

FIELD REPORT
ON
MAJOR LAND USE FEATURES
AND RELATED PROBLEMS
OF
BAPUJNAGAR
NADIA, WEST BENGAL

POCO
SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI



B.A. /B.SC. (HONOURS) PART - III EXAMINATION,2018

SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE, BAGULA, NADIA, W.B.

GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL FIELD BOOK

(PAPER – XI)

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Mr./Ms. Ashish Kumar Ghosh,
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has completed his/her Field Report entitled "Major Land Use Features And
Related Problems Of Bapujinagar, Nadia, West Bengal" a partial fulfillment of
the B.A./B.Sc. Part -III Geography Honours syllabus (Paper -XI) of University
of Kalyani Under my Supervision and guidance as per schedule.

To the best of my knowledge this is an original work and may be placed before
the examiner for evaluation.

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I express my gratitude to the Block Land and Land Reforms Officer, Hanskhali, Nadia for providing us MOUZA map of Bapusingar and necessary data for field survey.

I am grateful to all people of Bapusingar village for their patience, valuable time and sincerely reply during Household Survey.

I am sincerely thankful to all my friends especially Partha Banerjee, Priyanka Biswas, Ashish Kumar Hela, Somnath Ghosh and Manuwar Hossein Mondal.

PREFACE

Field study gives us ample scope to verify our theoretical knowledge and helps to discover many geographical facts which are practically experienced to us. So experience of real environment of those places and phenomena, which we have studied the field study, plays a dominant role. According to the Syllabus of B.A / B.Sc. Part - III (xi) paper the University of Kalyani it compulsory to prepare a field Report. Therefore, we prepare our Field report Entitled "MAJOR LAND USE FEATURES AND RELATED PROBLEMS OF BAPUJINAGAR, NADIA, WEST BENGAL". This field report is consist of six chapters namely Introduction, Physical setting, socio economic Structure, Land use, problem and prospects and lastly conclusions. We hope this field report may useful to Government for implement any further planning in the study village.

•CHAPTER - 1 • INTRODUCTION :

IMPORTANCE OF SURVEY IN GEOGRAPHY

Geography studies the spatial distribution of phenomena on earth surface. Thus it can be said that the geography is the study of spatial distribution. Ackerman (1965) has defined geography "as the study of spatial distribution and space relation on the earth surface." According to Hartshorne (1959) "Geography is concerned to provide accurate orderly and national description and interpretation of the variable character of earth surface."

The importance of field study in geography lies in the fact that travelling itself is educative. A student of geography can study an area and various places. This can be easily undertaken by the field survey. Thus the field study has immense role in acquiring practical knowledge which assist to process of geography and understanding of geography phenomena.

In fact the field survey is most important of aspect of the study of geography. Knowledge is well preserved if acquired through first hand experiences. For the better study of various places it is necessary to look the phenomena with eyes and this cannot be achieved in the class room because we cannot get the natural environment with eyes and this cannot be found in these regions. So experience the real environment of those places and see those phenomena,

(2)

which we have studies the field study, plays a dominate role. With the help of field study we can easily understood the various phenomena taught in the class and it also plays the dominate role in the micro level study to acquire a real of geography. Without field Survey above all things are not possible for explanation of a Particular region or city or a village.

STUDY AREA

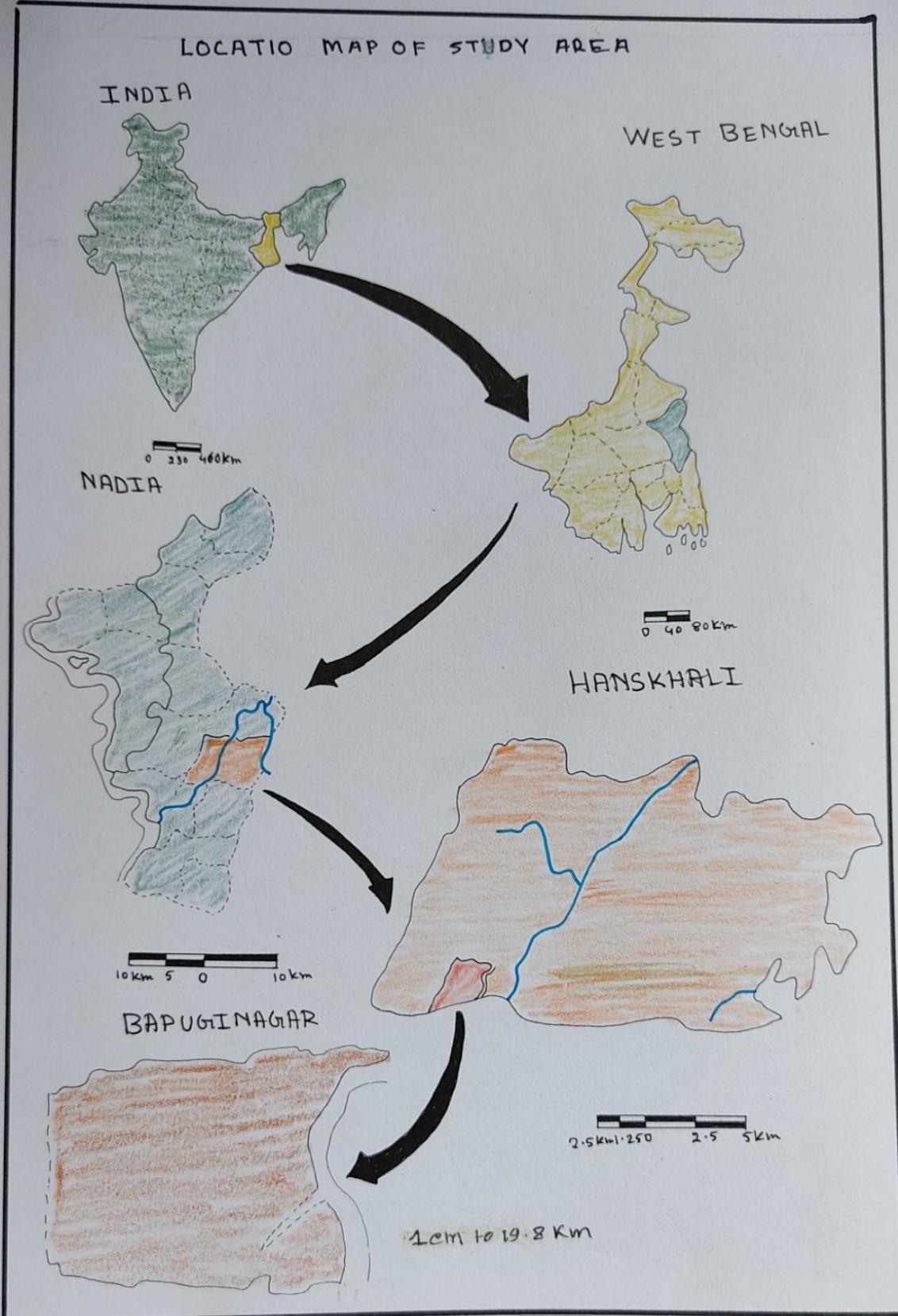
In order to fulfill the objectives of our study, we are selected a small remote village Bapuji nagar which falls under post -Bapujinagar, Police station - Taherpur, Panchayet - Badkullah, Block - Hanskhali, Dist - Nadia in West Bengal. It lies between $23^{\circ}6'9''$ North latitude and $86^{\circ}60'$ East longitudes and elevation is 11 meters. In the study area maximum temperature is 35.9° and rainfall varies 1350 to 1390 millimeters throughout the year.

Nadia district is mostly alluvial plains lying to the east of Hooghly River, locally known as Bhagirathi. The alluvial plains are cut across by such distributaries as Jalangi, Churni and Ichhamati. With these rivers getting silted up, floods are a recurring feature. The Churni River has gone through Bapujinagar. Though at present, it can hardly be recognized as a river due to immense pollution and population.

