VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. (Geography Honours) Semester-V

FIELD REPORT

ON

"A Geographical case study on Physical and Socio-Economic condition of Raghunathchak Village, under Bhagwanpur -II Block in Purba Medinipur district (W.B)"

PAPER-C11P

SUBMITTED BY

Roll - 1125129

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Session-2017-2018

Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

Department of Geography

FIELD REPORT ON

"A Geographical case study
On physical and socio-Economic condition
Of Raghunathchak village,
Under Bhagwanpur –II Block
In Purba Medinipur district (W.B)"

Supervised By:
Prof. Sujoy Das

Submitted By:

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PREFACE

This field report is provided on the basis of field survey under taken on 01/08/2019 to 08/08/2019 for attainment of the requirement of the B.SC 5th semester examination of Geography (Hons) of the Vidyasagar University of the Purpose of field study.

The real mouza of Raghunathchak village under Bhupatinagar police station of Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal has been selected for better evaluation on micro level socio economic survey.

The field report has been undertaken the supervision of Prof. Sujoy Das of the department of Geography. I am particularly guided by this professor for interest of this project.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To construct the field report successfully a lot of help from different fields are required. I would like to express deepest gratitude to all those who have guided and associated me for completing this report

On

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I would like to give my heartiest respect to Prof. Sujoy Das for his constant and continuous support and guidance in completing this report.

I would to like express my sense of gratitude and thank Dr. Swapan Kumar Mishra the Principal of Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya for providing permission for the whole work.

I also convey my thanks to Prof. Irani Banerji Chatterjee, Prof- Mithu Roy, Prof-Somnath Bhunia, Prof. Rita Pradhan Prof. Sanatan Sasmal, the faculty members of our department for their constant stretching of helping hands, suggestions and comments to the work.

I am also thankful to all those who supply the relevant map and document. I also thank all the villagers who extended their cooperation in collection of necessary information.

Ritwin Bhuma.

CERTIFICATE OF WORK PARTICIPATION

B.Sc (Hons). 5th sem Examination – 2019 Subject – Geography (Hons)

Paper – CC11P VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

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No. 170044

Reg. no. 129.009.0

With year .. 2012 - 2018 .:

Name of the college: - Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya.

FIELD REPORT

ON

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Work done by the students Methods of Day Date survey work Conceptual knowledge for survey work. (Classification, 22/07/2019 Day - 06 Pre-field necessity, aim and objectives of field survey). Selection of the To work 28/07/2019 study area. Pre planning for survey work, questionnaire ready. Study from documentary source. Class attends for area specific survey and group discussion. Field observation for physical survey. Day - 101/08/2019 **During** field work Plot to plot land use survey. 02/08/2019 Day - 2Door to door house hold survey - socio economic survey. 03/08/2019 Day - 3Door to door house hold survey - socio economic survey. Soil 04/08/2019 Day - 4sample collection and GPS survey. Soil sample collection and GPS survey. 05/08/2019 Day - 5Plot to plot land use survey, and GPS survey. 06/08/2019 Day - 6Special survey for problems identification and Prospects. 07/08/2019 Day - 7Shorting of schedules formation classification and tabulation of 31/102019 Day -Post - field the data for statistical representation. 26 work To Preparation of physical maps and land use map on cadastral plan. Correlation of data for statistically and cartographically 25/11/2019 representation. Interpretation and analysis of the prepared diagram and make a field report.

Signature of the student
Ritwin Bhunia.

10.D 25/02/2019

Department of Geography Mugpena Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

Signature of the supervisor

Prof. Sujoy Das 09 12 2

SUPERVISOR Department of Geography Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalava

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0.1 INTRODUCTION

Geography is essentially a field science or applied science that correlates man and environment in both spatial and temporal contact. Maps are regarded as a very important tool in geographical study. But up gradation of maps can be done either by obtaining information from secondary sources or primary sources. Reliable data of a small area can hardly be procured from any secondary sources. Therefore primary data collection is the only way for gathering knowledge of such area. Therefore field study helps to identify the man environment relationship of smaller area in great details. Besides, the purpose of field study varies in obtaining constantly evolving new facts in the literary knowledge of Geography as discipline of study. It also brings new experiences to the investigators.

Thus going through the purpose of field study it can be defined as the investigation of certain problem by personal visit to the area concern. It entails lots of preparation during the pre field stage when some information must be gathered from the study area. The field report, though, is written in accordance with the undergraduate syllabus of the Vidyasagar University Sem 5, but it is really enjoyable to go for a field work for some days to a distance place by a group of a students who in the process to learn, handle many problems that arise during the field work quite efficiently. The field work enables gathering new experiences about new places of residence and the new place in their field work.

0.2 NECESSITY OF FIELD SURVEY IN GEOGRAPHY

Surveying or research work is the art of investigation from different aspects. In this modern world every society is faced by serious social problems and economic problem also systematic solution is needed to solve these problems.

In other words the field study should be systematic and world through different knowledge of different aspects. It is a process which should be scientific method should be taken to solve the problems. It is essential to built-up and develops our concepts for field – work field study also research provides work and investigation which is necessary to solve the problems. The study on socio economic aspect is essential to the research work to complete comprehensive to be about the region socio economic survey should be under systematic method which may help to get idea of new facts.

0.3 SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA

We select our study area Raghunathchak village under Bhupatinagar police station which is near about 2 km from our college.

Raghunathchak village being situated a rural region becomes strategically important from environmental as well as social and economic point of view.

Our study area are selected from this point of view-

- 1. The area, though a rural village, but is much exposed to the new changing lifestyle.
- 2. The region has a considerable growth of fishery that affects the social and economic status of the villages.
- 3. The region also portrays a huge effect of physical environment on the economic life of the people.
- 4. The region has both agricultural patterns of occupation and fishery which makes the region an interesting study not only in spatial context, but also in temporal context.
- 5. The economy of the region thus has changed considerably which makes it an important and interesting study area.

0.4 AIM AND OBJECT OF THE FIELD STUDY

The aim and objectives of the present study area are as follows-

- To study how the underlying geology reflects the land form pattern of the study area.
- To understand the elements of the physical environment of the study area in regard to the physiographic, drainage, climate and soil.
- To find out the nature of the plot to plot land-use and any seasonal changing pattern of the study area.
- To examine the relation between topography and land-use, climatic and agriculture, as well as soil pH and land-use study area under study with sex ratio, marital status age and age-sex structure and also health status.
- To analysis the occupational structure of the people and the temporal changes if any.
- The estimate the pattern of literacy among the people of the study area.
- To analyse the housing condition and energy consumption and disposal of waste materials.
- To understand and explain the condition of the economy with returns to agriculture, industry, trade and commerce.
- To obtain on idea and to find out the problems as well as suggest remedial measures for purpose of assisting the people of the region.

Thus the field report might help in the planning process of the area under study.

#.多 PWOCESS OF FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Char floid survey at Raghunathchak village of post Bhupatinagar in Purba Medinipur floit has been conducted through some sequential and systematic methods. This method may be divided in to prove surgeories which are given below-

A. PRE FIELD STAGE

In this stage some activities have been done from field works-

- Planning for micro level minor research project.
- Selection of the study area.
- Making survey schedule for field survey and discussion of field stage etc.

B. FIELD STAGE

In this stage we have completed some activities through different methods, these are given below-

- Direct observation of physical and anthropogenic landscape.
- Collection of mouza map.
- Soil sample collection of this village.
- Plot to plot land-use survey.
- Door to door survey for socio economic survey in this village.

C. POST FIELD STAGE

- Post field stage is actually final process about the field survey this is given below-Tabulation of collecting primary data.
- Modification of primary data to make secondary data.
- Data analysis and graphical representation.
- Ground photo selection.
- Data interpretation and making the field report.

SOME MOMENT OF PRE FIELD STAGE





SOME MOMENT OF DURING FIELD STAGE















SOMEMOMENT OF POST FIELD STAGE





0.6 SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION

For systematic representation the whole project report work has been divided into7 chapter which is given bellow-

CHAPTER-1: This chapter analyses the physical set up of this study area.

CHAPTER-2: This chapter used for land-use pattern details in this village

CHAPTER-3: This chapter analyses the demographic structure of the Raghunathchak village.

CHAPTER-4: This chapter used for details discussion of the housing condition, energy consumption and basic amenities etc. in this village.

CHAPTER-5: This chapter used for discussion of economic set up of this village.

CHAPTER-6: This chapter discuss about the facility of accommodation.

CHAPTER-7: This chapter summarizes the problems and renders suggestions.



GENERAL INFORMATION & PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

1.1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

A very popular name of our study area RAGHUNATHCHAK village situated at sub-costal location becomes strategically important from environmental as well as socio economic point of view.

Name of the village	Type of location	Description				
	Geographical location	Latitudinal location:-21°58′29"N- 21°59′20"N Longitudinal location:-87°43′21"E - 87°43′45"E				
	Administrative	State:-West Bengal				
	location	Dist:-Purba Medinipur				
		Sub-division:-Contai				
		Block:-Bhagwanpur-II				
		Police station:-Bhupatinagar				
RAGHUNATHCHAK J.L No-250		Grampanchyet:-Mugberia 6 No				
		Post:-Bhupatinagar				
		Pin"-721425				
	Relative	North side:-Bhupatinagar- J.L No-253				
	location	South side:- Ramchak & Shamchak-				
		J.L No-248				
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		East side:-Ranichak-J.L No-249				
		West side:-Kharinet-J.L No-252				
	Toposheet No	Old seris:-73 O/9				

Table No:-1.1

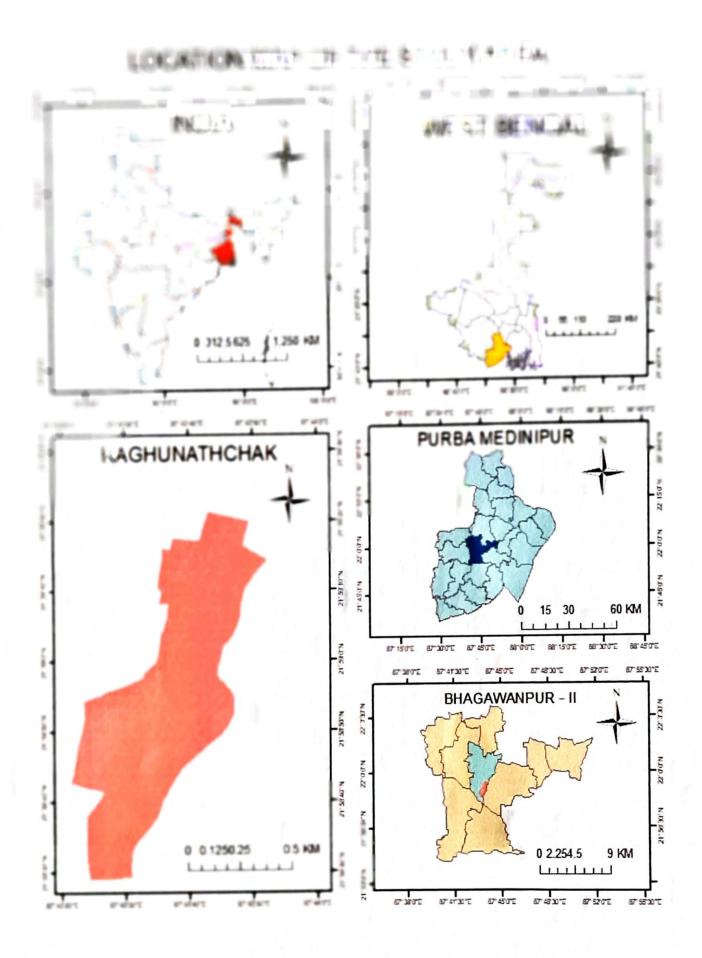


Fig No:-1.1

1.2 ROAD DIRECTION AND IMPORTANT LAND MARK FROM OUR COLLEGE TO STUDY AREA.

Our college Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya on the side of Henria to Egra via – Itaberia roadways. Henria is Middle point of Digha –Machada highways. Haria also a railway station links Digha to Howrah via Tamluk under South Eastern railway.

RAGHUNATHCHAK village is situated only 2.5 km from our college is southern direction which is connected by roadway. This study area is about 149 km from Kolkata, about 63.5 km fromTamluk (District head quarter) and about 32 km from Contai sadar and about 1km from Bhagwanpur II no Block.

1.3 GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The study area consists of alluvium formation in recent age. This area is underlain by unconsolidated sediments of sand, silt and clay.

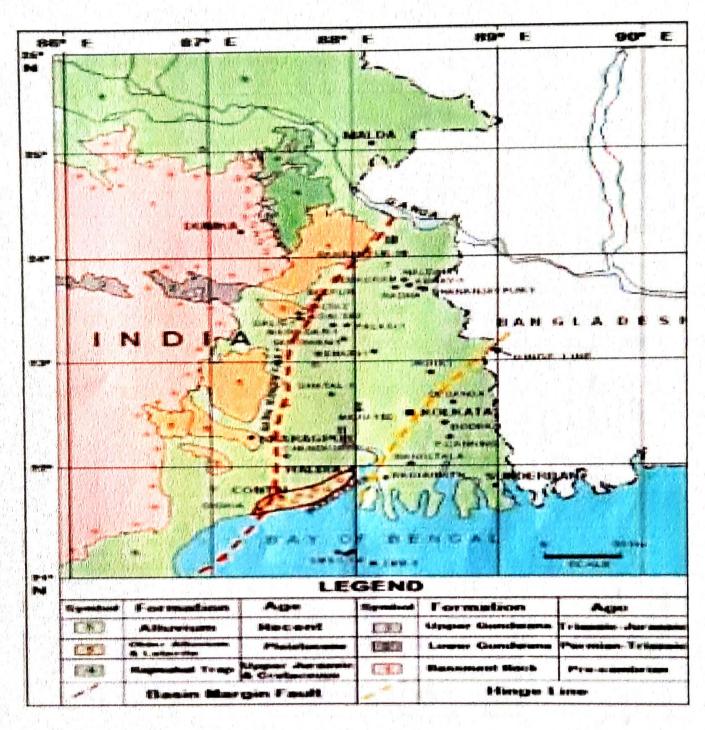


Fig No:-1.2

Source:-International Journal of science and research (IJSR)
ISSN (Online):2319-7064
Impact Factor (2012):3.358

1.4 RELIEF STRUCTURE

The relief of the study area is nearly flat surface with very slow run- off. The average elevation is nearly 5-7 metres above mean sea level. Average slope range from 0-5 degree due to its fluvio-tidal location.

