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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

It is Certified that 5th SEM Hons. of the Geography department (for the session 2019-20) is going to Milanchak Under Hetampur Gram Panchayet from our college [K.C. College, Hetampur] on 08/07/19 and 15/07/19 for field Study under the guidance of the departmental teachers [Dr. Surajit Let and Mr. Rashbihari Garain] .

I Sincerely believe and hope that will they have all sorts of co operation and sympathy from every corner during their stay and tour as stated above.

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FIELD REPORT ON SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MILANCHAK VILLEGE,BIRBHUM



**UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF DR. SURAJIT LET
AND MR.RASBIHARI GARAI**

Submitted By:

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**KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF
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KRISHNA CHANDRA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

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CERTIFICATE

This is certify that Miss Subhasini Kisku Roll No.- 170130700233 of geography department ,Krishna Chandra College, has successfully completed the scheduled field work of physio-socio Economic aspect in the area of Milanchak village in Birbhum District on 08/07/19 and 15/07/19 for the fulfillment of Field book report as per the CBCS syllabus of Burdwan University for the Degree course in Geography ,sem v –practical Examination 2020 .She has completed the field Report under the ghidance of the undersigned

1. Dr. surajit Let

2. Mr. Rasbhihari Garai

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the preparation of this field report data and information have been obtained from different source and organization we express our gratitude to the resident or milanchak mouza who have made it possible to completed the project

We like to think individually some of the respect official of people of institutions for provoding us with relevant information and statistical data regarding the people. I am thankfull to the official of district magistrate office ,block development office. primary health case of Lakshmi Narayanpur Gram Panchayet and the people of Milanchak well as mouza

We would like to express our deep gratitude to the professor of Geography Department,Krishna Chandra College, Dr. Surajit Let and Mr. Rasbihari Garai whose guidance this project is cpmpleted.We also thanks to our department.

Finally,I would like to express very gratitude to my friends for their kind co-operation.

PREFACE

Our earth represents a diversity of land with varied relief, topography drainage system, soil, climate and vegetation forming the natural environment and diverse character of society, economic and culture in other side .we should have the intension, being a student of Geography, to explore, calculate and evaluate field work survey primary for satisfying this objectives and secondary for fulfilling our academic purpose. This present work is divided into fourth sections, primarily after diving objectives of the study. In the first hand some introduction of this study area and objectives and methodologies of this work is being discussed .In the second section chapter general physical set up has been designed which is describing about geology, ,drainage, soil, natural vegetation and climate in particular. In the third section we have describe about socio- cultural set up like population, religion, health society etc. In the fourth chapters we have discussed about the economic spectrum of this study area. In the last section we have described problems and suggestions and the conclusion have been drawn in connective with our study.

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CHAPTER-1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction about the study area:

Milanchak is a small village in Dubrajpur block of Birbhum district. Milanchak has a total population of - 485 peoples. Geographically it has an average elevation of 77 metres (252 feet) [Wikipedia]. The total geographical area of village is 64.22 hectares. According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Milanchak village is 318199. There are about 94 houses in Milanchak village. Dubrajpur is nearest town to Milanchak which is approximately 5 km. away.

1.2 Objectives of the Study:

- I. The main objective of this field study is to explain the total geographical account of this mouza.*
- II. To explore the relationship between the Physical environment and cultural environment of this study area.*
- III. To explain the socio-cultural background of this study area.*
- IV. To find out the relationship between the economic activities and physical environment.*
- V. To explain the settlement pattern of this rural area.*
- VI. To explain the demographic pattern and its characteristics of this study area.*
- VII. To access the connectivity and accessibility of this study area.*
- VIII. To analysis the impacts of physical environment on the overall living standard of this study area.*

1.3 Methodology:

To do this field study we have followed some steps such as-

i. Pre-field work:

Before doing this field study we have consulted with our guiding teacher about the selection of the study area. We have consulted some literature such as District hand Book, some papers related to the information of Birbhum district.

Then after the consulting of previous questionnaires we have prepared a questionnaire for collecting the data which we have attaché in Appendix portion of this field report. Before going to the field study we have also visited that village for our convenience during survey.

ii. Field Work:

With the help of questionnaire survey we have collected some primary data related to Physical, Social, Cultural and Demographic aspects. During the field work we have also visited the Milanchak primary schools and Dubrajpur Block and also collected some data.

We have used some instruments such as Prismatic Compass, Dumpy level , GPS etc. for collecting the Physiographic data of this study area.

iii. Post- Field Work:

After collecting the data we have processed and tabulated all the data for converting this data into diagrams. For drawing the diagrams we have used the Excel soft ware in our departmental computer. After that we have interpreted all the data and diagrams.

1.4 Sources Of Data:

Field study related data have collected from different primary and secondary sources:

i. Primary Sources:

- a. Questionnaire survey
- b. Collection of data through instrumental measurement and survey.

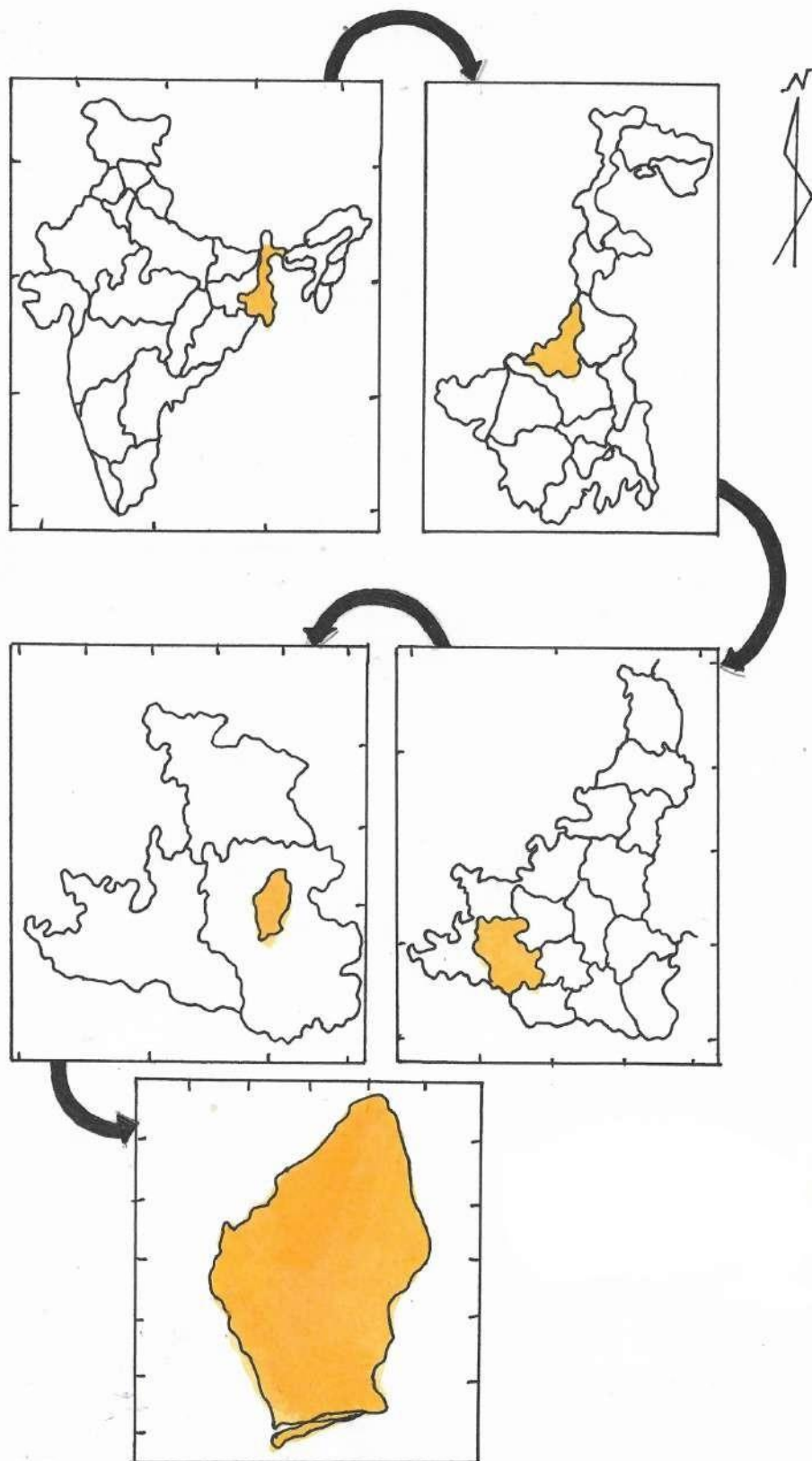
ii. Secondary Sources:

- a. Birbhum District Statistical Hand Book -2011
- b. Consultation of Topographical Map()
- c. Maps of Google Earth and Internet for over all knowhow.
- d. Collection of Data from different administrative offices.

