

PREFACE

This field report is provided on the basis of field survey under taken on 01/08/2019 to 07/08/2019 for attainment of the requirement of to the B.SC 5th Semester examination of geography (Hones.) of the Vidyasagar University of the Purpose of field study.

The real mouza of Kutabuddinpur village under Bhupatinagar police Station, 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 there is needed a lot of help from different fields. I would like to express deepest gratitude to all those who have guided and associated me for completing this report

On

A Geographical case study on physical and Socio-Economic condition of Kutabuddinpur village, under Bhagwanpur –II Block in Purba Medinipur district (W.B)”

I would like to give my heartiest respect to prof. Sujoy das for his constant and continous support and guidance in completing this report.

I would to like express my sense of gratitude and thank to 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 Fculty members of our depaertmrnt for their constant stretching of helping hands, suggestion and comments to the work .

I am also thankful to all who supply the relevant map and document. I also thanks all the villagers who extended their co-operation for collection our necessary information.

CERTIFICATE OF WORK PARTICIPATION

BA/B.Sc (Hons). Part – III, 3 Tier Examinations – 2017

Subject – Geography (Hons)

Paper – VIII

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

Roll No.....

Reg. no..... With year.....

Name of the college:- Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya.

FIELD REPORT

ON

“A GEOGRAPHICAL CASE STUDY ON PHYSICAL & SOCIO – ECONOMIC CONDITION JIAGODI VILLAGE, UNDER BHAGWANPUR-II BLOCK IN PURBA MEDINIPUR DISTRICT (W.B)”

Methods of survey work	Day	Date	Work done by the students
Pre -field work	Day – 06	02/09/2016 - 08/09/2016	Conceptual knowledge for survey work. (Classification, necessity, aim and objectives of field survey). Selection of the study area.
	Day – 06	13/09/2016-20/09/2016	Pre planning for survey work, questionnaire ready. Study from documentary source. Class attends for area specific survey and group discussion.
During field work	Day – 1	22/09/2016	Field observation for physical survey.
	Day – 2	23/09/2016	Plot to plot land use survey.
	Day – 3	24/09/2016	Door to door house hold survey - socio economic survey.
	Day – 4	26/09/2016	Door to door house hold survey - socio economic survey. Soil sample collection and GPS survey.
	Day – 5	27/09/2016	Soil sample collection and GPS survey.
	Day – 6	05/01/2017	Plot to plot land use survey. & Dumpy level survey , and GPS survey
	Day – 7	06/01/2017	Special survey for problems identification and Prospects.
Post - field work	Day - 26	16/01/2017	Shorting of schedules formation classification and tabulation of the data for statistical representation.
		to 18/02/2017	Preparation of physical maps and land use map on cadastral plan. Correlation of data for statistically and cartographically representation.
			Interpretation and analysis of the prepared diagram and make a field report.

Signature of the student

Signature of the supervisor

Prof. Sujoy Das

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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 upgradation of maps can be done either by obtaining information from secondary source or primary sources. Reliable data of a small area can hardly be procured from any secondary source. 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. Beside the purpose of field study varies obtain in constantly evolving new fact in the literary knowledge of Geography as discipline of study. It also brings new experience to the investigator.

Thus going through the purpose of field study it can be define as investigation of certain problem by personal visits to the area concern. It entails lot of preparation during the pre field stage when some information must be gather from the study area. The field report those, is written in accordance with the under graduate 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 student who in the process to learn, handle many problems that arise during the field work quick efficiently. The field work enables gathering new experiences about new places of residence and the new place in their field work.

0.2NECESSITY 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 Kutabuddinpur village under Bhupatinagar police station which is near about 2 km from our college.

Kutabuddinpur 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 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 analysis the housing condition and energy consumption and disposal method 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.

0.5 PROCESS OF FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Our field survey at Kutabuddinpur village of post Bhupatinagar in Purba Medinipur dist has been conducted through some sequential and systematic methods. This method may be divided in to three categories which are given below-

A. PRE FIELD STAGE

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

- for micro level minor research project.
- Planning 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 OUR PRE FIELD STAGE



SOME MOMENT OF DURING FIELD STAGE



SOME MOMENT OF POST FIELD STAGE



0.6 SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION

For systematic representation the whole project report work has been divided into-

CHAPTER-1: This chapter analysis 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 analysis demographic structure of the Kutabuddinpur 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 facility of accommodation.

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

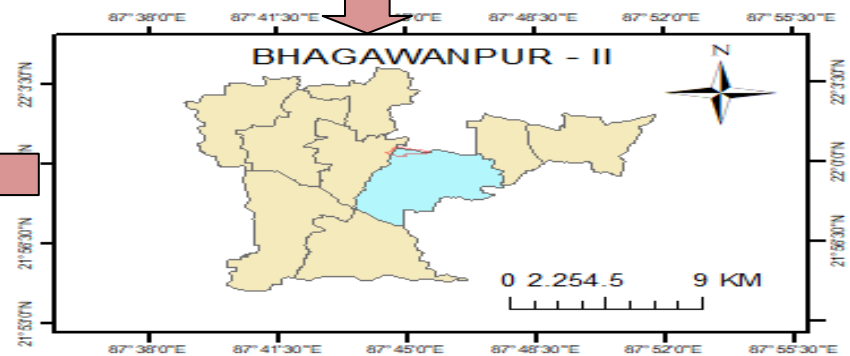
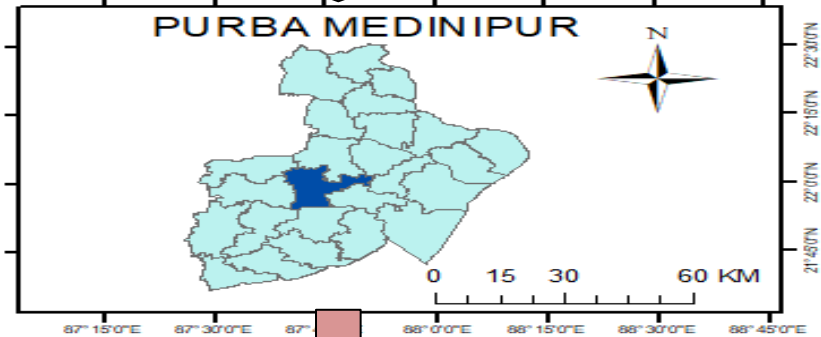
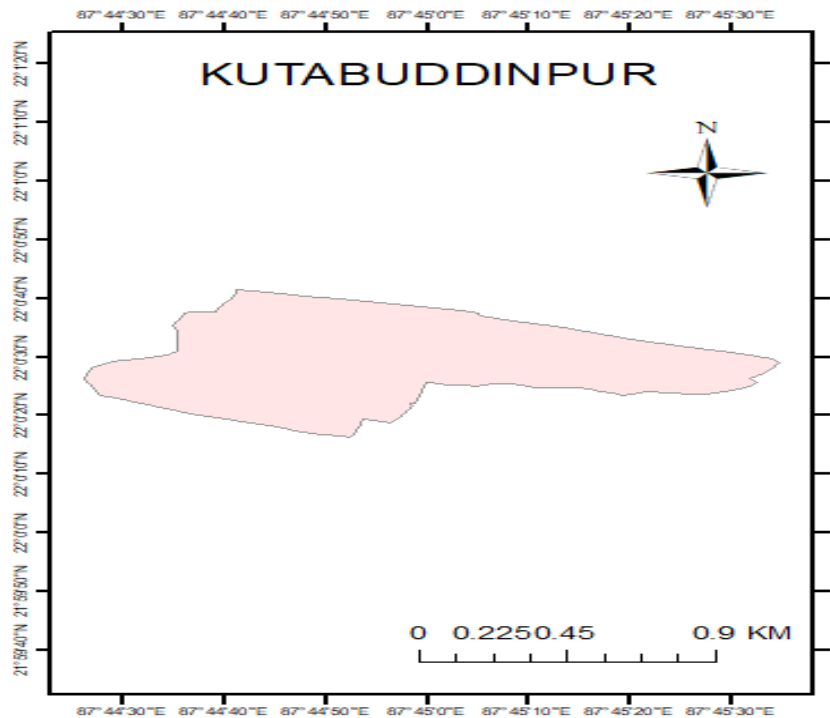
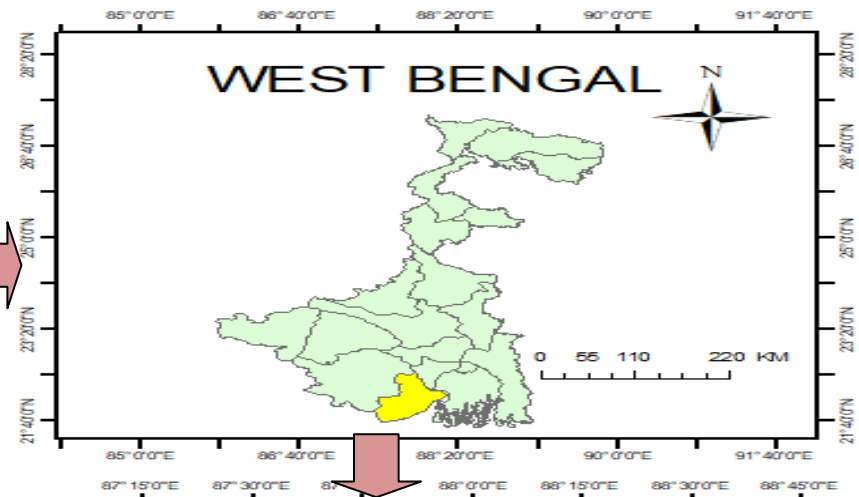
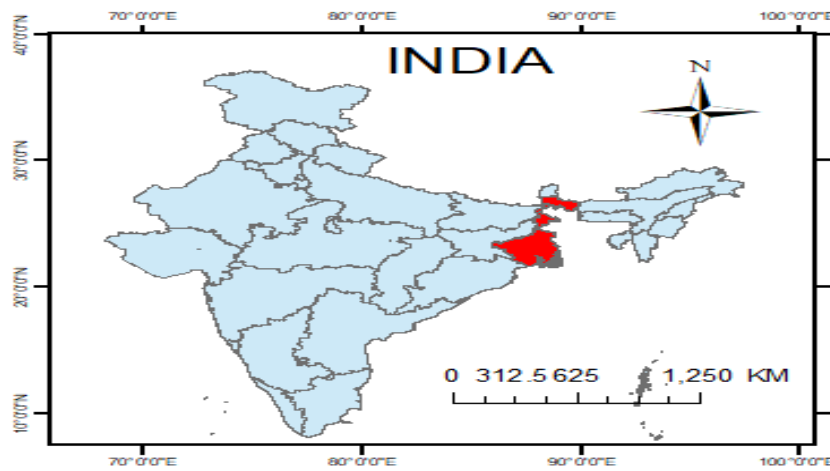


1.1 LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA

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

Name Of the Village	Type Of Location	Description		
KUTABUDDINPUR J.L No-220	Geographical Location	Latitudinal Extension	22°00'23.3" 22°00'27.5"	
		Longitudinal Extension	87°44'32.1" 87°45'32.9"	
	Admisinstritive Location	State	West Bengal	
		Dist	Purba Medinipur	
		Sub Devotion	Contai	
		Block	Bhagwanpur-II	
		Police Station	Bhupatinagar	
		Gram Panchyet	Jukhia-3	
		Post	Bhupatinagar	
		PIN	721425	
	Relative Location	North Side	Purba Radhapur-J.L No-217	
		South Side	Madhakhali-J.L No-221	
		East Side	Garnia-J.L No-222	
		West Side	Panch Ghari-J.L No-254	
	Toposheet No	Old Series		