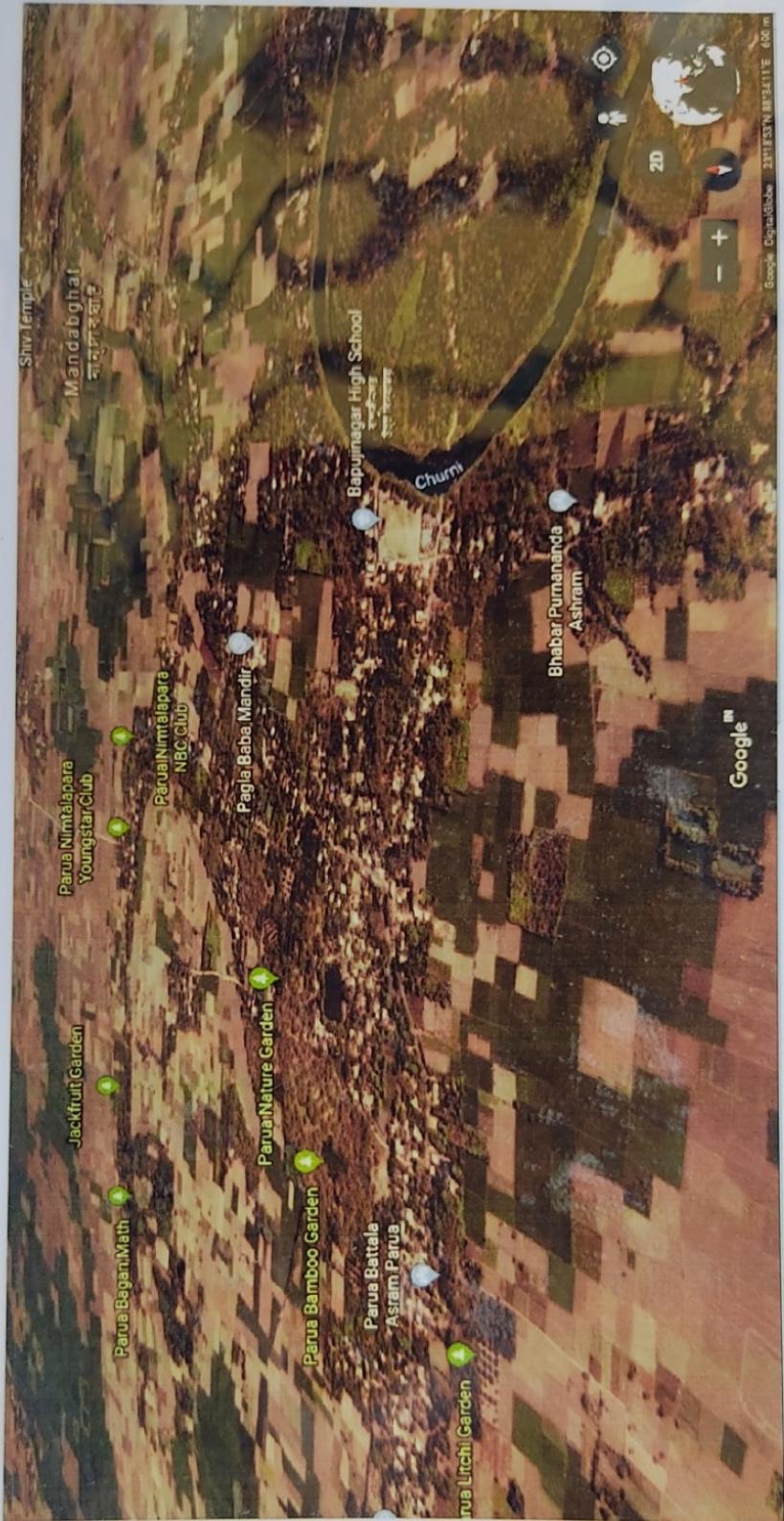
RELIEF OF STUDY AREA



| INDEX | |
|------------------|--|
| HEIGHT IN METRES | |
| < 6 | |
| 6-10 | |
| 10-14 | |
| > 14 | |



SATELITE IMAGE OF THE STUDY AREA



POCO

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METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It is the way to achieving the real objectives of the study one at geographical perspectives of the concern 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 pre-filed visit we are prepare questionnaire for household survey and during field visit the primary data was gathered through questionnaire for household, interview and field observation. The total households of Bapwinagar nearly 300, through random sampling method out of 300 household only 121 households were taken as a sample. During the field study different physical aspect of the area have been done by conducting different survey like dump level survey, prismatic survey and demographic and socio-economic survey and demographic connected through questionnaire of the households the secondary data was collected through from different published and as well as unpublished books and written documents.

FIELD WORK ACTIVITIES



OUR SURVEY GROUP



STUDENTS COLLECTING DATA FROM
FAMILY HEAD(MALE)



STUDENTS COLLECTING DATA FROM
FAMILY HEAD(MALE)



STUDENTS CONDUCTING DUMPY
LEVEL SURVEY



STUDENTS CONDUCTING
HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



STUDENTS CONDUCTING PRISMATIC
COMPASS SURVEY

CHAPTER - 2 •

PHYSICAL SETTING

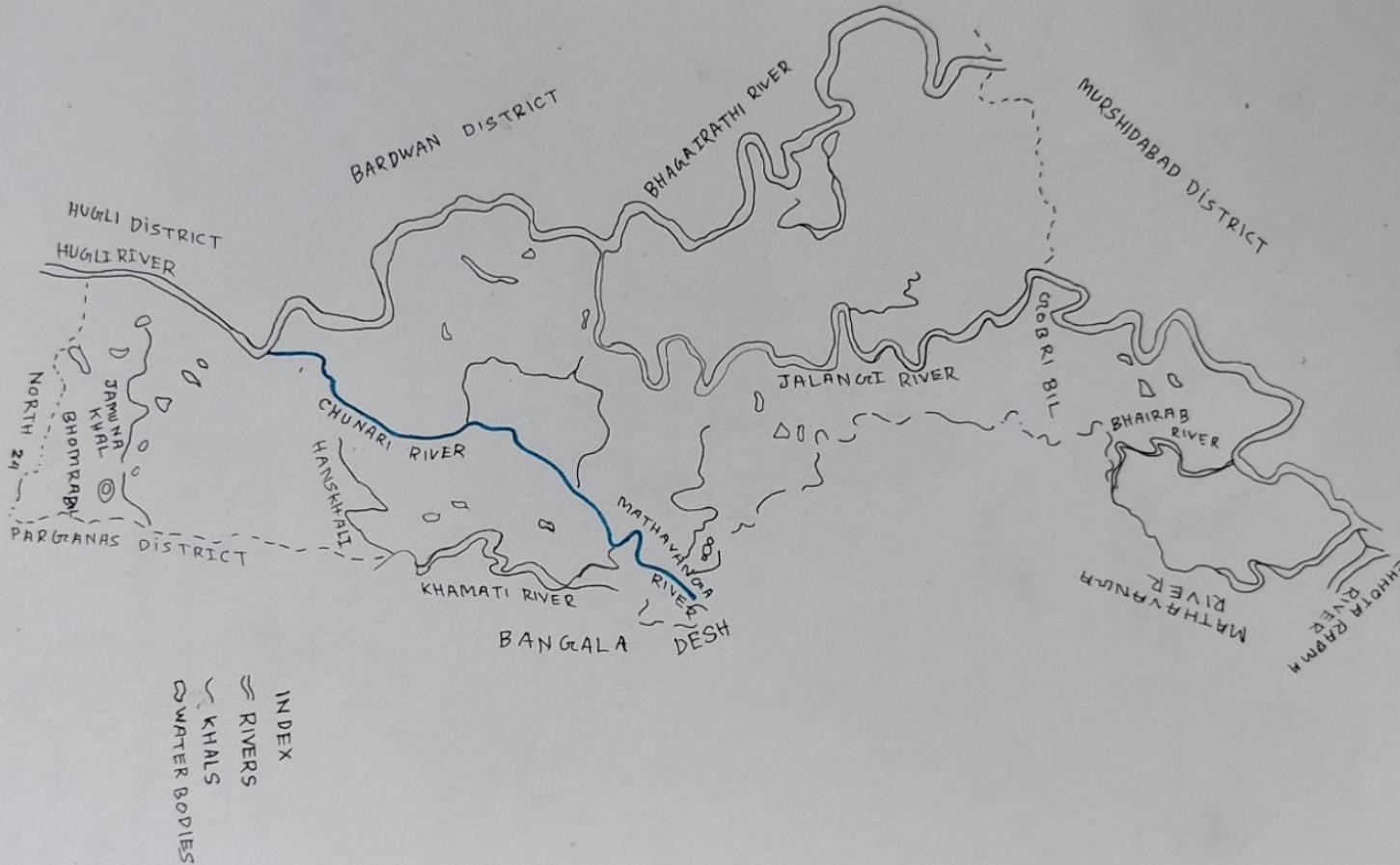
TOPOGRAPHY :

Topography characteristics determine the agricultural profile of the region. Though some areas the District suffer from water logging conditions during the rainy season, the study area has been recognized as an ideal agricultural region of the state. Nodia-District is situated in the central portion of the lower Gangetic Plain. Entire the Nodia district is mostly alluvial plains lying to the east of Hooghly River, locally known as Bhagirathi. The alluvial plains are cut across by such distributaries as Jalangi, Churni and Ichhamati - with these rivers getting silted up, floods are a recurring feature in the study area. Rivers, backwaters, minor streams, swamps and old river beds are the main features of the region, which intersect the entire plain. The general slope of the region is towards southeast. The entire Bapui-nagan (itankhali Block) is observed to have much unevenness due to the oscillation of the existing rivers like Churni.

