

THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN



B.A 5th SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO. – 200140200060

REGISTRATION NO. – 202001037417 OF 2020 – 21

PAPER NAME - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND
FIELD WORK

PAPER CODE - CC11

SESSION : 2022-2023



BALAGARH BIJOY KRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA

P. O. - BALAGARH • DIST. - HOOGHLY • WEST BENGAL - 712 501

NAAC ACCREDITED

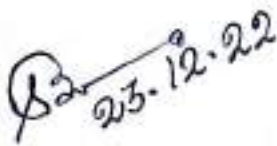
Ref. No.

Date

From,
President / Principal / Teacher-in-charge

CERTIFICATE

This is certified that Mr/Miss MONUOR HOSEN MIA bearing Roll No. 200140200060
And Registration No. 202001037417..... a 5th semester student of B.A. in Geography Hons
course under The University of Burdwan, has completed successfully his/her project work with
my consent.

 23.12.22

(Subhashis Biswas)

Department of Geography

Balagarh Bijoy Krishna Mahavidyalaya

Jirat, Hooghly.

Dated: 23/12/22

PREFACE

The field report is prepared based on the field survey undertaken on 19th November 2022. To fulfill the requirements of paper CC-11 (Practical) of B.A Hons syllabus, the geography of the university of Burdwan. We selected an area under Dumurdaha Mouza, Balagarh Block, District- Hooghly for the purpose of our survey.

This task has been held under the Supervision of our Prof. Subhashis Biswas. This survey could not have been completed without the Co-operation of the residence of Dumurdaha. We are very thankful to all of them.

Under the university of Burdwan, a tour is organized every year by the department of geography to enhance the talents of every student of Balagarh Bijoy Krishna Mahavidyalaya. But in the current corona situation that visit is not possible. That's why we can identify the problems in our tour area and try to solve the problem by analyzing the reports geography method and stop the problems by using the field survey method.

CONTENTS

ITEMS	PAGE NO.
CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION SITUATION	2-3 4-5
CHAPTER-II PHYSICAL BACKGROUND DRAINAGE NATURAL VEGETATION CLIMATE	6 7 8 9
CHAPTER-III LAND USE IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE	10 11 12-13
CHAPTER-IV SOCLIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION POPULATION AGE-SEX RATIO CASTE COMPOSITIO EDUCATIONAL QUALITY LITERATE & ILLITERATE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE LEVEL OF INCOME LEVEL OF EXPENFITURE WORKER POPULATION MARGINAL WORKER POPULATION HOUSE PATTERN	14 15 16-17 18-19 20 21-22 23-24 25
CHAPTER-V CONCLUSION SOLUTION BIBLIOGRAPHY	26 27 28

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION-The Dumurdaha is located within Balagarh P.S, District Hooghly. It is bounded by river Hooghly to the East sharper to the North-East Simuliya to the West Ram Nagar to the North side. Approximately the latitudinal and longitudinal locations are $23^{\circ}03'$ North to $24^{\circ}12'$ North and $88^{\circ}43'$ East to $88^{\circ}43'30''$ East respectively.

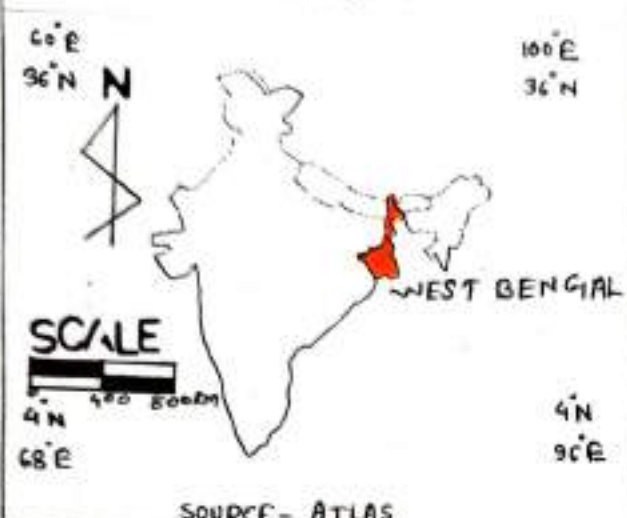
This mouza was selected for one reason. The most important reason is that it is a rural mouza and it located wide near our college. More over the total area is a small one that is enough to conduct plot to plot land use survey.

The major data collected during the survey are-

- No- 1. plot to plot land use data.
- No- 2. Data about agriculture practice.
- No-3. Data about irrigational practices.
- No-4. Socio-economic Data.
- No-5. Climatic data from Chinsurah rice Research Centre.
- No-6. Collection of relevant data from District censusHandbook,1971,1981,1991, 2001.
- No-7. Collection of other element data District Gazette year.

LOCATION MAP

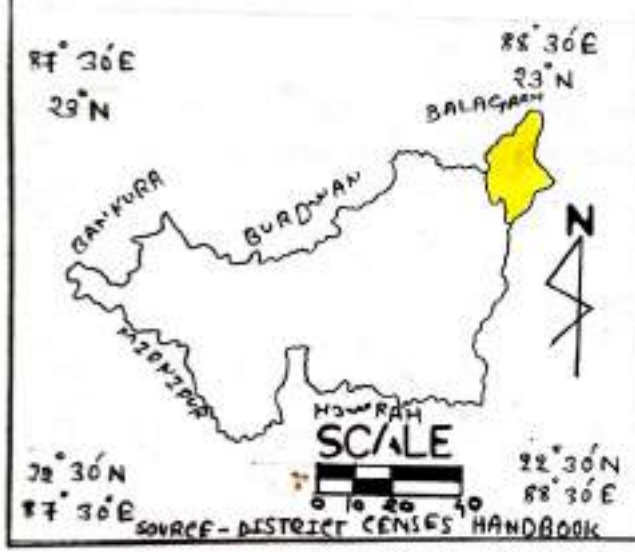
WEST BENGAL IN INDIA



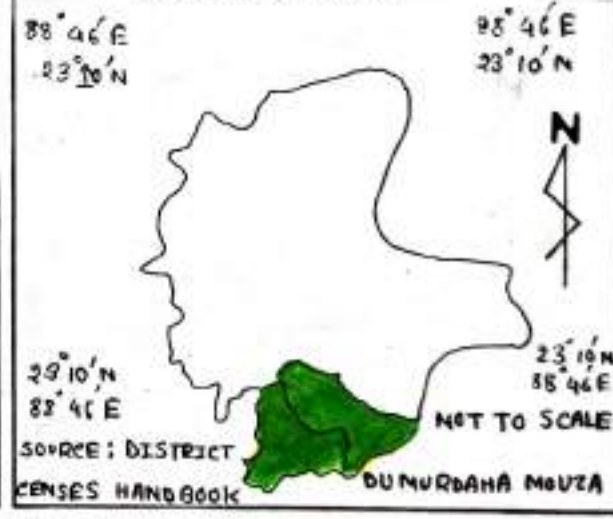
HOOGHLY IN WEST BENGAL



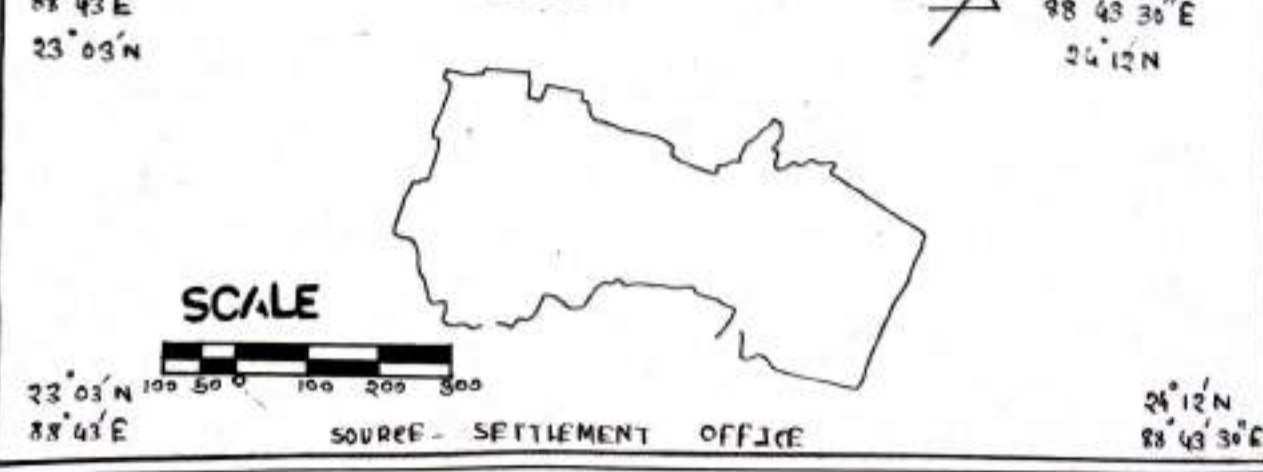
BALAGARH IN HOOGHLY



DUMURDAH IN BALAGARH



DUMURDAH MOUZA



SITUATION

The metropolitan shape influence by Kolkata extends through the entire track of the Hooghly District. But it has been seen that industrial, commercial and cultural influence are restricted to a narrow strip along the Hooghly River. Our study area is located very close to this strip. Hooghly an urban area with facilities like banks, commercial centers, markets, Hospital, college, school, cultural centers, cinema houses, water supply and sanitation. It is also an administrative Centre. The head author of this district lives nearby.

The railway line Bandel-Katwa section of eastern Railway runs parallel to the river Bhagirathi. Hooghly and the rail station of Dumurdaha is approximately 1km from the study area. Between the river and Railway line the Assam Road linkage runs parallel & provide the entail road linkage.

