



WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

BERUNANPUKURIA, MALIKAPUR, BARASAT
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ADMIT CARD

CBCS, SEM-V EXAMINATION, 2020-21
Regular Candidate



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COURSE : B.SC. (HONOURS) IN GEOGRAPHY
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College : NAHATA JOGENDRANATH MONDAL SMIRITI MAHAVIDYALAYA (127)
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University Engineer

In-charge of the office of the Controller of Examinations
West Bengal State University

2021

FIELD SURVEY REPORT

***“Socio-economic Status with
Relation to Demography”- A case
study of Ichhlampur Mouza,
Gopalnagar, Bongaon, 24 Parganas
(N)***





लक्ष्यं विश्वमानम्

**LABORATORY NOTE BOOK
FOR
FIELD SURVEY OF
ICHHLAMPUR, BONGAON, 24 PARGANAS(N)**

STUDENT ID : B.SC/20183589

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Alana Sarkar,
in B.Sc. / B.A. (CBCS) 5th Semester Geography Honours bearing Roll
5201127 No. 18629, Registration No. 127181100044 of
2018-2021 has completed his/her field report entitled, "*Socio-economic Status with
Relation to Demography: A case study of Ichhlampur Mouza, Gopalnagar, Bangaon, North 24
Parganas*" under our guidance and supervision in partial fulfillment of the
requirements of the paper GEOCOR11P of 5TH Semester Examinations in
Geography, 2021 under West Bengal State University. The field report is primarily
based on secondary data sources. The work is, to the best of our knowledge, original
and may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.


Head
Department of Geography
Nahata J.N.M.S. Mahavidyalaya
North 24 Parganas, (W.B.)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This fieldwork would have not been completed without the contribution of many institutions and individuals, among which we are indebted to the Nahata JNMS Mahavidyalaya for allowing us to carry out this study. Our sincere gratitude goes to all the teachers of Geography Department for their supervision and support at every stage of doing this field work. They facilitated our study and supplied many necessary materials and resources required for our fieldwork. Without their support this work would not have been done.

PREFACE

A program had been adopted by the department of geography. Nahata Jogendra Nath Mondal Smriti Mahavidyalaya to prepare a field report on “ Ichhlampur” as practical fulfillment of B.Sc Semester-(v) examination 2021 according to the syllabus prescribed by the West Bengal State University for Geography practical paper GEOACOR11T.

The report depicts a concise account of the area Ichhlampur about its socioeconomic status with maps and diagrams with relevant photography.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1- INTRODUCTION
- 1.2- OBJECTIVES
- 1.3- METHODOLOGY
- 1.4- LOCATION MAP
- 1.5- MOUZA MAP

CHAPTER – 2

PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- 2.1- DIGITAL ELEVATION OF BONGAON CD BLOCK
- 2.2- BROAD PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT
- 2.3- WATER BODIES OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT
- 2.4- CLIMATIC CONDITION OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT
- 2.5- SOIL MAP OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRICT

CHAPTER – 3

SOCIO-ECONOMICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- 3.1- OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
 - 3.1.1- CUBE DIAGRAM OF WORKERS COMPOSITION

3.1.2- BAR GRAPH OF MAIN WORKERS

3.1.3- BAR GRAPH OF MARGINAL WORKERS

3.2- POPULATION STRUCTURE

3.2.1- BAR GRAPH OF MALE-FEMALE COMPOSITION

3.2.2- PIE GRAPH OF CHILD POPULATION

3.3- EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

3.4- CASTE COMPOSITION

❖ CONCLUSION

❖ REFERENCES

INTRODUCTION

Introduction

We know that socio-economic characteristics of an area mainly controlled by Physiographic conditions. In both rural and urban area demographic characteristics were analysed in many ways to assess the influence of physical determinants on them. Ichhlampur Mouza is one of the important parts of Gopalpur, Bongaon. The most of the part of landscape of this region is agricultural land. From Padma River which is a tributary of Ichhamoti River, many irrigational canals are the main source of water. This village is located 16.2 km away from sub-district headquarter Bongaon and 45.1 km away from sub-district Barasat. It is a village under Chowbaria II gram panchayat. Total geographical area of Ichhlampur is 392.27 hectares. It has a total population of 6886 (Census of India 2011)

Objective:

Our objectives of this study was to -

1. Understand the physio-cultural characteristics of Ichhlampur Mouza.
2. Know the demographic characteristics of

Ichhlampur Mouza.

Methodology:

To fulfil our objectives of this fieldwork we have followed the below mentioned methodological steps to complete it successfully.

Discussion and Knowledge enhancement stage:

At Pre-field work we have discussed about the process to preparing a field report in online platform (e.g. Google meet) of Covid-19 Pandemic situation. Our teachers have given different approaches for socio-economic study of an area. In this step we have studied some selective field reports to enhance our knowledge.

Preparation for secondary data collection and tabulation:

In this Pandemic situation we prepare this field work using only secondary data source like census of India.

Google earth, IRS image, DEM image etc. In this step we have prepared Location map of the study area, prepared elevation map and calculated and tabulated different demographic values for analysis.

