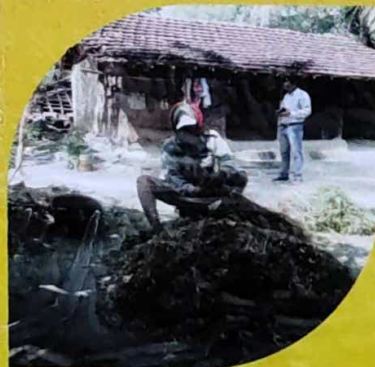


A FIELD REPORT ON

**ANALYSIS THE CHANGES OF LANDUSE PATTERN BY THE
CONFLUENCE OF CHURNI AND BHAGIRATHI-HUGLI RIVER
AT PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA UNDER RANAGHAT - 1
C.D. BLOCK IN NADIA DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL**





SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE

Estd. : 1950 • Govt. Sponsored

Affiliated TO THE University of Kalyani, RE-Accredited by NAAC (cycle-II)



Sl. No.

Date.....

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Shri / Smt. Biplob Biswas
Roll NO. 313-17137-0374 Registration No. 034648 (2016-17)
has completed the field report entitled "ANALYSIS THE CHANGES OF
LANDUSE PATTERN BY THE CONFLUENCE OF CHURNI AND
BHAGIRATHI RIVER AT PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA UNDER
RANAGHAT -1 C.D. BLOCK IN NADIA DISTRICT OF WEST BENGAL" 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.

Field Guide Dipankar Ghorui 15.05.2019.
(Dipankar Ghorui)

Deptt of Geography
Srikrishna College
Bagula, Nadia

UNIVERSITY OF KALYAN

B.A. /B.Sc. (HONOURS)PART - III EXAMINATION,2019

SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE, BAGULA, NADIA, W.B.

GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL NOTE BOOK (FIELD BOOK) Paper-XI

Roll No. - 313-17137-0374

Reg. No. - 034648

SESSION: 2016-2017

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
SRIKRISHNA COLLEGE, BAGULA, NADIA

TROPIC

**“ANALYSIS THE CHANGE OF LANDUSE PATTERN BY
THE CONFLUENCE OF CHURNI AND BHAGIRATHI
RIVER AT PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA UNDER
RANAGHAT –I.C.D. BLOCK IN NADIA DISTRICT OF
WEST BENGAL”**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"In my endeavors whatever I have Succeeded goes to my adorable gurudev and whatever I have error, it goes to me and that is my absolute status and stature".

- Swami vivekananda.

I wish to record my gratitude to our respected Sir and mam Deepankar ghosh, Asima Singh, Papiya Acharya, Dr. Md. Amimuzzaman and Ajanta De whose enthusiasm encourage me to undertake the field work. We have got their enormous support and encouragement throughout the survey.

I am also thankful to Dr. Sukdeb ghosh who is the principal of Our College and Mr. Bishnu Ranjan Biswas who is the head clerk of our college for their valuable suggestions. Thanks to Mr. Barun Roy who is the former student of our department now holding the post of an assistant teacher in primary section of W.B. Govt.

I would sincerely like to thank all of the persons of the paschim Shambhupur Mouza of Amulia gram panchayat under Ranaghat - I.C.D Block, Nadia. Who patiently answered all our queries and my gratitude goes to all the Govt. officers, panchayat pradhan, R.I. officers for their kind co-operation.

I also express my thanks to my all friends - Biplob, Mital, Bijon, Sourav, Sasmita.

Date: 02.03.19

Biplab Biswas.

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION



■ INTRODUCTION:-

Geography, as a Spatial - Temporal Multi-disciplinary Subject, explores the interrelationship between human and surrounded environment. The field study is significant to visualize and analyses the relationship and to solve the geo-humanistic quarries. Field study enriches and expands the Geographic knowledge, skills and perception well as assist to testify and apply the theoretical base of Geography within the practical infrastructure. From this, above mentioned viewpoint, to fulfill the needs of the needs of the post Graduate curriculum, a field study has been conducted to analyses of the geographical self-identify of pashchim Shambhupur Mouza in Ranaghat-I.C.D. Block, Nadia District, and West Bengal.

■ Aims and objectives:-

The principle objectives which are taken as following:

- To visualize and analyses the physical features of the pashchim Shambhupur Mouza in Ranaghat-I.C.D Block in Nadia District, West Bengal.
- To observe and analyses the Socio-cultural and economic characteristics and Condition of the study area.
- To find out the interrelationship between man and environment of the study area.
- To explore the anthropogenic adaption with this particular rural habitat.
- To study the impact of physical environment on the livelihood of the inhabitants.

■. Importance of Field Work in Geography —

Geography is the essentially a field Science which discuss about the physical and cultural phenomena clearly and create a smooth relationship between man and environment. The degree of man-nature relationship depends upon a number of a criteria which observed through field survey. The relationship 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 its surrounding the observation is needed. This necessity reveals the field survey in Geography.

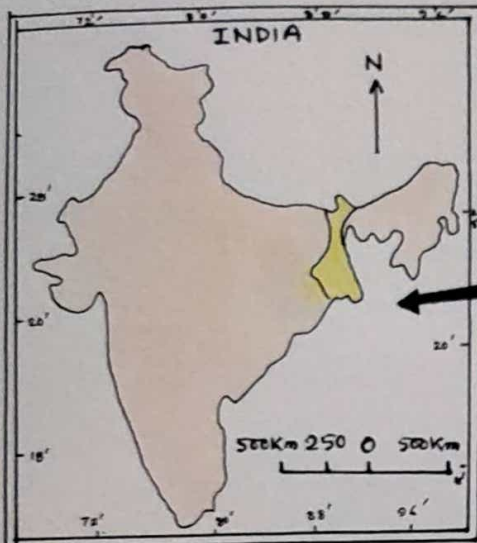
"Geography, the Only One among all Science, Belives in Seeing" —
Peter Haggett?

Geography is a Subject, which discuss about the physical and cultural phenomena and a smooth relationship between man and environment, Therefore understanding a man and natural relationship the field survey, is the Only possible way to perceive. Though the field survey, the theoretical Concept to visualize the man-nature relationship is very much being reveal in this Subject matter of Geography.

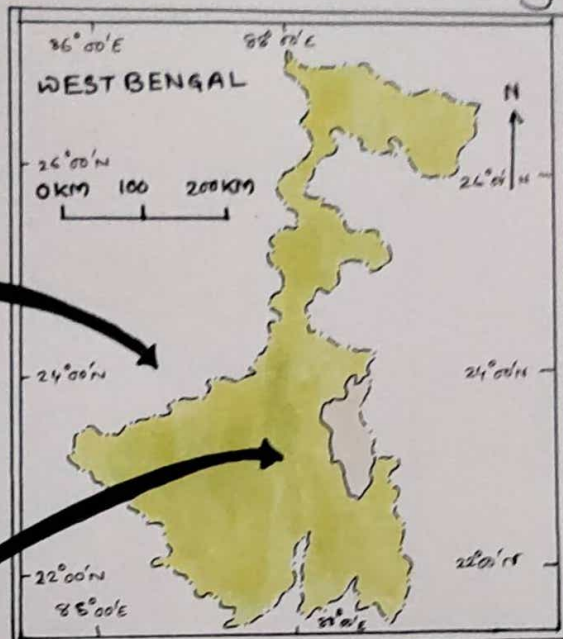
By this survey method we highlight the physical Socio-Economic Condition and changes human Being.