DUMURDAH/MOUZA

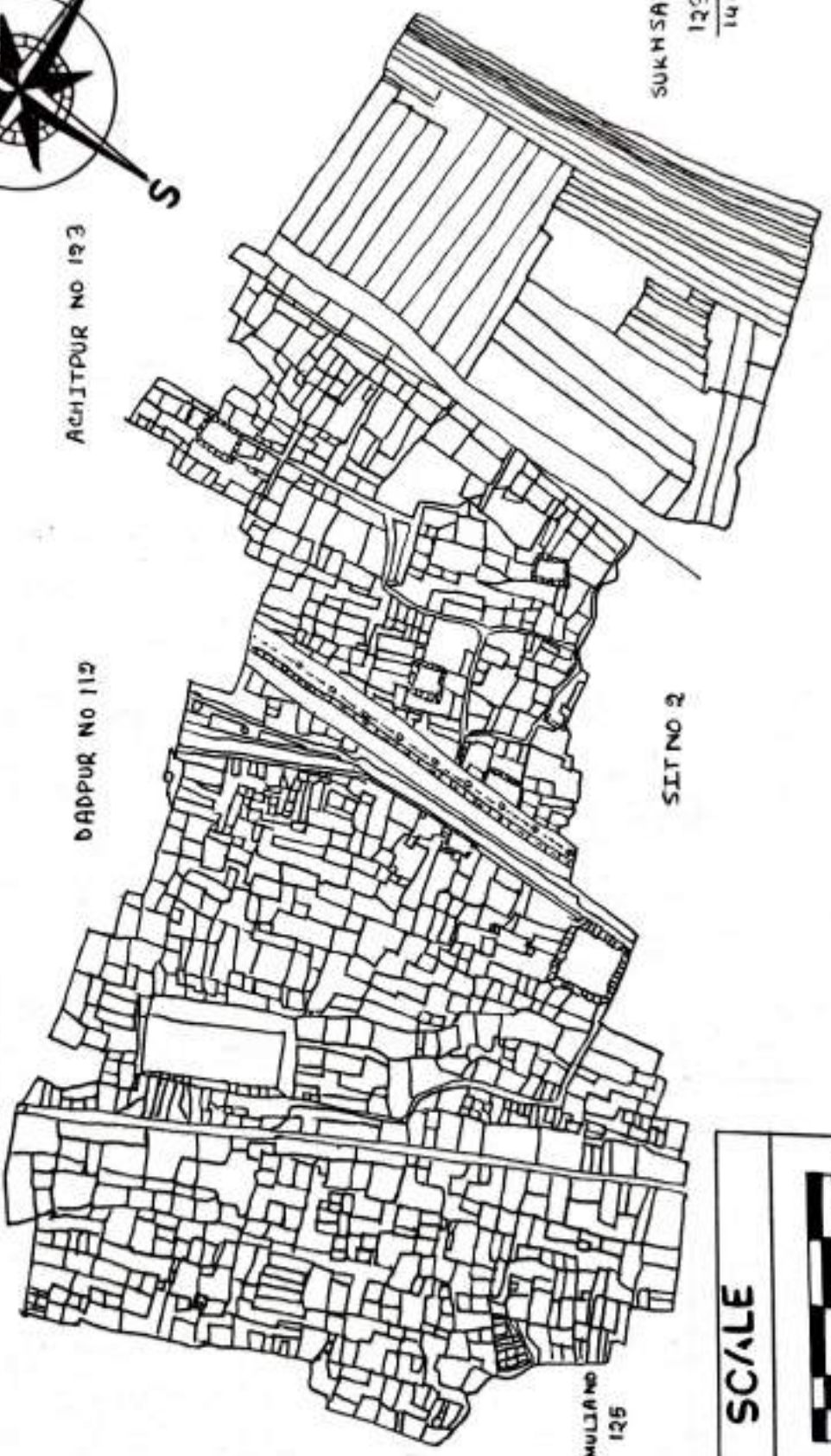
DUMURDAH
DISTRICT - HOOGHLY
POLICE STATION - BALAGARH
MOUZA DUMURDAH NO 124 SIT NO 1



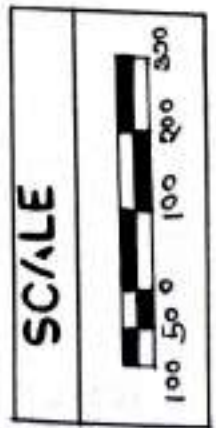
ACHITPUR NO 123

DADPUR NO 112

CHANDIGRACHA NO



SUKHSAGAR NO
123
141



SOURCE: SETTLEMENT OFFICE

CHAPTER-2
PHYSICAL BACKGROUND
RELIEF

Being part of the flat plains of the lower genetic delta topographical homogeneity of the area is remarkable. The general appearance of Dumurdaha is that of flat alluvial depositional plain with absence of remarkable relief features. The only noticeable relief being the flat plain embankments. The approximate elevation of the area is about near 20 meters.

DRAINAGE

The study area is traversed by the river Hooghly. Its flows mostly east to west parallel to and within 5 kilometers of the Assam Road. It has several embankments at various points. The higher area along the river is devoted to the cultivation of vegetation such as rice, potato, cauliflower etc. Most parts of this higher gamester plain are covered with bamboo, banana and also mango, orchards. The lower areas are devoted to cultivation of paddy. Above all the drainage condition of this rural mouza is remarkable.

NATURAL VEGETATION

The natural vegetation is characterized by bamboo which occupies most of the area. It is also covered by deciduous forests like mango, blackberry, neem and with it the bush can be seen. Somewhere mango, Orchards and banana are found.

CLIMATE

The climate type is of tropical monsoon climate. It is characterized by moderate temperature and high rainfall during June to September. It is characterized by four seasons. The cold weather season starts from the middle of November to February. Whereas the March to May period is summer. The south west monsoon season starts from June and end in September. While October to first half of November constitute post monsoon season.

High humidity occurs specially from June to October. Rainfall is mainly distributed between June to October and the annual average ranges between 150 cm to 200 cm. The maximum temperature is limited to 25°C to 35°C.

CHAPTER-3 LAND USE

On the mouza map of Dumurdaha each plot was identified by its Dag Number and the natural area of the use was noted and each land use was given a specific color in order to distinguish it properly. The various types of land use are cultivated land, orchard, bamboo garden, water bodies, fellow land, road, commercial land, school and temple.

The land use map shows that settlements and commercial areas have developed mainly along the village road giving it a linear pattern to it. Settlement also occurred around major water bodies. Cultivated land mainly occurred to south of the area. A large number of occurred alternate with bamboo garden. There are three primary school, one high school, one private school, three bazaar, three cattle shed, and some government offices and banks in the village.

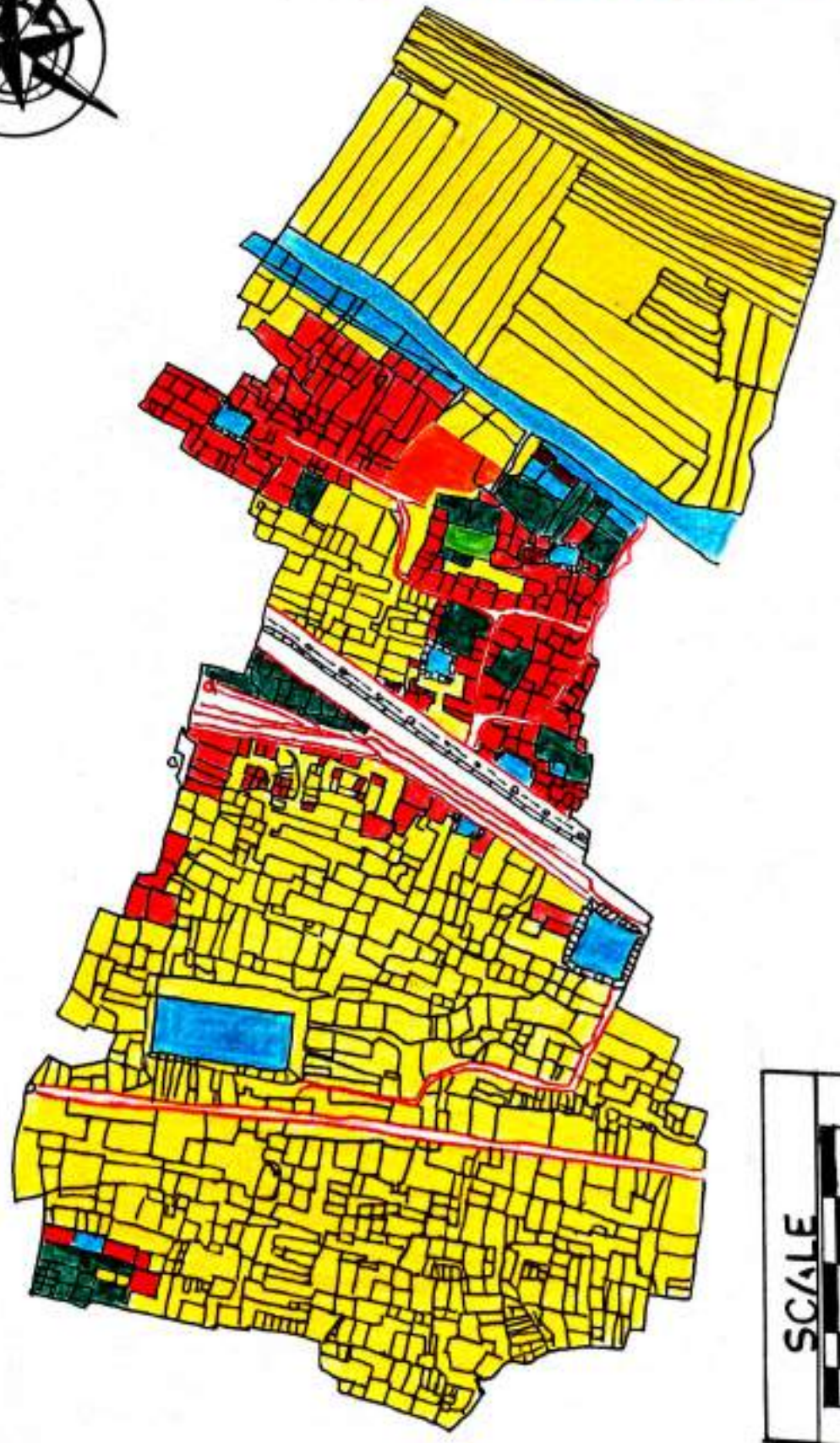
IRRIGATION

Irrigation is highly practiced in this mouza. Three types of irrigation---River irrigation, Deep tube well and cello pump irrigation are practiced. The mouza is sub divided into two irrigational zones. That is surface irrigation which includes river irrigation and sub surface irrigation which includes deep tube well and cello pump irrigation. Surface irrigation mostly covers the northern part that is along the river where a sub-surface covers the rest. A deep tube well was established in 1967 which supplies water to cultivated area during Aman and Boro season.

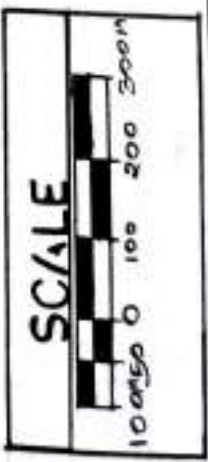
AGRICULTURE

About 90% of total area is covered by rice fields. Rice is the main crop. It is of both type Amon and Boro. Among Vegetables the most important one is potato and cabbage. Mustard is also grown. Orchards are found throughout in area. Important trees include mango, banana, jackfruit, papaya, litchis etc. Among them mango is most important. Improved sides, fertilizer are used. But agricultural implements both traditional and modern are used here. Gathering information villagers, the following crop calendar has been prepared.

LANDUSE MAP (OF DUMURDAH/MOUZA)



	ROAD
	RAILWAY
	SETTLEMENT
	AGRICULTURAL LAND
	VEGETATION
	HERMITAGE
	FALLEN LAND
	PLAY GROUND
	WATER BODY.



SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY

CHAPTER-4

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION

TOTAL POPULATION

According to secondary data the total numbers of populations in Dumurdaha Mouza are 4817 out of which 2447 are male and 2370 are female as per census (2011). But the data we have collected during the field survey within 1KM area in Dumurdaha total number of populations are 443 out of which 207 are male and 236 are female.