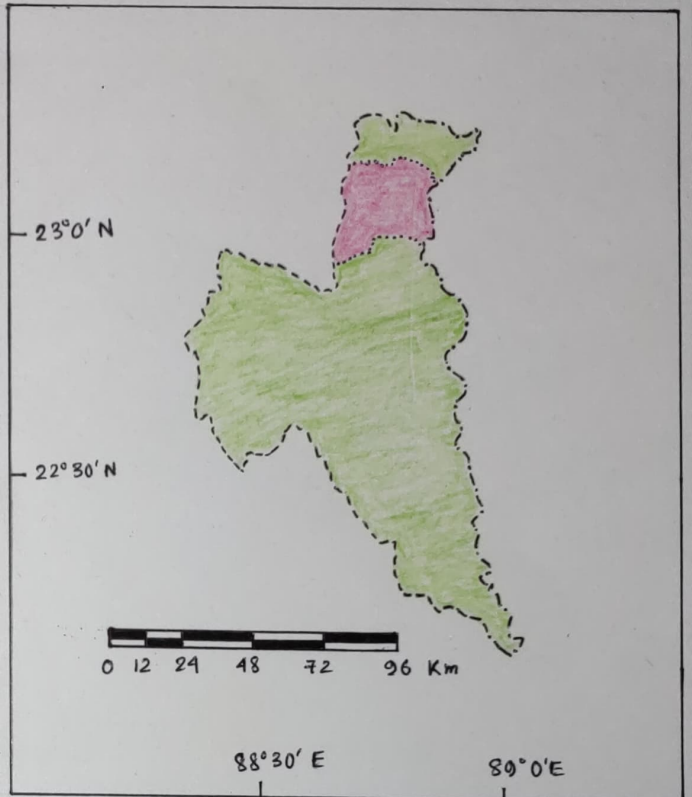
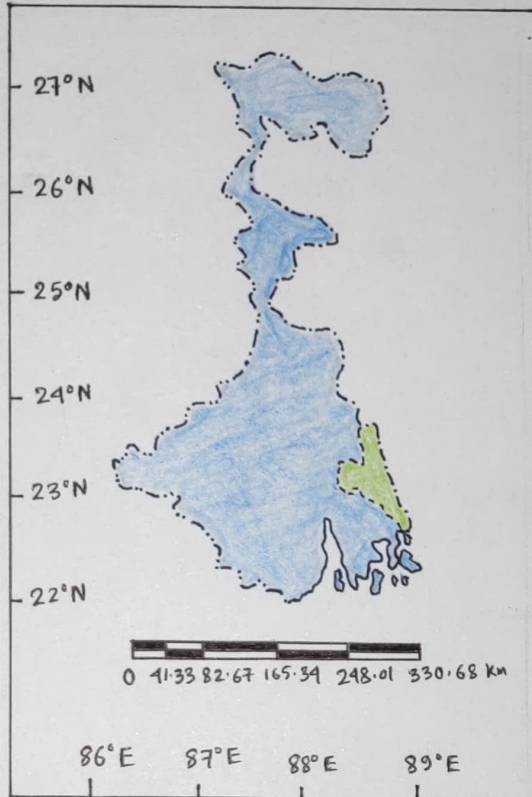
Interpretation and Conclusion:

We have done several maps to show physical characteristic of North 24 Parganas district for understanding physiographic, climatic characteristics of Ichhlampur area. we have shown different statistics of the same and interpreted. Selected demographic variables have been tabulated and interpreted.

LOCATION MAP OF STUDY AREA

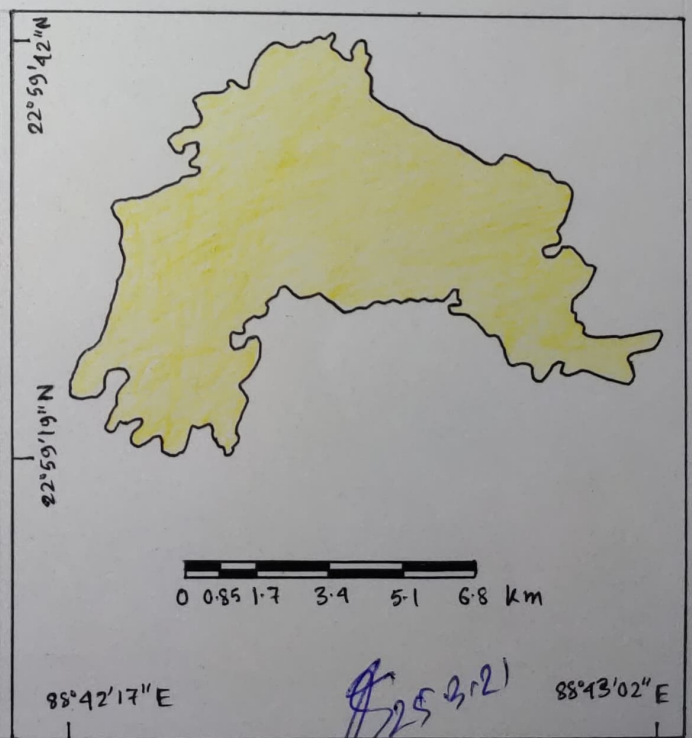
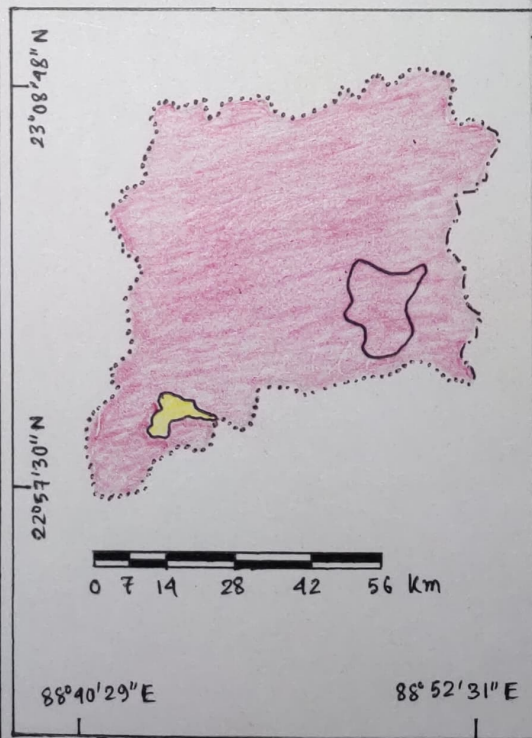
WEST BENGAL MAP

NORTH 24 PARGANAS MAP



BONGAON BLOCK MAP

ICHLAMPUR MOUZA MAP



MOUZA MAP

ICHHLAMPUR MOUZA

(Sheet no.- 1,2,3)



P. S. Sengar
5-3-21

PHYSICAL ASECTS

Introduction:

Analyzing the socio-economic character of North 24 paraganas, it is important to a discussion on the physical background of the area because the basic fabric of life is determined by it.