LOCATION MAP

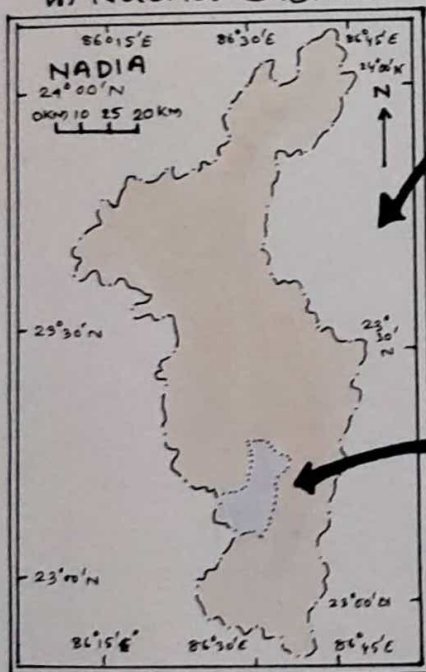
West Bengal in India



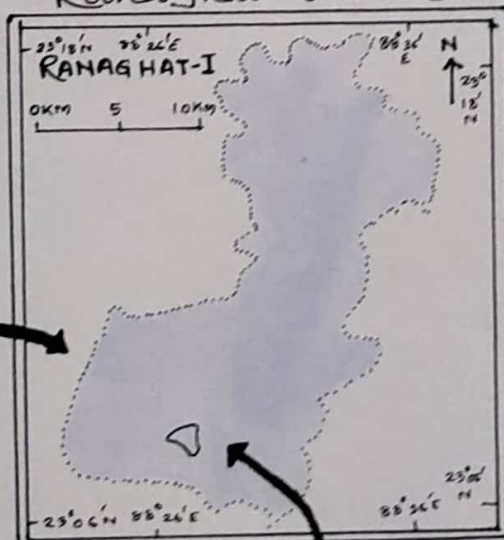
Nadia District in West Bengal



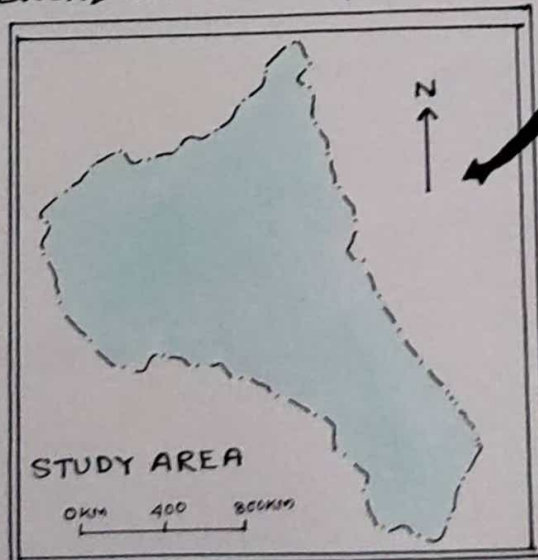
Ranaghat-I.C.D Block in Nadia District



Paehim Shambhupur Mouza in Ranaghat-I.C.D Block



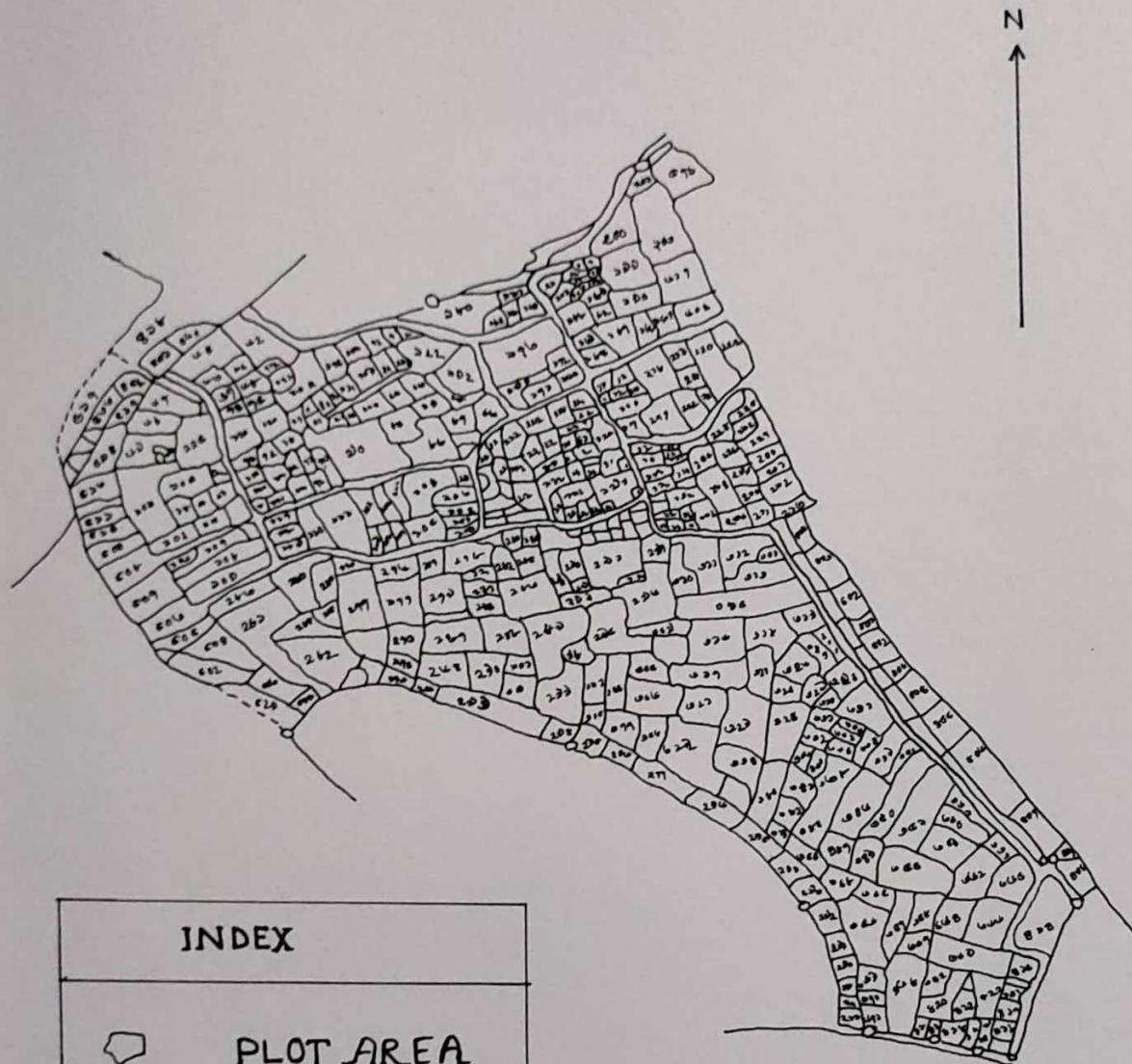
Paehim Shambhupur Mouza



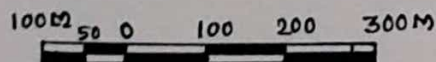
Handwritten signature and date: 12.03.19

BASE MAP

PASCHIM SHAMBHUPUR MOUZA - J.L NO-133



TOTAL AREA: 95.47 HECTARES



Phony
16.03.19.