DRAINAGE :

It is well known fact that the drainage network, implying the availability of surface and subsurface water with soil moisture, highly influences the agricultural pattern of region. The entire study area is a region of network of meandering rivers and streams. The river Bhagirathi, which, from the confluence of the river Jwargi, has been locally known as the river Haldi, and the Brahmap - Jalangi and the Matabhanga - Churni Rivers, collectively known as the Nodi Rivers, have immense significance in agriculture. Among them Churni have much significance on agricultural activities of our study area.

DRAINAGE STUDY AREA



"ii. Bamboo - made barrages at several places on the lower stretch of the river obstruct the normal flow of the water.

iii. Retting of jute in the river is another significant issue connected to the deterioration of the river.

iv. Encroachment along the river bank by the illegal migrants especially from Bangladesh.

v. Agriculture is practiced in an unscientific manner along the banks of River.

CLIMATIC CONDITION

Agriculture of the study region, like all other regions of West Bengal, depends on its climatic pattern. The selection of crops is determined by the variations in temperature, rainfall and humidity throughout the year. The climate of the region has been characterized of the Tropical monsoon.

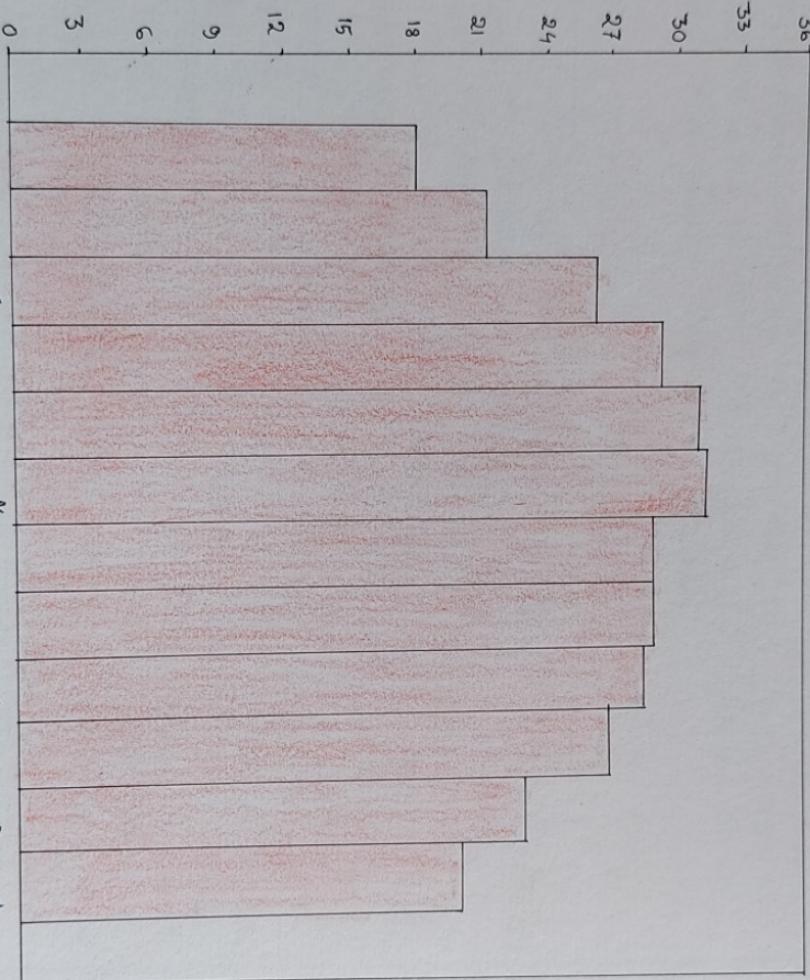
TEMPERATURE

Temperature is an important element in agricultural practice. The mean maximum monthly temperature and mean monthly temperature, in the study region, remain highest in the June (35.0°C and 27.0°C) with a span often years from 1990-91 to 1999-2000. The temperature begins to fall during the month of November. In January mean maximum temperature and monthly mean minimum temperature are 10.2°C respectively and mean monthly temperature 25.3°C and 17.8°C .

BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE AVERAGE MONTHLY TEMPERATURE
IN °C

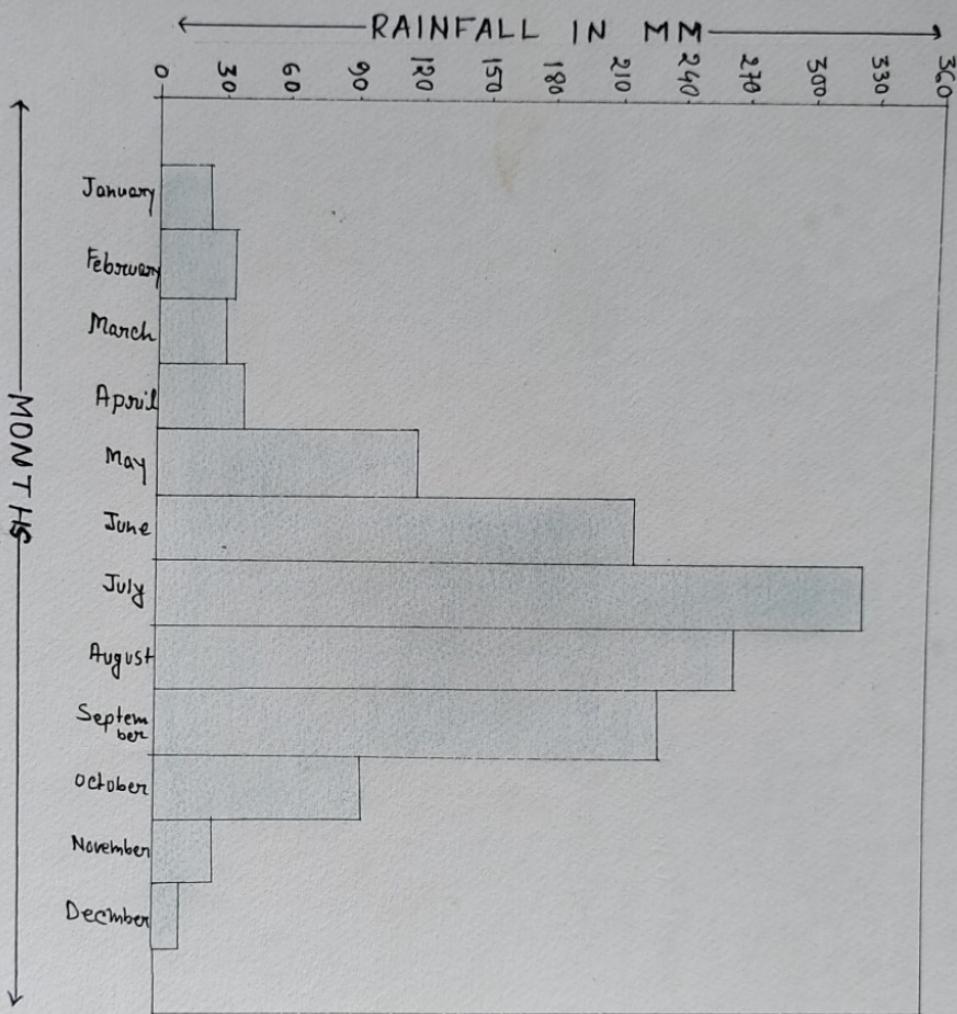
TEMPRATURE IN (°C)