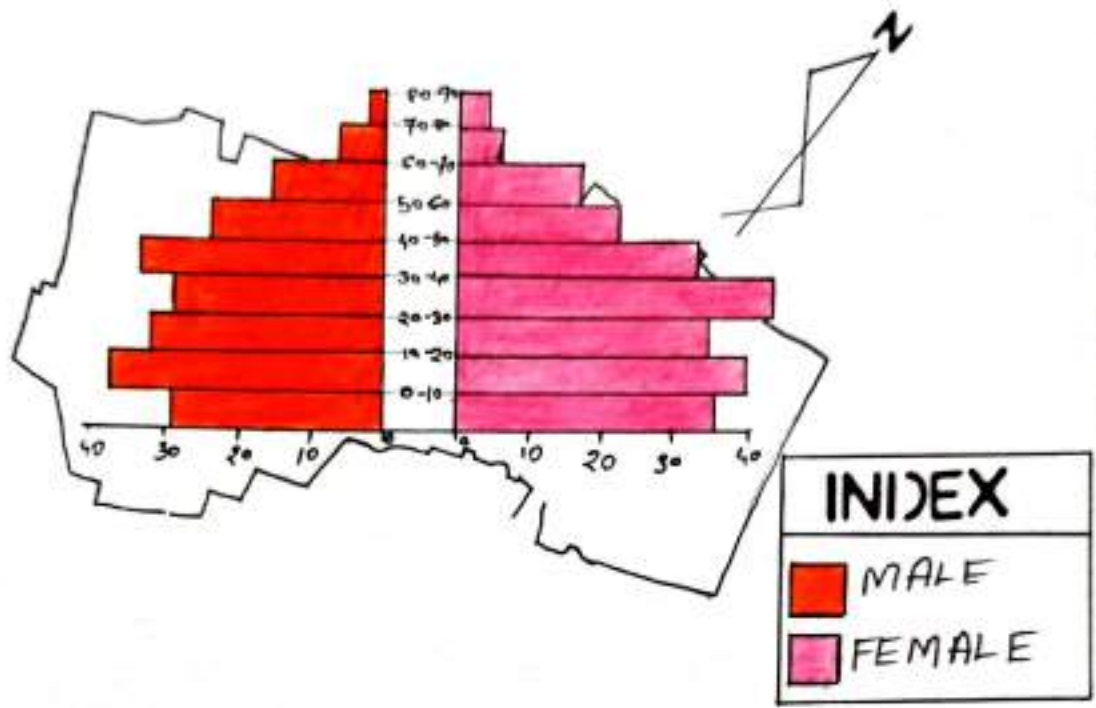
AGE- SEX RATIO

The age- sex pyramid shows the relationship between age groups and sex of the population. It can be seen that the age group of 1 to 10, 10 to 20, 20 to 30, 30 to 40 and 60 to 70 females are more than males. Whereas in the age group of 40 to 50 and 50 to 60 the number of males is more than females. So we found in this whole data that females are more than males. People in working age group is moreover same than dependent population while birth rate is moderate and death rate is high as of a smaller number of persons are of >60 age group.

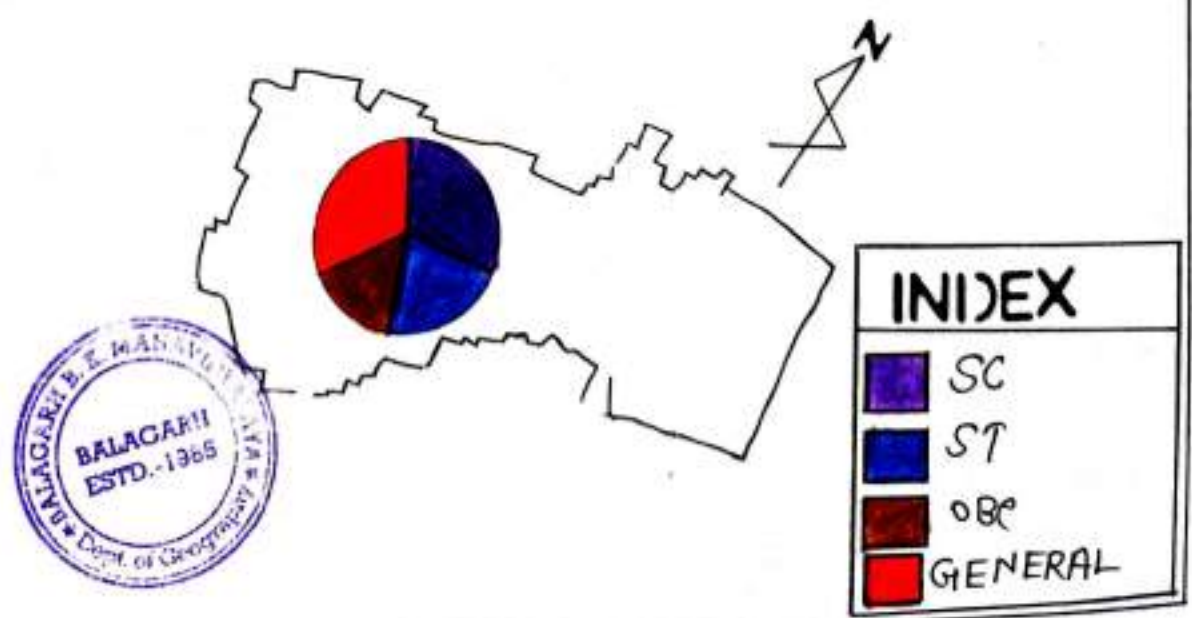
CAST COMPOSITION

In the Pie diagram we have been seen that the majority of villagers are of GENERAL and SC category. Whereas 32% of people are GENERAL and 32% of people can hold SC. A small portion of that village is held by ST and OBC. Thus, relatively backward classes constitute $<1/2$ of total numbers of villagers.

SHOWING THE AGE SEX PYRAMIDION IN DUMURID/AHA MOUZA



SHOWING CASTE STRUCTURE IN DUMURID/AHA MOUZA



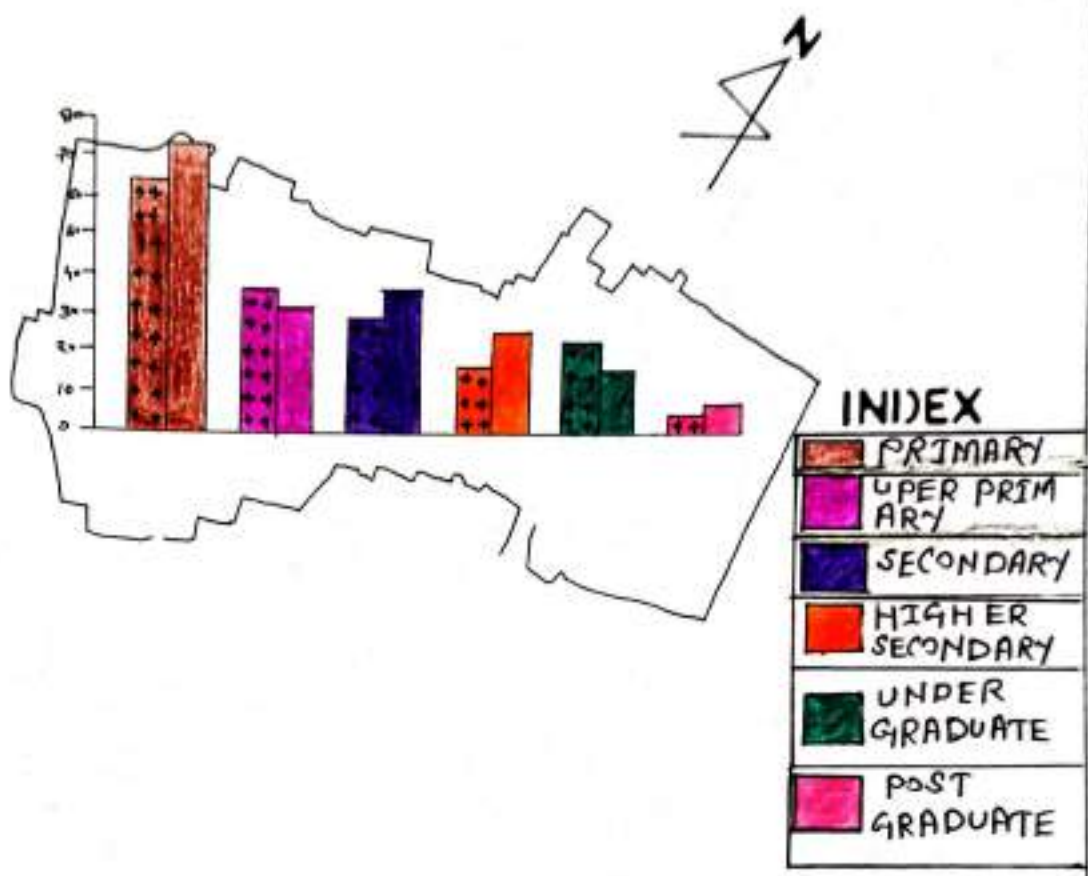
EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

In the Dumurdaha Mouza almost 80% of the peoples are literate. The multiple bar graph depicting educational quality between male and female. Here the number of educated women is more than educated men. where the percentage of males who are at upper primary and under graduate level is slightly greater than the percentage of females. However, the female percentage of primary, secondary, higher secondary and post graduate level is greater than the males. This shows that women's higher education opportunities are increasing day by day.

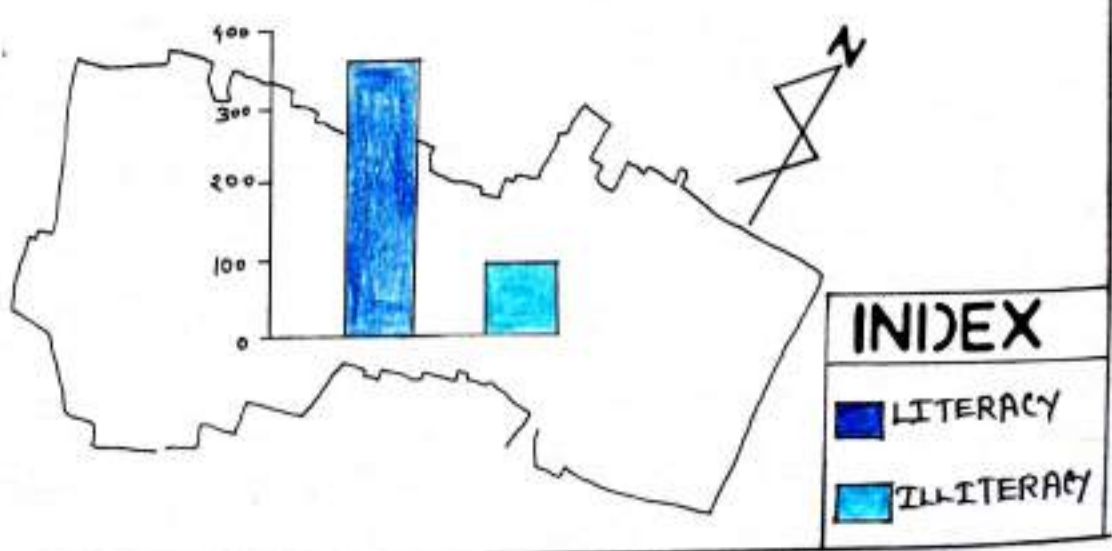
LITERATE AND ILLITERATE

Bar diagram shows that within our survey area in Dumurdaha mouza almost 80% of the peoples are literate and nearly 20% of the peoples are illiterate. The number of literate persons is 357 and 86 are illiterate.

SHOWING THE EDUCATION LEVEL (OF DUMURID/AHA MOUZA)



SHOWING LEVEL (OF LITERACY AND) ILLITERACY IN DUMURID/AHA MOUZA



OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

In our survey area the profession that we have got is driver, farmer, business, day laborer, servant, private and government jobs and mason. We can see in the bar diagram that the number of farmer, businessman, and daily laborers is comparatively higher than driver, servant and mason. Here almost 55% of peoples are farmer and day laborers. Most of the family here belongs to low class families.