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA



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

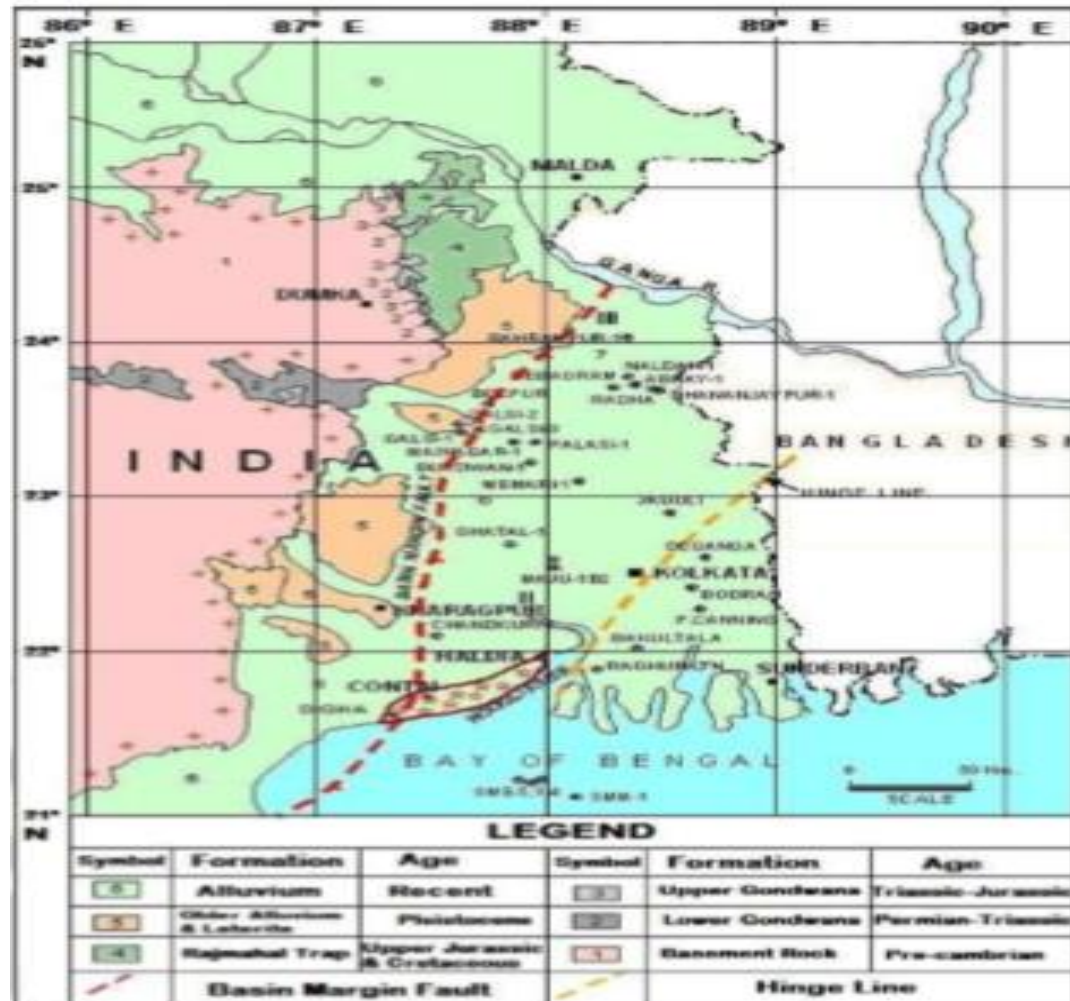
Our college Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya on the side of Henria to Egra via – Itaberia roadways. Henria is middle point of Digha – Machada highways. Haria also a railway station links Digha to Howrah –via Tamluk under South Eastern railway.

KUTABUDDINPUR village is situated only 3.5 km from our college is north eastern direction which is connected by roadway. This study area is about 152 km from Kolkata, about 64.5 km from Tamluk (District head quarter) and about 33 km from Contai sadar and about 2.5 km from Bhagwanpur-II Block.

1.3 GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

The study area consists of eluvium formation in recent age.

This area is underlain by unconsolidated sediments of sand, silt and clay.



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	Temperature(0C)			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

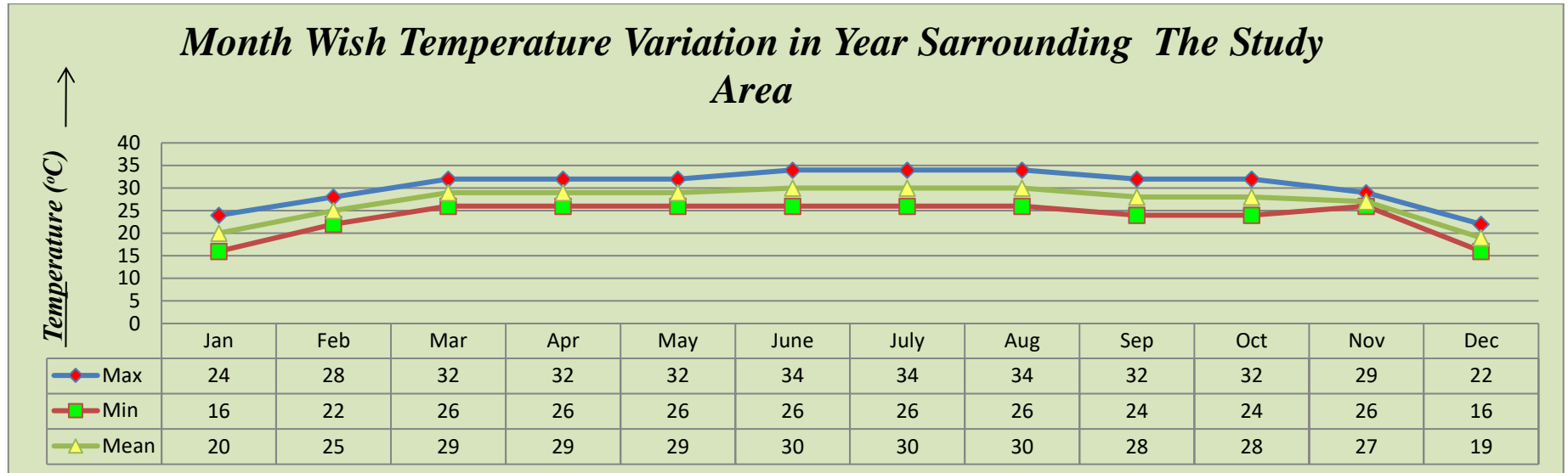


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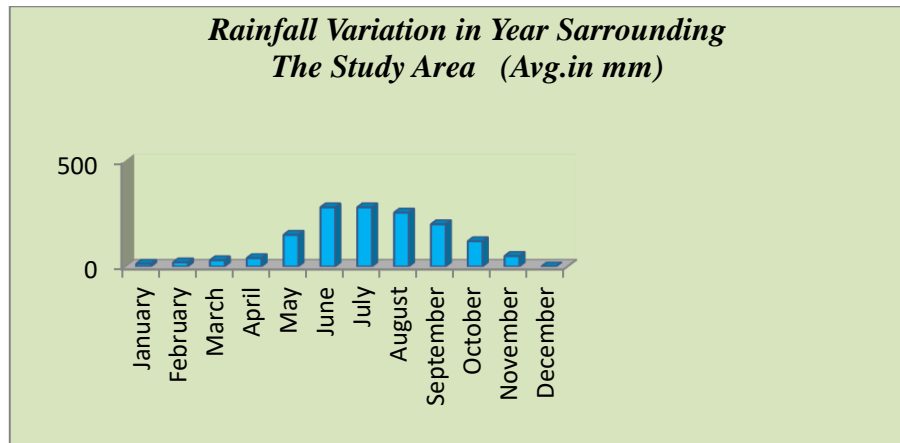


Fig No-1.5.2

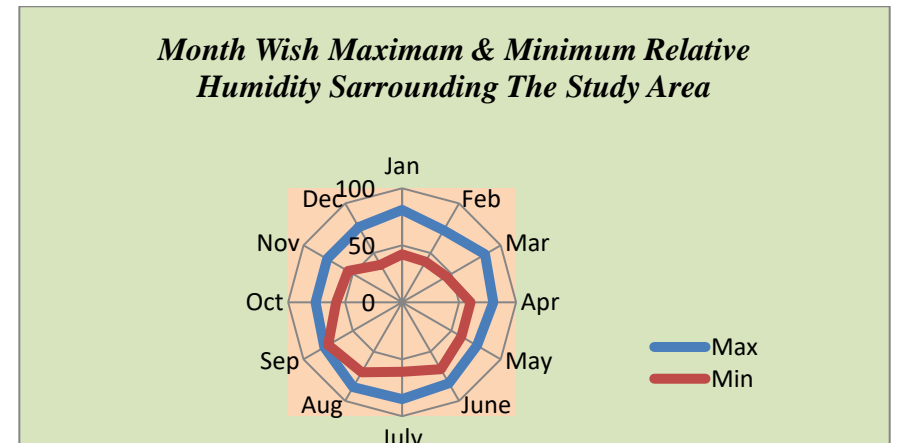


Fig No-1.5.2

1.6. Soil type

The study area located on lower Genetic 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%, silt68% and caly30%).
- 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.L No.	Local name	Type of vegetation	Scientific name	S.L No.	Local name	Type of vegetation	Scientific name
01.	Mango	Woody plant	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	21	Beth	Creepers	<i>Calamus rotang</i>
02	Neem		<i>Azadirachta</i>	22	Bichutilata		<i>Urtica urens</i>
03	Coconut		<i>Cocos mucifera.</i>	23	Gojpipul		<i>Pothus scandens</i>
04	Khirish/shirish		<i>Albizzia lebbek</i>	24	Nunakomli		<i>Ipomea biloba</i>
05	Supari		<i>Areca catechu</i>	25	khamalu		<i>Dioscoria alata</i>
06	Tal		<i>Borassus flabellifer</i>	26	bankumra		<i>Ipomea digitata</i>
07	Khejur		<i>Phonix sylvestris</i>	27	Tarulata		<i>Ipomoea pinnata</i>
08	Tentul		<i>Temarandus indica</i>	28	kalmi		<i>Ipomea carnea</i>
09	Jam		<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	29	lajjabotti		<i>Mimosa pudica</i>
10	Acacia		<i>Acacia arabica</i>	30	telakucho		<i>Coccinia indica</i>
11	Banyan		<i>Ficus bengalensis</i>	31	madhablota		<i>Hiptage madhablota</i>
12	Asastha		<i>Ficus religiosa</i>	32	jingha		<i>Luffa acutangula</i>
13	Bakul		<i>Mimurops elengii</i>	33	Hogla	Aquatic Plants	<i>Typha elephantia</i>
14	Jhau		<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	34	Panifal		<i>Trapa bispinosa</i>
15	Akashmoni		<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	35	Patighas		<i>Cyperus sp</i>
16	Eucalypotus		<i>Eucalypotus globosus</i>	36	Chichura		<i>Scirpus articulatus</i>
17	Haritiki		<i>Terminalia chebula</i>	37	Dhanighas		<i>Poratiresia coartata</i>
18	sabeda		<i>Achoroas sapota</i>	38	Kachuripana		<i>Eichornia crossoipes</i>
19	Guava		<i>Psidium gujava</i>	39	Topapana		<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
20	Chalta		<i>Dellenia indicus</i>	40	Koilari		<i>Nymphia stelata</i>

Table no:

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

FONAL COMMUNITY

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

S.L No.	Local name	Type of Animal	Scientific name	S.L No.	Local name	Type of Animal	Scientific name
01.	Kencho	Invertebrates	<i>Pheretima posthuma</i>	21	Guiyamachi	Fresh water fishes	<i>Musca nebula</i>
02	Jonke		<i>Hirudinaria granulosa</i>	22	Tantulbicha		<i>Scolopendra sp</i>
03	Projapati		<i>Papillio sp</i>	23	Chawelpoka		<i>Sitophilus orizae</i>
04	Moupoka		<i>Apis indica</i>	24	Ganra		<i>Pila globosa</i>
05	Ballipoka		<i>Vespa sp</i>	25	Gariyachumur		<i>Sehatina fulica</i>
06	Ukun		<i>Pediculus humnus</i>	26	Sandrakakra		<i>Scylla seratta</i>
07	Vosh		<i>Cimex rodundatus</i>	27	Ruimach		<i>Lebeo rohita</i>
08	Chitka		<i>Aeolopus tumulus</i>	28	Katlamach		<i>Catla catla</i>
09	Moth		<i>Tinea pachylia</i>	29	Phuti		<i>Puntius sarana</i>
10	Gobriyapoka		<i>Aethina tumida</i>	30	Koi		<i>Anabus testudineus</i>
11	Jonakipoka		<i>Lampyridae sp</i>	31	Jioyl		<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i>
12	Shamapoka		<i>Nephotettix impecticeps</i>	32	Magur		<i>Clarius batrechus</i>
13	Forig		<i>Anx sp</i>	33	Latha		<i>Channa ouncatus</i>
14	Goriya		<i>Nephila sp</i>	34	sole		<i>Ophicephalu sstriatus</i>
15	Uipoka		<i>Neotermes bosei</i>	35	Bata		<i>Labeo bata</i>
16	Diapipra		<i>Formicm sp</i>	36	Falimach		<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>
17	Lalpipra		<i>Formicm sp</i>	37	Kolabang	Amphibian s	<i>Bufo melanostictus</i>
18	Mosa		<i>Anopheles stephensi</i>	38	Sonabang		<i>Rana tigrina</i>
19	Asla		<i>Periplaneta Americana</i>	39	Tiktiki	Rreptiles	<i>Hemidactylus fluviviridis</i>
20	Kanno		<i>Julus sp</i>	40	Aruya		<i>Calotes veversicolor</i>

Table no:

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.