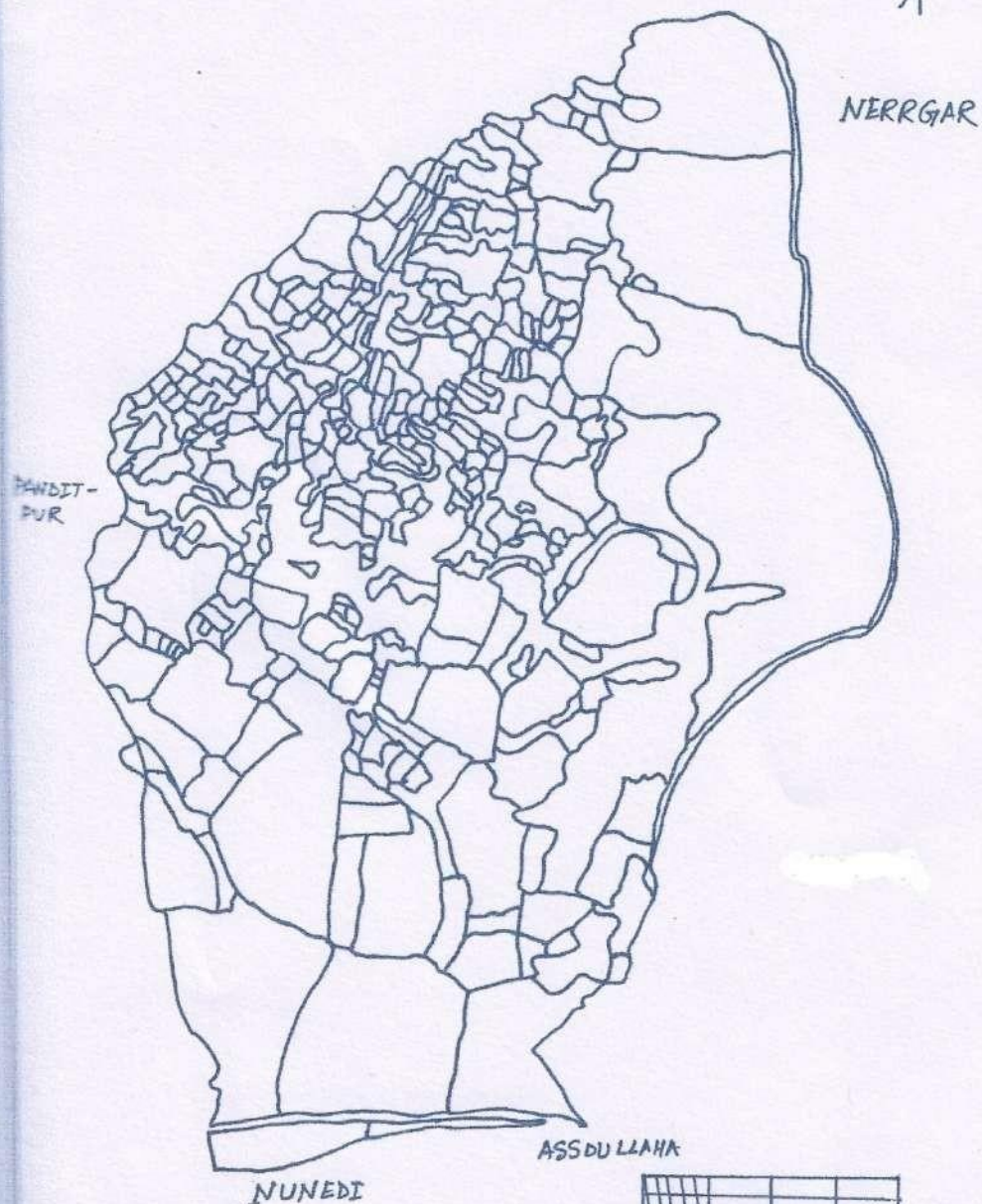
1.5 Location of the Study Area

Milanchak village is located in Dubrajpur block of Birbhum district in West Bengal, India. It is situated 25 km away from district headquarter Suri. As per 2011 stats, Laxmi Narayanpur is the gram panchayat of Milanchak village. It is in the jurisdiction of Dubrajpur P.S . of Suri subdivision. The latitudinal location of this mouja is 23° 48' 53" to 23° 50' 02" and longitudinal position is 87° 22' 35" to 87° 25'00".

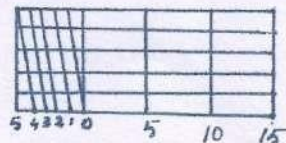
LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA



MOUZA MAP OF MAJIRIA VILLAGE



JL NO.: 190
PS: DUBIR/AJIPUR
DIST: BIRBHUM



SCALE

**GOOGLE MAP & TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
(SHOWING THE LOCATION & ROUTE OF THE STUDY AREA)**

23° 50' 02" N



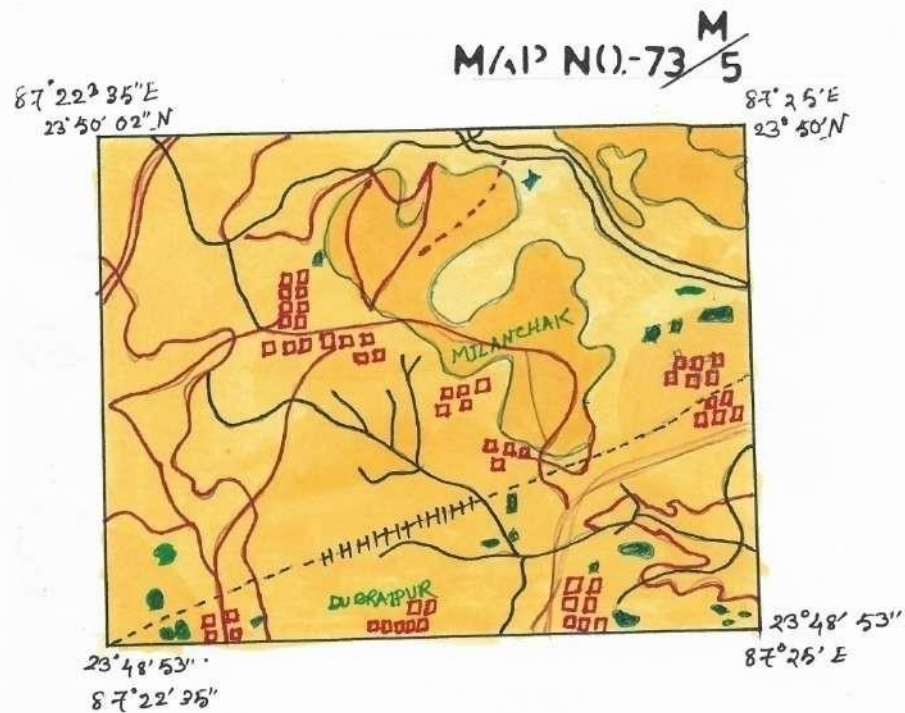
23° 48' 53"

87° 22' 35" E

87° 25' 00" E

Map:3. Google map of Milanchak Mouza

TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP (OF THE STUDY AREA AND ITS SURROUNDING)



0 500 1000 1500 M
SCALE: 1 CM TO 5000 MT.

R.F: 1:500000

INDEX	
	DRAINAGE
	RAILWAY
	POND
	CONTOUR
	ROAD
	SATTELEMENT
	VEGETATION

CHAPTER-2

[PHYSICAL BACKDROP OF THE STUDY AREA]

2.1 Physiography:

A considerable part of the village is characterized by undulating topography. Broadly this village is a part of Chhotonagpur plateau region. Average elevation of this mouja is 77 mts. from the sea level. The slope of this village is both in two direction. Though the overall slope of this village is from south to north towards the Bakreswar river but in the southern portion of this village the slope direction is North- West to South-East.

2.2 Geology:

As this study area is within the South West portion of this district so it can be said that the exposed geological formations are: The Archaean gneiss, Gondwana system, Laterites and Older and Newer Alluvium. The gneiss belongs to the division of Bengal gneiss which is slightly foliated and remarkable for its heterogeneous composition. The exposure of gneiss grading to granite form huge and picturesque blocks at and around the town of Dubrajpur. The Gondwana system in the study area belongs to Damuda series of Lower Gondwana. As compared to the Archaean system (60%) , the Gondwana system of rocks possesses very small area .

2.3. Relief:

The study area and its surroundings is the part of the Bengal and the eroded fringe of chotonagpur platedu. It is undulating plain with the forested tract. The

general slope of the land is from west to east. Southern part of the area are characterized by rills and gullies on laterite is to the forested area. The geological structure of this area shows no clean evidence of complex geological succession expect thick laterite and alluvial cover.

Line	Length	Scale 1cm	Observed bearing		Difference	Error (e)	E/2	Corrected Bearing		Remarks
			F.B	B.B				F.B	B.B	
AB	11	5.5	46°	221°	174°25'	-53'	-2°47'	43°47'	223°	
BC	85	4.25	291°	113°	178°	-2°	-1°0'0"	292°9'	112°	
CD	95	4.75	213°	36°	182°30'	2°30'	1°15'	211°4'	31°4'	
<div> <div>Grid no.</div> <div>Maximum relief (m)</div> <div>Minimum relief (m)</div> <div>Relative relief (m)</div> </div>										
DA	10	5	136°	313°	183°	30'	1°30'	132°	313°	

Table No. 2.1:
Relative Relief

Table 2.3
BY
COMPASS

Source: Field

CLOSE TRAVERSE
PRISMATIC

Survey, 2019

Grid no.	Total no of contour crossing	Average no of contour crossing	K=	Tan θ=	θ=tan ⁻¹ (tcc)
D3	80			10	

Table No. 2.2:
Average Slope

<i>A1</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>636.6</i>	<i>0.415</i>	<i>2°21'30"</i>
<i>A2</i>	<i>6</i>			<i>0.023</i>	<i>1°19'3"</i>
<i>A3</i>	<i>9</i>			<i>0.0138</i>	<i>0°47'24"</i>
<i>B1</i>	<i>13</i>			<i>0.0207</i>	<i>1°11'9"</i>
<i>B2</i>	<i>9</i>			<i>0.0300</i>	<i>1°48'6"</i>
<i>B3</i>	<i>11</i>			<i>0.0207</i>	<i>1°11'9"</i>
<i>C1</i>	<i>11</i>			<i>0.0254</i>	<i>1°27'15"</i>
<i>C2</i>	<i>17</i>			<i>0.0252</i>	<i>1°27'15"</i>
<i>C3</i>	<i>17</i>			<i>0.0392</i>	<i>2°14'48"</i>
<i>D1</i>	<i>14</i>			<i>0.323</i>	<i>2°14'48"</i>
<i>D2</i>	<i>13</i>			<i>0.317</i>	<i>1°51'0"</i>
<i>D3</i>	<i>8</i>			<i>0.0184</i>	<i>1°3'14"</i>