Geology:

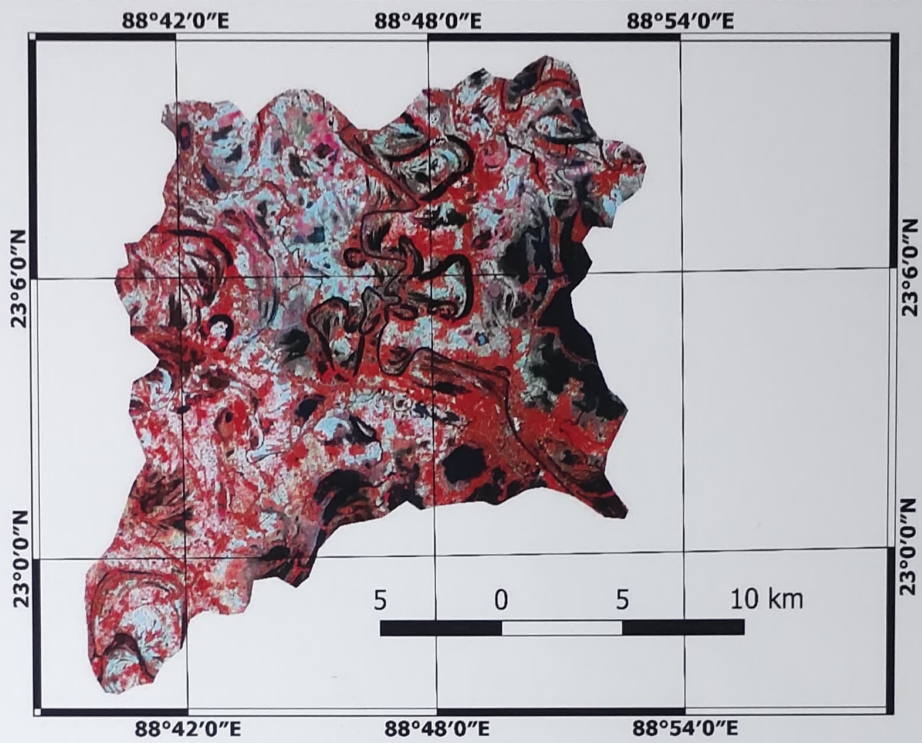
The district of North 24 Paraganas of west Bengal is in the southern part of the Bengal Basin. It is actually a Peri-Cratonic basin and comprises of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta towards the south and has three stratigraphic sequence - the proto Ganges delta, the transitional delta and the modern delta (11 myr ago) with a successive sequence of sands, sandy mud, silt and mud which were deposited under a major eustatic sea. The modern delta has been formed

Primarily of alluvial sediments transported by the rivers, e.g. the Mayuraksi, the Ajay, the Damodar etc. originating from the Chotanagpur uplands in the west and subsequently by the rivers flowing from the Himalayan fore deep basin e.g. the Ganges, the Padma, the Bhagirathi, the Brahmaputra etc. flowing from the north (Auden, 1949).

Landsat Satellite Image of Bongaon CD Block, 2014

Path - 138, Row - 44, Date of Acquisition - 08 November 2014

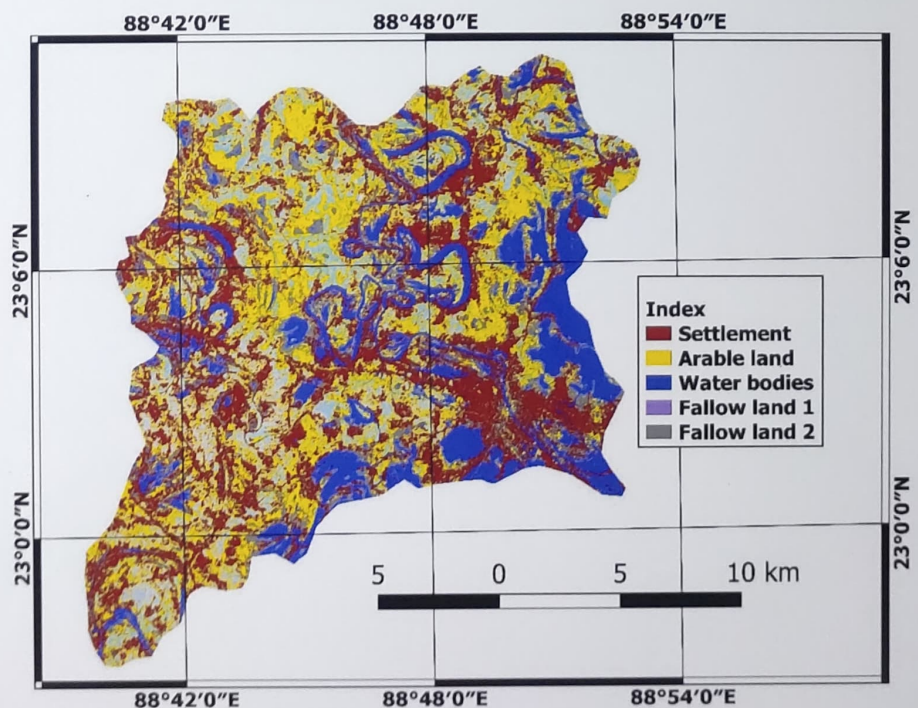
Sensor- TM5, Band - 432 (RGB)



