VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. (Geography Honours) Semester-V
Session-2022-2023

FIELD REPORT

ON

A Geographical case study on physical and socio economic problem due to coastal environment of Safarchata village under Khejuri-II Block in Purba Medinipur District (W.B.)

PAPER- C11P

SUBMITTED BY

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

FIELD REPORT

ON

"A GEOGRAPHICAL CASE STUDY ON PHYSICAL & SOCIO ECONOMIC PROBLEM DUE TO COASTAL ENVIRONMENT OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE UNDER KHEJURI-II BLOCK IN PURBA MEDINIPUR DISTRICT (W.B)"

Supervised By:
Prof. Sujoy Das

Submitted By:
3rd YEAR HONOURS
5th SEMESTER

SEMESTER–5, PAPER–CC–11P, SESSION–2022–23
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA

PREFACE

This field report is provided on the basis of field survey on Safarchata village under taken on 09/11/2022 to 15/11/2022 for attainment of the requirement to the B.Sc. 5th semester examination of Geography (Hons) of the Vidyasagar University of the Purpose of field study.

The real Mouza of Safarchata village under Khejuri-II block of Purba Medinipur district, West Bengal has been selected for better evaluation on micro level socio economic survey.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

…………………………..
Signature of the Student

CERTIFICATE OF WORK PARTICIPATION

B.Sc. (Hons). 5th SEM, Examination – 2022
Subject – Geography (Hons)
Paper – CC11P
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 PROBLEM
DUE TO COSTAL INVIRONMENT OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE UNDER KHEJURI-II BLOCK
IN PURBA MEDINIPUR DISTRICT (W.B)"

Methods of survey work	Day	Date	Work done by the students
Pre -field work	Day - 05	01/11/2022 to 05/11/2022	Conceptual knowledge for survey work. (Classification, necessity, aim and objectives of field survey). Selection of the study area.
			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	09/11/2022	Field observation for physical survey.
	Day – 2	10/11/2022	Plot to plot land use survey.
	Day – 3	11/11/2022	Door to door house hold survey for socio economic survey.
	Day – 4	12/11/2022	Door to door house hold survey for socio economic survey. Soil sample collection and GPS survey
	Day – 5	13/11/2022	Soil sample collection and GPS survey
	Day – 6	14/11/2022	Plot to plot land use survey.& GPS survey
	Day – 7	15/11/2022	Special survey for problems identification and Prospects.
Post - field work	Day - 12	16/11/2022 to 29/11/2022	Shorting of survey schedules formation classification and tabulation of the data for statistical representation.
			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

CONTENT

LIST OF DIAGRAM

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPH

0.1. INTRODUCTION

Geography is essentially a field science of applied science that co-relates man and environment in both spatial and temporal contact. Maps are regarded as a very important tool in Geographical study but upgradation of map can be done either obtaining information from secondary sources of primary sources reliable data of a small area can hardly 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 area detail. Beside the purpose of field study varies often in corporate new fact in the liberally knowledge of Geography as a discipline of study. It also brings new experiences to the investigators.

Thus going through the purpose of field study it can be define as the   investigation of certain problem by personal visits to the area concern .It entails lot of predation during the pre-field stage when some information must be gathering from the study area.

The field report though, is written in accordance with the under work is to fulfill partially the syllabus of under graduate syllabus geography of the Vidyasagar university Sem 5, but it is really enjoyable to go for a field work for some days to a distance place by a group of a students who in the process learn, to be handle many problems that arise during the field work quiet efficiently. The field work enables gathering new experience about a new places   residence and the new place in the field work.

0.2. NECESSITY OF FIELD SURVEY IN GEOGRAPHY

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

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

0.3. SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA

We select our study area Safarchata village under Khejuri-II Block which is near about 38 km from our college.

Safarchata village being situated a coastal 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.
6. In present the area effect by different coastal hazard, therefore people are faced huge problem of their lifestyle. We want to know what type of problem faced by people as well as coastal environment.

0.4. AIM AND OBJECTIVES 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 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, sex ratio and marital status with age sex structure and also health status.
- To analysis the occupational structure of the people and the temporal changes if any.
- To estimate the pattern of literacy among the people of the study area.
- To analysis the housing condition and energy consumption and disposal of waste materials.
- To understand and explain the condition of the economy with returns to agriculture, industry, trade and commerce.
- To obtain on idea and to find out the physical, social and economic problems due to coastal environment as well as present coastal hazards.
- To suggest remedial measures for rising physical, social and economic problem by effect of coastal hazard.
- 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 Safarchata village of under Khejuri –II in Purba Medinipur district has been conducted through some sequential and systematic methods. This method may be divided in three categories which are given below-

A. PRE FIELD STAGE:

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

01. Planning for micro level minor research project.
02. Selection of the study area.
03. Collection of Mouza map from B.L. &L.R.O. office. Khejuri –II block.
04. Taking permission and secondary data from B.D.O. office Khejuri –II block.
05. Taking permission and household data from Khejuri Gram Panchayat office.
06. Collection census data from district census hand book, Purba Medinipur district.
07. Making survey schedule for field survey and discussion how to conduct field survey. etc.

B. FIELD STAGE:-

This stage is the main stage of field survey. In this stage we are complete some activities for primary data collection through different methods, these are given below-

01. Direct observation of physical and anthropogenic landscape.
02. Soil sample collection of this village random sampling method.
03. Plot to plot land-use survey by observation method.
04. Household survey for socio economic data collection by interview method.

C. POST FIELD STAGE:-

Post field stage is final process of the field survey. Different sequential work are required of this stage which is given below-

01. Tabulation of collecting primary data.
02. Modification of primary data to compare secondary data.
03. Data analysis and graphical representation.
04. Ground photo selection.
05. Data interpretation and making the field report.

SOME MOMENT OF PRE FIELD STAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-01

SOME MOMENT OF DURING FIELD STAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-02

SOME MOMENT OF POST FIELD STAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-03

0.6. SCHEME OF REPRESENTATION

For systematic representation the whole survey report has been divided into 8 chapters which is given below-

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 the demographic structure of the 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 the village.

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

CHAPTER-7: This chapter analysis the social structure of the study area.

CHAPTER-8: These chapter different problems faced by the people are analysis and find out Solving method.

1.1. LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA:-

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

Name of the village	Type of location	Description	
SAFARCHATA J.L NO-53	Geographical location	Latitude	21°51'16"N - 21°51'34"N
		Longitude	87°57'57"E - 87°58'18"E
	Administrative location	State	West Bengal
		District	Purba Medinipur
		Sub Division	Contai
		Block	Khejuri-II
		Police Station	Khejuri
		Grampanchayet	Khejuri
		Post	Janka S.O
		Pin	721431
	Relative location	North Side	Alichak- J.L No-51
		South Side	Radhanagar- J.L No-54
		East Side	Hooghly River
		West Side	Bamanchak- J.LNo-52
	Topo sheet No	Old series	73O/13

Table No:-1.1

1.2. ROUTE DIRECTION AND IMPORTANT LAND MARK FROM OUR COLLAGE TO STUDY AREA:-

Our collage Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya located on the side of Henria to Egra via – Itaberia roadways. Henria is a middle point location in between Digha-Macheda Highways. Henria has also a railway station links Digha to Howrah-via Tamluk under south western railway.

Safarchata village is situated about 38 km away from our collage towards eastern direction, which is connected by roadway. This study area is about 155 km away from Kolkata, about 66 km away from Tamluk (District headquarter)and about 30 km away from Contai sadar and about 10 km away from Khejuri-II Block

Road	Distance (km)	Type of road	Time	Mode of Transport
Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya - Khejuri Battala	36km	Metalled	1hour	Bus
Khejuri Battala - Dhobaghata Bamanchak	02km	Metalled	10min	Rickshaw
Dhobaghat Bamanchak - Safarchata	400m	Unmetalled	04min	By walk

Table No-1.2

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

INDIA

WEST BENGAL

KHEJURI II

STUDY AREA

PURBA MEDINIPUR

SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
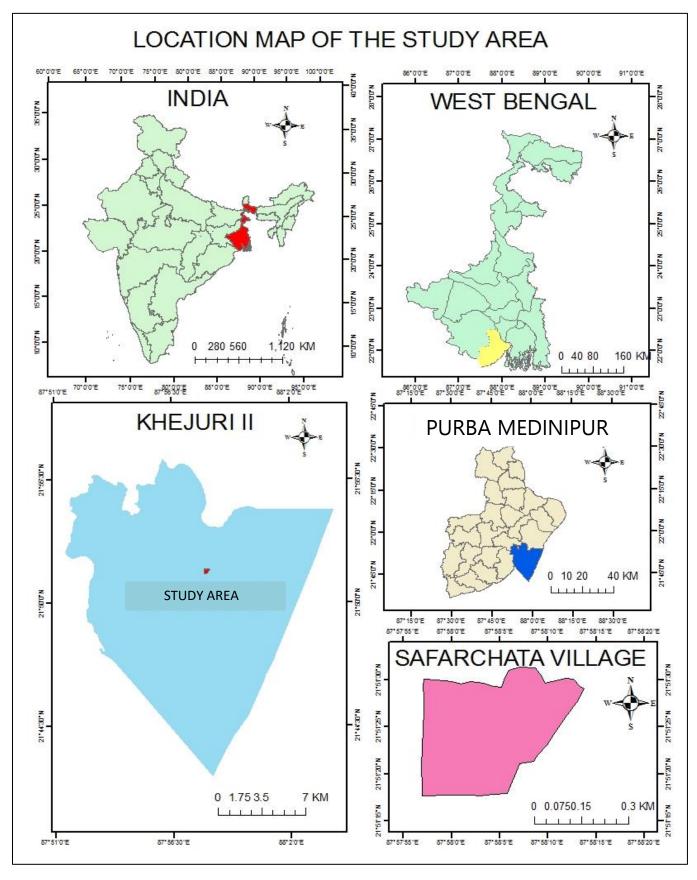
Fig.No-1.1

1.3. GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE:-

The study area consists of alluvium formation in recent age. This area in under line by unconsolidated sediments of sand clay. Purba Medinipur district is originated with the composition six different types of geological formations during the Late Pleistocene to Late Holocene period. Above area consist beach formation in Late Holocene period. The study area is marking in showing geological map.

Period	Geological formation	Materials
Late Holocene	Beach formation	Very fine, white to grey sands mixed with clay

Table No-1.3

GEOLOGICAL MAP
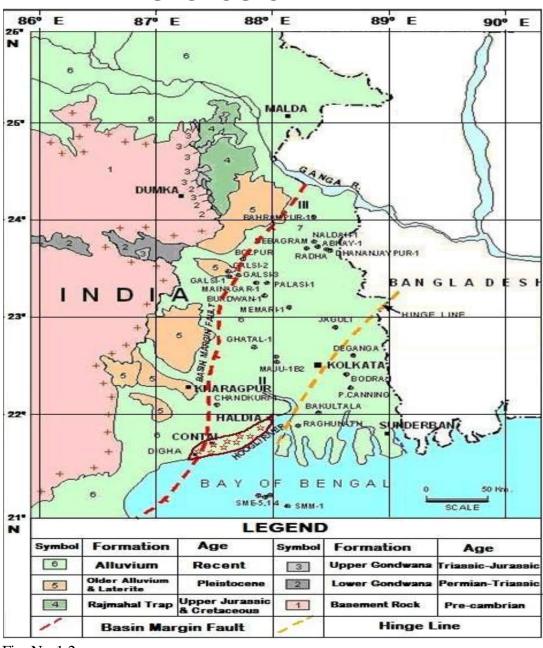
Fig. No-1.2

1.4. RELIEF STRUCTURE:-

The study area is part of the lower Indo-Genetic Plain and Eastern Coastal Plains. Topographically, the study area can be divided into two parts – (a) almost entirely flat plains on the west, east and north, (b) the coastal plains on the south. The vast expanse of land is formed of alluvium and it composed of younger and coastal alluvial. Beach Mudflat Tidal channel is the main geomorphologic features of the study area. The elevation of the study area are within 4-6 meters above mean sea level.

