

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY



FIELD REPORT

PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECT OF JAYANAGAR
VILLAGE AND TENTULDANGA, JHARGRAM

B.SC 5TH SEMESTER (HONOURS) EXAMINATION 2022

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY



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CERTIFICATE OF WORK PARTICIPATION

VIDYASAGAR UNIVERSITY

B.SC.(H) 5th SEM – EXAMINATION 2022

SUBJECT – GEOGRAPHY

ROLL:- 1125119 NO.: 200031

NAME OF COLLEGE : SITANANDA COLLEGE

FIELD REPORT

ON

PHYSICAL AND SOCIO – ECONOMIC ASPECT OF LAYNAGAR AND TETULDAGA MOUZA, LHARGRAM,
(WEST BENGAL)

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	DAY	DATE	WORK DONE BY THE STUDENT
PRE-FIELD WORK			Selection of the study area, title making of the study, general information collection, prepare socio-economic survey schedule and primary discussion on it.
	DAY - 1	10.11.2022	Afternoon – Select the study village and primary observation of the selected village (LAYNAGAR AND TETULDAGA).
	DAY-2	11.11.2022	Morning – Discussion about survey schedule in details and started household survey. Afternoon- Household survey.
	Day - 3	12.11.2022	Morning – Household survey. Afternoon- Household survey
	Day - 4	13.11.2022	Morning – Household survey
	Day - 5	14.11.2022	Morning – Household survey. Afternoon – place to visit.
Post Field Work	At least 50 days have been used for post field work		Prepare tabulation, selection proper – map & diagram for each topic, prepare different maps & diagrams, Report writing.

Ankita Tunga
Signature of student

[Signature]
23.12.22
Signature of co – supervisor

[Signature]
23.12.22
Signature of supervisor



PREFACE

A compulsory field work on "A Physical and Socio-economic" study area of "Tayyazoti and Tentuldanga" village has been undertaken for the current academic year 2022-2023 as a part of fulfillment of the three years degree course in Geography honours under the Vidyasagar university. In the present field report of Prashant mouza is going to focus on the Physical and socio-economic problem of the study areas.

The report has written in very easy and simple manner. List of tables and list of diagrams are given for the better understanding of subject matter. Maps and statistical representation of data helps to give instant knowledge of the topic chapter wise distribution helps to understand the subject matter clearly.

However, this work is based on limited field work, but this report may have some contribution to the field of geography.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my sincere thanks to honourable Principal of our college Dr. Samu Mohali, who the permission for the field work. I am also thankful to our honourable head of the department, Mr. Indrajit De for organising the field work.

I wish to extend my thanks to Mr. Indrajit De (H.O.D), Mr. Ranjan Dey, Mr. Soupar Kurnoz Sahoo, Md. Ajit, Mr. Samel Das, Mrs. Piu Das, Mrs. Proneel Mal Das, Mrs. Paromita for their constant teaching, guidance, helping hand and suggestions critical comments on the field work.

It is great opportunity to express a deep gratitude to all these people who have extend their physical, moral and intellectual support in proportion of this field work.

I am also thankful to my parents for their constant inspiration and financial support.

CHAPTER - I

- INTRODUCTION
- NECESSITY OF FIELD REPORT IN GEOGRAPHY
- SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA
- OBJECTIVE OF THE FIELD SURVEY
- METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Geography enjoys a high position among field sciences. For the proper understanding of the subject observation of geographical facts is this absolutely essential. Maps we have already studied in going over the tools of a geographer they guided us to unseen land. Geographical study of region by books, journals, maps etc. But these only theoretical. The first hand information is obtained only by the field survey. Practical knowledge of earth surface associated with the observation of land scape is perfected by detailed comparison with actual fact of the field.

In geography therefore the field work is very important. It involves the minute observation of land scape, both nature and cultural in the at the same time the art of observation is not simple and required a scientifically trained eye. Every person may laugh at the geologist when he collect pieces of soil, field which are daily covered by foot-steps ordinary walk. With this natural back-grounds, we the B.Sc 5th Sem. (Hons) student of Nandigram college went to Joy nagar and Tentuldanga village, Jhargham, West Bengal for microlevel comprehensive Geographical study.

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 problems and economic problem also. Systematic solution is needed to solve these problems.

In other words the field study should be systematic and would 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 develop our concepts from field-work. Field study also provides research 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.

SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

The survey area 'Joynagar' and 'Terludanga' Mouza of Thariganam district has been selected because —

1. It is a rural area. It's physical condition directly and indirectly effect to human activities.
2. It is a rural area, create a rich scope in geographical study.
3. This area are not so developed.
4. How socio-economic condition impact the study area people?

OBJECTIVE OF THE FIELD SURVEY:

The main objects of field survey are given below —

1. To know about the environment of the study area.
2. To know the living condition of people.
3. To observe landuse pattern of the study area.
4. To know the different problem of the study area.
5. To find out the solution of different problem of the study area.

METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the systematic way to field work. The total field work has been divided into three stages, such as —

1. Pre-field work:— In this stage, the selection of the study areas has done and prepare the socio-economic survey schedule.
2. During field work: During field work survey total Joynagar - Tentaldanga - household have been surveyed by the scheduled method. Beside this
3. Post field work: In this stages, the preparation of tabulation, different maps, diagrams, and also field report has been written.

CHAPTER - II

PHYSICAL & CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE STUDY AREA

- **LOCATION & EXTENT**
- **RELIEF**
- **DRAINAGE**
- **CLIMATE**
- **SOIL**
- **VEGETATION**
- **TRANSPORT & COMMUNICATION**

Location and Extent:

The study area "Jajmagan" and "Tantaldanga" Mouza is situated in the district of Thakurnam and State of West Bengal. The study area has latitudinal is $22^{\circ}26'40''N$ to $22^{\circ}26'18''N$ and longitudinal extension is $87^{\circ}1'30''E$ to $87^{\circ}0'21''E$. The study area Jajmagan Mouza is situated in Thakurnam block under the district of Thakurnam and Tantaldanga Mouza is situated in Bispur-1 block under the Thakurnam district.

Relief:

Thakurnam district covers an area of 3037.64 sq.km. out of which 288249 hectare is agricultural land and 50497 hectare is under forest coverage. The district is a part of Chota Nagpur plateau which gradually slopes down towards east, hilly terrain occurs in the north-western part of the district. Kakrajhona area is having the highest altitude of about 900 metres. The altitude of Thakurnam town is around 80 mts.

Landuse:

Jhargham district covers an area of 3,024.88 sq km. out of which 268249 hectare is agricultural land and 50497 hectare is under forest coverage. Most of the land under Jhargham, Binpur-I, Binpur-II and Sonkhal blocks are non agricultural land. And in the rest blocks i.e., Jamboni, Gopiballavpur-I, Gopiballavpur-II and Nayagram there are agricultural land. There are total 2995 villages exist out of total 3021 mouzas. Total 6688.81 acres of vested lands were distributed out of total 214505.08 acres of vested land among the landless for agricultural purpose. 24430.02 acres of the lands were recorded among Bargadars. 183.26 acres of lands were distributed among landless under NRI scheme for residential purpose.

Climate:

Jhargham is located at 22.45°N 86.98°E . It has an average elevation of 81 metres (265 feet). The weather, like much of Bengal, is extremely humid and tropical. Temperature can reach as high as 46°C in the hot and dry months of May and June but can plummet to 4°C in the chilly nights of December and January. The average annual rainfall of Jhargham (Jhargham Forest Division) is about 1400 mm. The rainy season spreads over June to September due to southwest monsoon and the highest rainfall occurs in July and August. The rainfall starts decreasing from October and dry winter sets in. The dry season lasts until May. However, during this time this division gets some sporadic showers.

MONTH	HIGH TEMPERATURE	LOWEST TEMPERATURE
January	16	5
February	21	10
March	32	21
April	38	25
May	39	27
June	36	27
July	30	23
August	30	23
September	30	22
October	31	21
November	19	7
December	17	6
Year	30	22

Vegetation:

For scientific management of forests vested in Government under Estate Acquisition Act, 1953, Jhargram Forest under the administrative setup as Jhargram Division erstwhile Patent division styled as Midnapur Division was bifurcated into two divisions, West Midnapur Division (renamed as Jhargram Division) with headquarters at Midnapur. The West Midnapur Division came into existence on 20.01.1959. It has mainly dry sal forests with very less undergrowth due to excessive underground fires and over grazing. As on 01.01.2021, there are 4 forest divisions in Jhargram district - Jhargram (70% of total district covering both forest and non forest areas), Kharagpur (25%), Midnapur (3%) and Purnanayan (2%) divisions. Forest divisions also work in non forest areas for prevention of forest offences, management of wildlife such as migration of elephants, selling permission and issuance of transit passed for trees felled outside the forest areas, development of community infrastructure for people dependent on forests, disaster management work, etc.

Drainage:

The important rivers of this division are the Kangsabati (popularly known as Kasai), the Subarnarekha. Apart from the above rivers, there are several rivulets. Most of the above rivers flow west to east as the western side of the division is having higher altitude.

The Kangsabali River:

This river enters the division on the north from Pakuria district and flows along a tortuous course running to the south and south-west direction and then flows towards east keeping the Midnapore town on the left (north). The river has contracted rapidly below Midnapore and at Kapastikri (about 20 km down below from Midnapore) the river has bifurcated. One course has gone towards the north and finally has drained into the Rupnarayan river while the other course has run towards the south-east and finally has fallen into the Haldi river.

The Subarnarekha River:

This river enters the division on the west from Dhalbhum (Jharkhand State) and passes through the south of the division interesting the Gopiballavpur Police Station and forming the northern boundary of Nayagram Police Station (Khamarapur Division). On the south of Dantan, it enters the Balasore district of Odisha and finally falls into the Bay of Bengal. The Subarnarekha has a rapid stream with a sandy bed, and its banks are generally high and well defined. In the season of high flood, the river overflows its left bank about 6 km above the point where it leaves Paschim Midnapore district to enter the Balasore district.

The Dulung River:

It is the main tributary of the Subarnarekha. It originates in the northwestern portion of the division near Dulungdiha (T.L. No. 100, P.S.: Binpur) and runs generally in a southern direction near the western boundary of the division till it enters Tomboni Police station. While passing through this police station from north to south it is joined by the Kupon river, Bansher khal, Polpala khal, Deb river and Putnangi khal. Thereafter, it enters Gopiballavpur Police station where its general direction is from west to east and then Sankmail Police station where it again runs in a southerly direction and joins the Subarnarekha.

Soil:

This area is covered with unferile hard laterite soil and rocks. The altitude of southern areas of district belonging to Nayagram, Gopiballavpur - I and II blocks are having the altitude of about 65 mts, the soil is comparatively alluvial in these areas.

'Joynagar' and 'Tentuldanga's soil PH is $\rightarrow 5.5$
(Medium acidic)

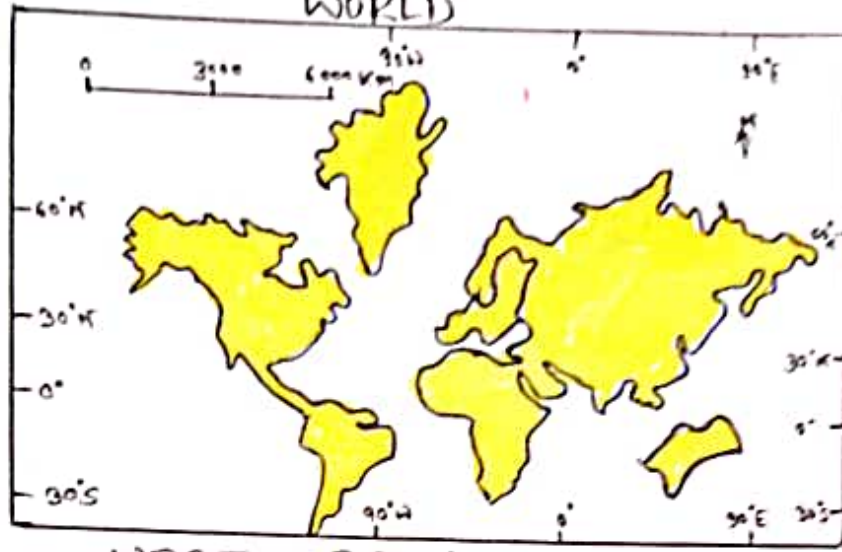
Transport:

Train: Jhargham is connected not only to larger cities in the region, but also to smaller towns and villages in the district. Jhargham Railway Station is on the Kharagpur - Tatanagar section of Howrah - Nagpur - Mumbai line, an express-train route. The Jhargham railway station comes under South Eastern Railway. Jhargham is well connected by train to nearest big city like Kolkata/Howrah (155 km), Kharagpur (39 km), Asansol, Tatanagar (96 km), Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bhubaneswar, Puri and also Delhi and Mumbai.

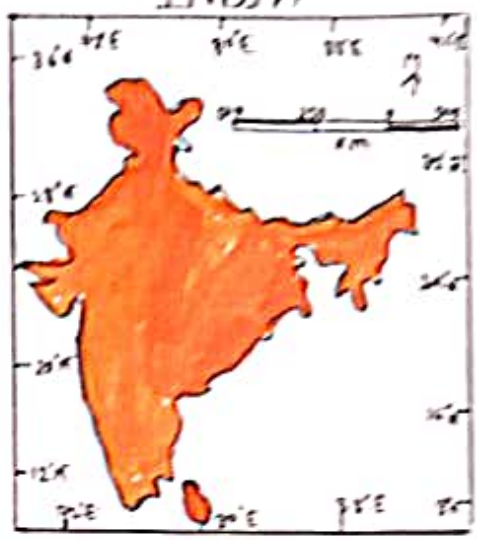
Road: Jhargham is also very well connected by highways it lies on AH 46 which is a part of the Asian Highway Network and also with other nearby cities like Medinipur (40 km over Dhenua - Medinipur Road), Kharagpur (16 km over NH-6), Durgapur (156 km over SH-9), Asansol (181 km over NH-60 and SH-9), Bankura (119 km over SH-9 and 5), Rowra (142 km over SH-5), Haldia (150 km over AH 46 and NH 41), Gondai (144 km over SH-5), Digha (165 km over NH-60), Kolkata/Howrah (169 km over AH 46), etc.

LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

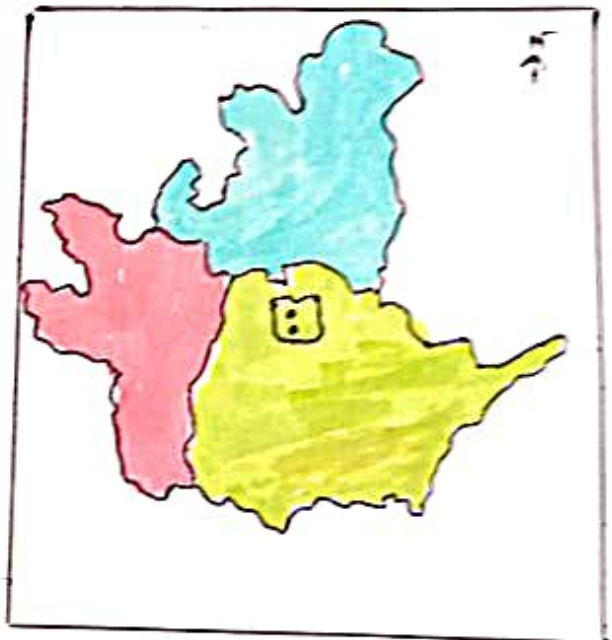
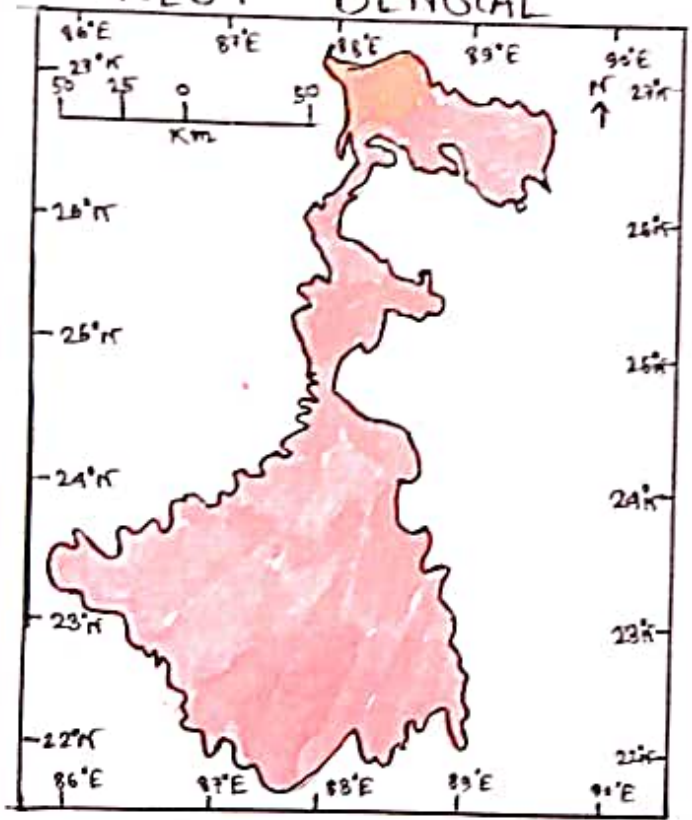
WORLD



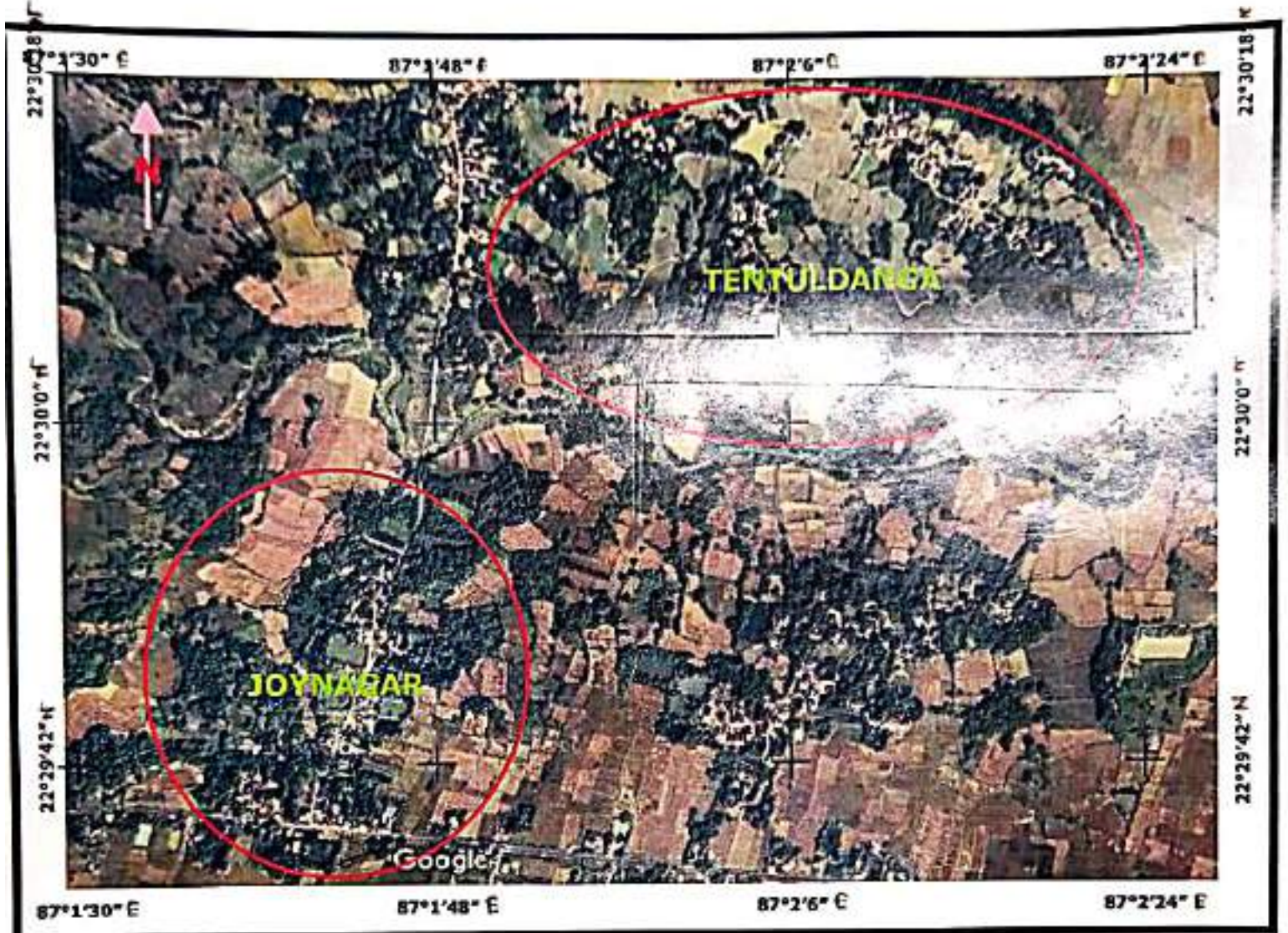
INDIA



WEST BENGAL



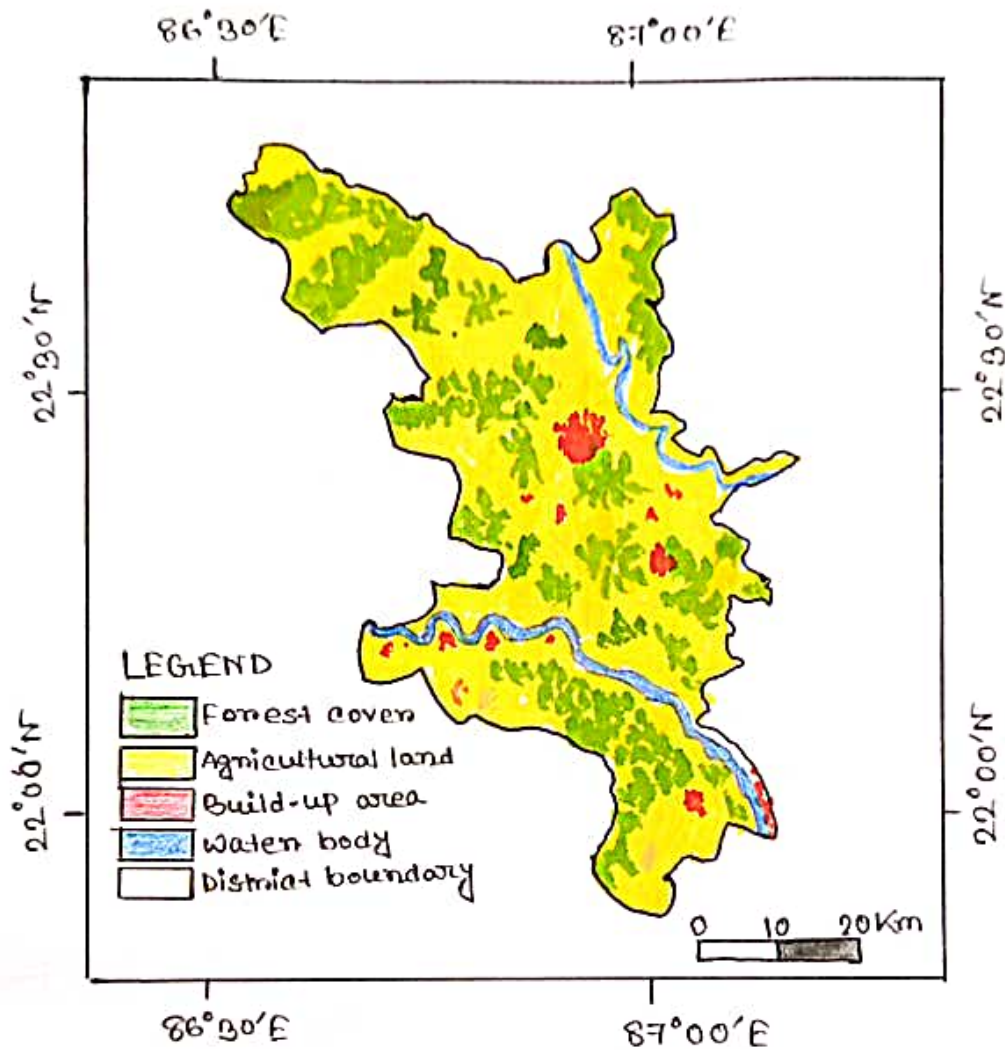
SATELLITE VIEW OF THE STUDY AREA



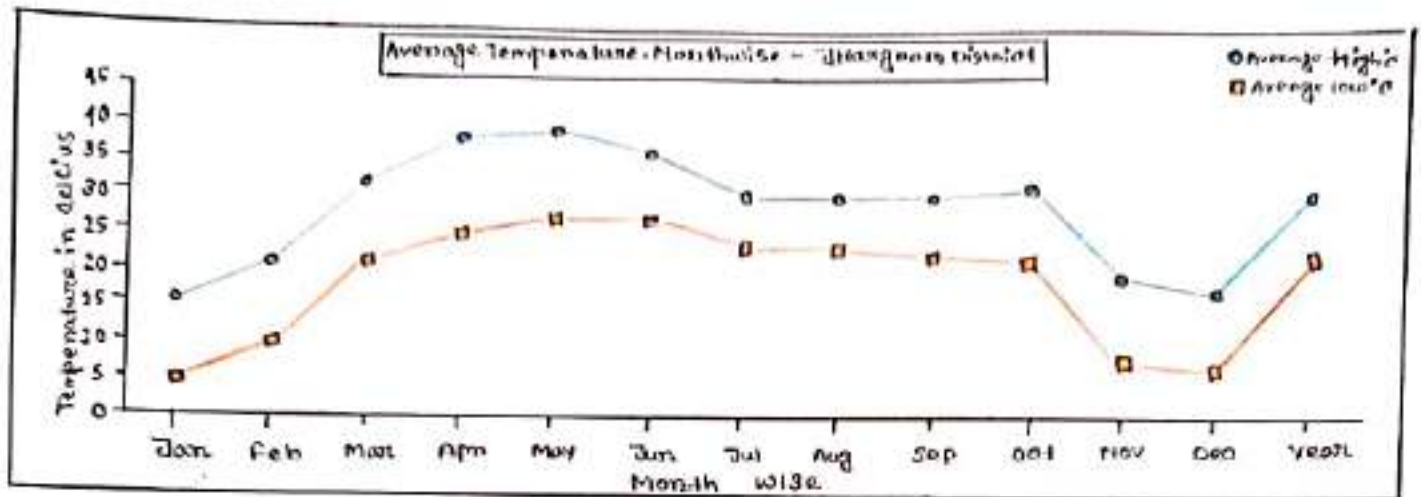
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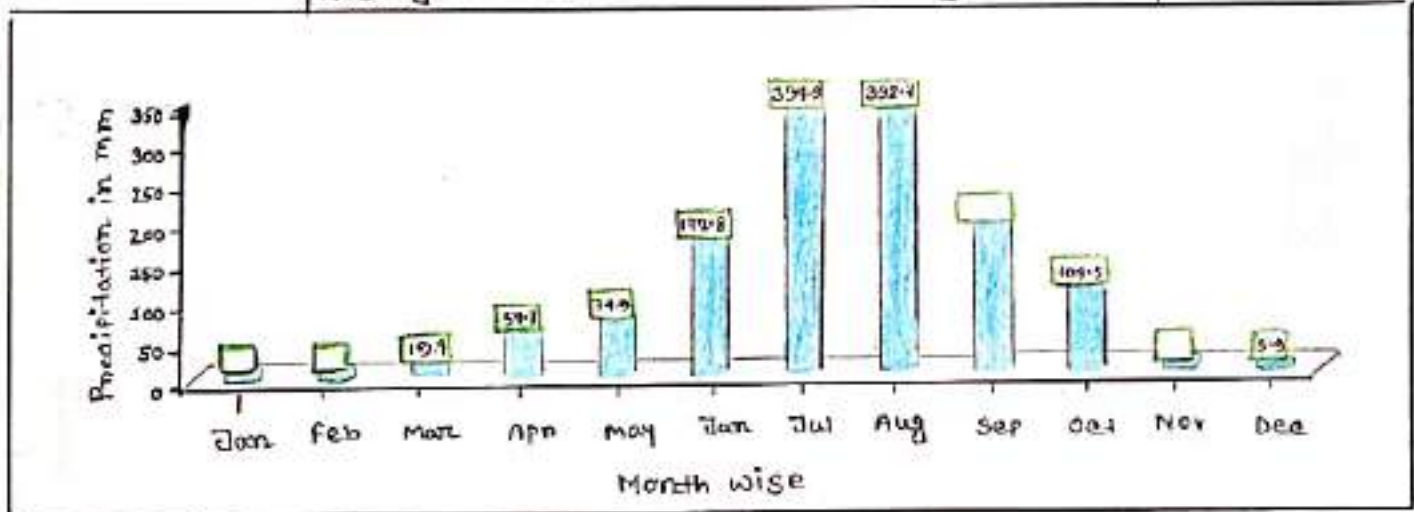
LANDUSE MAP