S.l no	Plot no	Absolute height in m.	S.l no	plot no	Absolute height in m
01	71	7.2	07	397	5.1
02	121	7.5	08	425	5.0
03	545	5.2	09	271	5.3
04	317	5.3	10	221	5.3
05	The space of 1 the	7.0	11	347	6.1
06	62	6.6	12	372	6.3

Table No:- 1.2

Source:- GPS Survey August 2019

1.5. Climate Condition

The region belongs to tropical monsoon climate. There are four seasons. These are Summer (March- May). Monsoon (June-September) autumn (October-November) winter (December-February). The month wise average temperature, humidity, rainy day and rainfall of the surrounding study area are given below-

Month		Temperat	ure(°C)	Humidity (%)		Rainfall Avg.in mm	No.of Rainy Days in a Month(Avg)
	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.		
January	24	16	20	81	42	13.00	3
February	28	22	25	73	41	20.00	3
March	32	26	29	84	45	30.00	4
April	32	26	29	80	60	40.00	5
May	32	26	29	76	60	150.00	10
June	34	26	30	82	68	280.00	16
July	34	26	30	85	61	280.00	20
August	34	26	30	86	71	255.00	22
September	32	24	28	79	75	200.00	17
October	32	24	28	76	58	120.00	10
November	29	26	27	76	55	50.00	4
December	22	16	19	76	38	00.00	0

Table No:- 1.3

Source:- Digha Weather Station-2019

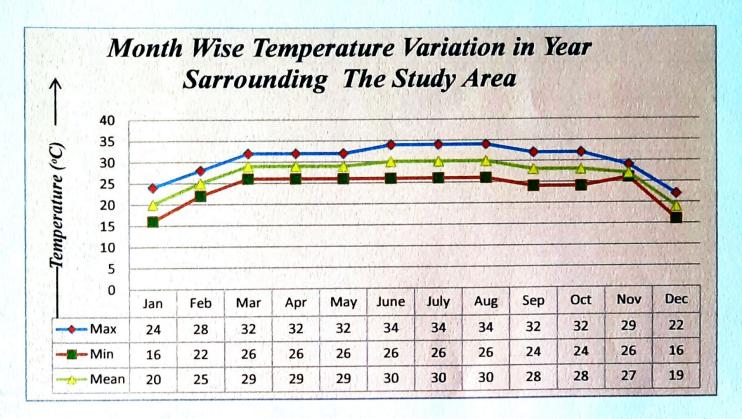


Fig No:-1.3

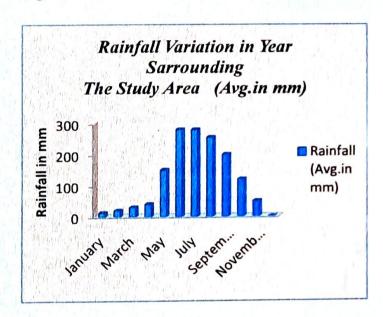


Fig No:-1.4 Fig No:-1.5



July

Month Wish Maximam &

Minimum Relative Humidity

Sarrounding The Study Area

June

Decoo Jan

1.6. Soil type

The study area located on lower Gangetic plane. So mainly alluvial soil are existing on the study area from primary survey. We say that our study area soil is

- 1) Texture type (Silty clay loam where sand 2%,silt 68% and clay30%).
- 2) Average soil p^H is (7.5).

1.7. BIOTIC COMMUNITY

Biotic community is the total community of flora and funal group.

FLORAL COMMUNITY

Mainly masophyte type vegetation is found in along the study area. This area given below-

S.	Local name	Type	Scientific name	S.	Local	Type	Scientific name
L	The day of the	of		1.	name	of	
N	Page 40 harris	veget		No	name	vegeta	
0.		ation				tion	
01.	Mango	1	Mangifera indica	21	Beth	Creepers	Calamus rotang
02	Neem		Azadirachta	22	Bichutilata		Urtica urens
03	Coconut	Woody	Cocos mucifera.	23	Gojpipul		Pothus scandens
04	Khirish/shirish	plant	Albizzia lebbeck	24	Nunakomli	7	Ipomea biloba
05	Supari		Areca catechu	25	khamalu		Dioscoria alata
06	Tal	1 1 1 1 1 1	Borassus flabellifer	26	bankumra	a Maria	Ipomea digitata
07	Khejur		Phonix sylvestris	27	Tarulata		Ipomoea pinnata
08	Tentul		Temarandus indica	28	kalmi		Ipomea carnea
09	Jam		Syzygium cumini	29	lajjabotti		Mimosa pudica
10	Acacia		Acacia arabica	30	telakucho		Coccinia indica
11	Banyan	The market of	Ficus bengalensis	31	madhablota		Hiptage madhablota
12	Asastha		Ficus religiosa	32	jingha		Luffa acutangula
13	Bakul	Marie State	Mimurops elengii	33	Hogla	Aquatic	Typha elephantia
14	Jhau		Casuarina eqiusetifolia	34	Panifal	Plants	Trapa bispinoso
15	Akashmoni		Acacia auriculiformis	35	Patighas	11111	Cyperus sp
16	Eucalypotus	a Migh	Eucalypotus globosus	36	Chichura	ar III ()	Scirpus articulatus
17	Haritiki	11	Terminalia chebula	37	Dhanighas	1777	Poratiresia coartata
18	sabeda		Achoroas sapota	38	Kachuripana	1130	Eichornia crosoipes
19	Guava		Psidum gujava	39	Торарапа		Pistia stratiotes
20	Chalta		Dellenia indicus	40	Koilari	1. 7. 1	Nymphia stelata

Table no:-1.4

Source: Abivakta kanthi Mohokumar Itikatha (Dr. Asim Kumar Manna) Page No:64





FAUNAL COMMUNITY

The area is effected by coastal process. So this type of animal are found along with study area.

S.	Local name	Type	Scientific name	S.	Local name	Туре	Scientific name
L		of		L		of	
N		Anim		No		Ani	
0.	Land to the Co.	al				mal	
01.	Kencho	Inverte	Pheretima posthuma	21	Guiyamachi	Beerly IV	Musca nebula
02	Jonke	brates	Hirudinaria granulosa	22	Tantulbicha	17	Scolopendra sp
03	Projapati		Papillio sp	23	Chawelpoka		Sitophilus orizae
04	Moupoka	1000	Apis indica	24	Ganra		Pila globosa
05	Ballipoka		Vespa sp	25	Gariyachumur	1.7	Sehatina fulica
06	Ukun		Pediculus humnus	26	Sandrakakra		Scylla seratta
07	Vosh	17 July 19 Jul	Cimex rodundatus	27	Ruimach	Fresh	Lebeo rohita
08	Chitka		Aeolopus tumulus	28	Katlamach	water	Catla catla
09	Moth	1/19/4	Tinea pachylia	29	Phuti	fishes	Puntius sarana
10	Gobriyapoka	14 4 15 15	Aethina tumida	30	Koi	10 10 10	Anabus testudineus
11	Jonakipoka	10 36	Lampyridae sp	31	Jioyl	Maria Con	Heteropneustes fossilis
12	Shamapoka	134,00	Nephotettix impecticeps	32	Magur	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Clarius batrechus
13	Forig		Anx sp	33	Latha		Channa ounctatus
14	Goriya		Nephila sp	34	sole		Ophicephalu sstriatus
15	Uipoka		Neotermes bosei	35	Bata		Labeo bata
16	Diapipra	5.50	Formicm sp	36	Falimach	91	Notopterus notopterus
17	Lalpipra		Formicm sp	37	Kolabang	Amphi	Bufo melanostictus
18	Mosa		Anopheles stephensi	38	Sonabang	bians	Rana tigrina
19	Asla		Periplaneta Americana	39	Tiktiki	Rreptil	Hemidactylus fluviviridis
20	Kanno	16. 18. 19.	Julus sp	40	Aruya	es	Calotes veversicolor

Table no:-1.5

Source: Abivakta kanthi Mohokumar Itikatha (Dr. Asim Kumar Manna) Page No:64

1.8. Drainage system:-

The study area located on Rasulpur basin. Madhakhali khal is sub-tribute of Rasulpur river. Madhakhali khal is passes along eastern side of the study area. Various type of nala of the study area are well connected with the Madhakhali khal.



CHAPTER-II

ANALITICAL SCENAREO OF LAND USE PATTERN OF THE STUDY AREA

2.1 LAND USE PATTERN

We, the student of B.Sc 3rd year 5TH SEM (Hons) first collected a mouza map from B.L & L.R.O office Bhagwanpur block under Purba Medinipur district. Next plan is to identify plot to plot land use by group survey, than the start our land use survey at cadastral plain, which is very difficult but thank to God we have done this work after a long time. We see the land of our study area used in different ways. Like—

- 1. Settlement.
- 2. Pond.
- 3. Agricultural land.
- 4. Fishery land.
- 5. Metalled road.
- 6. Unmetalled road.
- 7. Canal/Nala.
- 8. Waste land.
- 9. Bush or Grass land etc.

The pattern of land use is determined by two set of factors—

a. Physical Factors:

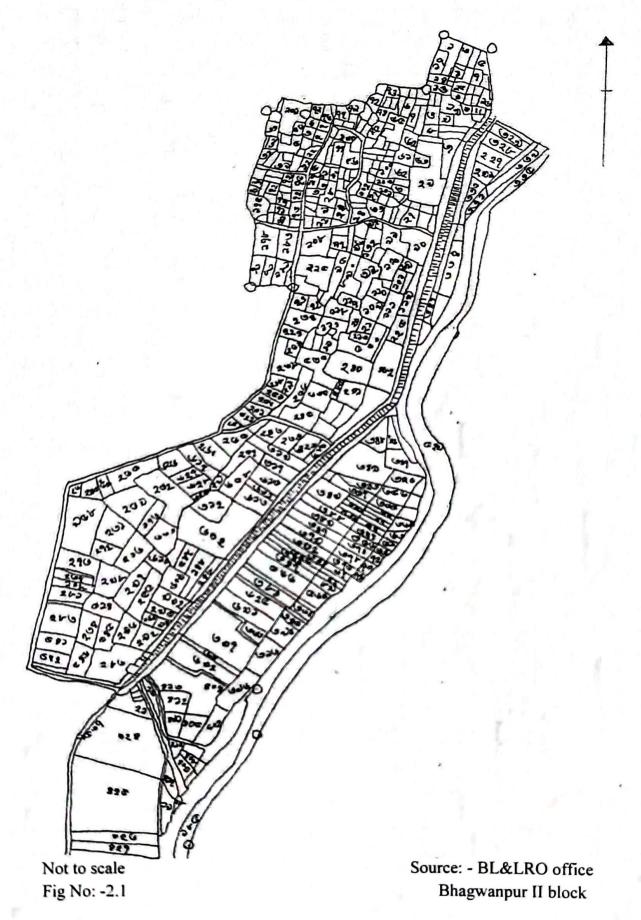
This is related with topography, climate, and soil etc.

1. b. Human Factors:

This is related with population and economic condition.

We see that most of the land is used for Agriculture land and some of the land also is used for settlement and very few of land used for pond, waste land, Road

Mouja map of Raghunathchak village



S.l.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol	S.L.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol
1	1	Settlement, Pond	S,P	41	41	Settlement	S
2	2	Settlement	S	42	42	Settlement	S
3	3	Settlement	S	43	43	Settlement	S
4	4	Settlement	S	44	44	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
5	5	Settlement	S	45	45	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
6	6	Vegetation	V	46	46	Settlement	S
7	7	Settlement, Pond	S,P	47	47	Settlement, Pond	S,P
8	8	Settlement	S	48	48	Settlement	S
9	9	Settlement	S	49	49	Settlement	S
10	10	Settlement	S	50	50	Settlement	S
11	11	Pond	P	51	51	Settlement	S
12	12	Settlement	S	52	52	Settlement	S
13	13	Settlement, Pond	S,P	53	53	Settlement	S
14	14	Settlement	S	54	54	Pond	P
15	15	Settlement, Pond	S,P	55	55	Pond, Waste land	P,W
16	16	Settlement Settlement	S	56	56	Settlement	S
17	17	Settlement	S	57	57	Settlement	S
18	18	Vegetation	v	58	58	Settlement	S
19	19	Settlement	S	59	59	Waste land	W
20	20	Pond	P	60	60	Waste land	W
21	21	Settlement ,Vege	S,V	61	61	Vegetation	V
22	22	Settlement Settlement	S	62	62	Vegetation	V
23	23	Pond	P	63	63	Waste land	W
24	24	Settlement	S	64	64	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
25	25	Settlement	S	65	65	Vegetation	V
26	26	Settlement, Pond	S,P	66	66	Vegetation	V
27	27	Settlement	S	67	67	Vegetation	V
28	28	Settlement, Pond	S,P	68	68	Pond	P
29	29	Pond	P	69	69	Settlement	S
30	30	Pond	P	70	70	Settlement	S
31	31	Vegetation	V	71	71	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
32	32	Settlement, Pond	S,P	72	72	Settlement	S
33	33	Settlement	S	73	73	Pond	P
34	34	Settlement	S	74	74	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
35	35	Pond	P	75	75	Settlement	S
36	36	Settlement, Pond	S,V	76	76	Settlement	S
37	37	Pond	P	77	77	Settlement ,Pond	S,P
38	38	Settlement	S	78	78	Settlement	S
39	39	Pond	P	79	79	Settlement, Pond	S,P
40	40	Settlement	S	80	80	Settlement	S

