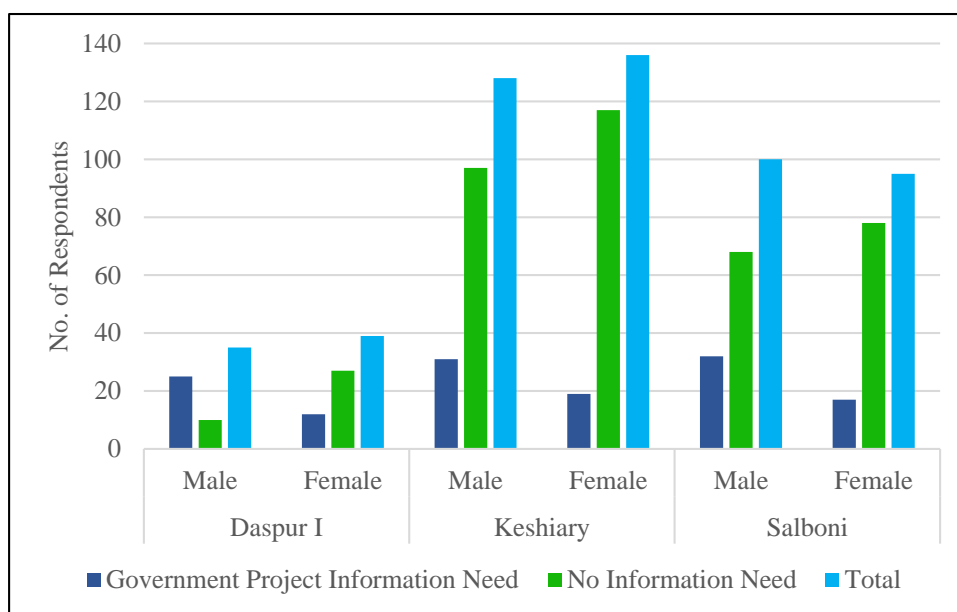


Fig. 38: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Government Project Information Need

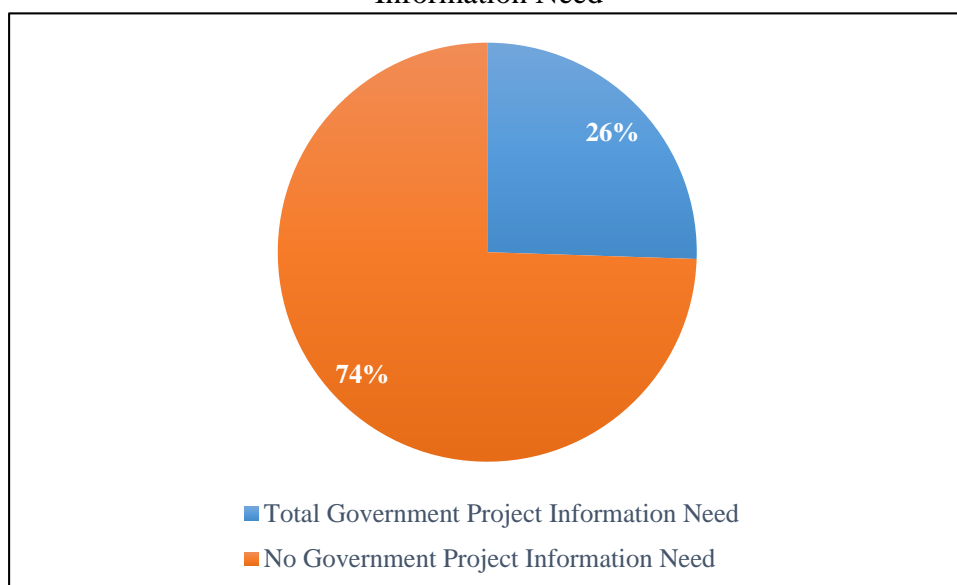


Table 22 reveals that only 25.52% of respondents have government project information need. The government project information need is greater among the males in all the blocks than their female counterparts. As the male members are engaged with the public dealings and are more eager to earn for the family, therefore, they have more interest in the government projects.

Table 22a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Government Project Information Need

Number of obs	=	533		
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	54.47		
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000		
Log likelihood	=	-273.31199		
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0907		
<b>Government Project Information Need</b>				
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>z
age	-0.01	0.01	1.07	0.29
dsex	1.05	0.22	4.67	0.00
dill	0.74	0.36	2.08	0.04
dpry	1.03	0.38	2.68	0.01
dunemp	-0.68	0.39	1.73	0.08
dcl	0.44	0.35	1.24	0.21
incomemonth ("000)	-0.44	0.10	4.31	0.00
_cons	-0.78	0.44	1.76	0.08

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of government project information need is given in table no. 22a. The model is statistically significant.

Sex, education level (illiterate), education level (primary), unemployment and monthly income are significantly related to the government project information need.

Among this variable unemployment and monthly income are negatively related to government project information need. Others are positively related.

The probability of government project information need decreases with the increase of income of the respondents and it is also high for the unemployed person.

The probabilities of government project information need are significantly high for male respondents and for an illiterate and primary educated person.



### 7.2.13 ECONOMIC INFORMATION NEED

Table 23: Distribution of Respondents on their Economic Information Need

		Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
		M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Loan and Grant Information Need	Loan	2 (0.38)	-	18 (3.38)	7 (1.31)	7 (1.31)	3 (0.56)	37 (6.94)
	Investment	4 (0.75)	5 (0.94)	14 (2.63)	11 (2.06)	12 (2.25)	7 (1.31)	53 (9.94)
	Grant	8 (1.50)	4 (0.75)	8 (1.50)	12 (2.25)	16 (3.00)	10 (1.88)	58 (10.88)
Trade Information Need	Trade	-	1 (0.19)	10 (1.88)	-	10 (1.88)	1 (0.19)	22 (4.13)
	Agricultural Good	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	15 (2.81)	27 (5.07)	8 (1.50)	4 (0.75)	60 (11.26)
No Information Need		19 (3.56)	25 (4.69)	63 (11.82)	79 (14.82)	47 (8.82)	70 (13.13)	303 (56.85)
Total		35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 39: Distribution of Respondents on their Economic Information Need