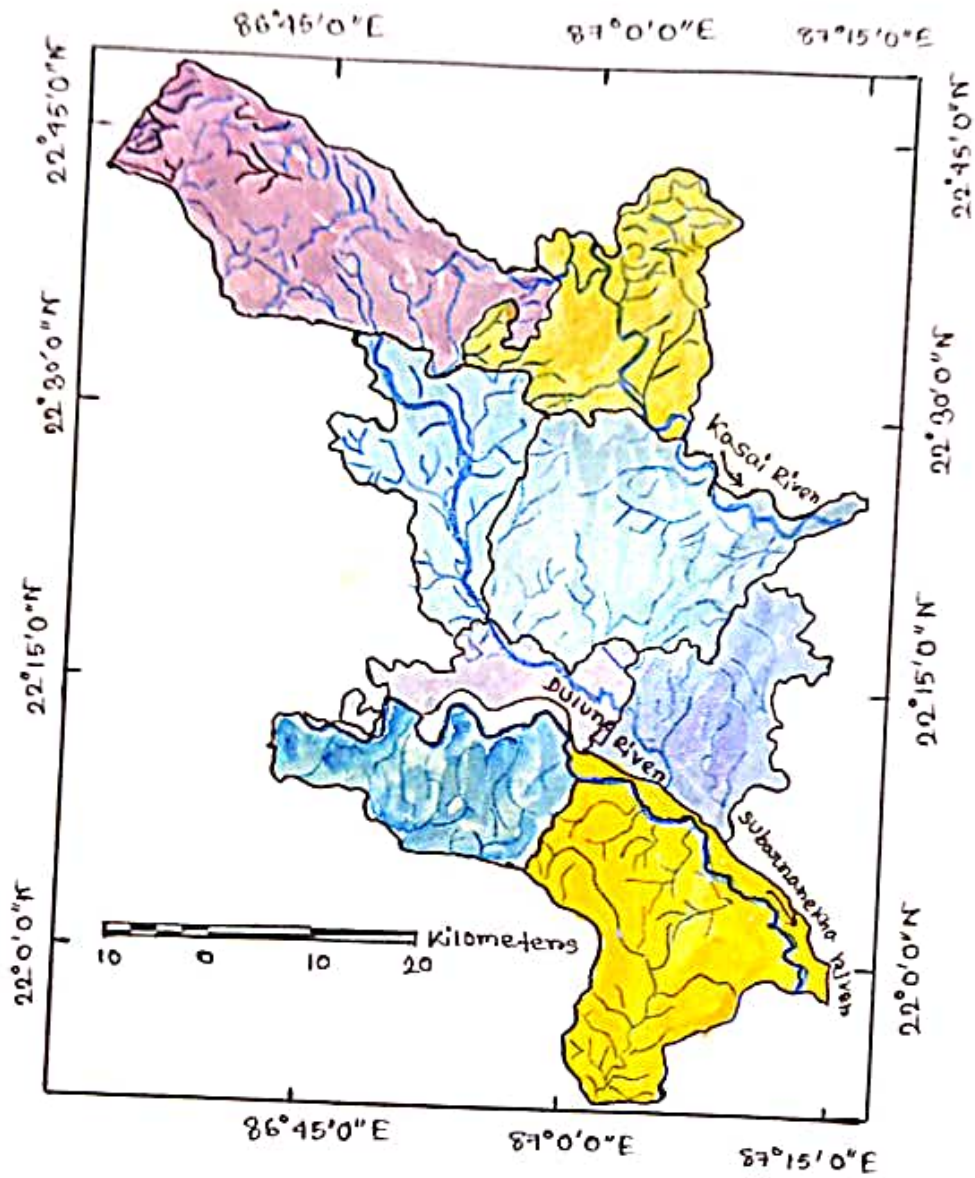
CLIMATE MAP



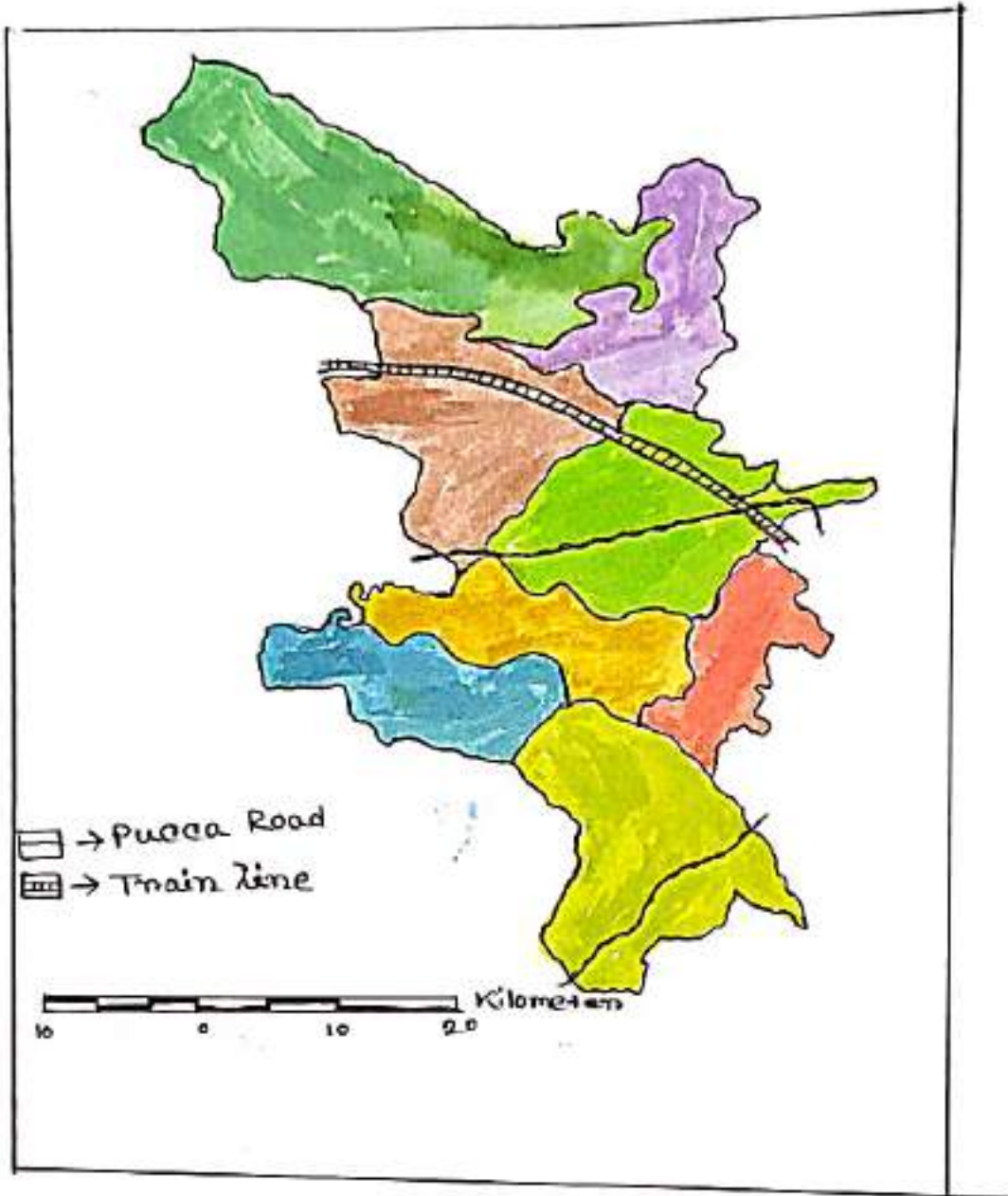
Average Precipitation (in mm) - Jhargram District



DRAINAGE MAP



TRANSPORT MAP



SOIL TEST



CHAPTER - III

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

- **POPULATION**
- **SEX COMPOSITION**
- **AGE- SEX STRUCTURE**
- **SEX RATIO**

Demographic Structure

Demographic Structure is the most important parameter of socio-economic characteristics of an area. The demographic structure of the surveyed village, 'Jaynagar' and 'Tentuldanga' of Tharagam district are given below —

Population:

Population is the most talked subject today. Because unrestricted growth of population has devastating effect on the natural balance of this planet.

Hence, in the study area 'Jaynagar' and 'Tentuldanga', Jaynagar the total - 155 household survey has been done and total population is 625.

And also the study area 'Tentuldanga' the total 99 household survey has been done and total population is - 397.

Table No. - 1.1 a

Population distribution of 'Jaynagar' village —

Name of village	No. of Household	Total Population
JAYNAGAR	155	625

Table No - 1.1 b
Population distribution of 'Tentuldanga' village —

Name of village	No. of Household	Total Population
TENTULDANGA	99	397

Source: House hold Survey, 2022

Sex-Composition:

Sex-composition is a very important parameter of population characteristics of an area as well as a society. It is measured by the proportion of male and female population of an area. The following table shows the sex-composition of study village 'Joynagar' and 'Tentuldanga'.

Table No - 1.2a

⊙ Sex-composition of Joynagar village-

Sex-composition	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Male	328	52.48
Female	297	47.52

Table No - 1.2 b

⊙ Sex-composition of Tentuldanga village-

Sex-composition	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Male	206	51.88
Female	191	48.11

Source: Household survey, 2022

Age-Sex Structure:

Age-Sex Structure of Population refers to the number of male and female population in different age groups. Age-Sex Structure is an indication not only of the future pattern of population growth but also of the degree of economic growth and dependence of child and old age group on the economically productive age group.

Table NO - 1.3a

Age-sex structure of Dojnagar village -

Age Group (Years)	Male	Female (%)	Female	%	Sex-Ratio
upto 6	29	4.64	29	4.64	1000
7 - 14	31	4.96	25	4	806.45
15 - 29	112	17.92	110	17.6	982.14
30 - 44	72	11.52	55	8.8	763.89
45 - 59	48	7.68	58	9.28	1208.33
60 - above	36	5.76	20	3.2	555.56
Total	328	52.48	297	47.52	905.49

Source: Household survey, 2022

The above table shows that the child percentage of male 4.96% and female ~~4.64~~ 4%.

Adult percentage of male 17.92% and female 17.6%.

old people percentage of male 5.76% and female 3.2%.

Table No - 1.3b

A Age - Sex Structure of Tehsil Dango —

Age Group (Years)	Male	%	Female	%	Sex-Ratio
upto - 6	91	5.99	15	3.78	714
7 - 14	96	6.55	27	6.80	1098
15 - 29	58	14.61	62	15.62	1069
30 - 44	44	11.08	39	9.82	886
45 - 59	37	9.39	24	6.04	619
60 above	20	5.03	21	6.09	1200
Total	206	51.88%	191	48.1	927

Source: Household Survey, 2022

The above table shows that the child Percentage of male 6.55% and female 6.80%. Adult Percentage of male 14.61% and female 15.62%. Old People Percentage of male 5.03% and female 6.04%.

Dependency Ratio:

Dependency Ratio is a ratio between economically unproductive or dependent Population and economically Productive Population.

Total dependency Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Population of child age group + old age group} \times 100}{\text{Population of adult age group}}$$

$$= \frac{89+49}{269} \times 100$$

$$= 53\%$$

Dependency ratio is =

Sex-Ratio :

Sex Ratio means the ratio of male and female population. It indicates the number of female per 1000 male of a particular population of an area.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 1000$$

[where,

P_f = Female Population

P_m = Male Population]

Table NO-1.4a

- Sex-Ratio of Joy Nagar village:—

Age - Group	Sex-Ratio	Scale	According to the scale
upto - 6	1000	100	5
7 - 14	806.45	200	4.03
15 - 29	982.14	"	4.91
30 - 44	763.80	500	3.82
45 - 59	1208.33	1	6.04
60 to above	555.56		2.78
total	905.43		4.53

Table No. -1.4b

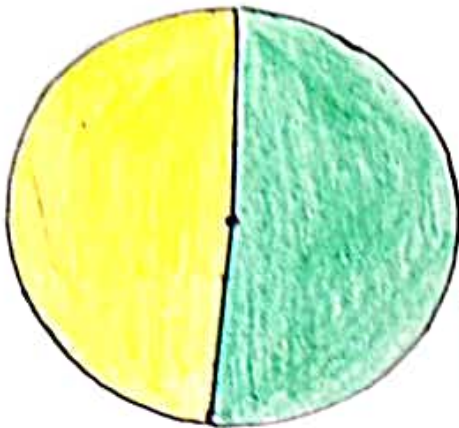
- Sex-Ratio of Tentuldanga village:—

Age - Group	Sex-ratio	Scale	According to the scale
upto - 6	714		3.57
7 - 14	1038	200	5.19
15 - 29	1069	"	5.35
30 - 44	886	500	4.43
45 - 59	649	1	3.25
60 to above	1200		6

Source: Household survey, 2022.

MALE AND FEMALE STRUCTURE

JOYNAGAR



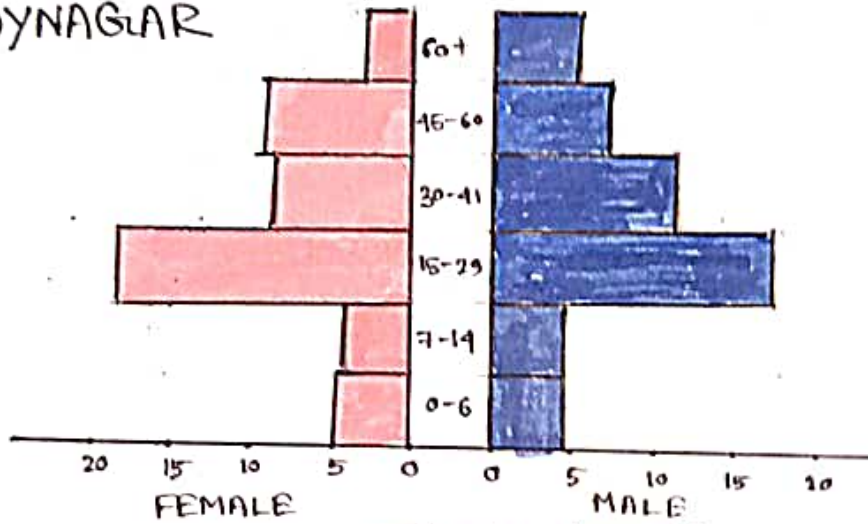
TENTULDANGGA



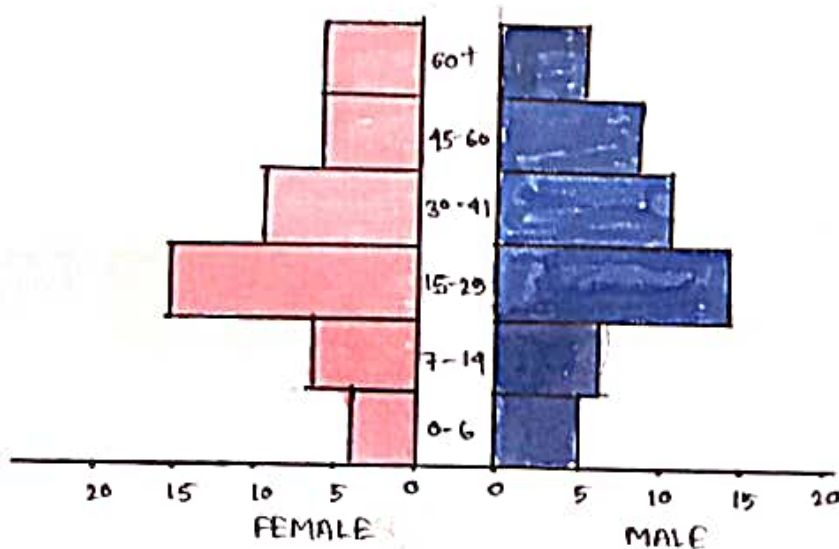
INDEX
 [Green] → MALE
 [Yellow] → FEMALE

AGE SEX PYRAMID

JOYNAGAR

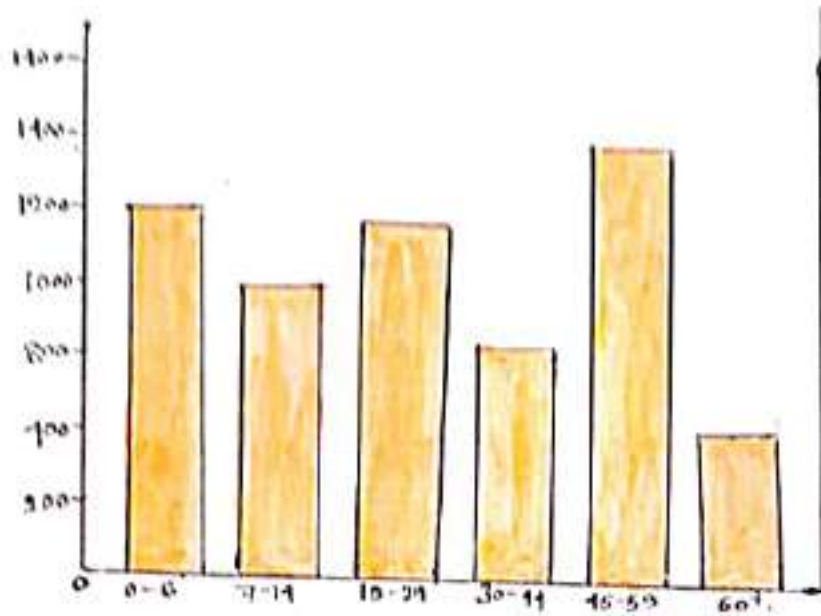


TENTULDANGGA

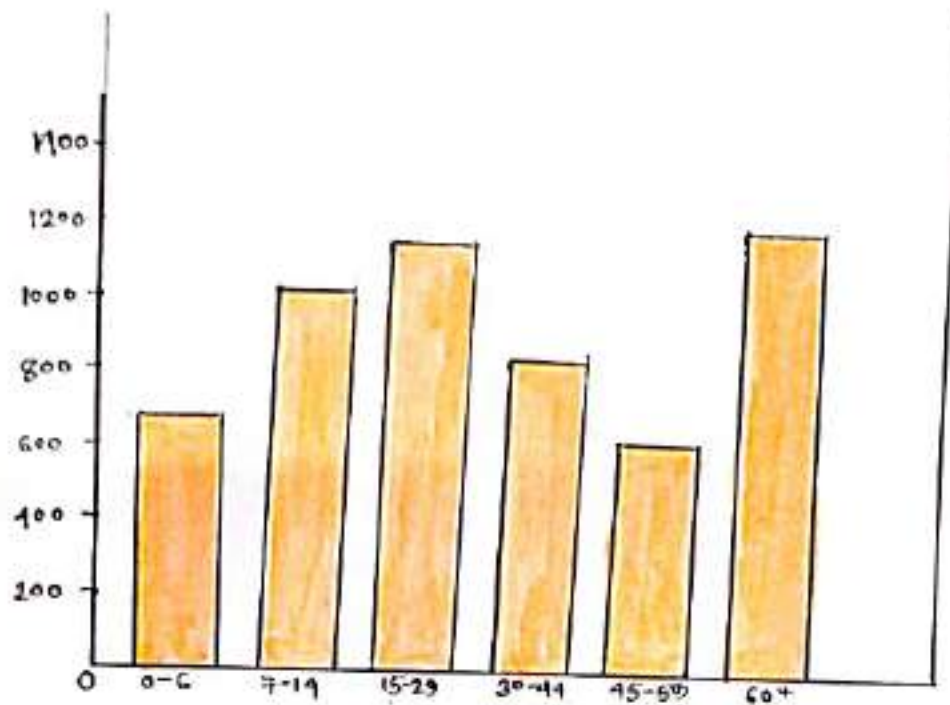


INDEX
 [Red] → FEMALE
 [Blue] → MALE

SEX RATIO DOYNAGAR



TENTULDANGIA



INDEX

→ sex Ratio

CHAPTER - IV

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STRUCTURE

- **RELIGION STRUCTURE**
- **LANGUAGE STRUCTURE**
- **CASTE STRUCTURE**
- **FAMILY TYPE**
- **EDUCATION**

Social And Cultural Structure

Religion Structure:

Religion is one of the important parameter of social structure. In the study area two type of religions group are found.

Table No-1.5a

- Religion structure of Joy nagor village. —

Religion Type	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Hindu	61	39.35
Muslim	91	60.65

Table No-1.5 b

- Religion structure of Tentuldanga village. —

Religion Type	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Hindu	91	100
Muslim	0	

Source: House hold survey, 2022.

Language Structure:

Language is the another important social and cultural element. Here, in the study area people communicate themselves with only Bengali and Santali language.

Table No-1.6a

- Language structure of Joy nagor village:—

Language Type	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Bengali	132	85.16
Santali	23	14.84

Table No-1.6 b

- Language structure of Tentuldanga village:—

Language Type	No. of Person	Percentage (%)
Bengali	71 20	78 79 21.2
Santali	20 71	21 2 78.72

Source: Household survey, 2022.