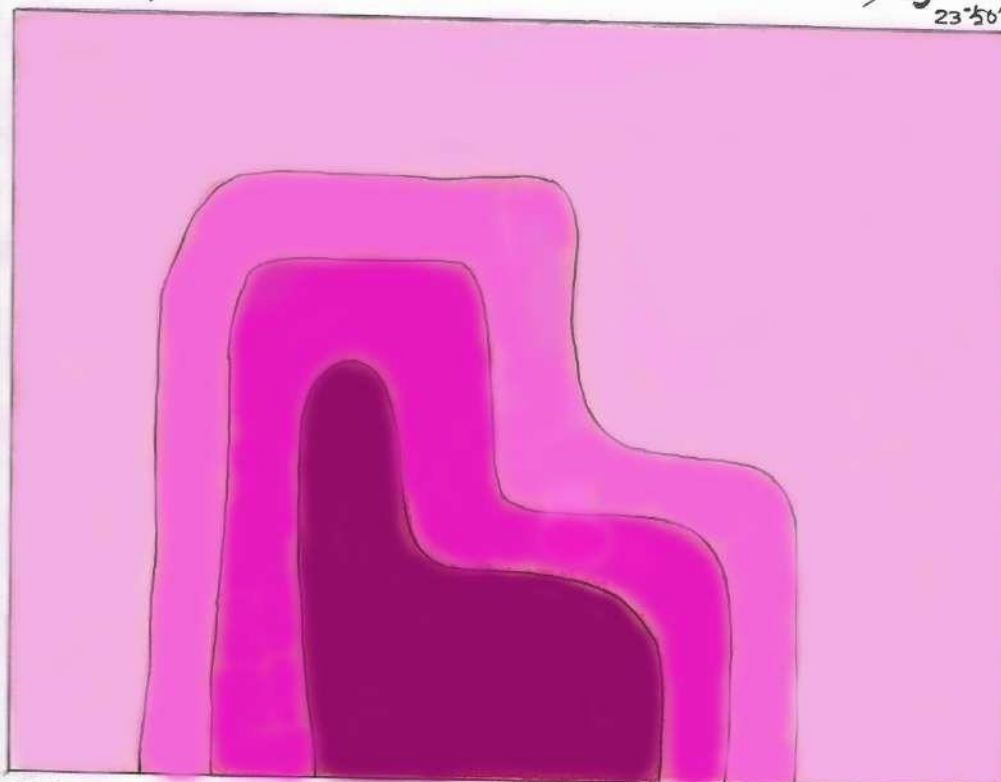
RELATIVE RELIEF MAP (OF THE STUDY AREA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS)



23°48'53"N

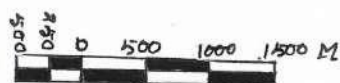
MAP NO 73 ^M/₅

23°50'02"N



87°22'35"E

87°25'00"N



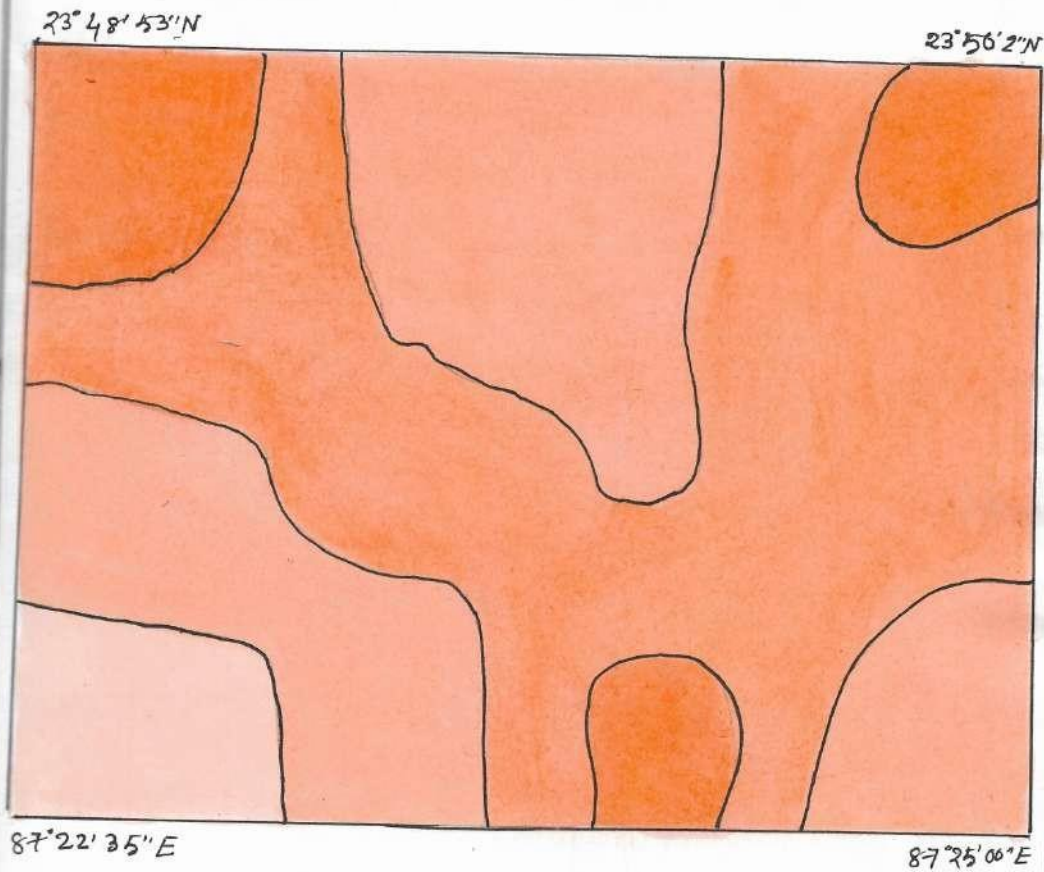
SCALE: 1 CM TO 500 MT.

R.F: 1:500000


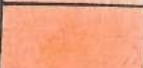
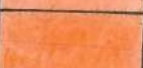

INDEX	
	<1°
	1° - 1°30'
	1°30' - 2°
	2° >

¹² AVERAGE SLOPE MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

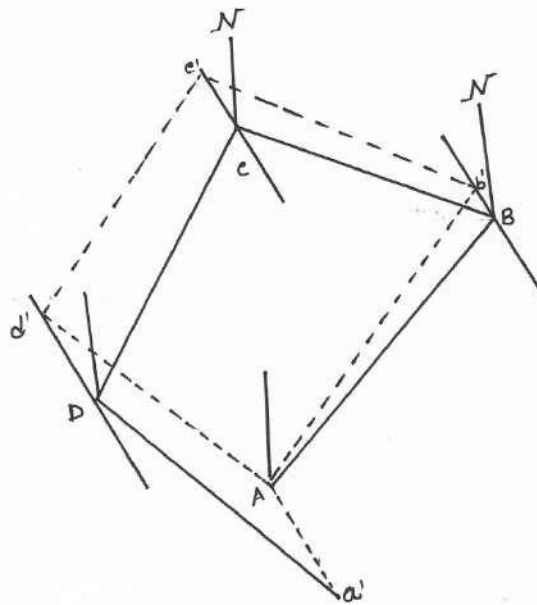
MAP NO. 73 ^{M/5}



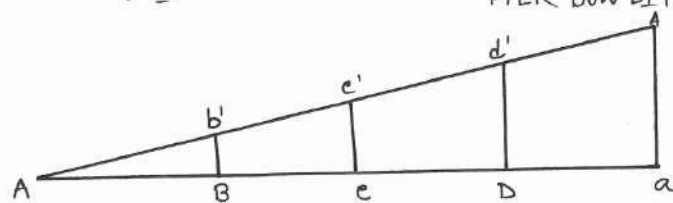
SCALE
 1 CM TO 500 M

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	< 12
	12-15
	15-18
	18 >

CLOSE TRAVERSE SURVEY BY PRISMATIC COMPASS



DISTRIBUTION OF CLOSING ERROR AFTER BOWDITCH METHOD



2.4 Drainage System :

The slope of this village is multidirectional - in the northern most of this village slope direction is south to north and in the southern portion of this village the slope direction is North- West to South-East. Northern side of this mouja, Bakreswar River following from west to east direction which is Non- Perennial. Following the slope the rain water also flows towards both directions from south to north and also from North - West to South-East. There are also many ponds where water remains stored in rainy season and becomes dry during summer season.

2.5 Climate:

The climate of this village is characterized by a heavy hot summer, high humidity and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon. The cold weather from about the middle of November to the end of February is followed by summer from March to May. This village has a tropical climate. The summers here have a good deal of rainfall, while the winters have very little. The climate here is classified as Aw by the Koppen - Geiger system. The average annual temperature is **26.3 °C** and average annual rainfall is about 100 mm. The rainfall during the monsoon months of June to September is about 78 percent of the annual rainfall.

