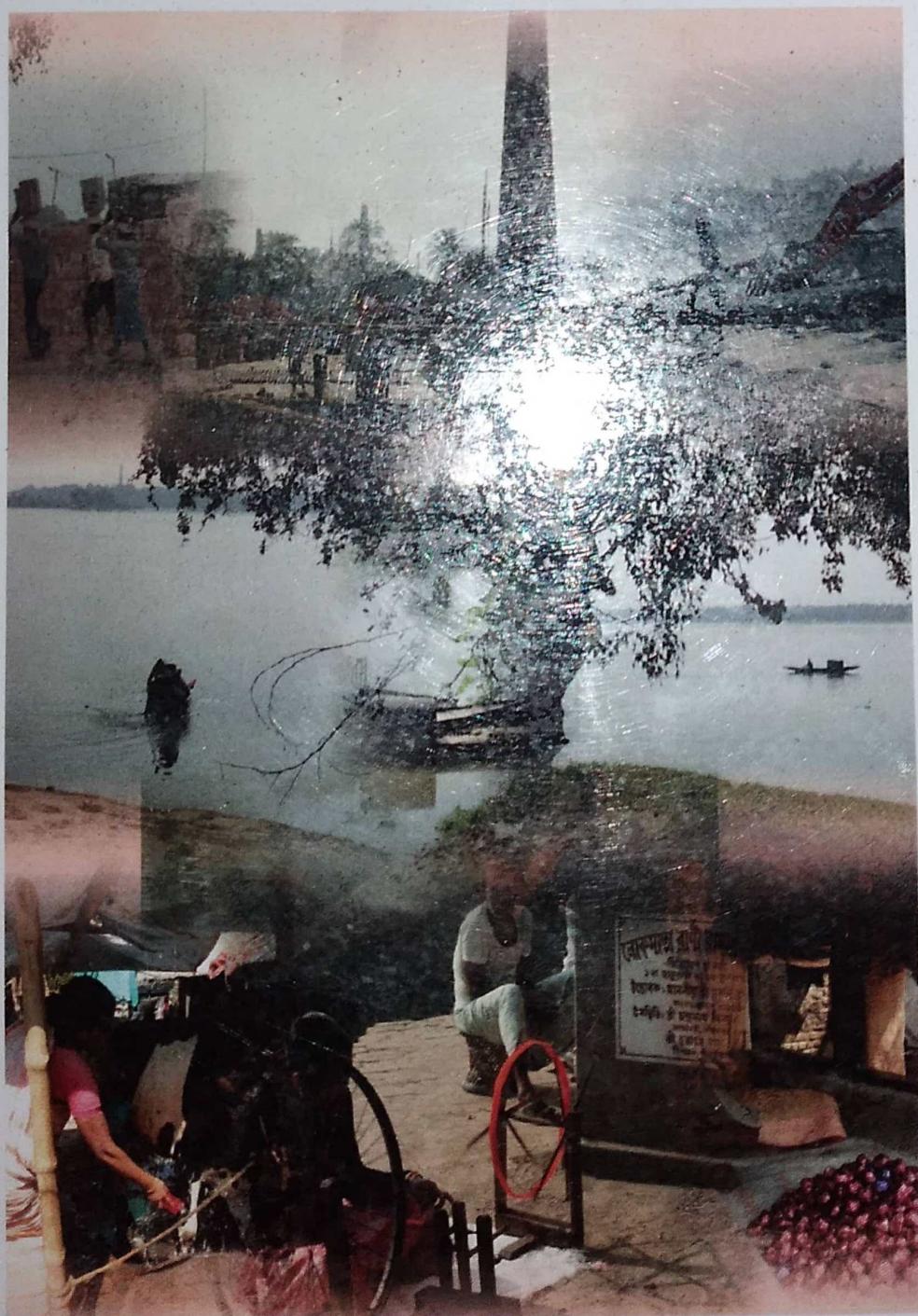


A FIELD REPORT ON
ANALYSIS OF CHANGING WORKING ACTIVITIES AND
LANDUSE PATTERN WITH ASPECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC
STATUS AT CHARKANCHRAPARA MOUZA
BESIDE THE BHAGIRATHI RIVER





SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE

Estd : 1950 • Govt. Sponsored

Affiliated to The University of Kalyani ■ Re-Accreditated by NAAC (cycle-II)



mo No.

Date. 6-4-17

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Shri / Smt. PRONAY PAUL
Roll NO. 313-15137-10447 Registration No. 1034735

has completed the field report entitled "ANALYSIS OF CHANGING WORKING ACTIVITIES AND LANDUSE PATTERN WITH ASPECT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AT CHARKANCHRAPARA MOUZA BESIDE THE BHAGIRATHI RIVER" a part fulfillment of B.A. / B.Sc. Part-III Geography Honours syllabus of University of Kalyani under my guidance and supervision as per schedule.

(Signature)
22.03.17.
Field Guide and Lecturer
Department of Geography

Dept. of Geography
Srikrishna College
Bagula, Nadia.

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C-1

INTRODUCTION

A. Importance of Field Work in Geography:

Geography is essentially a field science which discusses about the physical and cultural phenomena clearly and create a smooth relationship between man and environment. The degree of man-nature relation depends upon a number of criteria which are observed through field survey. The relation of human life and environment changes with changing line to space the theoretical conception but to visualize the actual interaction between society of human existence and his surrounding observation is needed. This necessity rivals the field survey in geography.

"Geography the only one among the all science, believe in seeing"—Peter Haggett

"The study of earth's surface as the space within which the human population lives"—
Peter Haggett

Geography is a subject which discusses about the physical and cultural phenomena and a smooth relationship between man and environment. Therefore understanding a man and nature relation the field survey is the only possible way to perceive. Through the field survey, the theoretical concept to visualize the man-nature relationship is very much being recalled in this subject matter of geography.

By this survey method we highlighted the physical socio-economic condition changes human being.

B. Back ground of the study Area :

In order to fulfil the objectives of this study, the area selected was village at Chak Kanchrapara of Kalyani Police station of Nadia District in West Bengal. The study area is located $22^{\circ}57'35''$ N latitude and $88^{\circ}24'56.97''$ E longitude.

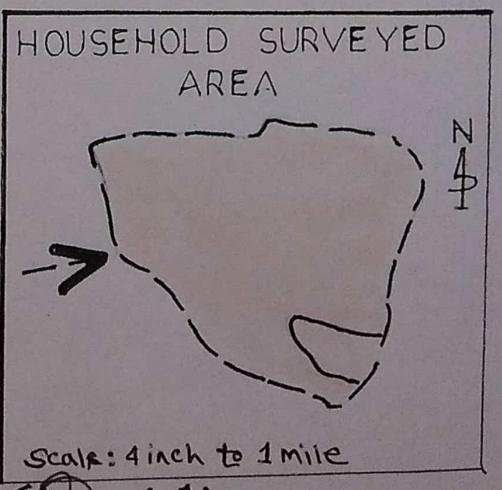
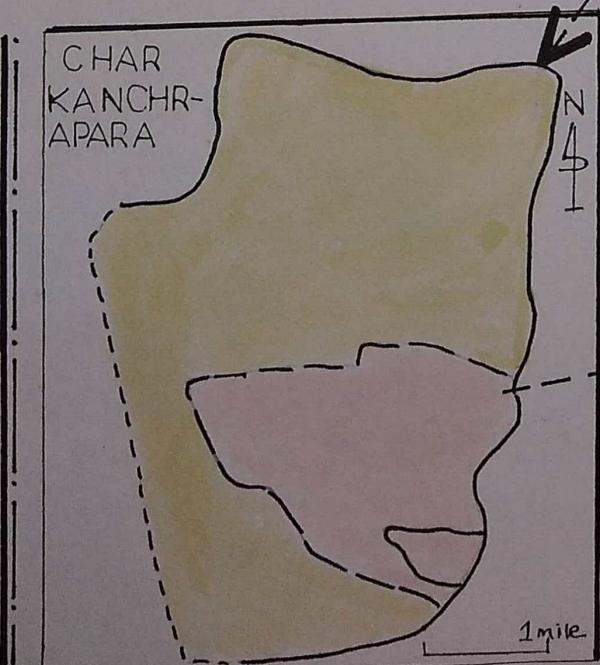
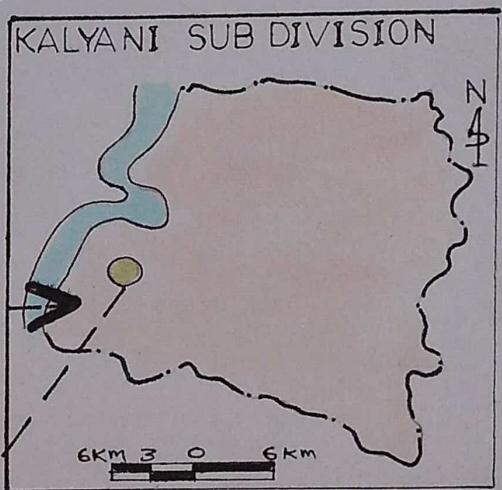
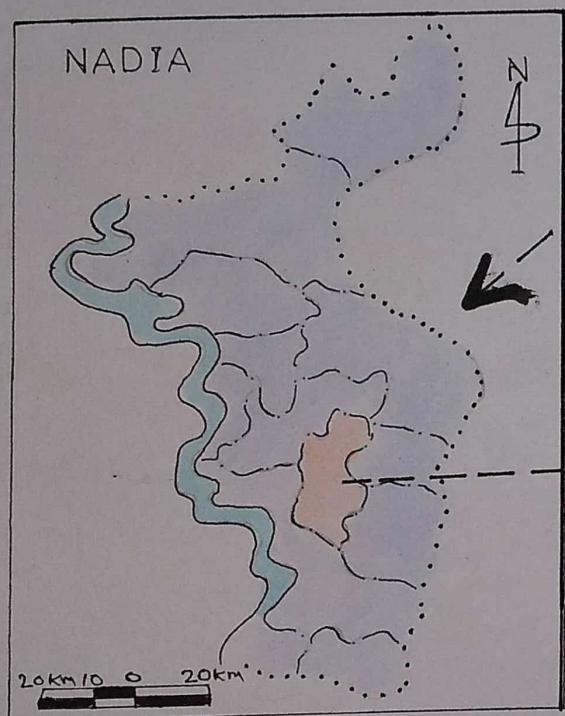
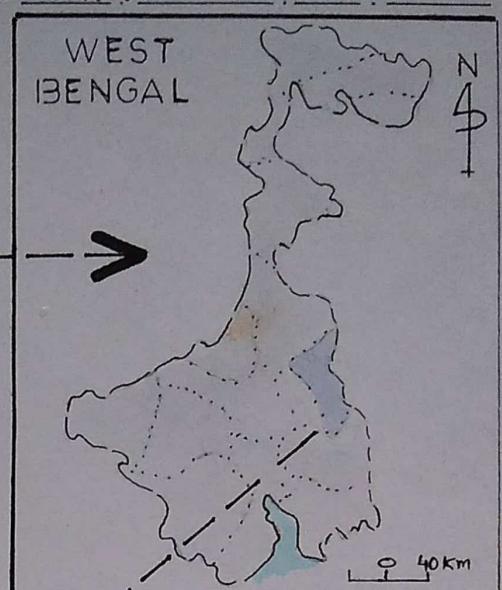
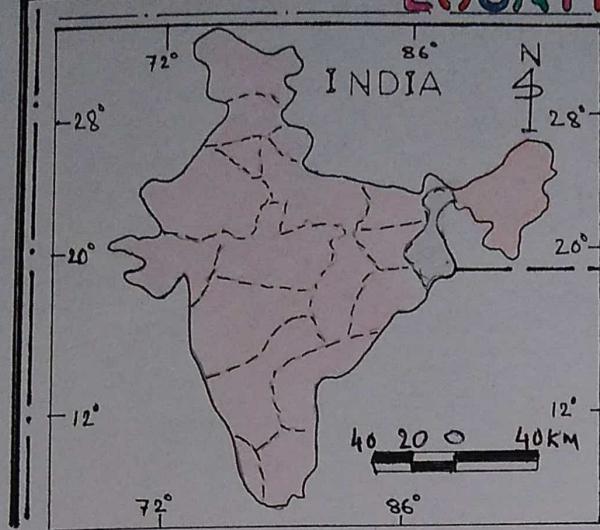
The area is situated near the Eco-friendly township of Kalyani at a distance of 45 Km from the city of Joy-Kolkata. This little known township was launched with a lot of fanfare and expectation by the Great bengali yesteryears Dr. Bidhan Roy. This township in the district of Nadia, Renowned for its spiritual legacy was rooted at a time when the city of Kolkata was reeling under the pressure of the influx of Refugees and then the Chief Minister of West Bengal Dr. Bidhan Roy had dreamt of a satellite township to ease the population from the city and that is how Kalyani was born.