2.1 LAND USE PATTERN

We the student of B.Sc (Hons) 3rd year (5th semester) first collect a mouza map from B.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—

- Settlement.
- Pond.
- Agricultural land.
- Fishery land.
- Metalled road.
- Unmetalled road.
- Canal/Nala.
- Waste land.
- Bush or Grass land etc.

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

a. Physical Factors:

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

b. Human Factors: This is related with population and economic condition. We see that most of the land is used for Fishery & Agriculture land and some of the land also is used for settlement and very few of land used for pond, waste land, Road way, school, mandir, club etc.

S.L NO.	Plot No.	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol		S.L NO	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol
1	4	Road	R		41	358	Road	R
2	2	Agricultural Land	AL		42	49	Settlement	S
3	76	Agricultural Land	AL		43	383	Settlement	S
4	77	Agricultural Land	AL		44	50	Settlement	S
5	70	Agricultural Land	AL		45	51	Settlement	S
6	83	Agricultural Land	AL		46	52	Settlement	S
7	414	Agricultural Land	AL		47	53	Settlement	S
8	368	Agricultural Land	AL		48	388	Settlement	S
9	496	Agricultural Land	AL		49	58	Settlement+Bush+Pond	S,B,P
10	375	Agricultural Land	AL		50	387	Agricultural Land	AL
11	374	Agricultural Land	AL		51	394	Agricultural Land	AL
12	376	Agricultural Land	AL		52	63	Agricultural Land	AL
13	377	Agricultural Land	AL		53	393	Agricultural Land	AL
14	378	Agricultural Land	AL		54	400	Agricultural Land	AL
15	371	Agricultural Land	AL		55	401	Agricultural Land	AL
16	372	Agricultural Land	AL		56	67	Agricultural Land	AL
17	370	Agricultural Land	AL		57	68	Agricultural Land	AL
18	369	Agricultural Land	AL		58	434	Agricultural Land	AL
19	360	Agricultural Land	AL		59	73	Agricultural Land	AL
20	18	Agricultural Land	AL		60	72	Agricultural Land	AL
21	25	Agricultural Land	AL		61	78	Agricultural Land	AL
22	26	Agricultural Land	AL		62	75	Agricultural Land	AL
23	28	Agricultural Land	AL		63	77	Agricultural Land	AL
24	06	Agricultural Land	AL		64	435	Agricultural Land	AL
25	05	Agricultural Land	AL		65	404	Agricultural Land	AL
26	07	Agricultural Land	AL		66	403	Agricultural Land	AL
27	08	Agricultural Land	AL		67	414	Agricultural Land	AL
28	366	Agricultural Land	AL		68	83	Agricultural Land	AL
29	20	Agricultural Land	AL		69	84	Agricultural Land	AL
30	370	Agricultural Land	AL		70	384	Agricultural Land	AL
31	371	Agricultural Land	AL		71	59	Agricultural Land	AL

32	30	Agricultural Land	AL		72	392	Agricultural Land	AL
33	42	Agricultural Land	AL		73	393	Agricultural Land	AL
34	412	Agricultural Land	AL		74	389	Agricultural Land	AL
35	58	Agricultural Land	AL		75	64	Agricultural Land	AL
36	39	Agricultural Land	AL		76	395	Agricultural Land	AL
37	40	Agricultural Land	AL		77	399	Agricultural Land	AL
38	41	Agricultural Land	AL		78	398	Agricultural Land	AL
39	38	Agricultural Land	AL		79	397	Agricultural Land	AL
40	24	Agricultural Land	AL		80	396	Settlement	S

S.L NO.	Plot No.	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol	S.L NO	Plot no	Land use Pattern	Used Alphabetic Symbol
81	70	Settlement	S	121	281	Agriculture	A
82	77	Settlement	S	122	291	Agriculture	A
83	241	Settlement	S	123	292	Agriculture	A
84	242	Settlement	S	124	279	Agriculture	A
85	243	Settlement	S	125	234	Agriculture	A
86	244	Settlement	S	126	297	Agriculture	A
87	245	Settlement	S	127	296	Agriculture	A
88	246	Settlement	S	128	292	Agriculture+ Grass Land	
89	247	Settlement	S	129	294	Agriculture	A
90	248	Settlement	S	130	295	Agriculture	A
91	249	Settlement	S	131	299	Agriculture	A
92	250	Settlement	S	132	274	Agriculture	A
93	251	Settlement	S	133	361	Agriculture	A
94	252	Settlement	S	134	304	Agriculture	A
95	253	Settlement	S	135	351	Waste land	A
96	451	Settlement	S	136	273	Agriculture	A
97	489	Settlement	S	137	256	Agriculture	A
98	448	Settlement	S	138	272	Agriculture	A
99	336	Agriculture	A	139	303	Agriculture	A

100	337	Pond+Grass Land	P,GL	140	254	Agriculture	A
101	338	Settlement- Grass Land	S+GL	141	255	Agriculture	A
102	339	Pond+ Grass Land	P+GL	142	266	Agriculture	A
103	340	Grass Land +Wet Land	GL+WL	143	269	Agriculture	A
104	341	Grass Land +Wet Land	GL+WL	144	271	Agriculture	A
105	342	Grass Land +Wet Land	GL+WL	145	265	Agriculture	A
106	343	Agriculture	A	146	267	Agriculture	A
107	344	Agriculture	A	147	309	Agriculture+Grass Land	A+gL
108	345	Wet Land	WL	148	308	Agriculture+Grass Land	A+GL
109	346	Agriculture+ Grass Land		149	75	Agriculture	A
110	347	Grass Land		150	17	Agriculture+Grass Land	A+GL
111	348	settlement		151	473	Agriculture	A
112	349	settlement		152	262	Agriculture	A
113	350	settlement		153	312	Agriculture+Settlement	A+GL
114	490	Wed Land		154	471	Agriculture	A
115	281	Wed Land		155	472	Grass Land	GL
116	280	Wed Land		156	464	Grass Land	GL
117	290	Wed Land		157	465	Agriculture	A
118	315	Grass Land		158	471	Agriculture	A
119	499	Waste land + Pond		159	488	Agriculture	A
120	322	Waste land+pond		160	489	Agriculture	A

<i>S.L NO.</i>	<i>Plot No.</i>	<i>Land use Pattern</i>	<i>Used Alphabetic Symbol</i>
161	483	Agriculture	A
162	493	Agriculture	A
163	260	Agriculture	A
164	468	Waste land +Grass Land	
165	463	Waste land +Grass Land	
166	321	Waste land	
167	282	Agriculture	A
168	269	Settlement	S

169	258	Grass Land	GL
170	257	Grass land	S
171	25	Settlement	S
172	445	Settlement	S
173	448	Settlement	S
174	268	Settlement	S
175	256	Pond	P
176	253	Settlement+Grass land	S+GL
177	229	Grass Land	GL
178	230	Waste Land	WL
179	325	Grass Land	WL
180	327	Grass Land +Pond	GL+P
181	328	Grass Land +pond	GL+P
182	330	Agriculture	A
183	331	Agriculture	A
184	332	Waste Land	WL
185	333	Pond	P
186	334	Settlement	S
187	335	Agriculture	A
188	332	Agriculture	A

Table no-2.1

Source: –Land use survey – 2019

3.1 Population Structure

India is the 2nd largest country according to population in the world (Where China 134.73 corer). West Bengal has 2nd position according to population density after Bihar census report-2011. Our selected area Kutabuddinpur village is high (702 person/sq.km) population dense because plane region.

Census report of 2011 in Kutabuddinpur village

Total population	510	100%	Total household
Male	255	50.00%	128
Female	255	50.00%	

Table no-3.1.1

Source: - Census of India-2011
Jukhia Gram Panchayat

But in this year August(2019) we visit only 52 household(40% Simple Random Sample) for micro level studies and we get-

Sex	No	Percentage (%)
Male	129	54.66%
Female	107	45.34%

Table no-3.1.2

Source: - House hold survey-August, 2019

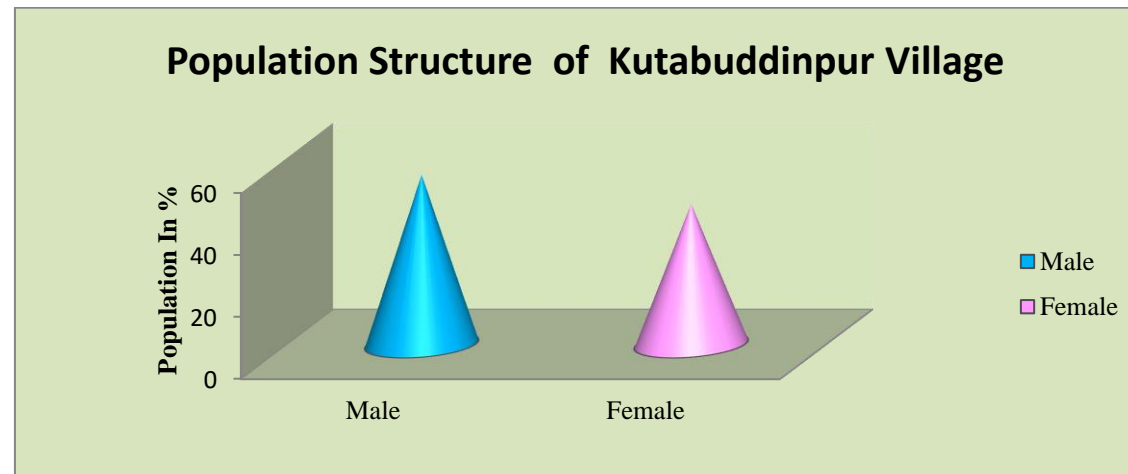


Fig No:-3.1

3.2 Age Sex Structure

In India male female ratio is very bad condition(940 female/1000 male according census report 2011) but our selected village is more conscious of this purpose..

Age Group	Population		Population (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-10	14	12	05.93%	05.08%
10-20	20	18	08.47%	07.64%
20-30	28	22	11.90%	09.32%
30-40	19	17	08.05%	07.20%
40-50	20	21	08.47%	08.90%
50-60	18	13	07.62%	05.50%
60+	10	04	04.22%	01.70%

Table no-3.2

Source:- House hold survey-August, 2019

Age Sex Structure of Kutabuddinpur

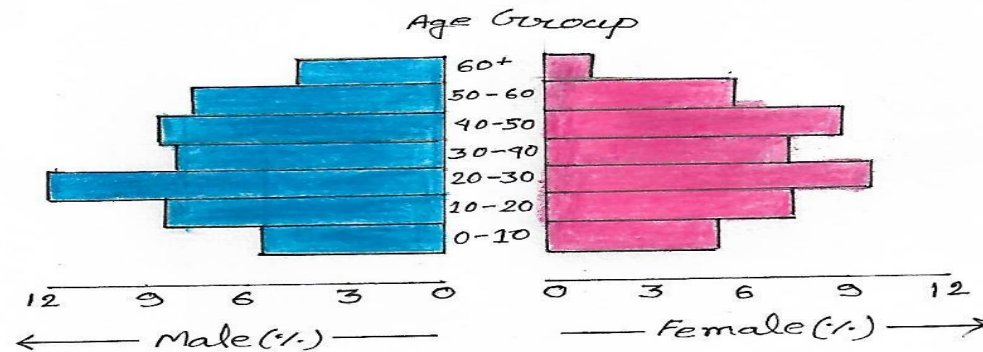


Fig No:-3.2

3.3 Marital Status

At Kutabuddinpur village from 52 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.