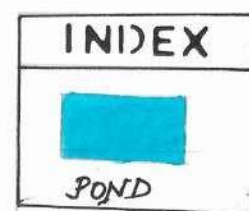
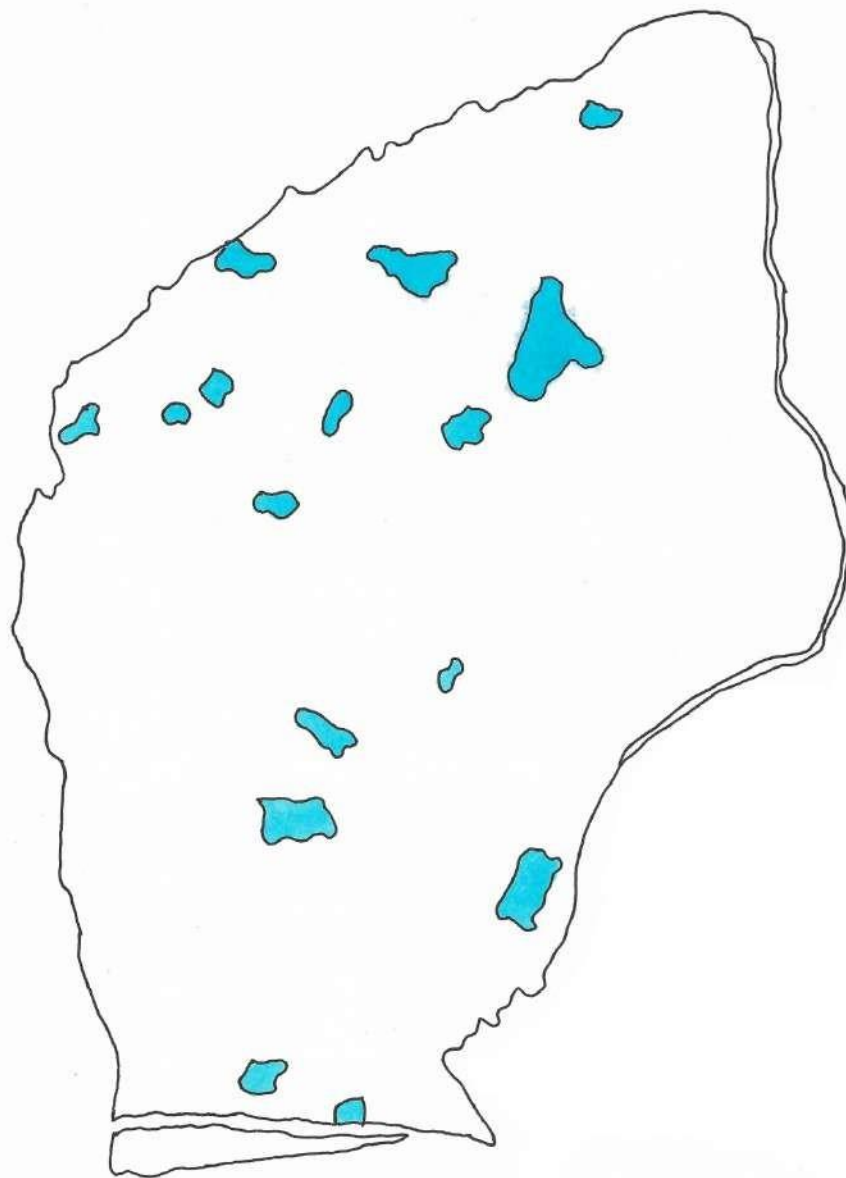
Temperature begins to rise rapidly from about the beginning of March. April is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature of 38°C and the mean daily minimum of 30°C. The heat in summer is over bearing. The minimum temperature may then occasionally go down to about 10°C or 11° C.

Table:2.4. Temperature & Rainfall Data

MONTH	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Rainfall(MM)	17	14	19	17	66	217	297	299	224	111	13	3
Avg Maxim	25.8	28.5	34.3	38.2	37	35.2	32.1	31.9	32.3	31.7	29.2	26.2
Avg Minimu	11.6	14.1	19	23.5	25.6	26.1	25.6	25.6	25.3	22.6	16.6	12.5
Daily Mean	18.7	21.3	26.6	30.81	31.3	30.6	28.8	28.7	28.8	27.1	22.9	19.3

Source: Statistical Handbook, Birbhum 2011

DRAINAGE MAP (OF STUDY AREA)



2.6. Soil:

The predominant soils types are alluvium and Red lateritic which is light texture, porous, gravel, poor in organic matter and available medium level phosphate & bases. The alluvium soils which is mostly loamy, medium in organic matter. The layer of alluvium soil is very thin on the lateritic soil.

2.7 Vegetation:

The characteristic of the forest in this village is mainly tropical forest. The vegetation of this region shows semi arid nature. In this area, Sal, Eucalyptus, Akashmoni, Mahua, Sisu, Simul, Arjun, Neem, Amra , Jam , Palm trees such as Tal, Khajur and Coconut trees etc. are found. There is found a mixed forest which is about 500-600 mt. away from this village and this forest is under governmental supervision. This forest is scattered on the barren waste land and fallow fields. In the western part of the village there is a small planted area where more than 100 'Kaju Badam'(Nut trees) trees have planted by the West Bengal government.

Plate: Lateritic Soil at Milanchak Mouja



Plate: Soil

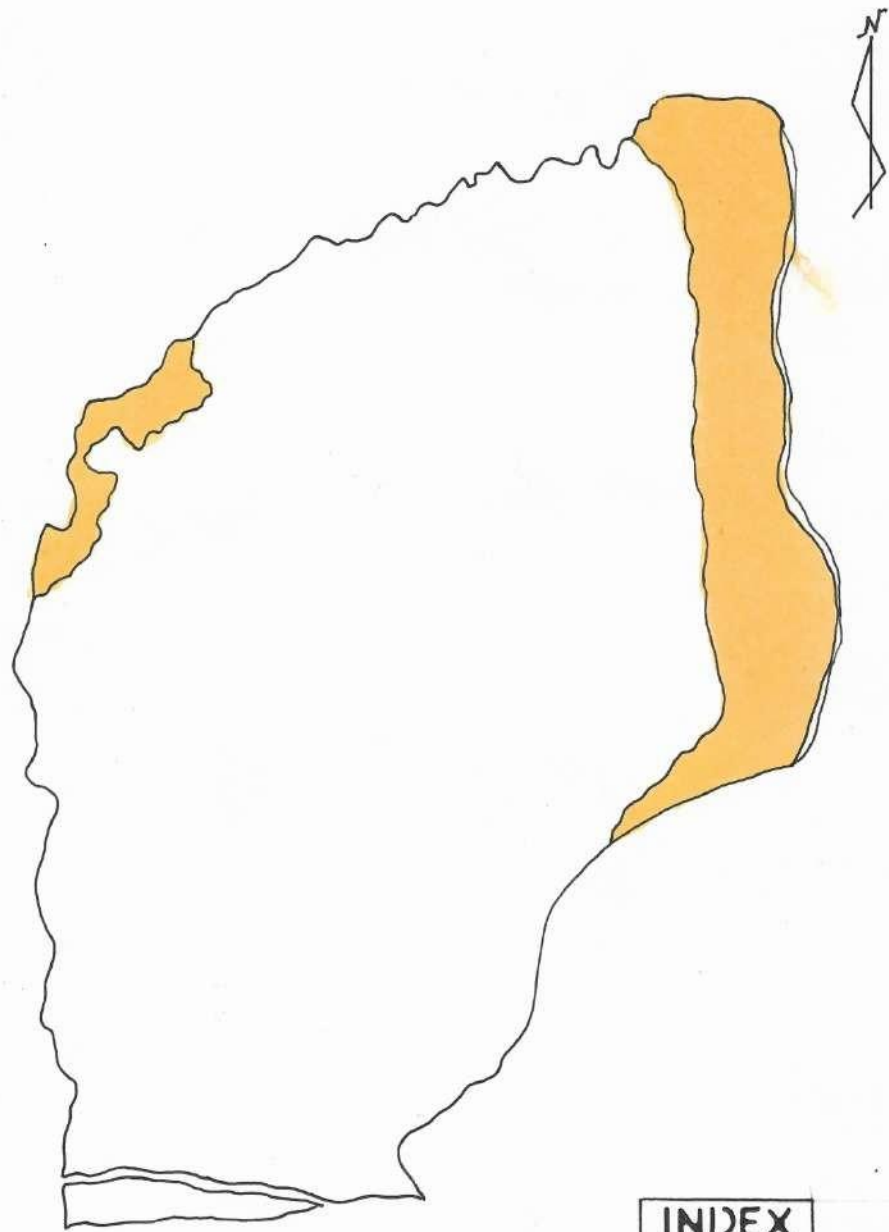


Plate: Forest



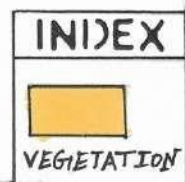
Plate: Natural vegetation

VEGETATION²⁰ MAP



0 100 200 300

MAP SCALE



CHAPTER – 3

[SOCIO – CULTURAL SPECTRUM]

3.1 Demography :

Total population of this study area is 485 and the total house hold is 94. Out of this total population 51.96 % (252) is male and 48.04% (233) is female. Total population of this village according to Census 2011 is 336 and now the population is 485. So it can be said that the growth of population is very high. The rate of population growth in this rural area is 44.35 % within the interval of 9 years. So the growth rate of population is 4.93% in each year. More than 71% people remained in the 0 to 39 age category.