S.l.no	Plot	Land use	Used	S.L.	Plot	Land use	Used
	no	Pattern	Alphabet	no	no	Pattern	Alphabeti
		7 1110111	ic				c Symbol
							Coymoor
			Symbol				
81	81	Settlement Waste	s,w	121	121	Settlement	S
82	82	Settlement	S	122	122	Settlement, Pond	S,P
83	83	Settlement	S	123	123	Settlement	S
84	84	Settlement	S	124	124	Settlement	S
85	85	Pond	P	125	125	Pond	P
86	86	Pond	P	126	126	Settlement	S
87	87	School	Sc	127	127	Settlement	S
88	88	Settlement	S	128	128	Settlement, Pond	S,P
89	89	Settlement	S	129	129	Settlement	S
90	90	Settlement Pond	S,P	130	130	Settlement	S
91	91	Settlement	S	131	131	Settlement	S
92	92	Settlement	S	132	132	Settlement, Pond	S,P
93	93	Settlement Pond	S,P	133	133	Settlement	S
94	94	Settlement	S	134	134	Settlement	S
95	95	Settlement, Veg	S,V	135	135	Settlement, Pond	S,P
96	96	Settlement	S	136	136	Settlement	S
97	97	Settlement, Veg	S,V	137	137	Settlement, Pond	S,P
98	98	Pond, Vegetation	P,V	138	138	Settlement	S
99	99	Pond	P	139	139	Settlement	S
100	100	Settlement	S	140	140	Settlement	S
101	101	Settlement, Pond	S,P	141	141	Settlement Waste la	S,W
102	102	Settlement	S	142	142	Settlement	S
103	103	Pond	P	143	143	Settlement	S
104	104	Settlement	S	144	144	Waste land	W
105	105	Pond	P	145	145	Settlement	S
106	106	Vegetation	V	146	146	Settlement	S
107	107	Settlement, Pond	S,P	147	147	Settlement	S
108	108	Settlement	S	148	148	Settlement, Pond	S,P
109	109	Settlement	S	149	149	Settlement	S
110	110	Vegetation	V	150	150	Settlement, Pond	S,P
111	111	Settlement	S	151	151	Vegetation	V
112	112	Pond	P	152	152	Settlement	S
113	113	Settlement	S	153	153	Settlement	S
114	114	Settlement	S	154	154	Settlement, Pond	S,P
115	115	Settlement, Pond	S,P	155	155	Settlement	S
116	116	Settlement	S	156	156	Settlement	S
117	117	Settlement	S	157	157	Settlement, Pond	S,P
118	118	Settlement, Veg	S,V	158	158	Vegetation	V
119	119	Settlement	S	159	159	Settlement, Pond	S,P
120	120	Pond, Vegetation	P,V	160	160	Settlement	S

S.l.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol	S.L.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabeti c Symbol
161	161	Settlement	S	201	201	Settlement, Vege	S,V
162	162	Settlement	S	202	202	Settlement Settlement	S
163	163	Vegetation	v	203	203	Settlement, Pond	S,P
164	164	Settlement	S	204	204	Settlement	S
165	165	Settlement	S	205	205	Settlement, Pond	S,P
166	166	Pond	P	206	206	Settlement Settlement	S
167	167	Settlement	S	207	207	Settlement, Waste	S,W
168	168	Settlement	S	208	208	Vegetation Vegetation	V
169	169	Pond	P	209	209	Settlement	S
170	170	Settlement	S	210	210	Pond	P
171	171	Settlement	S	211	211	Agriculture	A
172	172	Settlement	S	212	211	Agriculture	A
173	173	Settlement, Pond	S,P	213	213	Agriculture	A
174	174	Settlement	S	214	213	Agriculture	the box and the control of the control
175	175	Settlement	S	215	215	Agriculture	A
176	176	Settlement	S	216	216	Agriculture	A
177	177	Pond	P	217	217		
178	178	Settlement, Pond	S,P	218	217	Agriculture Agriculture	A
179	179	Agriculture	A	219	219	Agriculture	Α
180	180	Agriculture	A	220	220		A
181	181	Agriculture	A	221	221	Agriculture Agriculture	A
182	182	Settlement	S	222	222		A
183	183	Pond	P	223	223	Agriculture Agriculture	A
184	184	Settlement	S	224	224		A
185	185	Settlement, Pond	S,P	225	225	Agriculture Agriculture	Α
186	186	Settlement	S	226	226	Settlement, Agri	A
187	187	Vegetation	V	227	227	Agriculture	A,S
188	188	Settlement	S	228	228	Agriculture	A
189	189	Agriculture	A	229	229	Agriculture	A
190	190	Agriculture	A	230	230	Agriculture	A
191	191	Settlement	S	231	231	Agriculture	A
192	192	Settlement, Pond	S,P	232	232	Agriculture	A
193	193	Settlement	S	233	233	Agriculture	A
194	194	Agriculture	A	234	234	Agriculture	A
195	195	Settlement, Pond	S,P	235	235	Agriculture	A
196	196	Settlement	S	236	236	Agriculture	A
197	197	Pond	P	237	237	Agriculture	A
198	198	Vegetation	V	238	238	Agriculture	A
199	199	Vegetation	V	239	239	Agriculture	A
200	200	Settlement, Pond	S,P	240	240	Agriculture	A

S.l.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabet ic Symbol	S.L.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabe ic Symbol
241	244		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	201	201		
241	241	Agriculture	A	281	281	Agriculture	A
242	242	Settlement, Pond	S,P	282	282	Agriculture	A
243	243	Agriculture	A	283	283	Agriculture	
244	244	Agriculture	A	284	284	Agriculture	A
245	245	Agriculture	A	285	285	Agriculture	
246	246	Agriculture	A	286	286	Agriculture	A
247	247	Agriculture	A	287	287	Agriculture	A
248	248	Agriculture	A	288	288	Agriculture	A
249	249	Agriculture	Α	289	289	Settlement, Pond	S,P
250	250	Agriculture	A	290	290	Agriculture	A
251	251	Agriculture	A	291	291	Settlement	S
252	252	Agriculture	A	292	292	Agriculture	A
253	253	Agriculture	A	293	293	Settlement	S
254	254	Agriculture	A	294	294	Agriculture	Α
255	255	Agriculture	A	295	295	Agriculture	A
256	256	Agriculture	A	296	296	Agriculture	Α
257	257	Agriculture	A	297	297	Agriculture	Α
258	258	Agriculture	A	298	298	Agriculture	A
259	259	Agriculture	A	299	299	Agriculture	Α
260	260	Agriculture	A	300	300	Agriculture	Α
261	261	Agriculture	A	301	301	Agriculture	Α
262	262	Agriculture	A	302	302	Agriculture	Α
263	263	Agriculture	A	303	303	Agriculture	Α
264	264	Agriculture	A	304	304	Agriculture	Α
265	265	Agriculture	A	305	305	Agriculture	Α
266	266	Agriculture	A	306	306	Agriculture	Α
267	267	Agriculture	A	307	307	Agriculture	Α
268	268	Agriculture	A	308	308	Agriculture	Α
269	269	Agriculture	A	309	309	Agriculture	Α
270	270 271	Agriculture	A	310	310	Agriculture	Α
272	272	Agriculture	A	311	311	Agriculture	Α
273	273	Agriculture	A	312	312	Agriculture	Α
274	274	Agriculture	A	313	313	Agriculture	Α
275	274	Agriculture Agriculture	A	314	314	Agriculture	A
276	276		A	315	315	Agriculture	Α
277	277	Agriculture	A	316	316	Agriculture	A
278	278	Agriculture Agriculture	A	317	317	Settlement, Pond	S,P
279	279	Agriculture	A	318	318	Waste land	W
280	280	Agriculture	A	320	319 320	Agriculture Settlement, Agri	A A,S

S.l.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol	S.L.n o	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabet ic Symbol
321	321	Waste land	W	361	361	Fishery	F
322	322	Waste land	W	362	362	Fishery	F
323	323	Settlement	S	363	363	Fishery	F
324	324	Waste land	W	364	364	Fishery	F
325	325	Waste land	W	365	365	Fishery	F
326	326	Settlement	S	366	366	Fishery	F
327	327	Waste land	W	367	367	Fishery	F
328	328	Waste land	W	368	368	Settlement, Waste	S,W
329	329	Settlement, Waste	S,W	369	369	Pond, Waste	P,W
330	330	Settlement, Pond	S,P	370	370	Settlement	S
331	331	Bush	В	371	371	Fishery	F
332	332	Settlement, Pond	S,P	372	372	Fishery	F
333	333	Settlement, Waste	S,W	373	373	Fishery	F
334	334	Bush	В	374	374	Fishery	F
335	335	Cannel	С	375	375	Fishery	F
336	336	Bush	В	376	376	Fishery	F
337	337	Vegetation	V	377	377	Fishery	F
338	338	Pond	P	378	378	Fishery	F
339	339	Fishery	F	379	379	Fishery	F
340	340	Fishery	F	380	380	Fishery	F
341	341	Fishery	F	381	381	Fishery	F
342	342	Fishery	F	382	382	Fishery	F
343	343	Fishery	F	383	383	Fishery	F
344	344	Fishery	F	384	384	Fishery	F
345	345	Fishery	F	385	385	Fishery	F
346	346	Fishery	F	386	386	Fishery	F
347	347	Fishery	F	387	387	Fishery	F
348	348	Fishery	F	388	388	Fishery	F
349	349	Fishery	F	389	389	Fishery	F
350	350	Fishery	F	390	390	Fishery	F
351	351	Fishery	F	391	391	Fishery	F
352	352	Fishery	F	392	392	Fishery	F
353	353	Fishery	F	393	393	Fishery	F
354	354	Fishery	F	394	394	Fishery	F
355	355	Fishery	F	395	395	Fishery	F
356	356	Fishery	F	396	396	Fishery	F
357	357	Fishery	F	397	397	Fishery	F
358	358	Settlement	S	398	398	Fishery	F
359	359	Fishery	F	399	399	Fishery	F
360	360	Fishery	F	400	400	Fishery	F

S.l.no	Plot no	Land use	Used	S.L.no	Plot	Land use	Used	
		Pattern	Alphabe		no	Pattern	Alphab etic	
	C 4		tic					
			Symbol			V	Symbol	
401	401	Fishery	F	441	541	Agriculture	A	
402	402	Fishery	F	442	543	Agriculture	A	
403	403	Fishery	F	443	542	Agriculture	Α	
404	404	Fishery	F	444	546	Agriculture	A	
405	405	Fishery	F	445	639	Agriculture	A	
406	406	Fishery	F	446	626	Agriculture	A	
407	407	Settlement	S	447	627	Agriculture	A	
408	408	Settlement	S	448	629	Agriculture	A	
409	409	Settlement	S	449	548	Agriculture	A	
410	410	Waste land	W	450	616	Agriculture	A	
411	411	Settlement ,Pond	S,P	451	661	Agriculture	A	
412	412	Fishery, Industry	F,I	452	623	Agriculture	A	
413	413	Fishery, Industry	F,I	453	624	Agriculture,Pond	A,P	
414	414	Fishery	F	454	625	Agriculture	A	
415	415	Waste land	W	455	559	Fishery	F	
416	416	Vegetation	v	456	565	Waste land	W	
417	417	Settlement	S	457	562	Fishery	F	
418	418	Vegetation	V	458	552	Fishery	F	
419	419	Vegetation	V	459	556	Fishery	F	
420	420	Waste land	W	460	567	Fishery	F	
421	421	Fishery	F	461	562	Fishery	F	
422	422	Fishery	F	462	561	Fishery	F	
423	423	Settlement, Pond	S,P	463	538	Agriculture	A	
424	424	Fishery	F	464	535	Agriculture	A	
425	425	Fishery	F	465	533	Agriculture	A	
426	426	Fishery	F	466	554	Waste land	W	
427	427	Fishery	F	467	564	Waste land	W	
428	428	Fishery	F	468	331	Bush	В	
429	488	Agriculture, Sett	A,S	469	554	Bush	В	
430	489	Waste land	W	470	330	Bush	В	
431	579	Cannel	C	471	327	Bush	В	
432	625	Fishery	F	472	327	Bush	В	
433	691	Fishery	F	473	486	Vegetation	V	
434	571	Vegetation	V	474	339	Waste land	W	
435	572	Vegetation	V	475	344	Waste land	W	
436	626	Settlement, Pond	S,P	476	345	Pond	P	
437	547	Agriculture	A	477	346	Waste land	W	
438	630	Agriculture	A	478	337	Bush	В	
439	544	Agriculture	A	479	485	Agriculture	A	
440	545	Agriculture	A	480	534	Agriculture	A	

S.l.no	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol	S.L.n	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabet ic Symbol
481	522	Vegetation	V		Contract de la Contraction		
482	628	Vegetation	V			1911 2 1 1 1	y for a section
483	512	Settlement	S				
484	636	Bush	В				6
485	626	Bush	В				
486	552	Waste land	W		STATE OF STATE	(* 1.50	
487	533	Waste land	W				7
488	341	Play ground	Pg			Programme A. A.	
489	165	Cannel	C		7.5 / 6.1 / 7.5 / 8	The second of the second	

Table no-2.1

Source: -Land use survey August 2019



SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE STUDY AREA

RAGHUNATHCHAK VILLAGE (J.L.NO.-250)
UNDER MUGBERIA 6 NO GRAM PANCHAYET,
BHAGWANPUR-II NO BLOCK, PURBA MEDINIPUR

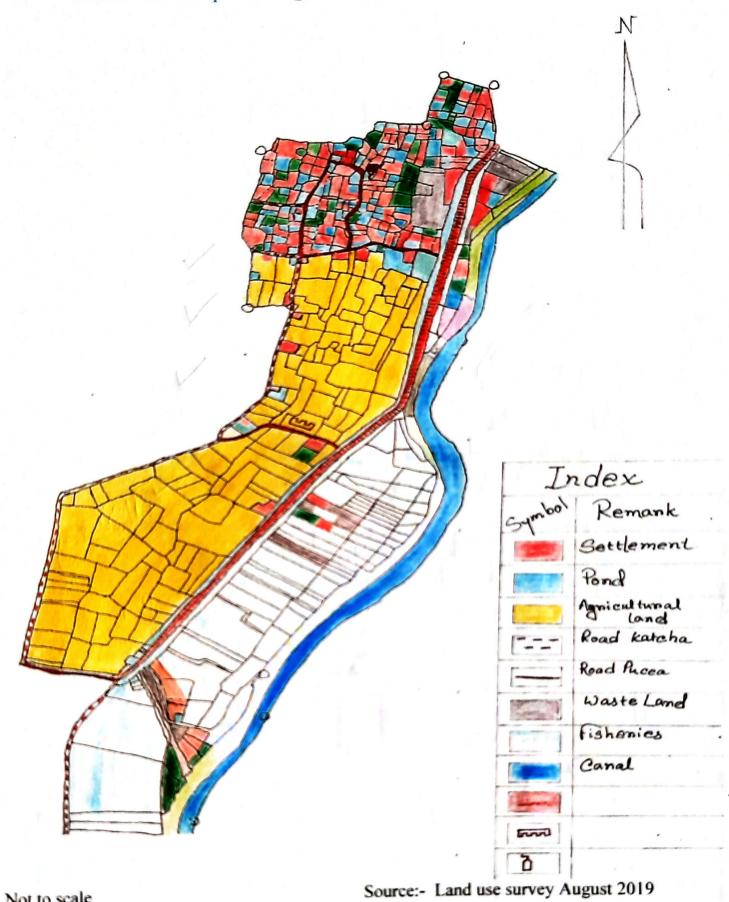


Not to scale

Source: - Google earth

Fig No:-2.2

Land use map of Raghunathchak village



Not to scale

Fig No:-2.3

CHAPTER - III

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Population Structure

India is the 2nd largest country according to population in the world (where China-134.73 crore and India-121.01 crore). West Bengal has 2nd position according to population density after Bihar (where Bihar population density is 1106 person/km² and West Bengal population density is 1028 person/ km²) census report-2011. Our selected area Raghunathchak village is high (965) population dense because plane region.