SCALE:
VERTICAL: 1cm TO 3°C
HORIZONTAL: 1cm TO 1 UNIT

BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE AVERAGE RAINFALL IN MM



VERTICAL SCALE 1CM TO 30MM

FIELD BOOK

**DETERMINATION OF REDUCED LEVEL BY
DUMPR LEVEL COLLIMATION METHOD**

PLACE: BAPUJI NAGER BISIDE DATE: 27.02.18
CHURNI RIVER TIME: 1:30 PM

INST NO: G.L.I / 49

ROLL NO: 826

$ADL \frac{1}{2}$

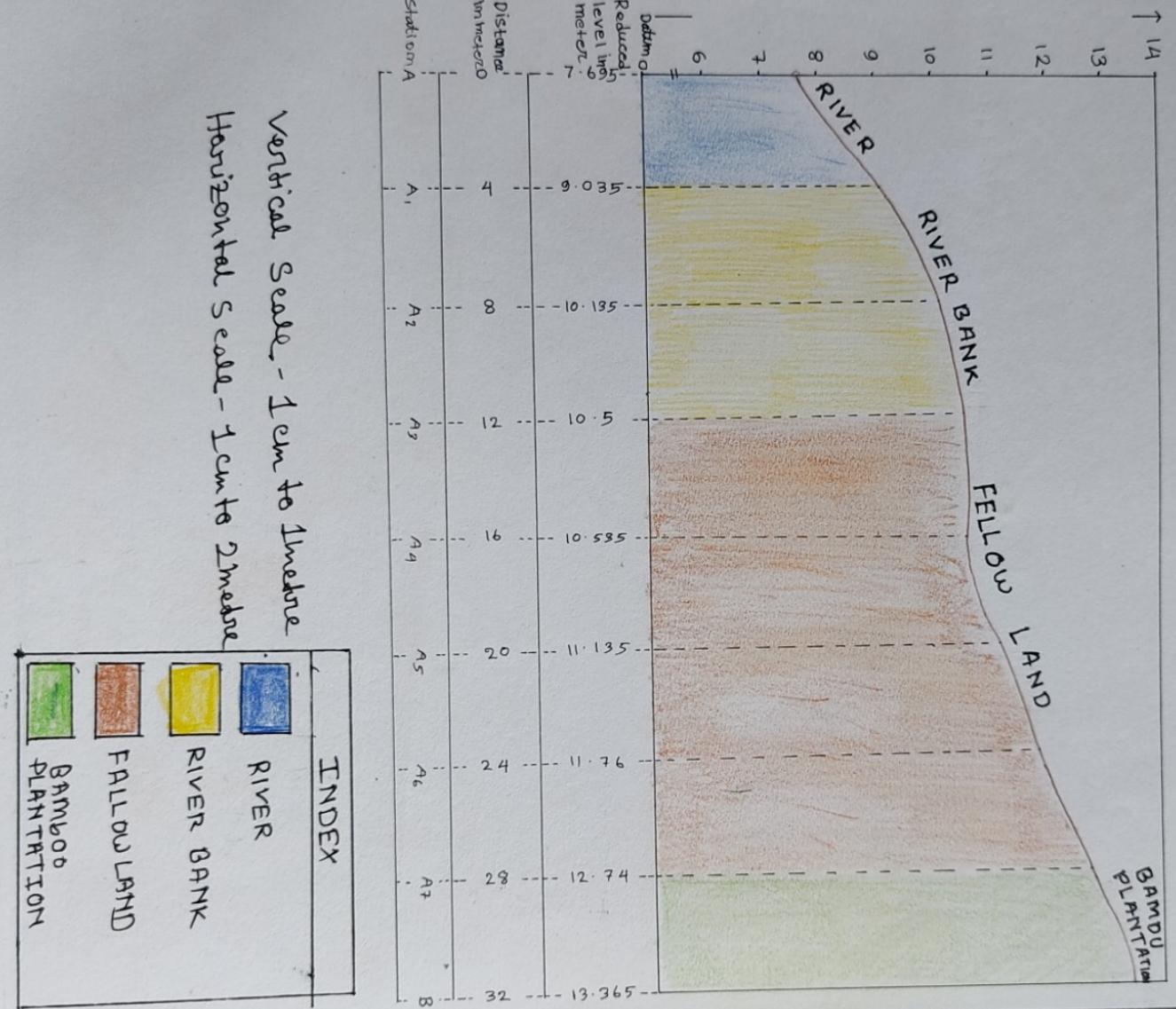
TABLE NO: 3

| Station No | Distance between meters in m | Staff reading | | | Height of collimator in m | Reduced level in metre | Remarks |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | | B.S | I.S | F.S | | | |
| A | 0 | 0 | 3.06 | | 10.755 | 7.695 | |
| A ₁ | 4 | 2 | | 1.720 | 10.755 | 9.035 | |
| A ₂ | 8 | 4 | | 0.620 | 10.755 | 10.135 | |
| A ₃ | 12 | 6 | 2.945 | | 0.255 | 13.445 | 10.5 |
| A ₄ | 16 | 8 | | 2.01 | 13.445 | 10.535 | BM - 10.5 C.P |
| A ₅ | 20 | 10 | | 2.31 | 13.445 | 11.135 | |
| A ₆ | 24 | 12 | | 1.625 | 13.445 | 11.72 | |
| A ₇ | 28 | 14 | | 0.705 | 13.445 | 12.74 | |
| B | 32 | 16 | | 0.08 | 13.445 | 13.365 | |

LEVELING ALONG THE LINE AB
BY DUMPY LEVEL
LONGITUDINAL PROFILE

CO-RELATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

PLACE : BESIDE CHURNI RIVER AT BAPUTINARAR. DATE : 27.02.2018
INST NO: GRILL-49 TIME : 2:30 PM
ADL-1/2 ROLL NO: 826



FIELD BOOK

CLOSED TRAVERSE SURVEY BY PRISMATIC COMPASS

PLACE : Baruojimagon beside chunni
RIVER

INST: G.L.I - 32 . P.C 21

DATE : 27-02-19

TIME : 2:50

ROLL : 826

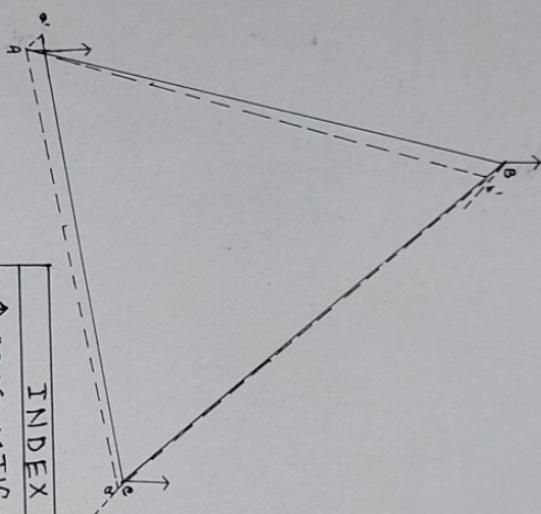
TABLE NO: 4.

| Station Lines | Length Curvatu length in meter in cm | observed bearing | | Selected bearing E/W/N | Azimuth E-B B-B N/E | Check | Remarks |
|------------------|--|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|---------|
| | | Pepper F. B | B. B Difference (F-B) | | | | |
| A AB | 15 | 7.5 | 15°30' | 195° | 182° | 2°1' | 0°15' |
| B BE | 15 | 7.5 | 139°30' | 819° | 179°30' | 0°30' | -0°15' |
| C ea | 14 | 7.5 | 255°30' | 79° | 177° | 3°0' | -1°15' |
| | | | | 252°45' | 240°45' | | |
| | | | | | | 180° | |

All station
affected by local
Attraction

PRISMATIC COMPASS SURVEY OF AN AREA ABCA' PLOTTING
OF A CLOSED TRAVERSE METHOD BY PARALLEL MERIDIAN METHOD
CLOCKWISE CIRCUIT

PLATE: BAPUJINAGAR DATE: 22+02 - 12
BESID CHURN RIVER TIME: 2:30
INST: GIL 32 P.C. 2/1 ROLL/NAME: 226



| INDEX |
|------------------------------|
| ↑ MAGNETIC NORTH |
| △ ABCA' → OBSERVED BEARING |
| △ Ab'C'A → CORRECTED BEARING |
| Aa' → CLOSING ERROR |