Table 3.1: Percentage of Male & Female Population

Total Population	Male	Female
485	252 (51.96%)	233 (48.04%)

Source: Field Survey, 2019

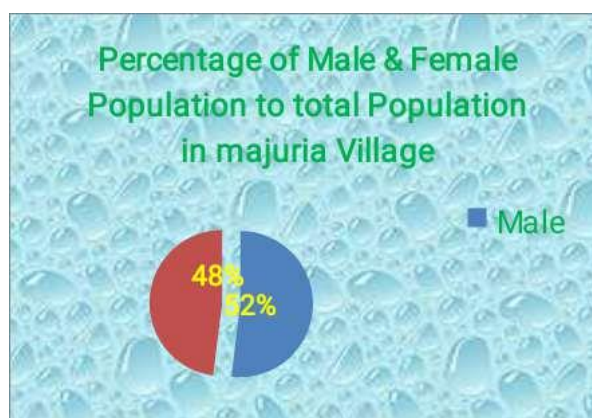


Fig. 3.1: Percentage of Male & Female Population

3.2 Age-Sex Composition:-

An age-sex Pyramid was constructed based on the primary data collected from the survey. It was found that out of the total male population there are more male in 0 to 14 age group which is about 26.19% and above 60 years age group population is less in compare with other age groups. On the other hand out of the total female population maximum female population is within the 0 to 14 age groups and very small amount remain in the age groups of above 60. It is very interesting that in both the age groups 20 to 24 and 25 to 29, the share of female population is more than the

male population.

The age sex pyramid structure is narrowing upward s and is a characteristic of developing countries where the birth rate and death rate both are very high.

Table 3.2 : Age-sex wise Population

Age Group	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Male	66	33	18	30	37	28	20	20	252
Female	66	22	23	32	30	23	19	18	233
Total	132	55	41	62	67	51	39	38	485
% to Total Popu	27.21	11.34	8.45	12.78	13.61	10.52	7.63	8.25	100%

Source: Field Study, 2019

Table 3.3: % of Male Population to Total Male Population

Age Group	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Male	66	33	18	30	37	28	20	20	252
% to Total Male Population	26.19	13.09	7.14	11.9	14.68	11.11	7.94	7.94	100%

Source: Field Study, 2019

Table 3.4: % of Female Population to Total Female Population

Age Group	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
Female	66	22	23	32	30	23	19	18	233
% to Total Female Population	28.32	9.44	9.87	13.73	12.88	9.87	8.15	7.73	100%

Source: Field Study, 2019

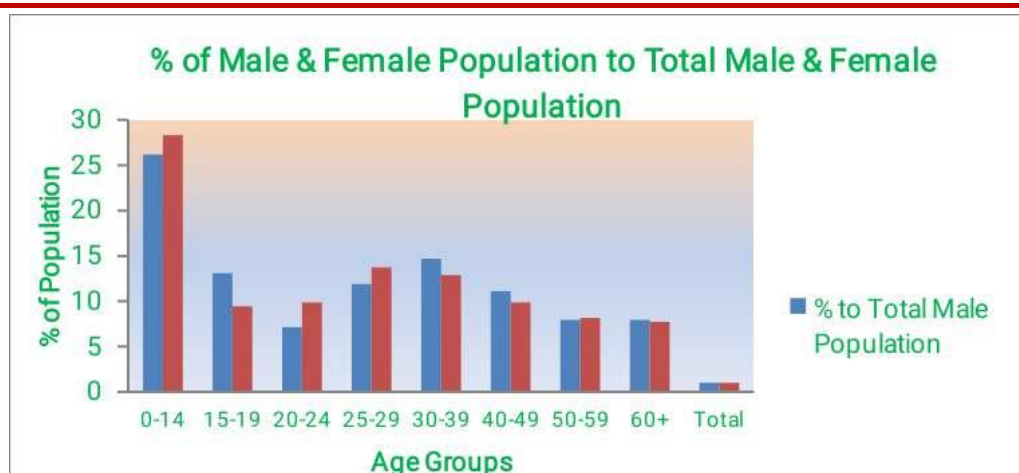


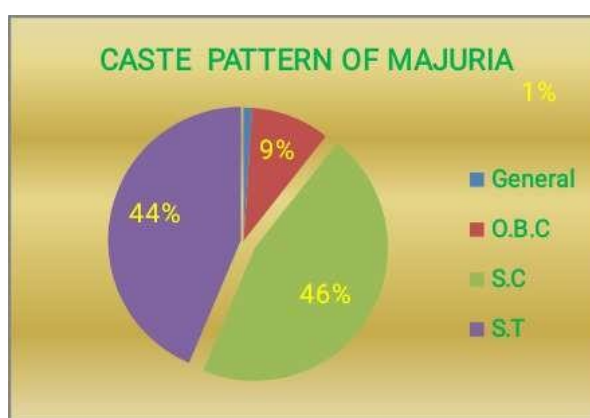
Fig. 3.2: % of Male& Female Population to Total Male Population

3.3 Social Structure: In this village there are found almost all social category. Ethnically, the region is dominated by schedule caste (45.75%) population followed by Schedule tribe (43.62%), OBC (9.57%) and general caste (1.06%) population.

Table 3.4 : Caste Pattern

Caste	No. Of Families	% Of Family
General	1	1.06
O.B.C	9	9.57
S.C	43	45.75
S.T	41	43.62

Pattern



Source: Field Study, 2019

Fig.3.3: Caste

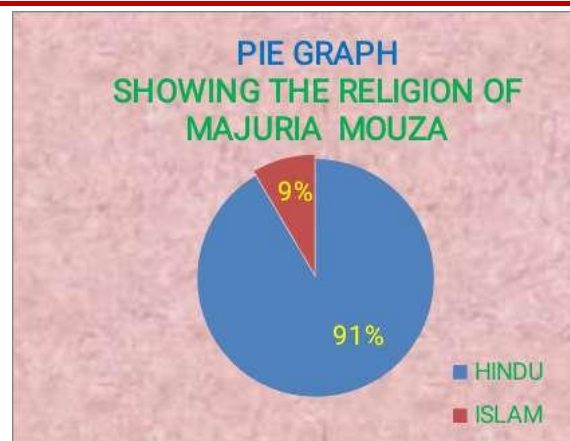
3.4 Religious Pattern:

In Milanchak, as per field data of 2019, 91.49 percent belong to Hindu community and 8.51 percent to Muslims community. Others religion are not available here. There are many Hindu Temples in this village

Table 3.5 : Religious Pattern of Milanchak

Religion	No of family	No of family in %
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HINDU	86	91.49
ISLAM	8	8.51



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Fig. 3.4: Religious Pattern of Milanchak

3.5 Education Status:

Educational status of the study area is also very poor. Because there are no high School but only 1 primary school and one ICDS centre. The people of this village go to the Dubrajpur High school for higher education. Hetampur College is almost 6 km away from this village. Only 36.70 % of the total population is literate and 63.30% is illiterate. Out of the total male population 71.30 % got only the primary education, 23.15% possess the secondary education, 4.63 % are H.S qualified and only 0.93 % males are graduate which is very negligible. Out of the total female population 64.79 % got primary education and only 0.93% populations are graduate.

Table 3.6 : Education Status

EDUCATION STATUS	LITERATE	ILLILERATE	TOTAL
NO OF PERSON	178	307	485
IN %	36.70	63.30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 3.7: Education Level

Education level	Primary	Secondary	H.S	Graduation	Total
MALE	77	25	5	1	108
IN %	71.30	23.15	4.63	0.93	100
FEMALE	46	21	3	1	71
IN %	64.79	29.58	4.23	0.93	100

Source: Field Survey, 2019

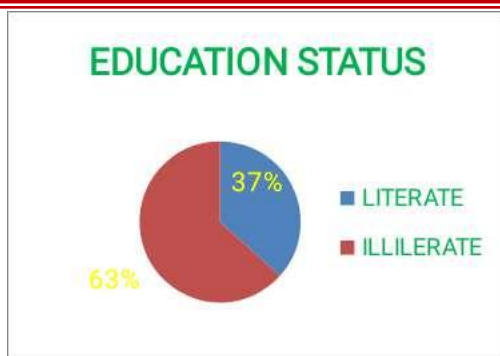


Fig. 3.5: Education Status

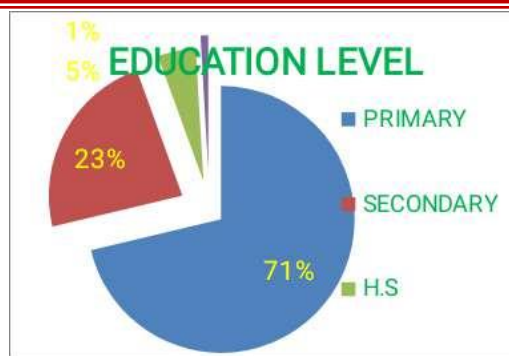


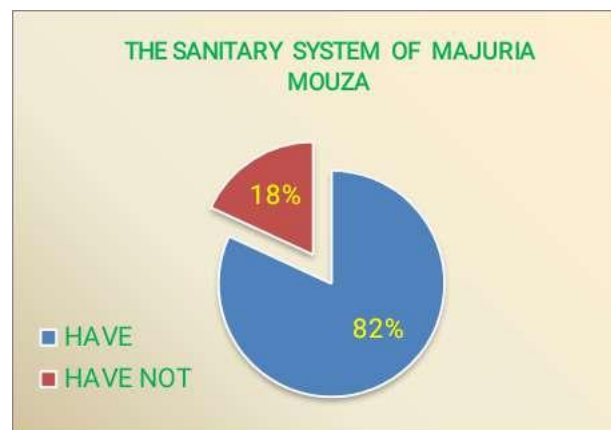
Fig. 3.6: Education Level

3.6 Health:

In this village there are no Health centre or hospitals. For the treatment they goes to nearest Dubrajpur Mansayer Hospital. ICDS and Asha workers primarily reach some medicine and sanitary material to the local women. They also distribute some medicines for general disease such as Fever, Diaria, Cholera, TB etc. with the help of Dubrajpur Block health Centre . For complicated cases the patients have taken to Suri Sadar hospital. Health consciousness till is not improve which is reflecting in sanitary condition of this village. In 81.91% household have sanitary facilities but till 18.09 % household have no sanitary facility in their houses. Family planning programme is also conducted by this health centres and each are more conscious of the need for family planning.