Caste Structure:

Caste is a basic attribute in Indian social structure. The following table shows the different caste structure of Joy nagar and Tentuldanga village.

Table No-1.7a

- Caste structure of Joy nagar village:-

Caste Type	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
General	69	11.52
SC	9	5.81
ST	23	11.81
OBC-A	52	33.55
OBC-B	2	1.09

- Caste structure of Tentuldanga village:-

Caste Type	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
General	1	1.06
SC	2	2.13
ST	66	70.21
OBC-A	13	13.83
OBC-B	12	12.77

Source: Household Survey, 2022

Family Type:

The family is most important primary group in society. In the study area there are both nuclear and joint family are shown.

Table No - 1.8a

- Family type of Joy nagar village:-

Family Type	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	113	72.00
Joint	42	27.00

- Family type of Tentuldanga village:-

Family Type	No. of Household	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	73	77.66
Joint	21	22.34

Source: Household Survey, 2022

Education Status:

Literacy and illiteracy educational status of individual on a society is one of the indicators of the quality of population.

Table NO - 1.9a

- Literate and Illiterate Person of the Joy nagar village:-

Education Status	No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Literate	230	73.72	197	60.86	427	71.89
Illiterate	82	26.28	85	30.14	167	28.11
Total	312	100.00	282	100.00	694	100.00

- Literate and Illiterate Person of the Tenduldanga:-

Education Status	No. of male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Literate	146	39.89	121	33.06	267	72.95
Illiterate	42	11.48	57	15.57	99	27.05
Total	188	51.36	178	48.63	366	100

Source: Household Survey, 2022.

The above table shows that in the study area, Joy nagar - 73.72% male of literate and 26.28% illiterate and 60.86% of female literate and 30.14% female illiterate.

And, Tenduldanga - 39.89% of male literate and 11.48% illiterate and 33.06% of female literate and 15.57% female illiterate.

Level of Education:

Education level is one of the most important indicators of quality of life - the education level divided some categories.

Table No - 1.10a

• Level of education of Doynagon village:-

Literacy level	No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Primary	64	13.01	59	11.97	123	14.90
Elementary	64	13.01	52	10.41	116	13.58
Secondary	54	11.14	52	10.41	106	12.91
H.S	32	6.56	23	4.62	55	6.74
Graduation	12	2.42	10	2.04	22	2.71
Others	4	0.82	1	0.20	5	0.61
Total	230	50	427	50	427	50

Table No - 1.10b

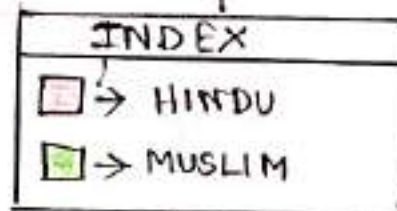
• Level of education of Tentuldanga village:-

Literacy level	No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Primary	36	13.48	34	12.73	70	26.21
Elementary	44	16.48	32	11.90	76	28.47
Secondary	39	14.61	36	13.48	75	28.00
H.S	19	7.10	17	6.37	36	13.49
Graduation	5	1.87	2	0.75	7	2.62
Others	3	1.12	0	0	3	1.12
Total	146	54.68	121	45.32	267	100

RELIGION STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA

JOYNAGAR

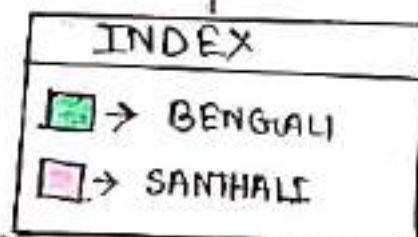
TENTULDANGA



LANGUAGE STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA

JOYNAGAR

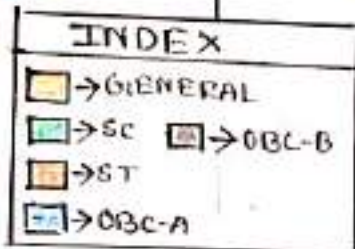
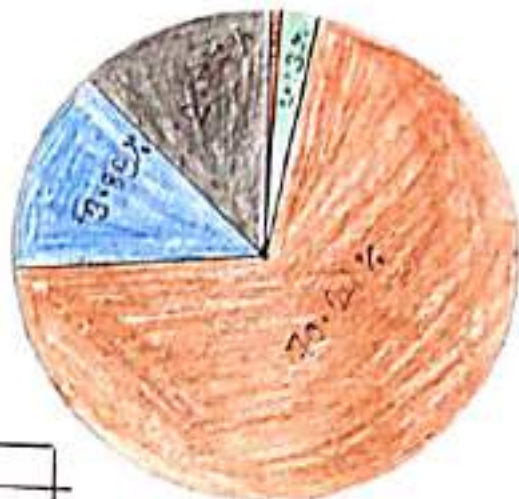
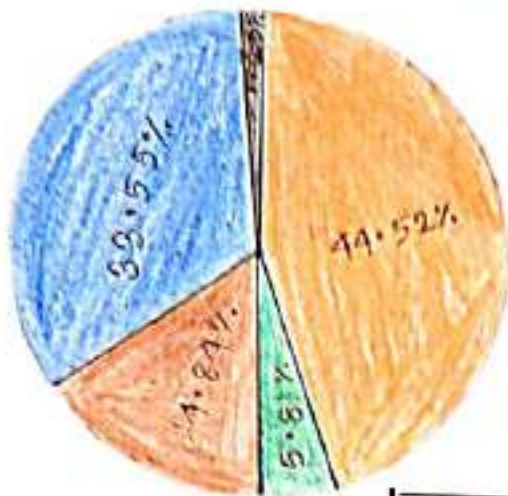
TENTULDANGA



CAST STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY AREA

JOYNAGAR

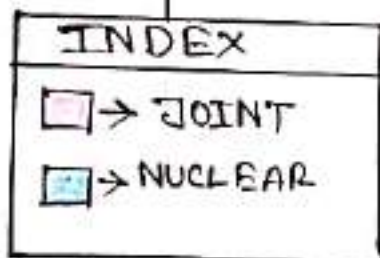
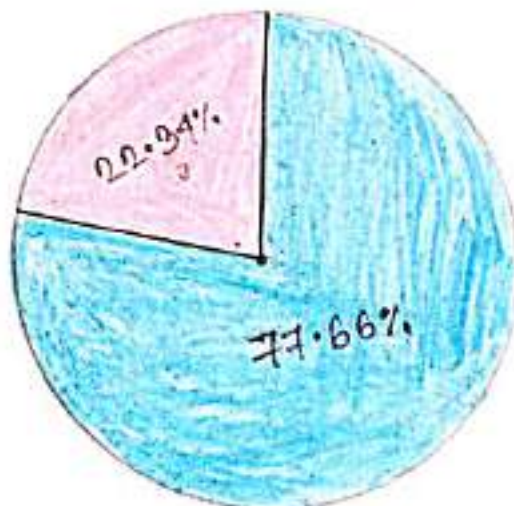
TENTULDANGIA



FAMILY TYPE OF THE STUDY AREA

JOYNAGAR

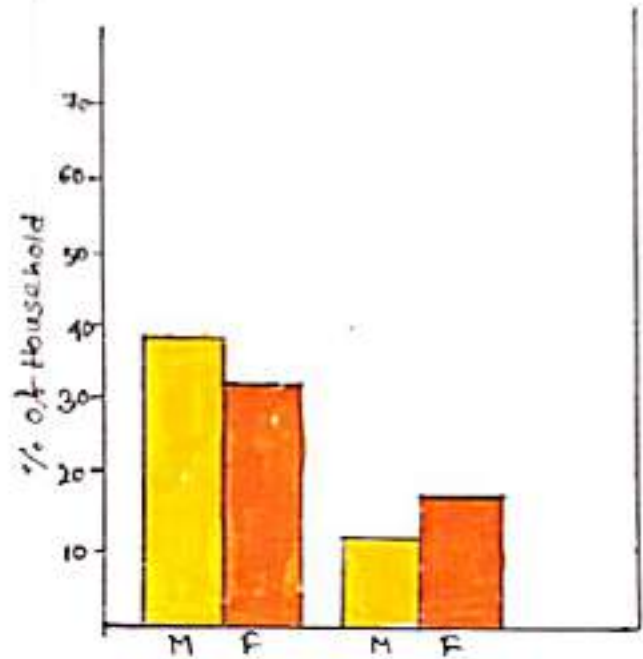
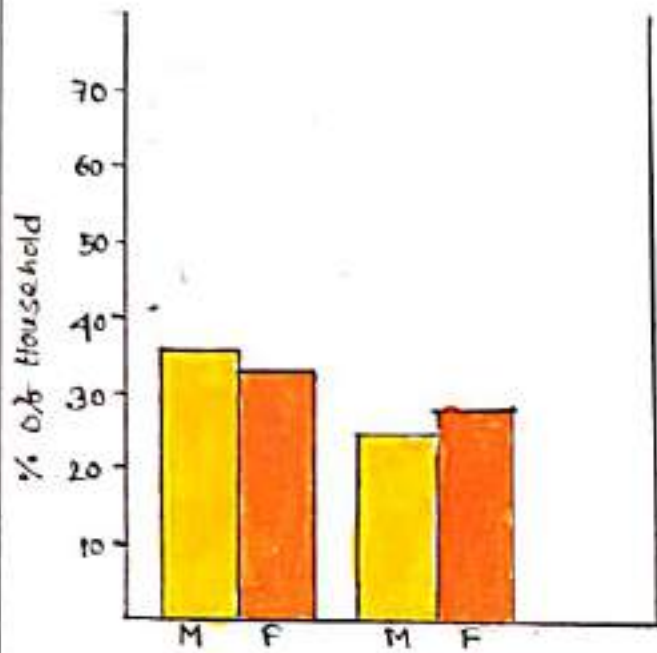
TENTULDANGIA



EDUCATION STATUS

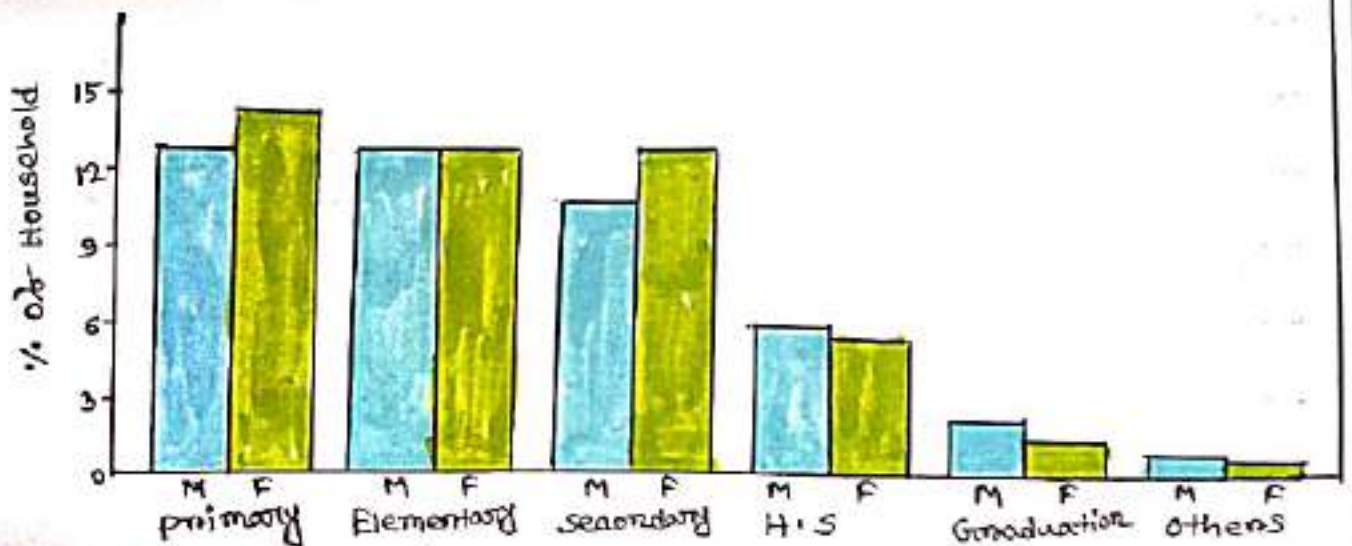
BOYNAGAR

TENTULDANGLA

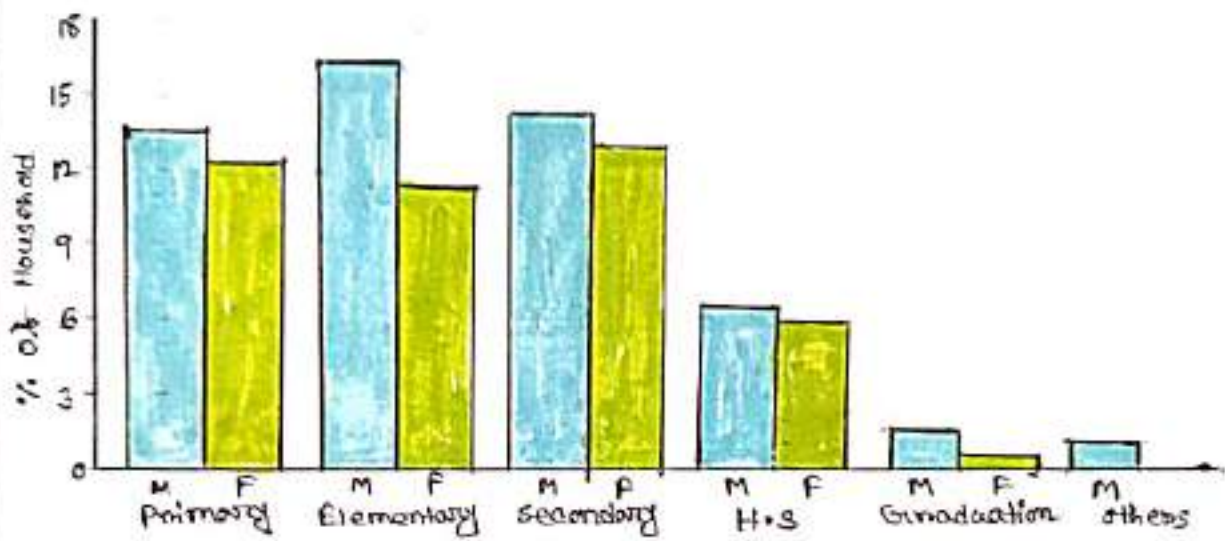




INDEX	
	→ male
	→ female

LEVEL OF EDUCATION TENTULDANGLA



JOYNAGAR



INDEX	
	→ Male
	→ Female

EDUCATION PURPOSE



CHAPTER - V

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

- **WORKING AND NON WORKING POPULATION**
- **OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE**
- **INCOME STRUCTURE**

Economic Structure

The economic structure of population are essential for understanding the levels of living, stage of growth, economic achievement and failures, quality of population etc.

Working and Non-Working:

Independent Population refers to working population and dependent population refers to non-working population.

Table NO- 2.1a

• Working and Non-Working Population of Jaynagar:-

Categories	No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Working Population	171	27.84	9	1.44	180	29.28
Non-Working Population	154	24.64	288	46.08	442	70.72
Total	325	52.48	297	47.52	625	100

Work Participation rate of Jaynagar village is 29.28% and Non-working Participation rate of Jaynagar village is 70.72%.

Table No. - 2.1b

• Working and Non-Working Population of Tentuldanga:-

Categories	No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%
Working Population	108	27.20	5	1.26	113	28.46
Non-Working Population	98	24.60	186	46.85	284	71.54
Total	206	51.80	191	48.11	397	100

Working Participation rate of Tentuldanga village is 28.46% and Non-working Participation rate of Tentuldanga village is 71.54%.

Source: Household Survey, 2022.

Occupational Structure:

Occupational structure is an important attribute of population.

Table No. - 2.2a

- Occupational structure of the Jyngar village:-

Different activities		No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%	Total	%
Primary	Farmer	62	33.88	2	1.08	64	34.97	113	35.15
	Agri-labour	11	24.04	1	2.16	12	26.23		
	live stock	1	.54	0		1	.54		
Secondary	Industrial labour	2	1.08	0		2	1.08	23	5.6
	Artist	3	1.62	0		3	1.62		
	Tyler	1	.54	1	.54	2	1.08		
	Mason	8	4.32	0		8	4.32		
Tertiary	Driver	10	15.90	0		10	4.98	47	25.6
	Business	28	5.40	0		28	15.30		
	Tyler	3	1.62	1	.54	4	5.40		
	Service	4	2.16	1	.54	5	2.73		

The table shows that in study area the maximum people are engage with primary economic activity.