ADJUSTMENT OF CLOSING ERROR BY BOWDITCH'S METHOD



scale
1M 2 0 4 8 METRE

PHYSICAL SETTINGS



BAMBOO BRIDGE ON THE CHURNI RIVER



NAGA CANAL



RAVINE



SOIL EROSION



USING RIVER PUMP COLLECTED
IRRIGATION WATER



WATER FOR IRRIGATION

CHAPTER-3- SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE ①

DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

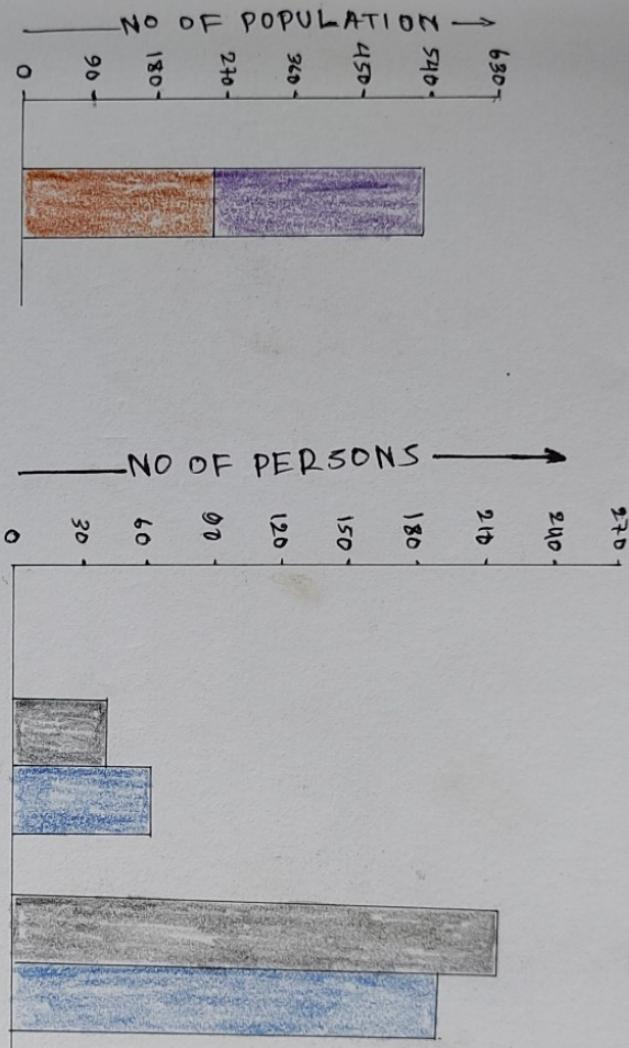
The study area is well distributed by rural population. Generally population are highly concentrate on the north-east and western area of the study region. Along the fence bank of Churni rural population are also distributed. According to our calculated sample calculating the total population in 531 whereas the male population is 274 (51.6%) and female population is 257 (48.4%), respectively. In the study area more than 50% population are migrated from Bangladesh after partition and respondent information. The following table no - 01 shows the population of the study area.

TABLE NO: 5 - POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

| Catagory | Population | Population in Percentage | Scale 1cm - 90 person |
|----------|------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Male | 274 | 51.6% | 3.044 |
| Female | 257 | 48.4% | 2.855 |
| Total | 531 | 100.00 | |

COMPOUND BAR GRAPH

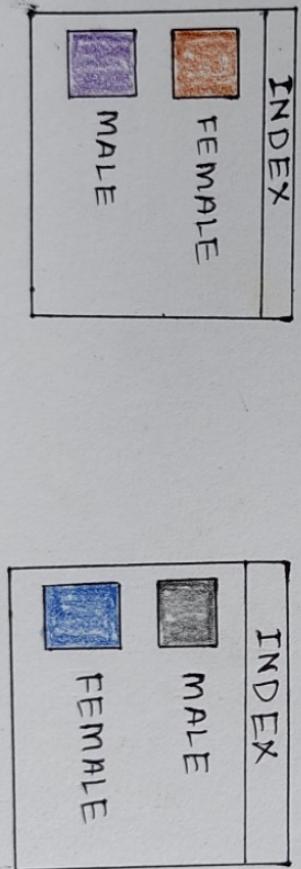
Showing the total population



SIMPLE BAR GRAPH

Showing the literacy rate

SCALE: 1cm to 30 per
VERTICAL SCALE: 1cm to population



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AGE SEX PYRAMID

The age wise distribution of percentage population of *Dapuia major* Mowra.

AGE IN GROUP



MALE (%)

INDEX

FEMALE (%)

MALE
FEMALE

SCALE: 1 CM TO 6 UNITS

RELIGION STRUCTURE.

In the study area there is no massive variation in religion structure. The Hindu community (55.16%) is the offe of the dominated religion in this village and remaining comes under other community (48%). Religious structures are as given in the table no-03.

TABLE NO-10: RELIGION STRUCTURE.

| Religious | Number | Percentage | Indegree |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 118 | 55.16 | 342° 34' 50" |
| Others | 6 | 4.8 | 17° 25' 9" |
| Total | 124 | 100.00 | 360° |

Radius of the circle = $\sqrt{\frac{\text{Total population}}{\pi}}$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{124}{\pi}}$$

$$= 6.2825$$

Suppose we take 1cm = 2 units

$$= 3.14$$

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE RELIGION STRUCTURE



| INDEX |
|--------|
| HINDU |
| OTHERS |

CULTURAL ASPECTS

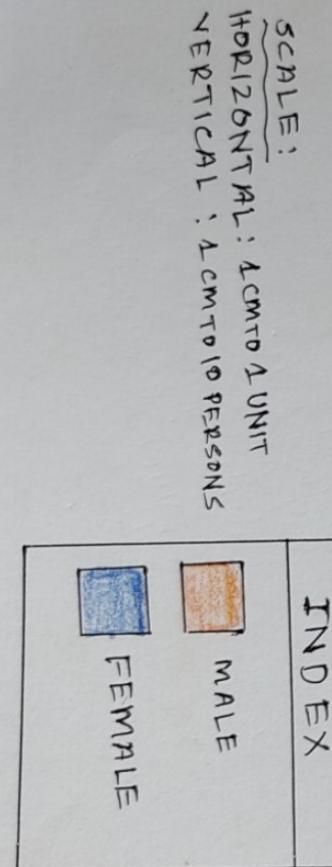
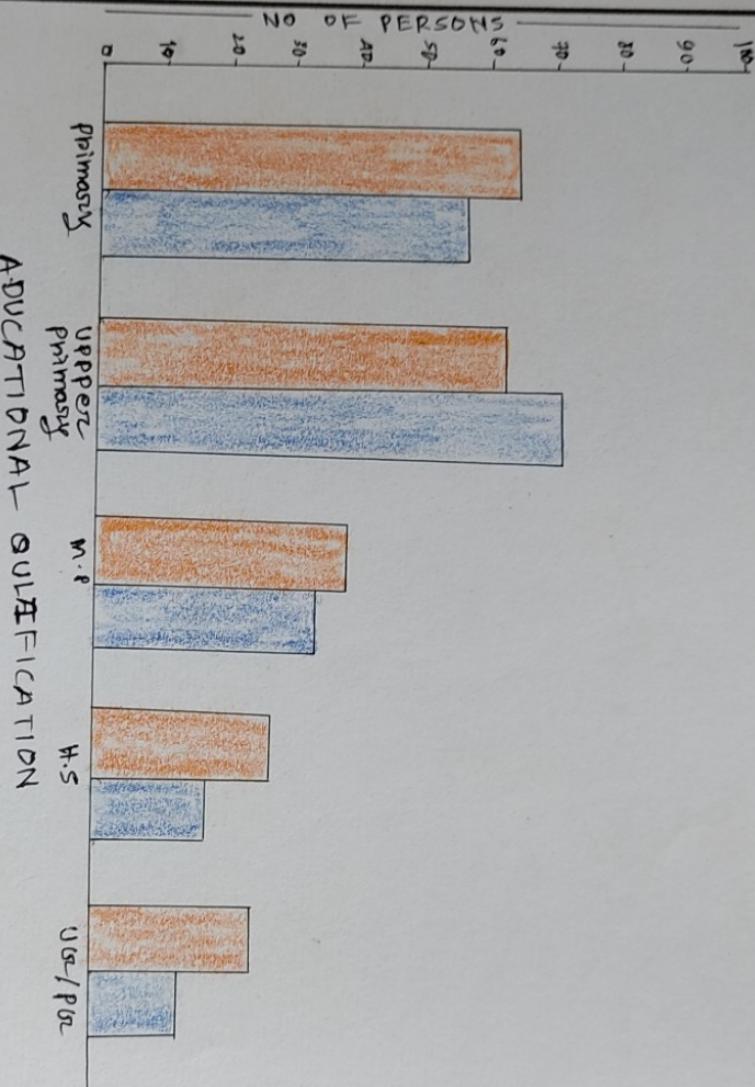
EDUCATION AND LITERACY: Education is the only way to development any nation. The socio-economic development of an area is depending upon their education which influences on their personality and development of their habitat. In the study area, there are different levels of educational phase has been observed which is caused by differential economic status. In the village Baupujinagar we found primary as well High school. Baupujinagar High school was established in 1952 and it is managed by the Department of Education. The school consists of 6 grades from 5 to 12. This school is approachable by all weather roads. As a result 79.93% and 75.09% literate are found in male and female respectively. According to our sample survey peoples. 77.58% one literate. Educational status is classified into five categories are as shows following table.