Our surveyed area char Kanchrapara under the Kalyani Police station in Nadia District beside the Bhagirathi River at a distance from the town of Kalyani near about 5 kms.

C. Study area selection

The study area chosen after of its locational condition. The area is situated from the eco-friendly township of Kalyani near about 5 kms. This surveyed area ventured from some bad weathering and fishing activities in the Bhagirathi River and the wet lands surroundings the village Chak Kanchrapara Mouza. The Rural fisherman's hut made straw and Bamboo alongside the Bhagirathi River.

LOCATION MAP



28.03.12

Rural area is a paradise for geographical study and village level Research has been easily obtained from the local people who are very cordial approach.

D. Location

Our surveyed area ChakKanchrapara is situated near the near the satellite township of Kalyani and also near the Kanchrapara Rail Way station. This places is under the Kalyani Police Station is located $22^{\circ} 57' 35.07'' N$ latitude and $88^{\circ} 24' 56.97'' E$ longitude.

To the west side of the village river Bhagirathi flows and Hoogly Dist. Situated on the other side of this River. At first Sangees Water Purifying Project Plan by the Govt. of West Bengal set up in the village. This Purifying Water supply the drinking water to Kalyani Municipality and neighbouring places.

The village temple Krishna and Radhika is said to have been built by the Malliks of Kolkata in 1708.

E. Methodology

Methodology is the way to achieving the goal with the objectives of the study area of the geo-graphical personality of the area and the interaction of the different physical and cultural elements of the space different conventional and non-conventional Methods have been adopted with the logic behind their uses.

During the pre-field study we are going to field, different sources of non-numeric data, maps and literature of our study area have been collected from the different like National thematic organization Survey of India during the field study and geomorphological aspects of the study area

C-2

PHYSICAL SETTING

A. Geology

Kalyani as well as Chakkanchhapara is a plain land beside the River Bhagirathi and West side of Hooghly District. The soil of the district is composed by recent alluvial and the surface consists sandy clay and sand along the course of the river and finegrits consolidating into clay in the flatter portion of the plain, such as the tract known as the Kalantan.

B. Soil

This alluvial tract is flooded every year by Bhagirathi River. So its from of very fertile alluvial soil. The irrigation and canal system is not well developed. The ground water level is low so easily being made to improve the irrigation facilities and increase the use of chemical fertilizers.

The soil of the region influences the landuses, occupation and life style of the inhabitance of the area.

C. Natural Vegetation

The climate of this area is suitable for the growth of deciduous trees i.e. Mango, Berry, Jackfruit, Shimul, Bel etc. The trees are making for furnitures and consumption as a fuel wood for cooking. Social forestry is available in the surveyed area. and now a days some agricultural land uses for Agro-forestry.

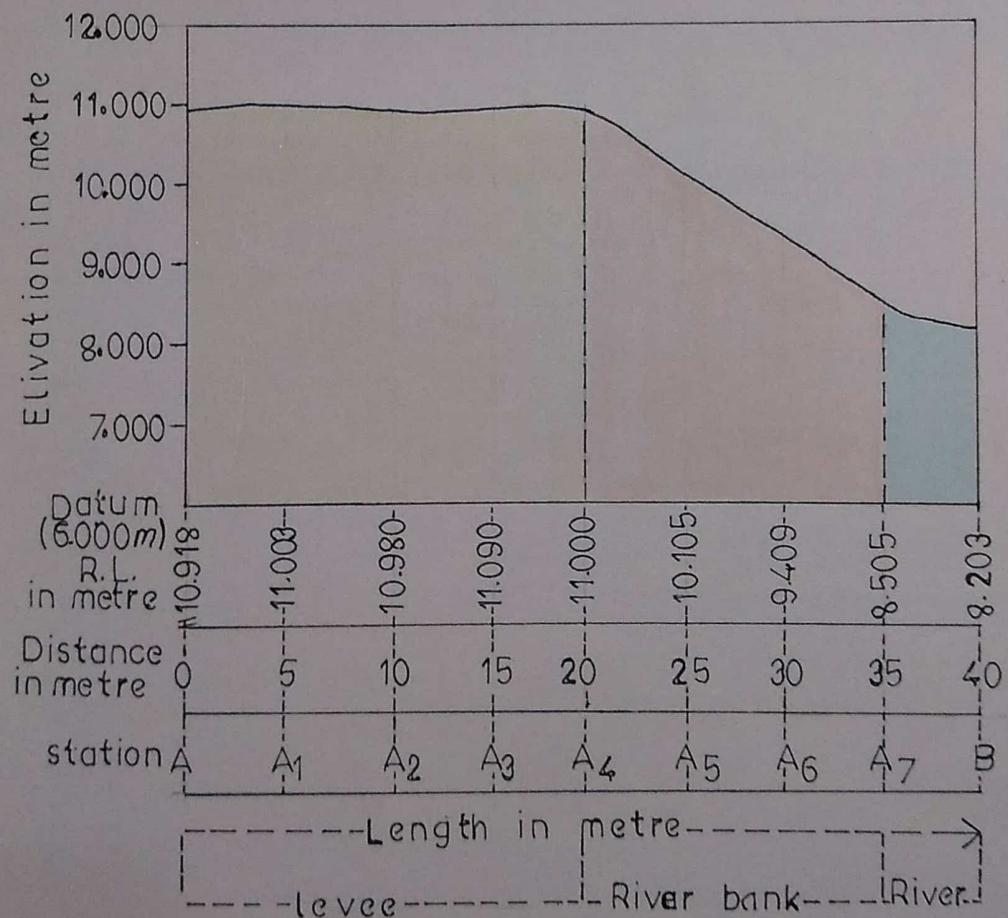
D. Climate

The area enjoyed warms, humidity, Tropical monsoon climate. It is situated near the tropic of cancer passing through Krishnanagar. Therefore the region enjoys very hot summer

LONGITUDINAL PROFILE ALONG THE LINE A-B

Place: Beside Hugli River
Ins no GLI 49
ADL $\frac{1}{2}$

Date 9.2.2017
Time 2.30
Roll No: 313-15137-047



HORIZONTAL SCALE 1CM = 4 METRE
VERTICAL SCALE 1CM = 1 METRE

*Shreyas
21.03.17*

PRISMATIC COMPASS SURVEY OF AN AREA ABCd'
PLOTING OF A CLOSED TRAVERSE BY PARALLEL MERIDIAN
METHOD

place: Beside Hugli River

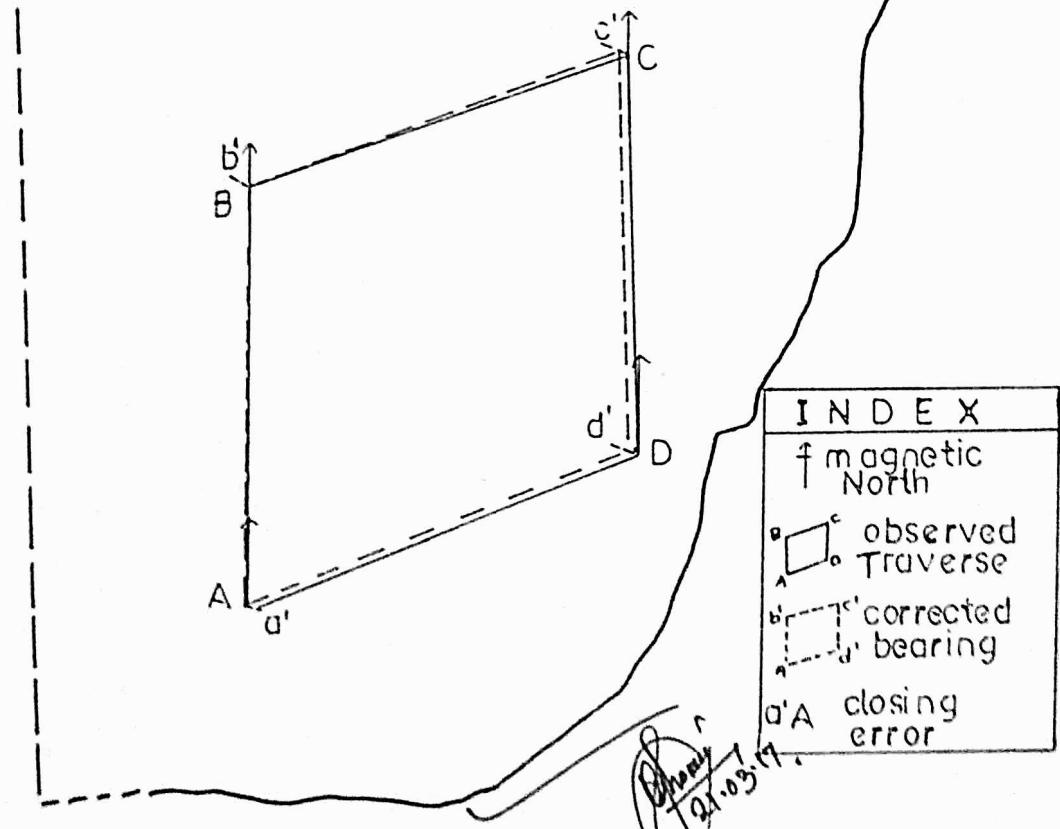
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PCL 1/2