S.L no.	Plot no	Absolute height in m.	S.l. no	plot no	Absolute height in m
1	33	04	8	22	06
2	25	06	9	17	04
3	21	06	10	16	04
4	18	04	11	15	04
5	19	04	12	12	03
6	20	04	13	13	04
7	24	05	14	23	05

Table No-1.4   Source:-GPS Survey November, 20

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-04

1.5. CLIMATE CONDITION

The region experiences a hot and humid monsoonal climate there are many four seasons in the study area. There 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(^{0}C)			Humidity (%)		Rainfall	No. of Rainy Days in a Month(Avg)
	Max.	Min.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Avg.in mm	
January	24	16	20	81	42	13.00	3
February	28	22	25	73	41	20.00	3
March	32	26	29	84	45	30.00	4
April	32	26	29	80	60	40.00	5
May	32	26	29	76	60	150.00	10
June	34	26	30	82	68	280.00	16
July	34	26	30	85	61	280.00	20
August	34	26	30	86	71	255.00	22
September	32	24	28	79	75	200.00	17
October	32	24	28	76	58	120.00	10
November	29	26	27	76	55	50.00	4
December	22	16	19	76	38	00.00	0

Table No:-1.5   Source –Digha weather station -2022.

Month Wise Temperature Variation in a Year Sarrounding The Study Area

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Max	24	28	32	32	32	34	34	34	32	32	29	22
Min	16	22	26	26	26	26	26	26	24	24	26	16
Mean	20	25	29	29	29	30	30	30	28	28	27	19

Fig.No.-1.3

Rainfall Variation in Year Sarrounding The Study Area (Avg.in mm)

Fig. No:-1.4

Month Wise Maximam & Minimum Relative Humidity Sarrounding The Study Area

Fig. No:-1.5

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 (Sandy Clay Loam Where sand near 50% silt 20% clay30%).
2) Average soil p^H is 7.5.That is slightly alkaline soil.

1.7. BIOTIC COMMUNITY:-

Biotic community is the total community of Flora and Faunal group.
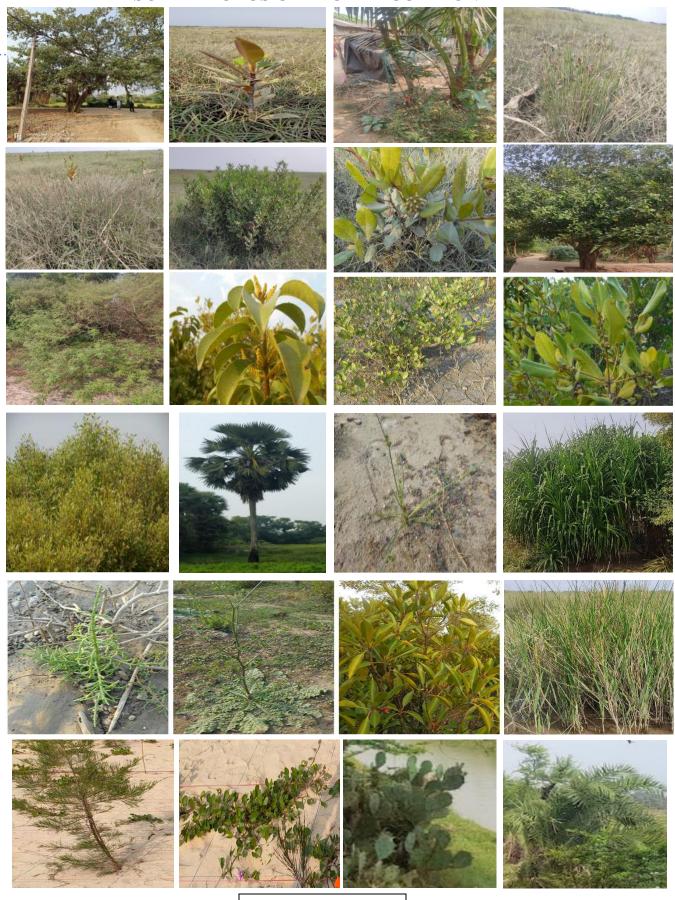
FLORAL COMMUNITY

Mainly mesophyte 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	*Mangifera indica*	21	Beth	Creepers	*Calamus rotang*
02	Neem		*Azadirachta*	22	Bichutilata		*Urtica urens*
03	Coconut		*Cocos mucifera.*	23	Gojpipul		*Pothus scandens*
04	Khirish/shirish		*Albizzia lebbeck*	24	Nunakomli		*Ipomea biloba*
05	Supari		*Areca catechu*	25	khamalu		*Dioscoria alata*
06	Tal		*Borassus flabellifer*	26	bankumra		*Ipomea digitata*
07	Khejur		*Phonix sylvestris*	27	Tarulata		*Ipomoea pinnata*
08	Tentul		*Temarandus indica*	28	Kalmi		*Ipomea carnea*
09	Jam		*Syzygium cumini*	29	Lajjabotti		*Mimosa pudica*
10	Acacia		*Acacia arabica*	30	Telakucho		*Coccinia indica*
11	Banyan		*Ficus bengalensis*	31	madhablota		*Hiptage madhablota*
12	Asastha		*Ficus religiosa*	32	Jingha		*Luffa acutangula*
13	Bakul		*Mimurops elengii*	33	Hogla	Aquatic Plants	*Typha elephantia*
14	Jhau		*Casuarina eqiusetifolia*	34	Panifal		*Trapa bispinoso*
15	Akashmoni		*Acacia auriculiformis*	35	Patighas		*Cyperus sp*
16	Eucalyptus		*Eucalypotus globosus*	36	Chichura		*Scirpus articulatus*
17	Haritiki		*Terminalia chebula*	37	Dhanighas		*Poratiresia coartata*
18	sabeda		*Achoroas sapota*	38	Kachuripana		*Eichornia crosoipes*
19	Guava		*Psidum gujava*	39	Topapana		*Pistia stratiotes*
20	Chalta		*Dellenia indicus*	40	Koilari		*Nymphia stelata*

Table No: 1.6   Source: Abivakta kanthi Mohokumar Itikatha
                                                         (Dr. Asim Kumar Manna) Page No: 64

SOME PHOTOS OF FLORAL COMMUNITY

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-05

FAUNAL COMMUNITY

The area is affected 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	Pheretima posthuma	21	Guiyamachi		Musca nebula
02	Jonke		Hirudinaria granulosa	22	Tantulbicha		Scolopendra sp
03	Projapati		Papillio sp	23	Chawelpoka		Sitophilus orizae
04	Moupoka		Apis indica	24	Ganra		Pila globosa
05	Ballipoka		Vespa sp	25	Gariyachumur		Sehatina fulica
06	Ukun		Pediculus humnus	26	Sandrakakra		Scylla seratta
07	Vosh		Cimex rodundatus	27	Ruimach	Fresh water fishes	Lebeo rohita
08	Chitka		Aeolopus tumulus	28	Katlamach		Catla catla
09	Moth		Tinea pachylia	29	Phuti		Puntius sarana
10	Gobriyapoka		Aethina tumida	30	Koi		Anabus testudineus
11	Jonakipoka		Lampyridae sp	31	Jioyl		Heteropneustes fossilis
12	Shamapoka		Nephotettix impecticeps	32	Magur		Clarius batrechus
13	Foring		Anx sp	33	Latha		Channa ounctatus
14	Goriya		Nephila sp	34	sole		Ophicephalu sstriatus
15	Uipoka		Neotermes bosei	35	Bata		Labeo bata
16	Diapipra		Formicm sp	36	Falimach		Notopterus notopterus
17	Lalpipra		Formicm sp	37	Kolabang	Amphibians	Bufo melanostictus
18	Mosa		Anopheles stephensi	38	Sonabang		Rana tigrina
19	Asla		Periplaneta Americana	39	Tiktiki	Rreptiles	Hemidactylus fluviviridis
20	Kanno		Julus sp	40	Aruya		Calotes veversicolor

Table No: 1.7

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

SOME PHOTOS OF FAUNAL COMMUNITY

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-06

1.8. DRAINAGE SYSTEM:-

Hooghly River is passes along eastern side of the study area .Various type of nala of the study area are well connected with the Hooghly River.

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-07

2.1. LAND USE PATTERN OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE

We are the Student of B.sc 5th SEM first collect a Mouza map from B.L. & L.R.O KHEJURI –II, B.D.O, and KHEJURI –II BLOCK. Next Plan to identify plot to plot by land use Survey. After land use survey we get various types of land use pattern are associate along with study area. Different types of lands use are given below -

1. Settlement
2. Pond
3. Agricultural Land
4. Road Katcha
5. Road Pucca
6. Waste Land
7. Fisheries
8. Canal
9. ICDS
10. Bush
11. Grass Land

The pattern of land use is determined by two set of factors Like-

i. Physical factor: - Which is related with topography climate and soil etc.
ii. Human factor: - Which is related with occupancy density of population and economic condition.
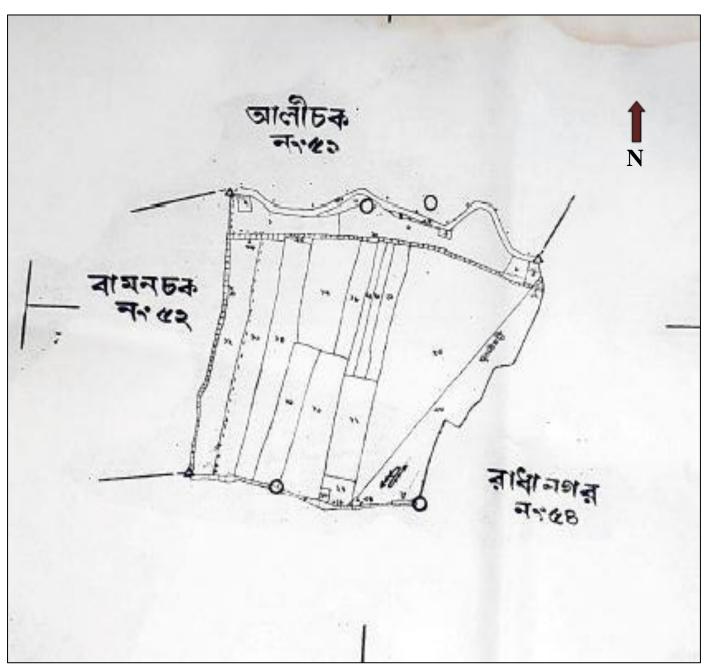
S.L. no	PLOT NO	LAND USE PATTERN	S.L. no	PLOT NO	LAND USE PATTERN
01.	1	Fisheries	19.	19	Fisheries
02.	2	Pond	20.	20	Fisheries
03.	3	Pond	21.	21	Fisheries
04.	4	pond	22.	22	Agricultural Land
05.	5	Settlement, Pond	23.	23	Pond
06.	6	Pond	24.	24	Waste Land
07.	7	Canal	25.	25	Settlement, Pond, Bush
08.	8	Pond	26.	26	Grass Land
09.	9	Bush	27.	27	Grass Land
10.	10	Road Pucca	28.	28	Road Katcha
11.	11	Road Katcha	29.	29	Grass Land
12.	12	Settlement, Fisheries	30.	30	Grass Land
13.	13	Agricultural Land	31.	31	Bush
14.	14	Agricultural Land	32.	32	Road Katcha
15.	15	Agricultural Land	33.	33	Grass Land
16.	16	Agricultural Land	34.	34	Road Katcha
17.	17	Fisheries	35.	35	Road Pucca
18.	18	Fisheries	36.	36	Bush

Table No-2.1   Source Land Use Survey November, 2022

MOUZA MAP OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
J.L NO-53
P.S – TALPATI COASTAL
BLOCK –KHEJURI –II
DIST-PURBA MEDINIPUR

আলীচক
নং৫১

বামনচক
নং ৫২

রাধানগর
নং৫৪

N

Not to scale

Source-B.L. & L.R.O. Office Khejuri-II block.