Table No. - 2.2b

- Occupational structure of the Tertuldanga village:-

Different activities		No. of Male	%	No. of Female	%	Total	%	Total	%
Primary	Farmer	75	66.97	3	2.65	78	69.62	107	88.50
	Agricultural labour	21	18.52	1	0.88	22	19.51		
Secondary	Industrial labour	2	1.78	0	0	2	1.77	3	2.65
	Mason	1	0.88	0	0	1	0.88		
Tertiary	Driver	1	0.88	0	0	1	0.88	10	8.85
	Business	1	0.88	0	0	1	0.88		
	Service	7	6.19	1	0.88	8	7.06		

Source: Household survey, 2022

Income Structure:

Income structure is the most important indicator of

Table No. - 2.3a

- Monthly income structure of Joytagar village:-

Income range	<2000	2000 - 7000	7001 - 12000	12001 - 17000	17001 - 22000	22001 - 27000	>27000
No. of Household	17	65	59	9	5	1	4
% of Household	10.94	41.94	31.81	1.11 5.81	3.23	.64	2.5

The table shows that monthly income of Joytagar village are categories in different range. In the study area maximum family (41.94) are in 2000-7000 rupees income range.

Table No. - 2.3b

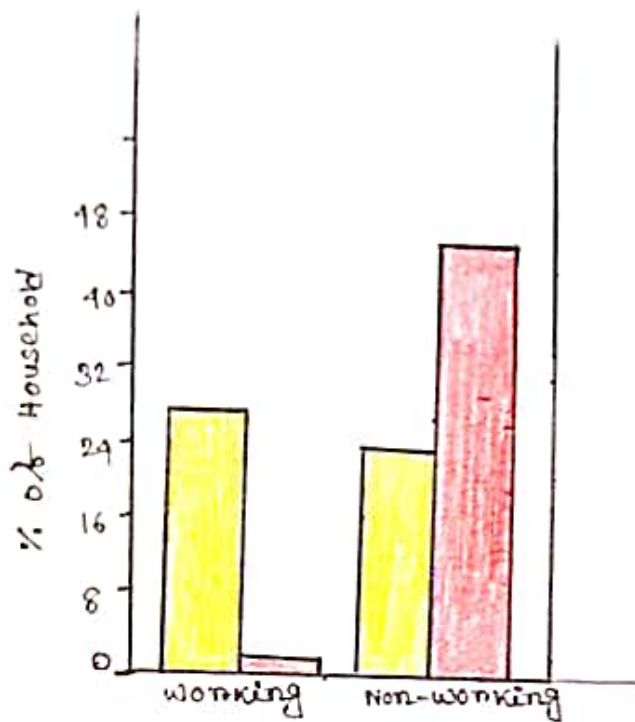
- Monthly income structure of Tentuldanga village:-

Income Range	<2000	2000 - 7000	7001 - 12000	12001 - 17000	17001 - 22000	22001 - 27000	>27000
No. of Household	14	59	19	3	2	1	1
% of Household	14.9	57.44	20.21	3.2	2.12	1.1	1.1

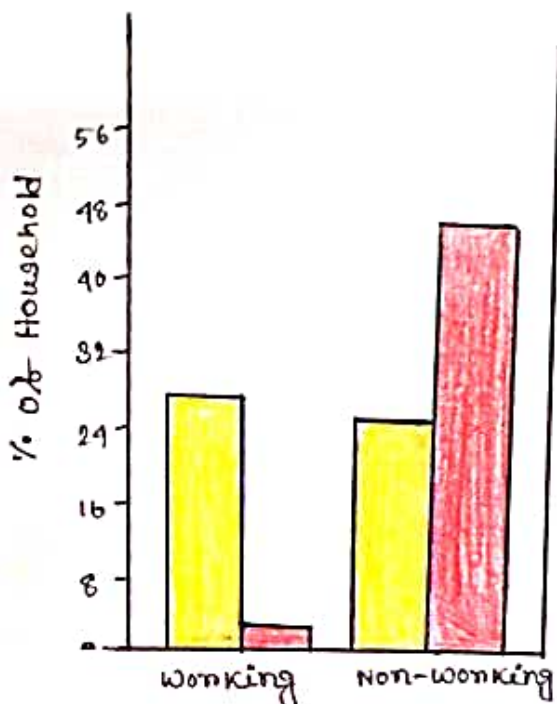
The table shows that monthly income of Tentuldanga village are categories in different range. In the study area maximum family (57.44) are in 2000-7000 rupees income range.



Source: Household Survey, 2022.

WORKING AND NON-WORKING POPULATION JOYNAGAR

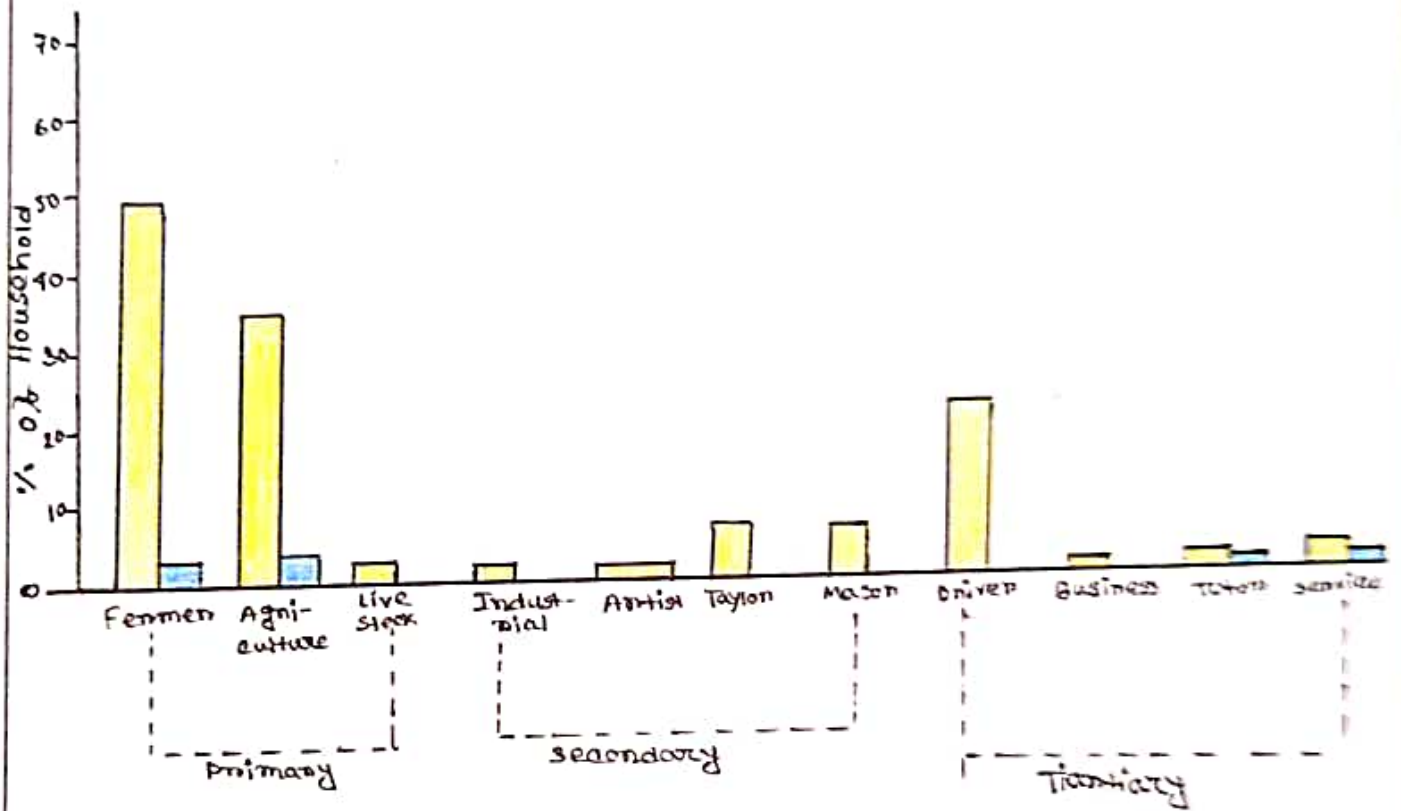


TENTULDANGLA

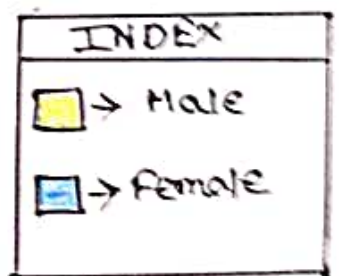
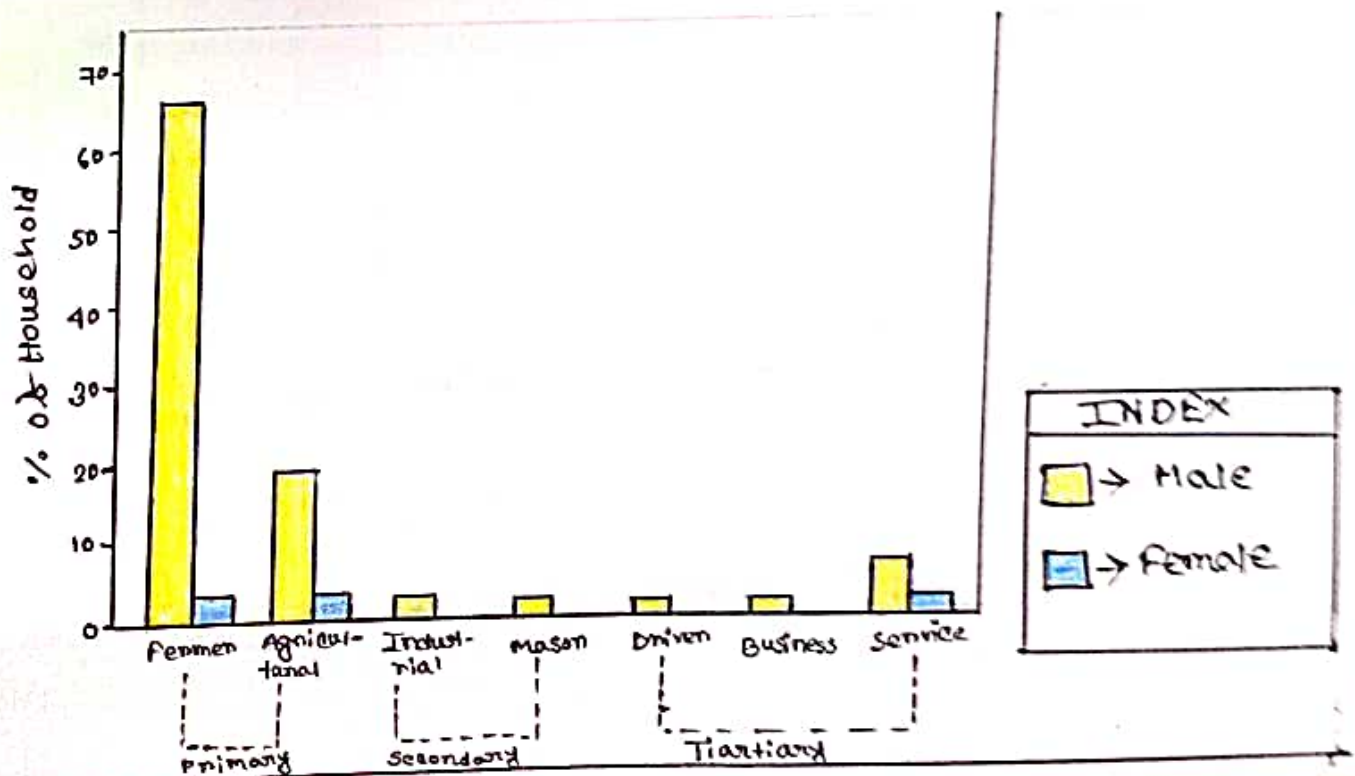


INDEX	
	→ working
	→ non-working

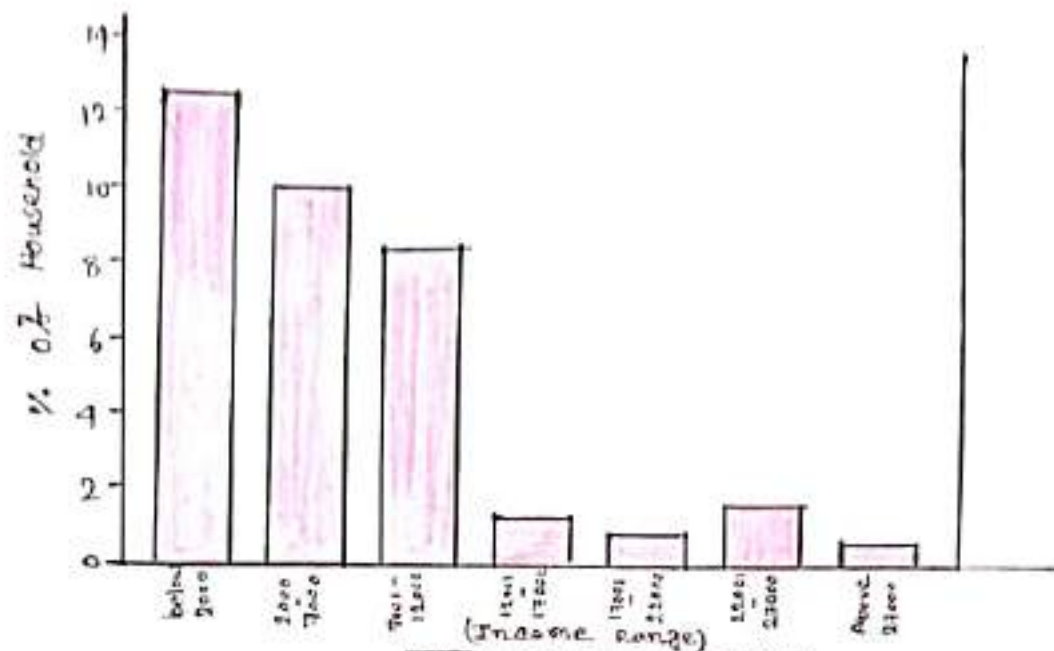
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE JOYNAGAR



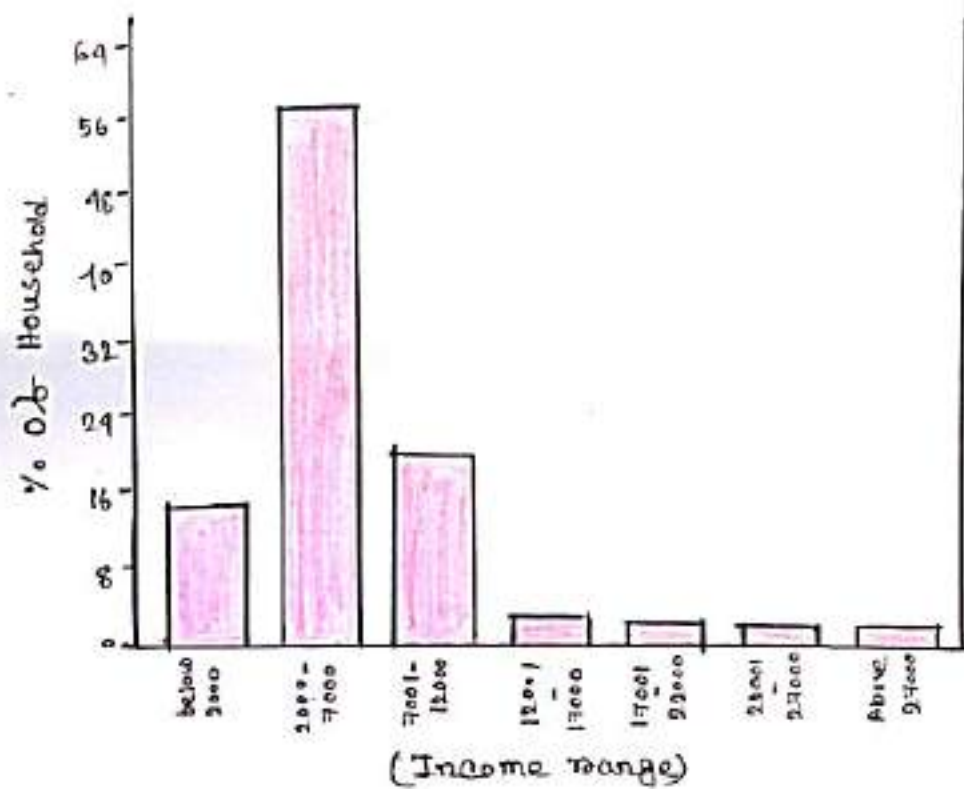
TENTULDANGIA




MONTHLY INCOME JOYNAGAR



TENTULDANGGA



INDEX
 → Monthly Income

CHAPTER - VI

LAND UTILISATION AND AGRICULTURE

- LAND USE
- LAND OWNERSHIP
- LAND HOLDING
- CROPPING PATTERN
- USE OF FERTILIZER

Land Use:

Land is the natural gift of nature. The utilization of land in different purpose is called land use. Land utilization may differ in different places on the basis of natural (climate, relief, feature, soil, formation, drainage pattern) socio-economic phenomena (economic condition, political condition) and cultural activities of an area.