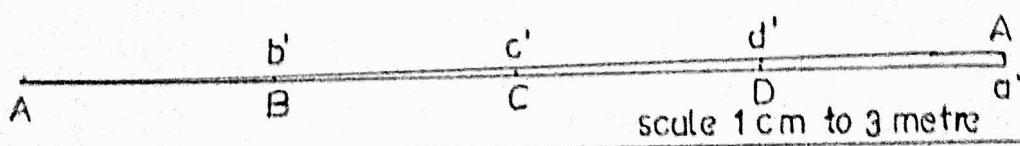
Date: 9.2.2017

Time: 2.00 pm

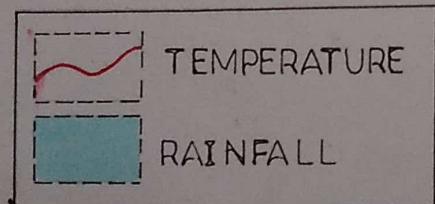
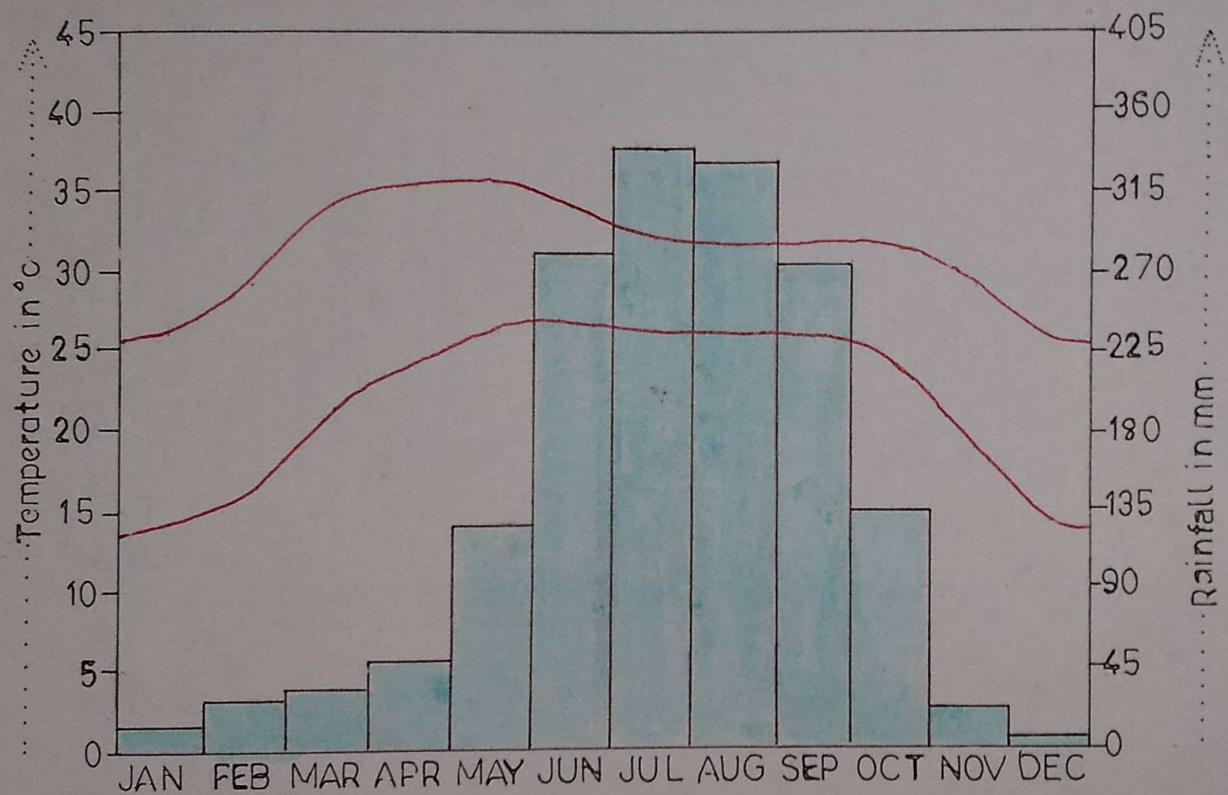
Roll No: 313-15137-0447



ADJUSTMENT OF CLOSING ERROR BY BOWDITCH'S METHOD



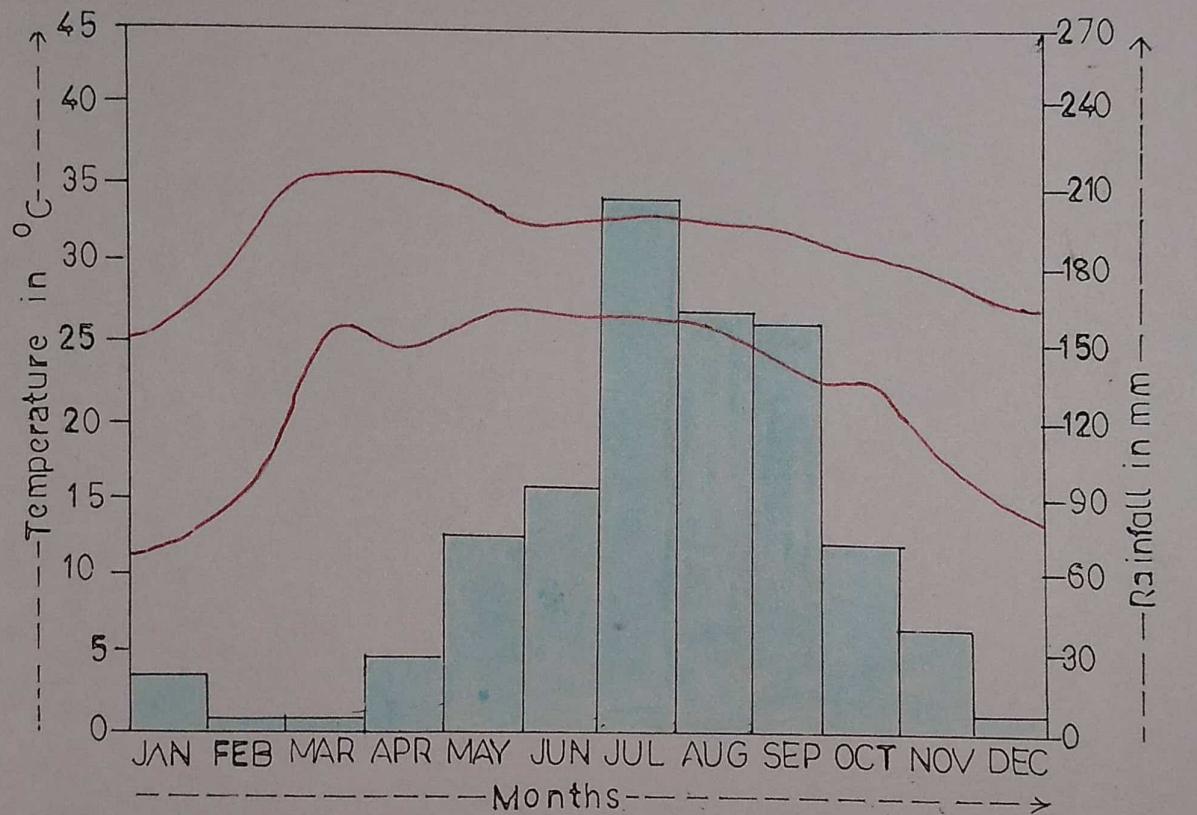
MEAN RAINFALL AND MEAN MAXIMUM & MINIMUM TEMPERATURE



HORIZONTAL SCALE:-
 1CM = 1 MONTH
VERTICAL SCALE:-
 TEMP 1CM TO 5°C
 RAIN 1CM TO 45 MM

HANDBY
 21.03.17.

MONTHLY RAINFALL AND MEAN MAXIMUM & MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE



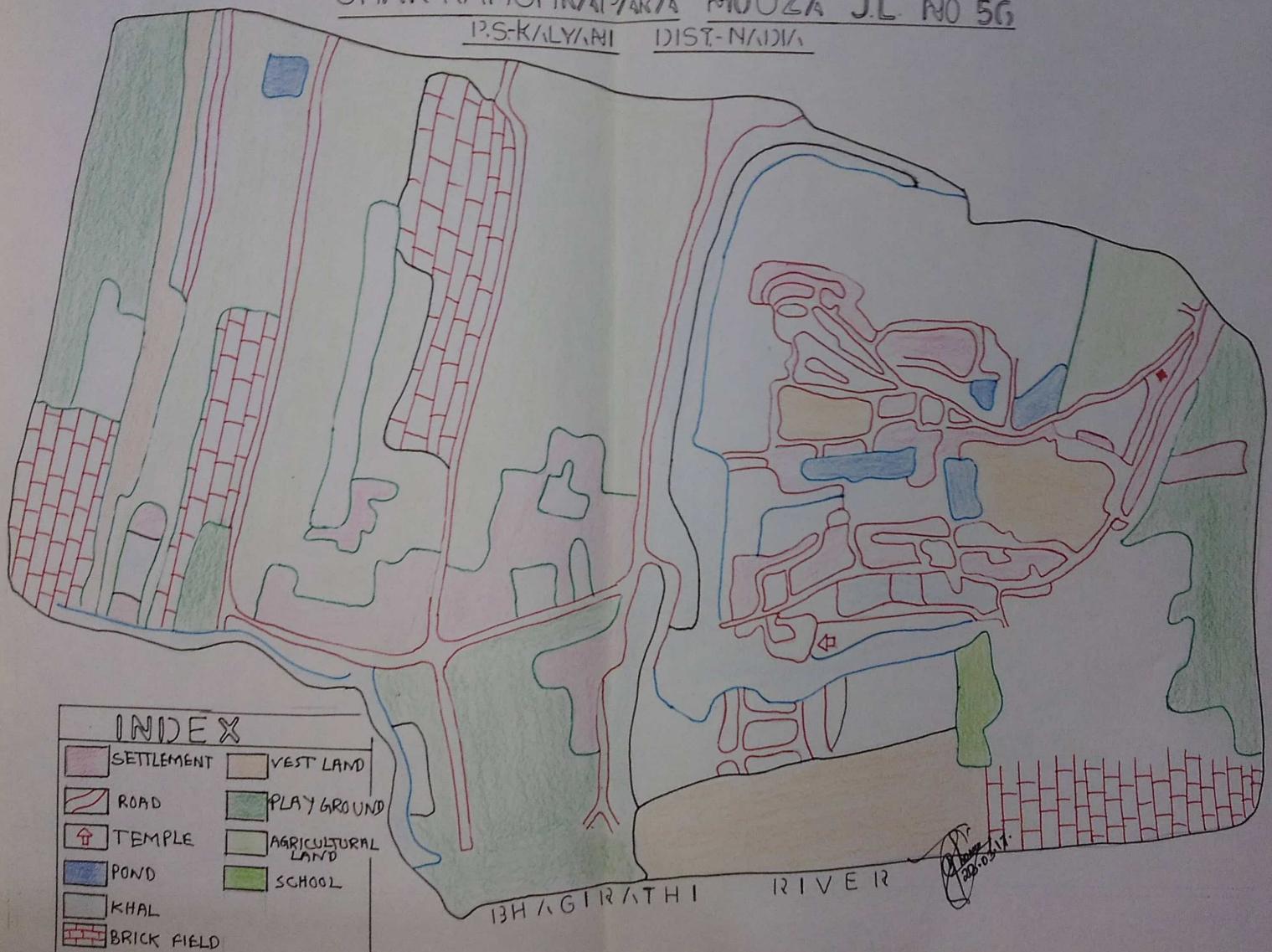
 TEMPERATURE
 RAINFALL

HORIZONTAL SCALE: ~
 1cm to 1 month
 VERTICAL SCALE: ~
 Temp. 1cm to 5°C
 Rain. 1cm to 30mm

Phoney
 21/03/17

LAND USE MAP

CHAR KUNCHRAPARA MOUZA J.L. NO 56
P.S-KALYANI DIST-NADIA



CHAPTER IV

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

A. Literacy Rate

Literacy puts a tremendous effect on the special process of human beings like marriage fertility, birth rate standard on living income level, Mortality, Mobility, occupation etc.