Fig.No.-2.1

SATELLITE IMAGE OF THE STUDY AREA
SAFARCHATA VILLAGE (J.L.No.-53)
UNDER KHEJURI GRAM PANCHAYET
KHEJURI-II NO.BLOCK, PURBA MEDINIPUR
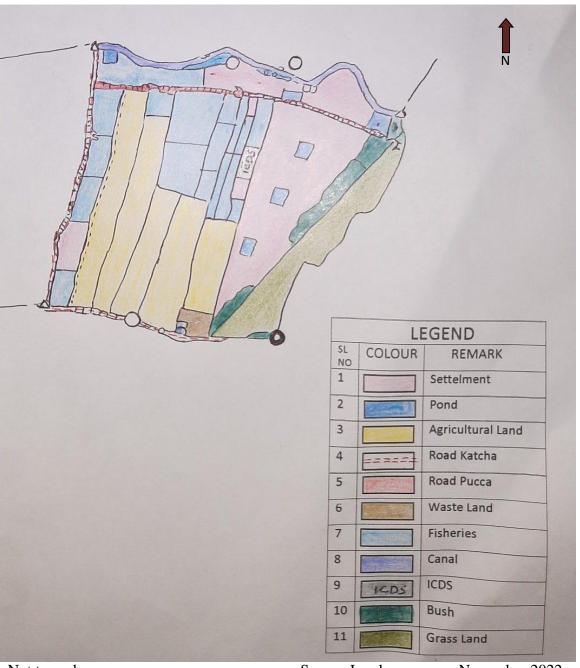
Not to scale   Source-Google Earth
Fig.No.-2.2

Land Use Map of Safarchata Village
J.L NO-53
P.S – TALPATI COASTAL
BLOCK –KHEJURI –II
DIST- PURBA MEDINIPUR

LEGEND		
SL NO	COLOUR	REMARK
1		Settelment
2		Pond
3		Agricultural Land
4		Road Katcha
5		Road Pucca
6		Waste Land
7		Fisheries
8		Canal
9	ICDS	ICDS
10		Bush
11		Grass Land
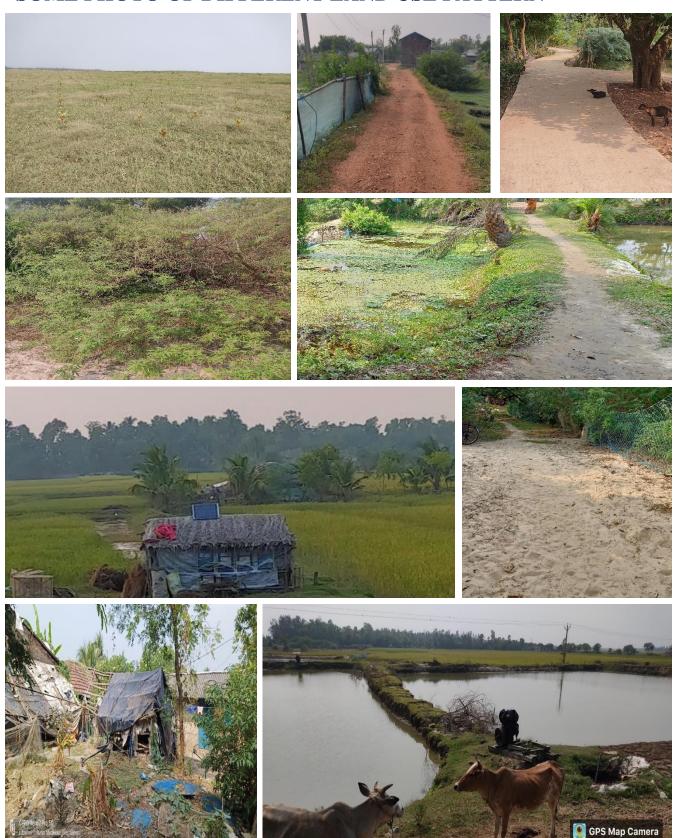
Not to scale

Source-Land use survey November 2022

Fig.No.-2.3

SOME PHOTO OF DIFFERENT LAND USE PATTERN

PHOTOGRAPH NO.-08

3.1. POPULATION STRUCTURE

India is the 2nd largest country according to population in the world (where china – 141.24 cores and India-140.76 corers at present). West Bengal has 2nd position according to population density after Bihar (where population density of Bihar is 1102 person/km^2 and population density of West Bengal is 1028 person/km^2) in census report-2011. Our selected area Safarchata village is high population dense (1232 person/km^2 because coastal plain region.

Total population	202	100%	Total household
Male	110	54.45%	39
Female	92	45.55%	

Table No-3.1.a   Source: - Census report of India 2011

But in this year November (2022) we visit only 37 household (80% sample are taken by simple random sampling) for micro level studies and we get-

sex	No.	Percentage%
Male	94	55.95
female	74	44.05

Table No-3.1.b   Source: - House hold survey November. 2022
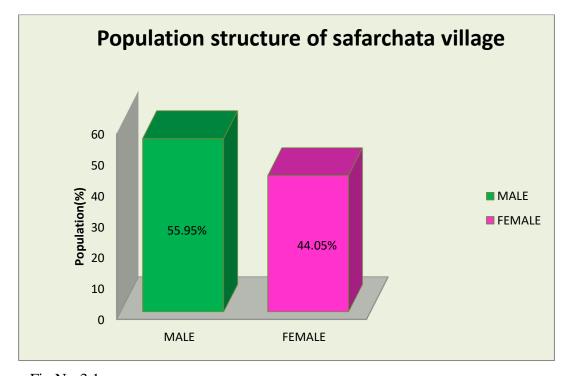
Fig No-3.1

3.2. AGE SEX STRUCTURE:-

In India male female ratio is very bad condition (940/ 1000- according census report 2011) but our selected village is more bad condition. (787/1000-according to house hold survey - 2022).The child male female ratio between the age group 0-6 is 652/1000.

Age	population		Population (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-10	10	08	05.95%	04.76%
10-20	13	15	07.74%	08.94%
20-30	22	11	13.10%	06.55%
30-40	13	19	07.74%	11.31%
40-50	19	13	11.31%	07.74%
50-60	07	03	04.17%	01.78%
60+	10	05	05.95%	02.97%

Table No-3.2   Source: -   House hold survey Novembar.2022
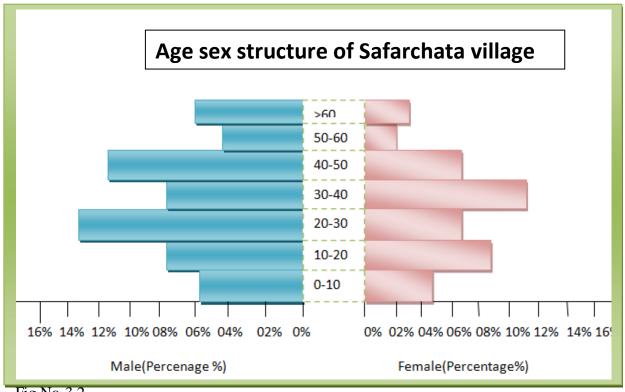
Fig No-3.2

3.3. MARITAL STATUS:-

At Safarchata village from 37 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	55.95%	32.73%	23.21%	26.78%	05.95%
Female	45.05%	30.96.%	13.10%	13.10%	17.86%

Table No-3.3   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
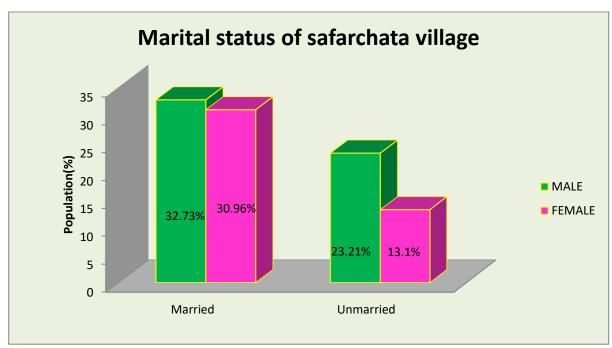
Fig No -3.3.a
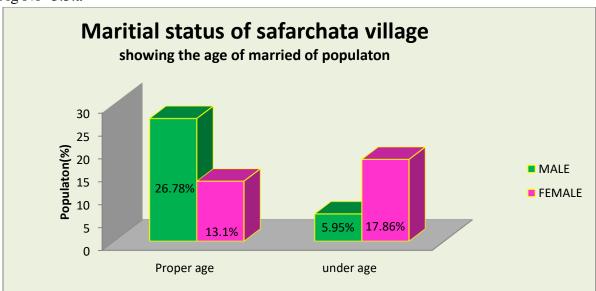
Fig No-3.3.b

3.4. RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE:-

In our survey area we see that 100.00% family are original which stay in own place.

SL.No.	Type of residence	Total specimen no.	Percentage (%)	Total
1	Original	37	100%	100%
2	migrated	00	00.00%	

Table No-3.4   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
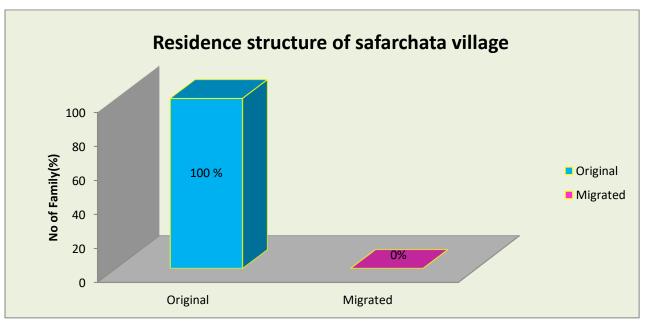
Fig No- 3.4

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 64.9% family are nuclear and 32.4% family are joint and 2.7% family are others type.

SL.No	type of family	specimen no	Percentage (%)	Total
1	Nuclear	24	64.90%	100%
2	Joint	12	32.40%	
3	others	1	02.70%	

Table no-3.5   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
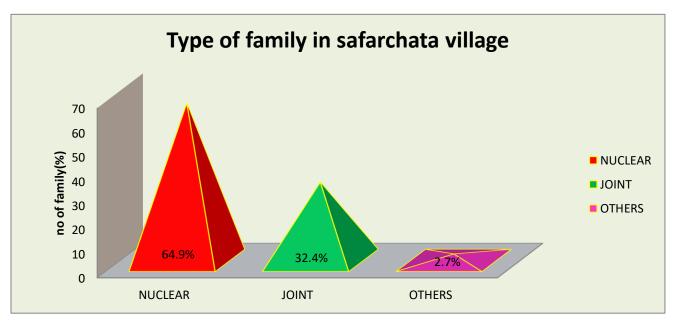
Fig No-3.5

3.6. RELIGION STRUCTURE:-

India is a secular country. In our selected area we found 94.6% family beliefs on Hinduism and 5.4% belong to Muslim. There are only two religion category are residence co-operatively.