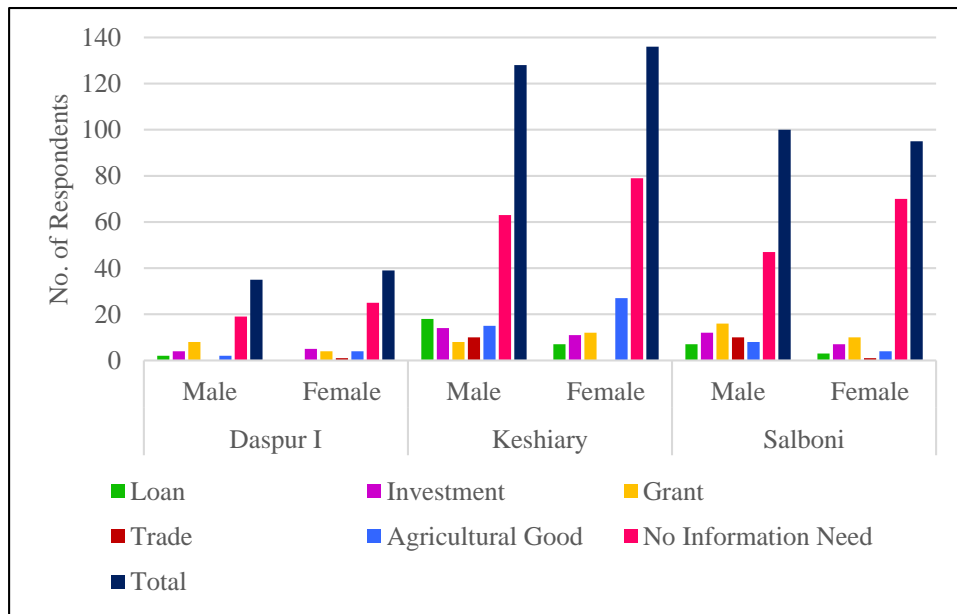


Fig. 40: Percentage of Respondents having / not having Economic Information Need

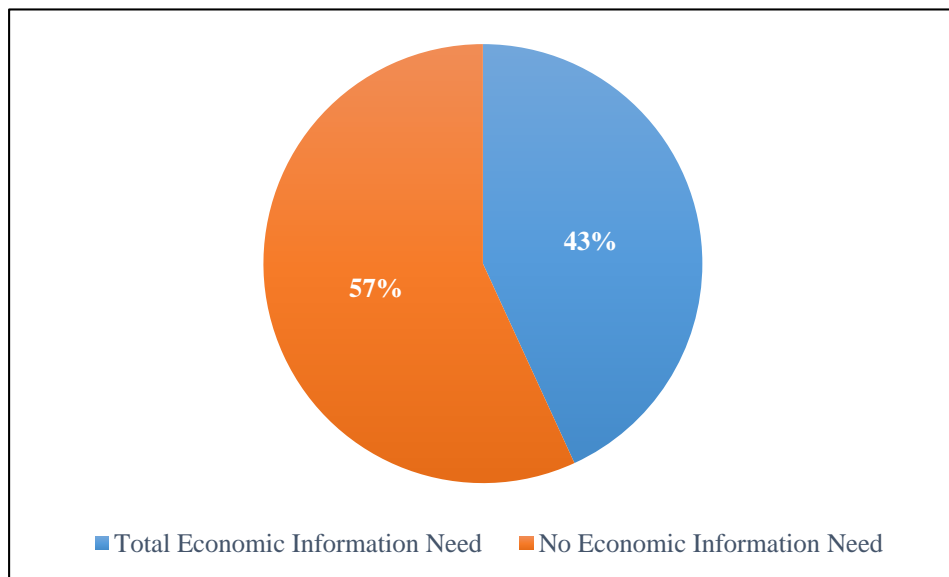


Table 23 depicts that 43.15% of respondents have economic information need. The economic information need has been divided into two facets such as loan and grant information need and trade information need. Among the two facets, loan and grant information need is higher (27.76%) than trade information need (15.39%). Economic information need is also higher in Keshiary block than the other two blocks. In each

block, the male members have more economic information need than their female counterparts.

Table 23a: Result of Logistic Regression for the Estimation of Economic Information Need

Number of obs	=	533			
LR chi <sup>2</sup> (7)	=	33.81			
Prob > chi <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0000			
Log likelihood	=	-346.05362			
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	=	0.0467			
<b>Economic Information</b>					
<b>Need</b>		<b>Coef.</b>	<b>Std. Err.</b>	<b>z</b>	<b>P&gt;z</b>
age		-0.01	0.01	1.39	0.16
dsex		0.32	0.19	1.69	0.09
dill		0.17	0.28	0.62	0.54
dpry		0.13	0.31	0.41	0.68
dunemp		0.04	0.36	0.10	0.92
dcl		0.68	0.26	2.55	0.01
incomemonth					
("000)		0.06	0.05	1.12	0.26
- cons		-0.90	0.36	2.52	0.01

The estimated result of logistic regression for the estimation of economic information need is given in table no. 23a. The model is statistically significant.

Sex and casual labour are significantly related to the economic information need.

Among these variables sex and casual labour are positively related to economic information need.

The probabilities of economic information need are significantly high for male respondents and for casual labour person.

## 7.3 INFORMATION SOURCES

### 7.3.1 INFORMATION SEEKING ON HOUSING

Table 24: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Housing

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	8 (1.50)	2 (0.38)	12 (2.25)	7 (1.31)	19 (3.56)	4 (0.75)	52 (9.76)
B.D.O.	4 (0.75)	-	15 (2.81)	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	32 (6.00)
Own Community	6 (1.13)	5 (0.94)	10 (1.88)	11 (2.06)	7 (1.31)	8 (1.50)	47 (8.82)
Others Community	8 (1.50)	4 (0.75)	6 (1.13)	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	3 (0.56)	29 (5.44)
No Information Seeking	9 (1.69)	28 (5.25)	85 (15.95)	109 (20.45)	65 (12.20)	77 (14.45)	373 (69.98)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 41: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Housing

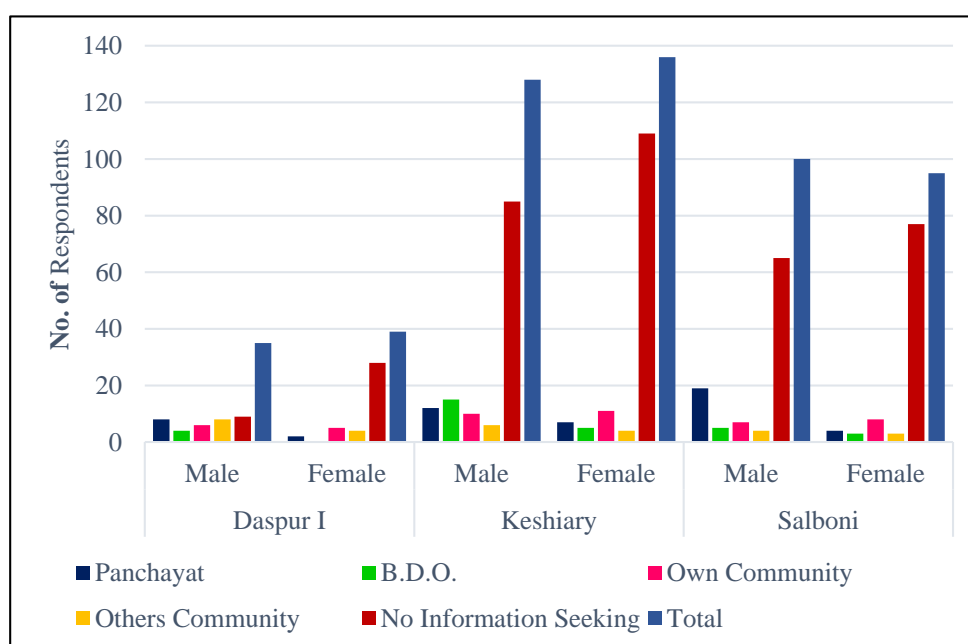


Table 24 depicts the information regarding the information sources from where the Lodha people collect their housing information need. Housing information is sought mostly from the Panchayat (9.76%) followed by members of the own community (8.82%). It has been found that housing information seeking exists among 30.02% respondents though housing information need exists among 29.83% of respondents. So though the respondents didn't speak of their housing information needs they were interested to receive information on housing in some cases.

### 7.3.2 INFORMATION SEEKING ON FOOD AND NUTRITION

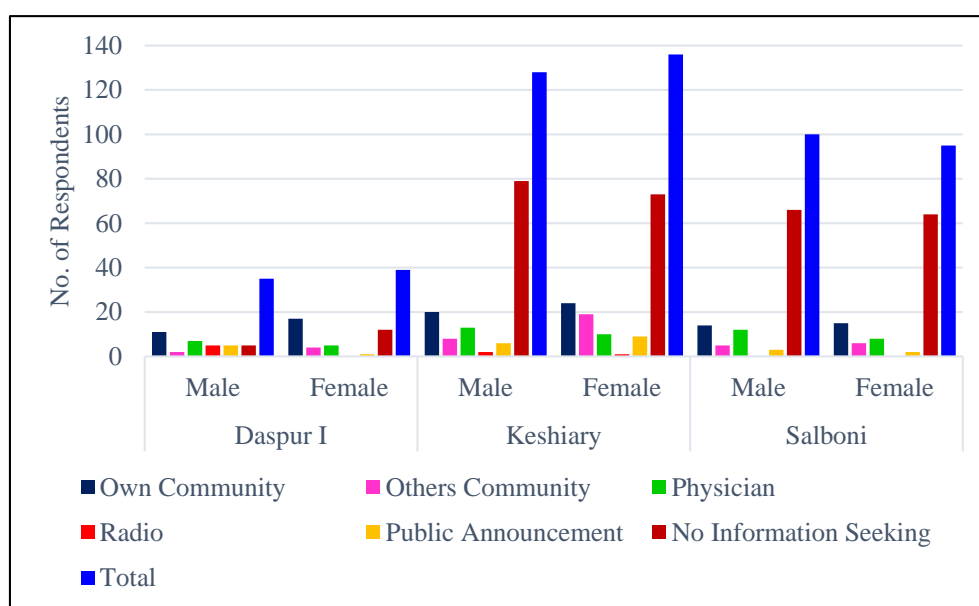
Table 25: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Food and Nutrition

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Own Community	11 (2.06)	17 (3.19)	20 (3.75)	24 (4.50)	14 (2.63)	15 (2.81)	101 (18.95)
Others Community	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	8 (1.50)	19 (3.56)	5 (0.94)	6 (1.13)	44 (8.26)
Physician	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	13 (2.44)	10 (1.88)	12 (2.25)	8 (1.50)	55 (10.32)
Radio	5 (0.94)	-	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	-	-	8 (1.50)
Public Announcement	5 (0.94)	1 (0.19)	6 (1.13)	9 (1.69)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	26 (4.88)
No Information Seeking	5 (0.94)	12 (2.25)	79 (14.82)	73 (13.70)	66 (12.38)	64 (12.01)	299 (56.10)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Table 25 reveals the sources of information to satisfy the food and nutritional information need of Lodha community. Here the community members use own community as the most valuable sources of information (18.95%) and respectively they also use other information sources such as a physician, public announcement,

others community and radio wherefrom they collect information to satisfy their food and nutritional information need. In case of food and nutrition information seeking the information needs and information seeking among the respondents is same i.e. 43.9%.