Census report of 2011 in Raghunathchak village

Total population	No	Percentage (%)	Total household	
Male	400	51.28%	100%	
Female	380	48.72%		

Table no-3.1.a

source:-Census report of India 2011 Mugberia 6 no Gram Panchyet office

But in this year August (2019) we visit only 89 household (48% sample are taken by simple random sampling) for micro level studies and we get-

Sex	No	Percentage (%)
Male	209	51.60%
Female	196	48.40%

Table no-3.1.b

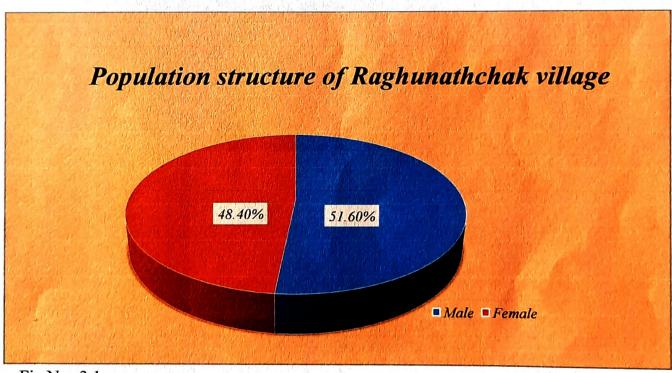


Fig No:-3.1

3.2 Age Sex Structure

In India male female ratio is very bad condition (940 /1000 - according census report 2011) but our selected village is more bad condition (938/1000- according to household survey 2019). The child male- female ratio between the age group 0-6 is 766 /1000.

Age Group	Population		Population (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-10	24	27	05.92%	06.67%
10-20	28	38	06.92%	09.38%
20-30	37	38	09.13%	09.38%
30-40	39	29	09.63%	07.16%
40-50	22	32	05.43%	07.91%
50-60	31	19	07.65%	04.69%
60+	28	13	06.92%	03.21%

Table no-3.2

source: - House hold survey August 2019



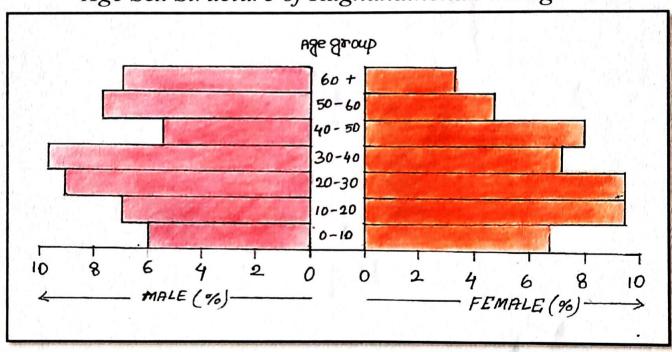


Fig No:-3.2

3.3 Marital Status

At Raghunathchak village from 89 household we get the marital status and age of marriage which indicates that the villagers are not conscious for this matter. We request them to get their son and daughters marry at the age of 21 years old and female 18 years old.

	Mor	ital Status	Age of	marriage
Population	Population		Proper	Under
(%)	Married	the state of the s	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	00.74%
51.60%	32.34%	19.26%	the state of the s	04.69%
	31 12%	17.28%		
48.4070	31,1270	House House	e hold survey	August 20
	Population (%) 51.60% 48.40%	(%) Married 51.60% 32.34%	(%) Married Unmarried 51.60% 32.34% 19.26%	Population (%) Married Unmarried Proper 51.60% 32.34% 19.26% 31.60% 26.43%

Table no-3.3

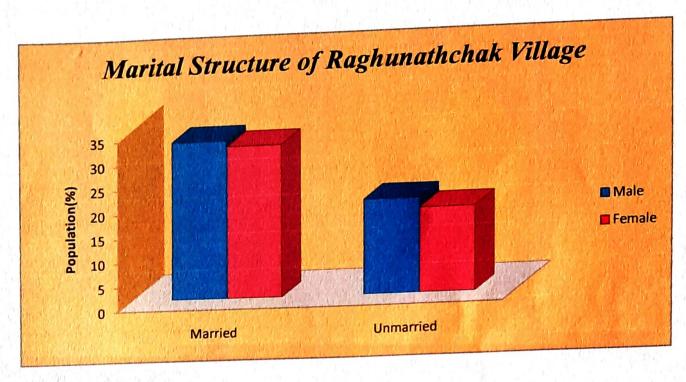


Fig No:-3.3.a

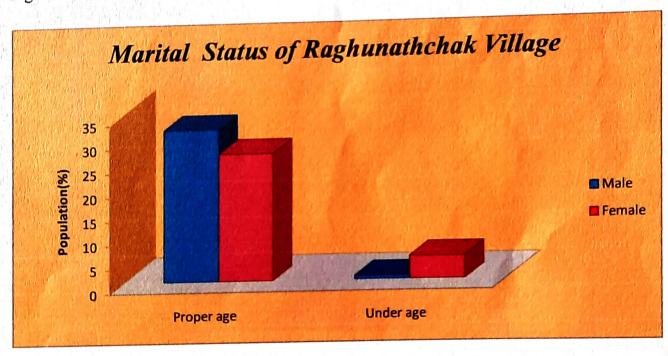


Fig No:-3.3.b

3.4 Residential Structure

In our survey area we see that 84.26% family are original which stay in own place and 15.74% household are migrated.

SL. No	Residential structure	Total Specimen no	percentage	total
1	Original	75	84.26%	100%
2	Migrated	14	15.74%	

Table no-3.4

source: - House hold survey August 2019

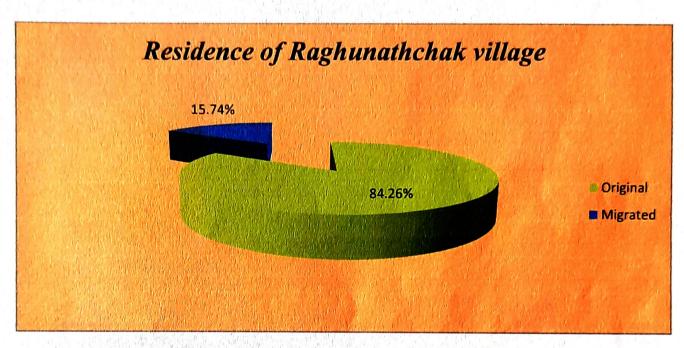


Fig No:-3.4

3.5 Family Type

Family type is also economic indicator. It helps to know about social status and social relation. In our survey area we found 73.03% families are nuclear and 25.84% families are joint type and 01.13 are others.

SL.NO	Type of family	Specimen no	Percentage9%)	total
1	Nuclear	65	73.03%	100%
2	Joint	23	25.84%	
3	Others	01	01.13%	

Table no-3.5

source: - House hold survey August 2019

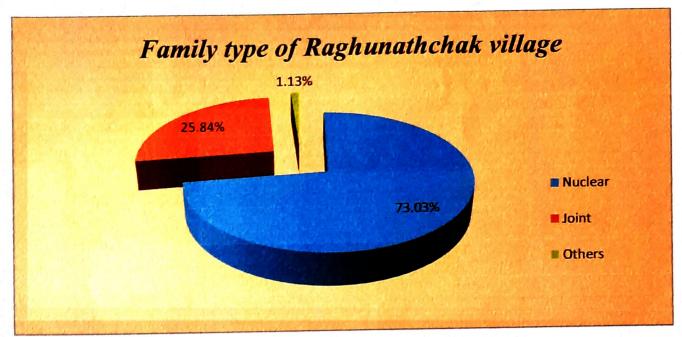


Fig No:-3.5

3.6 Religion Structure

India is a complex religion country. In our selected area we found 100.00% family beliefs on Hinduism .There are only one religion category are residence co-operatively.

SL.NO	Type of	Specimen no	Total percentage	total
1 1	family		(%)	
1	Hindu	89	100%	100%
2	Muslim	00	00.00%	
3	Others	00	00.00%	

Table no-3.6

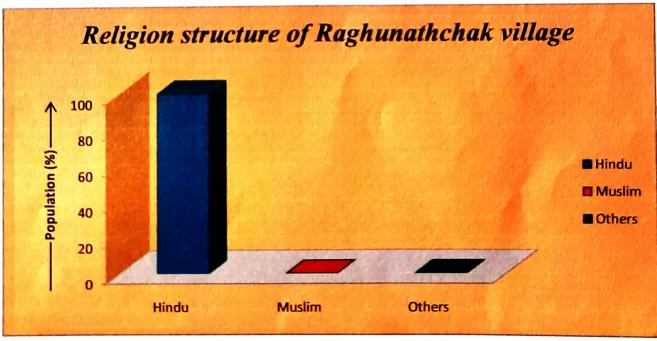


Fig No:-3.6

3.7 Caste Structure

From our analytical feature of the caste, this village depicts a distinct caste profile to determine the social status of any settlement zone, caste structure has an important role. From our survey we analyze that about 94.38% family are including general caste, 04.49% family are including SC caste and 00.00% family are including ST caste and 01.13% femily are include O.B.C. caste.

SL.NO	Type of family	Specimen no	Percentage (%)	Total
1	General	84	94.38%	100%
2	SC	04	04.49%	
3	ST	00	00.00%	
4	OBC	01	01.13%	

Table no-3.7

source: - House hold survey August2019

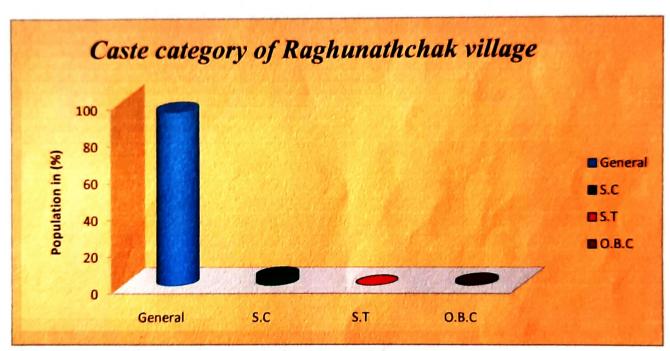


Fig No:-3.7

3.8 Educational Structure

Education is the best indicator to signify comprehensive status of any society. Education measurable key to construct and reform the under developed and deprived social bases. In this village educational facility and level of education are also important to make any understanding about the social status.

From our primary survey we observe that about 54.82% people are literate and about 45.18% people is Illiterate. In this village we observe that 15.56% people have passed viii level,11.12% have passed x level and 15.55% people have achieved xii level 09.14% and 03.45% people have achieved U.G AND P.G level gradually.

SL.NO	Educational structure	level	Total population	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate		183	45.18%
2	Literate	Viii	63	15.56%
		X	45	11.12%
		Xii	63	15.55%
		B.A/B.sc	37	09.14%
		M.A/M.sc	14	03.45%
	Total	405	100%	

Table no-3.8

source: - House hold survey August 2019

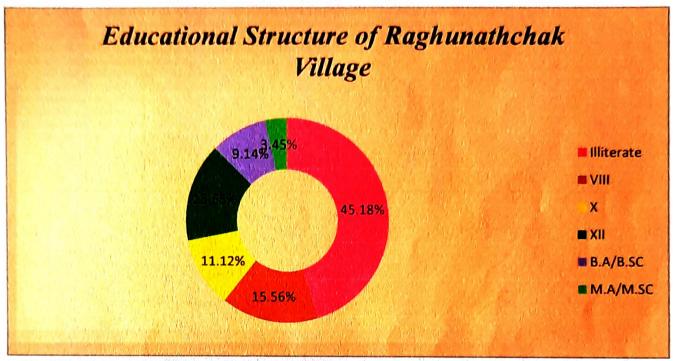


Fig No:-3.8

3.9 HEATH STATUS

"Health is wealth" it is always true. We know that a healthy man can work more than sick man and it is correct that heavy labor must be able to earn handsome means to lead high standard of living and also prospect of family. In our survey area height and weight both are equally balanced. The villager's data is given below.