■ Data Base and Methodology:

- **Primary data:** To fulfill these objectives of our field study, we have used primary data which have been collected from household's survey through questionnaire, group discussion and interactions.

- **Secondary data:** Secondary data have been collected from West Bengal District Gazetteers: Nadia District edited by Durgadas Majumder, I.A.S (Retd), former state editor, April 1978; Officer of the block land and land reforms officer, Ranaghat - I C.D. Block, Nadia District; Census of India, 2011.

- **Methods and Techniques:** To gratify the objectives of this study, mainly descriptive statistics have been formulated. Cropping intensity, irrigation intensity, crop diversification index, work participation rate, total dependancy ratio, child dependancy ratio and aged dependancy ratio have been used. Relevant cartographic techniques and related diagrammatic presentation have been applied.

- **Sample Design:** According to Census of India (2011), 477 households have been recorded in Pachchim Shamshapur Mouza, out of 100 households i.e. 20.96% of the total households have been taken for household survey. Selection of households was based on random sampling.

■ Scope of the Study:

This field study has comprised with multiple aspects those are physical environmental i.e. topography drainage, climate, soil, vegetation and Socio-Economic environmental i.e. land use and agriculture, population, characteristics - economy health, education and house - types, household amenities in infrastructural facilities.

- **Limitation:** - In broad geographic study long period is required. Availability of time of this survey was inadequate, so the biasness of individual has negatively influenced the field study.

CHAPTER - 2

PHYSICAL SETTING



CHAPTER

A. Topography And Drainage:— Paschim Shambhupur Mouza is located at alluvial plain of Hugli river. It is situated in the Confluence of Churni and Hugli River. The average height of paschim Shambhupur from Mean Sea level is 8.00 metre. The alluvial plain is characterized by flood plain natural, backward deposition. The north western part of this Mouza is under the tremendous disruption.

B. Soil:— The predominant Soil of this Mouza is alluvial Soil which is characterised by fine texture. The Colour of the Soil is yellowish near the riverbed and the Soil away from the river is grayish colour. The Soil fertility is very high due to adequate Soil nutrients. Soil is characterized by high moisture content and high ion exchange capacity. It was also observed that Soil of this Mouza is moderately eroded near the river side.

C. Natural vegetation:— The study area is covered by planted vegetation. Natural vegetation area situated near the river. The common trees like Soil, Sagoon, babla, mango, Coconut, Jack-Fruit, and vegetation which provides fuel wood and house building materials. Rural communities are dependent on vegetation for their purpose of household activities. However medium scale deforestation has been occurred due to the construction of roads and expansion of agriculture and settlement.

D. Climate:— Temperature The tropical monsoon prevails in paschim Shambhupur Mouza which is characterised by hot humid, summer, cold and dry winter. Temperature is moderately high in the months of March, April, May and June. The highest mean monthly temperature has been experienced in May (30.7°C) and the lowest temperature recorded in January (19°C). The range of Mean temperature has been recorded as 11.7°C .

E. Rainfall: — The distribution of rainfall is more or less uniform throughout the year. The annual rainfall has been recorded as 1268 mm. The Maximum rainfall is received during the months of June, July, August, September and October. The extremely driest months are January, February, November and December.

F. Relative Humidity: — Relative Humidity varies from 57 (April) to 90 (August). January, February, March and April months are prominently Xeric period and July, August and September months are wet period.

R ₁	5	1	2.350	4.945	3.615	
R ₂	10	2	2.950	4.965	3.98	C.P
R ₃	15	3	1.080	7.72	6.65	
R ₄	20	4	1.125	7.73	6.66	
R ₅	25	5	1.200	7.76	6.96	
R ₆	30	6	1.080	7.82	6.65	
R ₇	35	7	1.180	7.83	6.87	
R ₈	40	8	1.045	7.86	6.645	
R ₉	45	9	1.110	8.89	7.72	C.P
R ₁₀	50	10	0.920	8.83	7.91	
R ₁₁	55	11	1.360	8.86	7.93	
R ₁₂	60	12	1.210	8.88	7.68	

Calculation of Arithmetic Mean —

$$S.B.S = \frac{S}{N} = \frac{\text{Total Q.} - \text{Total P.}}{N}$$

$$\therefore \frac{8.83 - 2.350}{12} = 0.62 - 16.95$$

$$\therefore 8.835 - 2.350 = 6.485$$

FIELD BOOK

place: Beside churni River ($23^{\circ}09'06''N$)
($88^{\circ}30'20''E$)

Date - 02.03.2019

Time - 09:57 A.M

Inst No: G.L.I - 49
A.P.L - $\frac{1}{2}$

Roll - 367

stations	Distance		Staff Reading in metre			Height of collimation in metre	Reduced level in metre	Remarks
	Ground in metre	Paper in cm (1 cm = 5 m)	B.S	I.S	F.S			
A	0	0	3.270			4.965	1.695	
A ₁	5	1		2.350		4.965	2.615	
A ₂	10	2	3.850		1.085	4.965	3.88	C.P
A ₃	15	3		1.080		7.73	6.65	
A ₄	20	4		1.125		7.73	6.605	
A ₅	25	5		1.200		7.73	6.53	
A ₆	30	6		1.080		7.73	6.65	
A ₇	35	7		1.180		7.73	6.55	
A ₈	40	8		1.085		7.73	6.645	
A ₉	45	9	1.110		0.010	7.73	7.72	C.P
A ₁₀	50	10		0.920		8.83	7.91	
A ₁₁	55	11		1.300		8.83	7.53	
B	60	12			1.210	8.83	7.62	B.M - 7.62m

⇒ calculation of Arithmetic check -

$$\Sigma B.S - \Sigma F.S = \text{Last RL} - \text{First RL}$$

$$\text{or, } 8.23 - 2.305 = 7.62 - 1.695$$

$$\text{or, } 5.925 = 5.925$$

LEVELLING ALONG THE LINE 'AB' BY DUMPY LEVEL LONGITUDINAL PROFILE

CORELATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND CULTURAL FEATURES

PLACE: BESIDE GHURNI RIVER ($23^{\circ}09'06''N$
 $88^{\circ}30'20''E$)