Fig. 42: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Food and Nutrition



### 7.3.3 INFORMATION SEEKING ON CLOTHING

Table 26: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Clothing

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Market	10 (1.88)	6 (1.13)	14 (2.63)	13 (2.44)	17 (3.19)	10 (1.88)	70 (13.13)
Own Community	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	-	-	1 (0.19)	9 (1.69)
Others Community	11 (2.06)	18 (3.38)	33 (6.19)	28 (5.25)	14 (2.63)	14 (2.63)	118 (22.14)
Advertisement	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	8 (1.50)	5 (0.94)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	27 (5.07)
No Information Seeking	9 (1.69)	11 (2.06)	69 (12.95)	90 (16.89)	63 (11.82)	67 (12.57)	309 (57.97)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 43: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Clothing

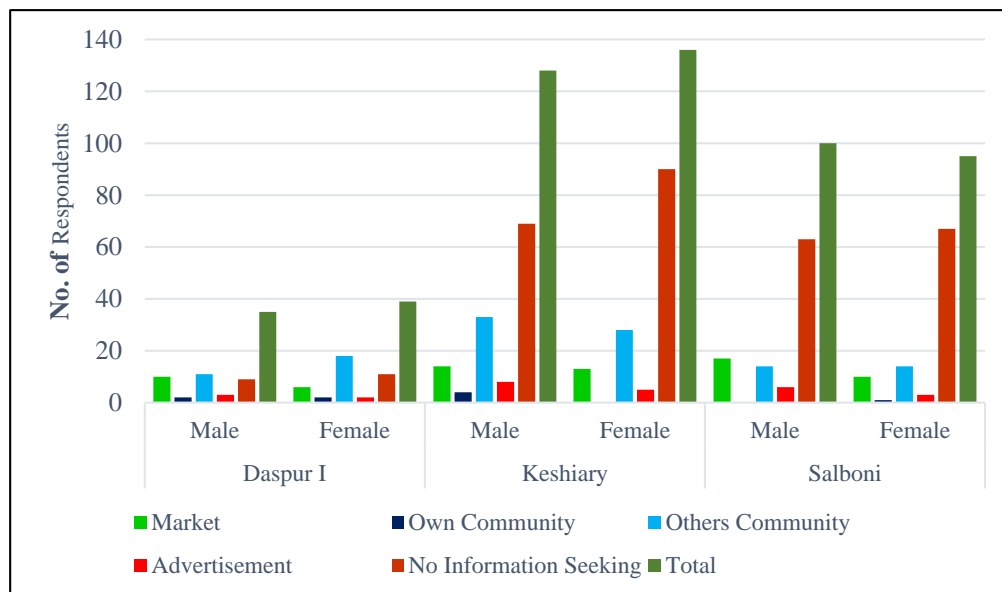


Table 26 provides the use pattern of different information sources which help Lodha community satisfy their clothing information need. It is very clear that to satisfy the concerned information need the Lodha community members mostly depend on information collected from the others community (22.14%). Some of the community members also use market, advertisement and own community as an information source. Clothing information is sought by 42.03% respondents though only 40.53% of respondents have clothing information need. That means though the respondents could not identify their information need on clothing but still, they were interested to know about clothing when they were approached.

### 7.3.4 INFORMATION SEEKING ON HEALTH

Table 27: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Health

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Physician	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	14 (2.63)	-	3 (0.56)	-	21 (3.94)
Anganwadi Workers	2 (0.38)	8 (1.50)	-	35 (6.57)	-	11 (2.06)	56 (10.51)
Health Unit	9 (1.69)	9 (1.69)	30 (5.63)	13 (2.44)	16 (3.00)	18 (3.38)	95 (17.82)
Own Community	10 (1.88)	10 (1.88)	15 (2.81)	12 (2.25)	17 (3.19)	7 (1.31)	71 (13.32)
Others Community	3 (0.56)	-	4 (0.75)	-	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	15 (2.81)
No Information Seeking	10 (1.88)	9 (1.69)	65 (12.20)	76 (14.26)	61 (11.44)	54 (10.13)	275 (51.59)
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 (6.57)</b>	<b>39 (7.32)</b>	<b>128 (24.02)</b>	<b>136 (25.52)</b>	<b>100 (18.76)</b>	<b>95 (17.82)</b>	<b>533 (100.00)</b>

Fig. 44: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Health

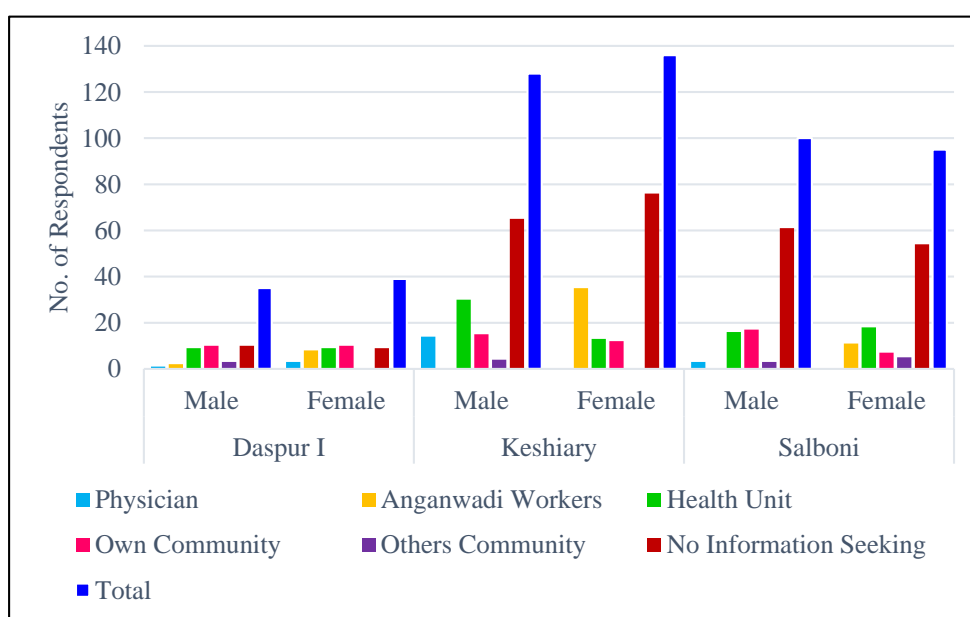




Table 27 discusses the information sources used by the respondents to acquire health-related information. Among the respondents, females mainly use anganwadi workers, health unit and own community for collecting health-related information whereas the male members consider health unit, own community and physician as the reliable sources of information to satisfy their health information need. So health unit and own community is the most common information sources among the respondents. An interesting fact here is that health information is sought by 48.41% respondents though only 43.15% respondents spoke of their health information needs. So it can be said that though they could not identify their need related to health but when the researcher informed about the different health-related sources they were interested to know about that.