SL.no	Type of family	Specimen no	Percentage (%)	Total
1	Hindu	35	94.60%	100%
2	Muslim	2	05.40%	
3	others	0	00.00%	

Table No-3.6   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
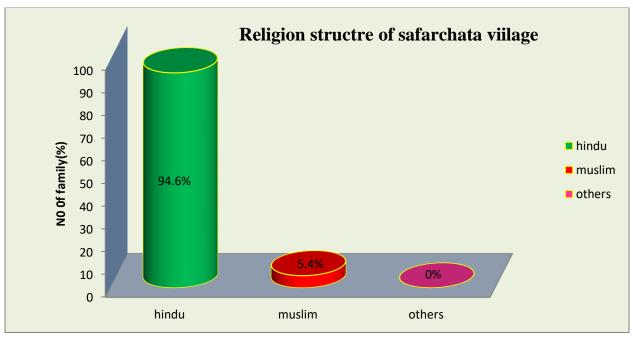
Fig No-3.6

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 there are no family are including general caste, 94.6% family are including SC caste and 05.04% family are including O.B.C.-A caste

SL.no	Type of family	Specimen no	Percentage (%)	Total
1	General	00	00.00%	100%
2	SC	35	94.6%	
3	ST	00	00.00%	
4	OBC	02	05.40%	

Table No-3.7   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
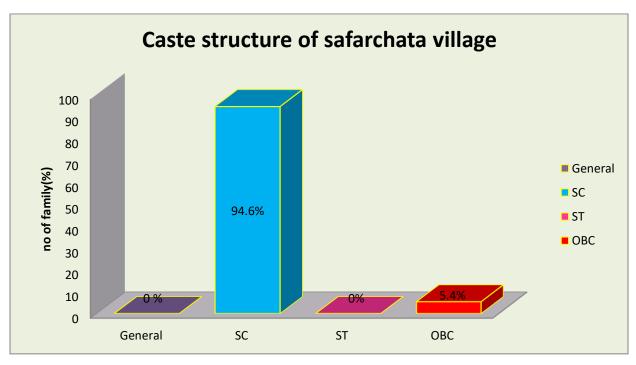
Fig No-3.7

3.8. EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

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

        From our primary survey we observe that about 39.90% people are literate and about 60.10% people are Illiterate. In this village we observe that 12.5% people have passed class VIII, 17.9% have passed class X, and 09.5% people passed class XII. There are no villagers achieved U.G and P.G level.

SL.No	Educational structure	Level	Total population	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate		101	60.10%
2	Literate	VIII	22	12.50%
		X	30	17.91%
		XII	16	09.50%
		B.A\B.Sc.	00	00.00%
		M.A\M.SC.	00	00.00%
TOTAL			168	100%

Table No-3.8   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
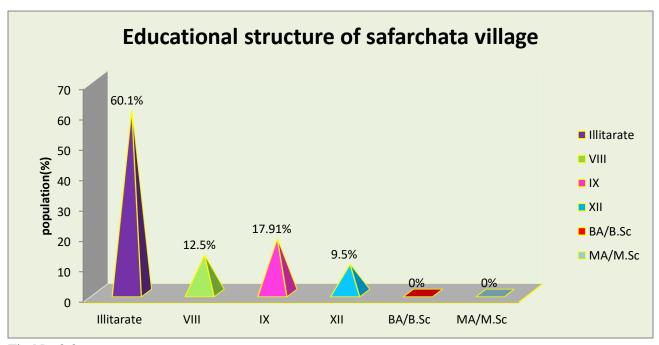
Fig No-3.8

3.9. HEALTH STATUS:-

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

Average Height Analysis

SL.No	Height (ft.)	No of person	Percentage (%)	Total
1	<2.5	04	02.38%	100%
2	2.5-3.5	06	03.57%	
3	3.5-4.5	24	14.29%	
4	4.5-5.5	97	57.74%	
5	>5.5	37	22.02%	

Table No-3.9.a   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
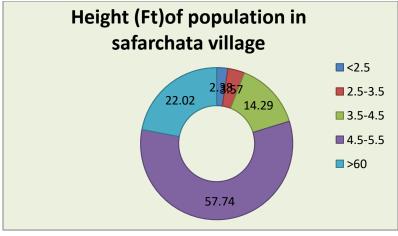
Fig No-3.9.a

Average weight Analysis

SL.no	Weight(kg)	No of person	Percentage (%)	Total
1	<30	20	11.90%	100%
2	30-40	14	8.33%	
3	40-50	48	28.57%	
4	50-60	62	36.21%	
5	>60	24	14.29%	

Table No-3.9.b   Source: - House hold survey Novembar.2022
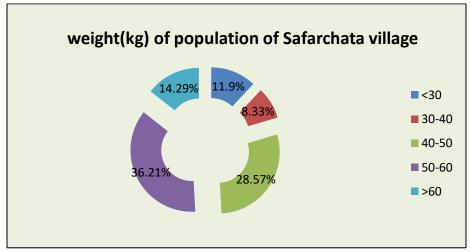
Fig-3.9.b

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT MEASURMENT OF VILLAGERS BY THE STUDENT

PHOTOGRAPH NO-09

4.1. TYPE OF HOUSE:-

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

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

In our survey area we see mainly three type of house – katcha, pucca, semi pucca. Total number of house 44 which is known from health center of this village, But we visit 37 house as sample. Now it's shown below in a table.

S.l. no	Type of house	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	14	37.80%
2	pucca	04	10.80%
3	Semi pucca	19	51.40%

Table No-4.1   Source:-House hold survey November-2022

We see from the above table most of the houses are built by semi pucca 51.40%. Next shown katcha house 37.80% and pucca house shown only10.80%.

HOUSE TYPE OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
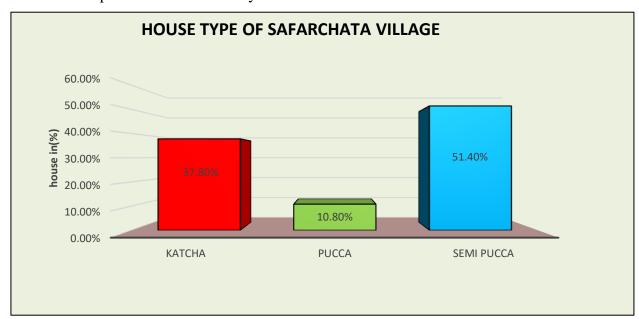
Fig.No-4.1

DIFFERENT TYPE OF HOUSE OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO- 10

4.2. TYPE OF WALL:-

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

S.l. No	Type of wall	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Katcha	17	45.90%
2	Pucca	20	54.10%

Table No-4.2   Source: - House hold survey November-2022

TYPE OF WALL OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
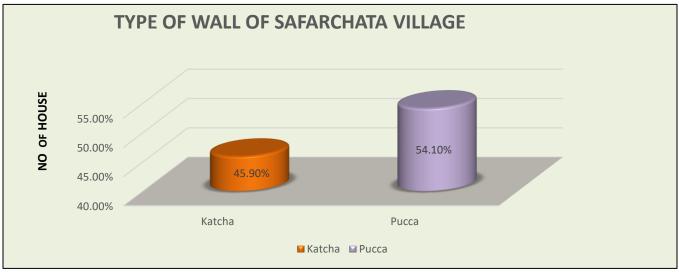
Fig. No:-4.2

4.3. TYPE OF ROOF:-

Roof is one essential protection of house umbrella like behave our 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 below.

S.l. no	Type of roof	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Tile	09	24.30%
2	Asbestos	22	59.50%
3	Straw	01	02.70%
4	Cement	02	05.40%
5	Tin	03	08.10%

Table No-4.3   Source:-House hold survey November- 2022

ROOF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES IN SAFARCHATA VILLAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO-11
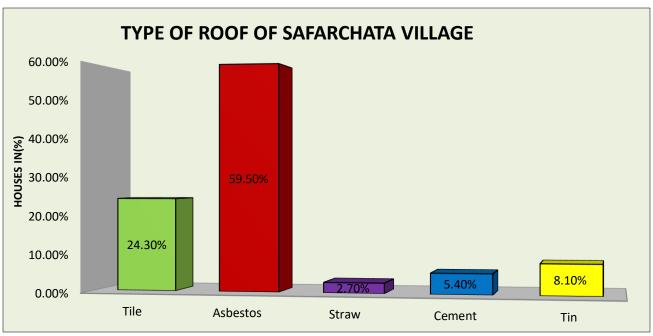
Fig. no:-4.3

4.4. BUILT UP AREA:-

Most of the villagers built their house within 250-500 square feet.

S.L. No	Type of built up area(sq ft)	Specimen no	percentage
1	<250	13	35.20%
2	250-500	17	49.90%
3	500-750	07	18.90%
4	>750	00	00.00%

Table No-4.4   Source:-House hold survey November 2022
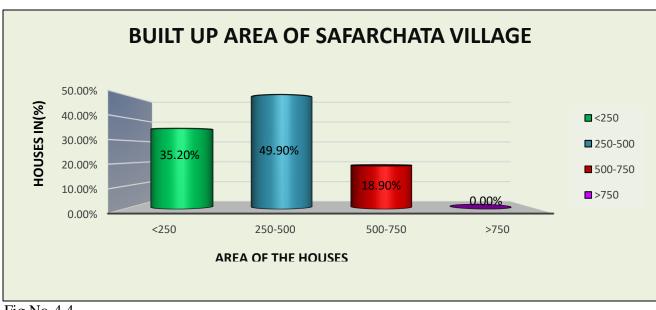
Fig.No-4.4

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	10	27.00%
2	Two	21	56.80%
3	Three	05	13.50%
4	Four	01	02.70%
5	More than four	00	00.00%

Table No-4.5   Source:-House hold survey November 2022
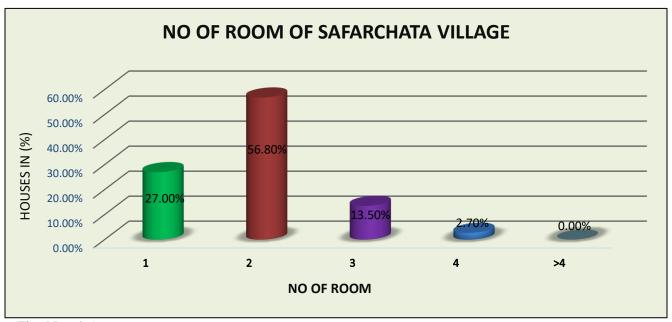
Fig. No:-4.5

4.6. TYPE OF FLOOR:-

    Like every rural unit of India have is also observed the common feature of floor. About 81.10% house floors are composed with mud. Where only 18.90% house floors are composed by cement Data in details is given below-

S.l. No	Type of Floor	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
1	Mud	30	81.10%
2	Cement	07	18.90%
3	Others	00	00.00%

Table No-4.6   Source:-House hold survey November- 2022

TYPE OF FLOOR OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
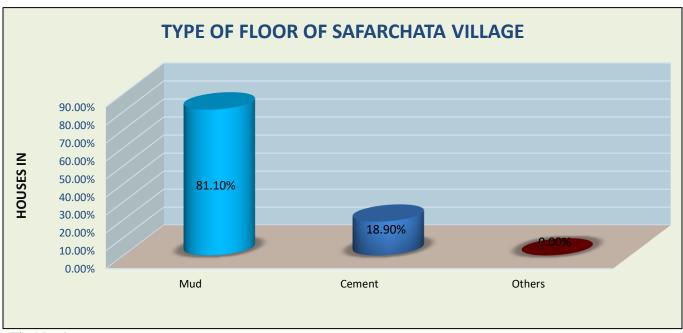
Fig No-4.6