Land Ownership:

On the basis of land owner of the study area's family are divided into two categories. such as -

- (a) Land less family
- (b) Land owner family

Table No - 2.4a

• Land ownership of Doynagar village -

Land ownership	No. of Household	%
Land less	86	55.48
Land owner	69	44.52

Table No - 2.4b

• Land ownership of Tentuldanga village -

Land ownership:	No. of Household	%
Land less	25	26.6
Land owner	69	73.40

Source: Household survey, 2022.

Land holding :

The family who have own land into agricultural has divided into categories on the basis of amount land (dismal), such as—

- (a) upto 50 decimal land.
- (b) 51-100 decimal land.
- (c) 101 - 200 decimal land.
- (d) 201 -to above decimal land.

Table NO - 2.5a

• Land Holding of Joyragon village—

Land Holding	No. of Household	%
≤ 25	21	13.55
25-50	30	19.35
51-75	10	6.45
≥ 75	8	5.16

Table NO - 2.5b

• Land Holding of Tentaldanga village—

Land Holding	No. of Household	%
≤ 25	28	20.79
25-50	25	26.6
51-75	8	8.51
≥ 75	8	8.51

source: Household survey, 2022.

Cropping Pattern :

There are two types of cropping pattern in the study areas, such as—

- a) single crop
- b) Double crop

Table No. - 2.6a

- Cropping Pattern of the Joykandi village:-

Cropping Pattern	No. of Household	%
Singal crop	153	98.71
Double crop	2	1.29
Multi crop	0	

Table No. - 2.6b

- Cropping Pattern of the Tentuldanga village:-

Cropping Pattern	No. of household	%
Singal crop	93	98.33
Double crop	1	1.1
Multi crop	0	0

Source: Household Survey, 2022.

In the study area maximum land is under Singal crop 98.71% (Joykandi) and 98.33% (Tentuldanga) and only 0.32 (Joykandi), 1.1 (Tentuldanga) land under double crops.

Use of Fertilizer:

Fertilizers are the chemical composition, which increase their fertility character of land. It controls agricultural productivity.

Table No. - 2.7a

- Use of Fertilizers of the Joykandi village:-

Fertilizer Type	No. of Household	%
Organic	24	15.48
Chemical	43	27.74
Pesticides	15	9.68

Table No. - 2.7b

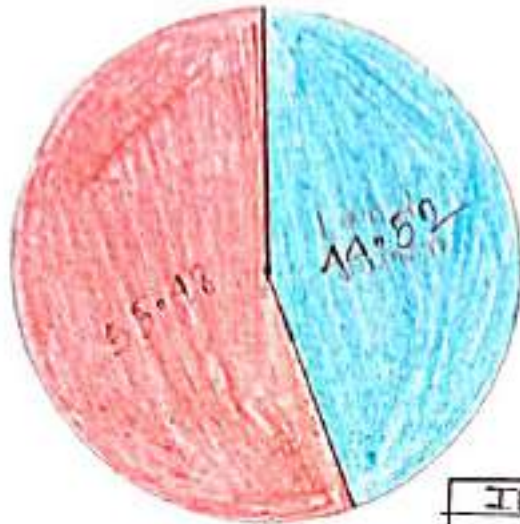
- Use of Fertilizers of the Tentuldanga village:-

Fertilizer Type	No. of Household	%
Organic	27	28.72
Chemical	42	44.68
Pesticides	8	8.51

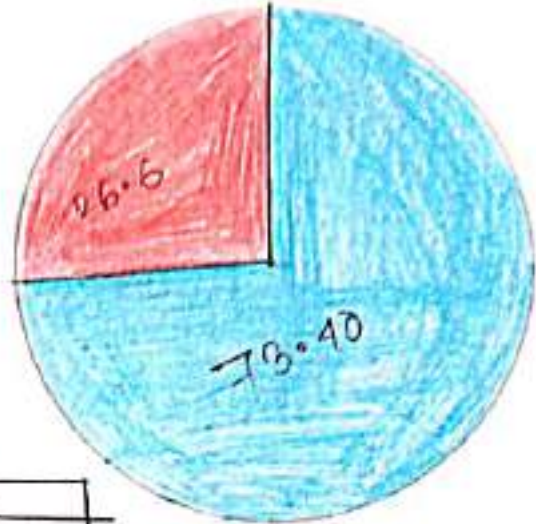
Source: Household Survey, 2022.

LAND OWNERSHIP

JOYNABAR



TENTULDANGA



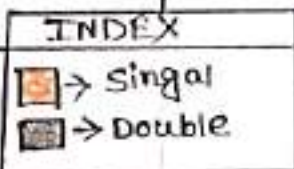
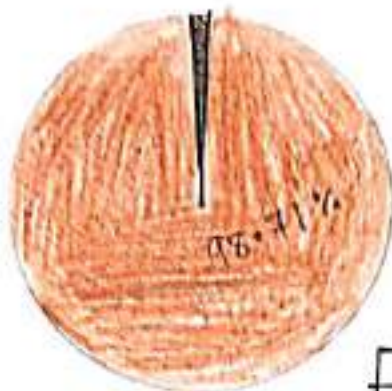
INDEX

- → Land owner
- → Land Less

CROPPING PATTERN

JOYNAGAR

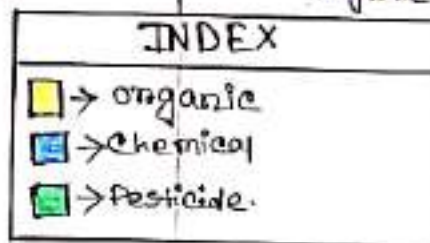
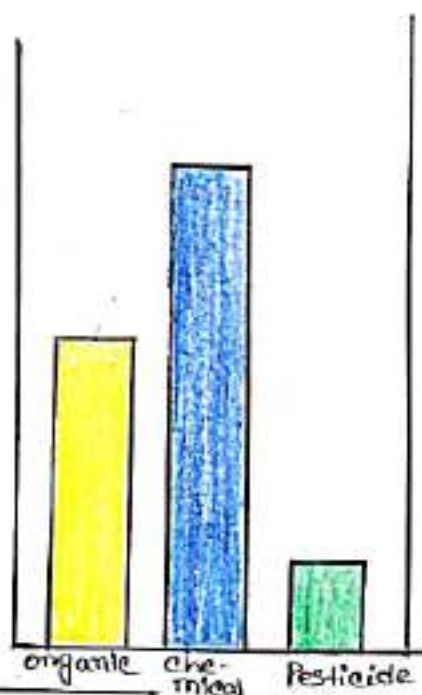
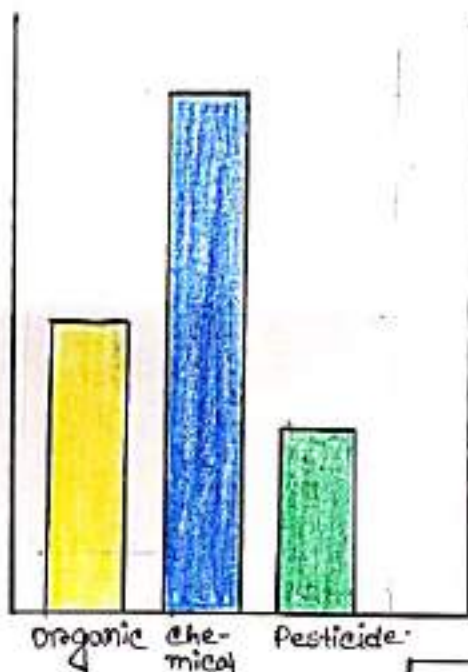
TENTULDANGA



USE OF FERTILIZER

JOYNAGAR

TENTULDANGA



AGRICULTURE OF STUDY AREA



CHAPTER - VII

HOUSING CONDITION

- **HOUSE TYPE**
- **TYPE OF WALL**
- **TYPE OF FLOR**
- **NO. OF ROOM**
- **TOILET FACILITY**
- **TYPE OF LAVATORY**

HOUSING CONDITION

Shelter or house is a basic need of a man. It is also an important factor of socio-economic characteristics of an area. Basically it indicates the economic condition of a family.

House Type: The house of the study area has been divided in to three categories.

Such as → i) Katcha, ii) Semi-pucca
iii) Pucca.

Table No. - 2.8a

- House type of Joy nagar village -

Katcha		Semi - Pucca		Pucca	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
74	47.74	31	20	50	32.26

Table No. - 2.8b

- House type of Tentuldanga village:-

Katcha		Semi - Pucca		Pucca	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
64	68.00	8	8.51	22	23.40

Source: Household Survey, 2022.

In the study area, Joy nagar maximum house is Katcha (47.74%).

In the study area, Tentuldanga maximum house is Katcha (68.00%),

Type of wall :

In Joynagar and Tentuldanga village different type of wall like Katcha, Semi-Pucca, Pucca are found.

Table No. - 2.9a

- Type of wall of the Joynagar village :-

Katcha		Semi-Pucca		Pucca	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
74	47.74	21	13.55	60	38.71

In the study area about (47.74%) houses wall Katcha, (13.55%) houses wall Semi Pucca and (38.71%) houses are Pucca.

Table No. - 2.9b

- Type of wall of the Tentuldanga village :-

Katcha		Semi-Pucca		Pucca	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
64	68.09	9	9.57	21	22.34

Source: Household survey, 2022.

In the study area about (68.09%) house wall Katcha, (9.57%) house wall semi-Pucca and (22.34%) houses wall Pucca.

Type of floor :

Floor are divided into three categories in the study area.

Table No. - 2.10a

- Type the floor of Joynagar village:

Mud		Cement		Other	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
86	55.48	68	43.87	1	.64

Table No. - 2.10b

• Type the floor of Tentuldanga village:

Mud		Cement		Other	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
72	76.59	22	23.40	0	0

source: Household survey, 2022.

In the Joynagar village shows that, the maximum houses floor made of mud (55.48%) beside (43.87%) are made of cement and (.64) are others.

In Tentuldanga village shows that, the maximum houses floor made of mud (76.59%), beside (23.40%) are made of cement.

NO. OF ROOM:

No. of room of a houses is another part of housing condition. No. of room depend upon family size and economic condition of a family.

Table No. - 3.1a

• No. of room of the Joynagar village:-

One Room		Two Room		Three Room.	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
24	25.48	85	54.84	38	24.51

Table No. - 3.1b

• No. of room of the Tentuldanga village:-

One Room		Two Room		Three Room.	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
357	7.45	37	30.36	28	29.79

source: Household survey, 2022.

Toilet Facility:

Toilet facility is very important indicator of quality of life. It directly influences the health and hygiene of a family as well as a society.

Table No. - 3.2a

- Toilet facility of the Joynagar village:-

Household having Toilet		Household have not Toilet	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
105	67.74	50	26

Table No. - 3.2b

- Toilet facility of the Tentaldanga village:-

Household having Toilet		Household have not Toilet	
No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
35	37.23	59	52.77

Source: Household Survey, 2022.

The table shows that at Joynagar village (67.74%) have toilet facility in their home. But (26%) families have not any toilet facilities.

The table shows that at Tentaldanga village (37.23%) have toilet facility in their home. But (52.77%) families have not any toilet facilities.

TYPE OF Lavatory:

In the study area Lavatory has divided into three categories, such as —
i) Katcha ii) Semi-Pucca iii) Pucca.

Table NO.-3.3a

- Type of Lavatory of the Chynogal village:-

Katcha		Semi - Pucca		Pucca	
No. OF Household	%	No. OF Household	%	No. OF Household	%
38	36.19	15	14.29	52	49.52

Table NO. 3.3b

- Type of Lavatory of the Tetatalang village:-

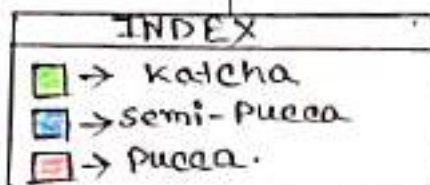
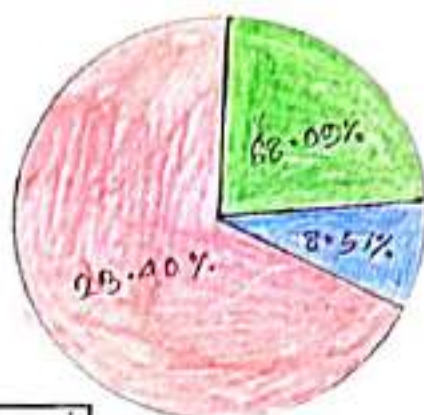
Katcha		Semi - Pucca		Pucca	
No. OF Household	%	No. OF House-hold	%	No. OF Household	%
8	22.86	6	17.14	21	60

Source: Household survey, 2022. :

TYPE OF HOUSE

JOYNAGAR

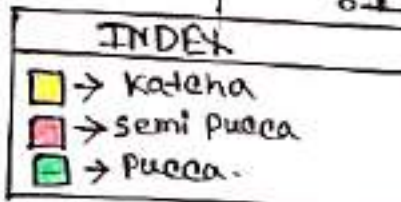
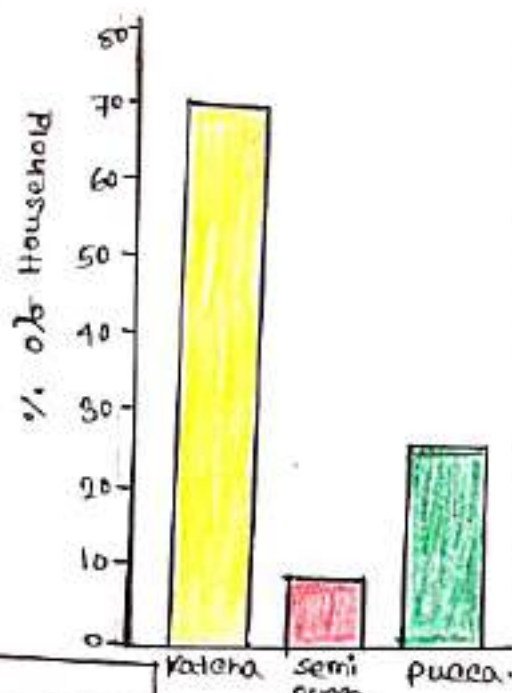
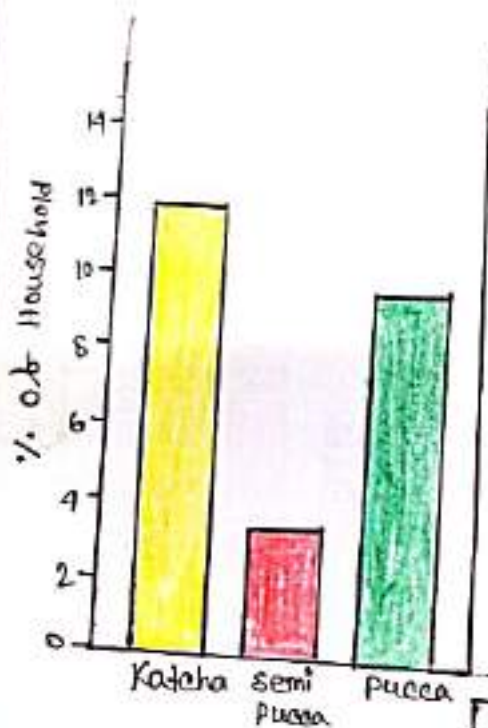
TENTULDANGIA