### 7.3.5 INFORMATION SEEKING ON EDUCATION

Table 28: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Education

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Anganwadi Centre	1 (0.19)	8 (1.50)	3 (0.56)	12 (2.25)	5 (0.94)	11 (2.06)	40 (7.50)
Own Community	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	7 (1.31)	7 (1.31)	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	25 (4.69)
Others Community	-	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	10 (1.88)	2 (0.38)	6 (1.13)	26 (4.88)
Panchayat	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	15 (2.81)	7 (1.31)	9 (1.69)	5 (0.94)	46 (8.63)
B.D.O.	4 (0.75)	-	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	-	12 (2.25)
Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No Information Seeking	22 (4.13)	20 (3.75)	96 (18.01)	97 (18.20)	79 (14.82)	70 (13.13)	384 (72.05)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 45: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Education

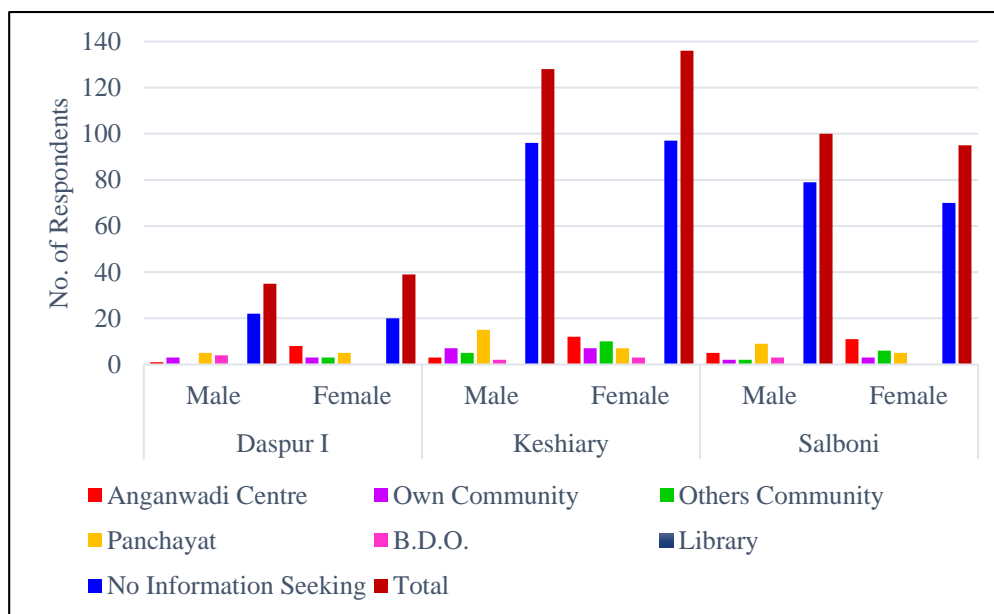


Table 28 interprets the use frequency of different sources, to acquire educational information, by the Lodha community members. This table also reveals that no one collects information from the library. They are very much familiar with Panchayat and anganwadi centre to collect educational information. They are less interested to collect information from B.D.O. office. The education information seeking is the same as the education information need.

### 7.3.6 INFORMATION SEEKING ON EMPLOYMENT

Table 29: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Employment

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	13 (2.44)	11 (2.06)	23 (4.32)	13 (2.44)	12 (2.25)	8 (1.50)	80 (15.00)
B.D.O.	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	8 (1.50)	39 (7.32)
Others Community	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	4 (0.75)	8 (1.50)	8 (1.50)	3 (0.56)	28 (5.25)
Advertisement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political Workers	6 (1.13)	9 (1.69)	6 (1.13)	12 (2.25)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	45 (8.44)
No Information Seeking	6 (1.13)	12 (2.25)	88 (16.51)	98 (18.39)	68 (12.76)	69 (12.95)	341 (63.98)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 46: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Employment

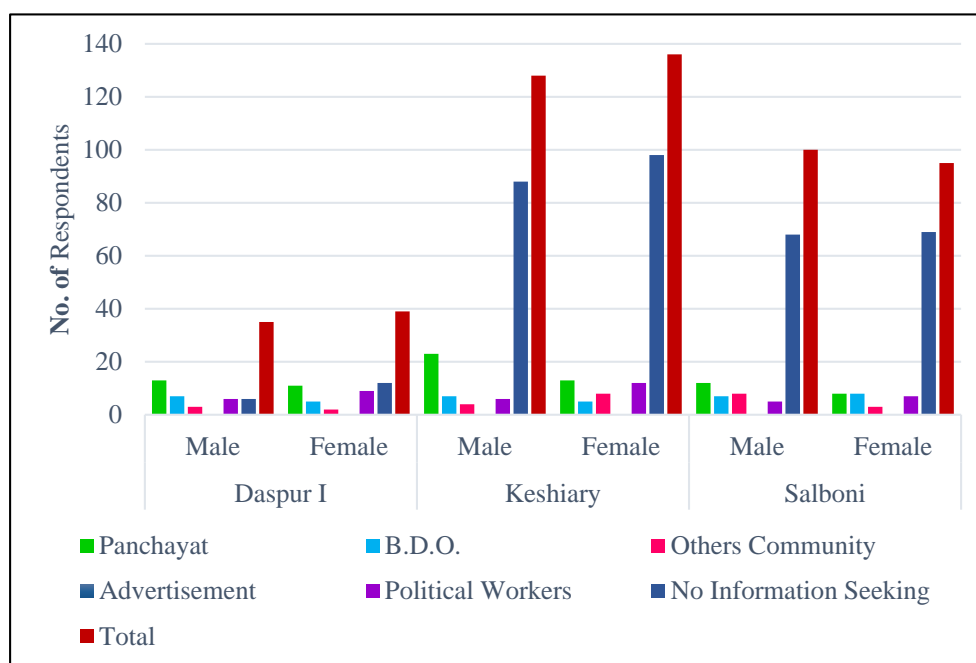


Table 29 highlights the different information sources from where the said community members collect their employment-related information. The respondents are highly dependent on Panchayat (15%) followed by political workers (8.44%) to satisfy their employment-related information need. Here also the employment information seeking is 36.02% among the respondents though 35.83% of respondents mentioned about their employment information needs. It shows that though they have information need about employment they could not identify their needs. It is interesting to see more number of females is seeking information on employment in Daspur I and Keshiary block than Salboni. They don't get information from advertisement.

### 7.3.7 INFORMATION SEEKING ON AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Table 30: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	7 (1.31)	4 (0.75)	15 (2.81)	13 (2.44)	9 (1.69)	7 (1.31)	55 (10.32)
B.D.O.	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	5 (0.94)	6 (1.13)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	23 (4.32)
Own Community	4 (0.75)	10 (1.88)	9 (1.69)	18 (3.38)	10 (1.88)	10 (1.88)	61 (11.44)
Others Community	1 (0.19)	7 (1.31)	6 (1.13)	12 (2.25)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	31 (5.82)
Market	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	7 (1.31)	10 (1.88)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	31 (5.82)
No Information Seeking	16 (3.00)	13 (2.44)	86 (16.14)	77 (14.45)	71 (13.32)	69 (12.95)	332 (62.29)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 47: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

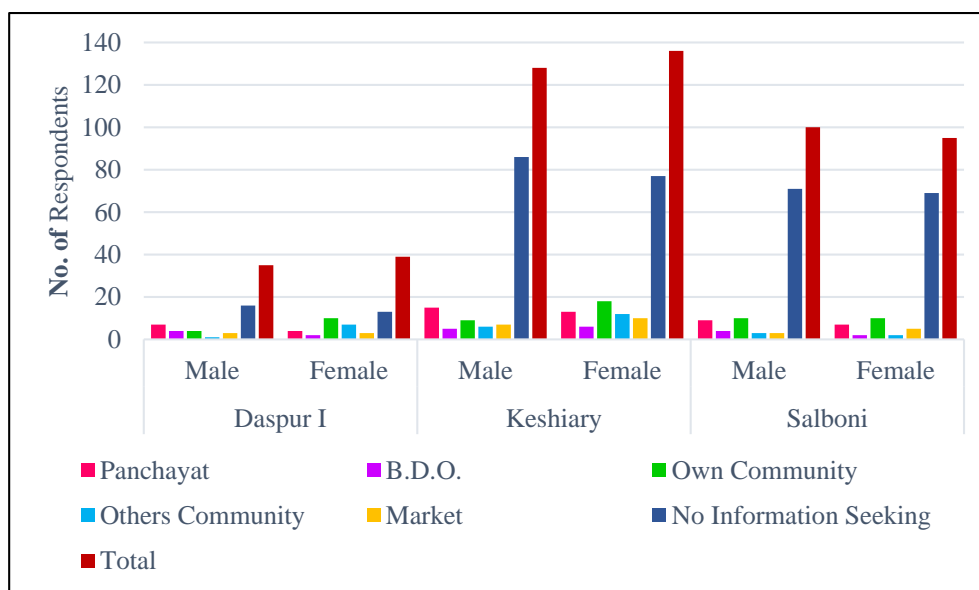


Table 30 provides the information about different sources which are used by the Lodha community members to satisfy agriculture and animal husbandry needs. The members of the Lodha community mainly retrieve their agricultural information mostly from Panchayat and own community. Here the information seeking is more (37.71%) than their information needs (36.02%). That means again the respondents could not identify their needs but on the researcher’s approach, they wanted to seek some information.