Table : For Literacy Rate

Sex	Male	% of Male	Female	% of Female	Total	% of Total
Literate	181	55.86	143	44.135	324	100
Illiterate	70	43.74	90	56.25	160	100

Source : Personal Survey, 2017

B. Family size

Family size means the number of members in a family. In the study area this range between 49 joint family and 61 families are nuclear. Smaller family indicate literate and modern society and larger family size indicate of poor society.

C. Caste structure

Caste system is social organization. According to the Indian Society Caste is divided into various groups i.e. Brahmin, Khatriya, Vaish, Sudra and people belonging different groups performing their accordingly.

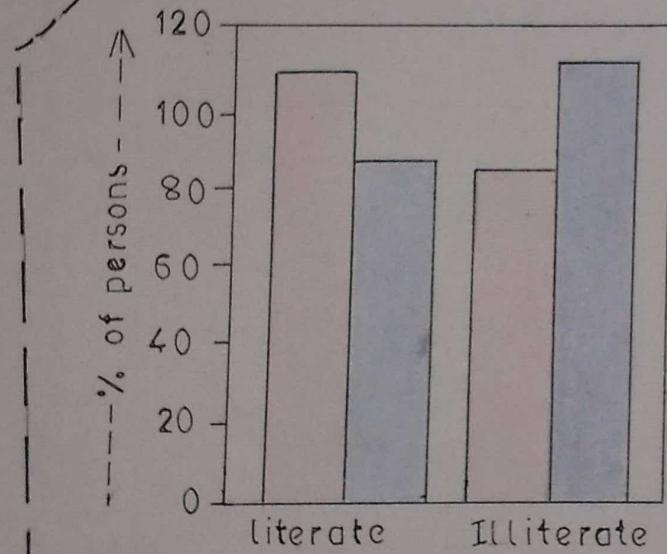
Table : Caste Structure

Caste	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	GENERAL	TOTAL
No. of Households	20	61	8	21	110
%	18.18	55.45	7.27	19.09	100

Source : Personal Survey, 2017

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L. NO 56

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH
SHOWING THE LITERACY RATE OF
CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



INDEX	
sex	
<input type="checkbox"/>	male
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Female

scale

Horizontal: 1 cm to 1 class

Vertical : 1 cm to 20 units

map: 8 inch to 1 mile

21/03/17
Shyam

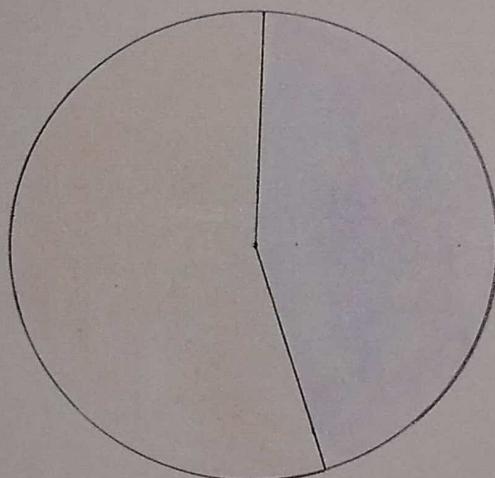
CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA

J.L. NO 56

PIE GRAPH

SHOWING

The joint and Nuclear family of
char kanchrapara mouja



INDEX

Family size

Nuclear

Joint

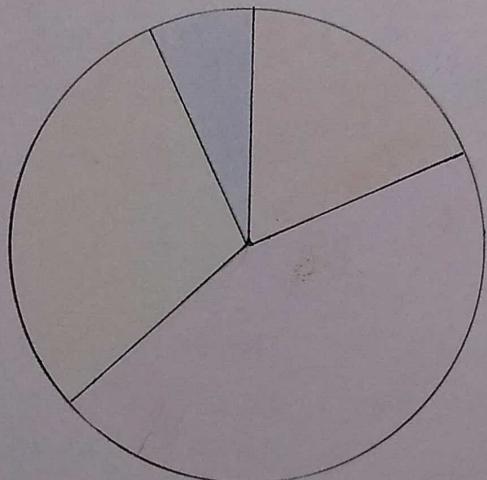
A radius of 1cm to 2 units
Map scale: 8 inch to 1 mile

21.63.17.
S. Hony

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L. NO 56

PIE GRAPH

SHOWING
THE CASTE STRUCTURE OF CHAR
KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



INDEX	caste
	S.C.
	S.T.
	OBC.
	General

A radius of 1 cm to 2 units
map scale: 8 inch to 1 mile

11
12
13.17

D. AGE SEX COMPOSITION

Table: Age Sex composition

Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total
0-4	10	47.62	11	52.39	21
5-9	18	50	18	50	36
10-14	17	47.22	19	52.78	36
15-19	28	57.14	21	42.86	49
20-24	29	64.44	16	35.56	45
25-29	37	68.52	17	31.48	54
30-34	20	43.48	26	56.52	46
35-39	16	43.25	20	56.75	36
40-44	20	48.78	21	51.21	41
45-49	9	37.50	15	62.50	24
50-54	16	59.26	11	40.74	27

In the surveyed area maximum percentage of male and female population found in the age group of 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 respectively.

E. Dependency Ratio

Dependency Ratio means among the total population of the village of the Chars Kanchrapara village in which age group are depend others age groups. According to field survey, 2017 the age group of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and above 60 population is depend on the 15-59 age group. So, the total dependable population is 140 persons which are depend on 346 persons.

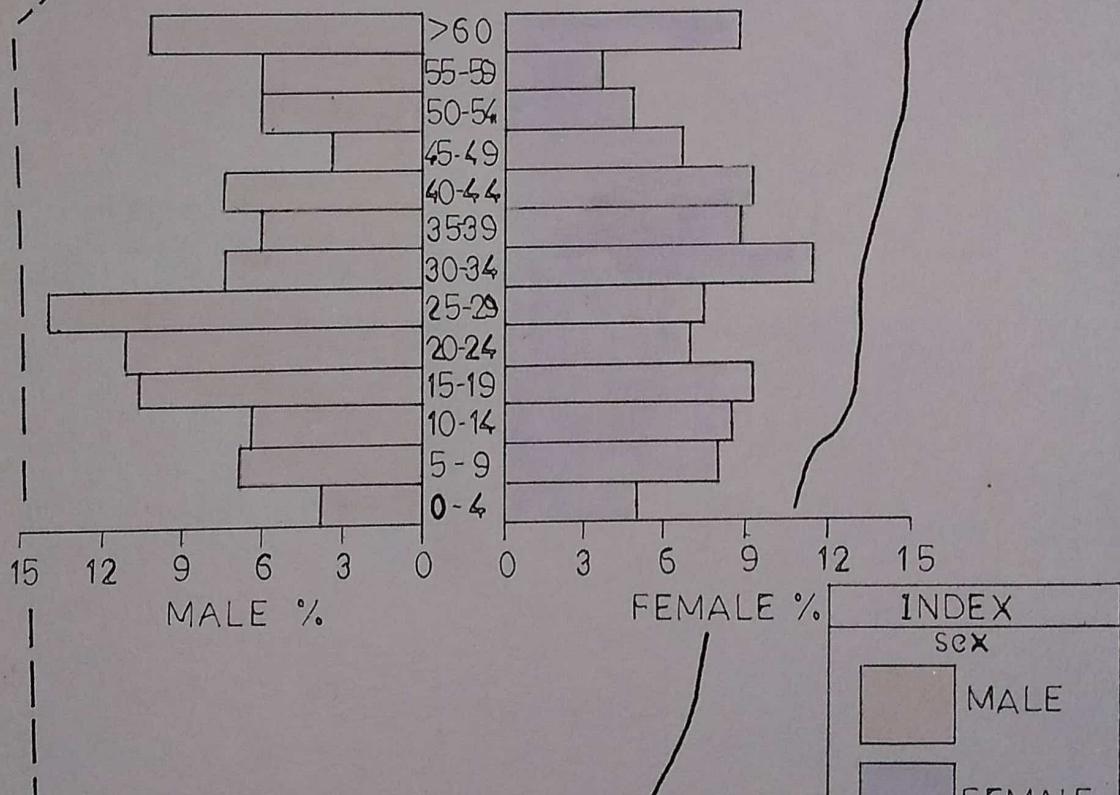
CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L. NO 56

AGE SEX PYRAMID

SHOWING

The age wise distribution of percentage population of char kanchrapara

AGE IN GROUPS



INDEX	SEX
MALE	
FEMALE	

1 cm to 3 units
map scale 8 inch 1 mile

Moni
27/03/17.

CHAPTER-V

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

The socio economic condition of the people of their village have been investigated. A detailed house hold survey has been carried out on sample basis. During the sample surveys the sampling was done on the basis of varying Economic Levels. This data is collected by investigation head of the family. Level of Education, Total income of the family and other socio-economic aspects.