4.7. TOILET FACYILITY:-

System of laboratory and toilet facility is referred to Environment condition and also standard of living. In our survey area we see that about 51.40% houses have no toilet, only 24.30% houses has katcha toilet and 24.30% house has pucca toilet. Data are given bellow-

S.l. no	Toilet facility	Type of Toilet	Spaceman No	Percentage (%)
01	YES	Katcha	09	24.30%
02		Pucca	09	24.30%
03		others	00	00.00%
04	NO		19	51.40%

Table No-4.7   Source: - House hold survey November-2022

SYSTEM OF LAVATORY OF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE

Fig.No:-4.7
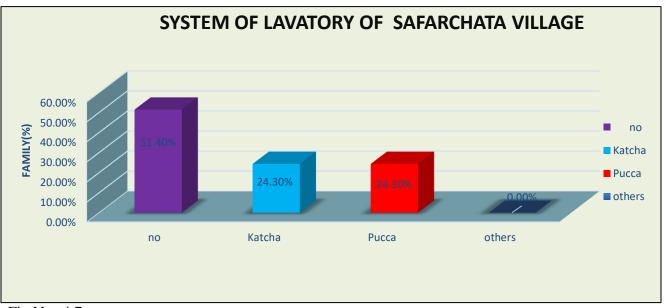
PHOTOGRAPH NO-12

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 tube well. Data are given bellow-

S.l. No	Source of Drinking water	Specimen no	percentage
1	Tube well(submersible)	37	100.00%
2	Well	00	00.00%
3	Tap	00	00.00%
4	Others	00	00.00%

Table no-4.8   Source:-House hold survey November- 2022

Fig.No-4.8
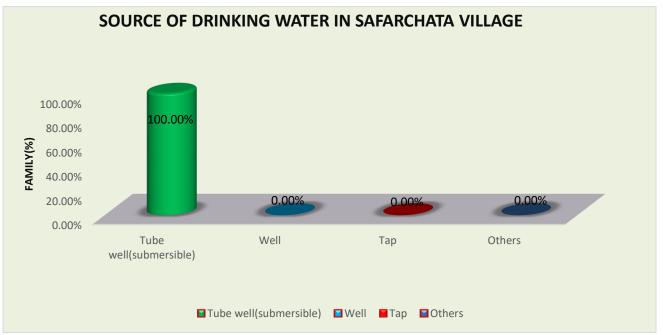
PHOTOGRAPH NO-13

4.9. SOURCE OF LIGHT:-

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

S.l. no	Source of Light	Specimen no	percentage
1	Kerosene	01	02.70%
2	Solar	00	00.00%
3	Electricity	36	97.30%
4	Biogas	00	00.00%
5	Others	00	00.00%

Table No-4.9   Source: - House hold survey November-2022

Fig.No:-4.9

SOURCE OF LIGHT

PHOTOGRAPH NO-14
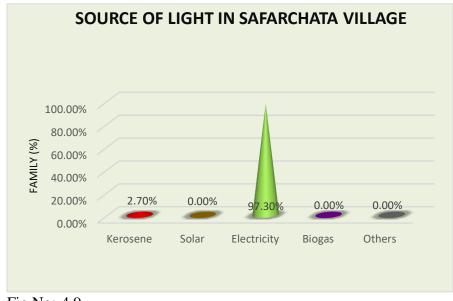
4.10. SOURCE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION:-

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

SL.no	Source of Energy Consumption	Specimen no	percentage
1	Cow dung	05	13.51%
2	Wood	29	78.39%
3	Kerosene	01	02.07%
4	L.P.G	02	05.41%
5	Bio -Gas	00	00.00%
6	Others	00	00.00%

Table No-4.10   Source: - House hold survey November- 2022
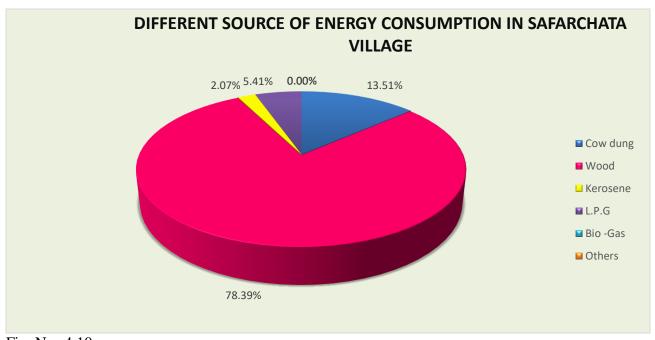
Fig. No:-4.10

SOURCE OF ENERAGY CONSUMPTION IN SAFARCHATA VILLAGE

PHOTOGRAPH NO-15

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 64.86% burn out and 32.43% throughout side only 02.07% household used soil. Data are given bellow.

S.l no	Disposal method	Total Specimen no	Percentage (%)
1	Burn	24	64.86%
2	Out side	12	32.43%
3	Garden	00	00.00%
4	Soil	01	02.07%
5	Garbage	00	00.00%

Table No-4.11   Source:-House hold survey November-2022

Fig. No:-4.11

4.12. BASIC AMENITIES AND MODERN AMENITIES:-

In the survey area villagers are used different modern amenities own their daily life. Like TV, Mobile, Telephone, Radio, Cycle, Motorcycle, Khat, Chair Table also. According survey Schedule we found the various type of basic amenities which is given below in a table.

S.l. No	HOUSEHOLD ASSETS	No	percentage
1	TELEPHONR/MOBILE	37	100.00%
2	TV	17	45.95%
3	VCD/DVD	00	00.00%
4	Radio	00	00.00%
5	By cycle	37	100.00%
6	Motor cycle	02	05.41%
7	Boat	10	27.03%
8	Chair	32	86.48%
9	TABLE	23	62.16%
10	Fan	35	94.59%
11	Khat	37	100.00%
12	refrigerator	00	00.00%

Fig. No:-4.12   Source:-House hold survey November-2022

HOUSEHOLD ASSETS POF SAFARCHATA VILLAGE
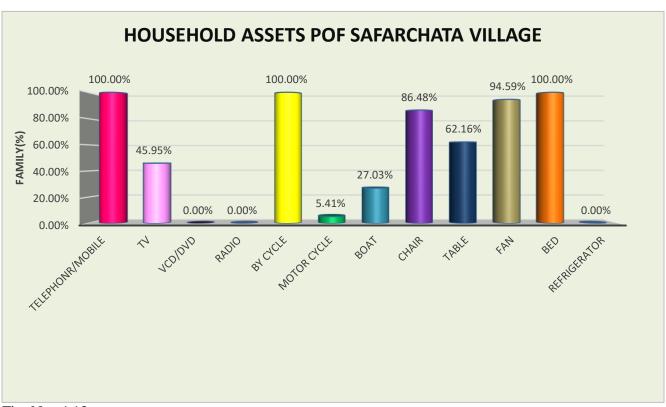
Fig. No:-4.12

5.1 AGRICULTURAL CONDITION:-

In the study area Safarchata village is the most agricultural land of the coastal area in the Khejuri -II Block. Where topography, climate, soil and other favorable condition are positive. This Paddy mainly product monsoon season. Most of land in this village is used for Paddy.

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

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

5.1.1 LAND OWNERSHIP

In the study area most of the villagers have no won agricultural land. They belongs B.P.L listed on their economic condition. Mainly 70.27% peoples have no own agricultural land. They work as an agricultural labors in non-ownership agricultural field.

Land ownership	Total	Percentage
Yes	11	29.73%
No	26	70.27%

Table No-5.1.1   Source: - house hold survey November 2022
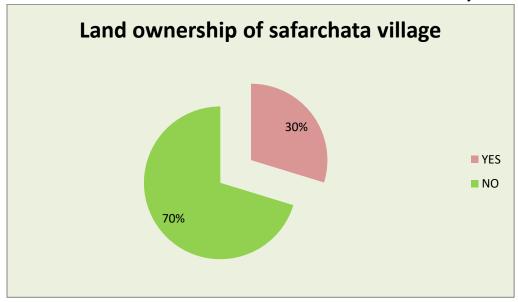
Fig. No:-5.1.1

5.1.2 LAND HOLDING AREA

In the study area mainly found of intensive agriculture system. Mainly purpose of the agricultural is subsidence nature, so most of the agricultural land is small in their size. 70.27% agricultural land is below 5 Katha in their size.

Land Holding Area (katha)	Total	Percentage
5	26	70.27%
10	07	18.92%
15	03	08.11%
20	01	02.70%

Table No- 5.1.2   Source: - house hold survey November 2022

Land holding area of safarchata village
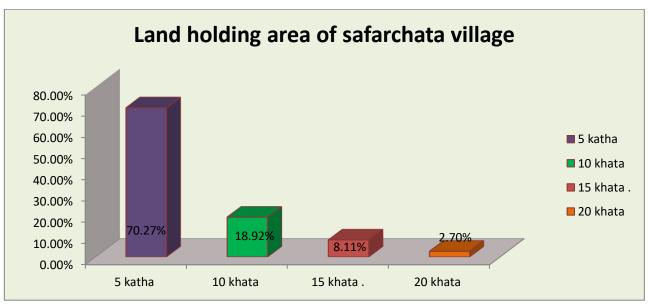
Fig No -5.1.2

5.1.3. CROPPED AREA

In the study area, agricultural land use single, double, multiple cropped regions. Mainly most of the land use in single crop.

Cropped Area	Total	Percentage
Single	25	67.57%
Double	09	24.32%
Multiple	03	08.11%

Table No-5.1.3   Source: - house hold survey November 2022
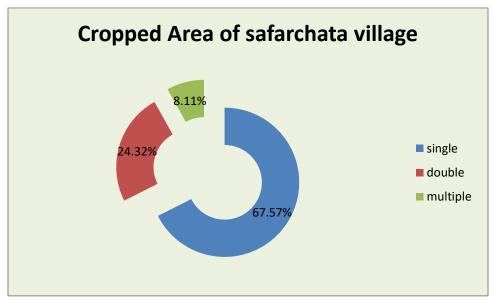
Fig No:-5.1.3

5.1.4. IRRIGATION FACILITY

Most of the agricultural lands have no irrigation facility near about 62.17%. Some agricultural lands have irrigation facility near about 37.83% in winter season.

Irrigation Facility	Total	Percentage
Yes	14	37.83%
No	23	62.17%

Table No-5.1.4   Source: - house hold survey November 2022
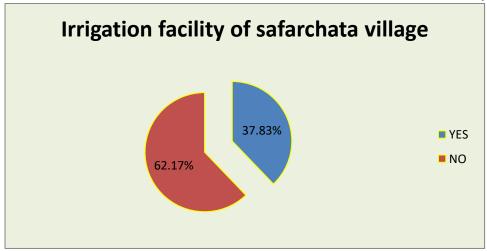
Fig. No:-5.1.4

VILLAGERS ARE BUSY FOR CULTIVATION

POTOGRAPH NO-16

5.1.5 MOST CREATION PROBLEM ON AGRICULTURAL LAND

In the study area agricultural land effected by different type of sector. Coastal flood, tropical cyclone are main problem of agricultural sector. Generally paddy crop are loss in monsoon season. Lack of agricultural land of the villagers is other problem in this village.

Type of Problems		Total	Percentage
Environment problem	Coastal flood	32	86.48%
	Tropical cyclone	28	75.68%
	River bank erosion	23	62.12%
	Soil salinity	18	06.66%
Economic problem		28	75.68%
Social problem		05	13.51%
Political problem		02	5.40%

Table No-5.1.5   source: - house hold survey November 2022

5.2 ANIMAL HASBANDARY

Livestock farming associated in their daily life style. In the study area, we found that Cow, Goat, Poultry farming in every household. Mainly poultry farming is including in their daily life style.