### 7.3.8 INFORMATION SEEKING ON POLITICS

Table 31: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Politics

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Political Leaders/ Workers	8 (1.50)	5 (0.94)	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)	5 (1.50)	2 (0.38)	35 (6.57)
Panchayat	8 (1.50)	2 (0.38)	9 (1.69)	6 (1.13)	7 (1.31)	1 (0.19)	33 (6.19)
B.D.O.	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	10 (1.88)	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	-	20 (3.75)
Own Community	3 (0.56)	4 (0.75)	7 (1.31)	4 (0.75)	10 (1.88)	7 (1.31)	35 (6.57)
Others Community	-	-	-	-	1 (0.19)	-	1 (0.19)
No Information Seeking	14 (2.63)	25 (4.69)	94 (17.64)	117 (21.95)	74 (13.88)	85 (15.95)	409 (76.74)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 48: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Politics

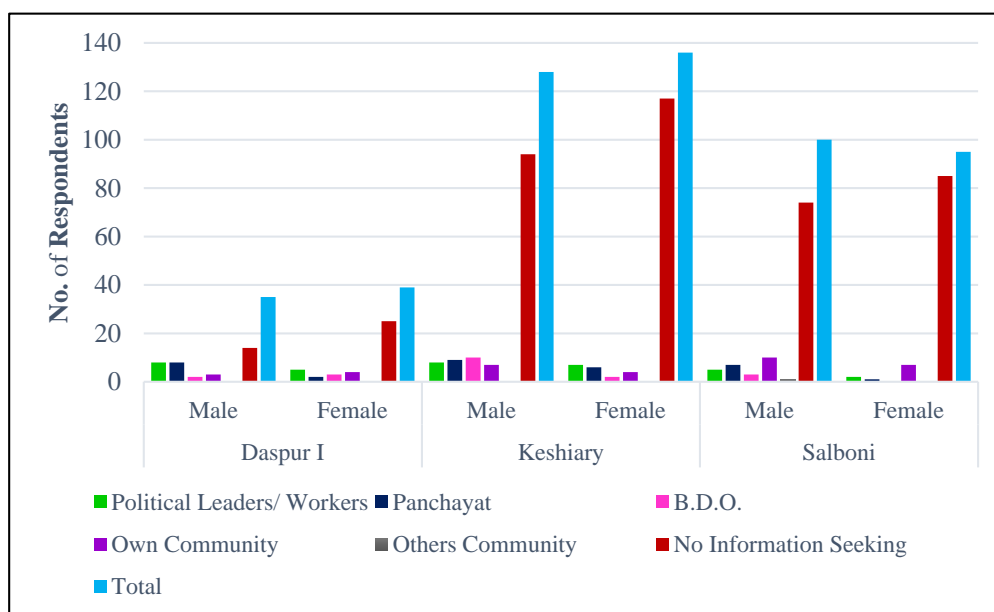


Table 31 provides information regarding different sources of information from where the respondents gather their political information. Use pattern of information sources of the Lodha community among the respondents are not same but it differs from place to place. Political workers are well-preferred information source in Daspur I whereas B.D.O. office for male and political leaders for female in Keshiary is the most preferred information source. But in Salboni the most preferred information source is own community. Political information needs among the respondents is more (24.95%) than the information sought which is 23.26%. It means that though there is information need the respondents are unaware of the sources from where they can seek information.

### 7.3.9 INFORMATION SEEKING ON LAW AND ORDER

Table 32: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Law and Order

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	8 (1.50)	3 (0.56)	11 (2.06)	7 (1.31)	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	38 (7.13)
B.D.O.	4 (0.75)	3 (0.56)	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	9 (1.69)	4 (0.75)	32 (6.00)
B.L.R.O.	1 (0.19)	-	2 (0.38)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	-	8 (1.50)
Own Community	4 (0.75)	7 (1.31)	11 (2.06)	9 (1.69)	3 (0.56)	7 (1.31)	41 (7.69)
Others Community	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	4 (0.75)	4 (0.75)	2 (0.38)	1 (0.19)	14 (2.63)
No Information Seeking	16 (3.00)	25 (4.69)	93 (17.45)	108 (20.26)	78 (14.63)	81 (15.20)	401 (75.23)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (3.52)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 49: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Law and Order

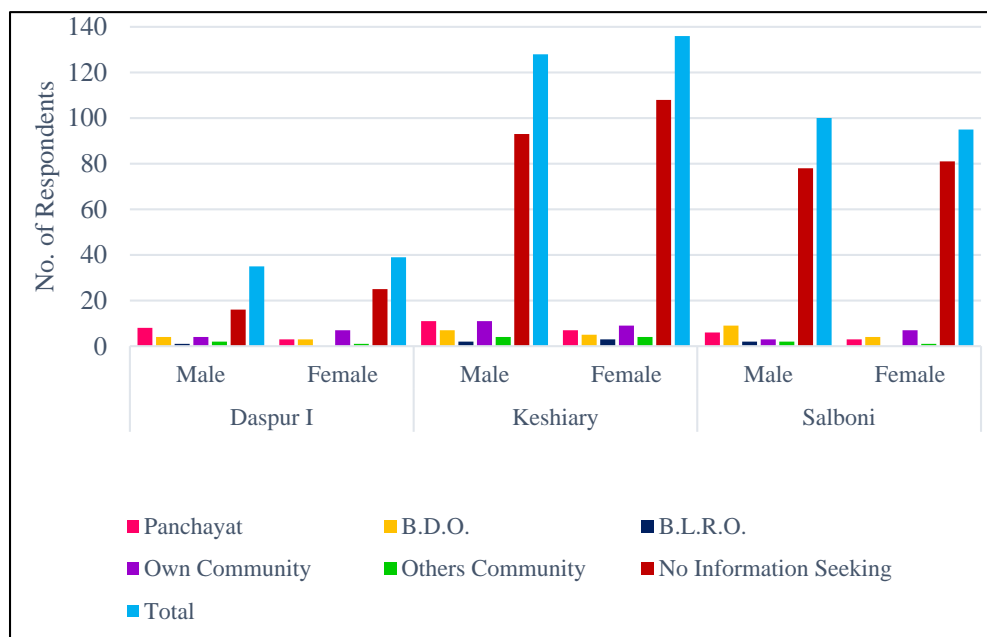


Table 32 represents the information about different sources used by the Lodha community for gathering law and order related information. It is clearly identified that the Lodha community members prefer to use own community (7.69%) and Panchayat (7.13%) to collect law and order related information. They also prefer to collect said information from B.D.O. office. The information sought here is a bit less (24.77%) than the information need which is 24.95% among the respondents. It seems here that though there is some information need of the respondents they could not seek their required information due to their ignorance or unwillingness.