Table 3.8 : Sanitary System

Sanitary System	No Of Family	No Of Family In %
Have	77	81.91
Have Not	17	18.09



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Fig.3.7: Sanitary System

Table 3.9: Place of Delivery

Place of Delivar	No. of Family	% of Family
Home	6	6.38
Hospital	88	93.62

Source: Field Survey, 2019



Fig. 3.8 Place of Deliver

For delivery purpose maximum family access the Hospital which is about 93.62% and only 6.38% family doing their delivery in their home. All family of this village is under governmental vaccination programme. In this village 89.36% family use Mosquito net and 10.64% family do not use it which proves that maximum family is conscious about the Mosquito related disease.

Table3.10 : Use of Mosquito Net

Use of Mosquito Net	No of Family	% of Family
Yes	84	89.36
No	10	10.64

Source: Field Survey, 2019

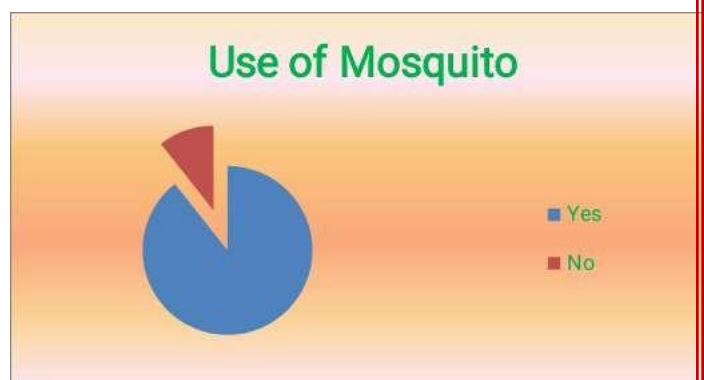


Fig.3.9: Use of Mosquito Net

3.7 Settlement Pattern

Total settlement of this village is 94. Settlement Pattern of this village Linear and clustered. Linear pattern is basically found in this Milanchak along the road side . But clustered settlement is found in different places of this village based on different community or social groups such as Bauri Para, Muslim Para, Santal Para etc. In some places of this village there are found some wet-point settlement around the ponds.

3.8 House Type and House Materials:

Most of the houses are made off by mud and brick. Floor is made off by mud and cement. The house type shows the economic status of this area. It is also clear that the most useful material for the house-built is mud. Maximum houses (around 78.49%) are kaccha (made by mud) and about 16.13 % houses are concrete and 5.38% houses are mixed both by mud and twig.

Floor materials of 86.02 % houses are mud and 13.98 % are cement. Roof materials of this village houses are very unique and significant. 61.29% houses shaded with Hay, 0 % with Leaves and 11.83% with Khapra. Rest of the houses are shaded with Tin (19.35%) or cemented (7.53). There are very slide rate of change house type. Only 24.46 % houses have changed from Kachha (mud) to Pucca (Concrete).

Table 3.11: House Materials

Wall Materials	No Of Hou	No Of Ho %
Mud	73	78.49
Bricks And Ce	15	16.13
Mud And Twi	5	5.38

Table 3.12: Floor Materials

Floor Material	No Of Hous	No Of Hou %
Mud	80	86.02
Cement	13	13.98

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Source: Field Survey, 2019



Fig. 3.10: House Materials

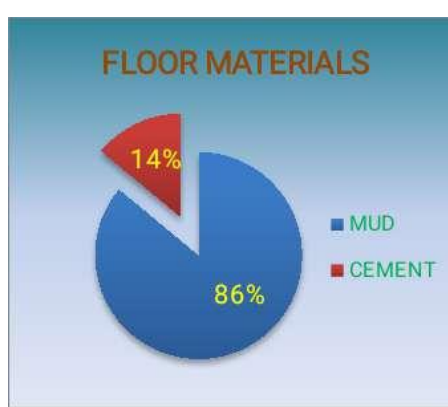
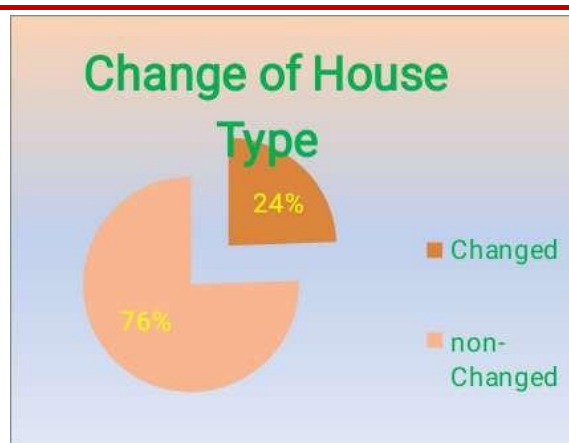


Fig. 3.11: Floor Materials

Change of Changed non-Change Table 3.13 : Change of House Type

House Typ		

kaccha toPucca	24.46%	75.54%
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Source: Field Survey, 2019

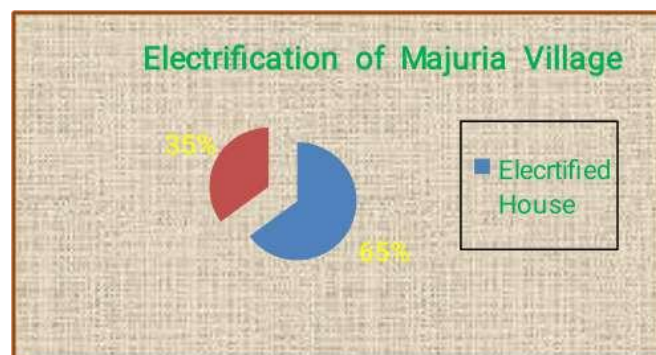
Fig.3.12: Change of House Type

3.9 Power:

As this mouza is very nearest to Bakreswar Thermal Power Station so electricity is easy available but due to the poor economic condition 100 % electrification of all house hold not possible. About 64.89% house hold have electricity and 35.11 % house hold have no electric facility in their houses due to the poor economic condition.

Table 3.14: Electrification

Electrification	No. of House holds	% of House holds
Electrified House	61	64.89
Non-Electrified	33	35.11



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Fig . 3.13: Electrification

3.10 Transport & Communication:

3.10.a. Transport:

In this village road type is both Kancha and Pucca. Kuncha road is made by 'Morum' or lateritic soil and Pucca or Metal road is made by stone and cement. The connecting road of this village with Dubrajpur municipality is made by 'Morum'.

Table 3.15: Transport Mode

Mode of Transport	No. of Families	% of Families
Having Cycle & MotorCycle	92	97.87
Having No Cycle & MotorCycle	2	2.13

Source: Field Survey, 2019

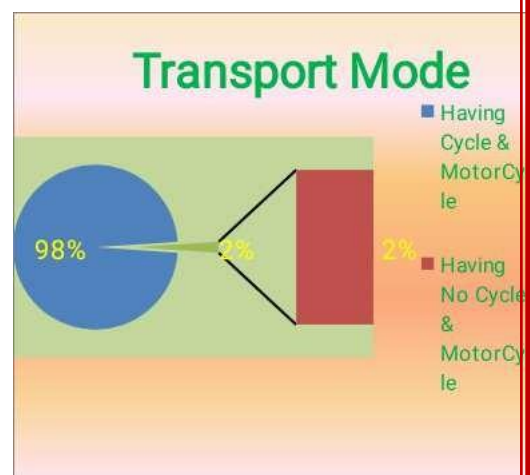


Fig. 3.14: Transport Mode

3.10 .b. Communication :

There are no telephone lines here but in maximum houses there are mobile facilities. But for computer works they go to Dubrajpur town. In this village there have 98.94% houses have mobile facility.

Table 3.16: Media used By Family

Name of Media	Paper	Radio	Mobile	Magazine	T.V	Others
No. Of Family	0	0	93	0	32	
% of Family out of family	0	0	98.94	0	34.04	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

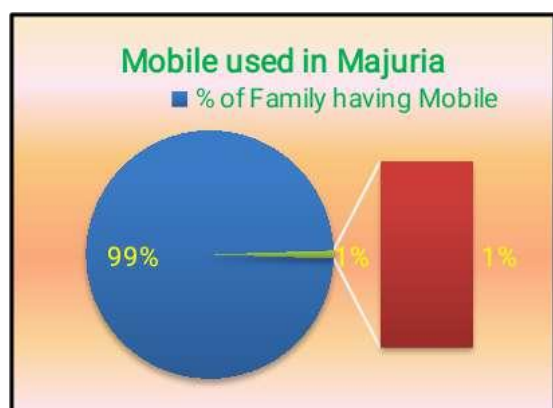


Fig. 3.15: Media used By Family

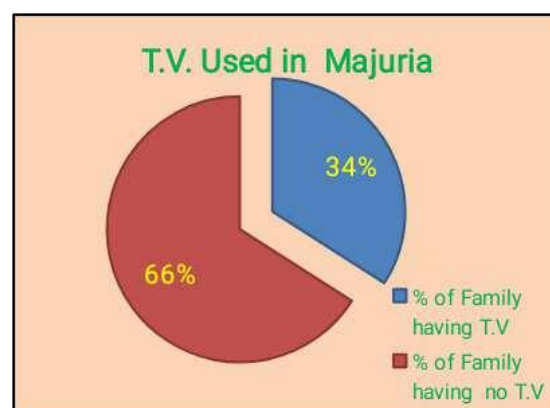


Fig. 3.16: T.V used By Family

3.11 Sources of Water:

There are sufficient well and hand tube-well for drinking water. Water of maximum

well of this village become unusable due to the proper care of local people as well as government. For the use of other purpose they depend on pond's water which becomes dry during summer season. At that time they only dependent on tube well and well. But in summer season water crisis very high. Maximum family (63.84%) of this village depended on govt. supply water through pipe line.