Land use and Land Cover of Bongaon CD Block, 2014

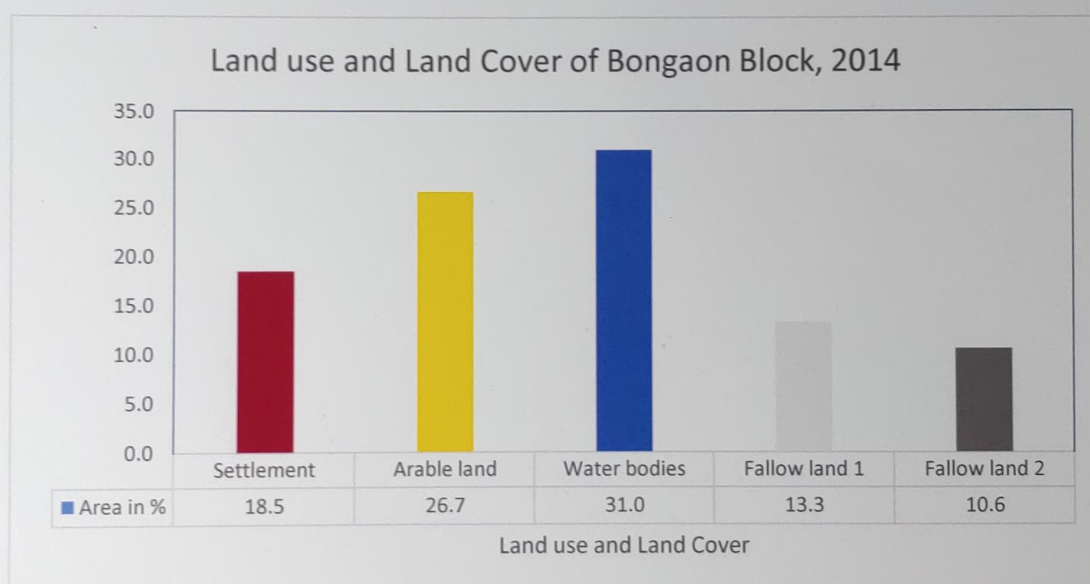
Path - 138, Row - 44, Date of Acquisition - 08 November 2014

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Land use and Land Cover of Bongaon CD Block, 2014

Land use and Land Cover	Area in km ²	Area in %
Settlement	62.1522	18.5
Arable land	89.6049	26.7
Water bodies	104.0499	31.0
Fallow land 1	44.6319	13.3
Fallow land 2	35.5689	10.6



Interpretation

Land use and land cover of Bongaon block has been prepared from Landsat satellite image of 2014. The acquisition date was 8th November 2014. This map has been prepared to realize the distribution of different land use and land cover of this block. From image interpretation it has been extracted that there are four major land use and land cover e.g. ~~st~~ Settlement area, Arable land, water bodies and fallow land. Here fallow land are shown into two ~~character~~ categories because few of them was under shallow water i.e. fallow land 2 category. The statistical distribution of different land use and land cover and graph has been shown, from where we can see that about 50% of the total area is cultivable. water bodies are about 31% and settlement and built-up area is about 18.5%.

PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION

Physiographically, the district encompasses both moribund and mature parts of the Ganga delta. The whole area consists of one vast plain, gently sloping seaward. It is, however, traversed by low ridges formed either of river deposits or of artificially built-up road and railway embankments. Several embankments have also been constructed in recent years to protect low-lying arable lands from the invasion of saline waters. The interfluvial area in the North 24 Parganas is invariably studded with shallow lakes, which area gradually sitting up. Here Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of North 24 Parganas district has been generated from SRTM. From DEM analysis, it is observed that the highest level varies from (+) 18 meter mean Sea Level (MSL) to (+) 1 meter (MSL). The area is classified into 3 classes on the basis of height. The land within 5 meter to 10 meter

of height above MSL covers 64.82% of the total area of North 24 Parganas. Subsequently the land having less than 5 meter above MSL height covers 9.38%. Only 25.80% area of this district in the height of 10 meter above MSL.

Table 1: Elevation data of North 24 Parganas district

Elevation in meter	Area in %
Below 5 meter	9.38
+ 5 to + 10	64.82
Above 10 meter	25.80

Source: SRTM DEM image

Physiographically, the study area is classified into three broad physiographic division using contour values.

From table 1 it is observed that northern and western part is comparatively higher and the slope of the region is from north to south and east ward. The Southern blocks of this district are flood prone due to lower elevation i.e. below 5 meter above MSL.

Table No 2: Broad physiographic division of North 24 Parganas

Contour value	Area in %
Below 5 meter	9.38
5 to 10 meter	64.82
10 to 15 meter	24.41
Above 15 meter	1.39

Source: SRTM DEM image

The entire surface of the district including the embankment's lines below the 17 meter contour. The highest surface spot height away from railway embankment's is 8.53 meters which was recorded at the village of Birsa, about 8 kilometers to the west of Barasat.

The Padma stream in a broad ~~er~~ meandering curve changes its course from south to north and flows towards this subsided area.

East ~~to~~ of the Sunti River there lies a low lying area, which is almost enclosed by a broad meandering curve of a sluggish stream, here known as the Padma. Within this area there

lies a series of crescent shaped depressions almost parallel to the present stream, all being abandoned courses of the same river. Further east here lays somewhat raised ground, the Ichhamati Plain, which slopes gently eastward. The Ichhamati River creates in the east another marshy tract. locally known as the BalliBeel, which was once connected with the Danbhanga Marsh lying further south. South of the northern plains stretches another group of plains. locally known as the Barasat - Basirhat Plains. It is a part of mature delta plains extended from Barasat - Basirhat plain to the active delta of Sundarban falling under South 24 paraganas.

During the last few decades due to increased human occupation the areas of marshy land have been reduced to remarkable extent. One such instance is the reclaimed salt-water lake presently called the Bidhannagar or Salt Lake City at the South West corner of the district. Based on the above mentioned variations the district has been divided into three Physiographic