### 7.3.10 INFORMATION SEEKING ON CULTURE

Table 33: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Culture

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Religious Practitioners	4 (0.75)	5 (0.94)	11 (2.06)	15 (2.81)	6 (1.13)	11 (2.06)	52 (9.76)
Public Announcement	4 (0.75)	-	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)	-	-	8 (1.50)
Own Community	7 (1.31)	10 (1.88)	9 (1.69)	15 (2.81)	11 (2.06)	8 (1.50)	60 (11.26)
Others Community	6 (1.13)	3 (0.56)	13 (2.44)	12 (2.50)	9 (1.69)	4 (0.75)	47 (8.82)
No Information Seeking	14 (2.63)	21 (3.94)	93 (17.45)	92 (17.26)	74 (13.88)	72 (13.51)	366 (68.67)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 50: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Culture

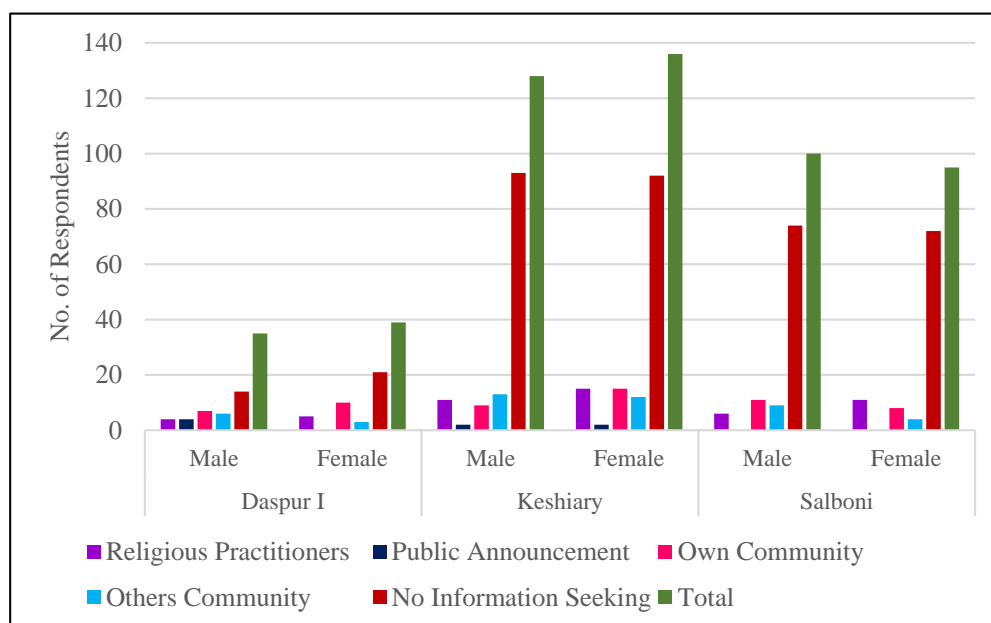


Table 33 highlights the different sources of information used for collecting cultural information. Most of the respondents satisfy their information needs from own community (11.26%) followed by religious practitioners and others community. The cultural information seeking among the respondents is same as their cultural information need.

### 7.3.11 INFORMATION SEEKING ON GOVERNMENT PROJECT

Table 34: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Government Project

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	11 (2.06)	5 (0.94)	15 (2.81)	7 (1.31)	13 (2.44)	5 (0.94)	56 (10.51)
B.D.O.	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	6 (1.13)	2 (0.38)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	22 (4.13)
Advertisement	-	-	-	-	4 (0.75)	1 (0.19)	5 (0.94)
Others Community	4 (0.75)	1 (0.19)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	5 (0.94)	21 (3.94)
Political Workers	5 (0.94)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	5 (0.94)	7 (1.31)	3 (0.56)	32 (6.00)
No Information Seeking	12 (2.25)	25 (4.69)	97 (18.20)	117 (21.95)	68 (12.76)	78 (14.63)	397 (74.48)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 51: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Government Project

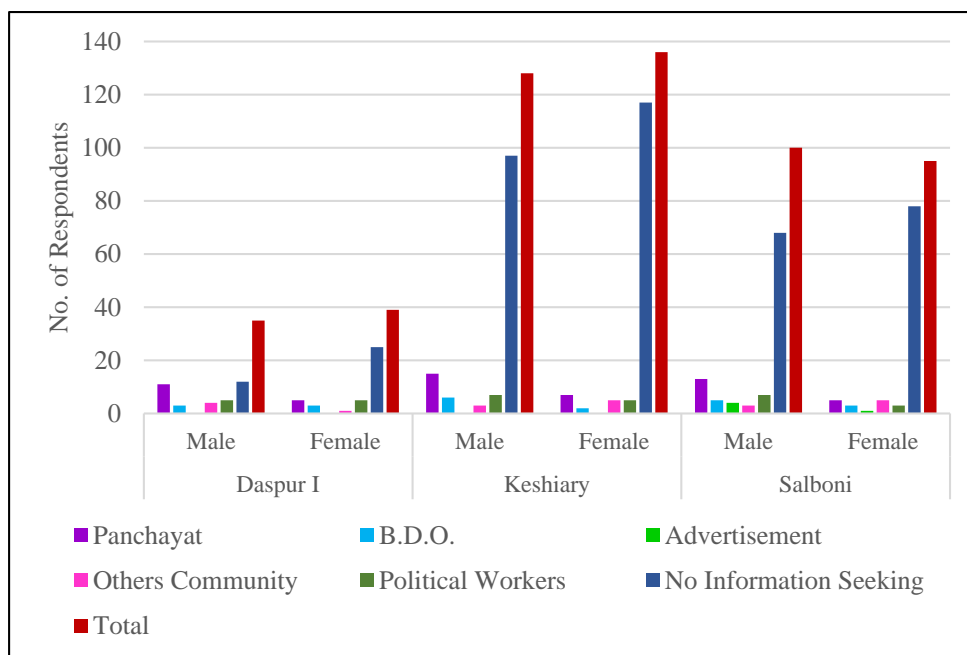


Table 34 displays the use frequency of different sources of information from where the respondents collect government project related information. The most used source for seeking government project related information is Panchayat followed by political workers. It is also found that the Lodha community members of Salboni only use advertisement as an information source. The information needs and seeking among the respondents for the government project is in equal proportion.

### 7.3.12 INFORMATION SEEKING ON ECONOMY

Table 35: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Economy

	Daspur I		Keshiary		Salboni		Total (%)
	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	M (%)	F (%)	
Panchayat	-	1 (0.19)	11 (2.06)	9 (1.69)	7 (1.31)	7 (1.31)	35 (6.57)
B.D.O.	-	-	7 (1.31)	4 (0.75)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	19 (3.56)
Bank	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	12 (2.25)	9 (1.69)	12 (2.25)	6 (1.13)	44 (8.26)
Funding Agencies	3 (0.56)	1 (0.19)	7 (1.31)	10 (1.88)	9 (1.69)	2 (0.38)	32 (6.00)
Market	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	8 (1.50)	7 (1.31)	8 (1.50)	1 (0.19)	29 (5.44)
Own Community	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	17 (3.19)	15 (2.81)	10 (1.88)	6 (1.13)	56 (10.51)
Others Community	2 (0.38)	5 (0.94)	3 (0.56)	3 (0.56)	2 (0.38)	-	15 (2.81)
No Information Seeking	19 (3.56)	25 (4.69)	63 (11.82)	79 (14.82)	47 (8.82)	70 (13.13)	303 (56.85)
Total	35 (6.57)	39 (7.32)	128 (24.02)	136 (25.52)	100 (18.76)	95 (17.82)	533 (100.00)

Fig. 52: Distribution of Respondents in Relation to the Information Seeking on Economy

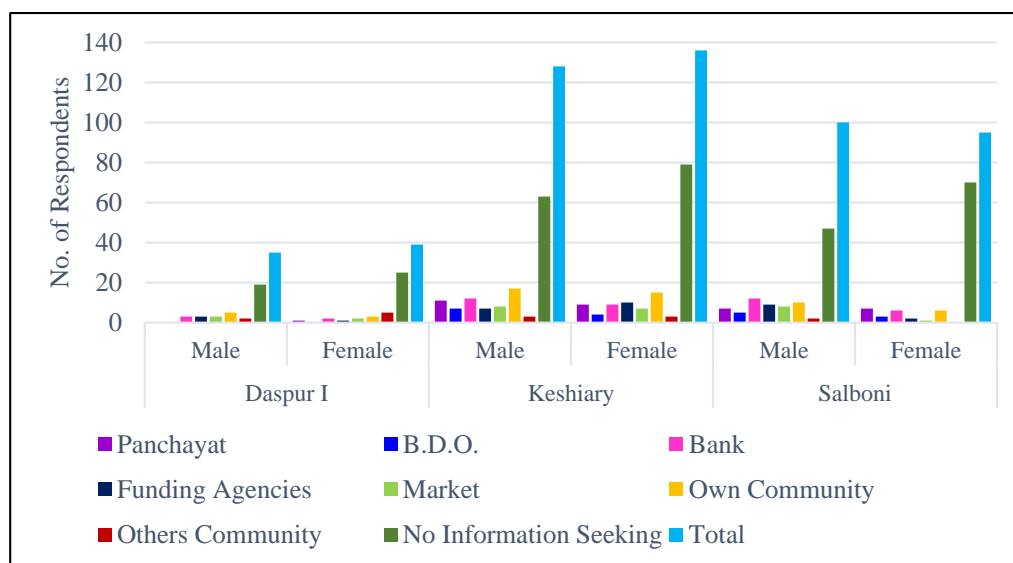


Table 35 represents the use of frequency of different information sources to satisfy economic information need. The respondents satisfy their economic information from own community (10.51%), bank (8.26%) and Panchayat (6.57%). They also use different funding agencies and market to satisfy their information needs on the economy. But they are not much interested in B.D.O. office and others community to satisfy their economic information need. The information sought here from different sources is the same as the economic information needs of the respondents.