Table 3.17: Sources of Drinking Water

Sources of Drinking Wa	No. of Fam	No. of Fam %
Well	26	27.66
Personal Tu	6	6.38
Pump	2	2.12
Gvt. Supply	60	63.84

Source: Field Survey, 2019

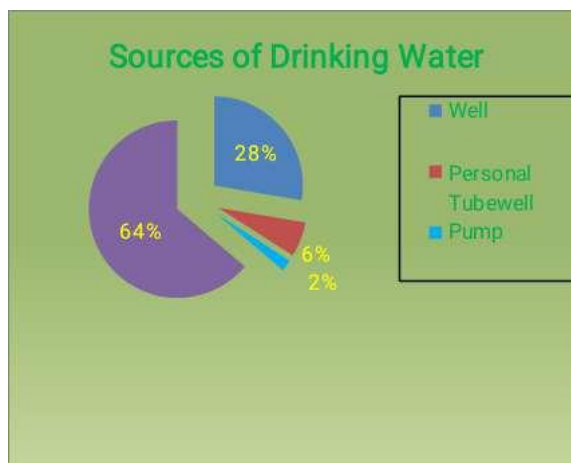


Fig. 3.17: Sources of Drinking Water

CHAPTER-4 [ECONOMIC SPECTRUM]

4.1 Land Use

The cadastral map of Milanchak mouza show that it covers an area of 69.22 hectares. The land use pattern indicates that the large proportion of this mouza is under cultivation. It can be seen that 25% of the land is under agriculture, 17% is fallow land, 1% is metalled road, 3% in unmetalled road. 20% is residential area, 6% is residential land with agriculture land, 12% area vegetation, 8% is use in grassland and 8% area with other purpose.

Thus it can be said that the major portion of the area is under cultivation. Every bit of arable land is cultivated. But there is one metalled road through over the study area. The main roads of this village is unmetalled and cart track.

4.2 Occupation Structure :

Socio-economically the region is very poor and backward. Occupational composition of the study area reveals that 96% population is engaged in primary activities and rest about 4% population in secondary activities and in tertiary activities. Out of the total population 2.13 % are cultivators who have work in their own land , 17.02 % are farmers who work in other land and 77.66 % people are daily labour who work as a Rajmistri, labour of Brick kiln industry or other shops or manufacture industries.

Table 4.1 : Occupation Structure

OCCUPATION	NO OF FAMILY	NO OF FAMILY IN %
CULTIV- ATOR	2	2.13
FARMER	16	17.02
MARGINAL WORKERS	0	0.00

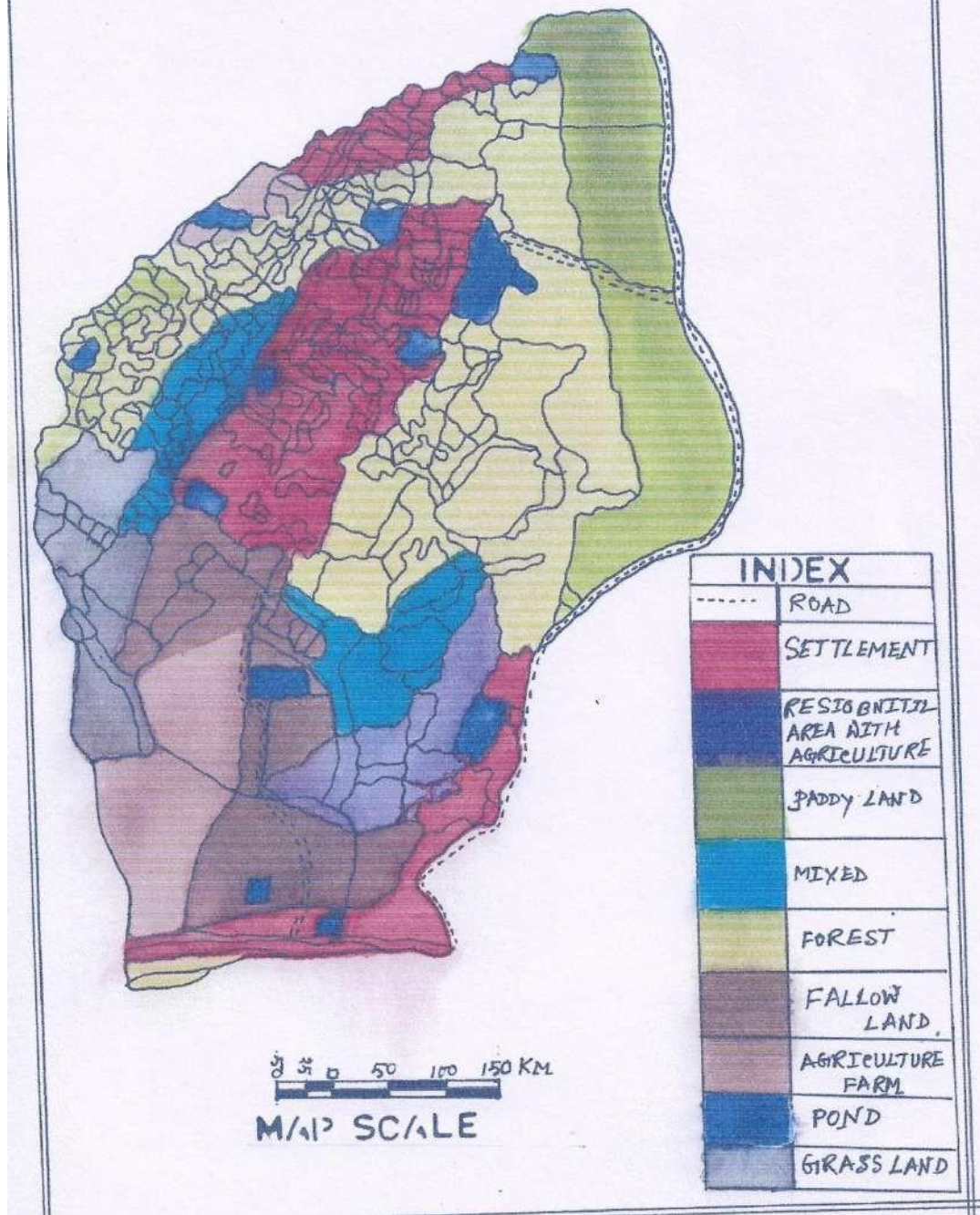
DAILY LABOUR	73	77.66
TEACHER	0	0.00
SERVICE MAN	1	1.06
BUSINESS MAN	1	1.06
OTHERS	1	1.06



Fig.4.1 occupation structure

Source: Field Survey, 2019

LAND³³ USE MAP OF MAJURIA MOUJA



Though the soil of this village is not highly fertile yet the economic backbone of this rural village is mainly agricultural based. Under the Thermal Project of Bakreswar NTPC constructed the barrage on the river Bakreswar which also helps this village for

irrigation.

4.3 Income Status:

Out of the surveyed 94 households constituting almost 6.36% falls within the income group of Rs. <2000 almost 70.21% falls within the 2000to6000income groups , about 20.21% households falls within the Rs 6000 to 10000 income groups and almost 3.19% household fall within the more than Rs. >10000 income groups. The standard of living of the income groups within >10000 is not so good.

Table 4.2: Income Status

Monthly Income	No Of Family	No Of Family In %
<2000	6	6.38
2000-6000	66	70.21
6000-10000	19	20.21
>10000	3	3.19

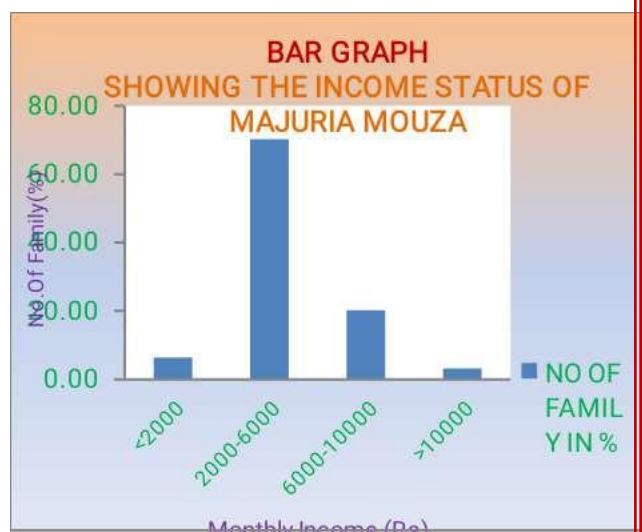


Fig. 4.3: Income Status

Source: Field Survey, 2019

4.4 Agriculture:

The agriculture is still primitive, characterized by ignorance of modern technique and resultant low productivity of land and labour. Farmer are more interested to cultivate the crops which generate more remuneration and also their needs of family without considering their ecological sustainability. Because their existing soil does not support the paddy cultivation but they cultivate paddy. So, the requirements of water also increased. As a result crisis of water also become high in dry season. Here main cultivated crop is rice but they also cultivate wheat, potato and various pulses or oil seeds during winter season seasonally many varieties of vegetables also cultivated. Though the soil of this village is not highly fertile yet the economic backbone of this rural village is mainly agricultural based. Under the Thermal Project of Bakreswar NTPC constructed the barrage on the river Bakreswar which also helps this village for irrigation. Crop combination of this region is also depicts that agricultural field of this village is not fertile, so maximum field is suitable

for single crop (70.2%) and only 29.79% land is suitable for dual crop cultivation.