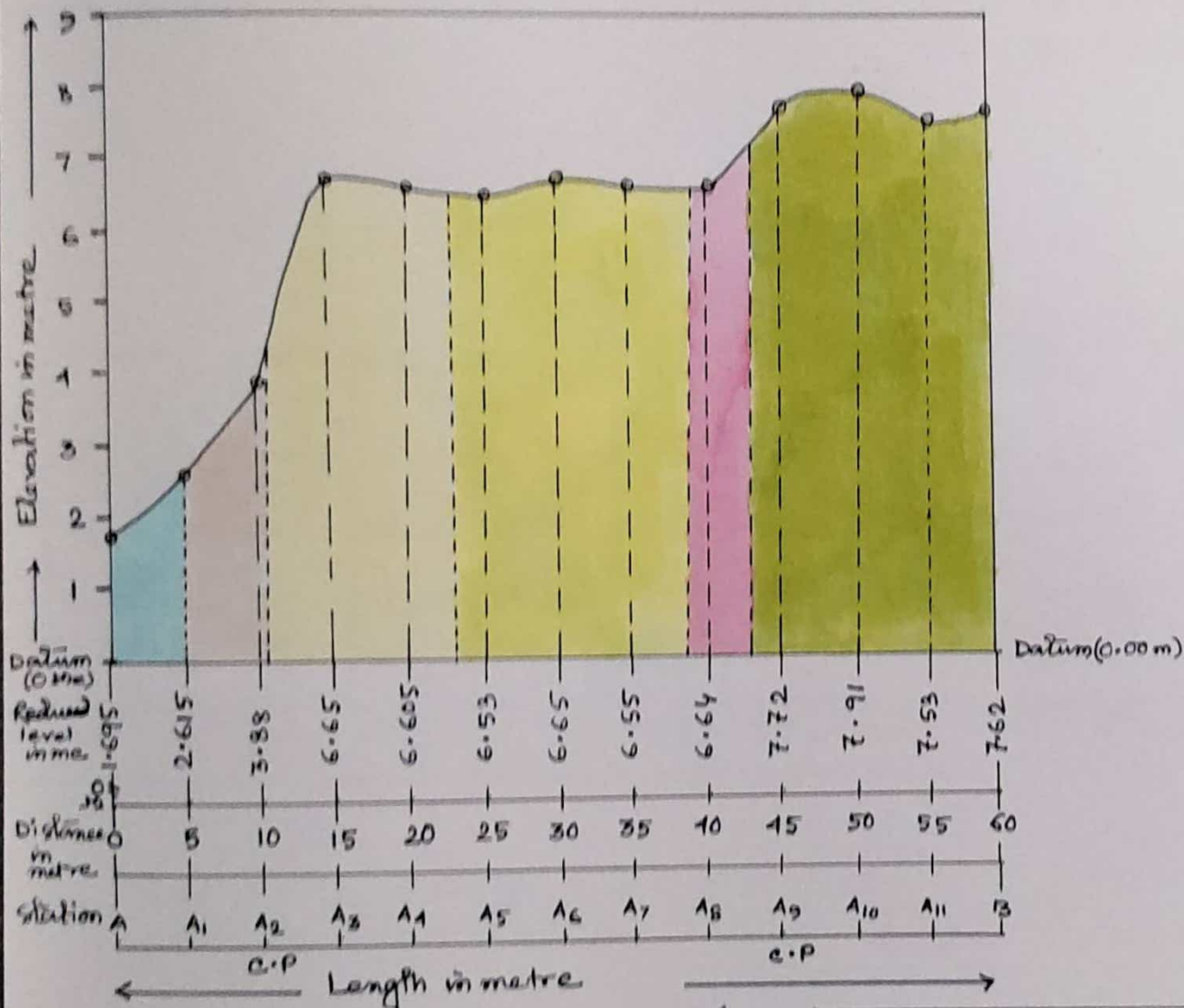
DATE: 02.03.2019

TIME: 09: 57

INST NO: G.L.I- 19

Roll : 367

A.D.L = $\frac{1}{2}$



SCALE

VERTICAL: 1 cm $\propto$ 1 metre

HORIZONTAL: 1 cm $\propto$ 5 metre

INDEX

	River
	River Bank
	cultivated Area
	Orchard Field (Banana)
	Road
	Orchard Field (Mango)

Handwritten signature and date: 16.03.19.

FIELD BOOK

CLOSED TRAVERSE SURVEY BY PRISMATIC COMPASS
SURVEY WAS DONE BY CLOCK WISE SURVEY

PLACE: BESIDE CHURNI RIVER
INSTNO: D.L. 2

DATE: 02.03.19

TIME: 08:30

ROLL: 313-17137-0374

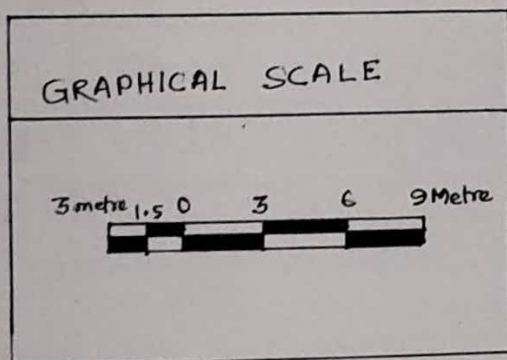
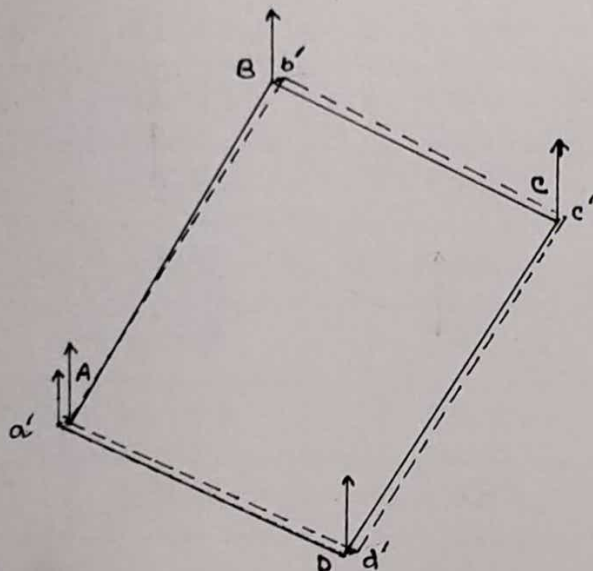
Station	Line	Length		observed bearing in Degree		Difference	Error $\pm 180^\circ$	Error $\frac{1}{2}$	corrected bearing in Degree		check	Remarks
		Ground in metre	Paper in cm 1cm to 3 metre	F.B	B.B				F.B	B.B		
A	AB	15	5	320°00"	210°00"	178°00"	-2°00"	+1°00"	31°00"	211°00"	180°	All station are closed
B	BC	12	4	114°30'00"	294°00'00"	179°30'00"	-0°30'00"	+0°15'00"	114°15'00"	294°15'00"	180°	by 2nd attraction
C	CD	15	5	210°00'00"	31°00'00"	179°00'00"	-1°00'00"	+0°30'00"	210°30'00"	30°30'00"	180°	Survey done by clock wise
D	DA	12	4	294°30'00"	115°00'00"	179°30'00"	-0°30'00"	+0°15'00"	294°45'00"	114°45'00"	180°	Survey done by clock wise

PLOTTING OF A CLOSED TRAVERSE SURVEY BY PRISMATIC COMPASS OF AN AREA 'ABCD' PARALLEL MERIDIAN METHOD

CLOCK WISE CIRCUIT

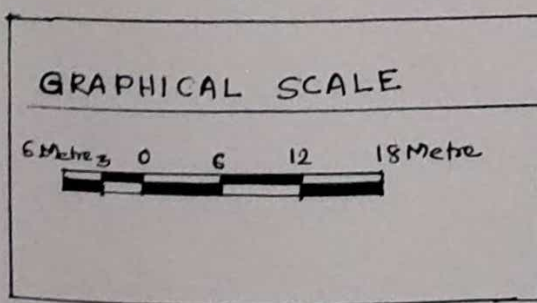
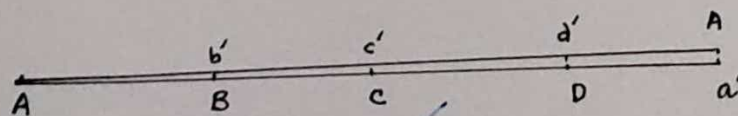
PLACE: BESIDE CHURNI RIVER
INSTNO: D.L.2

ROLL: 313-17137-0374
DATE: 02.03.2019
TIME: 08:45 A.M



INDEX	
↑	Magnetic North
A,B,C,D,a'	observed Traverse
A,b',c',d',A	Corrected Travers
A - a'	closing Error
--->	Error Distribution Line
SCALE	1 cm to 3 Metre

ADJUSTMENT OF CLOSING ERROR BY BOWDITCH'S METHOD



Signature
16.3.19.