TYPE OF WALL

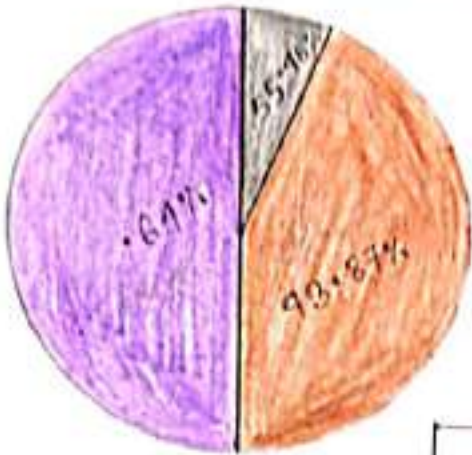
JOYNAGAR

TENTULDANGIA

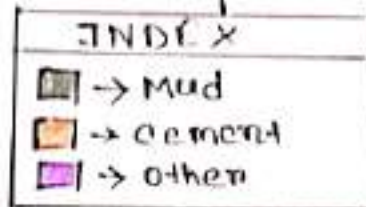
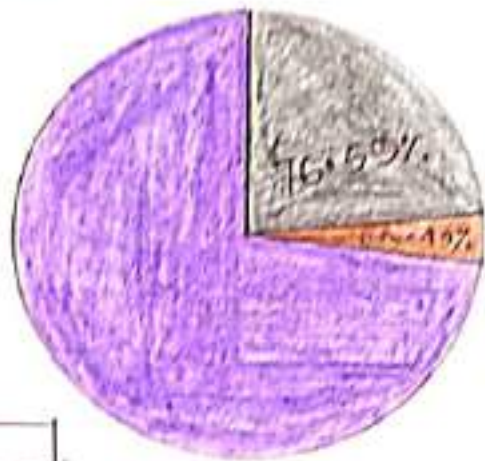


TYPE OF FLOOR

JOYNAGAR

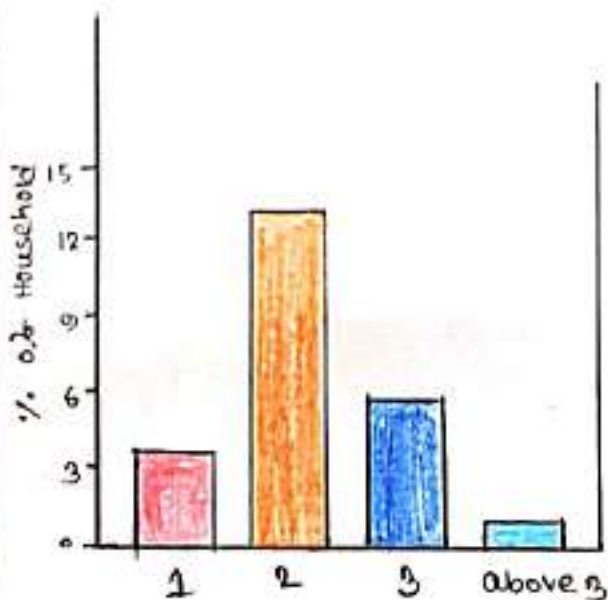


TANTULDANGIA

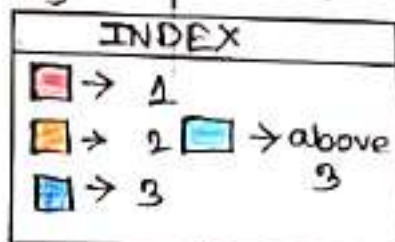
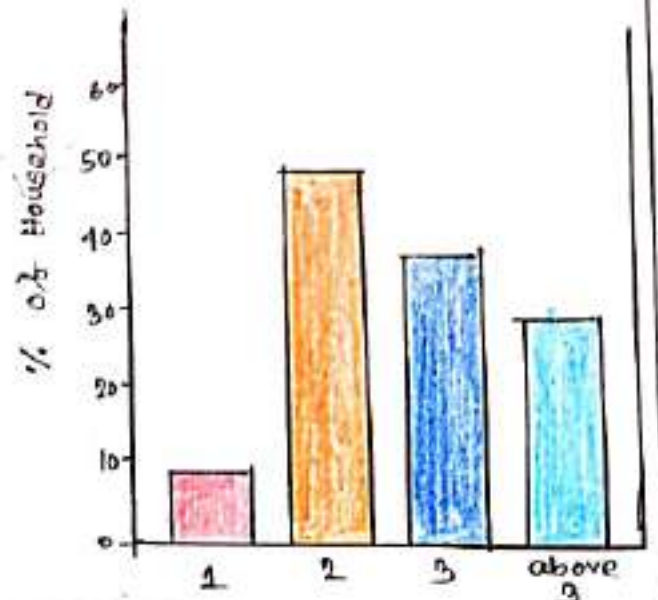


NO. OF ROOM

JOYNAGAR



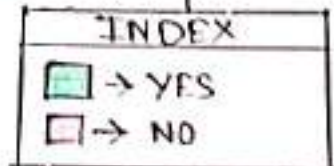
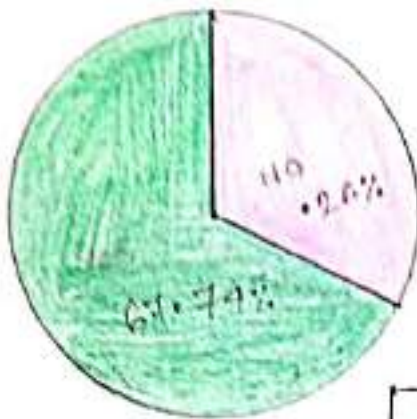
TANTULDANGIA



LAVATORY FACILITIES

JOYNAGAR

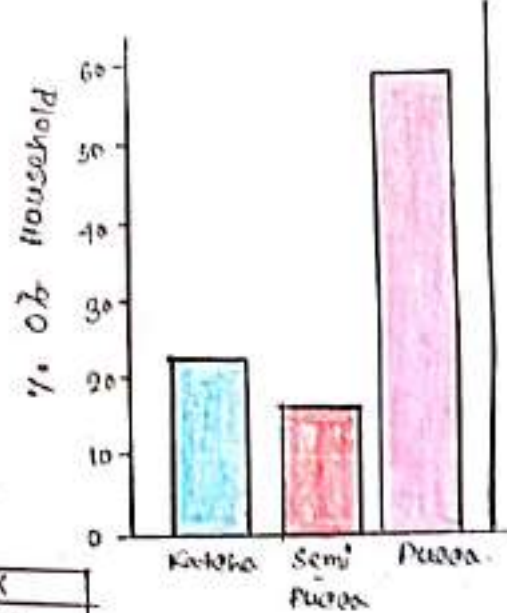
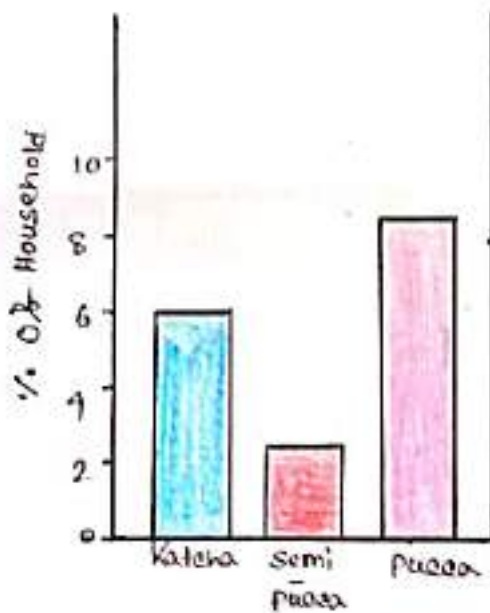
TENTULDANGIA



TYPE OF LAVATORY

JOYNAGAR

TENTULDANGIA



TYPE OF HOUSE



KATCHA



SEMI PUCCHA



PUCCHA

TYPE OF LAVATORY



CHAPTER - VIII

ENERGY CONSUMPTION & DRINKING WATER

- SOURCE OF LIGHT
- FUEL USED FOR COOKING
- SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

ENERGY CONSUMPTIONS AND DRINKING WATER

Sources of Light:

Light is another important factor of living standard. Different sources of light are kerosene, solar, electricity, bio-gas etc.

Table No. - 3.9a

- Source of light of the Joy nagar village:-

Source	No. of Household	%
Kerosene	10	6.45
Electricity	145	93.55

The table shows that at Joy nagar village (6.45%) family use kerosene and (93.55%) families use Electricity.

Table No. - 3.4b

- Source of light of the Tentuldanga village:-

Source	No. of Household	%
Kerosene	12	12.76
Electricity	82	87.23

Source: Household survey, 2022.

The table shows that at Tentuldanga village (12.76%) families use kerosene and (87.23%) families use Electricity.

Fuel used for cooking: Fuel is another indicator to determine socio-economic status of any area. Generally fuel use depends upon the availability of natural resource of the study area.

Table No. - 3.5a

- Fuel used for cooking of the Doyngor village:-

Fuel type	No. of Household	%
Wood	121	78.06
L.P.G.	34	21.94

The table shows that (78.06%) families use wood and (21.94%) families use L.P.G. for cooking.

Table No. - 3.5b

- Fuel used for cooking of the Terteldanga village:-

Fuel type	No. of Household	%
Wood	85	90.92
L.P.G.	9	9.57

The table shows that (90.92%) families use wood and (9.57%) families use L.P.G. for cooking.

Source of Drinking water:

Water is life. So, it is essential for drinking and other domestic purpose. The quality of drinking water also affect the health condition of man.

Table No. - 3.6a

- Sources of drinking water of the dograon village:-

Sources	No. of Household	%
Tube well	60	38.71
well	39	25.16
Tap	56	36.13

In the study area main source of drinking water is tube well (38.71%).

Table No. - 3.6b

- Sources of drinking water of the Tentuldonga village:-

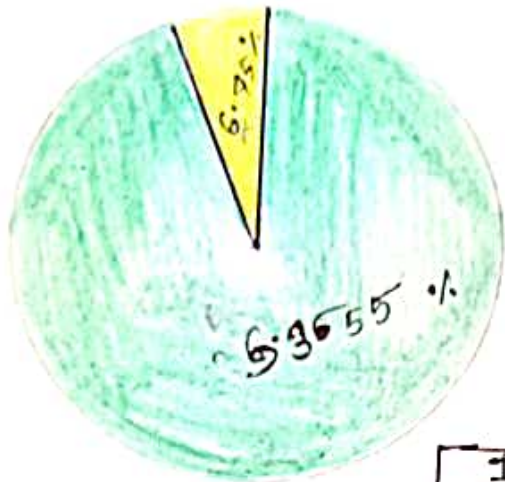
Sources	No. of Household	%
Tube well	18	19.19
well	64	68.08
Tap	12	12.75

Sources: Household Survey, 2022.

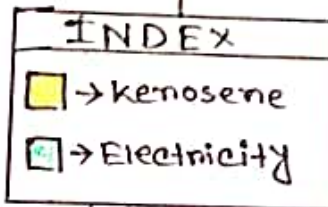
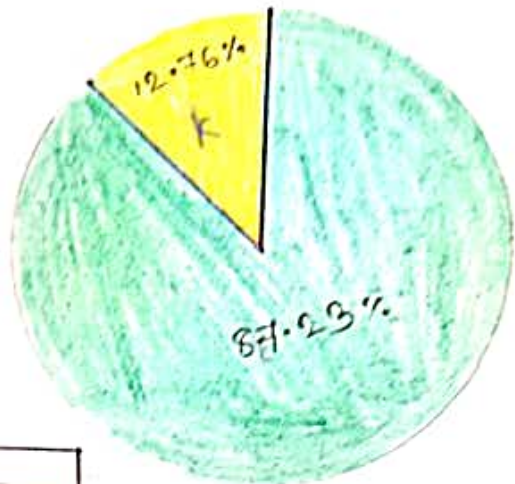
In the study area main source of drinking water is well (68.08%).

SOURCE OF LIGHT

JOYNAGAR

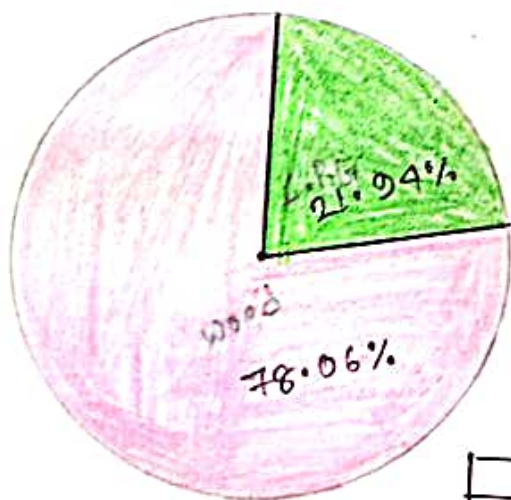


TANTULDANGIA

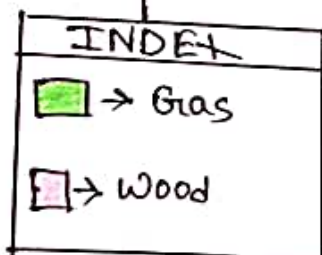


FUEL USE FOR COOKING

JOYNAGAR

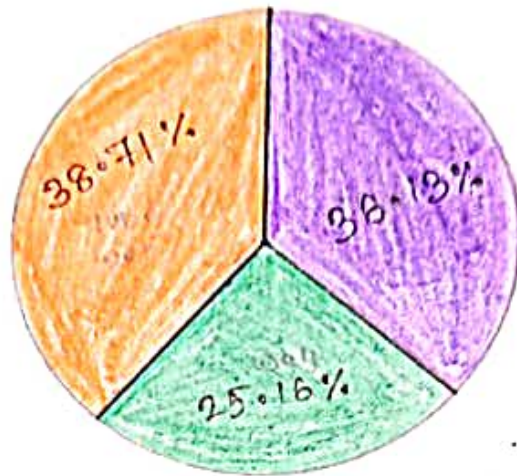


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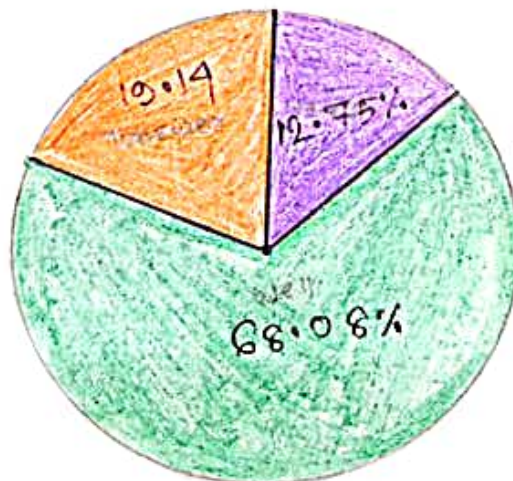


SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

JOYNAGAR



TENTULDANGA



INDEX	
	→ Tap
	→ Tubewell
	→ Well

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



CHAPTER - IX

- **USE OF MODERN AMINITIES**
- **RATION CARD FACILITY**

Use of Modern Amenities:

The Income condition of a family also determines the use of modern amenities for household.

Table No. 3.7a

• use of modern amenities of Pajnogon village:

Amenities	No. of Household	%
Fan	129	89.68
Radio	1	2.58
Television	10	25.81
Telephone/Mobile	131	86.45
Refrigerator	7	4.52
Bicycle	109	83.23
Motorcycle	71	45.81
car	0	0
Power tiller	1	0.65
water pump	27	17.42
News Paper	1	2.58

Table shows that the economic condition of the study area is good

Table No. - 3.7b

• use of modern amenities of Tentukanga village:-

Amenities	No. of Household	%
Fan	54	57.44
Radio	1	1.06
Television	7	7.44
Telephone/Mobile	60	63.87
Refrigerator	1	1.06
Bicycle	78	82.07
Motorcycle	20	21.27
car	0	0
power tiller	0	0
water pump	8	8.52

source: Household Survey 2022.

Ration card Facility:

Table No. - 3.8 a

- Ration card facility of Joyriagon village:-

Ration card	No. of Household	%
AAY	3	1.03
PHH	36	23.22
SPHH	40	25.80
RKSY-I	67	43.22
RKSY-II	7	4.51

Here, the table shows that RKSY-I category ration card is high (43.22%).

Table No. - 3.8 b

- Ration card facility of Tentuldanga village:-

Ration card	No. of Household	%
AAY	12	12.77
PHH	23	24.47
SPHH	44	46.81
RKSY-I	15	15.06
RKSY-II	0	0

Source: Household survey, 2022

Here, the table shows that SPHH category ration card is high (46.81%)

Animal Asset:

Domestic animals treat as a asset of a family. Because animal is a good sources of income of a family.

Table No. - 3.9a

• Animal asset of Doynoyon village -

Animal	No. of Household	%
Cow/Bull	88	56.77
Goat	37	23.87
Pig	2	1.29
Cock/Hen	92	59.35
Duck	24	15.48
Buffalo	1	.65

In the study area about 56.77% cow, 23.87% Goat, 1.29% Pig, 59.35% Cock/Hen, 15.48% Duck and .65% Buffalo have family.