Sex	Population (%)	Marital Status		Age of marriage	
		Married	Unmarried	Proper	Under
Male	54.66%	36.44%	20.76%	31.01%	0.89%
Female	45.34%	33.67%	13.73%	21.59%	12.08%

Table no-3.3

Source: -House hold survey 2019

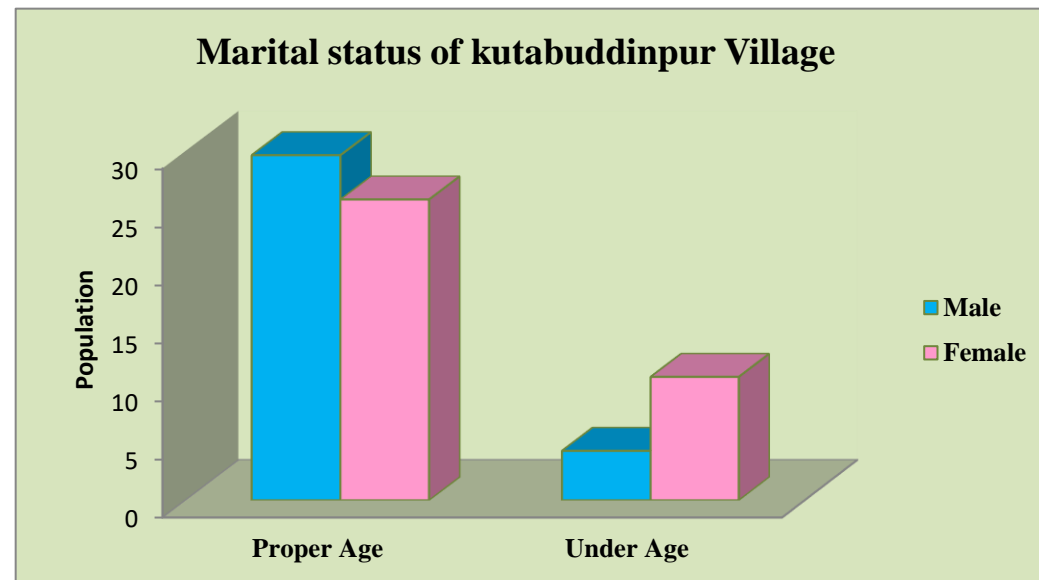


Fig No:-3.3

3.4 Residential Structure

In our survey area we see that 100% family are original which stay in own place.

S.L No.	Residential structure	Total Specimen no	Percentage	total
1	Original	52	100%	100%
2	Migrated	00	00.00%	00.00%

Table no-3.4

Source: - House hold survey-August, 2019

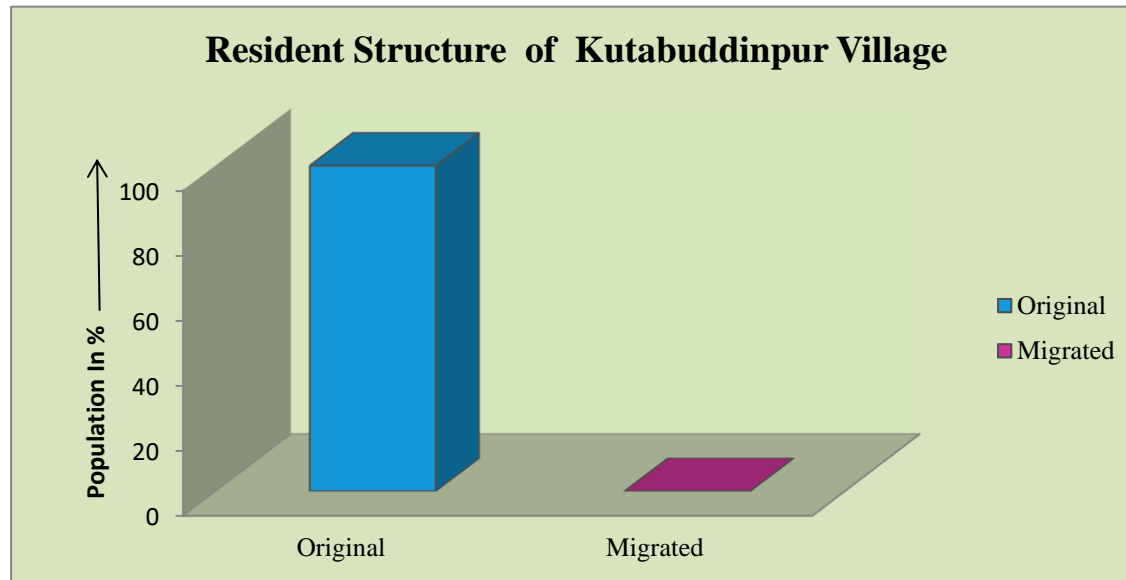


Fig No:-3.4

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 48.08% family are nuclear and 48.08% family are joint and 3.84% family are others type.

SL No.	Type of family	Specimen no	Percentage	total
1	Nuclear	25	48.08%	100%
2	Joint	25	48.08%	
3	Others	02	3.84%	

Table no-3.5

Source: - House hold survey 2019

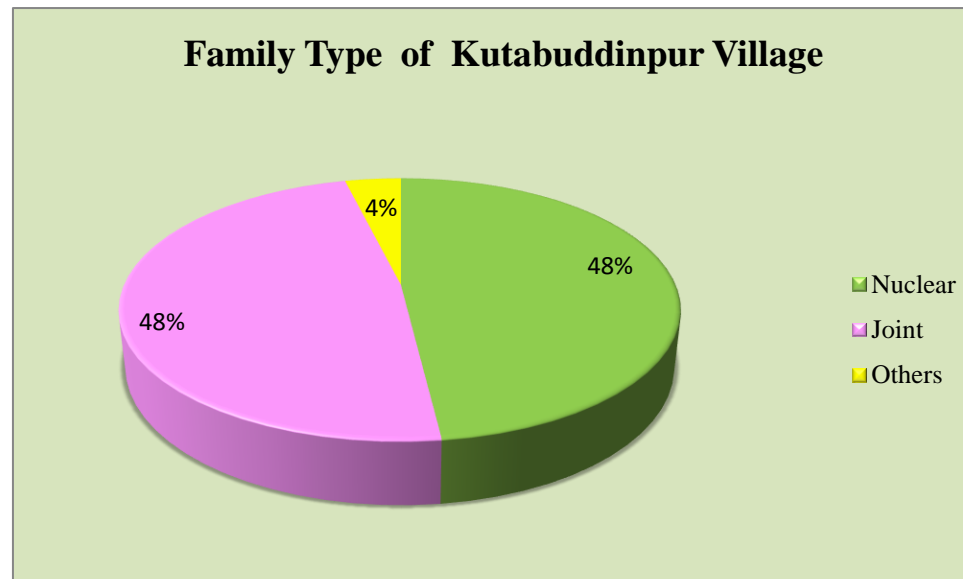


Fig No:-3.5

3.6 Religion Structures

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 family	Specimen no	Total percentage (%)	Total
1	Hindu	52	100%	100
2	Muslim	00	00.00%	
3	Others	00	00.00%	

Table no-3.6

Source:- House hold survey-August, 2019

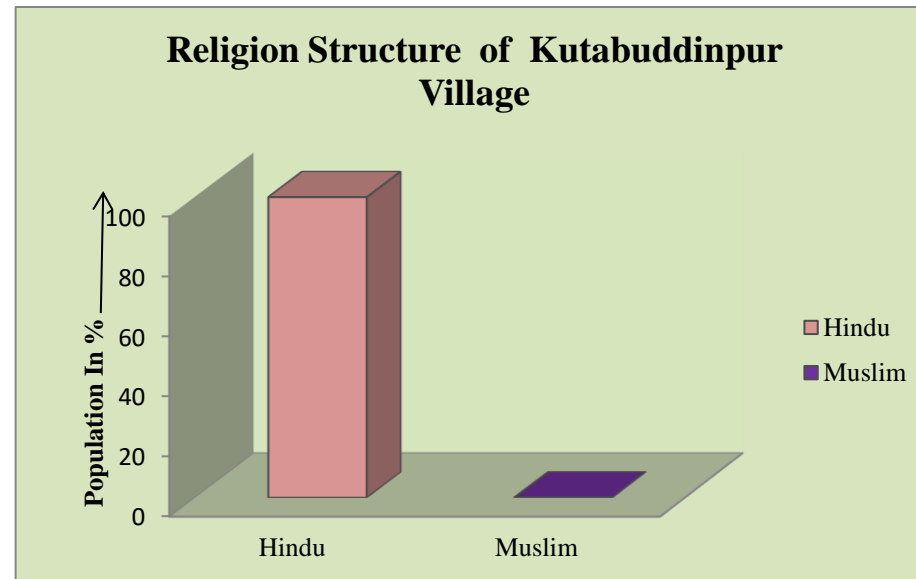


Fig No:-3.6

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 86.54% family are including general caste, 13.46% family are including SC caste.

SL No.	Type of family	Specimen no	percentage	Total
	General	45	86.54%	100%
2	SC	7	13.46%	
3	ST	00	00.00%	
4	OBC	00	00.00%	

Table no-3.7

Source: - House hold survey 2019

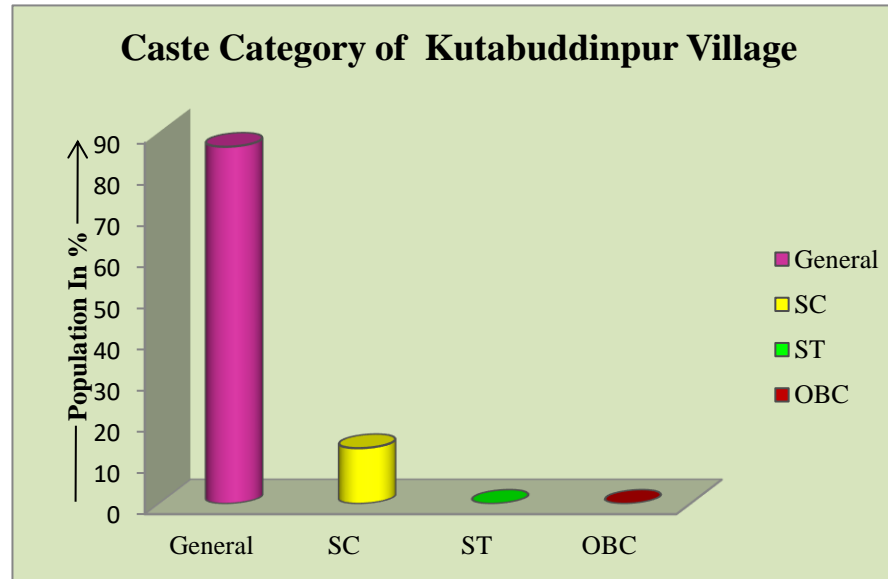


Fig No:-3.7

3.8 Educational Structures

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 43.19% people are literate and about 56.81% people are Illiterate. In this village we observe that 13.62% people have passed viii level,14.95% have passed x level and 07.86% people have achieved xii level 05.10% and 01.66% people have achieved U.G AND P.G level gradually.

SL No	Educational Structure	level	Total population	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate		68	28.81%
2	Literate	Viii	40	16.95%
		X	58	24.59%
		Xii	55	23.30%
		B.A/B.sc	12	05.08%
		M.A/M.sc	03	01.27%
Total			236	100.00%

Table no-3.8

Source: - House hold Survey 2019

Educational Structure of Kutabuddinpur Village

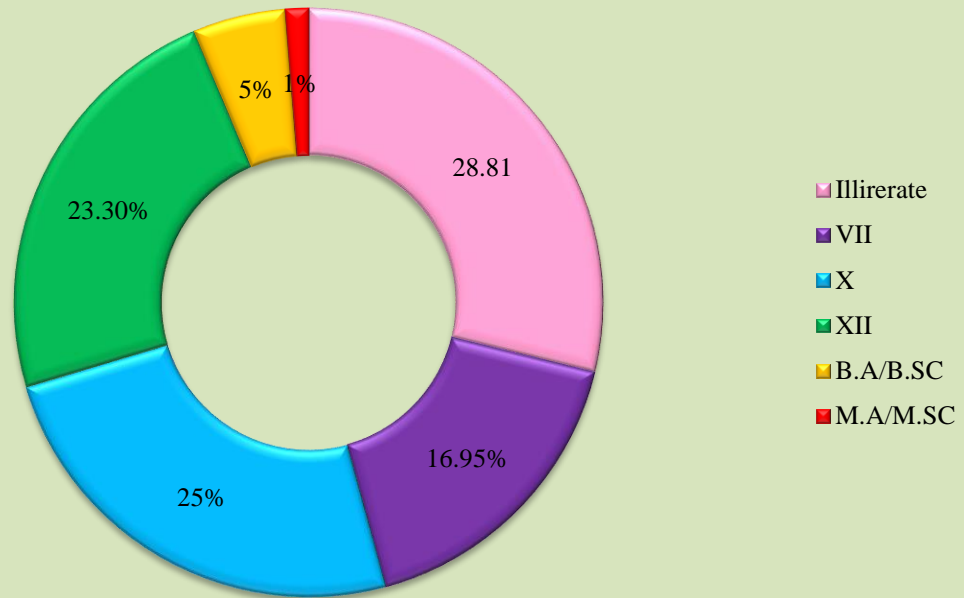


Fig No:-3.8

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 labour 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	08	03.39%	100
2	2.5-3.5	11	04.66%	
3	3.5-4.5	13	05.51%	
4	4.5-5.5	137	58.05%	
5	5.5-6.5	67	28.39%	

Table no-3.9.1.