HOUSE HOLD SURVEY :- There are several no. of social factors which have considerable impact on the economic activities of an area. In order to study the impact on physical environment on the social economic life of the mankind on Survey teams conducted of

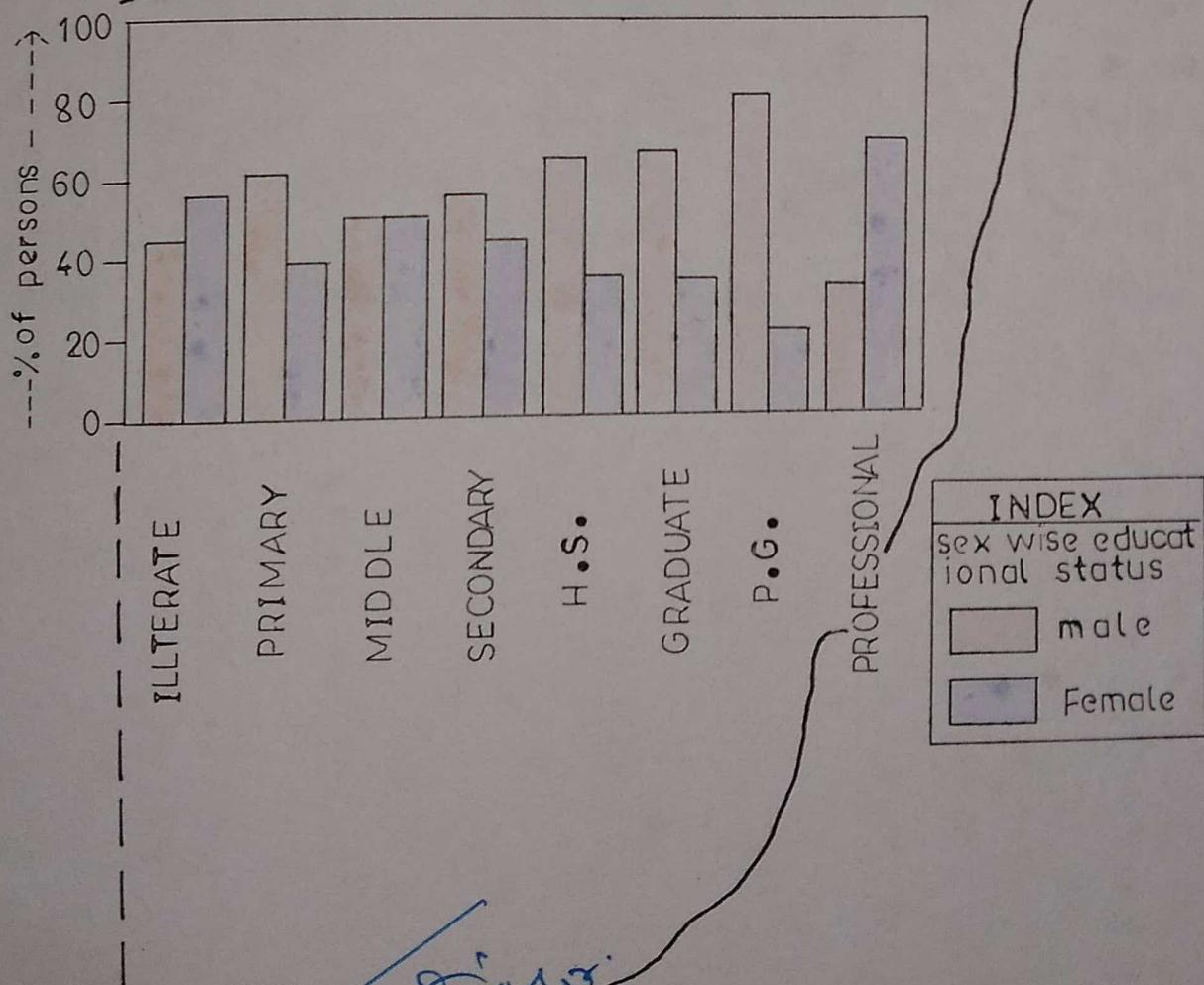
"Education is the back bone of the Nation" — Swami Vivekananda.

"Literacy and education status of individual of society is survey as one of the indicators of the family of population!"
— G.S. GHOSAL

"Who can Read, Write his own countries name in National language is literate"
TREWARTA.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L. NO 56

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH
SHOWING THE SEX WISE EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



Horizontal scale: 1 cm to 1 class
vertical scale 1cm to 20 units
map scale 8 inch to 1 mile

B. Housing condition :

A Healthful Residential environment is one which the family can develop and the low-income physically mentally socially.

Good housing condition indicates good standard of living and healthful environment.

Table:Housing condition

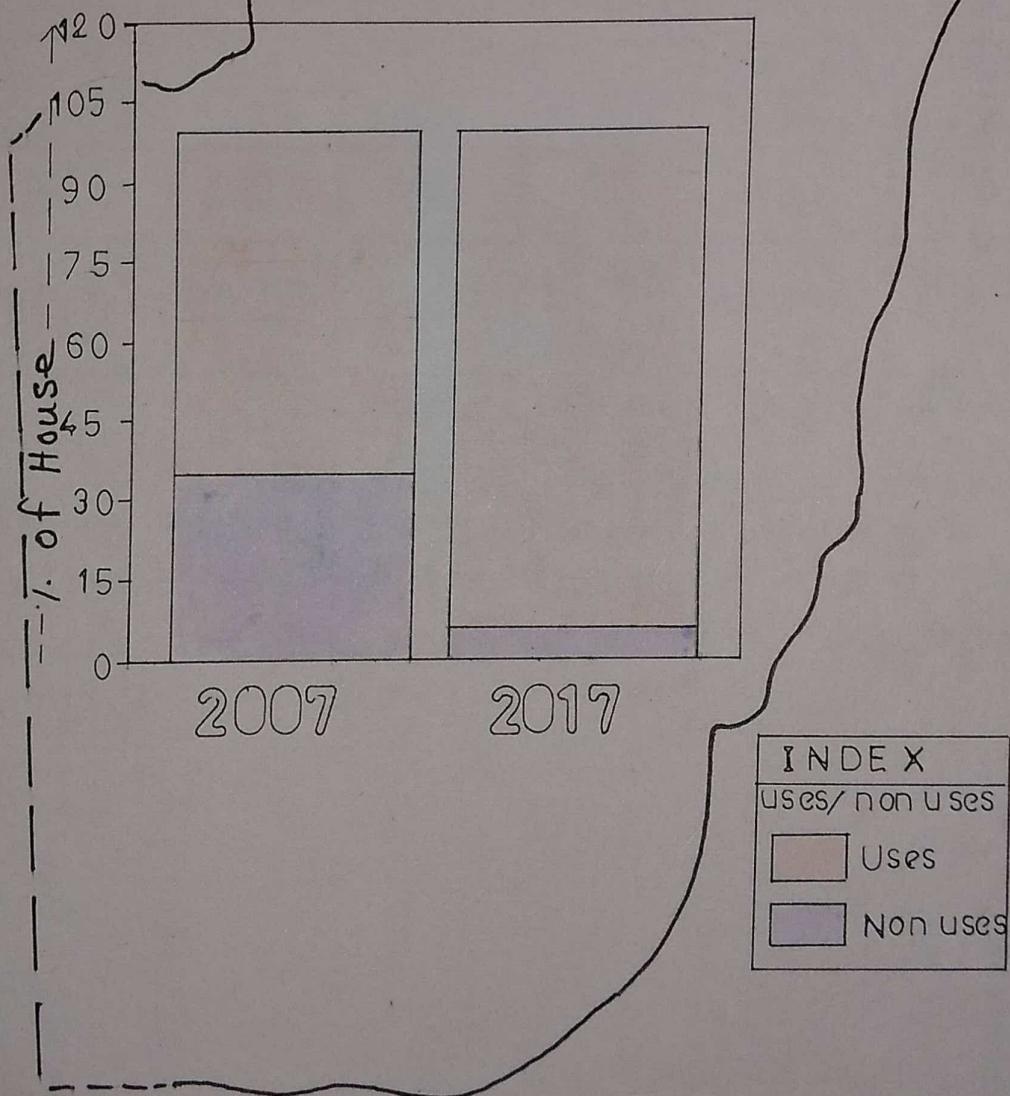
TYPES	KUTCHA		PUCCA		BAMBOO	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
NO. OF HOUSE	70	32	38	80	2	2
PERCENTAGE(%)	68.63	31.37	32.20	67.80	50	50

Source : Personal Survey

Shelters as the basic needs of human beings. From the above table it may be stated that there is existing imbalance in structural pattern of houses among different land holding categories.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
JL NO:56

COMPOUND BAR GRAPH
SHOWING THE ELECTRIC FACILITY
OF CHAR KANCHRAPARA
MOUJA

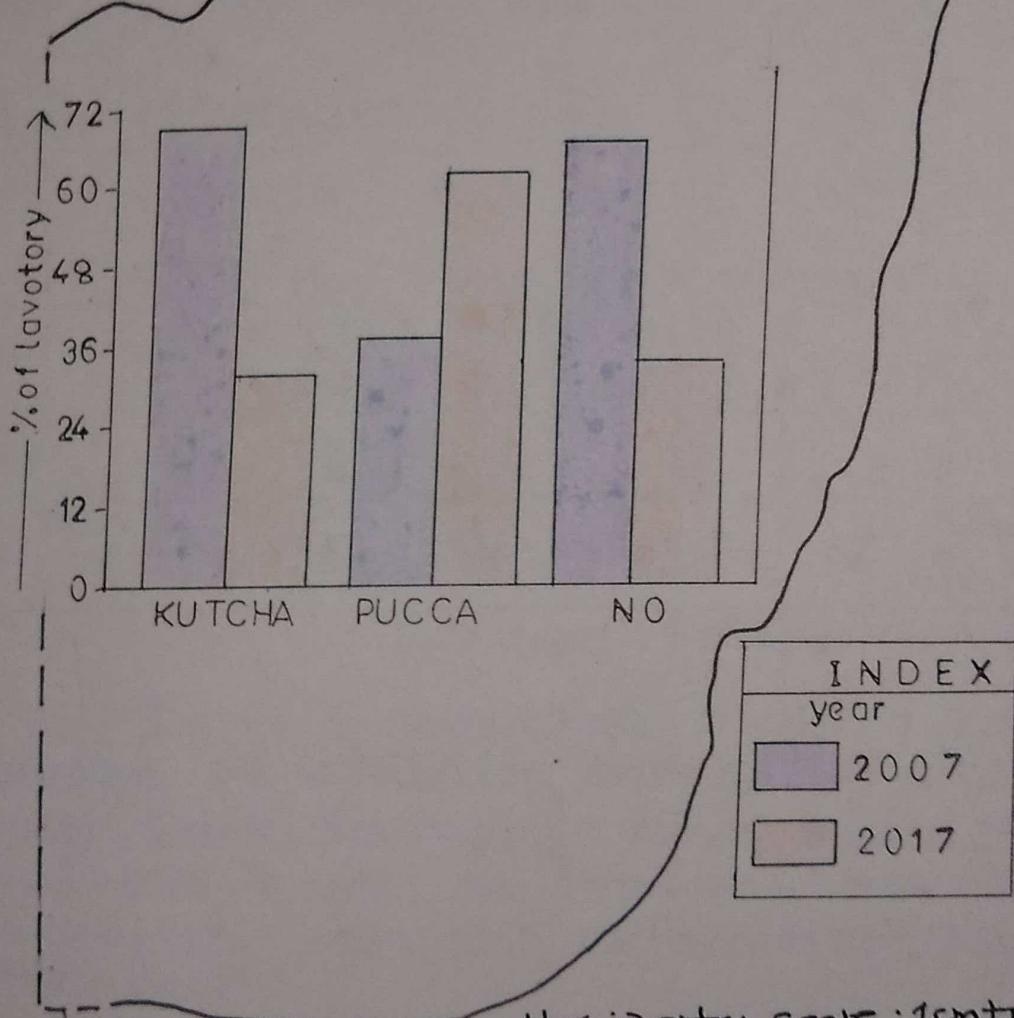


Horizontal scale : 3cm to 1 class
Vertical scale : 1cm to 15 units
Map scale : 8inch to 1 mile

Char Kanchrapara
Mouja
21.03.17.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L NO 56

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH
SHOWING
the latratory system of char-
kanchrapara mouja



Horizontal scale : 1cm to 1 class
Vertical scale : 1cm to 12 units
Map scale : 8 inch to 1 mile

*Mr. Honey
21/03/17*

E. Means of communication

Table : Means of communication :-

ITEMS	LAND PHONE		CELL PHONE		NEWS PAPER	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
NO	5	2	20	104	5	14
PERCENTAGE (%)	71.43	28.57	16.13	83.87	26.32	73.68

Source: Personal survey, 2017

Phone is the good communication tool of present time and news papers is the mirror of the society.