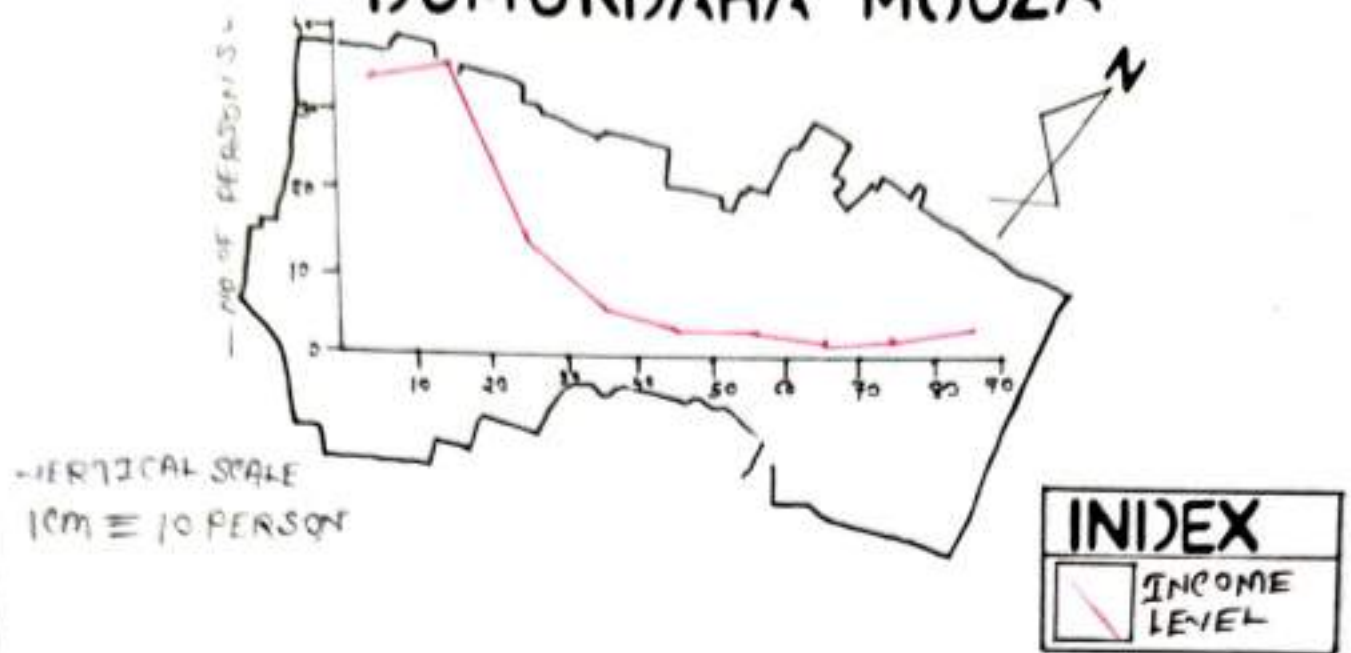
LEVEL OF INCOME

The frequency polygon shows that 34% household income between 0 to 10000 Rupees and 35% household income between 10 to 20000 Rupees per month. Very few households' income above 80 thousand. Almost 70% of people here belong to low class families. Therefore, employment should be increased to increase the income of the people here.

LEVEL OF EXPENFITURE

The frequency curve shows that 66% household expenditure 0 to 10000 rupees and remaining 44% household expenditure 20000 to 40000up. Only one house in our survey area spends more than 40000 rupee per month. So most of the people here live in normal life.

SHOWING THE INCOME LEVEL IN DUMURID/AH/A MOUZA



SHOWING THE EXPEN FEATURES (OF DUMURID/AH/A MOUZA



SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN DUMURID/AH/A MOUZA



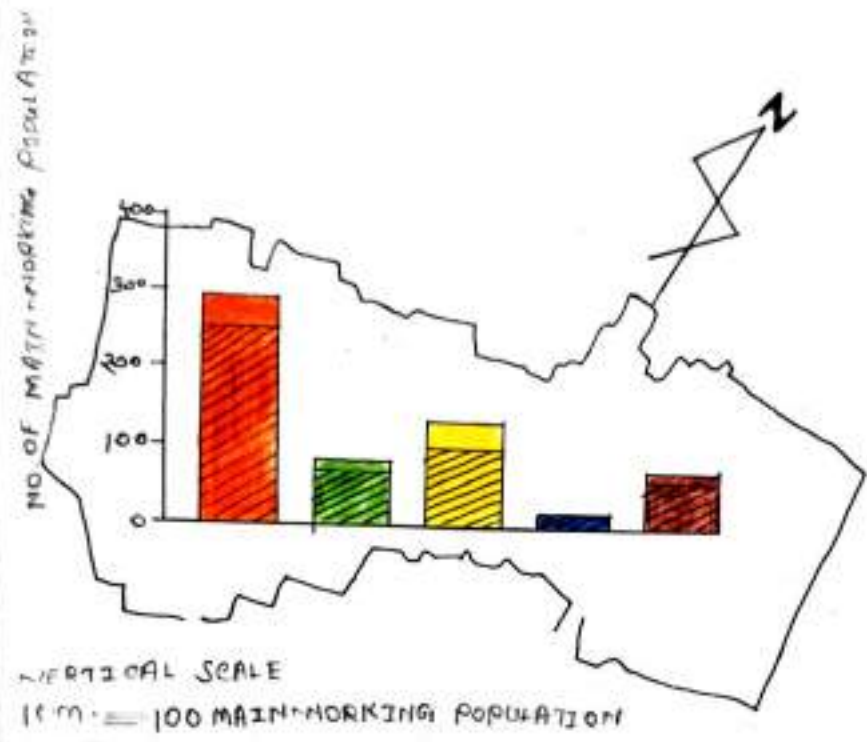
MAIN WORKER POPULATION

According to secondary data the main 5 type of work mentioned in Dumurdaha mouza, that's are Working population person, Cultivator population person, Agricultural laborer population person, House industries population person, other worker population person. In the compound bar diagram, we can see that main working population person and main agricultural laborer population person is the largest in number and household industries population person is lowest in number.

MARGINAL WORKER POPULTION

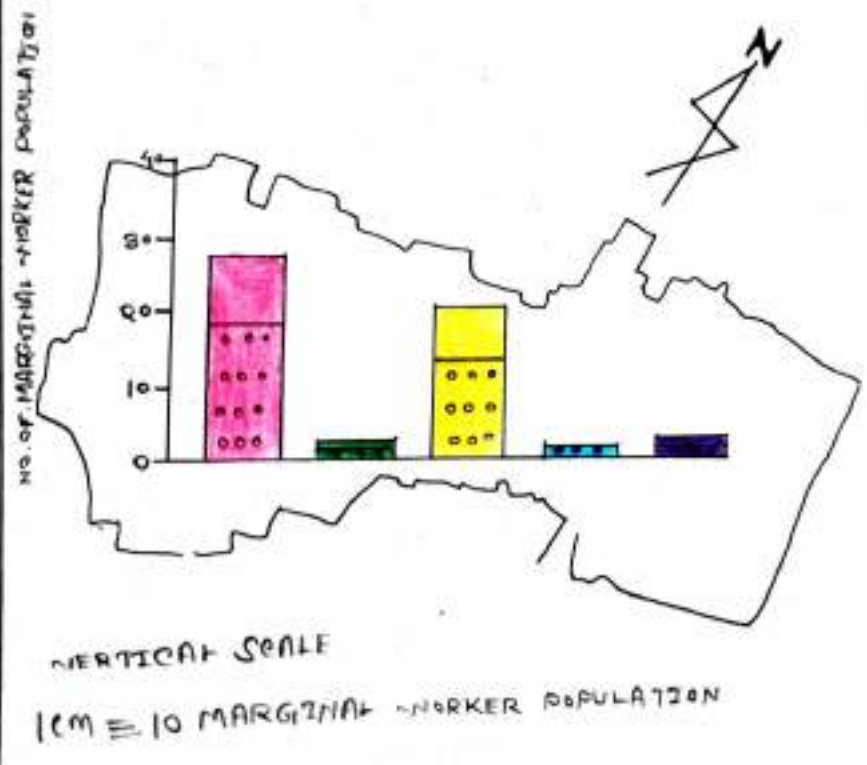
According to secondary data the main 5 type of marginal work mentioned in Dumurdaha mouza, that's are Marginal worker population person, Marginal cultivator population person, Marginal agricultural laborer population person, Marginal household industries population person, and Marginal other worker population person. In the compound bar diagram, we can see that marginal worker population person and marginal agricultural population laborer person is the largest in number and Marginal household industries population person is lowest in number.

SHOWING THE MAIN WORKING POPULATION IN DUMURID/AHA MOUZA



INDEX	
	MAIN WORKING POPULATION PERSON
	MAIN CULTIVATOR POPULATION PERSON
	MAIN AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS POPULATION PERSON
	MAIN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION PERSON
	MAIN OTHER WORKERS POPULATION PERSON

SHOWING THE MARGINAL WORKERS POPULATION IN DUMURID/AHA MOUZA



INDEX	
	MARGINAL WORKER POPULATION PERSON
	MARGINAL CULTIVATOR POPULATION PERSON
	MARGINAL AGRICULTURE LABOURERS POPULATION PERSON
	MARGINAL HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION PERSON
	MARGINAL OTHER WORKERS POPULATION PERSON

HOUSE PATTERN

The settlement pattern is linear, developed mainly along the village road. Some houses also occur around village ponds. From the survey it can be seen that about 89% houses are made up of brick and rest of the houses are made of soil, tin and bamboo. It is clear that the standard of living of the residents of this mouza is high as about 89% of houses are brick in nature.

CHAPTER - 5

CONCLUSION

villagers are still predominantly engaged in farming, which is the most important occupation. Most of the families are residing here for generation and among them many have either renovated their houses as have made new construction. Most of the farmers can be considered middle is with moderate holding. Multiple cropping is practiced to that the land remains at Lies throughout the year. Finally, sizes are moderate and growth of population a during the last decade has been low.

The survey indicated that certain social changes occurred over the year. The importance of education has been realized and the obvious pressure our land has started younger generation to go out of the villages to seek employment. As a whole socio-economic transformation of this traditional village life has yet to take place in the real sense of the term.

The various problems which have come to the while conducting survey are:

1. There is a conspicuous book of transport linkage. There is only one main road which connect the mouza with railway station. The main mode of transport is rickshaw which expensive. So, peoples have to use their main transport mainly cycles.
2. The unmetalled roads passes problem during rainy season when they become impossible to transverse through there.
3. There is back of proper medical felicity only one Homeopathy center is located along the main road to the north. There is a primary health Centre nearly. People have to go to Jirat hospital for proper medical help.
4. Those are few numbers which is in aduavuted to meet the increasing demand for consumers items.
5. There is not a proper unity of the villagers.
6. Advance of facilities of higher education. There is only one primary school located at the heart of the village. However secondary, higher secondary school and colleges are located at a distance. People have to go Jirat or Tribeni for higher education.
7. The major problem is back employment. Many educated youths have poured out. Their grievances in front of the survey group regarding absence of alternative forms of employment.

SOLUTION

Solution to the above-mentioned problems is to be finding out in order to provide the villagers an improved way of life and a bright future for the younger generation.