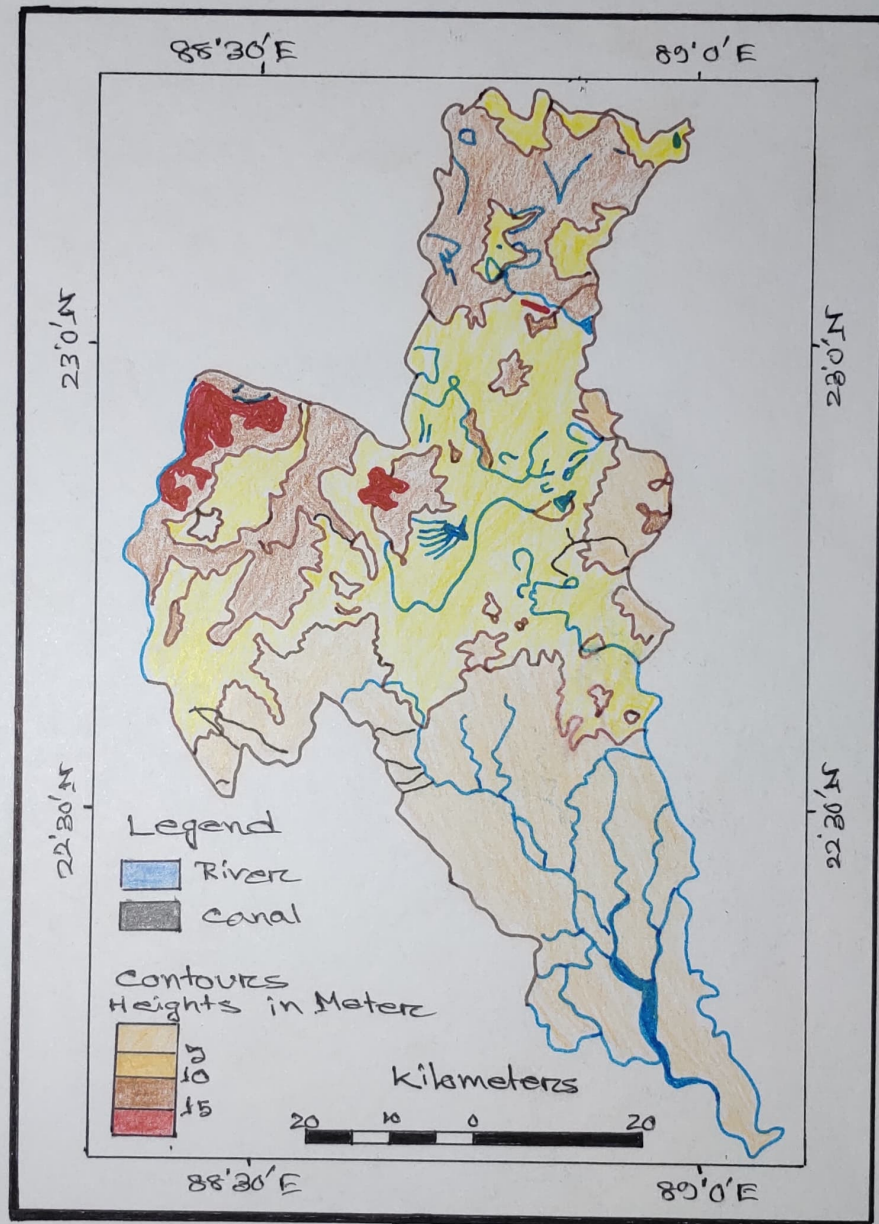
Zones.

1. Ichhamati - Raimangal plain occupying the northern and eastern parts. It has a slope from north to south. This area is drained by these two rivers. The soil character varies from relatively mature black or brownish loam.

2. North Bidyadhari plain is extended in the central part of the district which is bounded by Ichhamati-Raimangal on the east and north-east and Hooghly levees of Hooghly river on the west. This part is characterized by more number of sewerages and marshes with salt-water lake region in the extreme south west.

3. The flat raised alluvium strip along the Hooghly River on the west forming the North Hooghly Flat. In fact this zone is formed by silts of Hooghly River.

BIRLA PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



725.3.21

DRAINAGE AND WATER BODIES

The river systems of this district were formerly formed by the distributaries of River Ganga. As the slope of the district is very gentle, the river system and channels in different parts choked with siltation and aquatic vegetation. The principal rivers are Hooghly, Bidyadhari, Paly and Jamuna/Ichhamati. All of them including river Hooghly maintains their own water system and form a minor system of interlocking along with each other by their distributaries. The Ichhamati is an important river on the eastern part of the district. Entering from Nadia district it flows through a south easterly meandering course over blocks like Bagdha and Bongaon and thus forms the international boundary with Bangladesh. The river after receiving discharge from several main streams and channels finally falls into the river Raimangal at the southernmost tip of the district.

The whole course of the river Ichhamati, the longest of all in the district is important both from navigational and strategic point of view.

The Jamuna River finds her way into the district from the north-west border with adjoining Nadia district. On its south easterly course, it throws out a small tributary, the Padma, which for a considerable distance from the boundary line between the Basirhat and Barasat blocks.