F. Mode of conveyance

Table : For Mode of conveyance

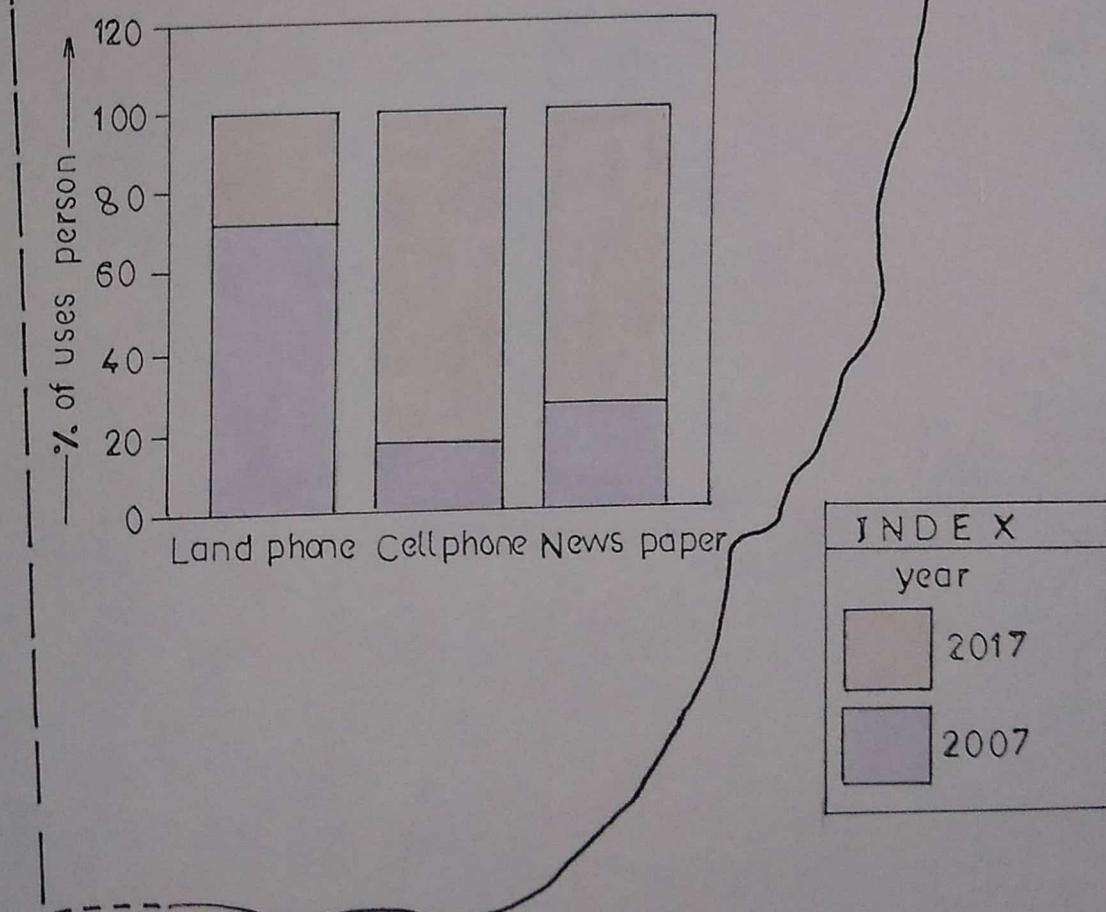
ITEMS	BI-CYCLE		MOTOR CYCLE		CAR	
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
NUMBER	64	94	3	18	1	1
PERCENTAGE (%)	40.51	59.49	14.29	85.71	50	50

Source: Personal survey, 2017

In this surveyed area a huge percentage of population depend on bi-cycle but only some families have motorcycle but their have no personal cars. But communication mean the expansion of thoughts between people.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
JL NO:56

COMPOUND BAR GRAPH
SHOWING THE
MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN CHAR
KANCHRAPRA



INDEX
year
2017
2007

SCALE
Horizontal: 15cm to 1 class
vertical: 1 cm to 20 units
map: 8 inch to 1 mile

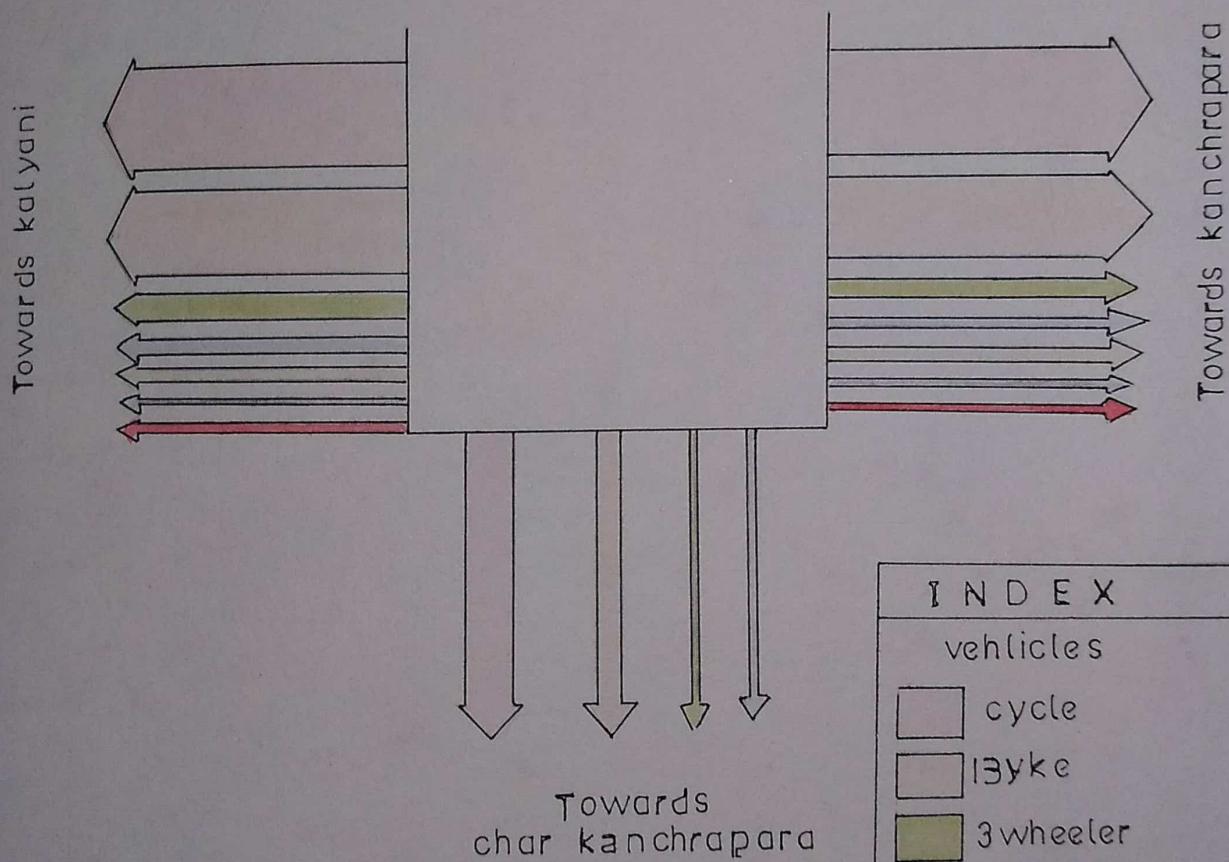
*D. Phoney
21-03-17.*

TRAFFIC FLOW DIAGRAM SHOWING

TRAFFIC FLOW TOWARDS KANCHRAPARA
KALYANI AND CHAR KANCHRAPARA

place: kanchrapara
- Rathatala more

Date: 9/2/2017
Time: 12:00



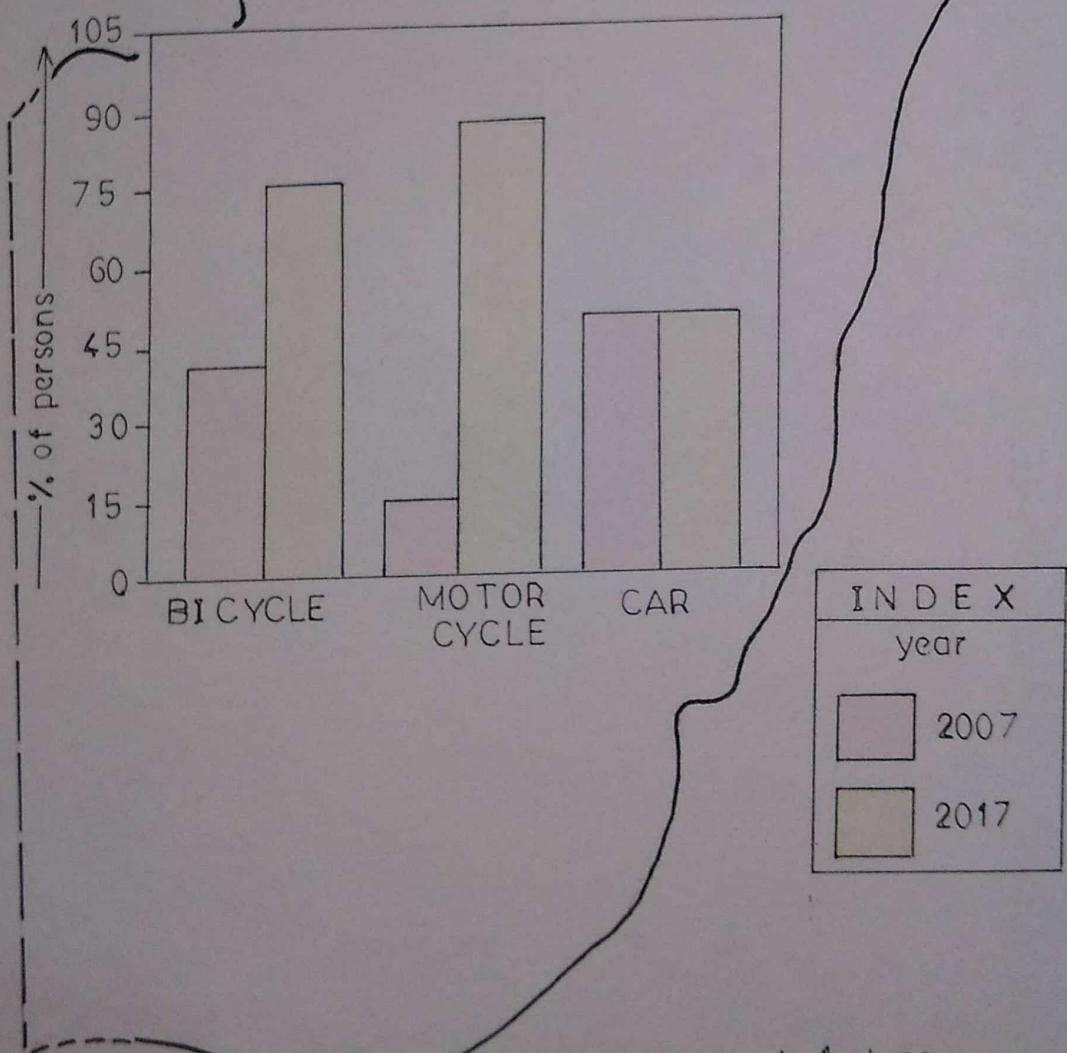
SCALE: 1CM TO 80 VEHICLES

INDEX	
vehicles	cycle
	bike
	3 wheeler
	4 wheeler goods
	4 wheeler passengers
	Track
	bus