#### 7.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Socio-economic status (SES) refers to an individual's position within a hierarchical social structure, which is one of the important determinants of health status. Composite scales are generally used to measure the SES, which has a combination of social and economic variables. There is no direct measure of the social status of an individual; therefore, an attempt had been made by many eminent researchers and social scientists in the past to formulate a composite index to measure it. Several methods or scales have been proposed for classifying different populations by socio-

economic status: Rahudkar Scale 1960, Udai Pareek Scale 1964, Jalota Scale 1970, Kulshrestha Scale 1972, Kuppuswamy Scale 1976, Shrivastava Scale 1978, Bharadwaj Scale 2001 (Singh et al. 3264-3267).

In the present study Udai Pareek Scale for finding out the socio-economic status of the sample population has been used. Udai Pareek Scale is mainly used to measure the socio-economic status of the rural population. The scale has nine components like caste, occupation, education, land, social participation, house, farm power, material possessions, and family type. As income is a sensitive issue for the families and the respondents may not give proper answers for it, therefore in Udai Pareek Scale data for income is not collected.

Fig. 53: Udai Pareek Scale

**Table 3: Udai Pareek revised scale.**

Components	Score	Components	Score
<b>Caste</b>		<b>Social participation</b>	
Schedule caste	1	None	0
Lower caste	2	Member of one organization	1
Artisan caste	3	Member of more than one organization	2
Agriculture caste	4	Office holder in such an organization	3
Prestige caste	5	Wide public leader	4
Dominant caste	6	<b>House</b>	
<b>Occupation</b>		No house	0
None	0	Hut	1
Labourer	1	Kutchha house	2
Caste occupation	2	Mixed house	3
Business	3	Pucca house	4
Independent profession	4	Mansion	5
Cultivation	5	<b>Farm power</b>	
Service	6	No draught animals	1
<b>Education</b>		1-2 draught animals	2
Illiterate	0	3-4 draught animals	4
Can read only	1	5-6 draught animals	6
Can read and write	2	<b>Material possessions</b>	
Primary	3	Bullock cart	0
Middle	4	Cycle	1
High school	5	Radio	2
Graduate	6	Chairs	3
And above	7	Mobile phone	4
<b>Land</b>		Television	5
No land	0	Refrigerators	6
Less than 1 acre	1	<b>Family type</b>	
1-5 acre	2	Single	1
5-10 acre	3	Joint	2
10-15 acre	4	Extended	3
15-20 acre	5	Siye up to 5	2
20 and above	6	Any other distinctive features	2
<b>Grade</b>		<b>Category</b>	<b>Score on scale</b>
A		Upper class	Above 43
B		Upper middle class	33-42
C		Middle class	24-32
D		Lower middle class	13-23
E		Lower class	Below 13

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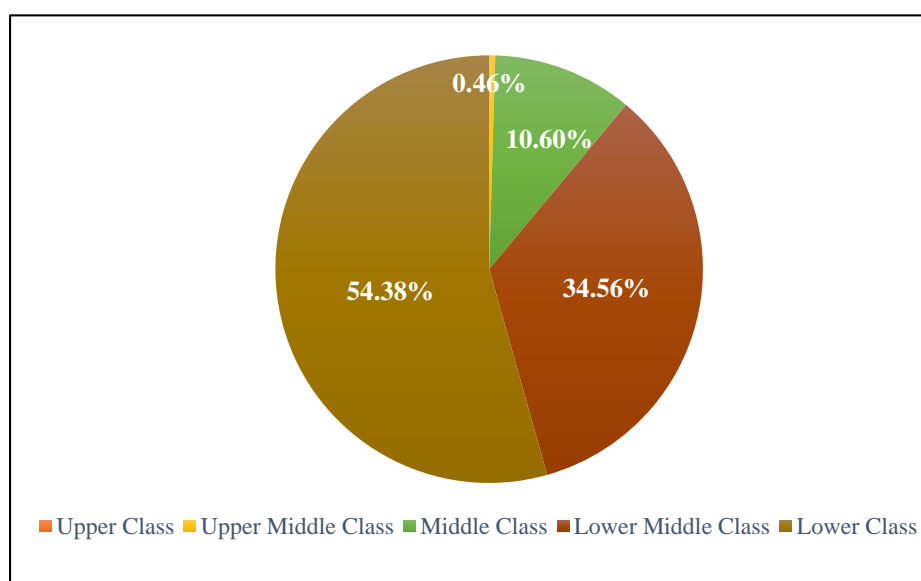
(Singh 3266).

After filling the scores for the individual items the category of the individual families are calculated. According to the scale, the following grades and classes of the families of the respondents are obtained as depicted in the table –

Table 36: Distribution of Socio-Economic Status of the Respondents as per Udai Pareek Scale

Grade	Category	Score on Scale	Number of Families
A	Upper Class	Above 43	-
B	Upper Middle Class	33-42	1 (0.46)
C	Middle Class	24-32	23 (10.60)
D	Lower Middle Class	13-23	75 (34.56)
E	Lower Class	Below 13	118 (54.38)

Fig. 54: Distribution of Socio-Economic Status of the Respondents



The table 36 highlights the socio-economic status of the respondents as per Udai Pareek Scale (1964). In this study 0.46 % population belongs to upper middle class, 10.60 % belongs to the middle class, 34.56 % belongs to the lower middle class, and 54.38 % belongs to the lower class. So it can be claimed that more than 50% of the population in this community live below the poverty line. They have very low economic status. Only one family has upper middle class status.

## **7.5 FINDINGS**

### **7.5.1 INFORMATION NEEDS**

- Housing information need is inversely proportional with age and employment. It is identified that the aged and unemployed persons have less housing information need in comparison to the others. Persons with primary education have a greater housing information need. The male population among the Lodha community shows their interest in housing information.
- Food information need is higher for persons with primary education whereas it decreases with the increase of the age of the respondents and for casual labour. The primary educated persons are aware of food and hygiene so they want food information need.
- Clothing information need decreases with the increases of the age of the respondents. Lodha community members mainly want the information on non-conventional clothes.
- Health information need decreases with the increase in the age of the respondents and for the persons with less monthly income but the study shows that they have high demand for primary health unit, financial aids, vaccination, medicine and especially physician-related information.
- Educational information need decreases with the increase in the age of the respondents and for persons with less monthly income. They mainly want anganwadi, primary, secondary and scholarship related information. The illiterate and primary educated persons mainly have significant education information need. This need is more among female respondents.
- Employment information need decreases with the increase in the age of the respondents and for persons with less monthly income. Male respondents are more



interested in employment information. The community members who are illiterate and having primary education are also interested in employment information.