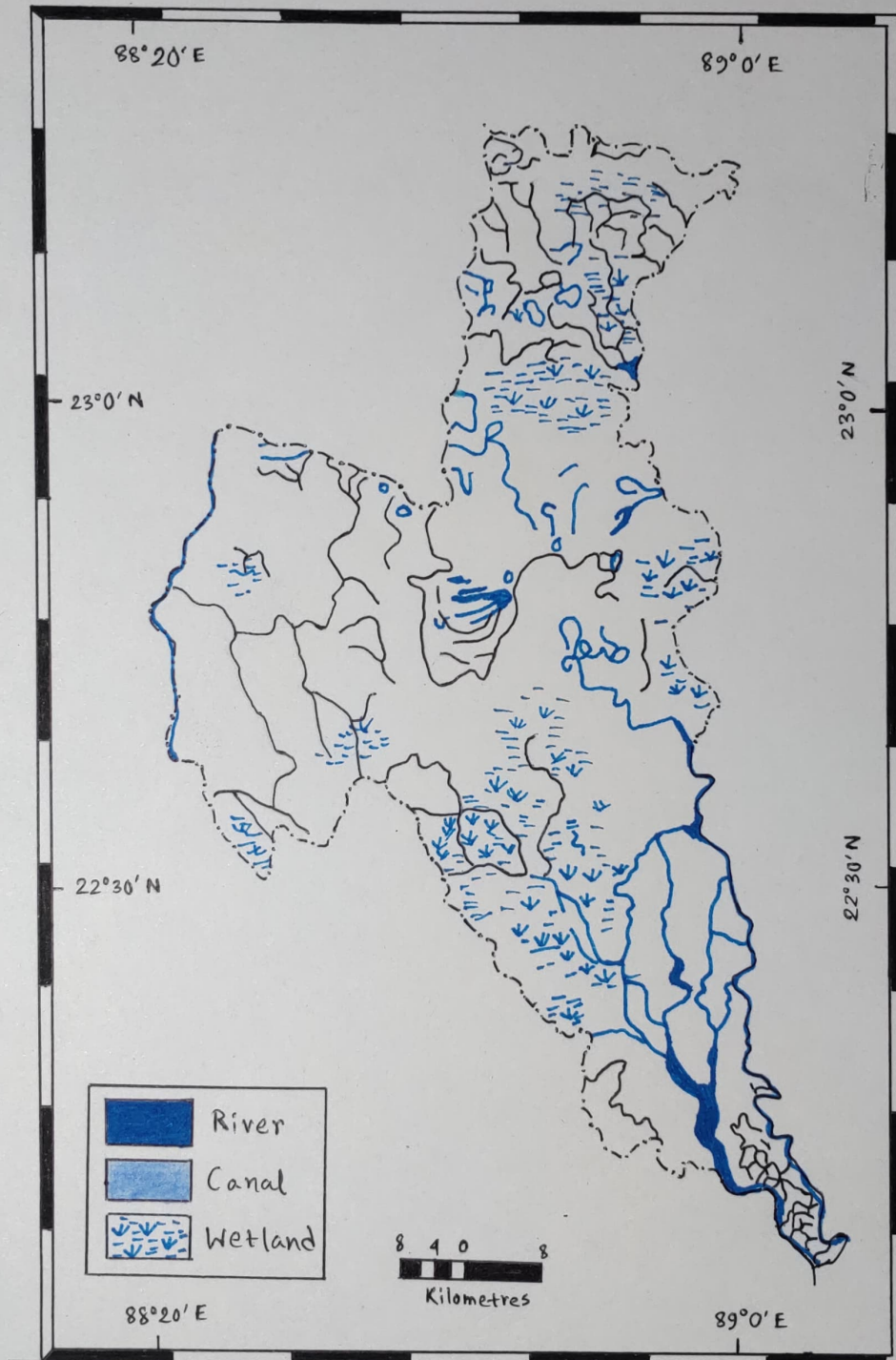
Sunti Nadi, an important distributary of Jamuna river in the north of the district flows across the area from north to south and then to the east be renamed as Harua Gang and ultimately merges with Bidyadhari river in the southeast which goes across the Sundarban to a vast sea. The Bidyadhari has a longer course in the district. Starting from Habra block on the northern border with Nadia district it flows through Deganga. Harua to reach east of Kolkata near the crossing with Tolly's Nallah at Beliaghata. Its south easterly course ultimately meets the mata river in Sundarban after receiving water from several minor rivers like Kartoya and Atharabanka. This

river was an important water route joining Port Canning with Kolkata in the 50s and 60s of 19th century. But with the extension of rail link to Canning its importance has declined.

In the northern part, the Jamuna river in its meandering course forms some oxbow lakes which are locally known as 'beel' or Marshes, such as Ballinbeel, Dholkherabeel at Barasat, Barinbeel, Gaoabari beel, East Calcutta wetland etc.

North 24 Pargana and its southern counterpart had been aptly named 'Delta District' by W.W. Hunter (1998). As already mentioned, the land is studded with large marshes and swamps between two elevated banks of Hooghly and Ichhamati Rivers. River.

WATER BODIES OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



CLIMATE

Tropical humid climate prevails over this Southern part of the West Bengal influenced by the tropical monsoon system. The south west monsoon stream arrives here by the middle of June commencing the actual rainy season which continues till September. The period dominated by the intense low pressure in summer and high pressure in winter in the North West part of the sub-continent. The mean Temperature in summer is 32°C in the Northern portion of the District where 27°C in the south. The mean Temperature in the winter is 18° in the north and 20°C in the south. The bulk of rainfall occurs in the North 24 paraganas and its surrounding during the monsoon (or rainy season) covering a period of only four months (June to September) that is very helpful for the cultivations.

During this period almost $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the normal annual rainfall (15.65 millimeters) occurs corresponding with a higher temperature and very high relative humidity. Hence this is the period of sultry weather, flood and water logging.

On the other hand a good monsoon rain indicates a productive year for the dominantly agrarian economy of the district.

The two following months, October and November is the autumn season with occasional rains, a few tropical cyclones and a subdued temperature. These are influenced by the transition from the summer to winter monsoon which does not bring much rain in the district. A mild and dryer weather condition prevails during the actual winter season comprising December to February. The mean maximum and minimum temperature varies between 26°C and 12°C in general in these seasons. With the gradual increase in temperature, a short spring season follows till the middle of April. Then the actual summer sets in (April - May) and continues till the outburst of the south west monsoon rains. In the district average summer temperature varies between 36.5°C and 25.5°C in general. Average of the maximum and minimum temperature of the district for the preceding ten years is as follows:

Temperature

The annual mean monthly temperature is

about 26.5°C . Highest temperature is in May at about 31.5°C . Minimum temperature occur during the winter month of January is 17.5°C .

Rainfall

It would be observed that the average annual rainfall received by the area is about 1600 millimeters. Rainfall is high in the month of July.

Relative Humidity

Humidity of the area through the year is high, which is at about 86% in the month of July, and low in February is 65%.