5.3 FISHING CULTIVATION

Every coastal area villagers practice fishing cultivation. Coastal environment is favorable for fishing cultivation. In the study area most of the villagers are practice fishing cultivation on Hoggly estuary.

5.4 INDUSTRIAL CONDITION:-

Industry one of the most important factor for standard of living . In our study area we see that few person are busy for Brick industries, Fisheries industries, concrete industries. ETC. ,.

5.5 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

        In the survey area most of the villagers are non-workers (63.09%) they are busy for family's household work. Only (30.95%) villagers are involve primary workers like as fishing cultivation and livestock farming. (04.17%) villagers are engaged secondary activities like (Brick industries and sutki industry in Petuaghat) only (01.79%) villagers are engaged by tertiary work, like business, transport, sector etc.

Non workers		workers							
		Primary workers		Secondary workers		Tertiary workers		Others workers.	
NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
106	63.09	52	30.95	07	04.17	03	1.79	00	00.00

Table No-5.5   Source: - Household survey November 2022
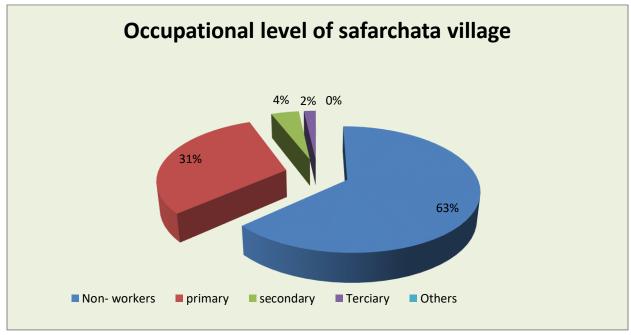
Fig No.-5.5

DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY

PHOTOGRAPH NO-17

5.6 INCOME STRUCTURE:-

Income structure one of the most important factor for standard of living .In the study area we see that 02 family earn bellow 2000 Rs ,05 family earn 2000-4000 Rs ,12 family earn 4000-6000 Rs,14 family earn 6000-8000Rs, 04 family earn >10000Rs monthly family income. In this fact we say that per capital income gradually increase and number of person gradually decrease.

	Class Boundary	Total	Percentage
Monthly Income of family (Rs "000)	<2000	02	05.40%
	2000-4000	05	15.32%
	4000-6000	12	32.43%
	6000-8000	14	37.83%
	>10000	04	10.81%
Per capita Income (Rs "000)	<500	01	02.70%
	500-1000	11	29.73%
	1000-1500	16	43.24%
	1500-2000	06	16.22%
	>2000	03	08.11%

Table no- 5.6   Source:-House hold survey November 2022

Monthly income of the villagers
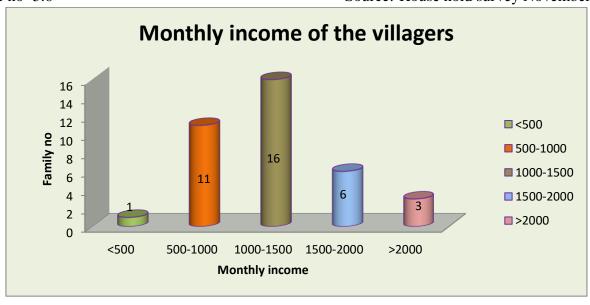
Fig.no-5.6.a
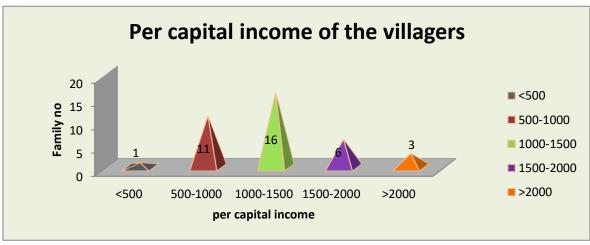
Fig.no-5.6.b

6.1. HEALTH CENTER:-

       Our survey area Safarchata village has no government and private health centre for better and quick treatment. But the other side of village Motilalchack sub health centre is near about 3.9 km from our survey area are play very important role for minor diseases like fever, Acidity ,micron etc.

       It's a fact that our survey area is well connected with Janka Hospital State General Hospital center which is near about 8.6 k.m. Doctor clinic and ESKAG sanjeebani Hospital which is near about 7.3 k.m. and 18.3 km .Karmarda hospital which is hear about 19 k.m. pucca road is connect with health centre to our survey area for better communication.

       "Health is wealth" it's always truth; we see villagers are very conscious of their health purpose. They also enjoy government –non Govt. hospital and nursing home facilities with better health environment.

PHOTOGRAPH NO-18

6.2. EDUCATIONAL CENTER:-

       Education is the backbone of a nation. Education is the sign of cultural development of a society. In our survey area we see only two primary school (Radhanagar & Dhobaghata Bamanchak).jointly established in side of the other village.

       But villagers realize that education gives them economic prosperity. So they go to "Radhanagar Primary School" Which is near about 1.7 k.m from our study area and the other primary Scholl is Dhobaghata Bamanchak Board primary is near about 4.6 km.

       For secondary "Kasaria High Scholl" "higher secondary Which is near about 8.6 k.m from our study area and Dakshin khejuri Banimancha High school is near about 13 km to our study area.

       They have also enjoy college facility from Khejuri college (Khejuri II)which is 14 k.m distance from the villege.But when they went to more higher study then go to Medinipur Vidyasagar University which is 152 k.m from the village.

PHOTOGRAPH NO-19

6.3. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE:-

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Safarchata village is 345970.Safarchata village is located in khejuri II subdivision of Purba Medinipur district in West Bengal, India.

Safarchata village is controlled by the Khejuri gram panchayat which is 5.9 k.m distance from the village. The village under the Janka (S.O) post office which is 9.3 k.m from the village and khejuri II Block which is 9.9 k.m from the village. Contai Sub-Division which is 30k.m from the village. The district headquarters Tamluk is located 71 k.m from the village.

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

PHOTOGRAPH NO-20

6.4. MODE OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION:-

Transport and communication is a life line for an area. Transport means charring of goods or passengers from one place to another place.

In the study area a pucca road is passes west border which is well connected with Nandi gram –Petuaghat and various place of Khejuri-II block are connected by the road for the better transport communication.

6.5 RATION CARD FACILITY:-

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

We see that here AAY/PHH/SPHH/RKSY-1/RKSY-2 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.

Ration card			Total	Percentage
Old system	Yes	A.P.L	14	37.84%
		B.P.L	23	62.16%
	No		00	00.00%
New system	State Govt.	PHH	06	16.21%
		SPHH	11	29.75%
	Central Govt.	AAY	12	32.43%
		RKSY-1	05	13.51%
		RKSY-2	03	08.10%
	No	No	00	00.00%

Table No-6.1   Source: - house hold survey November 2022

6.6. RESPONDENT BENIFIT BY ANY NATIONAL SCHEME

In our survey area villagers enjoy various types of national and state schemes like 'SHARBA SHIKSHA' mission for all children, Indira Abasan Prakalpa for housing constriction, 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, harmasucha etc by the government. They have also benefited by rural electrification and ICDS scheme.

The villagers are will be available facility of any state GOVT. scheme in "BANGLA SAHAYATA KENDRA" is near about 4 km. in our study area.

6.7 BANKING SYSTEM AND LOAN FACILITY:-

The economy of the inhabitants is based on fishing lab 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 & PNB) and local bank (Allahabad 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 Khejuri which is near about 7-8 km K.M distance from the village. So, most of the villagers keep saving in local samite and Janka sub post Office.

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

PHOTOGRAPH NO-21

6.8 RECRETINAL FACILITIES:-

        The villagers always get ready to arrange various type of recreation for everywhere every year. We know that Bengali people enjoy their thirteen festivals for twelve months. Lakshmi puja, Kali puja, Kartik puja, Manasa puja, etc all these are festivals.

        They also arranged cultural function, Jatra, Video, Gramine Mela etc. They have type, TV, Radio, Cable network, Internet service etc for entertainment and enlargement of knowledge.

PHOTOGRAPH NO-22

7.1 MAJOR PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA:-

During the field survey huge number of problems were point out and identify on Safarchata village. So different kinds of problems which affect the socio economic condition of this village are included here.

7.1.1 ENVIRONMENT PROBLEM:-

Villagers are suffer Different kind of problem for coastal environment. This type of problem are mainly occur in summer and monsoon season from May to November in every year. This problem are-

1. **Tropical cyclone: -** Tropical cyclone is the most essential problem of in our study area which bad impact on livelihood, shelter, agricultural sector and fisheries.

2. **Coastal Flood: -** Coastal Flood is a major problem which brings about damage of fishing and collapse of mud walled houses. In the study area coastal flood are frequently come about in monsoon season. Spring tide is main cause in periodic coastal flood. On the other hand coastal flood suddenly occur when storm surge in the time of tropical cyclone.

3. River bank erosion: - The study area located on western side of Hooghly River. At present the depth of Hooghly River gradually decrease that's why river bank erosion repeatedly occurs in western side of the river. The agricultural land and social properties sink in Hooghly River by the river bank erosion.

4. Soil salinity: - Amount of soil salinity is very high because existence of tide.

7.1.2 ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

People are faced many kind of economic problem due to illiteracy and lack of per capita income. This problem are-

1. Poor monthly family income:-Monthly family income is very poor because most of the villagers engaged only primary economic activities.

2. Poor Monthly per capita income: - Monthly per capita income is very bad because villagers are belongs low income level most of the villagers are unemployed.

3. Unemployed:-Unemployed is another problem of the study area because most of the villagers belong uneducated.

4. Poverty: - Poverty is another problem of the study area. Unemployment and primary economic activities are mainly cause of this problem.

7.1.3. SOCIAL PROBLEM

1. Lack of proper shelter of villagers which indicate poor stander of living.

2. Female literacy rate is very low then male literacy.

3. Superstition are related to education. This are co-relate each other in the study area most of the villagers are effected different types of superstition influence by illiteracy and poverty

7.1.4. POLITICAL PROBLEM

The villagers are suffers from nepotism politics by the uneducated local political leaders.

Every type of problem faced by the villager by their illiteracy and poor economic condition. From field survey, data is given below-

S.l. No	Types Of Problems	No Of Response (Family)	Percentage
Environment Problem	Soil Salinity	11	29.73%
	Coastal Flood	33	89.19%
	River Bank Erosion	02	05.40%
	Tropical Cyclone	37	100.00%
Economic Problem	Poverty	27	72.97%
	Very Poor Monthly Income	18	48.46%
	Very Poor Per Capital Income	20	54.05%
Social Problem	Lack Of Proper Shelter	28	75.67%
	Illiteracy	19	51.35%
	Superstition	23	62.16%
Political Problem	Political Violence	01	10.81%

Table No – 7.1   Sources: - house hold survey November 2022
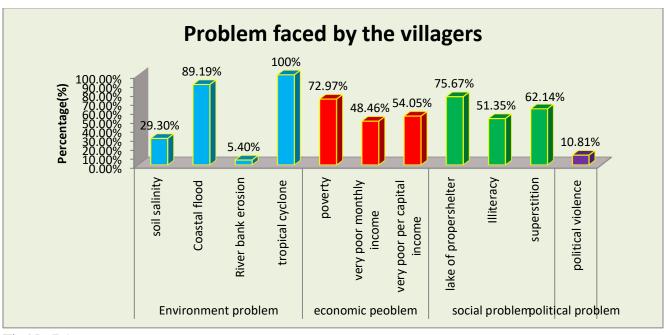
Fig No 7.1

MAJOR PROBLEM OF THE STUDY AREA.