1. Proper bus, auto, rickshaw routes are to be started so that it is possible for the villagers to keep in touch with the nearby urban area.
2. Above roads are to be constructed and the existing ones are to be metalled. So that they can be used during all seasons.
3. Primary health Centre to be developed to immediate are minor and median medical problem of the village.
4. More shops re-established.
5. A proper market centre to be created.
6. Secondary school to be set up to provide educational facilities near hand.
7. Alternative forms of employment to be developed with the help of Govt. or non-government or organization like poultry farming, fisheries and handloom industry. So that the general standard of living would rise and the younger generation would find ways to earn their living standard instead of giving away to frustration and remains criminal activities. In order to develop the village in all aspects all the above effect have to be can west mode.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hooghly Gazeite, Hooghly 1991.
- District Census Hand book, Hooghly 1971,1981,1991
- Elements of practical Geography. R.L. Singh.
- Practical Geography A. Sarkar
- Maps and diagrams — Monk house.

DATA

TOTAL POPULATION			
AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-10	29	36	65
Oct-20	37	40	77
20-30	32	35	67
30-40	29	44	73
40-50	33	32	65
50-60	24	22	46
60-70	15	17	32
70-80	6	6	12
80-90	2	4	6
	207	236	443

CASTE	
SC	32
ST	21
OBC	15
GENERAL	32

DATA

EDUCATION

EDUCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
PRIMARY	64	71	135
UPPER PRIMARY	38	33	71
SECONDARY	29	37	66
HIGHER SECONDARY	17	25	42
UNDER GRADUATE	21	15	36
POST GRADUATE	3	4	7
	172	185	357

LITERACY RATE	
LITERATE	357
ILLITERATE	86
TOTAL	443

INCOME	
0-10K	34
10K-20K	35
20K-30K	14
30K-40K	6
40K-50K	3
50K-60K	3
60K-70K	1
70K-80K	1
UP 80K	3
	100

OCCUPATION		
DRIVER	2	
FARMAR	31	
BUSINESS	20	
DAY LABOUR	30	
SARVENT	2	
SERVICE		
	PRIVATE	6
	GOVERNMENT	11
MASSION	6	
	108	

HOUSE HOLDING MATERIALS	
BRICK	89
SOIL	4
TIN	6
BAMBOO	1
	100

EXPEN FEATURS	
0-10K	66
10K-20K	24
20K-30K	6
30K-40K	3
40K UP	1
	100

WORKER POPULATION	
WORKING POPULATION MALE	249
WORKING POPULATION FEMALE	41
CULTIVATOR POPULATION MALE	78
CULTIVATOR POPULATION FEMALE	6
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS POPULATION MALE	98
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS POPULATION FEMALE	28
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION MALE	11
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION FEMALE	0
OTHER WORKER POPULATION MALE	62
OTHER WORKER POPULATION FEMALE	7
TOTAL	580

MARGINAL WORKER POPULATION	
WORKING POPULATION MALE	18
WORKING POPULATION FEMALE	9
CULTIVATOR POPULATION MALE	1
CULTIVATOR POPULATION FEMALE	1
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS POPULATION MALE	13
AGRICULTURAL LABORERS POPULATION FEMALE	7
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION MALE	1
HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES POPULATION FEMALE	0
OTHER WORKER POPULATION MALE	1
OTHER WORKER POPULATION FEMALE	1
TOTAL	69



(QUESTIONNAIR

1. NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBER:

MALE	FEMALE

2. AGE

1) 10)	11) 20)	21) 30)	31) 40)	41) 50)	51) 60)	61) 70)	71) 80)	81) 90)

3. C/AST:

SC	ST	() B C GEN

4. EDUCATION:

PRIM/ARY	UPER PRIM/ARY	SEC(ND) /ARY	HIGHER SEC(ND) /ARY	GR/ADU/ATION	IP() ST GR/ADU/ATION

5. WORK:

WORKER	NON WORKER

6. INCOME:

0-10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000-50000	50000-60000
60000-70000	70000-80000	80000-90000			

7. EXPEN FE/TURE

1) 10)K	10)K	20)K	30)K	40)K
	20)K	30)K	40)K	UP

8. HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS:

GOVERNMENT AIDED HOUSE	OWN HOUSE

9. MAIN PROBLEM OF THIS AREA

UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN



GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL LABORATORY NOTE BOOK

B.A 4th SEM EXAMINATION 2023

PAPER CODE- SEC 2

PAPER NAME- FIELD WORK

UNIVERSITY ROLL NO.-210140200105

UNIVERSITY REGISTRATION NO.- 202101047159

SESSION (2022-2023)



BALAGARH BIJOY KRISHNA MAHAVIDYALAYA

P. O. - BALAGARH • DIST. - HOOGHLY • WEST BENGAL - 712 501

NAAC ACCREDITED

Ref. No.

Date

From,
President / Principal / Teacher-in-charge

CERTIFICATE

This is certified that Mr/Miss *Shiksha Mukherjee* bearing Roll No. *210140200105*
And Registration No. *202101047159*..... a 4th semester student of B.A. in Geography Hons
course under The University of Burdwan, has completed successfully his/her project work with
my consent.

Sd/- 10/05/23

(Subhashis Biswas)

Department of Geography

Balagarh Bijoy Krishna Mahavidyalaya

Jirat, Hooghly.

Dated: *10/05/23*

CONTENT

ITEMS	PAGE NO.
CHAPTER-I INTRODUCTION SITUATION	01-04
CHAPTER-II PHYSICAL BACKGROUND DRAINAGE NATURAL VEGETATION CLIMATE	05-09
CHAPTER-III LAND USE IRRIGATION AGRICULTURE	10-12
CHAPTER-IV SOCLI-ECONOMIC CONDITION POPULATION AGE-SEX RATIO S.C S.T COMPOSITIO EDUCATIONAL QUALITY OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE LEVEL OF INCOME HOUSE PATTERN	13-28
CHAPTER-V CONCLUSION PROBLEM SOLUTION BIBLIOGRAPHY	29-35

PREFACE

The field report is prepared on the basis of field survey under taken on 18th April 2023. To fulfill the requirements of SEC 2 paper of B.A syllabus of geography of the University of Burdwan. For the purpose of Balagarh, district- Hooghly has been selected.

This task has been under taken under the? Supervision of Subhashis Biswas. This survey could not have been completed without the Co-operation of the residence of Jirat and thanks are extended to them.

Under the university of Burdwan, a tour is organized every year by the department of geography to enhance the talents of every student of Balagarh Bijoy Krishna Mahavidyalaya. That's why we can identify the problems in our tour area and try to solve the problem by analyzing the reports geography method and stop the problems by using the field survey method

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study had found help, support and guidance from different people from beginning to end. I would like to thank all those who have made my town survey a success. I would like to thank the various co-directors and various members of the municipal corporation as well as some of the Neighbors who helped me to complete this survey. And I would like to thank Subhashis Biswas Sir, Department of geography at Balagarh Bijoy Krishna Collage who allowed me to do this survey.



METHODOLOGY

The method that was actually applied by us in the compilation this field report is

No 1. Pre field work-- This includes a preliminary study of the area through various map and sheet as well as study of existing literature on the region

No 2. Field Work

No 3. Post Field Work-- this involve processing of data collected from the field and preparation of the maps and diagrams on the basis of data collected.

A wide range of quantitative techniques have been used depict the physical and Socio-economic aspect of study area, like -Age sex pyramid, Bar graph, pie graph etc.

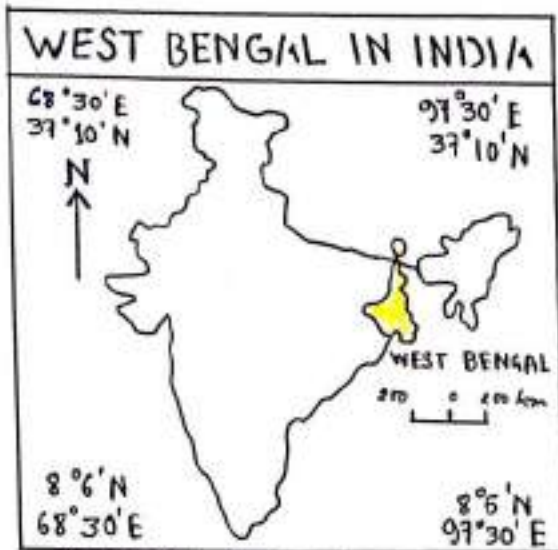
SOCIO ECONOMIC

CASE STUDY

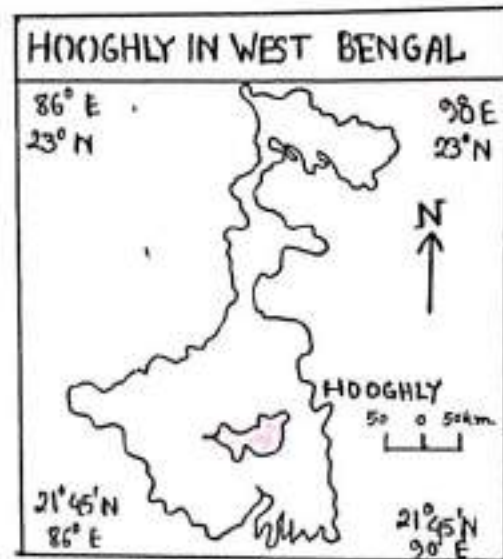
IN

HASIMPUR MOUZA

LOCATION MAP



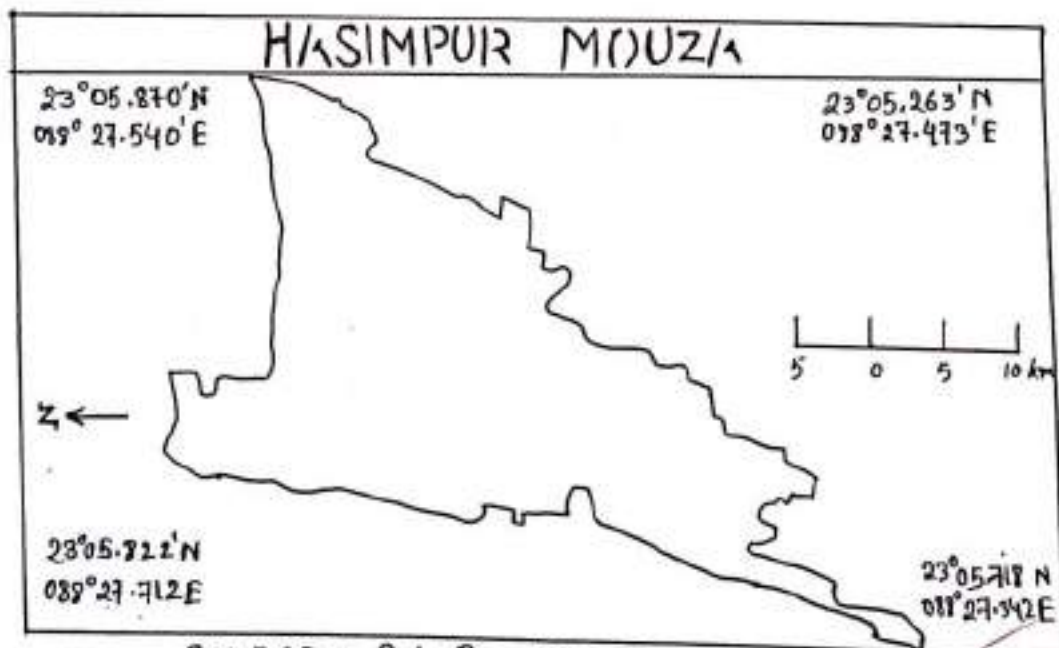
SOURCE : ATLAS



SOURCE : ATLAS



SOURCE : DISTRICT CENSUS
HAND BOOK



SOURCE : B.L.R. OFFICE

CHAPTER-1

Introduction-The Hasimpur is located within Balagarh P.S, District Hooghly.