Source: House hold Survey August 2019

Average weight Analysis

SL. No	Weight (kg)	No of person	percentage	total
1	0-30	32	13.55%	100
2	30-40	08	03.39%	
3	40-50	57	24.15%	
4	50-60	113	47.88%	
5	60-70	26	11.12%	

Table no-3.9.2

Source:- House hold Survey August 2019

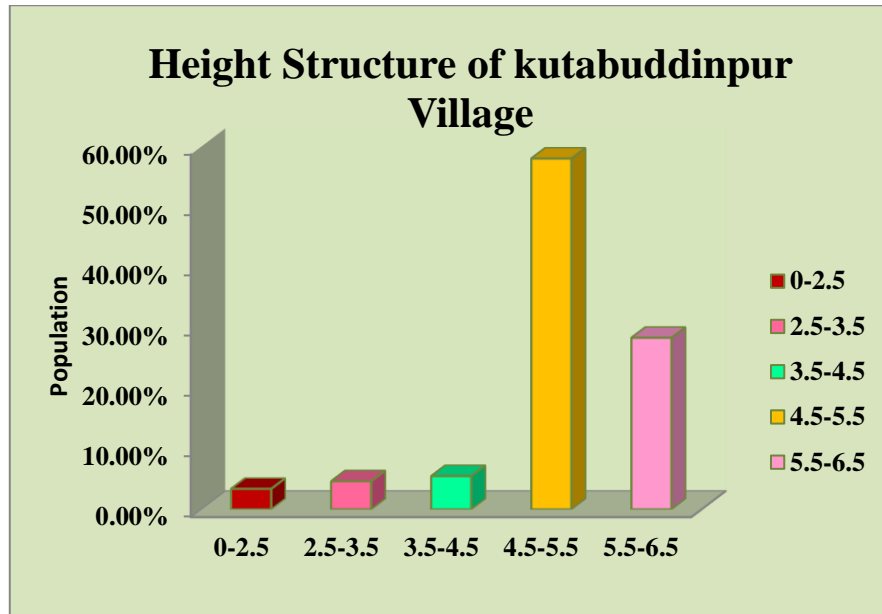


Fig No-3.9.1

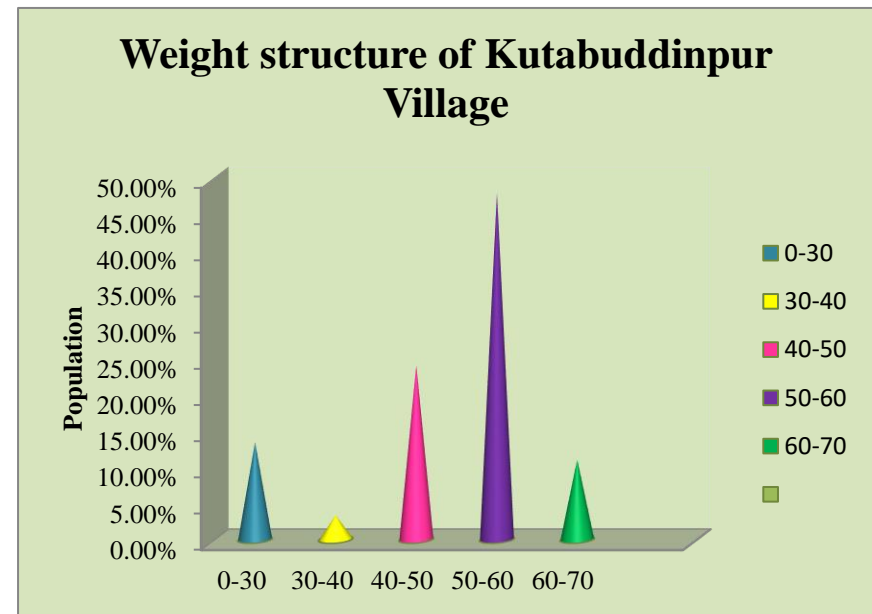


Fig No-3.9.2

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 safe 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 128 which is known from health center of this village, But we visit 52 house as sample. Now its shown bellow in a table.

S.I No	Type of house	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	18	34.62%
2	pucca	18	34.62%
3	Semi pucca	16	30.76%

Table no-4.1

Source:- House hold survey 2019

We see from the above table most of the houses are built by pucca materials 34.62% next shown katcha house 34.62% and semi pucca house shown only 30.76%.

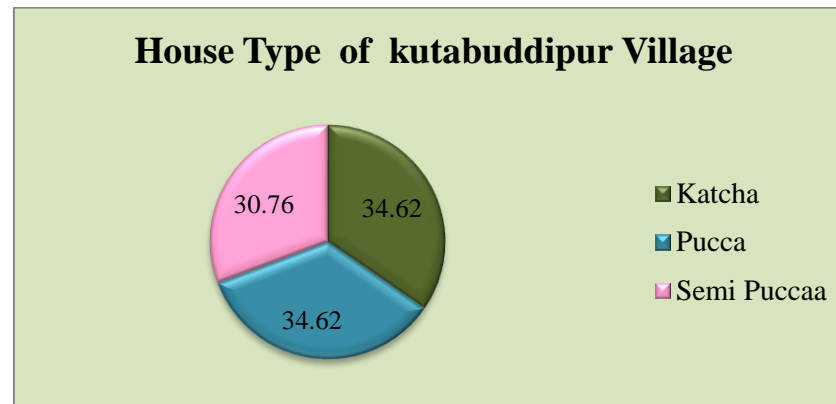


Fig No-4.1

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 of all above maintained building materials we classify 2types of building these are katcha, pucca.

S.I No	Type of wall	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	18	34.62%
2	Pucca	34	65.38%

Table no-4.2

Source:- House hold survey 2019

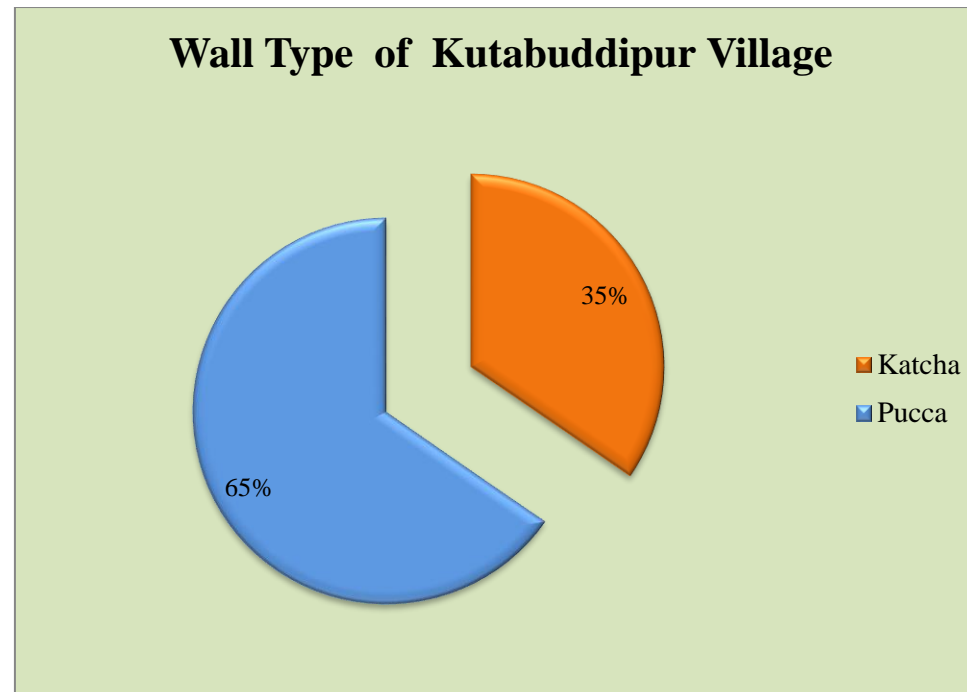


Fig No-4.2

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 are conical .The study area roof structure are given bellow.

S.I No	Type of roof	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Tile	22	42.31%
2	Asbestos	12	23.08%
3	Straw	01	01.92%
4	Cement	13	25.00%
5	Tin	04	07.69%

Table no-4.3

Source:- House Hold survey august 2019

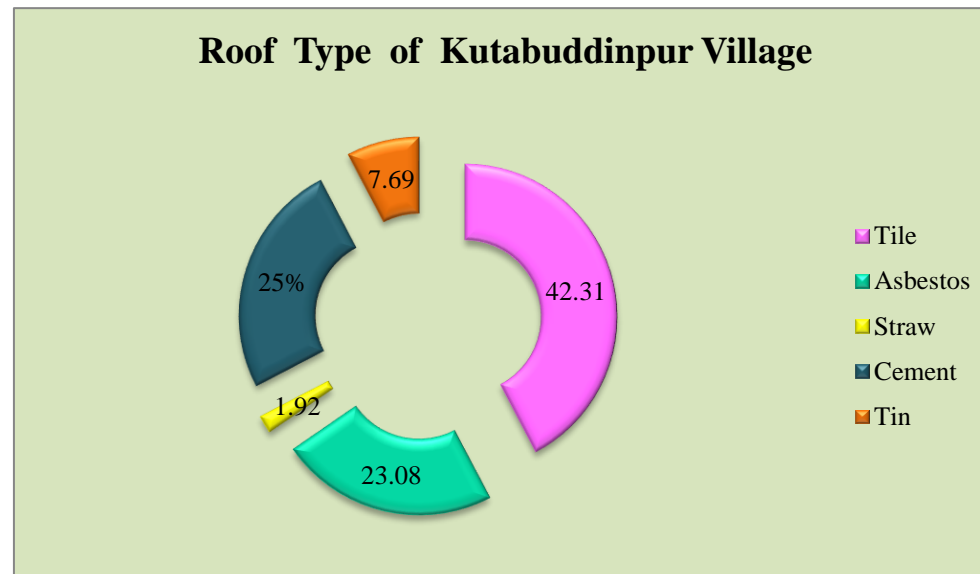


Fig No-4.3

4.4 BUILT UP AREA

Most of the villagers built their house with in 250 square feet. Which is showing on the square diagram.

S.l no	Type of built up area(sq ft)	Specimen no	Percentage
1	<250	09	17.31%
2	250-500	32	61.53%
3	500-750	09	17.31%
4	>750	02	03.85%

Table no-4.4

Source:- House Hold survey 2019

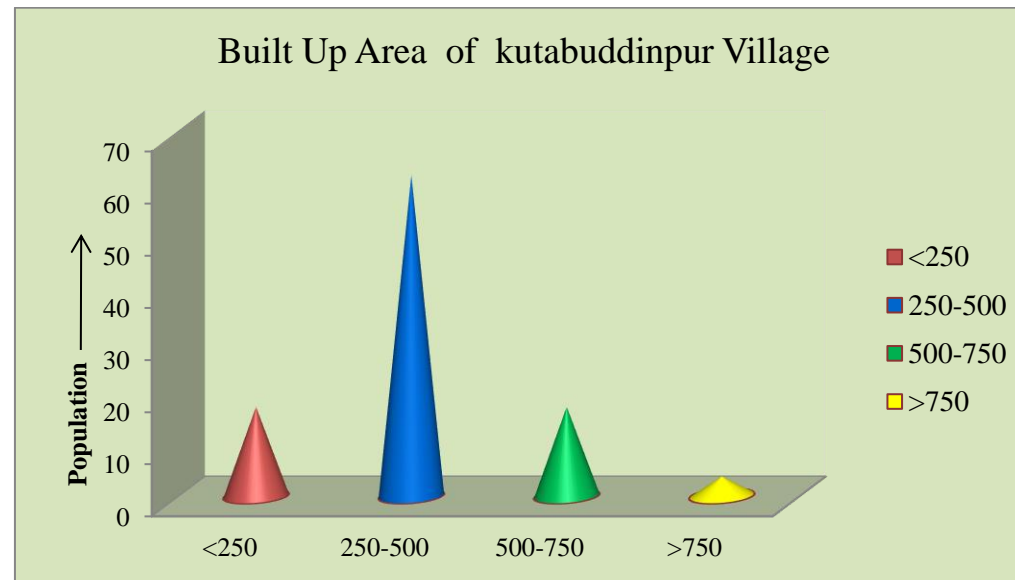


Fig no-4.4

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.