✓
Dhoni
21.03.17.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L NO 56

COMPRATIVE BAR GRAPH
SHOWING
THE MODE OF CONVEYANCE IN CHAR
KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



Horizontal: 1cm to 1 class
vertical: 1 cm to 15 units
map: 8inch 1 mile

✓
S. Chakraborty
22/03/17.

G. USE OF INDUSTRIAL ITEMS:

Table : for use of industrial items

ITEMS	TAKTA	PALANKA	SOFA	T.V.	RADIO	FREEZE				
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
USES	65	86	19	47	4	10	35	85	14	9
PERCENTAGE (%)	43.05	56.95	28.79	71.21	28.57	71.43	29.17	70.83	60.87	39.13

P. COOKER	COMPUTER		
2007	2017	2007	2017
21	77	5	5
21.43	78.57	50	50

Source : Personal Survey, 2017

At present the people who don't know computer he is illiterate but in the surveyed area out of 110 families there are only 5 families have been computer.

H. ENERGY CONSUMPTION :

The intensity fuel use for cooking various across site of households and socio-economic profiles of people.

Table : For Energy consumption

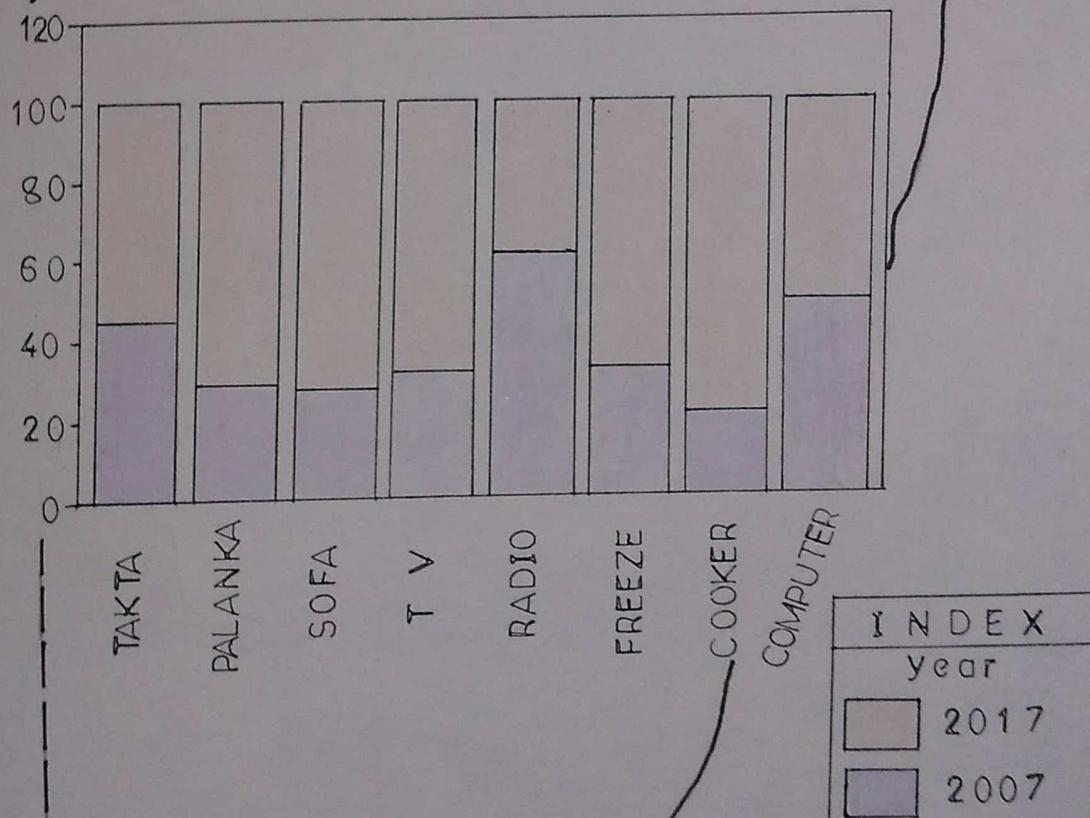
ITEMS	FUEL WOOD	CORDWOOD	CAKE	L.P.G.	AGRICULTURAL ITEMS	KEROSENE				
	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017	2007	2017
USES	89	76	31	18	7	88	4	7	47	42
PERCENTAGE (%)	53.94	46.06	63.27	36.73	7.37	92.63	36.36	63.64	52.81	47.19

Energy use in cooking including consumption of energy for preparing food, tea and other liquid solid items.

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
JL NO:56

COMPOUND BAR GRAPH

SHOWING
The Industrial Items of char
kanchrapara mouja



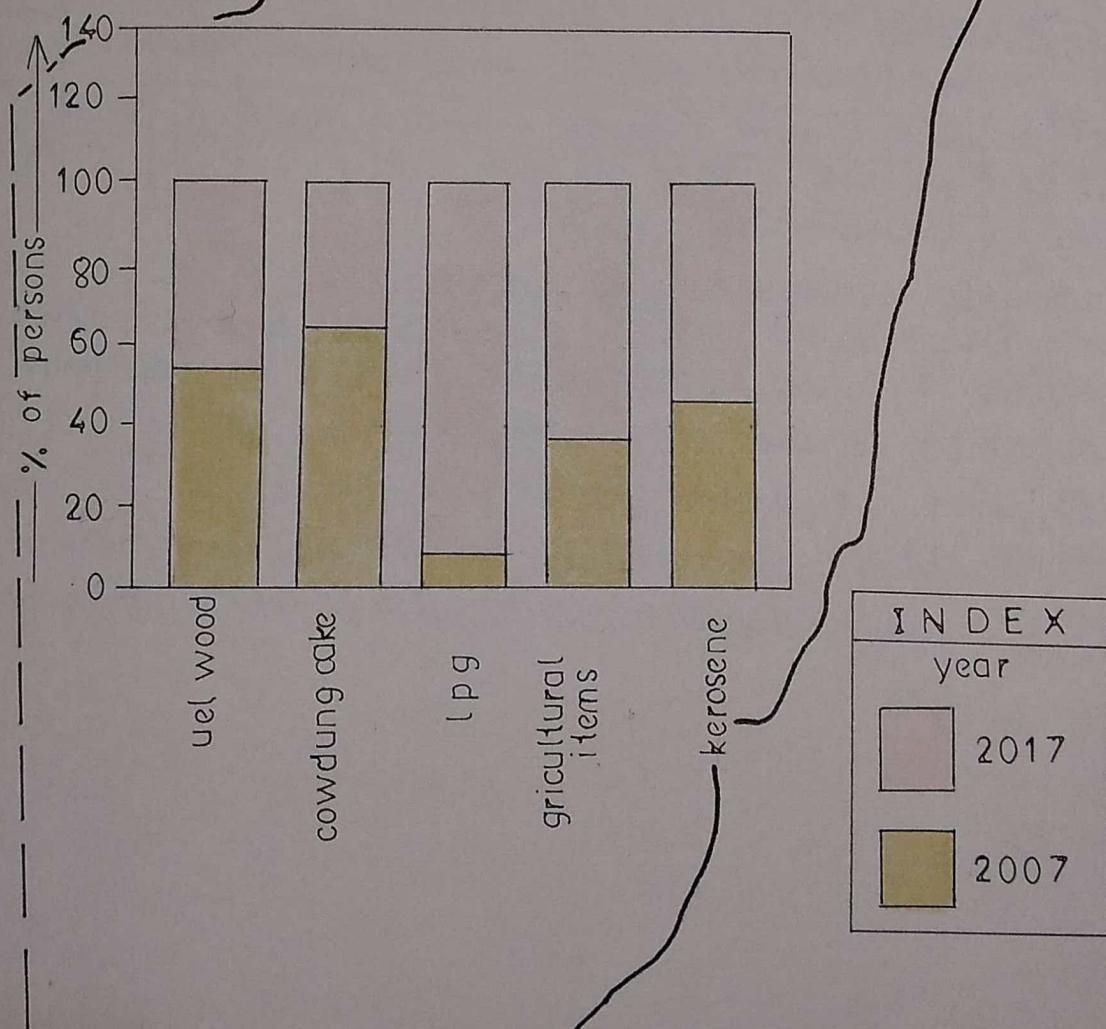
Horizontal scale 1 cm to 1 class
Vertical scale: 1 cm to 20 units
map scale: 8 inc to 1 mile

21/3/17
Mg

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
JL NO:56

COMPOUND BAR GRAPH

SHOWING
THE ENERGY CONSUMPTION OF
CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



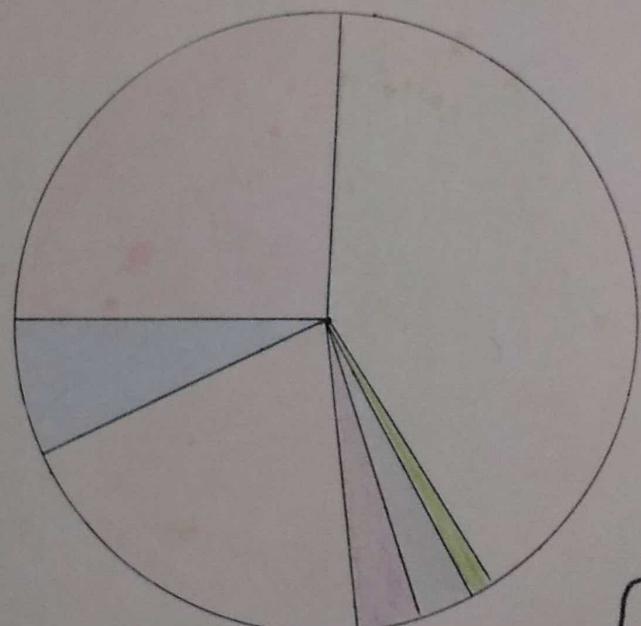
INDEX
year
2017
2007

Horizontal: 1 cm to 1 class
vertical: 1 cm to 20 units
map: 8 inch to 1 mile

Chhorry
21.03.17

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L NO 56

PIE GRAPH
SHOWING
THE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



INDEX
occupational
Daily wages
agrobased
private
Govt
Business
Fishing
other

21/3/17
A radius of 1 cm to 2 units
map scale 8 inch to 1 mile

J. Worker and Non worker:

Table : For worker and Non worker

Category	Workers		Non Workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sex				
No.	143	58	120	165
%	71.14	28.86	42.11	57.89

SOURCE : PERSONAL SURVEY, 2017

Most of the villagers are most hard workers. Above the table shows the trend of working and Non-Working population according to genders. Only 28.56% females are working whereas 57.89% Non-workers. But the percentage of male workers and non-workers that is 71.14% and 42.11% is Non-Workers.