TABLE-12-A EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION

| Category | Male Percentage (%) | Female Percentage (%) | Male Percentage 10 persons | Female Percentage 10 persons |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Primary | 65 | 29.68 | 6.5 | 57 |
| Upper Primary | 63 | 28.77 | 6.3 | 72 |
| M.P | 36 | 17.80 | 3.6 | 34 |
| H.S | 27 | 12.33 | 2.7 | 16 |
| U.G/PG | 25 | 11.42 | 2.5 | 14 |
| Total | 219 | | 193 | |

MULTIPLE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION



HEALTH AWARENESS

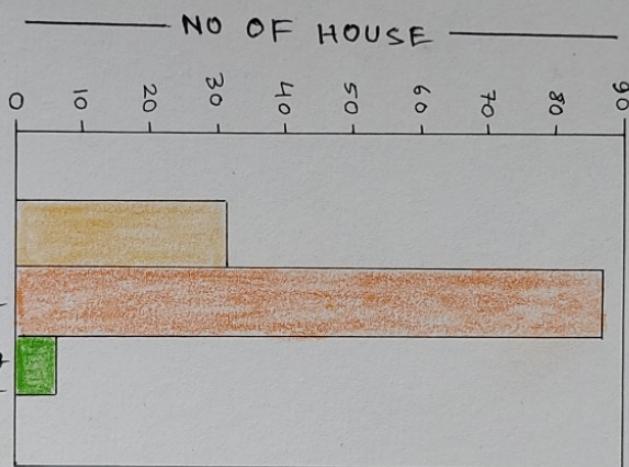
Peoples are depends on different type of medical centers like PHC, government hospital and private Nursing home and they used different types of medicine like Homeopathy, Ayopathic and Ayurvedic. In the study village there are no such type medical clinic is there which is run by local doctor. Most of the peoples are going to Krishnagan and Bagula Hospital for their treatments. But the Bagula and Badkua is the nearest from the study village some peoples also going to Badkua for their treatment. Maximum peoples of the village depend on Ayopathic medicine for good facility and quick recovery from the diseases. Few peoples are used Homoeopathic and Ayurvedic due to economic conditions of the family. cold and fever is the common diseases. skin problems also found in the few peoples due to Arsenic in water. In the given table shows the health scenario of the few peoples given table shows the health scenario of the village.

TABLE: HEALTH CONDITION

| category | No of House | seale in cm |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| P.H.C | 31 | 3.1 |
| Hospital | 87 | 8.7 |
| Nursing home | 6 | 0.6 |

SIMPLE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE HEALTH CONDITION

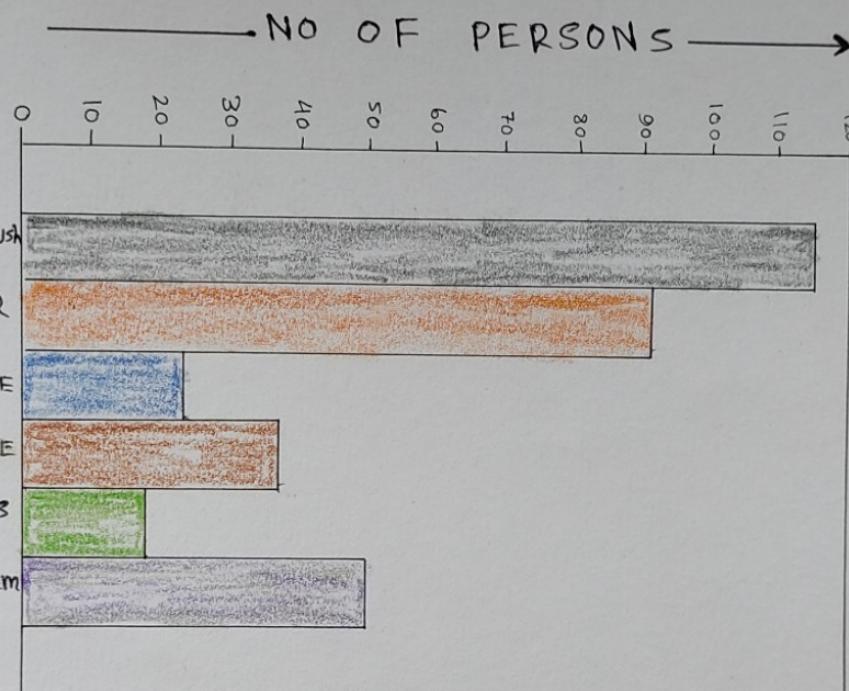


— HEALTH CONDITIONS —

SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1 cm to 1 UNIT
VERTICAL: 1 cm to 10 HOUSE

SIMPLE BAR DIAGRAM

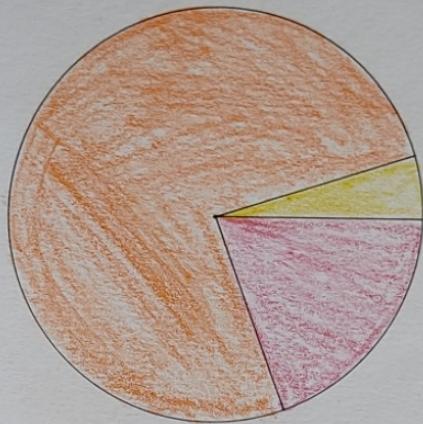
SHOWING THE TYPES OF DISEASES



→ DISEASES →

SCALE:
HORIZONTAL : 1 CM TO 1 UNIT
VERTICAL : 1 CM TO 10 PERSONS

PIE DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE TYPES OF MEDICINE USED



| INDEX |
|-------------|
| ALLOPATHIC |
| HOMEOPATHIC |
| AYURVEDIC |

SIMPLE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE TYPE OF COMMUNICATION



SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1 CM TO 1 UNIT
VERTICAL: 1 CM TO 10 PERSONS

SOCIO-CULTURAL AWARENESS

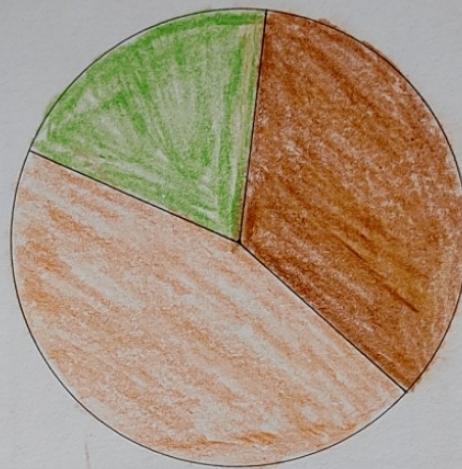
Downy system, other caste marriage, untouchability, spirituality, Awareness about family planning, awareness about chronic caused by govt. facilities etc are socio-cultural area is not exception from these problem. Almost 65% households are engaged with downy system and nearly 50% of households is not accepted other Caste marriage. A massive percentage (77%) of households is belief in various unnatural forces. It is unbelievable that 45% households are belief in untouchability in this modern age. 37.53% households of the study village are not aware about their family planning. Government facilities like kannanee, yuvaseej, subju suthi, bandhakho bhatia, rationing system etc are not facilitated 15.78% population due lack of educational knowledge.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS :

HOUSING CONDITIONS : Housing condition means types of houses, number of stonied, number of rooms determine the healthy and wealthy life style of village dwellers. In Bapuri Nagar, 38% families dwelling in pucca houses, 35% in semi pucca houses and remaining 27% in kuccha houses respectively. In which 79.03% house room are one stonied, 16.13% two stonied and remaining 4.84% are three stonied. In the given figure showing the house types and number stonied in the houses.