Table 4.3: Crop Combination

Crop Combination	% of Agriculture Land
Single Crop	
Dual Crop	



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Fig. 4.2: Crop Combination

4.5 Government's Facility:

In this village almost all the governmental facilities reached to the root level. About 98% families are under the Ration facilities and 64% families get the work under 100 days scheme.

Table 4.4: Govt Facilities

	Ration		100 days scheme	
	No of Families	% of Family	No of Families	% of Family
under	92	97.87	60	63.83
not- under	2	2.13	34	36.17

Source: Field Survey, 2019

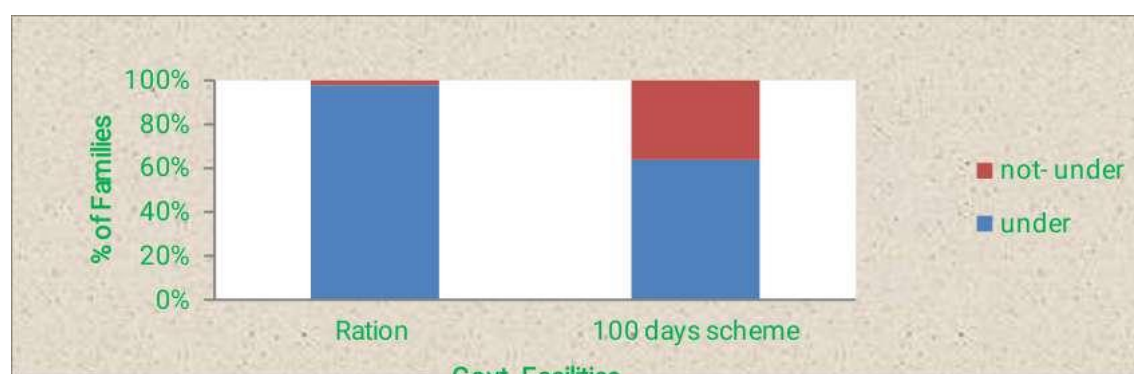
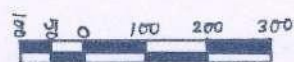
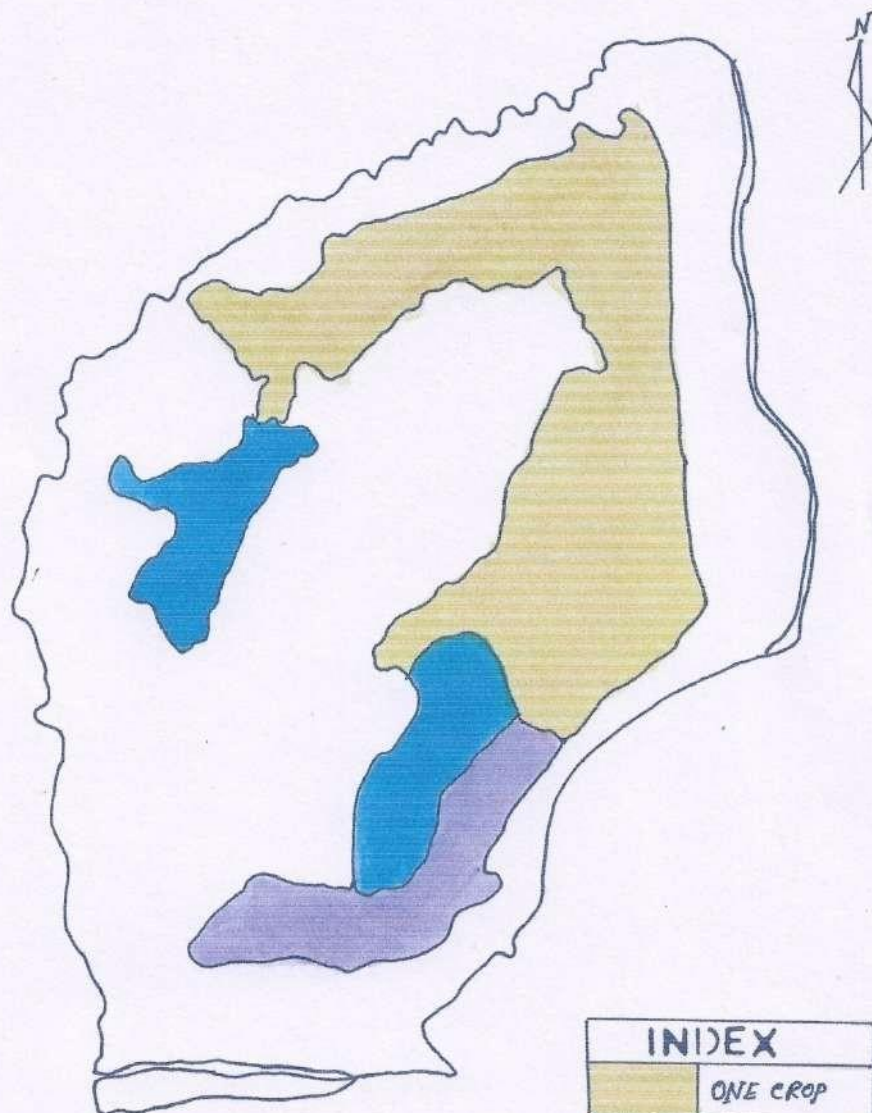





Fig. 4.4: Govt Facilities

AGRICULTURE LAND USE MAP OF MAJURIA MOUJA



MAP SCALE

INDEX	
	ONE CROP
	TWO CROP
	MULTI CROP

CHAPTER-5

[PROBLEMS , SUGGETIONS & CONCLUSIONS]

Introduction:

The main objective of this chapter is to sum up main conclusions of the study. Some suggestions are also given in this chapter to change situation and to improve development of people in the study region. It also helps to have an overall better planning and management in the study region.

5.1. Problems :

We are giving a list of problems which are presently perceived by the residing population are as follows:-

- i. Ground water table is depleting day by day and water either is common during the summer season. The availability of clean drinking water is one major issue in the village due to which water borne diseases are quite common in the village.*
- ii. 70 % of the village community is using underground water source through hand pumps while rest of the population is using other sources. A small number of houses have proper storage tank facility while majority houses use clay pitchers for water storage. The water shortage is also sometimes observed in the village during the extreme summer season.*
- iii. The lack of sanitation infrastructure is one major contributory factor behind high prevalence of diseases and multiple health problems in the Milanchak village. It is also found that there are unpaved/kacha streets and rough drainage system in the entire village.*
- iv. It is recognized by village community that low quality drinking water, poor sanitary conditions, and lack of hygiene practices are major causes of diarrhea, hepatitis, typhoid and many other prevailing serious diseases in the area.*
- v. Lack of awareness about the importance of education Poverty and lack of resources for children's education.*
- vi. Poor conditions of school buildings and facilities. Non availability of middle and high schools in the village.*

- vii. *Early marriages and cultural constraints restrict female children enrollment.*
- viii. *Long distances and accessibility to the schools. Lack of school teachers and their non-availability.*
- ix. *Problems of electric power failure are regular manner.*
- x. *Food security is also identified by local community as one of the major challenges to the majority of poverty stricken families in the village*
- Xi. *There is no proper solid waste management system in the village as garbage/waste is mainly openly dumped along the streets.*

5.2. Suggestions:

- i. *There is need to educate and create awareness among local community on utilizing low cost methods to improve the quality of drinking water. Check the ground water quality and its abundance nearby the village. To install water purifiers in village with the help of NGOs.*
- ii. *The survey clearly brought out that the families which are poor and do not get good nutrition have many instances of frequent illness. Due to no health facilities in the village, they have to go to Dubrajpur or even to Suri if any specialized treatment is involved. Many a times, a small illness can get aggravated if they do not get the treatment in time. The govt. should upgrade already existing sub-health centre by providing more facilities and more medicines which is very importance for their health.*
- iii. *As far as agriculture is concerned it is mainly dependent on the yearly rainfall, irrigation and fertility of the soils. However maximum rainfall is found in the monsoonal months. It will be beneficial for agriculture if enhanced irrigational method is applied or irrigation with the application of fertilizer, either natural or artificial. The yield of crops can be increased.*
- iv. *For the cooking purposes villagers should use the LPG and also people should know about various government schemes like UJJWALA YOJANA for the supply of LPG.*
- v. *Need of drainage lines to check the problems caused by grey water.*
- vi. *Organize trainings for small farmers, spreads awareness campaign regarding*

agriculture and Marketing of agricultural products. Special package need to be formulated and for ensuring timely availability of credit and insurance coverage to small and marginal farmers at reasonable rates.

- vii. For solid waste management system in the village Installation of dustbins along village roads is necessary.*
- viii. Food Support program for the poorest and destitute families of the village are necessary. The local government body such as panchayet should be conscious and take important role for provide the government facilities to the villagers.*

5.3. CONCLUSIONS

In India, since the Independence, there has been a concerted effort to reconstruct the rural India and the rural sector of the economy. Prior to this Tagore and Gandhi suggested the development of the villages in their natural surroundings where nature could best attract to the people with its beauty.

Our Study area is not exception in this regard. This village inhabited by general ethnic and religious group of the village is characterized by religious harmony, social and linguistic differences .Agriculture, daily labour other services are the main source of income. There some socio differences which are the result of caste system.

Inspite of having different religious communities' caste and language. All the people of the study are shore their felling together in each festival weather; it may be wedding ceremony or religious and other cultural activities. Although the standard of living condition is poor in the region, all the people live happily

It is evident from the proceeding chapter that Milanchak has a large potentiality. From the geographical point of view the village is endowed favorably for the Socio-cultural and economical development.