Average Height Analysis

SL.NO	Height (ft)	No of person	percentage	total
1	0-2.5	23	05.68%	7
2	2,5-3.5	33	08.15%	
3	3.5-4.5	35	08.64%	
4	4.5-5.5	227	56.05%	100%
5	5.5-6.5	87	21.48%	

Table no-3.9.a

source: - House hold survey August- 2019

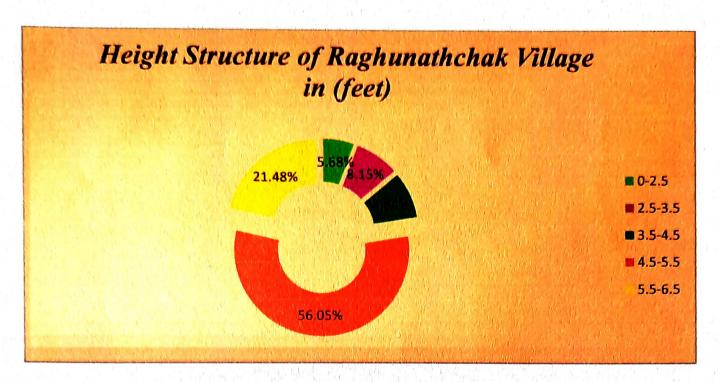


Fig No:-3.9.a

Average weight Analysis

SL.NO	Weight (kg)	No of person	percentage	total
1	0-30	60	14.81%	
2	30-40	36	08.89%	
3	40-50	110	27.16%	
4	50-60	141	34.81%	100%
5	60-70	58	14.33%	

Table no-3.9.b

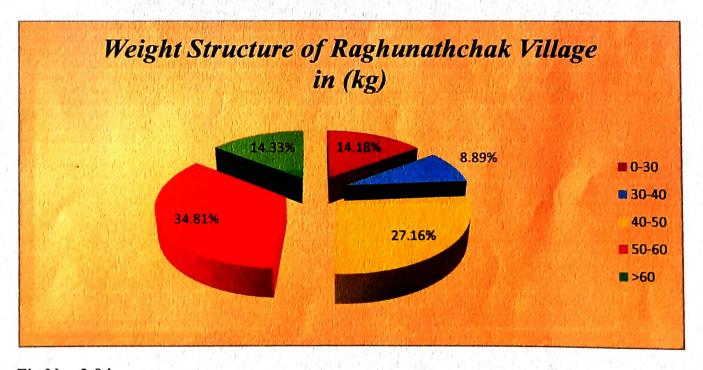


Fig No:-3.9.b

CHAPTER - IV

HOUSING CONDITION,
ENERGY CONSUMPTION &
BASIC AMENITIES
OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 TYPE OF HOUSE

Food, cloth and shelter, three basic needs are for all human beings where primitive man was adopted as a MAN then they are in search of a sate shelter for living. Housing condition indicates the standard of living and also economic condition of the villagers.

Rural houses are made by simple structure providing for the sheltering of and his family safely. Villagers used soil, Bamboo, wood, Brick cement, tin, asbestos etc which is available with the help of transport and communication.

In our survey area we see mainly three type of house – katcha, pucca, semi pucca. Total number of house 186 which is known from health center of this village, But we visit 89 house as sample. Now it's shown bellow in a table.

We see from the above table most of the houses are built by pucca materials 49.44%. Next shown katcha house 30.34% and semi pucca house shown only 20.22%.

SL.NO	Type of house	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	27	30.34%
2	Pucca	44	49.44%
3	Semi pucca	18	20.22%

Table no-4.1

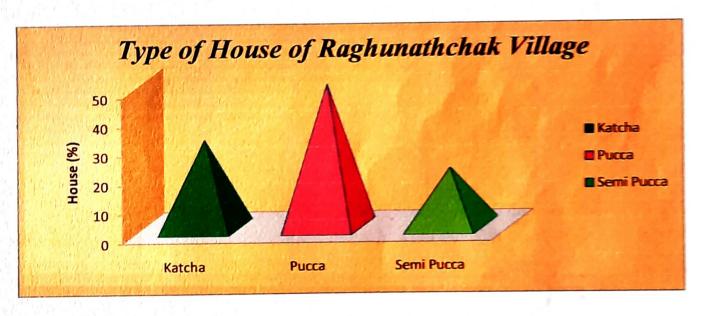


Fig No:-4.1







4.2 TYPE OF WALL

Different type of building materials are used for construction of house. We see main three part of house these are wall, roof and floor. Which is made soil, cement, mud, bamboo, wood, stone, tiles, chips, sand, asbestos, tin, straw etc. Based on all above maintained building materials we classify 2types of building these are katcha, pucca.

SL.NO	Type of wall	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	33	37.08%
2	Pucca	56	62.92%

Table no-4.2

source: - House hold survey August 2019

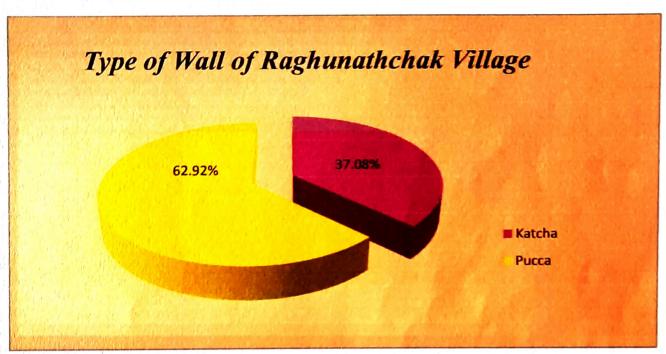


Fig No:-4.2

4.3 TYPE OF ROOF

Roof is one essential protein of house umbrella like behave our of roof is very important for comport living of people. From our field survey it is observed that most of the houses are conical .The study area roof structure are given bellow.

SL.NO	Type of roof	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Tile	31	34.83%
2	Asbestos	31	34.83%
3	Straw	01	01.12%
4	Cement	26	29.22%
5	Tin	00	00.00%

Table no-4.3

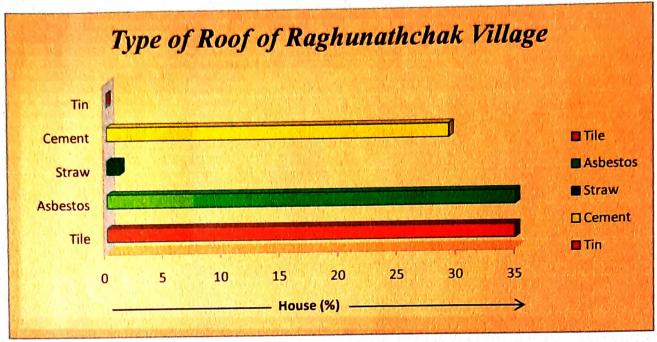


Fig No:-4.3

4.4 BUILT UP AREA

Most of the villagers built their house with in 500 square feet.

SL.NO	Type of built up area(sq ft)	Specimen no	percentage
1	<250	16	17.98%
2	250-500	56	62.92%
3	500-750	16	17.98%
4	>750	01	01.12%

Table no-4.4

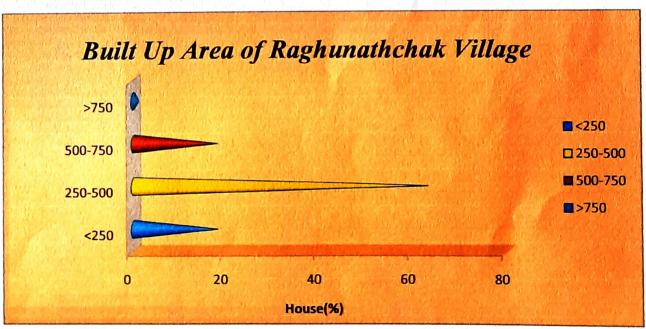


Fig No:-4.4

4.5 NUMBER OF ROOM

In our surveyed area total number of room is very short against the number of people. Most of the families have one or two room and the rise of room is related with number of room. When the number of room increasing there size of room decrease generally.

SL.NO	Number of room	Specimen no	percentage
1	One	31	34.83%
2	Two	28	31.47%
3	Three	14	15.73%
1	Four	12	13.48%
5	More than four	04	04.49

Table no-4.5

source: - House hold survey August 2019

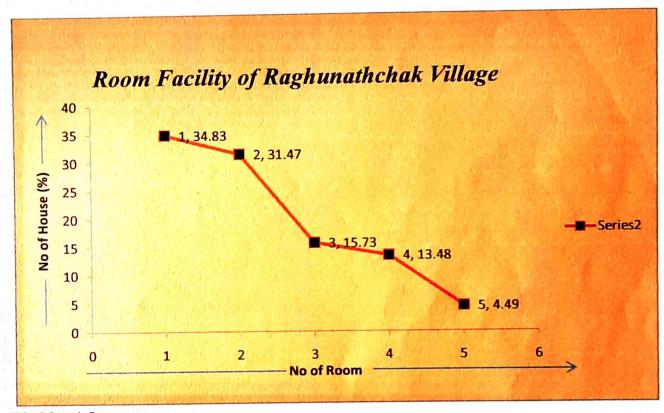


Fig No:-4.5

4.6 TYPE OF FLOOR

Like every rural unite of India have is also observed the common feature of floor. About 40.45% house floors are composed with mud. Where only 53.93% house floors are composed by cement and 05.62% are made of others. Data in details is given bellow-

SL.NO	Type of Floor	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Mud	36	40.45
2	Cement	48	53.93
3	Others	05	05.62

Table no-4.6

source: - House hold survey August 2019

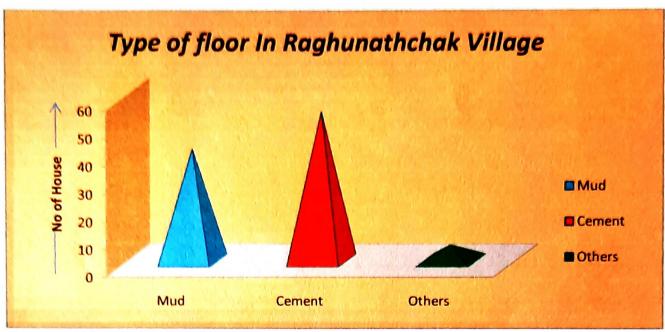


Fig No:-4.6

4.7 TOILET FACYILITY

System of laboratory and toilet facility is referred to Environment condition and also standard of living. In our survey area we see that about 40.45% house has katcha toilet and 42.70% house has pucca toilet and 07.86% others. Data are given bellow-

SL.NO		Type of Toilet	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	NO		8	08.99%
2	YES	Katcha	36	40.45%
3		Pucca	38	42.70%
4		others	07	07.86%

Table no-4.7

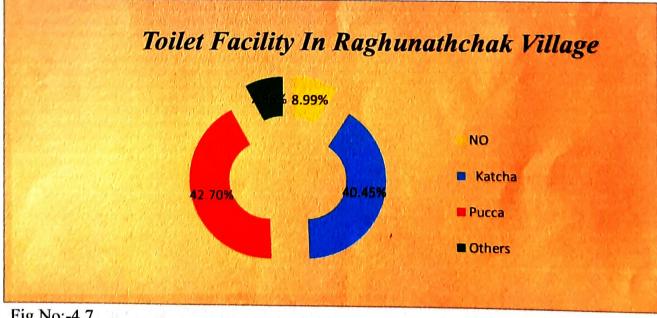


Fig No:-4.7



4.8 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Source of purified water is one of main indicator of healthy life. Pure water means which is free from water pollution. Most of the villagers collected there drinking water from time call or tap. Data are given bellow-

SL.NO	Source of Drinking water	Specimen no	percentage
1 1	Tube well	12	13.48%
2	Well	00	00.00%
3	Тар	74	83.15%
4	Others	03	03.37%

Table no-4.8

source: - House hold survey August 2019



Fig No:-4.8







4.9 SOURCE OF LIGHT

From our survey data we see that most of the villagers used electric light for their household. Only few villagers use kerosene, solar, Biogas etc.

S.L No.	Source of Light	Specimen no	percentage
1	Kerosene	00	00.00%
2	Solar	01	01.12%
3	Electricity	87	97.76%
4	Biogas	01	01.12%
5	Others	00	00.00%

Table no-4.9

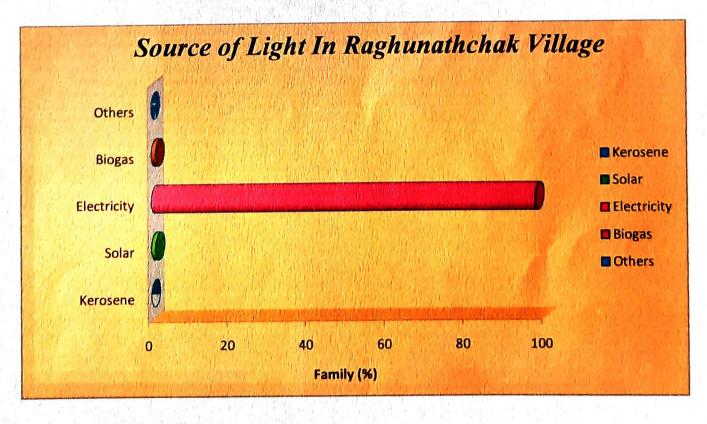


Fig No:-4.9



4.10 SOURCE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Most of the villagers used L.P.G, kerosene for their cooking time they have also used wood, cow dung also. Data are given bellow-

SL.NO	Source of Energy	Specimen no	percentage
	Consumption		
1	Cow dung	09	10.11%
2	Wood	52	58.43%
3	Kerosene	01	01.12%
4	L.P.G	22	24.72%
5	Bio -Gas	05	05.62%
6	Others	00	`0.00%

Table no-4.10 source: - House hold survey August 2019

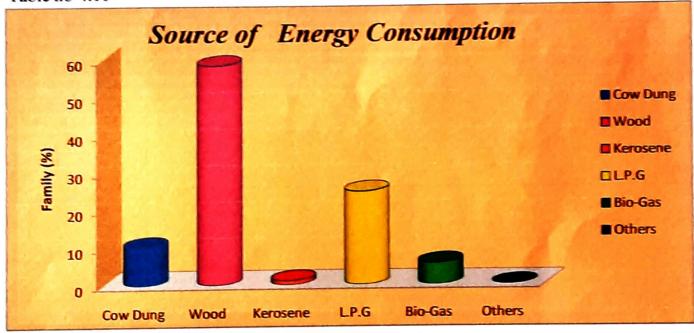


Fig No:-4.10



4.11 DISPOSAL METHOD OF WASTE MATERIALS

In the household family waste materials are in management in their own view for different purposes.