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE LAVATORY SYSTEM



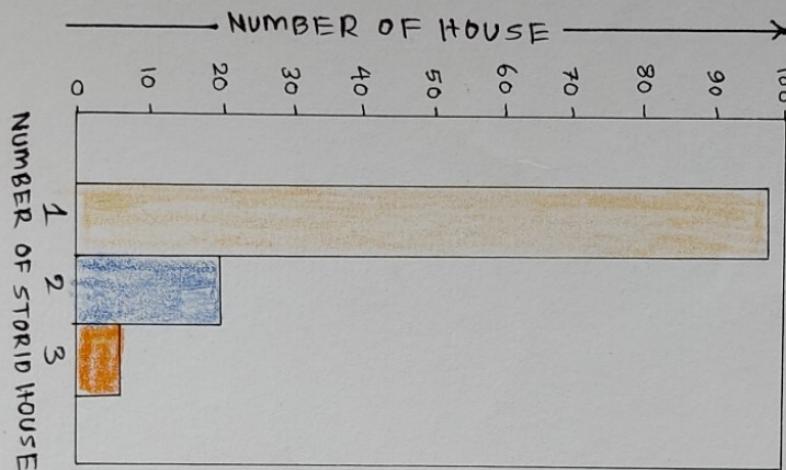
| INDEX |
|------------|
| PUKKA |
| KUTCHA |
| OPEN FIELD |

POCO

SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

SIMPLE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF STORED HOUSES



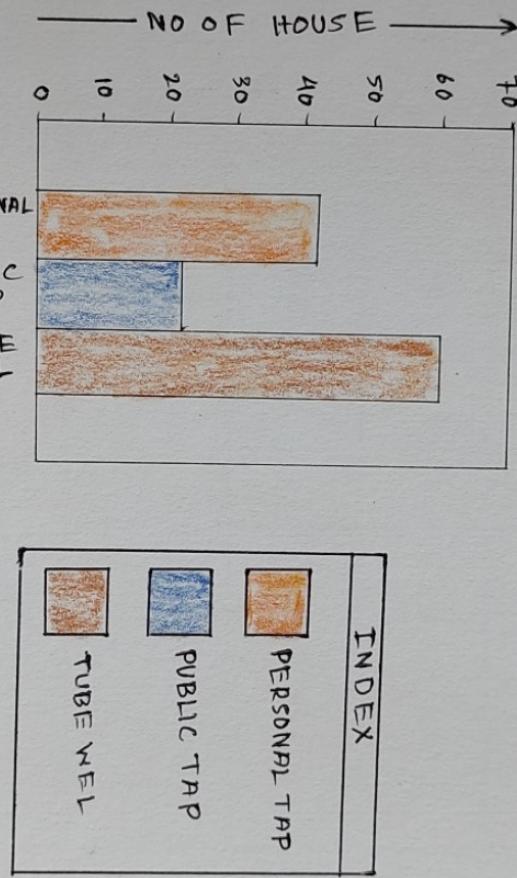
SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1 CM TO 1 UNIT
VERTICAL: 1 CM TO 10 HOUSES

HOUSING ENVIRONMENT

Housing environment deals with the source of drinking water, fuel uses, position of kitchen and lavatory, open spaces, garbage disposal, facility of sewerage, etc. In Bapuni nagar 45.16% peoples have puca lavatory, 36.29% have Kucca lavatory remaining 27.42% they don't have any lavatory they are going to open field. In our study area maximum peoples (48.38%) have culated water from tube well, 33.87% use personal tap and remaining 17.74% uses public tap. In the study area people is rural area where the most of peoples uses wood as source of cooking fuel (55.64%), 10.48% uses coal and the effect of modern civilization nearly 38% peoples are using LPG facility for their cooking fuel. There is no proper facility for disposal and sewerage system in the garbage environment. Lastly from the above indices is clear that overall housing conditions 29.03% is satisfactory, 16.12% good, 3.22% very good and more than 5% is very bad conditions due poor economic condition.

MULTIPLE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

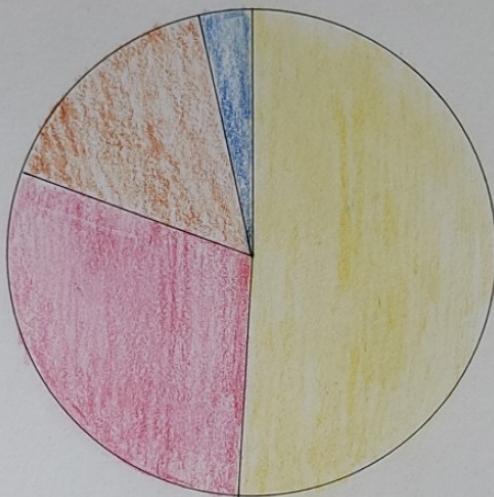


SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

SCALE:
HORIZONTAL: 1cm to 1 unit
VERTICAL: 1cm to 10 house

PIE DIAGRAM

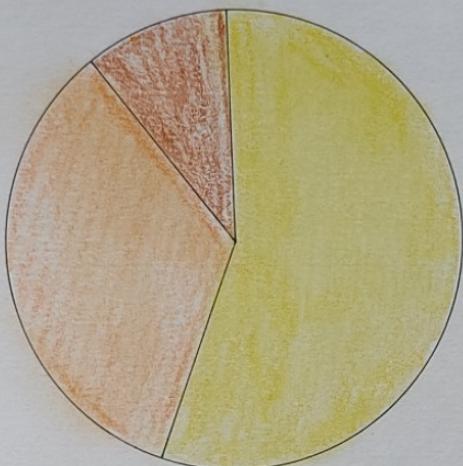
Showing The Housing Condition



| INDEX | BAD | SATISFACTORY | GOOD | VERY GOOD |
|-------|-----|--------------|------|-----------|
| | | | | |

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE SOURCES OF COOKING FUEL



| INDEX |
|-------|
| WOOD |
| LPG |
| COAL |

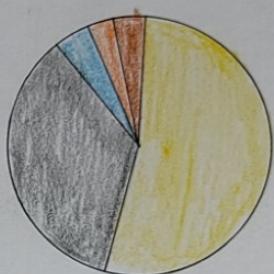
ECONOMIC ASPECTS

SIZE OF LAND HOLDING : Economy of rural areas mainly depends upon occupied their land which is basically in form of agricultural field. In the study area only 6% families are landless, half of the families are marginal less than 10 khata), 34% families has been very large (10 khata - 2 Bigha) agriculture field and rest of the families have captured large land (more than 2 Bigha).

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE : In rural population most of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. As per our collected data 63.70% male and 1.61% female are farmers respectively, where the 41.12% male and 3.22% female are involved in daily labours. And the 4.83% in business and 4.03% in government services, remaining are engaged in other activities like tailoring, handicraft, handlooms and play modeling etc. In the table no- shows the occupational structure of the study area.

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION STRUCTURE (MALE)



INDEX

FARMER

DAILY LABOUR

BUSINESS

SERVICE

OTHER

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE OCCUPATION STRUCTURE (FEMALE)