S.l no	Number of room	Specimen no	Percentage
1	One	15	28.84%
2	Two	24	46.15%
3	Three	09	17.31%
4	Four	02	03.85%
>4	More than four	02	03.85%

Table no-4.5

Source:- House hold survey 2019

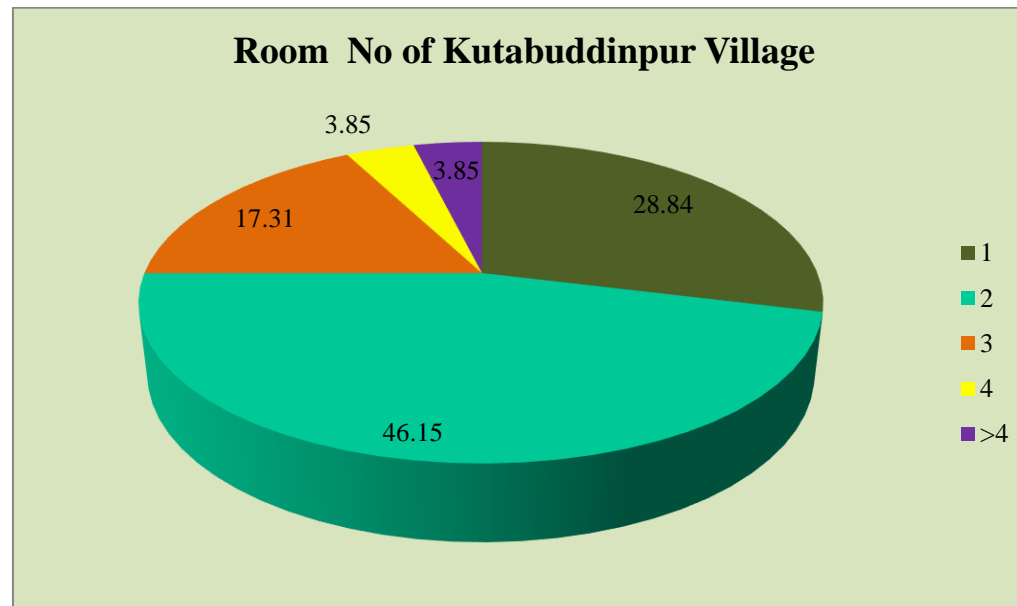


Fig No-4.5

4.6 TYPE OF FLOOR

Like every rural unite of India have is also observed the common feature of floor. About 65.38%house floors are composed with mud. Where only 30.77%house floors are composed by cement and 03.85%are made of others. Data in details is given bellow-

S.I No	Type of Floor	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Mud	34	65.38%
2	Cement	16	30.77%
3	Others	02	03.85%

Table no-4.6

Source: - House hold survey 2019

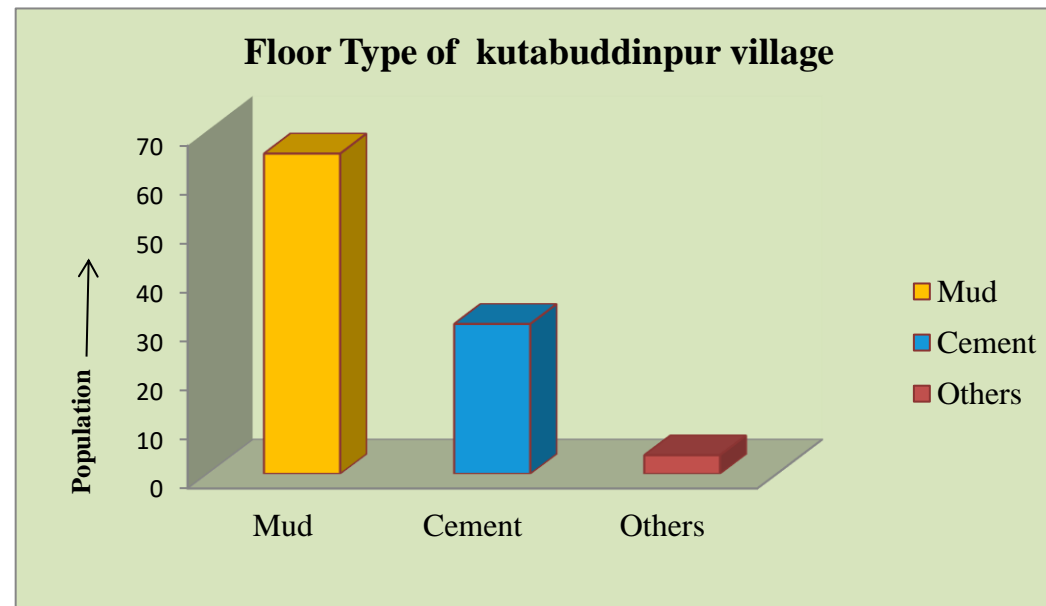


Fig No-4.6

4.7 TOILET FACILITY

System of laboratory and toilet facility is referred to Environment condition and also standard of living. In our survey area we see that about 57.69%house has katcha toilet and 40.39%house has pucca toilet. Data are given bellow-

S.I No		Type of Toilet	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	No		01	01.92%
2	Yes	Katcha	30	57.69%
3		Pucca	21	40.39%
		others	00	00.00%

Table no-4.7

Source:- House hold survey 2019

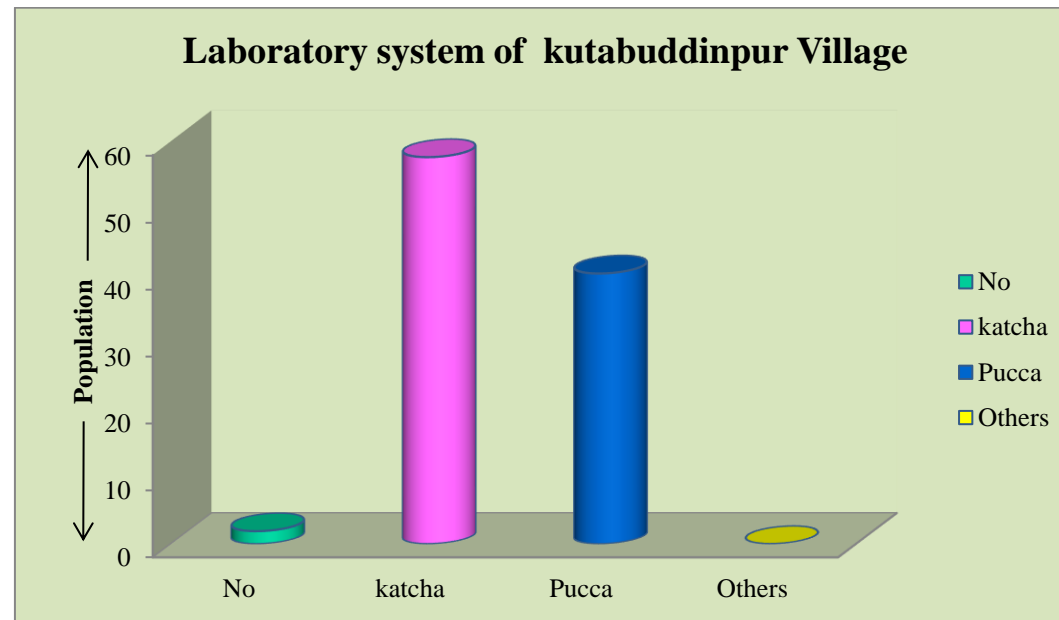


Fig No-4.7



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-

S.L No	Source of Drinking water	Specimen no	Percentage
1	Tube well	12	23.07
2	Well	05	09.62%
3	Tap	31	59.62%
4	Others	04	07.69%

Table no-4.8

Source:- House hold survey 2019

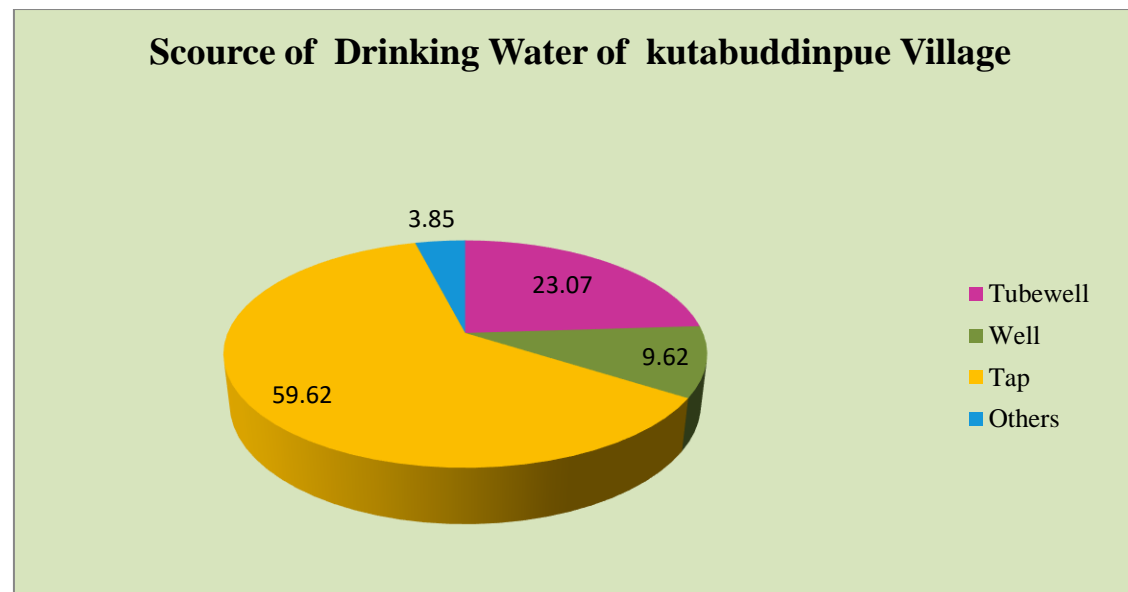


Fig No-4.8



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 N.O	Source of Light	Specimen no	percentage
1	Kerosene	01	01.92%
2	Solar	42	80.77%
3	Electricity	09	17.31%
4	Biogas	00	00.00%
5	Others	00	00.00%

Table no-4.9

Source:- House hold survey 2019

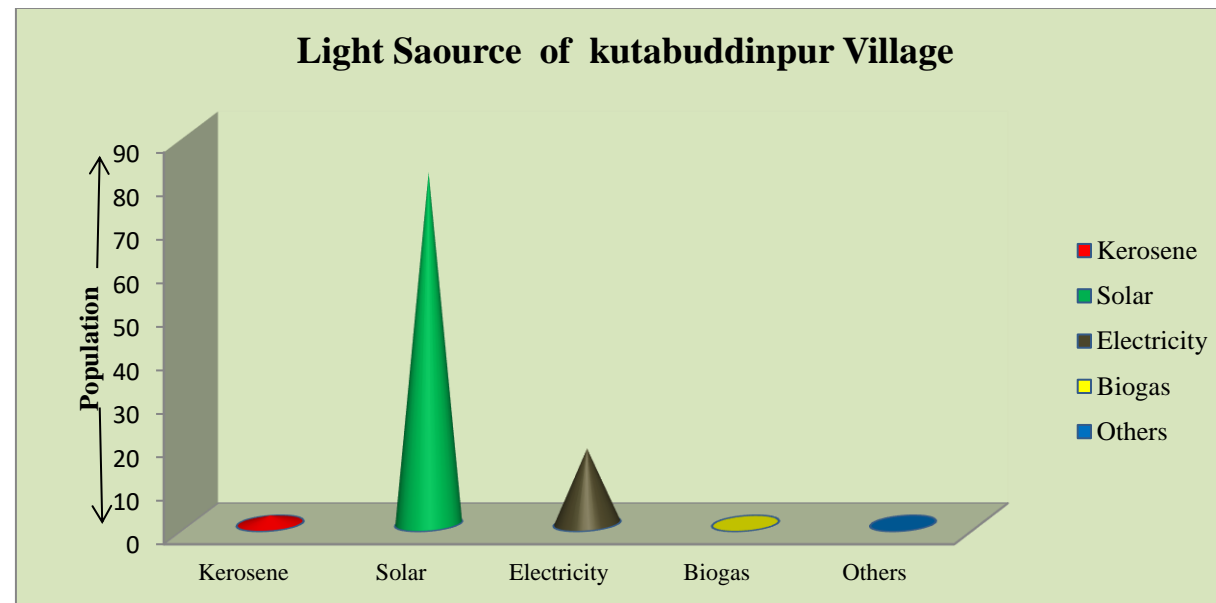


Fig No4.9

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-

S.L	N.O	Source of Energy Consumption	Specimen no	Percentage
1		Cow dung	17	32.69%
2		Wood	09	17.31%
3		Kerosene	10	19.23%
4		L.P.G	16	30.77%
5		Bio -Gas	00	00.00%
6		Others	00	00.00%