K. Health problem:

Health are several dimensions like as physical, social, mental, spiritual. Good health is state of complete physical fitness.

Table : For Health problem

Disease	Cough & cold		T.B.		Fever		Skin Disease		Others	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. of Persons	23	19	0	4	3	6	7	3	12	16

Source : Personal Survey, 2017

L. Dispose Home Garbage:

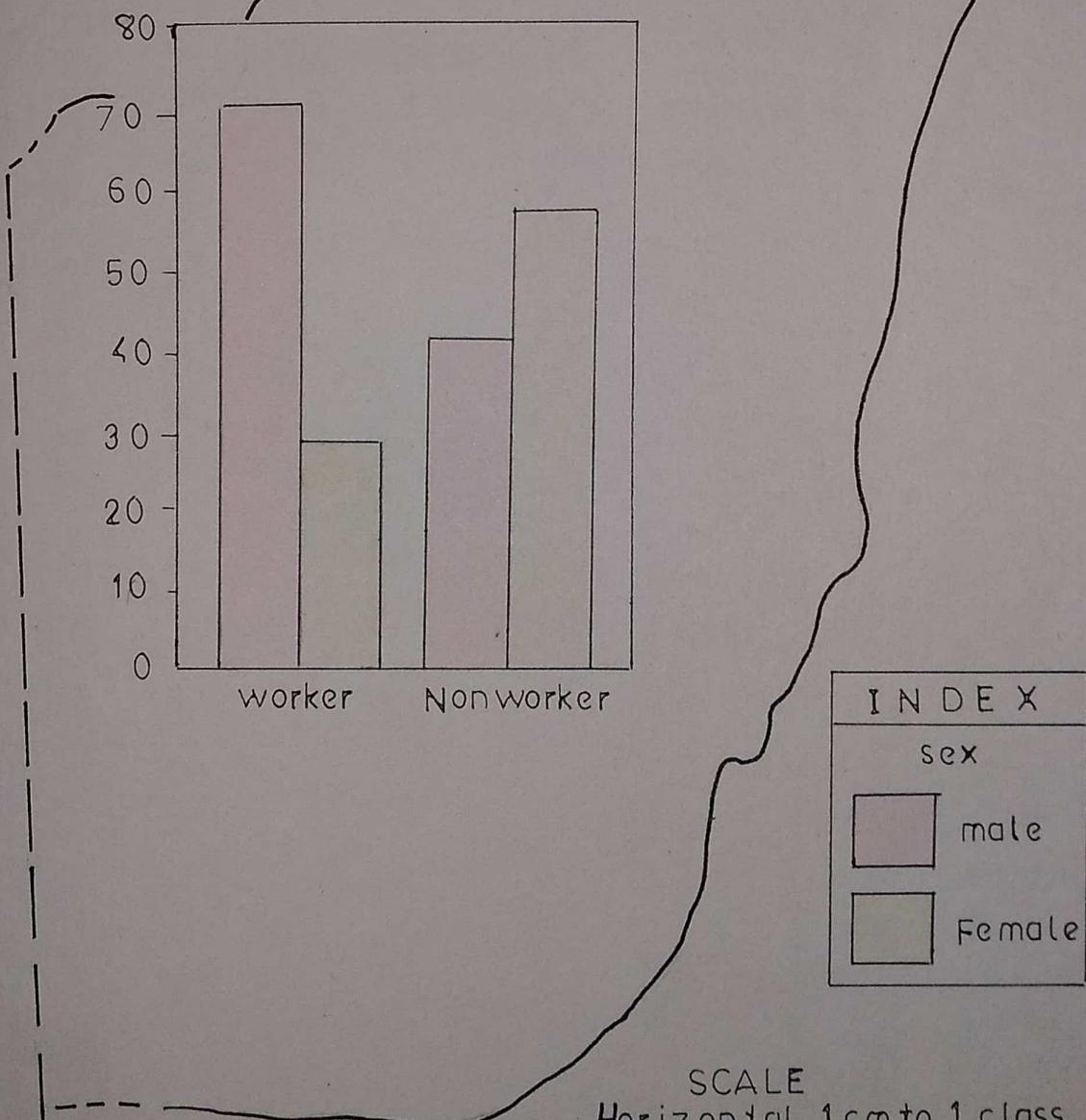
PLACE	BESIDE POND	HOME	BESIDE GANGA
No. of house holds	53	36	21
% of House holds	48.18	37.73	19.09

Source : Personal Survey, 2017

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L. NO 56

COMPARATIVE BAR GRAPH

SHOWING THE WORKER AND NON WORKER PERSONS OF CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



INDEX	
sex	
male	[Shaded Box]
Female	[Unshaded Box]

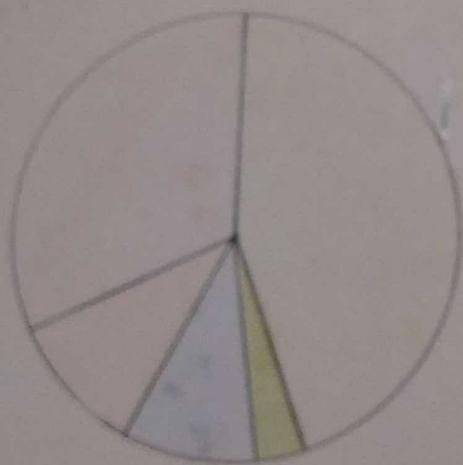
SCALE
Horizontal 1 cm to 1 class
Vertical 1 cm 10 units
map 8 inch 1 mile

24.03.17.
NON

CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA
J.L NO 56

PIE GRAPH

SHOWING THE DIFFERENT DISEASE
OF CHAR KANCHRAPARA MOUJA



INDEX

- | |
|--------------|
| Disease |
| cough & cold |
| T.B. |
| fever |
| skin disease |
| others |

A radius of 1cm = 3 units
map scale: 1inch to 1 mile

1000
21.11.77

CHAPTER VI ECONOMICS ACTIVITIES

Economic aspect of the surveyed area mainly deals with activities in which man engaged himself earn to his livelihood.

The population of the area mainly engaged with Agricultural activities. fishing and domestical animal farming as primary occupation, small scale manufacturing and handicraft with the secondary sector. Business and commerce are tertiary sectors.

A. Agriculture

In the study area Agriculture does not help to much in economic. Whatever few percentage of population engaged with this activities. Because now a days many Agricultural land are change into Brick field. Although various crop production also seen here.

B. Fishing

Fishing belongs to Primary economic activities in the sectors of economy. In this surveyed area fishing is the others most important occupation. Near about 10% people depend on this. But the process of catching fish is old pattern. So, the percentage of catching fish is not very attractive. The fishers of Char Kanchrapara mainly supply for the local people and village market not for export business. Fishing is a Robber industry. But there is no symbol of the statement.



CHAPTER VII

PROBLEM

A. Problem of flood and river bank erosion as well as soil erosion

The main River of char kanchapara is Bhagirathi which is flows in the west side of the said village. The river carries about nine tons alluvial daily. A large of shape of their alluvial wash about 6369.076 sq. feet is deposited in the river bed. As a result many submerged islands developed there. This island reduces the water holding capacity as well as the velocity of the river. For this reason river bank erosion is doing and makes soil erosion to the selected area.

B. Decreasing of agricultural land

At the started moment Agricultural Production were more good than now a days. We get this information from the villagers. But from the MOU a map and surveyed report said opposite opinion. It is decreasing respectively for river bank erosion. Soil erosion increasing population and one of the most effect of brick field.

The local land aware get more profit from brick field. That Agricultural Production became they so to use their Provin huge amount of money to the brick field owner.

C. other problem

- a. others problems of the roads in village are very poor particularly during the rainy season.
- b. Lack of local sale market is a present problem in this area.
- c. The socio-economic facilities of the surveyed area is very poor.
- d. The people of the backward class like B.P.L. So, they are deprived and various socio-economic facilities.
- e. Unemployment is one of the most important problem in the surveyed area.

CHAPTER VIII

A. Suggestion for Betterment and Development

The remedy of the said problem lies in the modified of persons through and improve environment condition which are as follows.

- i) Increases government awareness villages.
- ii) Proper training to the farmers and fisherman by using scientific methods of farming and fishing.
- iii) To increase agricultural production by using high yielding diversifient crops according to demand according to market.
- iv) The Govt. of this state should take necessary active to reduce illiterate population of the village level.
- v) To increase the educational awareness is Graduate, P.G. level and Technical line.

B Future prospect of the study area

The economy of the area mainly depends on primary activities, Agriculture, fishing, daily wage etc. It is strongly said that in the future should be development agriculture from the using high yielding crop and fellow land recycling. Development of small business like grocery vegetables varieties types of re-vegetation. In order to increase the standard of living by the Agricultural and business improvement and more should be given setting small scale industries also increase.

so, we must say that the present situation of the survey area will be much development in future.

C.conclusion

The Prepared Report is concerned with the picture of landuse, Physical setting, demographic characteristics as well as socio-economic status of people in char kanchrapara. This area provided us with the opportunity study in the cultural development of an area as influenced by its physical setting. The cultural landscape of the village situated beside the River Bhagirathi have been changed to time to time.

Beside the river problem of flood and riverbank erosion as well as Soil erosion, Decreasing of Agricultural land and other Problem discuss in the previous chapters.

The area majority need Basic Knowledge about their health. The People should aware about the saving of their agricultural land by using various method. There after most of the village at present depends on primary activities. Though they changed their activities time to time in secondary and Tertiary activities. Although maximum literate population do not get the proper job.

So, from the above observation it may be concluded that the Socio-Economic condition of the study area are Moderate and it may be hoped that the inheritance of char kanchrapara would be saved from the flood and river bank erosion as well as Soil erosion.

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