Most of the villagers about 47.19% through outside, only 46.07% household burn their waste materials. Data are given bellow.

SL.NO	Disposal method	Total Specimen no	Percentage (%)
1	Burn	41	46.07%
2	Out side	42	47.19%
3	Garden	1	01.12%
4	Soil	1	01.12%
5	Garbage	4	04.50%

Table no-4.11

source: - House hold survey August 2019

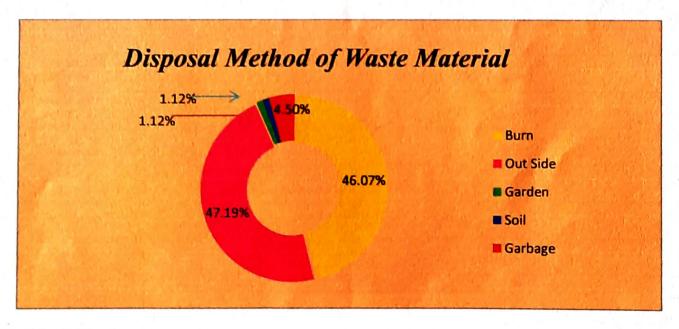


Fig No:-4.11

4.12 BASIC AMENITIES AND MODERN AMENITIES

Our survey area more rich in basic and modern amenities like tap, TV Mobile Telephone Radio Cycle Motor Cycle Bed Chair Table And Also Car. Refrigerator found in their household according survey Schedule we found the various type of basic amenities which is given below in a table.

S.l no	HOUSEHOLD SSSETS	No	percentage	total
1	TELEPHONR/MOBILE	87	97.75%	100.00%
2	TV	62	69.66%	
3	VCD/DVD	01	01.12%	
4	Radio	06	06.74%	
5	By cycle	85	95.50%	
6	Motor cycle	24	26.97%	
7	Boat	00	00.00%	
8	Chair	82	92.13%	
9	TABLE	54	60.67%	
10	Fan	88	98.88%	
11	Bed	87	97.75%	
12	refrigerator	11	12.36%	

Table no-4.12

source: - House hold survey August 2019

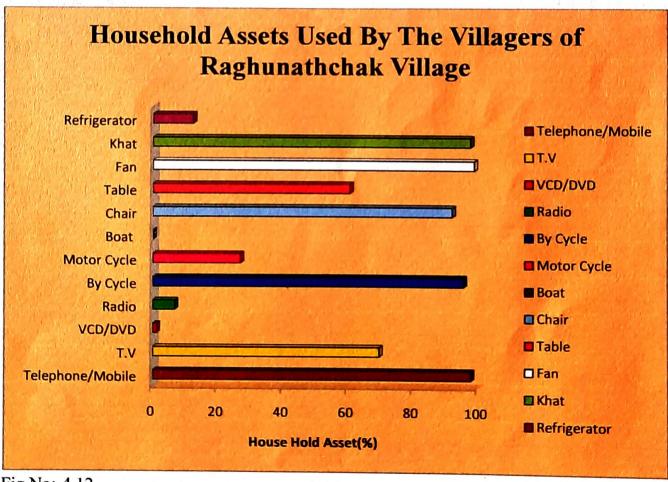


Fig No:-4.12

CHAPTER - V

ECONOMIC SET-UP
OF THE STUDY AREA

5.1 AGRICULTURAL CONDITION

In our Raghunathchak is the most Agricultural area in the Bhagwanpur-II Block. where topography ,climate ,soil and other favorable condition are positive. This Paddy mainly product monsoon season. Most of land in this village is used for Paddy .

In winter season the villagers are cultivated few ravi crop like pallong ,potato,salgom ,tomato etc. They used high yielding crop seed, fertilizers , pesticides, ground water for better production.

Agriculture system is intensive subsidence some farmer are very poor they have no agricultural land. They engaged as a labour on agriculture.







Land Ownership

Total	Percentage (%)	
68	76.40	
21	23.60	

Table No:-5.1

source: - House hold survey August 2019

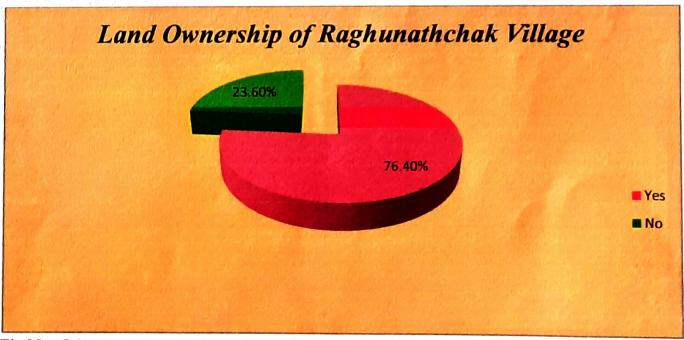


Fig No:-5.1

Land Holding Area

Land Holding Area (Bigha)	Total	Percentage (%)
<1 Bigha	47	69.11
1 Bigha	14	20.59
2 Bigha	05	07.35
3 Bigha	02	02.95

Table no-5.2

source: - House hold survey August 2019

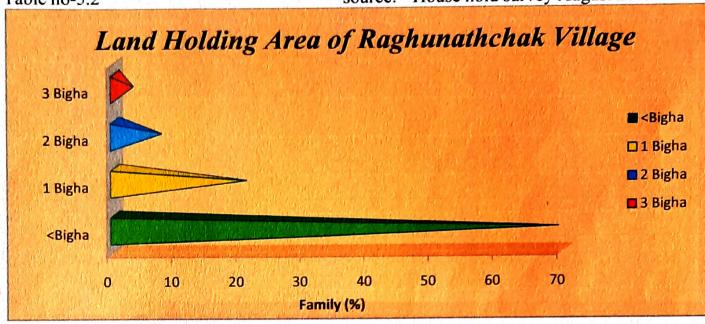


Fig No:-5.2

Cropped Area

Cropped Area	Total	Percentage (%)
Single	57	83.82
Double	11	16.18
Multiple	00	00.00

Table No:-5.3

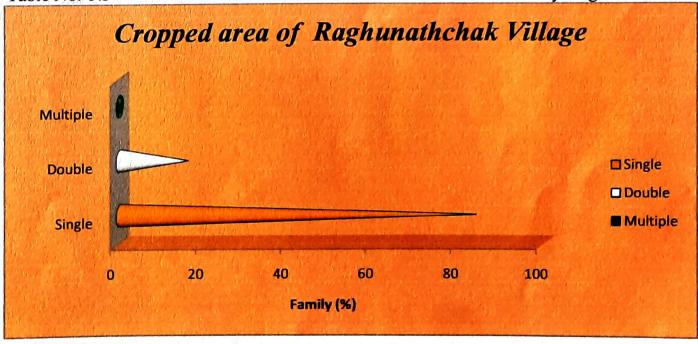


Fig No:-5.3

Irrigational Facility

Irrigation Facility	Total (Bigha)	Percentage (%)
<1 Bigha	03	37.50
1 Bigha	01	- 12.50
2 Bigha	02	25.00
3 Bigha	02	25.00

Table No:-5.4

source: - House hold survey August 2019

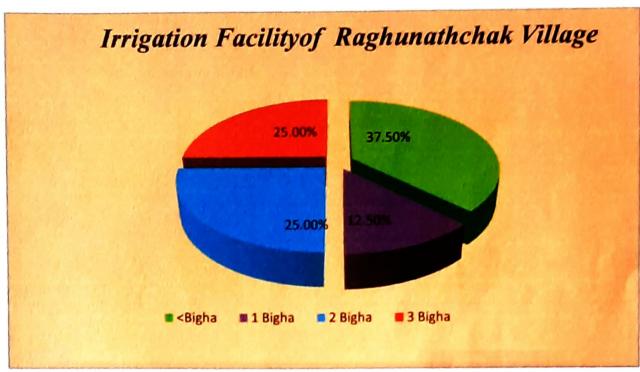


Fig No:-5.4



5.2 INDUSTRIAL CONDITION

Industry one of the most important factor for standard of living. In our study area we see that few person are busy for Brick industries, Fisheries industries, concrete industries, mrit industries, and female person are busy for Rice mil industries and few villager's are busy household industries.



5.3 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

In our survey area most of the villagers are non workers (67.65%) only (18.52%) villagers are primary workers,(03.70%) villagers are engaged secondary activities like(household industries)only (06.91%) villagers are engaged by tertiary work and (03.22%)villagers are engaged by others. Like business, transport, teacher, banking sector etc.

Non workers		workers							
		Primary		secondary		tertiary		others	
NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
274	67.65	75	18.52	15	03.70	28	06.91	13	03.22

TableNo:-5.5

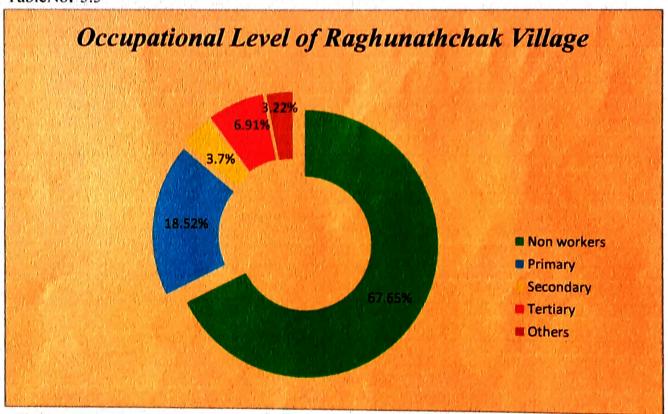


Fig No:-5.5



5.4INCOME STRUCTURE

Monthly income one of the most important factor for standard of living .in our study area we see that 17.97% person have bellow 5000 Rs ,44.49% person have 5000-10000 Rs ,19.10% person have 10000-15000 Rs,03.37% person have 15000-20000Rs,03.37% person have 20000-25000Rs,11.25% person have Above25000Rs . In this fact we say that per capital income gradually increase and number of person gradually decrease.

Class Boundary	Total	Percentage (%)
<5000	16	17.97
	40	44.94
	17	19.10
	03	03.37
20000-25000	03	03.37
>25000	10	11.25
<1500	28	31.46
1500-3000	36	40.45
3000-4500	12	13.48
4500-6000	07	07.87
6000-7500	01	01.12
7500-9000	02	02.25
>9000	03	03.37
	5000-10000 10000-15000 15000-20000 20000-25000 >25000 <1500 1500-3000 3000-4500 4500-6000 6000-7500 7500-9000	5000-10000 40 10000-15000 17 15000-20000 03 20000-25000 03 >25000 10 <1500

Table No:-5.6

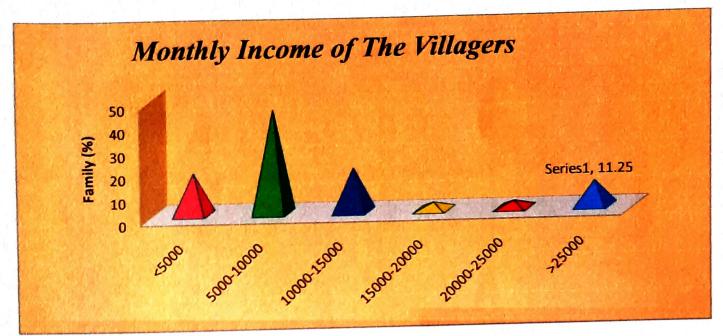


Fig No:-5.6

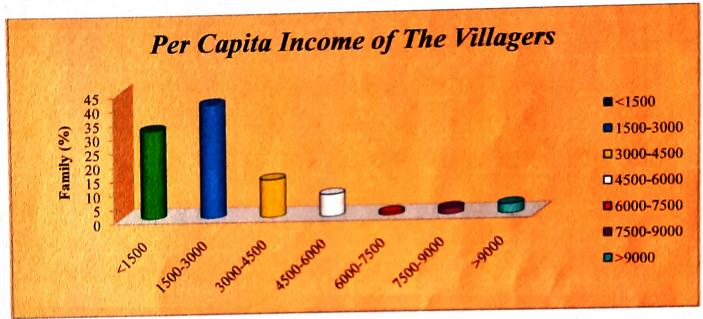


Fig No:-5.7

CHAPTER - VI

FACILLITES & ACCOMODATION
OF THE STUDY AREA

6.1 HEALTH CENTER

Our survey area Raghunathchak village has no government health center for better and quick treatment. But some private health center and quick walk doctors (Dr.Soumen Roy) play very important role for minor diseases like fever, acidity, khaki, migren etc.

It's a fact that our survey area is well connected with Mugberia Rural Hospital which is near about 1.5 k.m. Moumita nursing home and Kanakpratima nursing home which is hear about 1k.m. and Pariapara health center which is near about 1k.m.pucca road is connect with health centre to our survey area for better communication.

Ashirbad Medical and Das Madico which is near 2 k.m from our survey area.

"Health is wealth" it's always truth; we see villagers are very conscious of their health purpose.

They also enjoy government -non Govt. hospital and nursing home facilities with better health environment.











6.2 EDUCATIONAL CENTER

Education is the backbone of a nation .Education is the sign of cultural development of a society. In our survey area we see only one pre primary school (Raghunathchak Shishu shiksha Kendra.) and one primary school (Raghunathchak primary school) jointly established in middle of the village

But villagers realize that education gives them economic prosperity. So they go to "Raghunathchak Gunadhar High School." for secondary and "Mugberia Gangadhar High School" Higher secondary .Which is near about 1 k.m from our study area. They have also enjoy college facility from Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya college(Bhupatinagar)which is 2.5 k.m distance from the villege .But when they want to more higher study then go to medinipur vidyasagar university which is 170 k.m from the village.







6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Raghunathchak village is controlled by the Mugberia –6 No Gram Panchayet which is 2k.m distance from the village. The village under the Bhupatinagar post office which is 1.5k.m from the village and Bhagwanpur Block-II which is 1.5 k.m from the village. Contai Sub-Devision which is 32k.m from the village. The district head quatars Tamluk is located 50 k.m from the village.

All administrative office is well connected with Raghunathchak village. Sovillagersenjoy very peace full environment to lead happy life.