Table no-4.10

Source:- House hold survey 2019

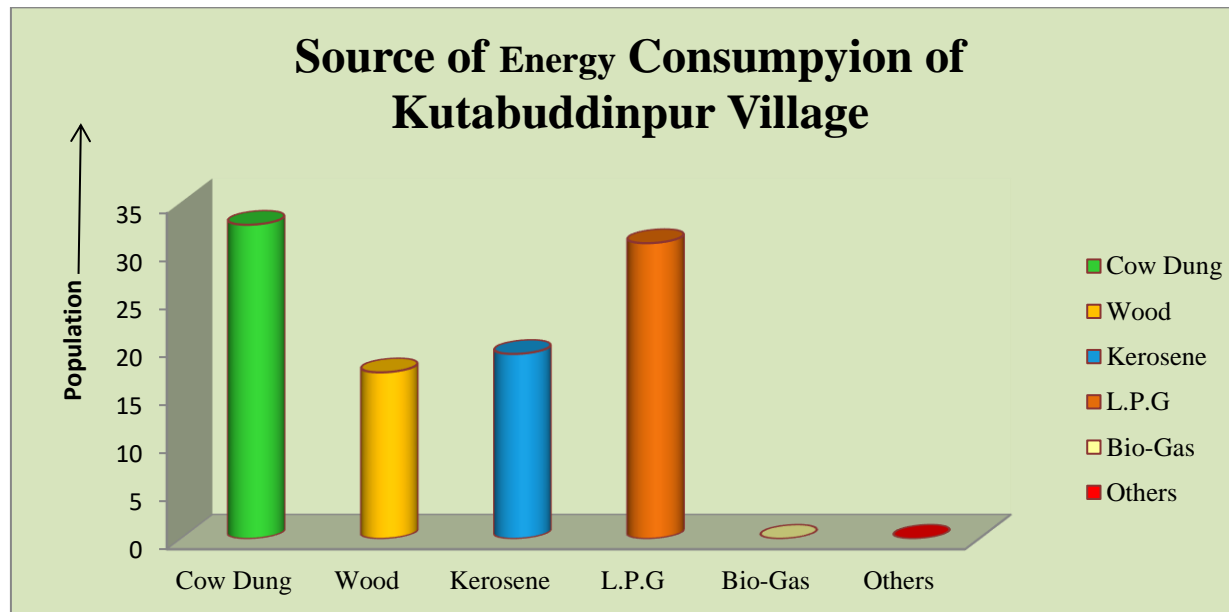


Fig No-4.10





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 61.54% throughout side, only 15.38% household used their garden. Data are given bellow.

S.L-N.O	Disposal method	Total Specimen no	Percentage (%)
1	Burn	11	21.16%
2	Out side	32	61.54%
3	Garden	08	15.38%
4	Soil	01	01.92%
5	Garbage	00	00.00%

Table no-4.11

Source:- House hold survey 2019

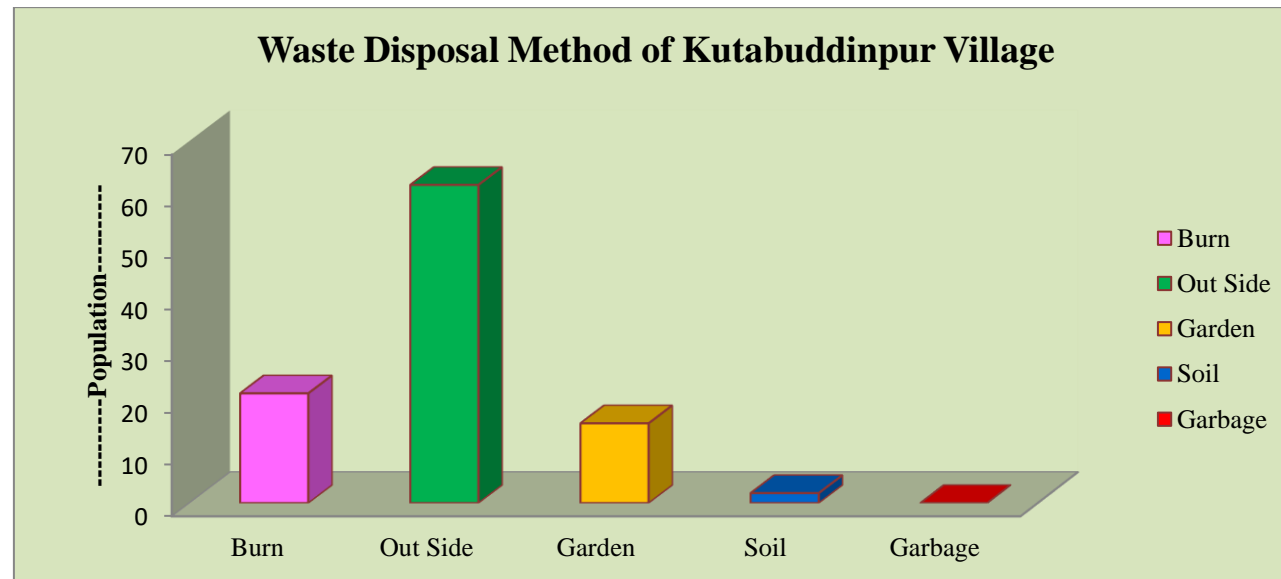


Fig No-4.11

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 ,Boad,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 N.O	HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	No	Percentage	Total
1	Telephone/ Mobile	52	100%	
2	T.V	46	92.00%	
3	VCD/DVD	01	01.92%	
4	Radio	00	00.00%	
5	By cycle	51	98.08%	
6	Motor cycle	20	38.46%	
7	Boat	02	03.85%	
8	Chair	50	96.15%	
9	Table	44	84.61%	
10	Fan	51	98.08%	
11	Khat	48	92.31%	
12	Refrigerator	05	09.62%	

Table no-3.7

Source:- House hold survey 2019

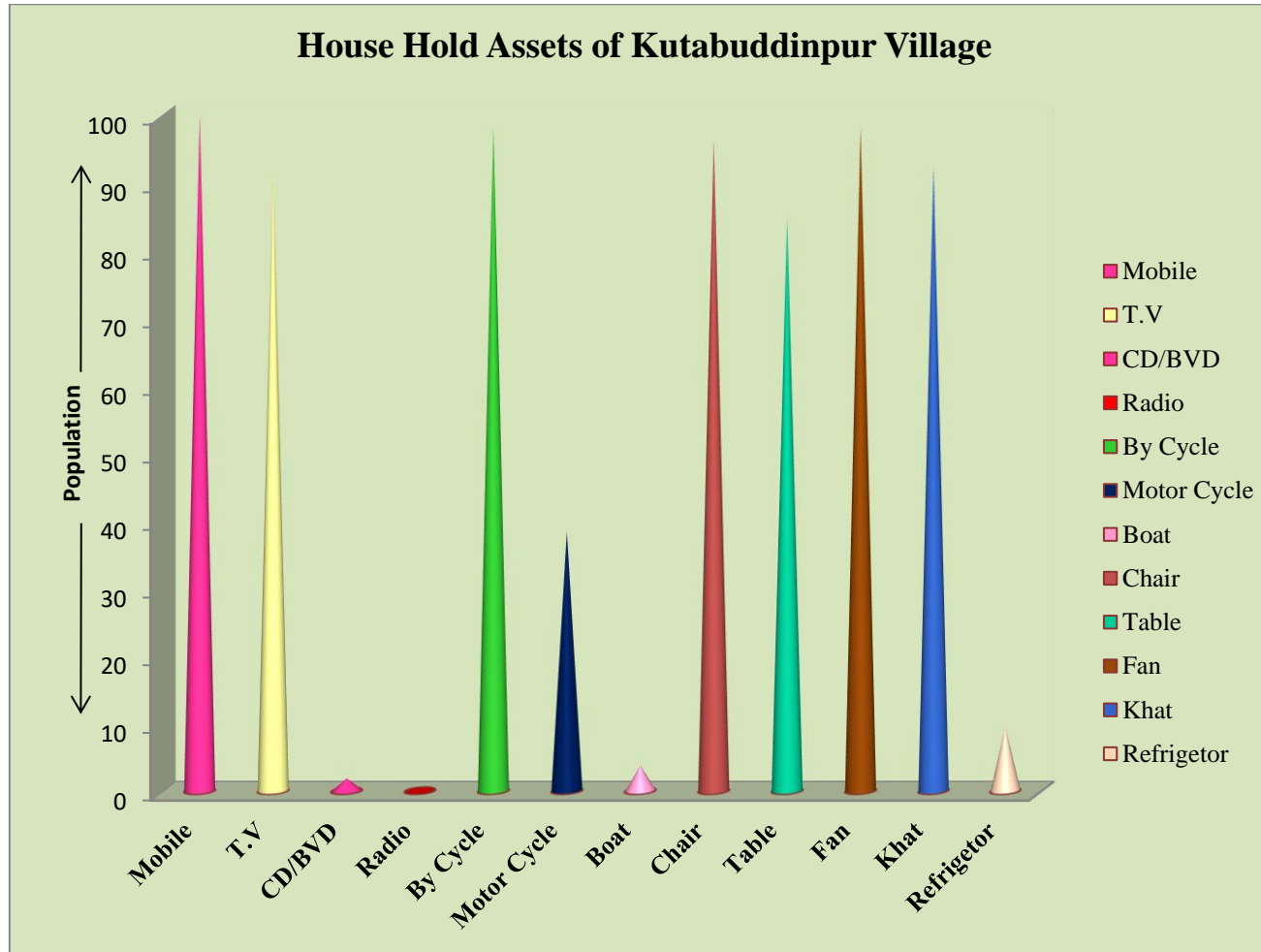


Fig No-4.12

5.1 AGRICULTURAL CONDITION

Kutabuddinpur is the most Agricultural area in the Bhagwanpur-II Block. where topography ,climate ,soil and other favourable 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 , other vegetable etc. A most popular vegetable sqliash is cultivated in this village.