- It is found that the male population needs more agricultural information whereas the female population needs animal husbandry related information. Agricultural information needs decreases among the primarily educated persons and is significantly high among casual labours.
- Mainly the male members of Lodha community need political and government-related information. Among them some are illiterate and some are primarily educated.
- It is recorded that the law and order information need is much higher among the male population those who have primary education. The female population of those localities does not show their interest in the said information.
- Aged, unemployed and persons with less monthly income have less cultural information need. Cultural information need is area-specific and varies between male and female respondents in different areas. In Daspur I male members are more interested while in Keshiary female members are more interested and in Salboni their interest levels in collecting cultural information are almost same.
- Government projects related information need is less for the unemployed and persons with less monthly income. The male members of Lodha community in the study areas want government projects related information much more than the female population. Government projects information attract illiterates and persons with primary education more in the community.
- Economic information need is more among male respondents and casual labours.

### 7.5.2 INFORMATION SOURCES

- For housing information need the Lodha community members mainly depend on Panchayat as their information source as they get sufficient information from Panchayat. The second source on which they rely most is their own community members. The other sources on which they depend to satisfy their queries is B.D.O. office and people from other community.
- For satisfying food and nutritional information need the Lodhas depend mainly on own community members. They believed that the information collected from their clan is more hygienic. Other sources like physician, public announcements, people from other communities and radio are also used as information sources to satisfy their needs.
- For clothing information need they collected information from other community members because they believed that it is the most appropriate way right way to collect information on different clothing types. They also followed the market and advertisement as sources of information to know about the uses of modern garments. Very few people depended on own community members to collect information.
- The study reveals that the most used source for satisfying health information need is the health unit followed by people from own community and anganwadi workers. The female Lodha population of the said localities depend on anganwadi workers and own community members for health-related information whereas male members collected the said information from health unit, own community as well as from physician. anganwadi workers and own community are more economical whereas health unit and physician are more reliable and provide authentic information.

- Panchayat and anganwadi Centres are the most important information sources from where the Lodhas collected educational information because they think that such information sources provide more authentic and current information related to the said matter. People from other community and own community, as well as B.D.O. office are the other sources from where they collected information.
- The Lodha community members mainly collect employment-related information from Panchayat followed by political workers and B.D.O. office because they easily receive related information and recent news on employment from those sources. The other source used is other community members.
- Own community members are the most used information source to satisfy the agricultural information need followed by Panchayat. They get traditional agricultural knowledge from their own community whereas for technique and agricultural development they depend on Panchayat office. The other sources of information are members from other community, market and B.D.O. office for satisfying agricultural information need.
- Political leaders or political workers and own community members are the most important sources of information for satisfying their political and Government information needs. The other source of information, in this case, is Panchayat and B.D.O. office.
- In case of law and order information needs the Lodhas mainly depends on own community members followed by Panchayat and B.D.O. offices. They believe in Panchayat and B.D.O. offices as Government Organizations which can guide and help them legally and also provide authentic legal-related information. The other information sources used by them are information from members of other community and B.L.R.O. office.

- Cultural information needs they depend on members from own community and religious practitioners because they easily know about their cultural heritage, religious activities from these sources. The other sources of information used are members of other community and public announcements.
- The Lodha community of the said localities satisfies their government project related information from Panchayat followed by political workers, B.D.O. office and members of other community. These sources provide them with different information like new Government projects, schemes, current development, etc. Some people also use advertisements as information sources for satisfying their government project related information needs.
- Economic information need is mostly satisfied from members of own community, followed by bank, Panchayat, funding agencies, market and B.D.O. office. These sources help them to know about different kinds of schemes, trends, and developments which promote their economic growth and development.

## **7.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE LODHA COMMUNITY IN PASCHIM MEDINIPUR**

According to Udai Pareek Scale 54.38% of the sample belongs to lower class and live below poverty line. 34.56 % belongs to lower middle class, 10.60 % belongs to middle class and 0.46 % of the sample belongs to upper middle class. So we can say that in general their socio-economic status is very poor.

## **7.7 WELFARE MEASURES FOR THE LODHA COMMUNITY**

For the welfare of this community Government provides different schemes such as: Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Gitanjali, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) for old persons, Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS) for widows,

ST Old Age Pension, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Integrated Child Development Project (ICDS) for child development, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) for peculiar nature of the scheduled tribes concentration and to ensure effective co-ordination of developmental programmes, Janashree Bima Yojana for providing insurance coverage since 2004-2005. The scheme is operated through ICDS centre of the locality. For housing development government disbursed fund through Backward Class Welfare Department, Panchayat Office and Block Development Office. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, a group based programme called Large Sized Agricultural Multi-Purpose Societies (LAMPS) was launched for the tribals to bring them within the folds of co-operative movement and to prevent money lenders, middlemen and labour contractors from disturbing them.

## **7.8 INFORMATION SEEKING BEHAVIOUR MODEL**

This study closely fits the Wilson's model of information behaviour, 1996. It also displays the physiological, affective and cognitive needs that give rise to information seeking behaviour. The model recognizes that an information need is not a need in and of itself, but rather one that stems from a previous psychological need. These needs are generated by the interplay of personal habits and political, economic and technological factors in an individual's environment (Wilson 256-257).

## **7.9 ROLE OF LIBRARIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS COMMUNITY**

Only two Public libraries one about 10 kms away from Chandana under the Keshiary block called Khajra Vivekananda Sadharan Pathagar, established in 1976 and another about 5 kms away from Manikpur under the Daspur I block called

Kalara Rabindra Mitali Sangha Pathagar, also established in 1976 are found. But the information seeking on the libraries is found negligible among the respondents. Only a meagre population of 1.88% have education information need about libraries. But the libraries in these areas show no role in the development of this community.

#### **7.10 INTERPRETATION OF THE KEY FINDINGS**

- As it has been found that the aged and unemployed persons have less housing information need so it can be interpreted that the aged persons already have their houses constructed or they may have the feeling that they will not live longer and therefore it is unnecessary to construct any new house. Also, the unemployed people have less housing information need as they don't have enough financial ability to construct a house. Male members have more housing information need as the females leave their paternal house after marriage and settle with their husband. So the responsibility for the construction of a house lies with the males.
- Casual labour doesn't want information about food because they don't have enough financial support to consume modern food. They mainly sustain their lives on their traditional food which they collect by hunting. The aged persons like their traditional food.
- The aged persons are much more comfortable with their traditional dresses. So most of the aged people have no curiosity about modern dresses.
- It is identified that male population, illiterate person and casual labour highly demand primary health unit, financial aids, vaccination, medicine and especially physician-related information because due to lack of proper education, income and knowledge about health and hygiene they don't know about different diseases, treatment, medicine, physician, and financial help.

- The illiterate person and casual labours mainly want anganwadi, primary, secondary and scholarship related information. They don't have the basic knowledge about education but they want to provide basic education to their children. Through this research, it is clearly identified that income, lack of proper information are considered as the most influential factors for education among the Lodha community members so they want scholarship related information which can help in their child education programme.
- The Lodha population want information about employment because they earn a very small amount of money through their traditional work which is not sufficient to survive. The male literate person mainly wants government-related information according to their education status so that they earn money higher than their traditional work and they want job security for a certain time. On the other hand, illiterate persons also need employment-related information so that they engage themselves in a specific work which generates money and help themselves to run their life smoothly. The female and old persons do not bother about employment-related information because most of the females engage themselves in forest good collection and the old persons depend on the earning of the younger members of their house.
- The male population of the study areas are interested to collect agricultural information because agriculture is their traditional livelihood. It transfers from one generation to another generation and they are very much fascinated towards this work. The female population mainly engage themselves in forest good collections but to generate more income they also interested in animal husbandry. That's why they want animal husbandry related information.

- Political information need is very familiar to the male population than female population as they are actively participating in politics. Female are mostly involved in managing their houses and maintaining families, hence, they cannot get time to participate in the political activities. Illiterate and primary educated person also have interest in politics as they think they can get employment from political leaders.
- The male population mainly need law and order information because they need to solve different legal disputes such as community problem, social problem, land-related problem etc. Whereas the female population of those localities don't want such information because they depend on the male population.
- The male and female population want cultural information to know their own as well as other communities' culture and heritage such as dance, worship, rituals etc.
- Male population is interested in government projects related information to collect information on different issues such as senior citizen pension, road transportation, housing development, sarva-shiksha etc. which help them to ameliorate their socio-economic condition. The female population are not much interested to collect such information because they are not aware of different government projects name, field of projects, benefits of the projects.
- The male population of the said areas want economical information because they want to gather investment, loan, government grant-related information which can ensure the economic growth of the Lodha community.

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