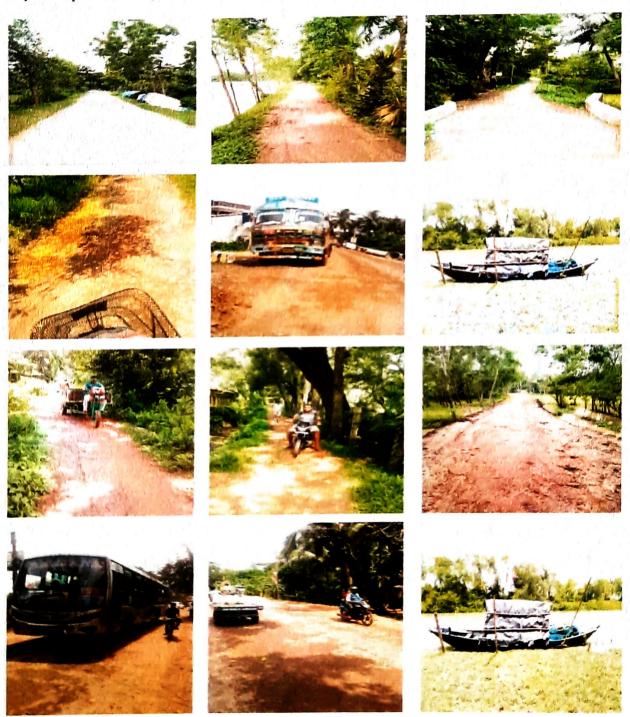


6.4 MODE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

Transport and communication is a life line for on area. Transport means carring of goods or passengers' form one place to another place.

We see that a pucca road (PMGSY) was passes on the village East border which is well connected with Lalat-Janka and various place of Purba Medinipur for the better transport and communication. This village is also well connected with school, college, Hospital, B. D. O office, Market etc.

The villagers enjoy well connected rail way Digha to Tamluk which has a naerest station Henria, which is located from 10 km from this village Communication system now depend upon mobile, Internet, Media etc.



6.5 RATION CARD FACILITY

Ration card is one of the important proof for residential identification. Government gives this card supply of food and some basic item for living etc for reduction of regional disparities from our nation.

We see that here APL/BPL/ etc old system & PHH/SPHH/RKSY-I/RKSY-II/AAY new system is maintained but it is just show because villagers complain that they do not get ration time to time and they said partial imbalance is kept up by dealer political leader when ration card are distributed.

6.6 RESPONDENT BENIFIT BY ANY NATIONAL SCHEME

In our survey area villagers enjoy various types of national and state schemes like 'SHRBA SHIKSHA' mission for all children, sanitation programs for the people who had on pueca laboratory, Indira Abasan Prakalpa for housing constriction, swarnjayanti gramine rajgor yogona etc.

They have also been benifited by P.M.G.S.Y and concrete road etc. They also enjoy 100 days working scheme (M.G.N.R.E.G.S), polio tika, harmasucha etc by the government. They have also benifited by rural electrification and ICDS scheme.

6.7 BANKING SYSTEM AND LOAN FACILITY

The economy of the inhabitants is based on agriculture some of the villagers are engaged in secondary and tertiary activities.

Villagers try their best performance for saving some money for future. They have used some national Bank (S.B.I, U.B.I) and local bank for savings their money. They have also deposited in L.I.C and N.S.C for life risk etc. But all the banks are situated in Bhupatinagar which is 2 K.M distance from the village. So most of the villagers keep saving in local samity which is situated in Angarberia.

Some villagers take loan for bank, samity local body for the purpose of agriculture, house building, education, health service so, on other causes.









MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA & SOLVATION METHOD

6.8 RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The villagers always get ready to arranged various type of recreation for every where every year. We know that Bengali people enjoy their teen festivals from twelve months. Durga puja, Laxmi puja, Kali puja, Kartik puja, Manasa puja, sitala puja etc all these are festivals.

They also arranged cultural function, Jatra, Video, Garmin mela etc. They have tap, TV, Radio, Cable network, Internet service etc for entertainment and enlargement of knowledge.









7.1 MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA

During the course work huge number of problems was point out and identified from Raghunathchak village. So different kinds of problems which affect the socio economic condition of this village are included here.

a. Physical Problems

- 1. Soil erosion is the most essential problem of in our study area which bad impact agricultural sector.
- 2. Flood is a major problem which brings about damage of fishing lab system and collapse of mud walled houses etc.
- 3. Soil salinity is very high because existence of tide as a sub coastal area which causes infertility of cultivated area.

b. Socio-economic problems

- 1. Bad condition of road hampers human communication system.
- 2. Sanitation facility is very bad.
- 3. Lack of proper shelter of villagers which indicate poor stander of living.
- 4. Female literacy rate is very low then male literacy.
- 5. Unemployment and Poverty is major problem of this village.
- 6. Monthly & per capita income is very low of every family.
- 7. Bad effect of fishery which crate waste land of the village.

SL.NO	Types of problems	No of response (family)	Percentage (%)
1.	Soil erosion	02	02.25%
2.	Salinity	08	08.99%
3.	Pollution	02	02.25%
4.	Drinking water	09	1011%
5.	Lack of agriculture land	21	23.60%
6.	Irrigation	12	13.48%
7.	Unemployment	23	25.84%
8.	Per capita income	11	12.36%
9.	Others	01	01.12%

Table No:-7.1

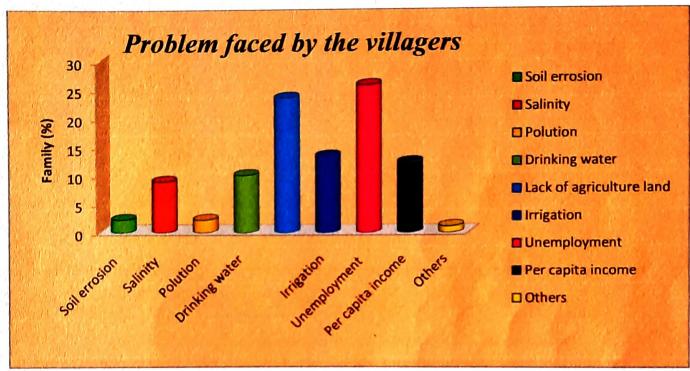


Fig No:-7.1

7.2 PROSPECT

In case of our study area there maybe suggested different management strategies for reduced by rising problem.

These strategies are given below-

- 1. Sustainable use of water resource prevention of misuse and also overuse of the resource.
- 2. Build up health center in the village for primary health service.
- 3. Educational facilities improve.
- 4. Sanitation programmer improves.

7.3 SUMMARY

In course of the survey work, we have been fruitful and known the new environmental and social variations about the region.

During the survey we see physical characteristics (Relief, Rive, and Vegetation) of the village and cultural activities (House, Toilets, Culture, Service, economic condition, health education, and working facility) of the village dwellers.

We realize how to make communication system growth and explore knowledge by collage community relation. We are now conscious of other society because we have to collect some experiences by entire field work.

Now we fulfill a survey report and we also procure knowledge about the socio economic and physical condition of the study area. Our aim & objectives have been fulfilled to know the sub coastal region how to affect the human brings. Thanks to God, we are able to do this work very sincerely. Our interest is increased during their field work; we want to collect more knowledge in future about the sub coastal region

SUGGESTION AND SOLUTION METHOD

In case of our study area there may be suggested different management strategies for reduced by rising problem

This strategies are given below-

- a. To control soil erosion for favorable environment of agriculture.
- b. Take some strategies for controlled of flood.
- c. Take some step for decrease of soil salinity to improve agricultural condition.
- d. To improve bad condition of road for better transport & communication.
- e. To improve sanitation system for better health environment.
- f. To increase female literacy rate.
- g. To increase monthly and per capita income of every family.

7.4 CONCLUSION

Every study brings out an analytical scenario of a particular region. After thorough analysis of physical environment mainly physiography, Geology, climate, drainage. Soil and vegetation, it is clear that the nature of our survey area is basically sub coastal one. Which is includes a perfect sub coastal region.

We see that some problems attack to development. But some prospects encourage the people how to persist with nature.

For better development the drastic steps should be undertaken by the state and central govt. as early as possible. For this purpose release funds should be formed at Raghunathchak village for the first development in terms of economy and population automatically.



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TABULATION FOR FIELD WORK ON <u>RAGHUNATH CHAR</u> WUNDER BHAGWANPUR-II BLOCK, PURBA MEDINIPUR W

SL.NO. - 1 (Religion Structure)

Religion	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage	
Hindu	ארן נארן נארן נארן נארן נארן נארן נארן נ	THI	89	100.00%
Muslim	-		00	00.00%
Others	-		00	00.00%

SLNO-2 (Caste Category)

Caste Category		Tally Mark					Total	Percentage							
General	THI THI	INI	HU	IHI IIII	THI .	Щ	THI	ħΨ	MU	Щ	HU	Ш	THI	84	94.38%
S.C	Ш													04	04.49%
S.T								1						00	00.00%
O.B.C	I													01	01.13%

SL.NO. - 3 (Residence)

Residence	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Original	स्था तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा त	75	84.26%
Migrated	NATE WATE TITLE	14	15.74%

SLNO. - 4 (Type of Family)

Type of Family	the grant of the state of the s	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Nuclear	मा सा सा सा		65	73.03%
Joint	HI IHI IHI INI	III	23	25.84%
Others	The state of the s		01	01.13%

SL.NO. - 5 (Population)

Population	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Male		209	51.60%
Female	HI H	196	48.40%

SLNO:- 6 (Age - Sex Structure)

Age Group		llrk	T	otal	Percentage	
(year)	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-10	HAI HAI HAI THA IIII		24	27	05.92%	06.67%
10-20		MI MI MI MI MI MI MI III	28	38	06.92%	09.38%
20-30	BHI BHI BHI BHI BHI BHI BHI II	THU THU THU THU THU THU THU, III	37	38	09.13%	09.38%
30-40	THE THE THE THE THE		39	29	09.63%	
40-50	तमा सम् तमा तमा ।।	THI THI THI THI THI II	22	32	05.43%	07.169
.50-60	HU HU HU HU HU	HU HU HU IIII	31	19	07.65%	07.919 04.69%
>60	HOU THU HOU THAN HOU IN	NII HII III	28	13	06.92%	03.219

SLNO. - 7 (Marital Status)

Marital Status			Tally Mark	Total-	Percentage
Male	Married Pro	Proper	भग भग भग भग भग भग भग भग भग भग भग भग	128	31.60%
		Under	Ш	03	00.74%
	Unmarried	i	स्था तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा तथा त	78	19.26%
		Proper		107	26.43%
	Married	Under		19	04.69%
Female	Unmarrie	d	स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था स्था	70	17.28%

SLNO. - 8 (Educational Structure)

Educational	cational Structure)			Literate	?	
Structure	Illiterate	VIII	X	XII	B.A/B.Sc	M.A/M.Sc
Tally Mark	THE	MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU MU	190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190 190	HU H	BU BU BU BU BU BU BU BU BU II	THI THI IIII
Total	183	63	45	63	.37	
Percentage	45.18%	15.56%	11.12%	15.55%	09.14%	03.45%

SL.NO. -9 (Health Status)

Height(ft)	Tally Mark	**	
0 - 2.5	HII INU NU NU III	Total	Percentage
2.5 - 3.5	MI MI MI MI MI MI III	23	05.68%
3.5 - 4 .5	HU HI NI HI HI HI HI	33	08.15%
0.0 - 4.0		35	08.64%
4.5 - 5.5	स्रा प्राप्त प्राप	227	
5.5 - 6 .5	וו את נות נות נות נות נות נות נות נות נות נו	227	56.05%
	THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE	87	21.48%

Weight(kg)	Tally Mark		
0- 30		Total	Percentage
30-40	HU HU HU HU HU HU I	60	14.81%
50 10		36	08.89%
40-50	HI THI HI HI HI		
	מים נוס	110	27.16%
50-60	THE		
>60		141	34.81%
		58	14.33%

SLNO. - 10 (Occupational Structure)

	Non workers		Workers		
Tally Mark		Primary BU	Secondary HU HU HU	Tertiary IBI IBI IBI IBI IBI III	Others 'HU IHI III
Total	274	75			
Percen	67.65%		15	28	13
tage	41.45%	18.52%	03.70%	06.91%	03.22%

	Class Boundary	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Monthly	<5000	NU NU NU I	16	17.97%
Income of family (Rs "000)	5000-10000	THE THE THE THE THE THE THE	40	44.94%
	10000-15000	NU NU NU II	17	19.10 %
	15000-20000	III	03	03.37%
	20000-25000	Ш	03	03.37%
	>25000	ואו אוו	10	11.25%
	<1500	ווו ואו אוו אוו אוו וווו	28	31.46%
Per capita Income (Rs "000)	1500-3000	ו נאו נאו ואו ואו ואו ואו ואו ווו	36	40.45%
	3000-4500	INU NU II	. 12	13.48%
	4500-6000	NUI II	07	07.87%

SL	.NO 12 (Type o	of House)		
	Type of House	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
	Katcha	HUI HUI HUI HUI HUI II	27	30.34%
	Pucca	ווון עוא נואו וואו וואו וואו וואו וואו וואו	44	49.44%
	Semi Pucca	BU BU BU III	18	20.22%

6000-7500 7500-9000 >9000

I II III 01.12% 02.25% 03.37%

01 02

03

يلد	NO 13 (1ype o	f Wall)		
	Type of Wall	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
L	Katcha	THE THE THE THE THE THE TIL	33	37.08%
L	Pucca	ו נאו נאו נאו נאו נאו נאו נאו נאו נאו נא	56	62.92%

Type of Roof	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Tile	भग प्रमासा स्थापमा ।	31	34.83%
Asbestos	ו נפון נפון נפון נפון נפון נפון	31	34.83%
Straw	1	01	01.12%
Cement		26	29.22%
Tin		00	00.00%

Type of Floor	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Mud	ואו או		
Cement	ווו נוא ונא ונא ונא ווא ווא ווא ווא ווא	36	40.45%
Others	NSI	48	53.93%
Others	IDI	05	05.62%

Laboratory	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
No	INU III	- Total	
Katcha		8	08.99%
		36	40.45%
Pucca			
Others	NU II	38	42.70%
. Others	IRU II	07	07.86%

Built up area (sq ft)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
<250	THI THI THI I		- X
250-500	ा एम	16	17.98%
500-750	THE THE THE TAX THE THE THE THE THE THE	56	62.92%
>750	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	16	17.98%
7700		01	01.12%

No of Room	Tally Mark		
1	ा भा भा भा भा भा भा ।	Total	Percentage
2		31	34.83%
3	191 THI III	28	31.47%
4	THU THU II	14	15.73%
>4	IIII	12	13.48%
		04	04.49%

64

SLNO 19	(Source of	f drinkina	water)

	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Source	the state of the s	12	13.48%
Tubewell	THU THU II	00	00.00%
Well	Date were been day any any says says says says says says	74	83.15%
Tape	त्रियां त्रिया	03	03.37%
Others	TII .		