PHOTOGRAPH NO-23

7.2 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-

1. To control soil erosion for favorable environment of agriculture.
2. Take some strategies for controlled of flood.
3. Take some step for decrease of soil salinity to improve agricultural condition.
4. To improve bad condition of road for better transport & communication.
5. To improve sanitation system for better health environment.
6. To increase female literacy rate.
7. To increase monthly and per capita income of every family.

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

7.4 CONCLUSION:-

Every study brings out an analytical scenario of a particular region. After thorough analysis of physical environment mainly physiographic, Geology, climate, drainage. Soil and vegetation, it is clear that the nature of our survey area is basically coastal one. Which is includes a perfect 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 Safarchata village for the first development in terms of economy and population automatically.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. **Adhikary Sarkar: -** Honours Bayboharic Bhugol. Dove publishing house – pratham, ditiya -2009 tritio khanda -2011.
2. **Ahmad.E.** Coastal geomorphology of India Orient long man Ltd. New Delhi – 1972.
3. **Ahamed Asique**: - Modern practical Geography. A.B.J. publishers-2010.
4. **Basu .R. and Sukla Baduri**: - Contemporary issue and techniques in Geography – Progressive publishers, Kolkata 2007.
5. **Biswas. T.D. and Mukherjee. S.N.**:- A text book of soil Science New Delhi. Tata Megrowhill. Publishers company – 1994.
6. **Chandna. R.C.:**- Geography of population New Delhi Kalyani publishers 2008.
7. **District statistical hand book** of Purba Medinipur district. (Govt. of West Bengal) 2007.
8.   **Hazra. J. Das. D**.:- Snatak baboharik Bhugol Chaya prakasani. Kolkata – 2012.
9. **Husain. Majid**: - Human Geography, rawat publication, Jaipur and new Delhi 2005.
10. **International Journal of Science and Research** volume - 3. 6th June 2014.
11. **Khullear.D.R.** - India – A comprehensive Geography Kalyani publishers2009.New Delhi.
12. **Kothari. C. R.**:- Research methodology, New Delhi. New age. International company 2006.
13. **Lahiri. A. K. Ghosh. Muktiprasad. Banerjee. B. Chakraborty. P.** :-
    Everyman's dictionary. Ramkrishna pustakalaya publishers and book sellers.
14. **Mishra Amalesh:-** Abivakta kanthi Mohokumar Itikatha, Dey Publication 2012
15. **Mukhopadhyay.S. Das. R.**:- Bhumirup Udbhab O Prakriti – Pratham khanda2005.
16. **Nag. Dr. P.**; - Socio economic atlas of India national atlas the maticmapping organization Kolkata – 2001.
17. **Paul Kr. A** – Coastal geomorphology and Environment A.C.B publication- 2002
18. **Roy Pritwish**: - Economic Geography Calcutta, New central book agency1982.
19. **Saha.P. K. and Banerjee. P. K.**:- Advanced practical Geography Kolkata band allied (P) Ltd. 2007.
20. **Sarkar. A. K.**:- Practical Geography. Orient Longman private Ltd, – 2008.
21. **Singh. S.**:- Geomorphology Prayag Pustak Bhawan. Allahabad. 2008
22. **Singh. R.L.**:- India – A Regional Geography, National Geographical society of India, Varanasi – 2006.

TABULATION FOR FIELD WORK ON SAFARCHATA VILLAGE, KHEJURI UNDER KHEJURI –II BLOCK, PURBA MEDINI PUR (W.B)

Place: - ------------------------------------

Date: - ------------------------------------

Surveyors Roll no: - -----------------

Time: - ------------------------------------

SL.NO. - 1 (Religion Structure)

Religion	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Hindu	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	35	94.60%
Muslim	II	02	05.40%
Others	-	00	00.00%

SL.NO-2 (Caste Category)

Caste Category	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
General	--	00	00.00%
S.C	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	35	94.60%
S.T	-	00	00.00%
O.B.C-A	II	02	05.40%
O.B.C-B	-	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 3 (Residence)

Residence	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Original	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ II	37	100.00%
Migrated	--	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 4 (Type of Family)

Type of Family	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Nuclear	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	24	64.90 %
Joint	ҤЦ ҤЦ II	12	32.40%
Others	I	01	02.70%

SL.NO. - 5 (Population)

Population	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Male	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ IIII	94	55.95%
Female	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ IIII	74	44.05%

SL.NO. - 6 (Age – Sex Structure)

Age Group (year)	Tally Mark Male	Tally Mark Female	Total Male	Total Female	Percentage Male	Percentage Female
0-10	ҤЦ ҤЦ	ҤЦ III	10	08	05.95%	04.76%
10-20	ҤЦ ҤЦ III	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	13	15	07.74%	08.94%
20-30	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ II	ҤЦ ҤЦ I	22	11	13.10%	06.55%
30-40	ҤЦ ҤЦ III	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ IIII	13	19	07.74%	11.31%
40-50	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ IIII	ҤЦ ҤЦ III	19	13	11.31%	07.74%
50-60	ҤЦ II	III	07	03	04.16%	01.78%
>60	ҤЦ ҤЦ	ҤЦ	10	05	05.95%	02.97%

SL.NO. - 7 (Marital Status)

Marital Status			Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Male	Married	Proper	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	45	26.78%
		Under	ҤЦ ҤЦ	10	05.95%
	Unmarried		ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ IIII	39	23.21%
Female	Married	Proper	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ II	22	13.10%
		Under	ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ	30	17.86%
	Unmarried		ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ ҤЦ II	22	13.10%

SL.NO. - 8 (Educational Structure)

Educational Structure	Illiterate	Literate				
		VIII	X	XII	B.A/B.Sc.	M.A/M.Sc.
Tally Mark	ꓝꓝꓝ I	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ I	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ I	--	--
Total	101	21	30	16	00	00
Percentage	60.1%	12.5%	17.9%	09.5%	00.00%	00.00%

SL.NO-9 (Health Status)

Height(ft.)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
0 – 2.5	IIII	04	02.38%
2.5 - 3.5	ꓝꓝꓝ I	06	03.57%
3.5 - 4.5	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ	24	14.29%
4.5 - 5.5	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	97	57.74%
>5.5	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	37	22.02%

Weight(kg)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
0- 30	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ	20	11.90%
30-40	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ IIII	14	08.33%
40-50	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ III	48	28.57%
50-60	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	62	36.91%
>60	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ IIII	24	14.29%

SL.NO. - 10 (Occupational Structure)

	Non workers	Workers			
		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Others
Tally Mark	ꓝꓝꓝ I	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	ꓝꓝꓝ II	III	--
Total	106	52	07	03	00
Percentage	63.09%	30.95%	04.17%	01.79%	00.00%

SL.NO. - 11 (Income Structure)

	Class Boundary	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Monthly Income of family (Rs1000)	<2000	II	02	05.40%
	2000-4000	ꓝꓝꓝ	05	13.52%
	4000-6000	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	12	32.43%
	6000-8000	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ IIII	14	37.83%
	>10000	IIII	04	10.81%
Per capital Income (Rs1000)	<500	I	01	02.70%
	500-1000	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ I	11	29.73%
	1000-1500	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ I	16	43.24%
	1500-2000	ꓝꓝꓝ I	06	16.22%
	>2000	III	03	08.11%

SL.NO. - 12 (Type of House)

Type of House	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Katcha	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ IIII	14	37.8 %
Pucca	IIII	04	10.8%
Semi Pucca	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ IIII IIII	19	51.4%

SL.NO. - 13 (Type of Wall)

Type of Wall	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Katcha	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ II	17	45.9 %
Pucca	ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ ꓝꓝꓝ	20	54.1%

SL.NO. - 14 (Type of Roof)

Type of Roof	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Tile	ꓼ ꓵꓵ IIII ꓹ	09	24.3%
Asbestos	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ II	22	59.5%
Straw	I	01	02.7%
Cement	II	02	05.4%
Tin	III	03	08.1%

SL.NO. - 15 (Type of Floor)

Type of Floor	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Mud	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ	30	81.08%
Cement	ꓵꓵ II	07	18.92%
Others	--	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 16 (System of Lavatory)

Lavatory	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
No	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ IIII	19	51.36%
Katcha	ꓵꓵ IIII	09	24.32%
Pucca	ꓵꓵ IIII	09	24.32%
Others	---	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 17 (Built up area)

Built up area (sq. ft.)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
<250	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ III	13	35.20%
250-500	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ II	17	45.90%
500-750	ꓵꓵ II	07	18.90%
>750	---	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 18 (No. of Room)

No of Room	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
1	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ	10	27.00%
2	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ I	21	56.80%
3	ꓵꓵ	05	13.50%
4	I	01	02.70%
>4	-	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 19 (Source of drinking water)

Source	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Tube well	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ II	37	100%
Well	----	00	00.00%
Tape	----	00	00.00%
Others	----	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 20 (Source of Light)

Source	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Kerosene	I	01	02.70%
Solar	--	00	00.00%
Electricity	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ I	36	97.30%
Biogas	--	00	00.00%
Others	--	00	00.00%

SL.NO. - 21 (Source of Energy consumption)

Source	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Cow dung	ꓵꓵ	05	13.51%
Wood	ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ ꓵꓵ IIII	29	78.38 %
Kerosene	I	01	02.70%
L.P.G	II	02	05.41%
Bio-Gas	--	00	00.00%
Others	--	00	00.00%

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

Method	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Burn	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ IIII	24	64.87%
Out side	ℍℍ ℍℍ II	12	32.43%
Garden	--	00	00.00%
Soil	I	01	02.70%
Garbage	--	00	00.00%

SL.NO.23 (House hold asset)

House Hold Asset	Tally mark	Total	percentage
Telephone/ Mobile	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ II	37	100.00%
T.V	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ II	17	45.95%
VCD/DVD	---	00	00.00%
Radio	---	00	00.00%
By cycle	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ II	37	100.00%
Motor cycle	II	02	05.41%
Boat	ℍℍ ℍℍ	10	27.03 %
Chair	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ II	32	00.00%
Table	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ III	23	62.16. %
Fan	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ	35	94.59%
Bed	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ II	37	100.00%
Refrigerator	---	00	00.00%

SL. No. - 24 (Land Ownership)

Land ownership	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Yes	ℍℍ ℍℍ I	11	29.73%
No	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ I	26	70.27%

SL.NO-25 (Land Holding Area)

Land Holding Area (Katha)	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
5	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ I	26	70.27%
10	ℍℍ II	07	18.92%
15	III	03	08.11%
20	I	01	02.70%

SL.NO-26 (Cropped Area)

Cropped Area	Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Single	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ	25	67.57%
Double	ℍℍ IIII	09	24.32%
Multiple	III	03	08.11%

SL.NO-27 (Irrigational Facility)

Irrigation Facility	Tally Mark	Total (Katha)	Percentage
Yes	ℍℍ ℍℍ IIII	14	37.83%
No	ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ ℍℍ III	23	62.17%

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

Type of Problems		Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Environment problem	Coastal flood	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ II	32	86.48%
	Tropical cyclone	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	28	75.68%
	River bank erosion	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	23	62.12%
	Soil salinity	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	18	06.66%
Economic problem		٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	28	75.68%
Social problem		٦ﬡﬡ I	05	13.51%
Political problem		II	02	5.40%

SL. No. – 29 (Fishery Ownership)

Fishery		Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Yes	Own	-------	00	00.00%
	liz	---------	00	00.00%
No		٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ II	37	100.00%