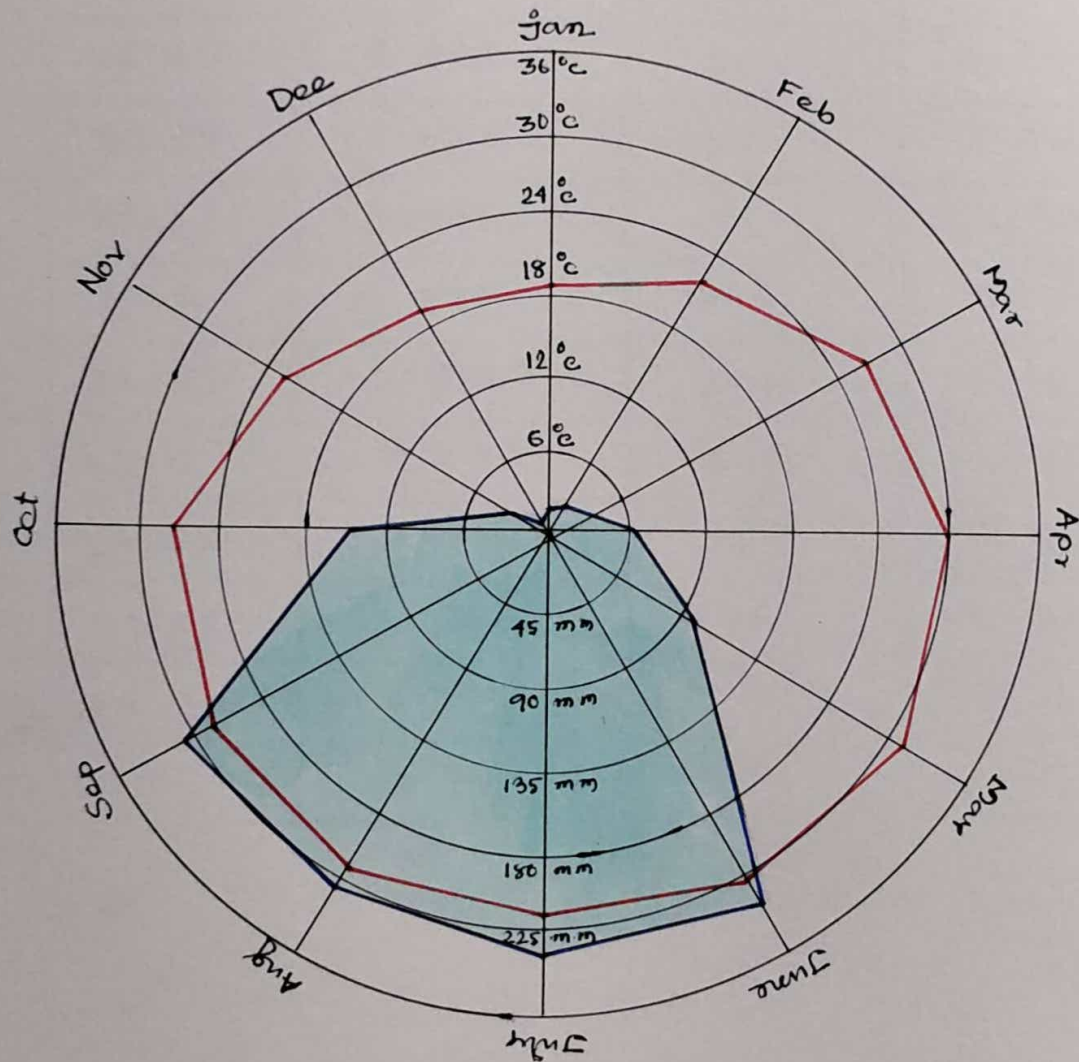
SCALE
1 cm to 6 Metre

• Table: calculation for star Diagram.

Months	Mean Monthly Temperature (°C)	Height of points (1 cm to 6°C)	Rainfall in mm	Heights of points (1 cm to 15 mm)
January	19	3.1666	12	0.2666
February	21.7	3.6166	16	0.3555
March	26.85	4.475	21	0.4666
April	30.45	5.075	47	1.0444
May	30.7	5.1166	91	2.0222
June	30.0	5.000	246	5.4666
July	28.85	4.8083	242	5.3777
August	29.0	4.8333	230	5.1111
September	29.05	4.8416	233	5.1777
October	27.55	4.5916	110	2.444
November	23.35	3.8916	110	0.4
December	19.7	3.2833	2	0.0444

STAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AVERAGE TEMPERATURE
AND RAINFALL

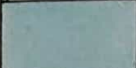


SCALE

RAINFALL: 1cm to 45 mm

TEMPERATURE: 1cm to 6°C

INDEX

	Average Temperature (°C)
	Rainfall in mm

Phoebe
16.03.19

CHAPTER-3

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

- Literacy Rate:- Literacy Rate a tremendous effect on the special process of Human beings like Marriage, Fertility birth rate standard of living income level, Mortality, Morbidity Occupation Rate.

Table: Literacy Rate

Sex	male	% of male	Female	% of female	Total	% of Total
Illiterate	51	38.34	82	61.65	133	100%
Literate	189	56.58	145	43.41	334	100%

Source: Personal Survey, 2019

Literacy table describes the educational level of the study area is high in the group of literate level than illiterate level.

- Family Size:- Family Size means the numbers of members in a family. in the study area this range between 55 joint family and 71 families are nuclear. Smaller family indicate literate and modern society and larger family size indicate of poor society.

- Caste structure:-

Caste System is a social organization. According to the Indian society Caste is divided into various group i.e. Brahmins, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Sudra and people belonging different groups performs their works accordingly.

From the personal Survey we find that there are 10.32% Family S.T and 13.49% Family S.C. but there have 6.34% O.B.C and 69.84% General Caste.

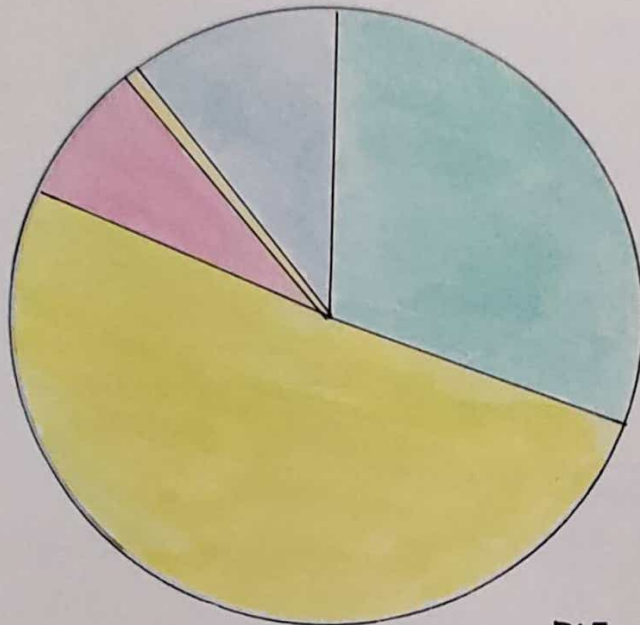
● Monthly income :-

● Table: Monthly income of the family:

Monthly income in Rs	< 5000	5000-10000	10,000-15000	15000-20000	> 20,000
No. of families	38	65	09	01	13
% of families	30.15	51.58	07.14	0.79	10.31

PIE DIAGRAM

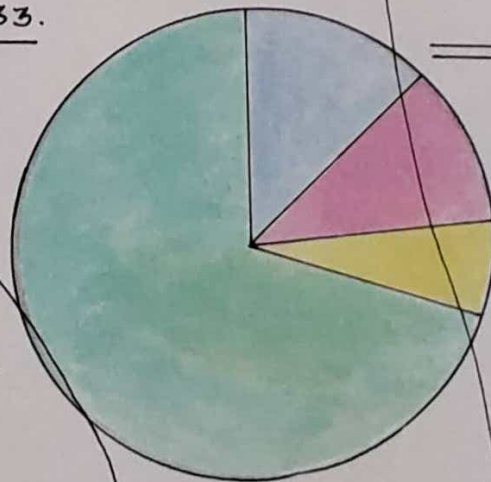
SHOWING: THE CATEGORY WISE MONTHLY INCOME OF 126 FAMILYS OF PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA J.L. NO. 133



INDEX	
	25000
	5000 - 10,000
	10000 - 15000
	15000 - 20000
	>20000

PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING: THE CASTE STRUCTURE OF PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA - J.L. NO. 133.



Phana
16.03.19.

INDEX	
No. OF. FAMILYS	
	SC
	ST
	OBC
	GEN

• Age Sex Composition:-

Table: Age Sex Composition

Age Group	Male	%	Female	%	Total
0-4	07	53.84	06	46.15	13
5-9	15	60	10	40	25
10-14	13	54.17	11	45.83	24
15-19	20	60.606	13	39.39	33
20-24	23	47.92	25	52.08	48
25-29	22	68.75	10	31.25	32
30-34	18	40.90	26	59.09	44
35-39	20	40.81	29	59.18	49
40-44	20	50	20	50	40
45-49	22	57.89	16	42.10	38
50-54	19	48.71	20	51.28	39
55-59	16	61.53	10	38.46	26
≥60	25	44.64	31	55.35	56

• Source: Personal Survey, 2009

in the Surveyed area Maximum percentage of male and female population found in the age group ≥60 which are 56 respectively.

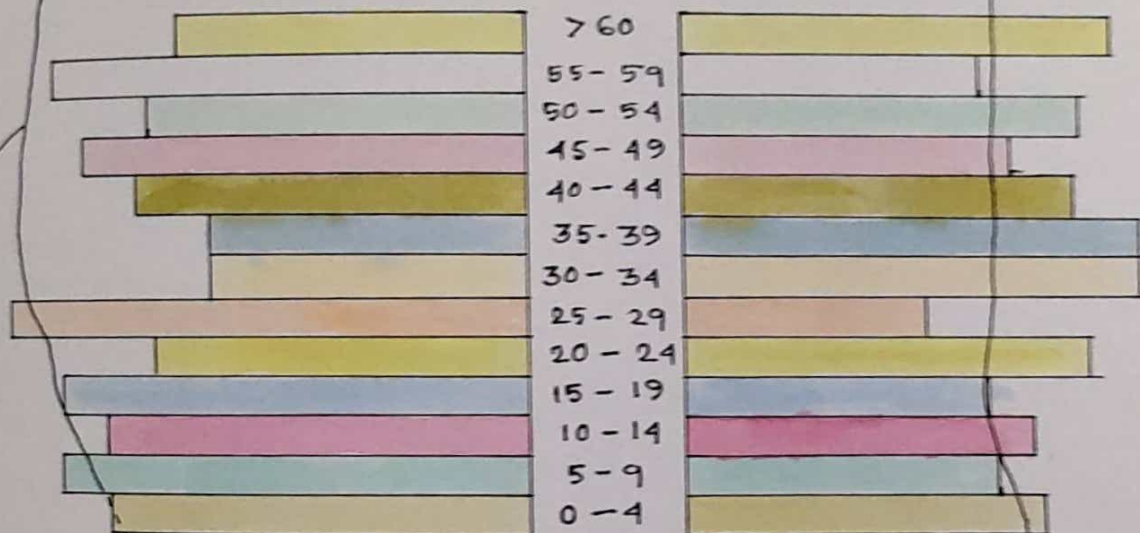
• Dependence Ratio:- Dependence Ratio means among the total population of the village of the Paedem Shambhupur Mouza (village - Rabambon under Amulia Gram panchayat) in Ranghat police station in which age group are depends other age group. According to field Survey the age group of 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, ¹⁵⁻⁵⁹ ≥60 population is depend on the 15-59 age group. So, total dependable population is 151 which are depends on only 116 population.

PYRAMID DIAGRAM

SHOWING : THE AGE AND SEX WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN PASCHIM SAHIBHUPUR

MOUZA - J.L.No. - 133

Age Group



Percentage of Male population

Percentage of Female population

SCALE

HORIZONTAL : 1 cm to 10% of population

VERTICAL : 0.5 cm to 1 age Group

- Electric Facility :- Energy used in domestic lighting include consumption of energy for lighting, Radio, T. V. C. D. Fan, Fridge etc.

Electricity is a vital matter of both agriculture and industrial development of any society.

"No Power is Cost less than no power."

• Table: Electric Facility

Year	2009		2019	
Facility	Yes	No	Yes	No
uses	36	90	124	02
Percentage	28.57	71.42	98.42	1.58

- System of Sanitation :- The Sanitation is derived from the Latin word 'Sanus' meaning 'Soundth' and health or clear or whole the national Sanitation foundation on U.S.A.

Good Sanitation Facility good health. If person Sanitation is available in house that there are less chances of developing any infection disease.

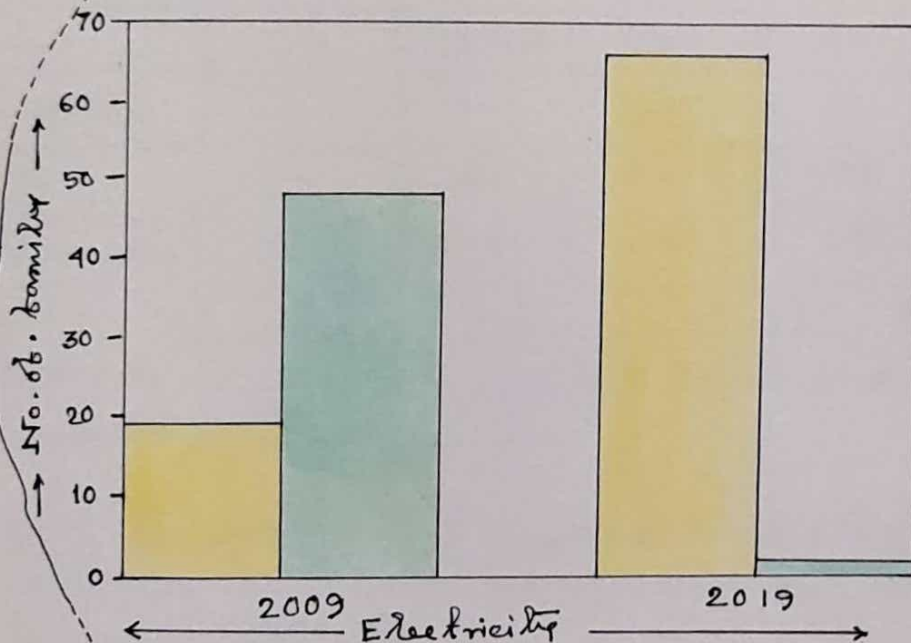
• Table: System of Sanitation

System	Kucha		Pucca		No. Sanitation	
Year	2009	2019	2009	2019	2009	2019
No	43	14	50	106	33	06
Percentage	34.12	11.11	39.68	84.12	26.19	4.76

in that surveyed area 4.76% families go to the field for their defecation and there by pollute the environmental with human excrements. A large category 11.11% Kucha 84.12% pucca sanitation.