Wind Pressure

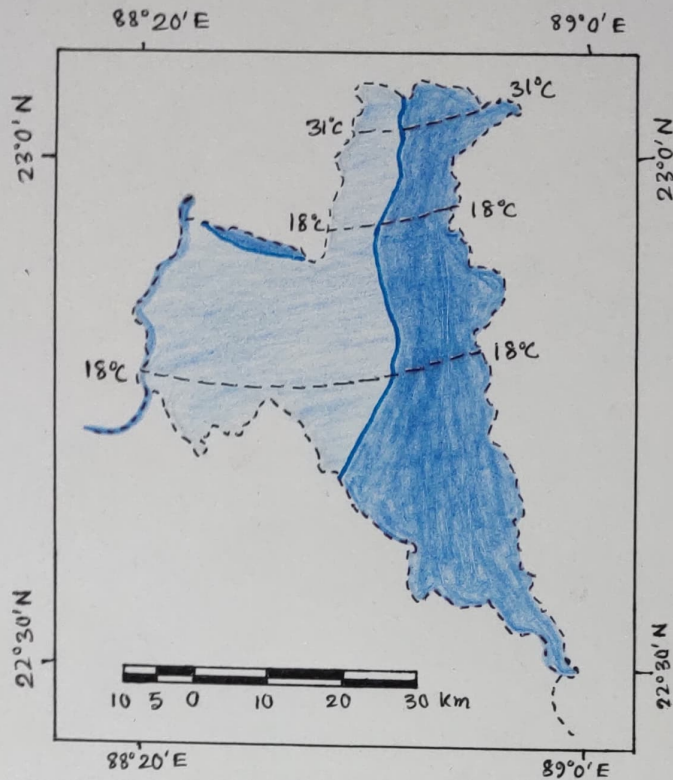
Annual average atmospheric pressure of the area is 1004 millibar. Pressure remains high in December and January at about 1017 millibar and low in June, July at about 999.73 millibar to 1000.53 millibar.

SOIL

Soils are derived from alluvium and its fall under azonal class with little or no profile development. clay loam is pre-dominant textural type. Alluvium soils are also found along the river's especially in Southern portion of the district. Two type of alluvial soil is seen in the district - antisolts younger alluvial and alfisols deltaic alluvial.

The average infiltration rate is very low which is about 1.50 centimeters/hour during pre-monsoon season. Thus the soils within the areas are low yielding agricultural land and barren fallow scrubs lands. As such the quantum of available top soil is small and hence there will be no fertility reduction or erosion problem during construction phase.

CLIMATIC CONDITION



ISOTHERMS IN °C

31°C Summer

18°C Winter

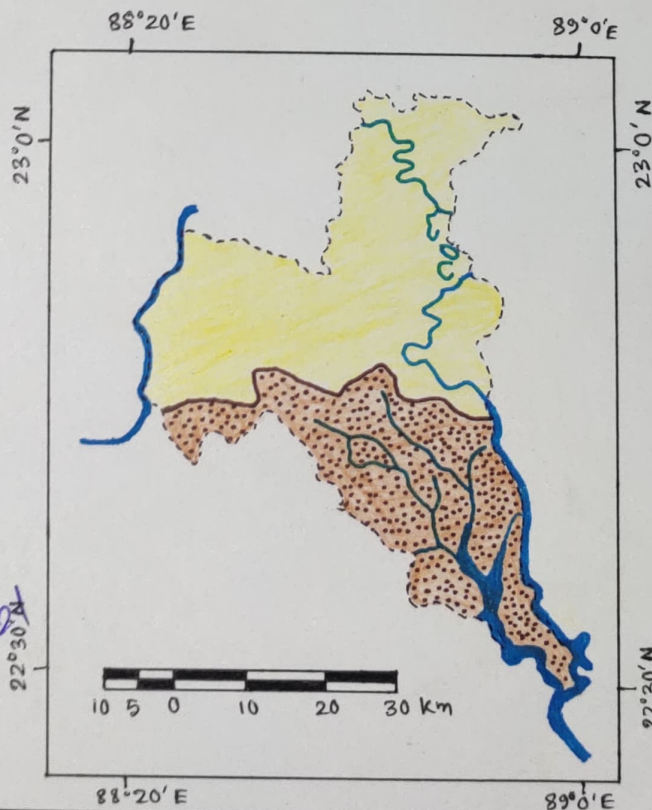
REFERENCES

RAINFALL ZONES

> 1400 mm (High)

< 1400 mm (Low)

SOILS



REFERENCES

ENTISOLS

Younger Alluvial

ALFISOLS

Deltaic Alluvial

725-3-2

FLORA AND FAUNA

In general the raised river banks and silted up areas are covered with scattered and depleted scrubs and bushes replaced by swamp vegetation e.g. grasses and weeds in low lying tracts. Only reported mangrove forest area is present in the Hingalgarh block on the extreme south under

the Sundarban Reserve Forest. Somewhat degraded mangrove forest with species like Sundari, Barjan, Narayan, Keora, Bain, Hental etc. are found in this part.

The important land fauna which still survive in the Sundarban area are the Royal Bengal Tiger and Spotted deer. The forest also seems as an important habitat for a wide range of bird species both native and migratory like ducks, fowls, storks, spoon bills etc. along with a host of aquatic species like large saltwater alligators, turtles, crabs, shrimps and numerous edible fishes.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

Administrative Set up is also an important to know, as the peri-urban growth occurs in rural and urban units of a place. The North 24 parganas district comprises five subdivisions: Barrackpore, Barasat Sadar, Basirhat, Bongaon and Bidhannagar with 35 police stations, 22 development blocks, 27 ~~metti~~ municipalities and 200 Gram.

Barrackpore Sub-division:

Barrackpore Subdivision consist of sixteen municipalities, which are Kanchrapara, Naihati, Halisahar, Bhatpara, Granulia, Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Titagarh, Khardaha, Panihati, Kamarhati, Baranagar, Dum Dum, North Dumdum and South Dumdum. Barrackpore Cantonment is the only one Cantonment Board of Barrackpore Sub-division. Barrackpore - I Community development block consists of rural area with 8 Gram Panchayats and three census towns - Jetia, Garshyamnagar and Kaugachi and Barrackpore - II Community

development block consists of rural areas with 6 Gram panchayat and six census towns: Jafarpur, Talbandha, Muragachha, Patulia, Ruiya and Chandpur, Ichhapur Defence Estate is another census town of this sub-division.