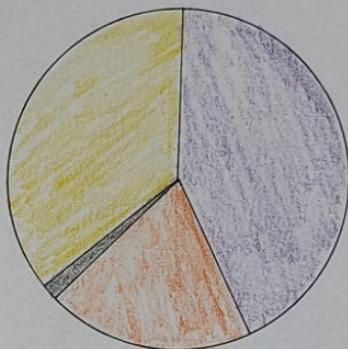
INDEX

FARMER

DAILY LABOUR

OTHER

PIE DIAGRAM
SHOWING THE MODE OF CONVEY

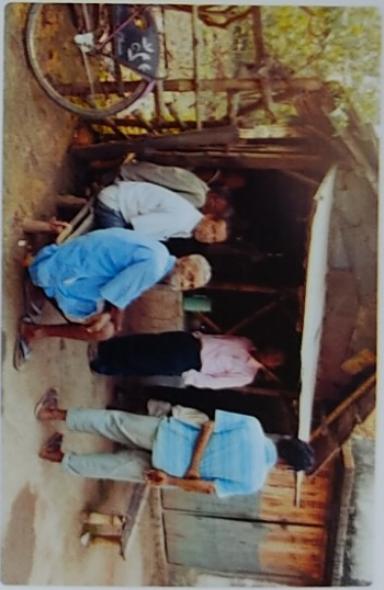


| INDEX |
|--------------|
| CYCLE |
| MOTOR BIKE |
| PERSONAL CAR |
| AUTO |

CULTURAL ASPECTS



BAPUJINAGAR HIGH SCHOOL



EVENING GATHERING AT TEA SHOP



PAGLA BABA TEMPLE



BAPUJINAGAR PRIMARY SCHOOL



PRIVATE CLINIC



TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

POCO

SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS



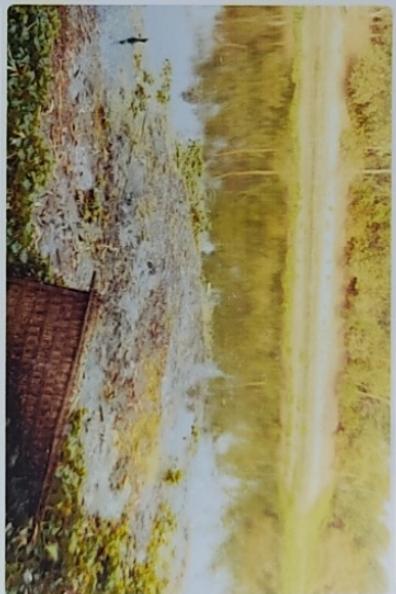
CATTLE ROOM



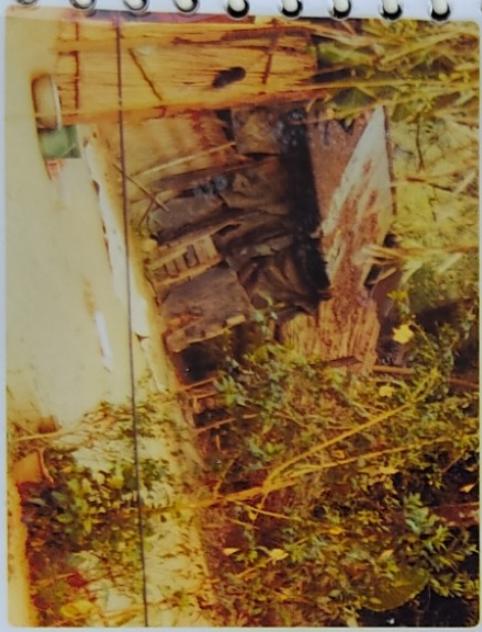
HOUSING ENVIRONMENT



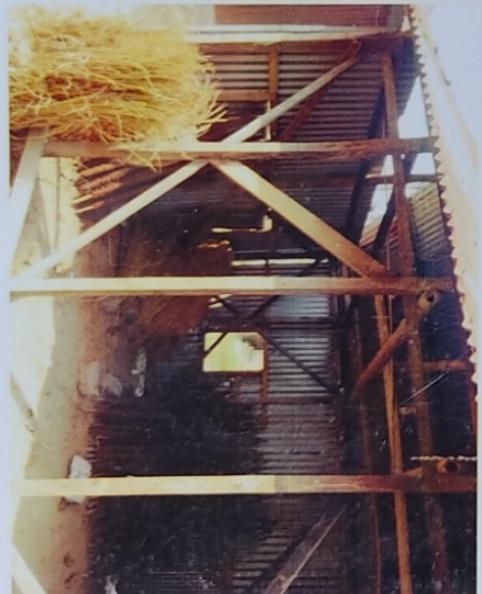
OPEN DUMPING GARBAGE



POLLUTED WATER (CHURNI RIVER)



POOR HOUSING CONDITIONS



SOURCES OF COOKING FUEL

POCO

SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS



BIDI BINDING



COLLECTING JUIC FROM DATE PALM



MAKING HANDLOOM SHARI



VILLAGE GROCERY



WOMEN ENGAGE WITH HANDCRAFT

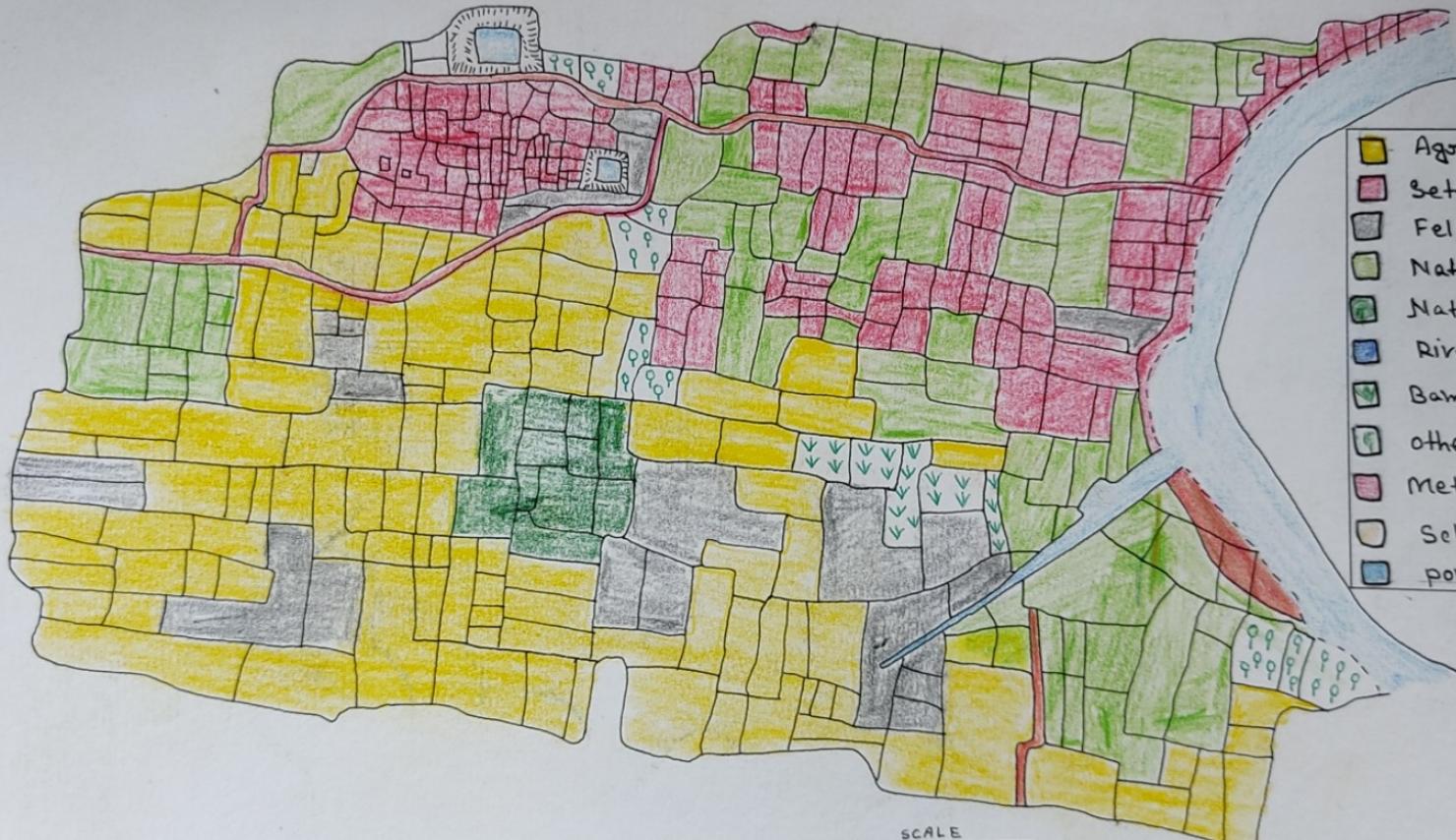
WOMENS COLLECTING MUSTARD
SEEDS

LANDUSE MAP OF BAPUJINAGAR VILLAGE
UNDER PARUWA MOUZA

N

INDEX

- [Yellow square] Agriculture land
- [Pink square] Settlement
- [Grey square] Fellow Land
- [Light green square] Natural Vegetation
- [Dark green square] Natural forest
- [Blue square] River
- [Green square with dots] Bamboo plantation
- [Green square with lines] other tree
- [Pink square with dots] Metalled road
- [Light yellow square] School
- [Light blue square] pond



R.F. 1: 990000

SCALE
99 KM 49.5 0 99 198 KM

POCO

SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

LANDUSE



BANANA PLANTATION



COLLECTING MAUSOOR SEEDS FROM FIELD



FARMER ACTIVITY ON THE PADDY FIELD



FOREST ON THE BANK OF CANAL



GRAZING LAND



MATTLED ROAD

POCO

SHOT ON POCO M2 PRO

PROBLEMS

Our study area is a small remote village Bapwiningan which falls under post - Bapwiningan, P.S - Tepenpur, Block - Hanskali, Dist - Nadia, W.B. This surveyed area suffers many problems —

- i) Poor socio-economic condition :— The socio-economic condition of the survey area is also poor. The maximum people of the survey area is poor, and many people under the BPL category. No of unemployment is very high.
- ii) Poor health facility :— Very poor health facility is the other most important problem is the survey area. There are no hospital, and govt awareness of health is poor.
- iii) Poor communication :— In this area, we found two metalled road, and there are no bus facility. Only small vehicle are available.
- iv) Poor drainage system :— Poor drainage system is the other most important problem of the survey area.
- v) Poor water facility :— This survey area water facility is very high iron availability of drinking water. People are depend on pocket water dream, public tap, personnel tap etc.
- vi) Flood :— Flood is the important problem of study area. During rainy season due over flowing the Churni River covers this area.

PROSPECTS :- The remedy of the said problem has in the modification of persons thoughts and improved environmental condition which are as follows —

- (i) Increase government awareness of health economic condition to village dwellers.
- (ii) To improve drinking water facility.
- (iii) To increase the educational awareness in higher study.
- (iv) To increase agriculture production by using high yielding diversification crops according to demand in market.
- (v) Improve drainage facility.
- (vi) To increase no. of vehicle on this road of study area.
- (vii) The modern society need good communication to improve the socio economic condition as well as economic, cultural and educational condition so govt should take necessary steps about the above mention.

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