SL. No.-30 (Ration card facility)

Ration			Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Old system	YES	A.P.L	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ IIII	14	37.84%
		B.P.L	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	23	62.16%
	No			00	00.00%
New system	State govt.	RKSY-I	٦ﬡﬡ	05	13.51%
		RKSY-II	III	03	8.10%
	Central Govt.	AAY	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ II	12	32.43%
		PHH	٦ﬡﬡ I	6	16.21%
		SPHH	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ I	11	29.75%

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

Problems		Tally Mark	Total	Percentage
Environment problem	Soil salinity	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ I	11	29.73 %
	Coastal Flood	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	33	89.19%
	River bank erosion	II	02	05.40%
	Tropical cyclone	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ II	37	100.00%
Economic problem	Poverty	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ II	27	72.97%
	Very poor per capital income	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	18	48.46%
	Very poor per capital income	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ	20	54.05%
Social problem	Lake of proper shelter	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	28	75.67%
	Illiteracy	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ IIII	19	51.35%
	Superstition	٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ ٦ﬡﬡ III	23	62.16%
Political problem	Political violence	IIII	04	10.81%

Signature of Students-

1. Suman Sau
2. Sourik Kh. Dahari
3. Inarani Guri
4. Buddhadeb Bhunia

Rem : 18/4/2022.
Signature of supervisor

SUPERVISOR
Department of Geography
Mugberia Gangadhar Mahavidyalaya

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
Bhupatinagar: Purba-Medinipur
Department of Geography
Field Survey Work - 2022– 2023
Schedule for House Hold Survey

1. General Information: -
a) Name of the village ....
b) P.O. ...........................P.S............................. Dist....................PIN...................
c) Name of the family Head. .... House hold no. ....
d) Religion - Hindu (1), Muslim (2), Others (3) .... ( )
e) Cast category –GEN (1), S.C (2), ST (3), OBC-A (4),OBC-B(5) ....( )
f) Nationality. ....( )
g) Residence - Original (1), Migrated (2) .... ( )
   If Migrated, Reason for Migration...
h) Type of family- Nuclear (1), Joint (2), Others (3) ....( )

2. Details about Demographic Structure: -

SL. no	Name	Relation with head	Age	Sex	Marital Status		Educational Status				Health Status		Occupational Status				Income Status	
					U / M	Age of marriage	Illitr-ate	Lite-rate	Highest class complete	Reason of drop-out	Height (ft)	Weight (kg)	Primary	Secon dary	Tertia ry	Ot hers	Inco-me/mo (Rs)	Per capita Inco-me(Rs)
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		
6																		
7																		
8																		
9																		
10																		

3. Housing Condition and Energy Consumption:
a) Type of House -Katcha (1), pucca (2), Semi pucca (3) .... ( )
b) Type of Wall- Katcha (1), Pucca (2) .... ( )
c) Type of Roof-Tile (1), Asbestos (2), Straw (3), Cement (4), Tin (5) ....( )
d) Type of floor - Mud (1), Cement (2), others (3) .... ( )
e) System of Lavatory -No Lavatory (1), Katcha (2), Pucca (3), Other (4) .... ( )
f) Built up area - <250sq.feet (1), 250 – 500sq.feet (2), 500–750sq.feet (3),>750 sq. Feet (4) .... ( )
g) Number of room - One (1), Two (2), Three (3), four (4), More than four (5) .... ( )
h) Source of Drinking water: Tube well (1), Well (2), Tap (3), others (4) .... ( )
i) Source of Light - Kerosene (1), Solar (2), Electricity (3), Bio Gas (4), Others (5) ....( )
j) Source of Energy Consumption-Cow dung (1), Wood (2), Kerosene (3), Gas (4). Bio Gas (5), Others (6)..( )
k) Disposal Methods of Waste Materials-Burn (1), Outside (2), Garden (3), Soil (4). Garbage (5) ....( )

4. House Hold Asset:-

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

5. Economic Set Up of the Study Area:-
Agriculture: -
a) Land Ownership-yes (1), No (2) ....( )
b) If no, Reason for non-ownership.. ( )
c) Land holding area. – <5 Katha (1), 5-10Katha (2), 10-15Katha (3), 15-20 Katha (4), >1 Bigha (5)...............( )
d) Cropped area. -Single (1), Double (2), Multiple (3) ....( )

P.T.O

e) Name of crops. ………………………………………………………………………………

Type of Crop	Kharif (monsoon crop)	Zaid (Summer crop)	Rabi (Winter crop)
Name of the crop			
Area In Percentage %			

f) Irrigation facility –Yes/ NO …………………………………………………………………….( )
    If yes, type of irrigation system –Tank (1), Tube well (2), Cannel (3), Well (4)…………………………( )
g) Irrigation facility -<5 Katha (1), 5-10Katha (2), 10-15Katha (3), 15-20 Katha (4), >1 Bigha (5)……………( )
h) Non-Irrigation facility - <5 Katha (1), 5-10Katha (2), 10-15Katha (3), 15-20 Katha (4), >1 Bigha (5)…………( )
i) The most creational problem of agricultural sector – Hazard- Soil Erosion (1a), Flood (1b),cyclone(1c)
    Salinity (1d), Irrigation (2), Marketing (3), Communication (4), Others (5) ……………………………( )

Animal Husbandry:-

Type Of animal husbandry	Cattle Farming	Poultry farming
Name of the animal		
Number		
Purpose of the animal husbandry Domestic(1)Meat(1a),Milk(1b),Egg(1c),Commercial(2)		

Problem of animal husbandry……………………………………………………………

Fishing cultivation: -
a) Fishery Ownership- Yes (1), No (2) ……………………………………………………………( )
b) If yes – Own (1), Liz (2) …………………………………………………………………….( )
c) Year of starting-…………………………………………………………………………
d) Types fish-………………………………………………………………………………
e) Cause of this fisheries cultivation: - …………………………………………………………
f) Problem of fishing cultivation………………………………………………………………

Industrial Condition: -

Name of the Industries	Season of Industries	Working person of this Industries	Remarks
Brick Industries			
Handicrafts Industries			
Fisheries Industries			

Monthly Expenditure of the Family

Item	Food	Cloth	Shelter	Education	Health	Service	Recreation	Deposit
Amount-Rs/-								

6. Benefited of The Study Area:

A. Health Centre:
a) Primary Health Centre ………………………………………………… Distance (km)……………
b) Hospital ………………………………………………………… Distance (km……………
c) Nursing Home…………………………………………………Distance (km)……………

B. Educational Centre:
a) Primary School …………………………………………………Distance (km)……………
b) Secondary School …………………………………………………Distance (km)……………
c) Higher Secondary School ………………………………………………Distance (km)……………
d) Under Graduate College …………………………………………………Distance (km)……………
e) Post Graduate College …………………………………………………Distance (km)……………

C. Administrative Offices:
a) Gram panchayat Office …………………………………………………. Distance (km)……………
b) Police Station …………………………………………………Distance (km)……………
c) Block Office ………………………………………………… Distance (km)……………
d) District Head Office ………………………………………………… Distance (km)……………

D. Ration Card Facility-
a) Old system Yes (1), No (2) ………………………………………………………… ( )
        If yes APL (1)/BPL (2)…………………………………………………………( )
b) New System yes (1), no (2)…………………………………………………………( )
        If yes, state Govt. (1)-RKSY-I (1a), RKSY-II (1b)…………………………………( )
        Central Govt. (2) AAY (2a), PHH (2b), SPHH (2C) …………………………………( )

        P.T.O

E. Benefited by any National Scheme-
   a) Kishan Samman nidhi-Yes (1), No (2)..( )
   b) Pradhan Montri Gramin awass Yojana- Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   c) Aayushman Bharat Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   d) Pradhan Montri Jon dhan yojana Yes (1), No (2)..( )
   e) Pradhan Montri ujjwala yojana Yes (1), No (2)..( )
F. Benfited by any state government scheme-
   a) Lakhir Bhandar Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   b) Kanyasree Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   c) Sasthya Sathi Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   d) Krishak Bandhu Yes (1), No (2)..( )
   e) Rupasree Yes (1), No (2)..( )
   f) Sabuj Sathi Yes (1), No (2)...( )
   g) Bangla abas yojana Yes (1), No (2)..( )
G. Benefited by any Loan:-
   a) Purpose of- Business (1), Education (2), Agricultural (3), Others (4) ....( )
   b) Loan Sanctioned by- Bank (1), Samabay Samiti (2), self-help group (3), Moneylender Loan(4)............( )
H. Social Environmental Set–Up of the Study Area
   a) Food type ....
   b) Marriage type ....
   c) Religious beliefs and local festivals ....
   d) Death ....
I. Major Problem of this village-
   A) Environmental Problem:-
      a) Coastal Flood Yes (1), No (2)...( )
         If yes, Cause of flood –Spring Tide (1), Excessive Rainfall (2), Strom surge (3)......( )
         i.   Time when coastal flood occurs take place –Pre-monsoon(1), Monsoon(2),Post Monsoon(3)..........( )
         ii.   Loss of life and properties due to the flood-Death of any family member(1) Destruction of house(2)
               Loss of agricultural land (3) death of any domestic animal (4)..................( )
      b) Tropical Cyclone Yes (1), No (2)...( )
         If yes, Time when cyclone occurs take place – Pre-monsoon(1), Monsoon(2),Post Monsoon(3)...........( )
         i.   Loss of life and properties due to the Cyclone-Death of any family member(1) Destruction of house(2)
               Loss of agricultural land (3) death of any domestic animal (4)..................( )
      c) River Bank Erosion: - Yes (1), No (2)..( )
         If yes, Cause of river bank erosion..
         i.   Time when cyclone occurs take place – Pre-monsoon(1), Monsoon(2),Post Monsoon(3)..............( )
         ii.   Loss of life and properties due to the flood-Death of any family member(1) Destruction of house(2).
               Loss of agricultural land (3) death of any domestic animal (4)..................( )
      d) Soil Salinity: - Yes (1), No (2)...( )
         i.   If yes, Cause of Soil Salinity...
         ii.   Impact of Soil Salinity..

   B) Economic Problem..
   C) Social Problem...
   D) Political Problem..
   J. Solution Method of problem of this village
      According to the Villagers..
      ....

....
   Signature of the Family Head
1. ....
2. ....
3. ....   Date of Survey   Signature of Supervisor
4. ....
   Signature of the Survey

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
Bhupatinagar: Purba-Medinipur
Department of Geography
Field Survey Work – 2022-2023
Schedule for Instrumental Survey

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

Sl No.	Station	Latitude	Longitude	Location	Remarks

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

Sl.No.	Plot No.	Absolute Height In (m)	Remarks

(P.T.O)

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

Station	Distance (m)	Staff Reading m)			Remarks
		B.S	I.S	F.S	

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

Sl.No	Plot No.	Traverse	Line	Length (m)	Observed Bearing		Remarks
					Fore Bearing	Back Bearing	

Signature of Villagers-   Signature of Surveyors-

1. ....   1. ....
2. ....   2. ....
3. ....   3. ....
4. ....   4. ....

Signature of supervisor

....

MUGBERIA GANGADHAR MAHAVIDYALAYA
Bhupatinagar : Purba-Medinipur
Department of Geography
Field Survey Work -2022–2023
Schedule for Land use Survey

Name of the village: .... P.O: ....
P.S: .... Dist.: ....

Sl. No.	Plot No .	Land Use Pattern		Remarks
		Rainy Season	Winter Season	

Sl. No.	Plot No.	Land Use Pattern		Remarks
		Rainy Season	Winter Season	

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

Signature of Villagers-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

Signature of Surveyors-

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

Signature of supervisor

....