Approximately the latitudinal and longitudinal locations extension are North to South
 $23^{\circ}05.870'N, 088^{\circ}27.540'E$ to $23^{\circ}05.263'N, 088^{\circ}27.473'E$ and East to West

$23^{\circ}05.822'N, 088^{\circ}27.712'E$ to $23^{\circ}05.718'N, 088^{\circ}27.342'E$ respectively

This mouja was selected for a number one reason. The most important is that it is a rural mouja and it located wide near our collage.

During survey the major areas in which data were collected are -

- No- 1. Data about Water resource .
- No- 2. Data about Supply of electricity.
- No- 3. Data about House
- No- 4. Socio-economic Data
- No- 5. Collection of relevant data from District census Handbook, 1971, 1981, 1991, 2001
- No- 6. Collection of other element data District Gazette year

HASIMPUR MOUZA

MOUZA -
HASIMPUR

DIST - HOOGHLY

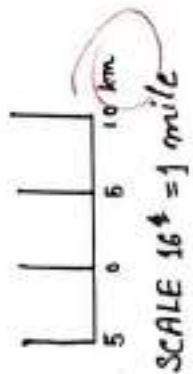
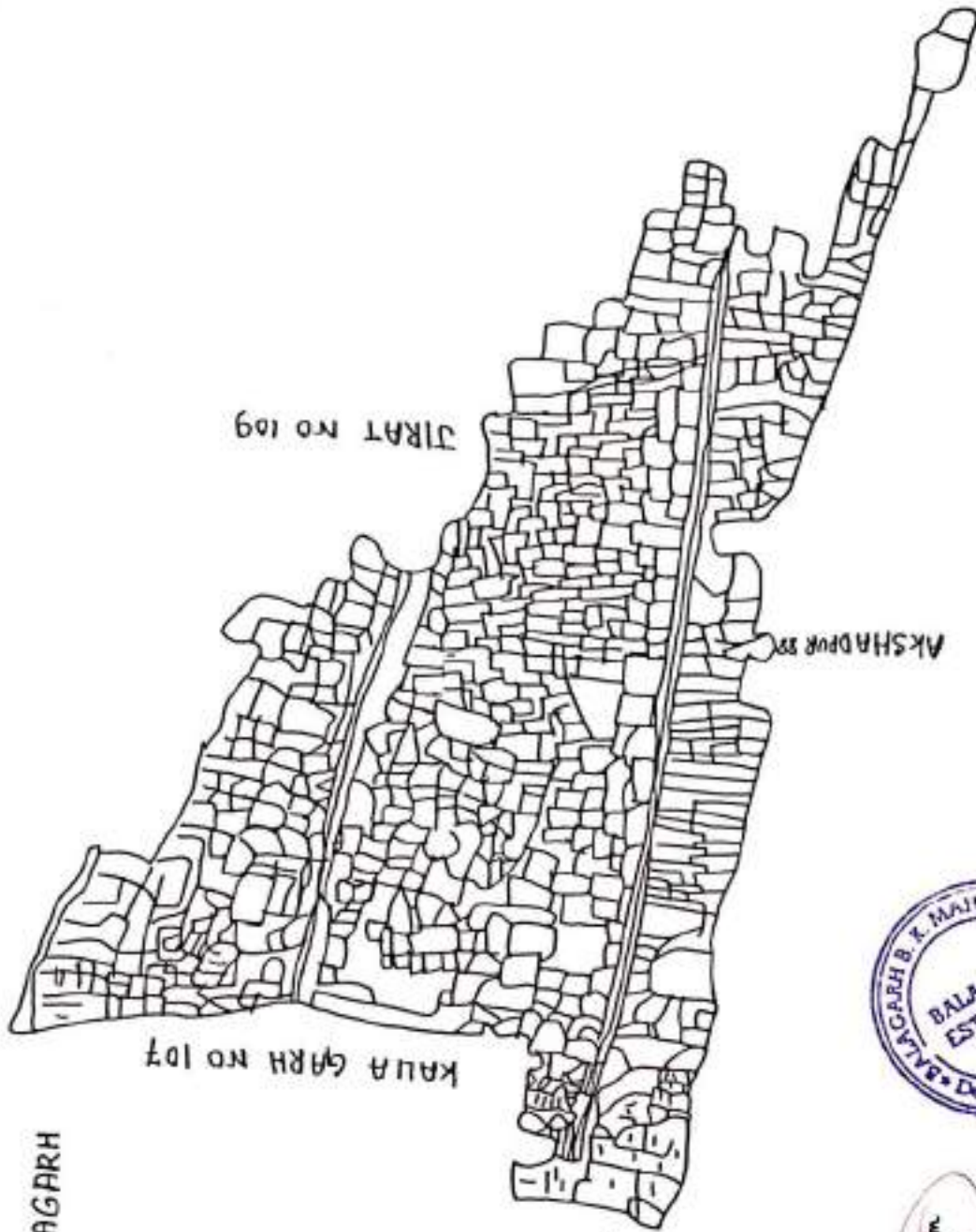
POLICE STATION - BALAGARH

J.L. NO - 108

SIT NO - X

R. S. NO - 106

22



SOURCE : B.L.R OFFICE

SITUATION

The metropolitan shape influence by kolkata extends the entire track of the hooghly district .But it has been that industrial , commercial and cultural influence are restricted to a narrow strip along the hooghly River . Our study area is located very close to this strip. Hooghly an urban area with facilities like banks ,commercial centers, markets, hospital ,college , school cultural centers,water supply and sanitation .It is also an administrative centre.The head author of this district lives nearby.

The railway line Bandel -Katwa section of eastern Railway runs parallel to the river Bhagirathi. Hooghly and the rail station of jirat(Hasimpur) is approximately 1.1 km from the study area.

Between the river and Railway line the Assam road linkage runs parallel & provide the entail road linkage.



CHAPTER-2

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

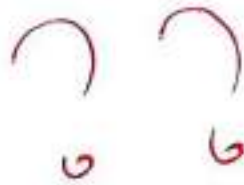
RELIFE

Being part of the flat plains of the lower genetic delta topographical homogeneity of the area is remarkable. The general appearance of Hasimpur is that flat alluvial depositional plain with absence of remarkable relief features.



DRAINAGE

The study area is traversed by the river Hooghly. Its flows mostly east to west parallel to and within 5 km of the Assam road. It has several river beds at various points. The higher area along the river is devoted to the cultivation of vegetation such as rice, potato, cauliflower etc. Most parts of higher gamester plain are covered with bamboo, banana and also mango, orchards. The lower areas are devoted to cultivation of paddy. Above all the drainage condition of this rural mouza is remarkable.



NATURAL VEGETATION

The natural vegetation is characterized by bamboo occupies most of the area. Is also covered by deciduous forests like mango, blackberry, neem, jute field and with it the bush can seen. Somewhere mango, orchards and banana are found.



CLIMATE

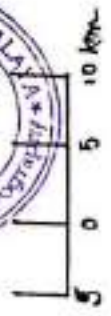
The climate type is of tropical monsoon climate. It is characterized by moderate temperature and high rainfall during June to September. It is characterized by four seasons, The cold weather season starts from the middle of November to February and March to May period is summer. The south west monsoon season starts from June and end in September. While October to first half of November constitute post monsoon season.

High humidity occurs specially from June to October. Rainfall is mainly distributed between June to October and the annual average ranges between 150 cm to 200 cm. The maximum temperature is limited to 25 degree to 35 degree.



LANDUSE MAP H/SIMPUR MOUZA

INDEX	
	AGRICULTURAL LAND
	NURSERY
	POND
	SETTLEMENT
	SHOP / MARKET
	CEMETERY
	G.O.D
	COOPERATIVE
	ROAD
	R.L.I
	RAILWAY
	COLLEGE



SCALE 1:64 = 1 mile

SOURCE : IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

CHAPTER-3

LAND USE

The quadrilateral can be observed on the Mouza map of Hasimpur .A lardge amount of cultivated land can be observed in this Mouza . Besides house , shops, college, cemeteries BDO, ponds, nurseries, Assam road, railway lines etc. BDO office is located in the northern part of this Mouza map, RI office is located in the western part, Jirat railway station is in the eastern part and and even the college location is in the western part. Most of the shops here are located around the roads and railway lines. The northing part of this Hasimpur Mouza map is more populated but the southern part is less populated .



IRRIGATION

Irrigation is highly practiced in this mouza. Three type of irrigation --- River irrigation, Deep tube well and cello pump irrigation are practiced. The mouza is sub divided into two irrigation which includes deep tub e well and cello pump irrigation. Surface irrigation mostly covers the eastern part that is along the river where a sub-surface cover the rest.



AGRICULTURE

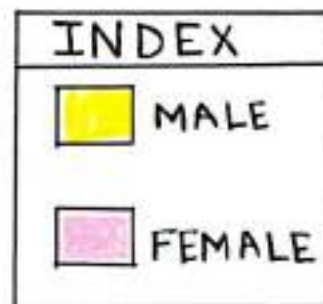
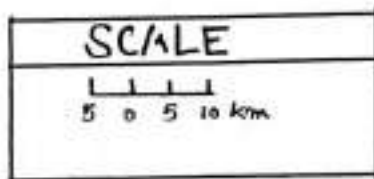
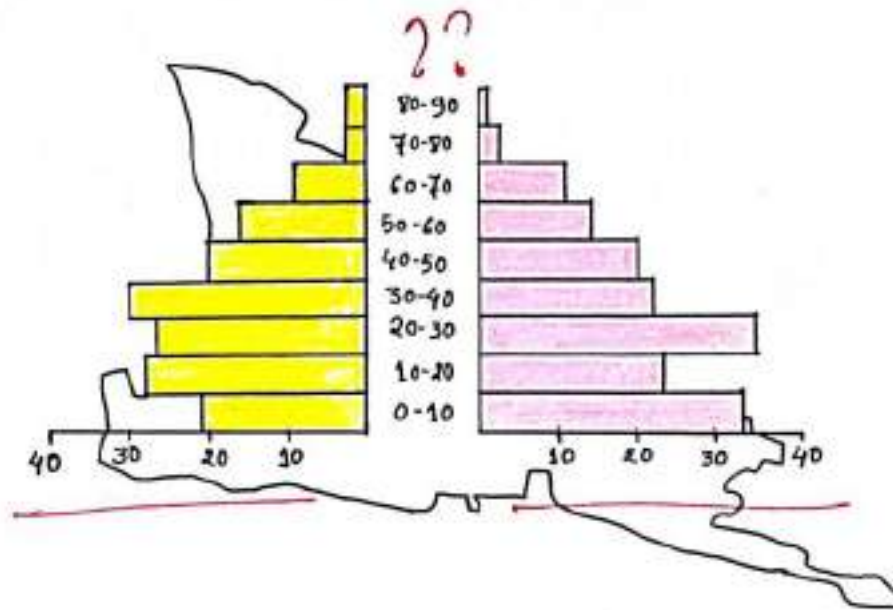
About 90% of total area is covered by rice fields .Rice is the main crop. It is of both type Amon and Boro. among vegetables the most important one is potato and cabbage. Mustard is also grown. Orchards are found throughout in area. Important trees include mango, banana, jackfruit, papaya, litchis etc. Among them mango is most important. Improved sides, fertilizer are used. But agriculture implements both traditional and modern are used here. Gathering information villagers , the following crop calendar has been prepared.