COMPARATIVE BAR DIAGRAM

SHOWING: THE AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY OF PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA IN 2009 AND 2019



INDEX

	YES
	NO

SCALE

HORIZONTAL: 2 cm to 1 unit
VERTICAL: 1 cm to 10 unit

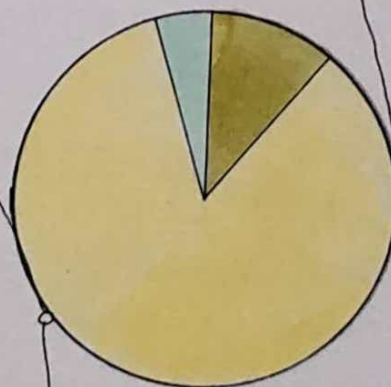
PIE DIAGRAM

SHOWING: THE SYSTEM OF LAVATORY OF PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA IN 2009 AND 2019



SCALE: 1 cm to 1.5 units

INDEX	
	Kucha
	Pucca
	No. Lavatory



SCALE: 1 cm to 1.5 units

INDEX	
	Kucha
	Pucca
	No. Lavatory

Shreyas
16.05.19

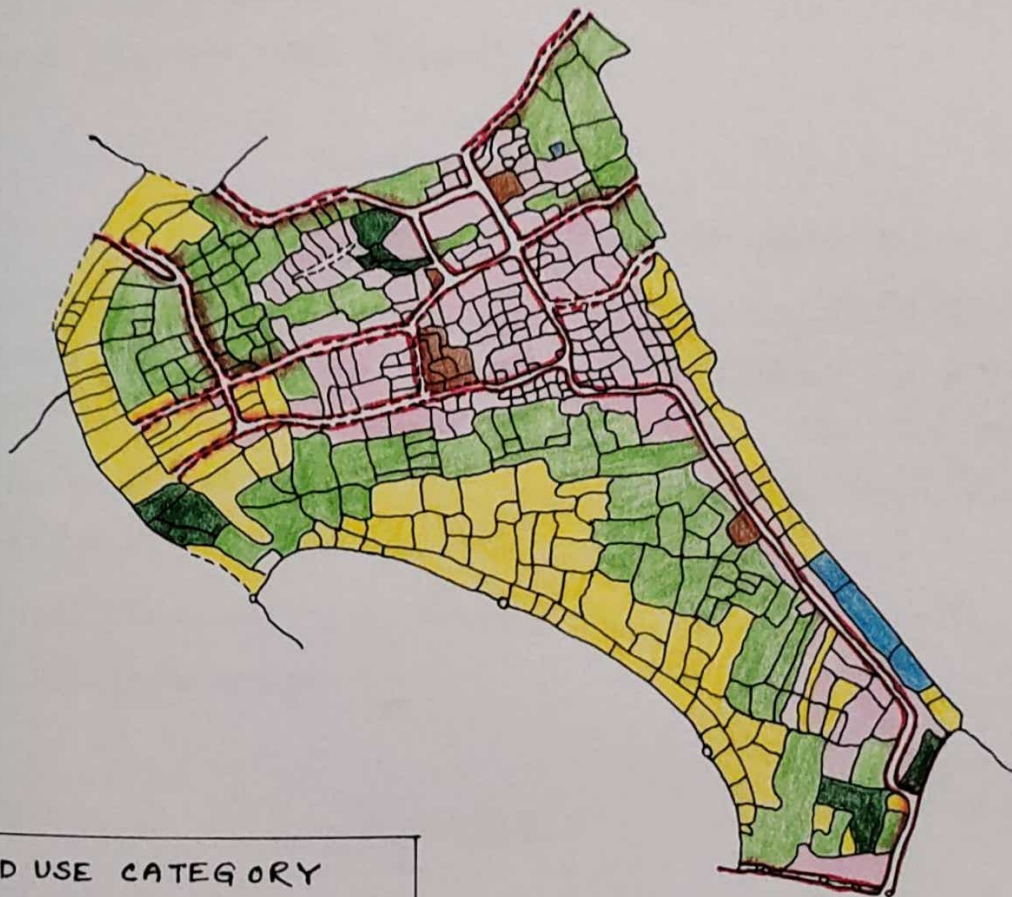


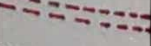
River Churni - Side Landuse pattern.



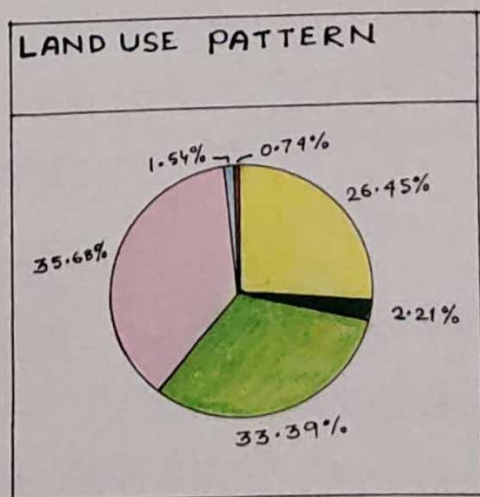
Agricultural Profile.

LANDUSE MAP PASCHIM SHAMBHUPUR MOUZA

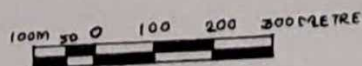


LAND USE CATEGORY	
	AGRICULTURAL LAND
	AGROFORESTRY
	ORCHARD
	SETTLEMENT
	POND
	OTHERS
	PUCCA ROAD
	KUCCHA ROAD

LAND USE PATTERN



Handwritten signature and date: 16.03.19.



CROP COMBINATION AREA
PASCHIM SAMBHUPUR MOUZA.

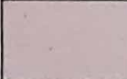
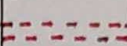
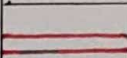