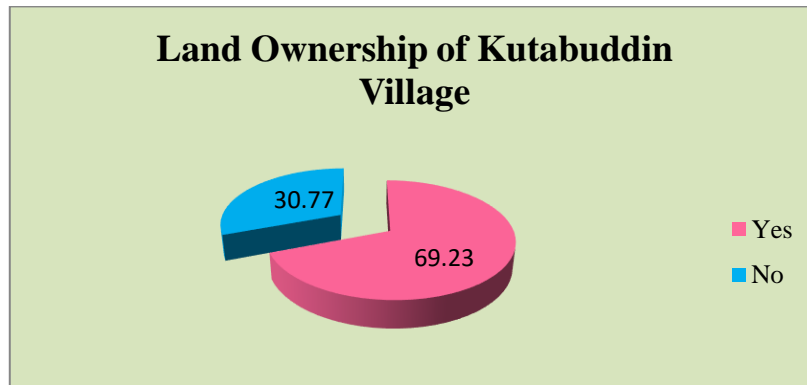


Fig No-5.1.1

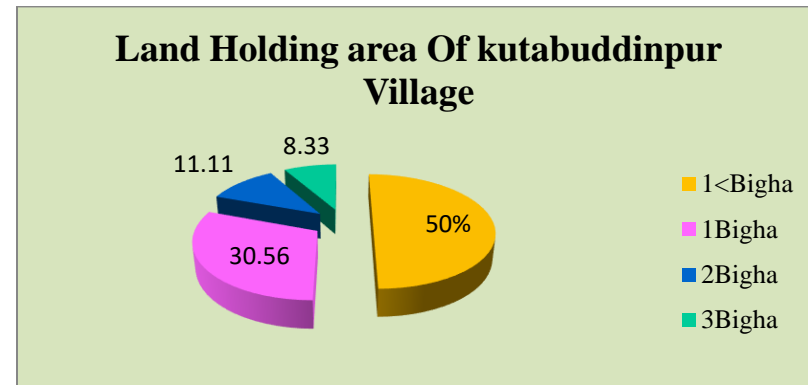


Fig No-5.1.2

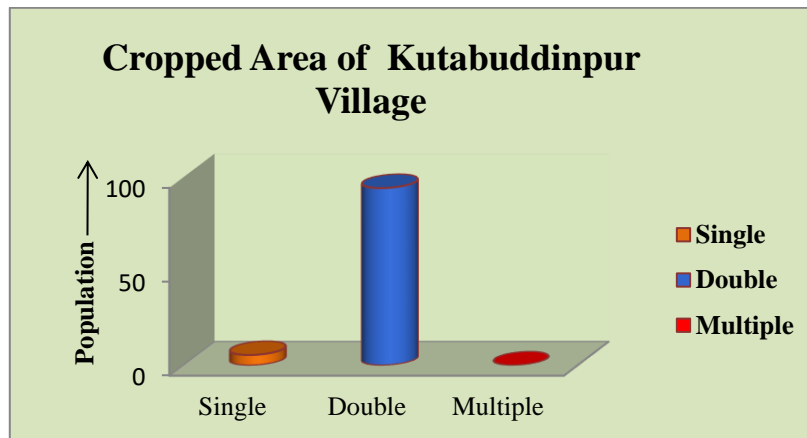


Fig No-5.1.3

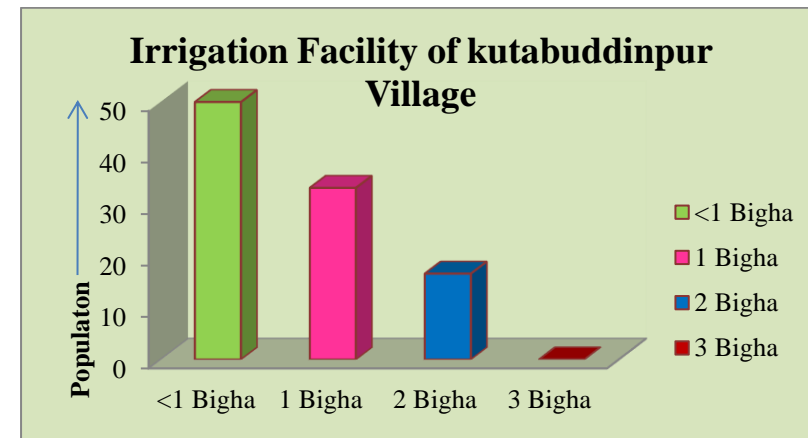


Fig No-5.1.4



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 industry, Fisheries industries concrete industries, muri 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 (62.02%) only (34.49%) villagers are primary workers,(1.74%) villagers are engaged secondary activities like(household industries)only (1.05%) villagers are engaged by tertiary work and (00.70%)villagers are engaged by others. Like business , transport, teacher ,banking sector etc.

Non workers		workers							
		Primary		secondary		tertiary		others	
NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
178	62.02	99	34.49	05	1.74	03	1.05	2	00.70

Table no-5.3

Source:- House hold survey 2019

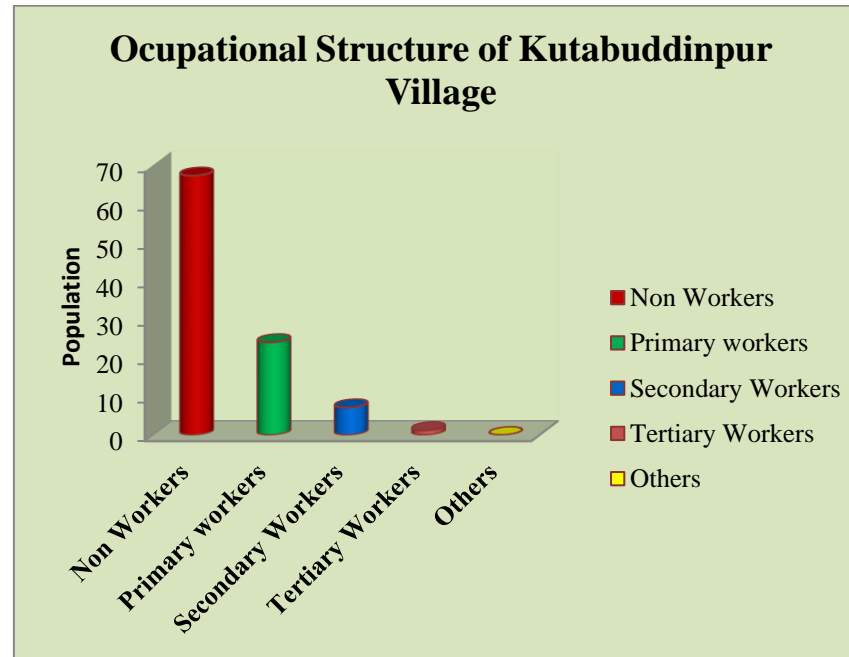


Fig No-5.3

5.4 INCOME STRUCTURE

Per capital income one of the most important factor for standard of living .in our study area we see that no person have bellow 5000 Rs ,60.34% person have 5000-10000 Rs ,15.52% person have 10000-15000 Rs,12.07% person have 15000-20000Rs,5.17%person have 20000-25000Rs,6.90%person have Above25000Rs . in this fact we say that per capital income gradually increase and number of person gradually decrease.

Bellow 5000		5000-10000		10000-15000		15000-20000		20000-25000		Above25000	
NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
06	15.00	12	30.00	08	20.00	02	05.00	01	02.50	11	27.05

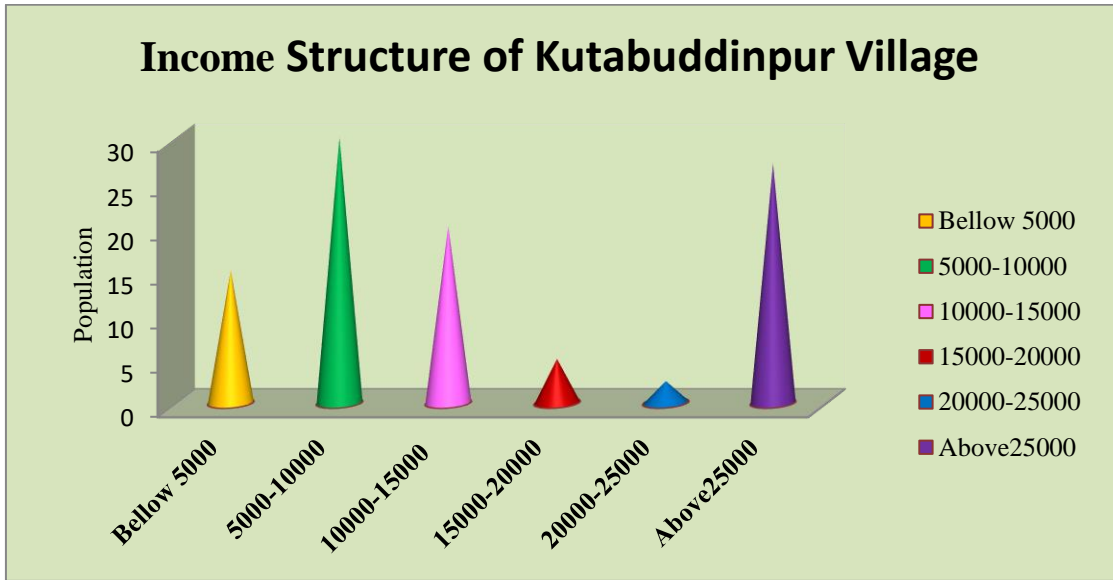


Fig No-5.4

6.1 HEALTH CENTER

Our survey area Katubuddinpur village has no government health centre for better and quick treatment. But some private health centres and quick walk doctors play a very important role for minor diseases like fever, acidity, headache, migraine etc.

It's a fact that our survey area is well connected with Mugberia Rural Hospital which is near about 5 k.m. Subhechha nursing home which is near about Ektarpur 1.5k.m. and Padima health centre which is near about 4k.m. Pucca road is connected with health centre to our survey area for better communication.

“Health is wealth” it's always true, 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 sing of cultural development of a society in our survey area we see only one pre primary school (Kutabuddinpur Juniear High School.) and one primary school (Katubuddinpur Primary School)jointly established in middle of the village.

Some children’s are went to Vivekananda Nursery School for better education

But villagers reallse that education gives them economic prosperity. So they go to “Mugberia Gangadharss High School.” for secondary and higher secondary.Which is near about 3 k.m from our study area.They have also enjoy college facility from Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidalaya(Bhupatinagar) which is 4 k.m distance from the village. But when the want to more higher study then go to Medinipur Vidyasagar University which is 170 k.m from the village.



6.3 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE

Kutabuddinpur village is controlled by the Jukhia III Gram Panchayet which is 5k.m distance from the village. The village under the new Bhupatinagar post office which is 1.5k.m from the village and Bhawanpur Bolck-II which is 2.5 k.m from the village. Contai Sub-Division which is 32 km from the village. The district head equators Tamluk is located 50 k.m from the village.

All administrative office is well connected with Kutabuddinpur village. So villagers enjoy very peace full environment to lead happy life.



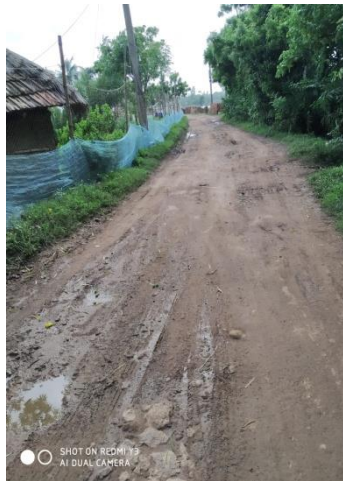
6.4 Mode of Transport and Communication

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

We see that a pucea road Mahatma Gandhi Gram Shurakhya Yoyona was passes on the village South border which is well connected with Lalat Janka and various place of west Bengal for the better transport and communication. This villages is also well connected with rail ways, High ways with school, college, Hospital,Market etc.

The villagers enjoy well connected rail way Digha to Tsamluk which has a nearest station Heria, which is located 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, cloth etc for reduction of regional disparities from our nation.

We see that here APL/BPL/ANTODAYA etc system is maintained but it is just show because villagers complain that they do not get ration in time to time and they said partial imbalance is kept up by dealer political leader when ration card are distributed.

6.6 RESPONDENT BENEFIT 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 B.P.L and A.P.L, Indira Hbasan Prakash for housing construction, swarnjayanti gramine rajgor yagona etc.

They have also been benefited 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 , harnasucha etc by the government. They have also benefited by rural electrification and ICDS scheme.

6.7 BANKING SYSTEM AND LOAN FACILITY

The economy of the inhabitants is based on fishing and our system and 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 Digha town which is 1 K.M distance from the village. So, must of the villagers keep saving in local samitee.

Some villagers take loan fore bank, samitee local body for the purpose of agriculture, car loan, house building, education, health service so, on other casuses.



6.8 RECRETINAL 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, Lasemi puja, Kali puja, Kartik puja, Manasa puja, Shitala Puja etc all these are festivals.
- They also arranged cultural unction, Jatra, Video, Gramine mela etc. They have type, 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 were pointed out and identified from kutabuddinpur 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.
4. Unemployment and Poverty is major problem of this village.
5. Monthly & per capita income is very low of every family.
- 6.Bad effect of fishery which crate waste land of the village.

s.l no	Types of problems	No of response (family)	Percentage
1.	Soil erosion	03	2.48%
2.	flood	04	3.30%
3.	Salinity	05	4.13%
4.	Bad condition of road	18	14.88%
5.	Poor condition of toilet	24	19.83%
6.	Lack of proper shelter	18	14.88%
7.	Bad effect of fisheries	14	11.57%
8.	Very poor per capita income	32	26.45%
9.	Others	03	2.48%

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.

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 Jiagodi village for the first development in terms of economy and population automatically.

SUGGESTION AND SOLVATION 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.

Etc.