Table No. - 3.9b

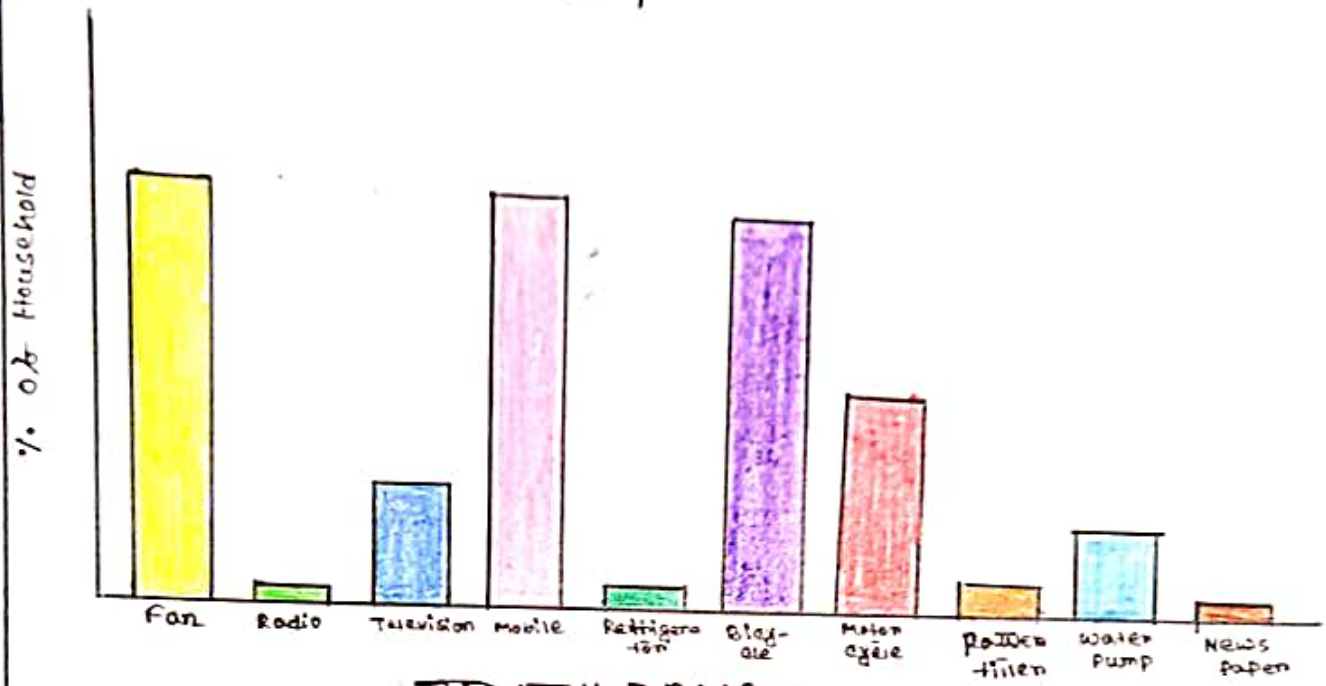
• Animal asset of Tenduldonga village:-

Animal	No. of Household	%
Cow/Bull	59	62.77
Goat	32	34.06
Pig	16	17.02
Cock/Hen	51	54.26
Duck	2	2.16

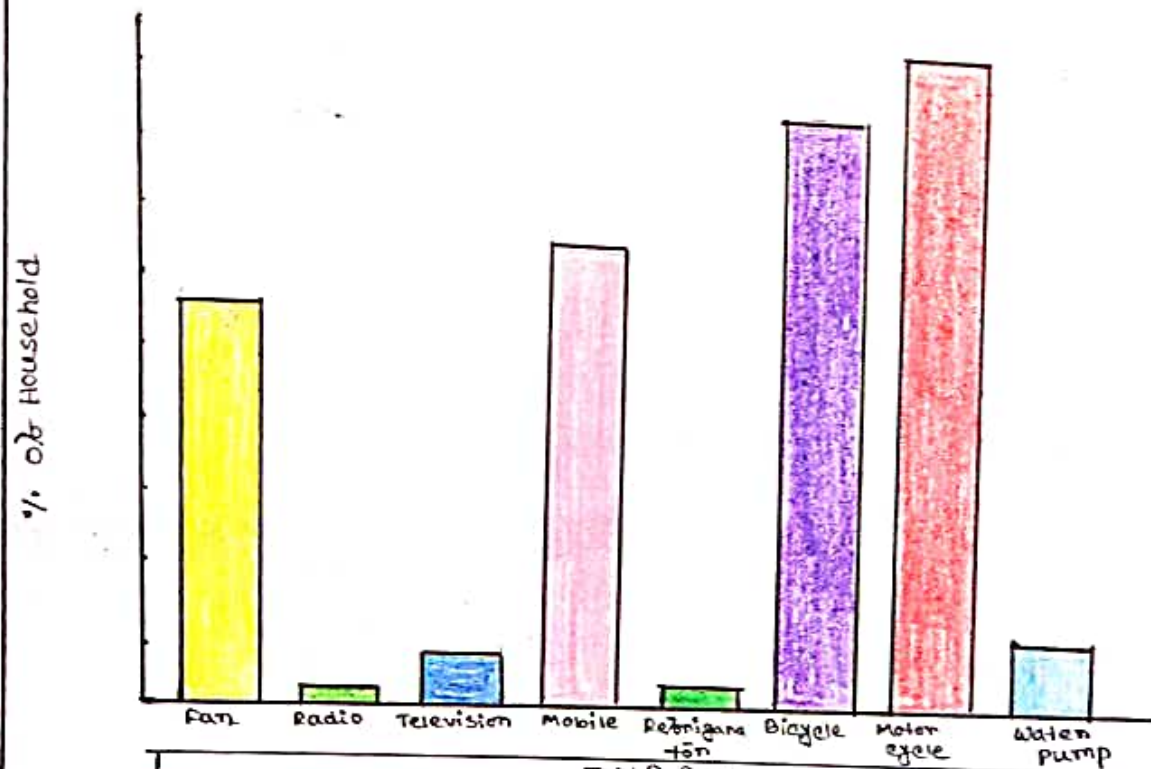
Sources: Household survey, 2022.

In the study area about 62.77% family have cow/bull and other animal asset goat - 34.06%, Pig - 17.02%, Cock/Hen - 54.26% and Duck - 2.16%.

USE OF MODERN AMINITIES JOYNAGAR



TENTULDANGIA

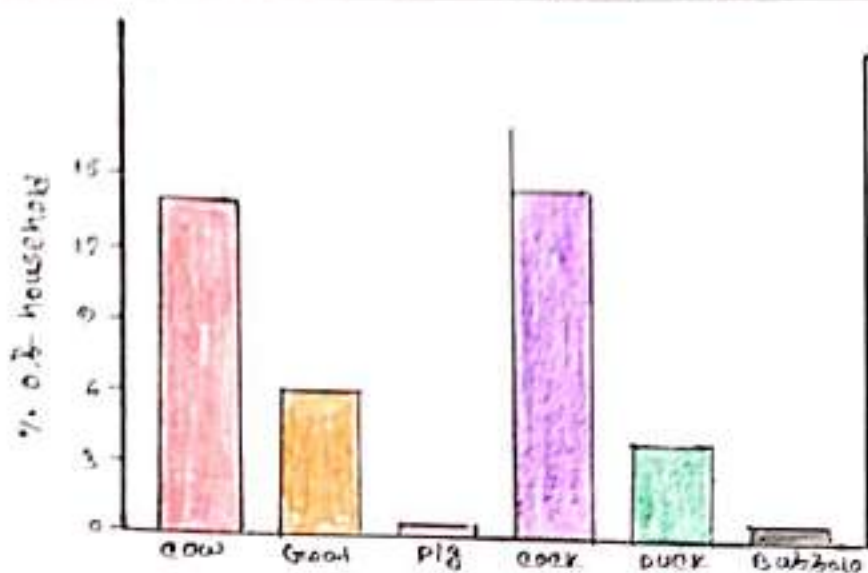


INDEX

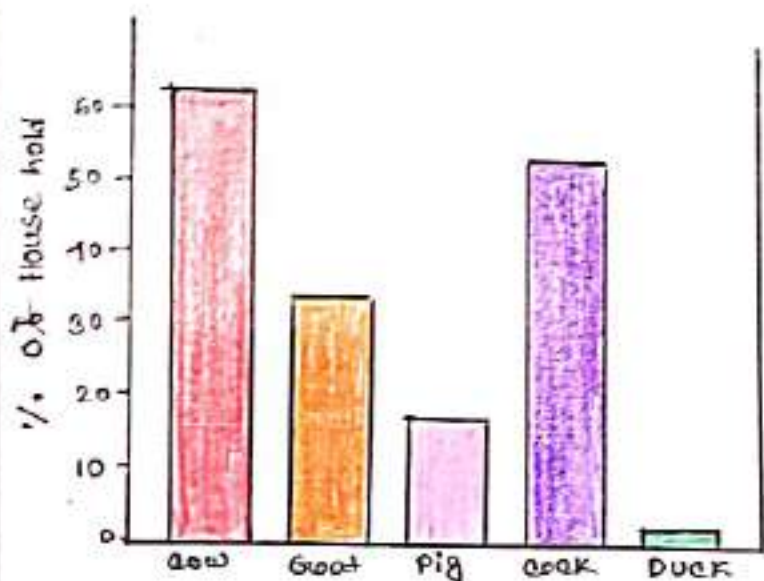
- [Yellow] → Fan
- [Green] → Radio
- [Blue] → Television
- [Pink] → Mobile
- [Light Green] → Refrigerator
- [Purple] → Bicycle
- [Red] → Motor cycle
- [Light Blue] → Water pump
- [Orange] → Power-tiller
- [Brown] → News paper







ANIMAL ASSET OF THE STUDY AREA

JOYNAGAR

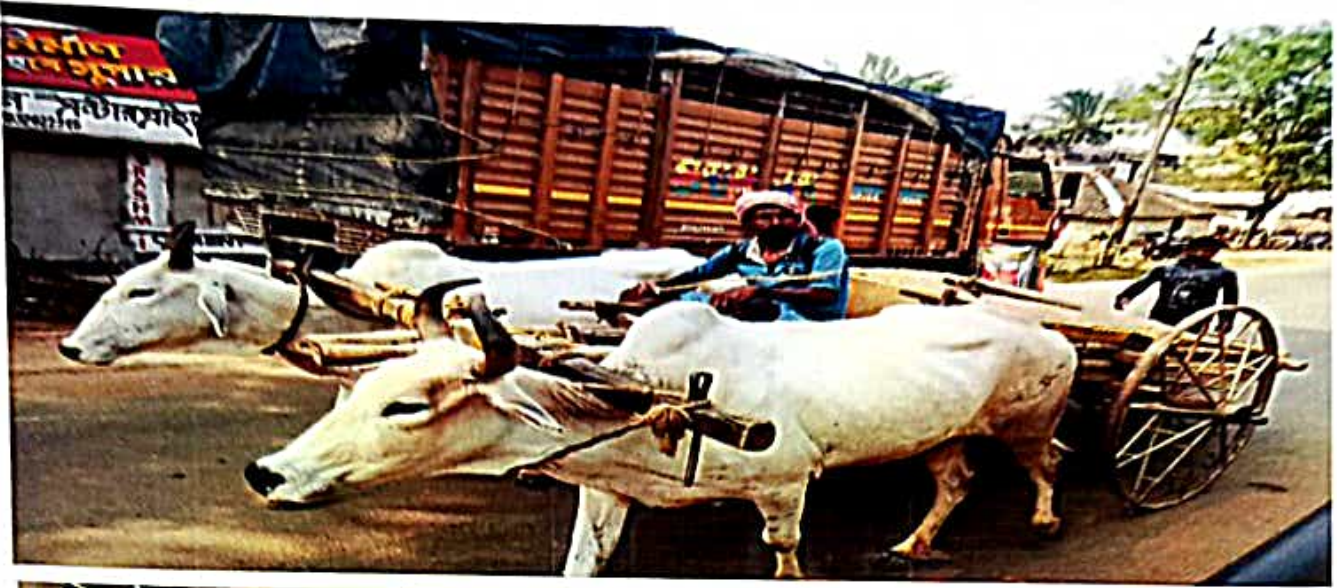


TENTULDANGIA



INDEX	
	→ cow
	→ Goat
	→ Pig
	→ cock
	→ DUCK
	→ Buffalo

ANIMAL ASSET OF STUDY AREA



CHAPTER - X

PROBLEM & PROSPECT

- **PROBLEM**
- **PROSPECT**
- **CONCLUSION**
- **LIST OF DATA SOURCES**
- **BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- **SURVERY SCHEDULE**

Problems:

In the study areas people faces some problems, such as —

1. Land Problem: In the study areas some land less family (99%, 20%) are there.
2. Road Problem: Some road of the study areas still remain unconnected, so in rainy season there is a problem of work.
3. Drinking water problem: In the study areas sources of drinking water is not sufficient.
4. Drainage system: Drainage problem is a major problem in the study areas. In rainy season this problem in study areas.
5. Toilet Problem: Here, in the study areas maximum house hold has toilet facility. But a large portion of toilet is kacha, which is not hygienic and not healthy.
6. Unemployment: In the study areas people are not engage in work.
7. Education problem: In the study areas, primary school is present but high school is not available. For higher secondary classes students go to a long distance.

▣ Prospect:

To solve the problems of the study area various steps to be taken, such as —

- i) A high school should be established for education purpose.
- ii) Unmetalled road should be covered into metalled road.
- iii) Among, arrange the good quality and sufficient drinking water.
- iv) Make such that all people should use latrines and latrines should be healthy and hygienic. For that purpose government sanitation programme should be very much effective in this areas.
- v) Government should take necessary action in the study areas in drainage system.

Conclusion

From the previous study and description, it can be concluded that, the study area has characterised various physical and socio-economic condition and few some problems. Standard of living of the study area is low, basically in Tentaldonga villoge living standard is much low with comparison of ~~any other~~ village. In the study area a gradual process of development should be taken by local government. If the problem of the area is overcome with the given solution, then the villagers can achieve a bright and better future.

List of Data Sources

A. Primary data sources:

(a) Household survey.

B. secondary data sources:

(a) climate data collected from [www.climate data](http://www.climate-data).

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- Singh, Savindra, (2007), "Geographology", Prayag Pustak bhawan, Allahabad.

D. HOUSING CONDITION AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF THE FAMILY

- 1. Ownership of house : Owner / Rented / Lease / Illegal
- 2. Type of house : Katcha / Semipucca / Pucca
- 3. Type of wall : Katcha / Semipucca / Pucca
- 4. Material used for wall : Mud / Wood / Brics / Others
- 5. Material used for roof : Straw / Tin / Tiles / Wood / Concrete / Other
- 6. Type of floor : Mud / Cement / Others
- 7. No. of room : One / Two / Three / > Three
- 8. Lavatory facilities : Yes / No
- 9. Type of lavatory : Katcha / Semipucca / Pucca
- 10. Source of drinking water : Tube well / Well / Tap / Others
- 11. Source of light : Kerosene / Solar / Electricity / Biogas
- 12. Fuel used for cooking : Wood / Kerosene / Gas / Others

E. SERVICE CENTER (NAME & DISTANCE)

- 1. Primary school
- 2. High school
- 3. College
- 4. Post Office
- 5. Bank
- 6. Hospital
- 7. Market

F. AGRICULTURE

- 1. Land ownership If yes , area of land(Hector/Katha/Decimal)
- 2. Land remain fallow : Winter / Summer / Rainy season
- 3. Cropped area : Single / Double / Multi
- 4. Crop cultivated (with area) :

Name of crop	Sowing time	Growing time	Harvesting time	Production in Kg.

- 5. Irrigation facility If yes, area (Hector/Katha/Decimal)
- 6. Irrigation source : Pond / Cannel / River / Reservoir / Deep tube well
- 7. Use of fertilizer : Organic / Chemical / Pesticides
- 8. Implements used in agriculture : Primitive / Tractor / Labour
- 9. Problems faced in agriculture

G. ANIMAL ASSET

Animal	Cow / Bull	Goat	Pig	Cock / Hen	Duck
Number of animal					

H. MODERN AMENITIES USED IN HOUSEHOLD

1. Fan
2. Radio
3. Television
4. Telephone / Mobile
5. Bi-cycle
6. Motor cycle

7. Refrigerator
8. Car
9. Power tiller
10. Water pump
11. News paper

I. OTHER INFORMATION OF THE FAMILY

1. Ration card facility If yes, category (AAY / PHH / SPHH / RKSJ-I / RKSJ-II)
2. Whether the respondent has benefited by any national scheme
(Aay Yojna / Sanitation Programme / Sarvasiksha etc.)
3. whether the family depend on forest..... If yes, how
4. Whether any negative impact of forest If yes, how.....

J. EXISTING PROBLEMS OF THE AREA

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K. GENERAL OPINION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

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Signature of the surveyor