INDEX	
	Double Cropped Area
	Tri - Cropped Area

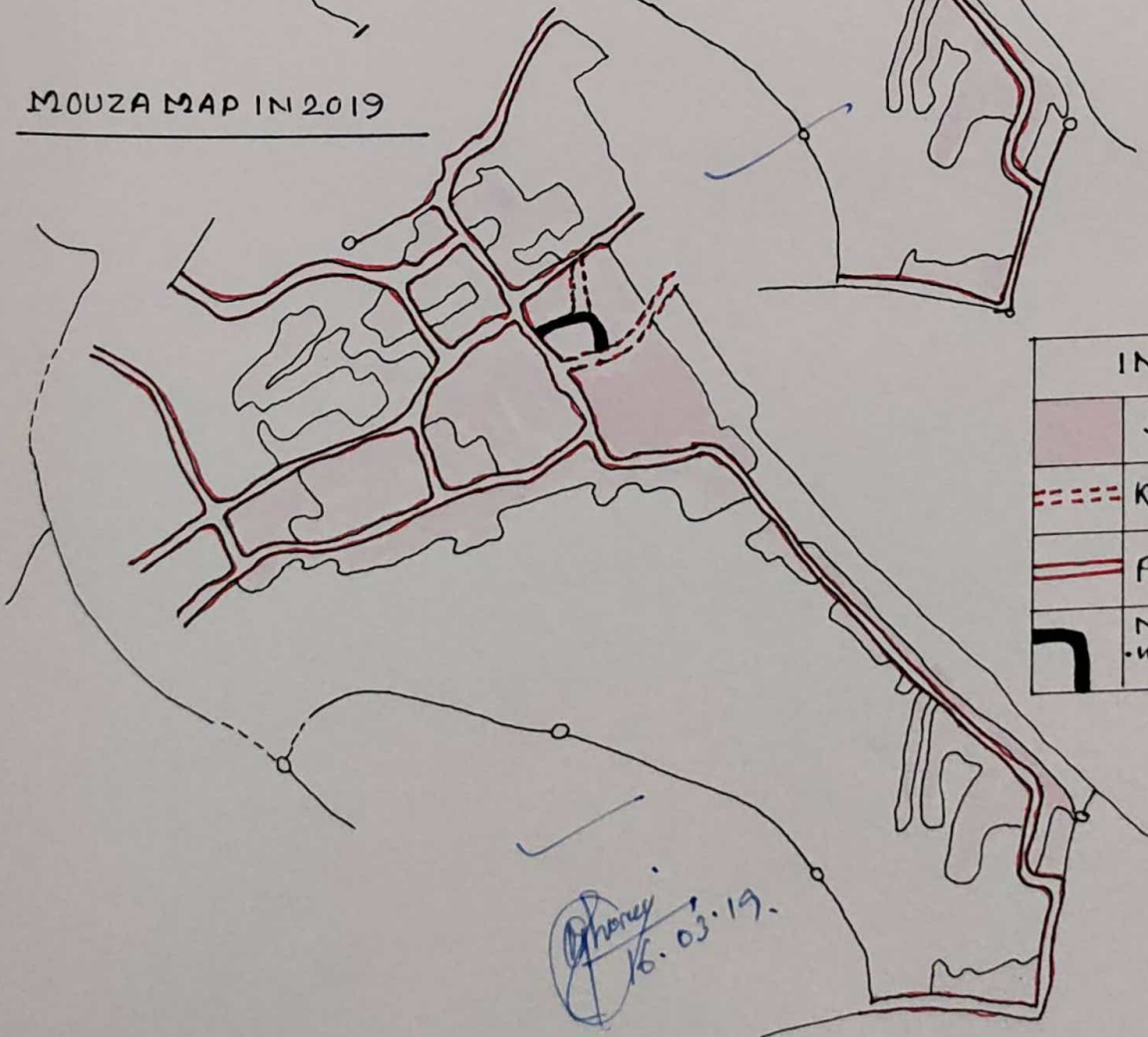
A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN TRANSPORT AND SETTLEMENT AT PASCHIM SAMBHPUR MOUZA IN 2009 AND 2019

MOUZA MAP IN-2009



INDEX	
	Settlement
	Kucha Road
	Pucca Road

MOUZA MAP IN 2019



INDEX	
	Settlement
	Kucha Road
	Pucca Road
	Newly Constr- ucted Road

Phoney
16.03.19.

CHAPTER - 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

CHAPTER

• ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:— Economic activities of the Survey area mainly deals with activities in which many of the people engaged himself to earn his livelihood.

The population of the pasedum Shambhupur Mouza mainly engaged in agricultural activities, fishing and domestic animal forming as primary Occupation. Small scale manufacturing and handcraft with in the Secondary Sector. Business Commerce transport and Communication is tertiary activities.

A. Agriculture:— In the Survey area agricultural activities much developed because topography of this mouza is plane and soil is fertile with high water holding capacity. many of the people engaged this primary economic activities. But now a days few agricultural land change into Agro-forestry and Orchard Although various crops productions seen here like paddy, wheat, Dal, Jute, Til, Oil Seeds, vegetable etc.

Some agricultural land uses for agroforestry and orchard mainly mango plantation, banana plantation etc.

B. Fishing:— Fishing belongs to primary economic activities in the Sector of economy. This Surveyed Mouza is situated beside the churni rivers. Near this Mouza churni and Hugli river meet together. So many of the percentage of people engage the activity specially rainy season.

But the process of fishing or fish catching is very old pattern so the percentage of fish catching is not most attractive. Therefore the fish mainly supply the local people and village market not for export or business.

CHAPTER-6

PROBLEM

CHAPTER

problems

A. problems of flood and River Bank Erosion as well as Soil erosion:- The main river of the selected surveyed area is churni which are flows in the north western and east side of the mouza. This mouza situated in the confluence of churni and Hugli river. The both river carries about huge of alluvial. A large shape of their alluvial near about 6369 Sq. Feet is deposits in the river bed. As a result many submerged islands developed there. This island (manga) deep) reduces the water holding capacity as well as the velocity of the river. For this reason river bank erosion as here as Soil erosion seen in the surveyed area.

B. Decreasing of Agricultural land:-

Before ten to twenty years ago agricultural production were more better than nowa days. We got this information from the villagers. But from the Cadasal map and Surveyed report said opposite. Agricultural land decreasing respectively for river bank erosion. Soil erosion, increasing population and agroforestry as well as orchard.

C. Other problems:-

(i) Lack of whole sale market is a present problem in the surveyed area.

(ii) The Survey report said the Socio-economic condition of the villagers is very poor.

(iii) The people of this area like B.P.L category deprived from various Socio-economic facilities.

(iv) Disguised unemployment is the other most important problem in Paschim Shambhupur Mouza.

CHAPTER- 7

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

A. Suggestion for betterment and Development: The remedy of said problem which are as follows.

- (i) Increases governmental awareness to villages dwellers.
- (ii) proper training to the farmers and fisherman by using Scientific methods of training and fishing.
- (iii) To increase agricultural production by using high yielding diversification crops according to demand on the market.
- (iv) In Our state economy is best on agricultural economy. The farmers of the Surveyed area must be aware about it and take necessary policy or action as well as adopted and modernization of agricultural tools.
- (v) These of this other state should take necessary action to reduce illiterate population of the village level.
- (vi) To increase the educational awareness in graduate and p.g. level as well as technical line.
- (vii) Mass awareness of the village dwellers about health is wealth.
- (viii) Bridge should be constructed over the churni and Hugli river to increase the connectivity and improve the Communication System.
- (ix) people should get the employment opportunities.
- (x) The district administration is trying to take positive steps for controlling the river bank erosion as well as soil erosion. The control govt. state govt. has sanctioned crores of Rs.

■ Socio Economic status:—

The Socio economic conditions of the people of this village have been investigated. A detailed house hold survey has been carried out on sample basis during the surveying the sampling was done on the basis of surveying economic levels. This data was collected by filling in question prepared for the purpose as well as by investigation, head of the family, level of education, total income of the family and others Socio economic aspects.

• House hold Survey:— There are several no. of Socio factors which have considerable impact on the economic life on the mainland. On survey near conducted at Rabanban village of Ranghat police station of Nadia District in West Bengal.

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

"Literacy and Educational status of individual of society is survey as one of the indicators of the family or populations"— G.S. Ghosal.

"Who can read, write his own country's name in national language is literate"— Trewartha.

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