CHAPTER-4
SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION
TOTAL POPULATION

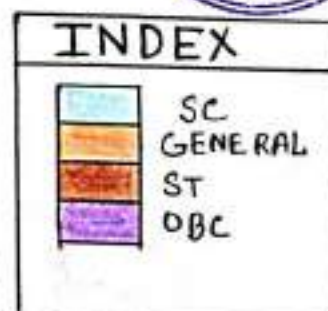
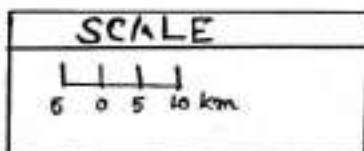
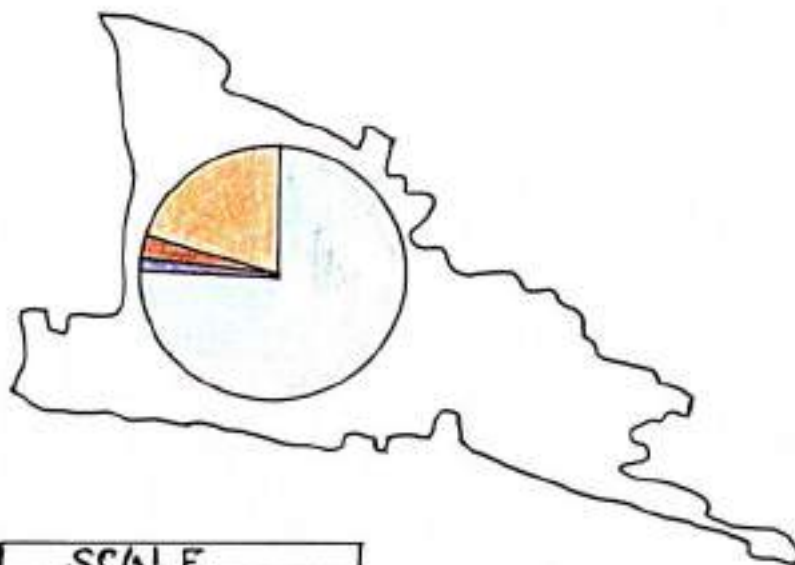
According to secondary data the members of populations in Hasimpur mouza are 3534 out of which 1827 are male and 1707 are female. (as per census 2011) but the data we have collected during the field survey within 1.1 k.m. area in Hasimpur, total no of populations are 327 out which 159 are male and 168 are female.

2

SHOWING THE AGE SEX PYRAMID IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



SHOWING THE CASTE COMPOSITION IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



AGE-SEX RATIO

The age-sex pyramid shows the relationship between age groups and sex of the population. It can be seen that the age group of 0-10, 20-30, 60-70 females are more than males. Whereas in the age group of 10-20, 30-40, 40-50, 70-80, 80-90 the number of males is more than females and the age group 50-60 males and females are same. So we found in this whole data that females are more than males. People in working age group is moreover same than dependent population while birth rate is moderate and death rate is high as of a smaller number of person are of >60 age group.

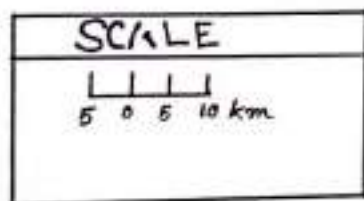
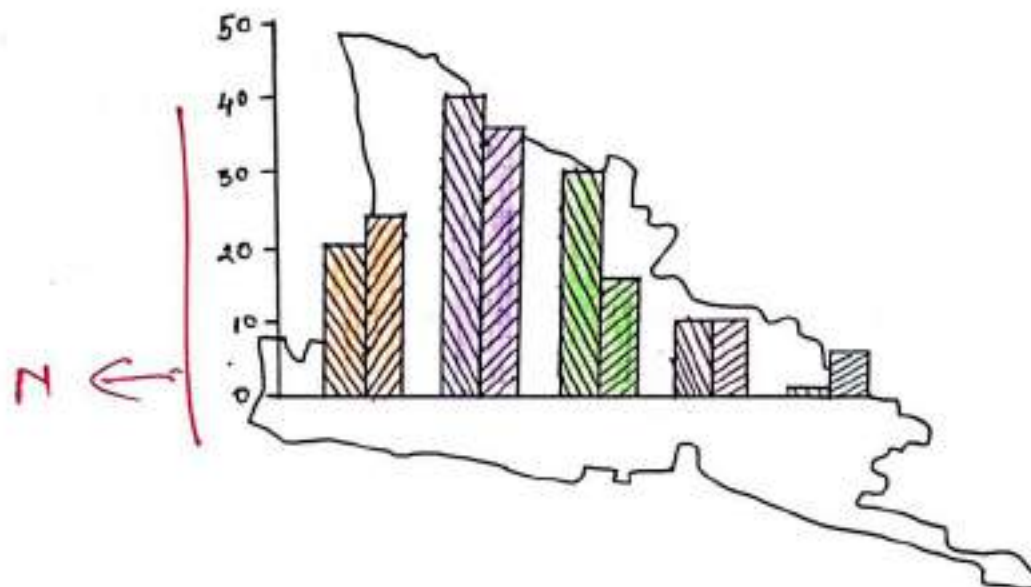
??
o b

CASTE COMPOSITION

In the pie diagram we have been seen that the majority of villages are of GENERAL and SC category. Whereas 15% of people are GENERAL and 53% of people can hold SC. A small portion of that village is held by ST and OBC.

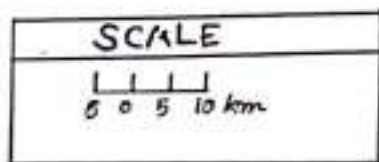
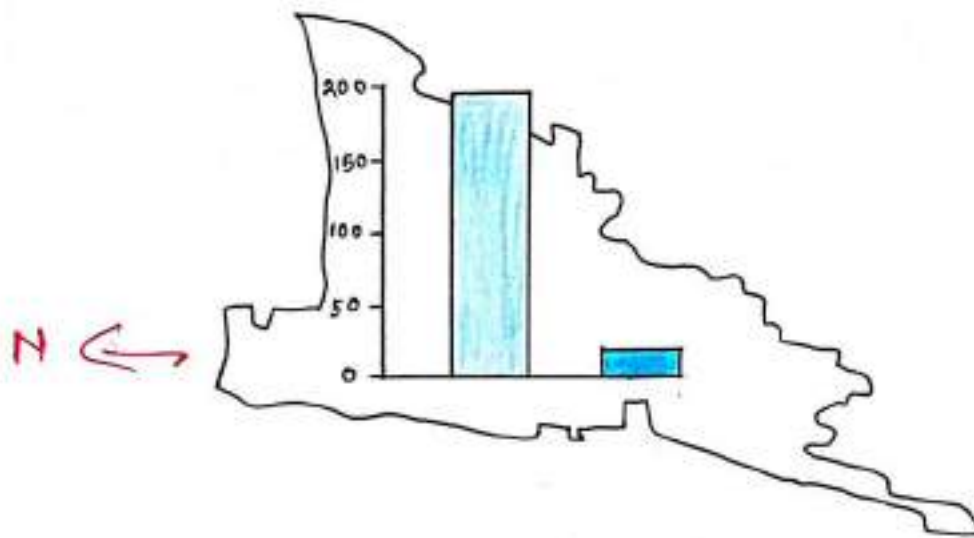
??

SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALITY IN HASIMIPUR MOUZA



INDEX	
	PRIMARY
	UPPER PRIMARY
	SECONDARY
	HIGHER SECONDARY
	UNDER GRADUATE
	MALE
	FEMALE

SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



INDEX	
	LITERATE
	ILLITERATE

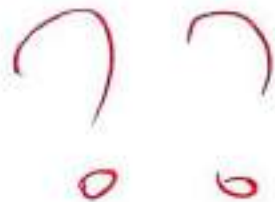


EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

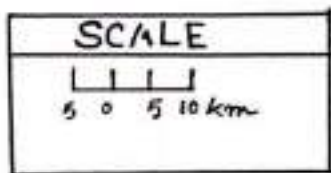
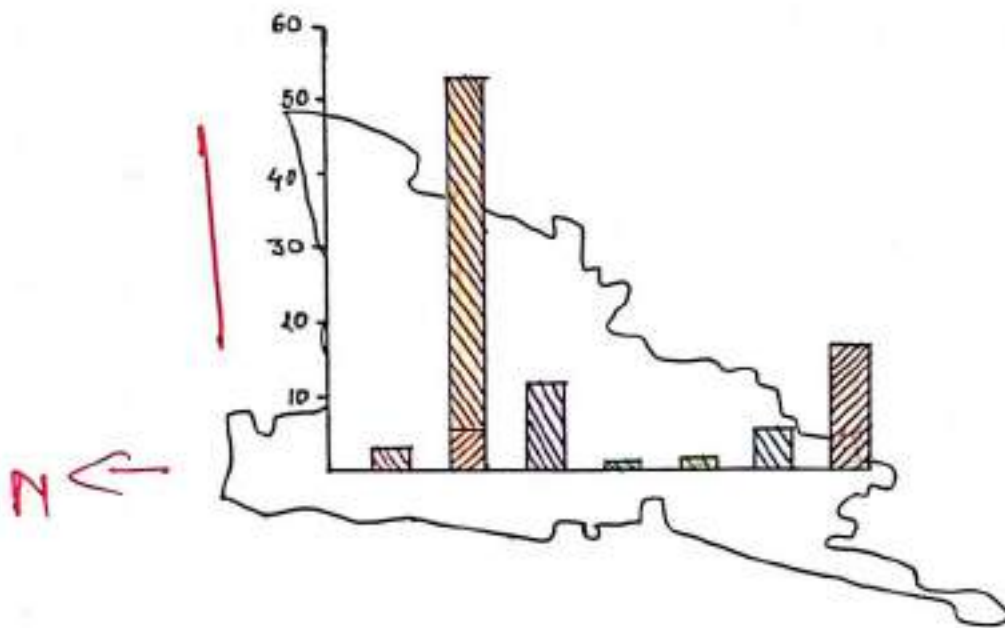
In the Hasimpur mouza almost of the peoples are literate. The multiple bar graph depicting educational quality between male and female. Here the number of educated man is more than educated woman. where the percentage of males who are at upper primary and secondary level is greater than the percentage of females. However, the female percentage of primary, under graduate, level is greater than the males and percentage of males and females are equal of higher secondary.

LITERATE AND ILLITERATE

Bar diagram shows that within our survey in Hasimpur mouza almost 60% literate and 7% illiterate. The number of literate persons in 192 and 24 are illiterate.