SL.NO. - 20 (Source of Light)

Source	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Varagera		00	00.00%
Kerosene	7	01	01.12%
Solar Electricity		87	97.76%
Biogas	THI HII II	01	01.12%
Others		00	00.00%

SLNO. - 21 (Source of Energy consumption)

Source	Taily Mark	Total	Percentage
Cow dung	MH, IIII	09	10.11%
Wood		52	58.43%
Kerosene	I'M I'M IIB IM IIB IIB III III III	01	01.12%
L.P.G	THU THU THU THU TI	22	24.72%
Bio-Gas	IN THE RESERVE TO THE	05	05.62%
Others	-	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 22(Disposal method of waste material)

Method	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Burn	ामा तमा तम् तमा तम भग भग भग ।	41	46.07%
Out side	וו ואו ואו אנו אנו אנו אנו ואו ואו ואו ו	42	47.19%
Garden	I	01	01.12%
Soft	1	01	01.12%
Garbage	IIII	04	04.50%

SL.NO.- 23 (House hold asset)

House Hold Asset	Tally mark	Total	percentage
Telephone/	सभा अग्र प्रमा प्रमा प्रमा अग्र अग्र अग्र अग्र अग्र अग्र अग्र अग्र	87	97.75%
Mobile	HIJ HII II		9
T.V	तमा	62	69.66%
VCD/DVD		01	01.12%
Radio	NH I	06	06.74%
By cycle	तम त	85	95.50%
Motor cycle	THE THE THE TILL	24	26.97%
Boat	•	00	00.00%
Chair	145 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160	82	92.13%
Table	NH	54	60.67%
Fan	त्रस्य प्रस्त प्रस् स्वरं स्वरं त्रस्त प्रस्त	88	98.88%
Khat		87	97.75%
Refrigerator	MR MI I	11	12.36%

SL. No. - 24(Land Ownership)

Land ownership	Land ownership Tally Mark		Percentage
Yes		68	76.40%
No	THE THE HEE I	21	23.60%

SL.NO. -25 (Land Holding Area)

Land Holding Area (Bigha)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
<1 Bigha		47	69.11%
1 Bigha	ISI ISI III	14	20.59%
2 Bigha	LEHI .	05	07.35%
3 Bigha	I II	02	02.95%

65

			A COLUMN TO THE PARTY OF THE PA	
-	NO 00 (O	Araa	Total	Percentage
حاد	NO-26 (Cropped	Tally Mark	57	83.82%
L	Cropped Area	THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE IT	11	16.18%
	Single		00	00.00%
	Double	INI INI I	- 00	00.00.
_ r	Mulebala			

NO-27 (Irrigatio	nal Facility) Tally Mark	Total (Bigha)	Percentage
Irrigation Facility		03	37.50%
at Dicks	III	01	12.50%
<1 Bigha	II.	02	25.00%
1 Bigha	7	02	25.00%
2 Bigha	II		

SL.No- 28 (Most creational Problem of agricultural sector faced by the Villagers)

L	No- 28 (Mo	st creational P	Total	Percentage	
Γ	Type of Problems		Tally Mark	01	01.47%
H	Hazards Soil erosion		I	00	00.00%
1		Flood	•	14	20.59%
1		Salinity	THE THE HILL	50	73.53%
h	In	igation		01	01.47%
1		rketing	I	00	00.00%
۲	Communication		•	02	02.94%
۲	others		II		

SI_NO-29 (Fishery Ownership)

LNO-29 (risnery UM	nersnφ)	Total	Percentage
Fishery O	wnership	Tally Mark	04	04.49%
Yes	Own	IIII	03	03.37%
	Liz	III		92.14%
No				

SL. No.-30 (Ration card facility)

Rati			Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
4	Yes	A.P.L		00	00.00%
Old System	res	B.P.L		00	00.00%
System	No	D.F.L	1	01	01.12%
New	Yes	РНН		44	49.44%
System	100	SPHH	THE IN II	12	13.48%
		AAY	III	02	02.25%
1 1		RKSY-1	THE HE THE II	17	19.10%
a Color		RKSY-2	ISU ISU III	13	14.61%

SL.No- 31 (Problem faced by the Villagers)

Type of Problems	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Soil erosion	II	02	02.25%
Salinity	HH III	08	08.99%
Pollution	II	02	02.25%
Drinking water	FMI IIII	09	10.11%
Lack of agricultural land	HII HII HII I	21	23.60%
Irrigation	MU MU II	12	13.48%
Unemployment	THU THU THU THU TII	23 ~~	25.84%
Per capita income	HII HII I	11	12.36%
others	I	01	01.12%

Otties 3	01.12%
ignature of Surveyors: - 1. เป็นที่สู่ pp/กน	Signature of supervisor
2 Monalia Makun. 3. Madrimba Patra	Prof. Sujoy Das
5. Indray it Maity	SUPERVISOR Department of Geography Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalava

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Bhupatinagar: Purba-Medinipur Department of Geography Field Survey Work - 2019– 2020 Schedule for House Hold Survey



1. G	eneral Information: -	
B,	Name of the village	
	P.O P.S	Dist
C,	Name of the family Head	House hold no
ď	Religion - Hindu (1), Muslim (2), Others (3)	()
0	Cast category -GEN (1), S.C (2), ST (3), OBC (4)	······································
, ,	Nauonainty	······································
g	Residence - Original (1), Migrated (2)	()
h,	Type of family- Nuclear (1), Joint (2), Others (3)	()

2. Details About Demographic Structure: -

SL.		Relation with head	A g e	Sex	5	larital Status		E	ducational Status			alth atus		Occupa Stat	tional us		Incon	
no	Name	, roud		^	M	Age of marri- age	arri- ate rate c	Highest class compl- ete	Reason of drop - out	Hel- ght (ft)	Wel- ght (kg)	Prim ary	Secon- dery	Terti- ary	Oth ers	Mont -hly inco- me	Per capitay inco- me(Rs)	
1											+						(Rs)	
2			\vdash						-				-					
3								-			-							
4			T							-						-		
5					-	•	· · · · · ·											
6											-	-						
7								-			-	2				-		
8												-						
9			1									-						
10											-	-						
11									100	4								
12																		
13											-		-					
14											· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-				
15	,			-							-							
16					\neg							-			-			
17										·								
18			\vdash		-													

3.	Ho	ousing Condition and Energy Consumption:
	a)	Type of House -Katcha (1), pucca (2), Semi pucca (3)
	b)	i ype of waii- Katcha (1), Pucca (2),
	c)	l ype of Root-Tile (1), Aspestos (2), Straw (3), Cement (4), Tin (5)
	d)	1 ype 01 1100r - Mud (1), Cement (2), Others (3)
	0)	SVSTBM Of Lavatory -No Lavatory (1), Katcha (2), Pucca (2), Other (4)
	ŋ	Duill UD al ea - >20050.1881 (1). 200 - 50050.1881 (2). 500-750en feet (2) >750 ea Feet (2)
	g)	Nulliber Of FOOR - Offe (1), Two (2), Trifee (3), Tour (4), More than four (5)
	h)	Source of Drinking water: Tude well (1), Well (2), Tab (3) Others (4)
	I)	Source of Light - Nerosene (1), Solar (2), Electricity (3), Bio Gas (4), Others (4)
	D	SOUICE OF EMERGY CONSUMDITION-COW dung (1), Wood (2), Kerosene (3), L. B.C. (4), Discourse (3)
	k)	Disposal Methods of Waste Materials-Burn (1), Outside (2), Garden (3), Soll (4). Garbage (5) (
		·

-			
4.	House	HAIN	Annat.
		nuu	ASSET:

Item.	Telephone/ Mobile	T. V	V.C.D D.V. D	Radio	By Cycle	Motor Cycle	Boat	Chair	Table	Fan	Khat	Refrigerator
Number											a	

5. Econom Agriculture:	ic Set Up	of The	Study A	Area:			,0			
a) Land Owb) Land holec) Cropped	mership-yes Iding area I areaSing	le (1), Dou	1), 2 Bigha ible (2), Mu	(2), 3 Bigha (3)),4 Bigha (4) .		······ () }		
e) Irrigation f) Non-Irriga g) The most	i facility -18 ation facility creational	Righa (1), 2 / - 1Bigha problem c	2 Bigha (2), (1), 2 Bigh of agricultu	3 Bigha (3), 4 a (2), 3 Bigha (ral sector - Ha Communicatio	Bigha (4) (3), 4 Bigha (4 zard Soll Ero	4)sion (1a), Flo	((od (1b),)		
Fisheries:										
a) Fisher	y Ownership Own (1), Li	z (2)					1	}		
c) Types to	of this fishe	ries cultiv								
Name of the	he industrie		Season of	Industries	1	ng person of t	this	Remarks		
Brick Industries										
Handicrafts Indi	ustries									
Fisheries Indust	tries									
Mode of Tra	nsport: -					+ 4	·			
	ays		Road V	Vays		Water Ways	Ra	il Ways		
M	ode									
Sea	son	7 1 1			4					
onthly Exper								3 / 2		
Item	Food	Cloth	Shelter	Education	Health	Service	Recreation	Deposit		
Amount-Rs/-										
6. Benefite A. Health (a) Primary b) Hospital	Centre: Health Cen	tre		Name			nce (km) ()		
c) Nursing	Home				••••••			,		
c) Higher S	School ary School . Secondary S Graduate Co	School	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Name		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	······ (

(P.T.O)

o. Administrative Offices:	Name	Distance (kr
a) Gram panchayat Office		,
,		, ,
		, ,
d) District Head Office		" } {
		········ ()
D. Ration Card Facility Vac (4)	Ma (0)	
a) If yes - API (4) POL (9)	No (2)	()
-, , 65 - APL (1), BPL (2)		()
		, ,
E. Benefited by any National So	cheme-	
rurapasan (1), Sarvashikha (2), Sa	Initation Program (3) PMGVS (4) ICDS (5)	
Rural - Electrification (6)		()
		,
F. Benefited by any Lone-		
Purpose of Business (1), Educat	tion (2), Agricultural (3), Others (4)	, ,
(,),	.on (2), Agricultural (3), Others (4)	. ()
G. Social Environmental Set - U	Un of the Ctual Anna	
A) Food type	op of the Study Area	
h) Marriage 4 mg		
a) Death		•••••
H. Major Problem of this village)-	
According to the Villagers		

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
I. Solution Method of problem of	of this willess	
According to the Village	or uns vinage	
According to the Villagers		
***************************************	**********	

••••••		
Signature of the Family Head	Signature of the O	
	Signature of the Surveyors	3-
	1	
	2	••••••
	3	
	4	
	Clanatura	-1
	Signature of Su	ipervisor
	. The problem of the second control of the s	
•		

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Bhupatinagar: Purba-Medinipur Department of Geography Field Survey Work - 2019– 2020 Schedule for Instrumental Survey



(1) DETERMINATION OF LOCATION BY G.P.S. SURVEY:-

SI No.	Station	LOCATION BY G.	Longitude	Location	Remarks
		Latitudo	Longitude	Location	Remarks
					-
					,
,					
y					
		,			•
	,				
				 	
				100000	
				and the second	
			Production of the second	6 2 3	
			1		
-	7				
			 		

(2) DETERMINATION OF ABSOLUTE HIGHT BY G.P.S. SURVEY: -

SI.No.	Plot No.	Absolute Height In (m)	Remarks
			and the second second
,			

(P.T.O)

(3) DETERMINATION OF REDUCED LEVEL BY DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY: -

Station	Distance (m)		Staff Reading m)		
		B.S	I.S	F.S	Remarks
					1
		1	, i		
		, '		-	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
					and the second

(4) DETERMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND HOLDIN AREA BY PRISMATIC COMPASS SURVEY

SI.No	Dio4 No	-			Observed	d Bearing	ASS SURVE
	Plot No.	Traverse	Line	Length (m)	Fore Bearing	Back Bearing	Remarks
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					4		
				1			
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	1 1			,			
- 70						4	
						4	
, 10 x					,		
1							

Signature of Villagers-	Signature of Surveyors-
1	1
3	3
4	4
	Signature of supervisor

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

Bhupatinagar : Purba-Medinipur
Department of Geography
Field Survey Work -2019–2020
Schedule for Land use Survey



Mama at the mi	ochedule for Land use Survey	
warne of the village:		
D.C.		
P.S:	Dist:	

SI. No.	Plot No .	Land Use Pattern	Remarks
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,			A. A.
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(P.T.O)

I. No.	Plot No .	Land Use Pattern	Remarks
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			1
		4	A

N.B - 1.Settlement - (S), 2. Pond - (P), 3. River - (R), 4.Canal - (C), 5 Nala - (N) 6.Fisheries- (F) 7.Agricultural Land - (A), 8. School - (Sc), 9. Health centre - (H), 10. Post office - (Po), 11. Telephone office - (To), 12. Club - (Cl), 13. Road katcha (Rk), 14. Road pucca - (Rp), 15. Market - (M), 16. Mandir - (Ma), 17 Masjid - (Mj)., 18. Wast land - (W), 19. Bush - (B), 20. Necropolises - (Np), 20.Grass Land (GR). 21.Govt project land (Gp).

Signature of Villagers-	Signature of Surveyors-	
1 2	1	
3	2	
4	J	
,	4	
	Signature of supervisor	