SHOWING THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



INDEX	
	MIGRANT WORKER
	LABOUR
	COTTAGE INDUSTRY
	SELLER
	FARMER
	Govt. SERVICE
	BUISNESS
	MALE
	FEMALE

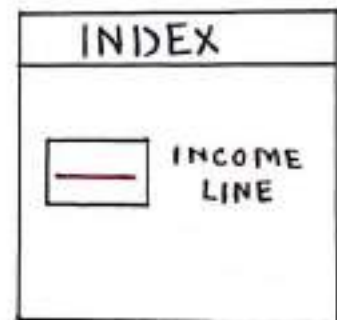
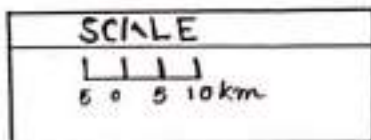
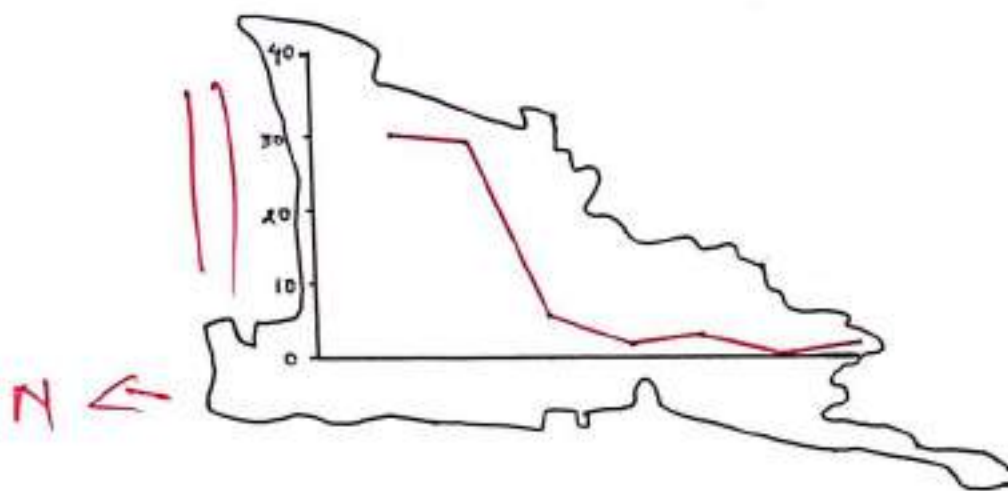
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

In our survey area the profession that we have got is farmer , labour , businessman , seller , migrant worker and Government service . we can see in the bar diagram that the number of labour , seller , businessman are comparatively very higher than Government service , farmer , and migrant worker . Here almost 50% of people are labour . most of the family here belongs to low class families .



??
b b

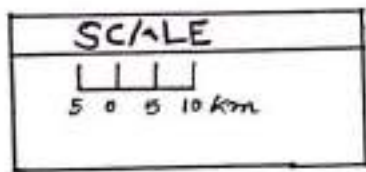
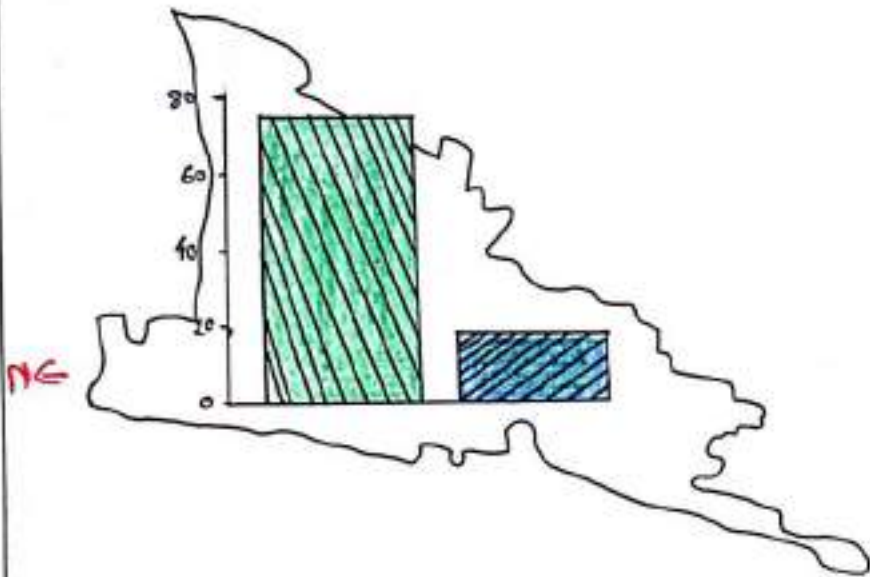
SHOWING THE INCOME LEVEL IN HASIMPUR MOUZA





LEVEL OF INCOME

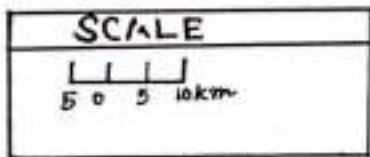
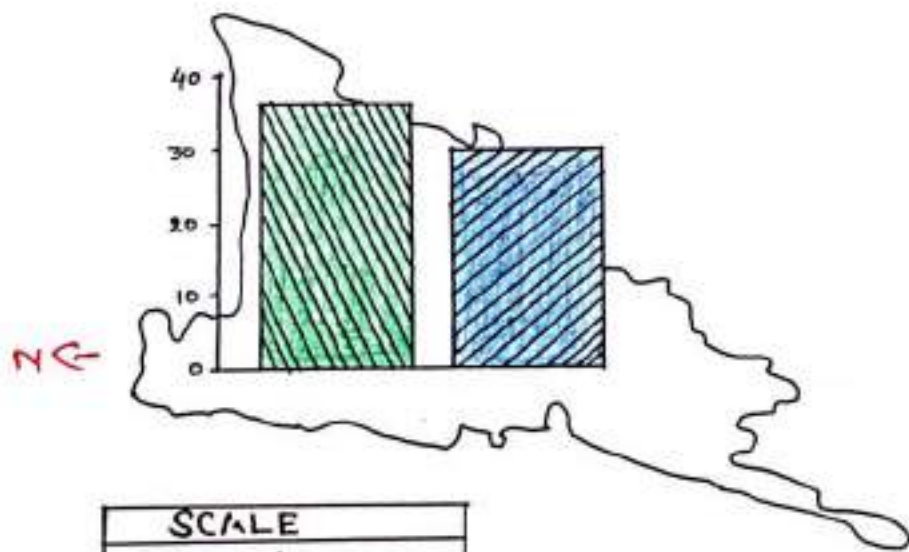
The Frequency polygon shows that 30% house hold income between 0-10,000 rupees and 29% house hold income between 10,000 to 20,000 rupees per months. Very few house hold income above 70,000. Almost 70% of people here belong to low class families. Therefore, employment should be increased to increase that income of the people here.



SHOWING THE WORKER POPULATION IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

SHOWING THE NON WORKER POPULATION IN HASIMPUR MOUZA



INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

WORKER POPULATION

According to secondary data the main work mentioned in Haismpur mouza, that's are working population person of total male, female .In the compound bar diagram ,we can see that main working population of male person is largest in number and female person is lowest in number.

NON - WORKER POPULATION

According to secondary data the main work mentioned in Hasimpur mouza ,that's are working population person of male,female.In the compound bar diagram ,we can see that main working population of male is largest in number and female person is lowest in number.

HOUSE PATTERN

The settlement pattern is linear, developed mainly along the village road. Some houses also occur around village ponds. From the survey it can be seen that about half of the houses are made up of brick and next in importance is Mature house . It is clear that the standard of living of the residents of this mouza is quite low as about 28.57% of houses are brick in Nature.



HASIMPUR AREA PROBLEM

We have come to know about many problems in Hasimpur mouza , some of them are mentioned below:

- 1.The main problem here is scarcity of water.
2. Roads are mostly windy and waterlogged due to lack of good drainage system.
- 3.Electrical problems were seen in several houses.
4. As there is only one tube well on the turning of road. It is the only hope for most of the people in the neighborhood.
5. Many of them were supposed to get money from the government to build their houses but have not yet received it.

??

SOLUTION

Solution to the above mentioned problems are to be find out in order to provide the villagers an improved way of life and a bright future for the younger generation.

1. The main problem here is the water problem. Water problem must be solved .
2. Road repairs need to be looked into so that rain water accumulation does not become a problem.
3. Electric transport should be easily provided.
4. Drainage management needs to be improved, increasing the number of paved drains will reduce the possibility of waterlogging to a great extent.
5. Since the main problem is water, increasing the number of tubewells in villages can solve the problem and PHP , having the SAJAL DHARA facility available will solve the problem to a large extent.
6. Some people did not get the money to build the government's paved house we need to look at the solution to that problem.
7. Alternative forms of employment to be developed with the help of Govt. The younger generation would find ways to earn their living standard instead of giving away to frustration and remains criminal activities. In order to develop the village in all aspects all the above effects have to be carried out.



CHAPTER – 5

CONCLUSION

Sizes are moderate and growth of population an during the last decade has been low.

The survey indicated that certain social changes occurred over the year. The importance of education has been realized and the obvious pressure our land has started younger generation to go out of the villages to seek employment .As a whole socio-economic transformation of this traditional village life has yet to take place in the real sense of the term.

The various problems which have come to the while conducting survey are:

- 1.The main problem here is scarcity of water.
2. Roads are mostly windy and waterlogged due to lack of good drainage system.
- 3.Electrical problems were seen in several houses.
4. As there is only one tube well on the turning of road. It is the only hope for most of the people in the neighborhood.
5. Many of them were supposed to get money from the government to build their houses but have not yet received it .

22

AGE SEX COMPOSITION			
AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-10	21	33	54
10-20	28	23	51
20-30	27	35	62
30-40	30	22	52
40-50	20	20	40
50-60	16	14	30
60-70	9	11	20
70-80	2	2	4
80-90	2	1	3
	155	161	316

CASTE	
SC	53
ST	1
OBC	1
GENERAL	15
	70

EDUCATIONAL QUALITY

EDUCATION	NO OF PERSON		PERCENTAGE OF PERSON	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
PRIMARY	20	24	19.8019802	26.37362637
UPPER PRAIMARY	40	36	39.6039604	39.56043956
SECONDARY	30	15	29.7029703	16.48351648
HIGHER SECONDARY	10	10	9.9009901	10.98901099
UNDER GRADUATE	1	6	0.99009901	6.593406593
TOTAL	101	91	100	100

LITERACY RATE

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	NO OF PERSON	%
LITERATE	192	60.75949
ILLITERATE	124	39.24051
TOTAL	316	100



INCOME LEVEL

INCOME GROUP	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	%
0-10,000	30	43.47826087
10,000-20,000	29	42.02898551
20,000-30,000	6	8.695652174
30,000-40,000	1	1.449275362
40,000-50,000	2	2.898550725
50,000-60,000	0	0
60,000-70,000	1	1.449275362
TOTAL	69	100

OCCUPATION

MALE		Female	
MIGRANT WORKER	3	LABOUR	4
LABOUR	53	COTTEGE INDUSTRY	15
SELLER	12		
FARMER	1		
GOVT. SERVICE	1		
BUISNESS	5		
TOTAL	75		19

WORKER POPULATION

	No.of person	%
MALE	75	79.78723
FEMALE	19	20.21277
TOTAL	94	100

NON WORKER POPULATION

	No of person	%
MALE	36	54.54545
FEMALE	30	45.45455
TOTAL	66	100



HOUSE HOLDING MATERIALS

Types	No.of House	%
Brick	50	71.42857
Mature	20	28.57143
Total	70	100

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Hooghly Gazeite, Hooghly 1991.

District Census Hand book, Hooghly 1971,1981,1991.

Sarkar. A, Practical Geography A Systematic Approach, Third Edition, Reprinted 2020,
Orient BlackSwan, Himayantnagar, Hyderabad 500029, Telengana, India