Barasat Sadar Sub-division:

Barasatsadar sub-division consists of six municipalities; i.e. Barasat, Habra, Rajarhat, Gopalpur, Ashoknagar, Kalyanagar, Madhyamgram, and Gobardanga. Barasat sub-division consist of 7 community development blocks, Barasat-I community development block consist of rural areas with 9 Grampanchayat's and one census town - Duttapukur. Barasat-II Community development block consist of rural areas only with 7 Grampanchayat's. Amdanga community development block consist of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayat's. Deganga community development block consist of rural areas only with 13 Grampanchayat's. Habra-I community development block consist of rural areas only with 7 Grampanchayat's and three cense town. Nokpul, Maslandpur and Sadpur. Habra-II

Community development block consist of rural areas with 8 Grampanchayat's and two census towns: Bara Bamonia and Guma. Rajarhat Community development block consist's of rural areas with 6 Grampanchayat's and one census town: Raigachhi.

Bongaon Sub-division:

Bongaon subdivision consists of only one municipality; Bongaon. This subdivision consist of 3 community development blocks namely Bagda, Bongaon and Gaighata. Bagdo community development block consists of rural areas only with 9 Grampanchayat's. Bongaon community development block consists of rural areas only with 16 Grampanchayat's. Gaighata community development block consists of rural areas with 13 Grampanchayat's and two census towns: Sonatikiri and Dhakuria.

Basirhat Sub-division

This subdivision consist of three municipalities namely Basirhat, Baduria and Taki among the 10 community development

blocks of the Basirhat sub-division, Baduria Community development block consists of rural areas only with 14 Grampanchayats. Basirhat-I Community development block consists of rural areas only with 7 Grampanchayats. Basirhat-II Community development block consists of rural areas with 9 Grampanchayats and one census town. Dhanyakuria. Haroa Community development block consists of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Hasnabad Community development block consists of rural areas only with 9 Grampanchayat. Minakhan Community development block consists of rural area only with 8 Grampanchayats. Sandeshkhali-I Community development block consists of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Sandeshkhali-II Community development block consists of areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Swarnupnagar Community development block consists of rural areas only with 10 Gram Panchayats.

Bidhannagar Sub-division:

Bidhannagar subdivision consist of only one municipality that is Bidhannagar municipality. It is the only one sub-division which has no rural.

SOCIO- ECONOMICAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The economy of mouza essentially depend on the huge amount of main workers.

Total workers of Ichhlampur is 2219. The economy of Ichhlampur is divided into two section. They are main workers and marginal workers. The amount of main workers are 1898 persons and marginal workers are 321 Person's .

1. Main Workers

The main workers of Ichhlampur mouza divided into four category, they are - cultivators, agricultural workers, House hold Industries workers and other workers. Mainly the economy of the mouza depends on their workers of main workers like state government, central government job, Private job and Industry. The percentage of other workers is 43.94.1. .

2. Marginal Workers

Marginal workers of Ichhlampur is 321 person's marginal workers also divided into four category they are cultivators, Agricultural workers, House hold Industrials workers and other workers. Highest percentage value is 43.30%. . this value is agricultural workers of marginal workers.

Table

for calculation of Occupational Structure

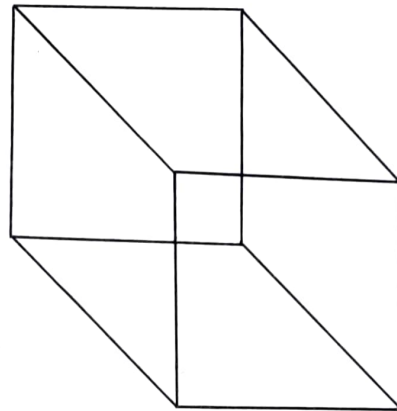
	in person	Formula	in unit	Scale	in cm
Total Population	6886	$\chi = \sqrt[3]{q}$	19.025	1cm to 6 unit	3.2
Total Worker	2219		13.043		2.2
Male	1997		12.592		2.1
Female	222		6.055		1.009
Total Non Worker	4667		16.711		2.8
Male	1535		11.535		1.9
Female	3132		14.630		2.4

OCCUPATIONAL

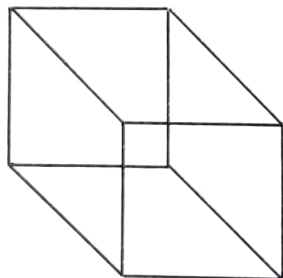
STRUCTURE

CUBE DIAGRAM

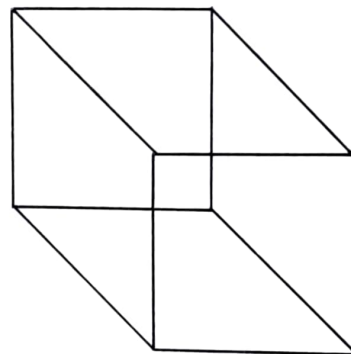
SHOWING THE TYPE OF WORKERS



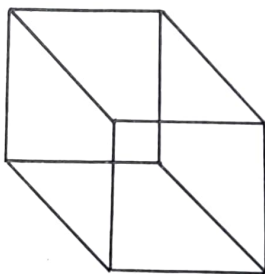
Total Population



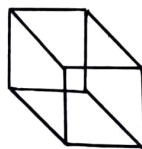
Total Workers



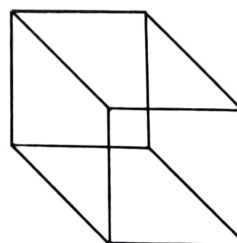
Total Non-workers



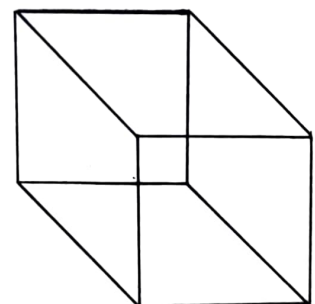
Male



Female



Male



Female

Scale: 1 cm to 6 unit

Handwritten signature

Table - 1

Calculation of main workers

Industrial category	Person	Male	Female	Percentage ($\frac{\text{Population}}{T.P} \times 100$)		
				Total	Male	Female
Cultivator	386	361	25	20.34	93.52	6.42
Agricultural workers	687	610	27	33.56	95.76	4.23
Household workers	40	37	3	2.10	92.5	7.5
Other worker	835	750	85	48.99	89.82	10.17

Total main workers = 1898

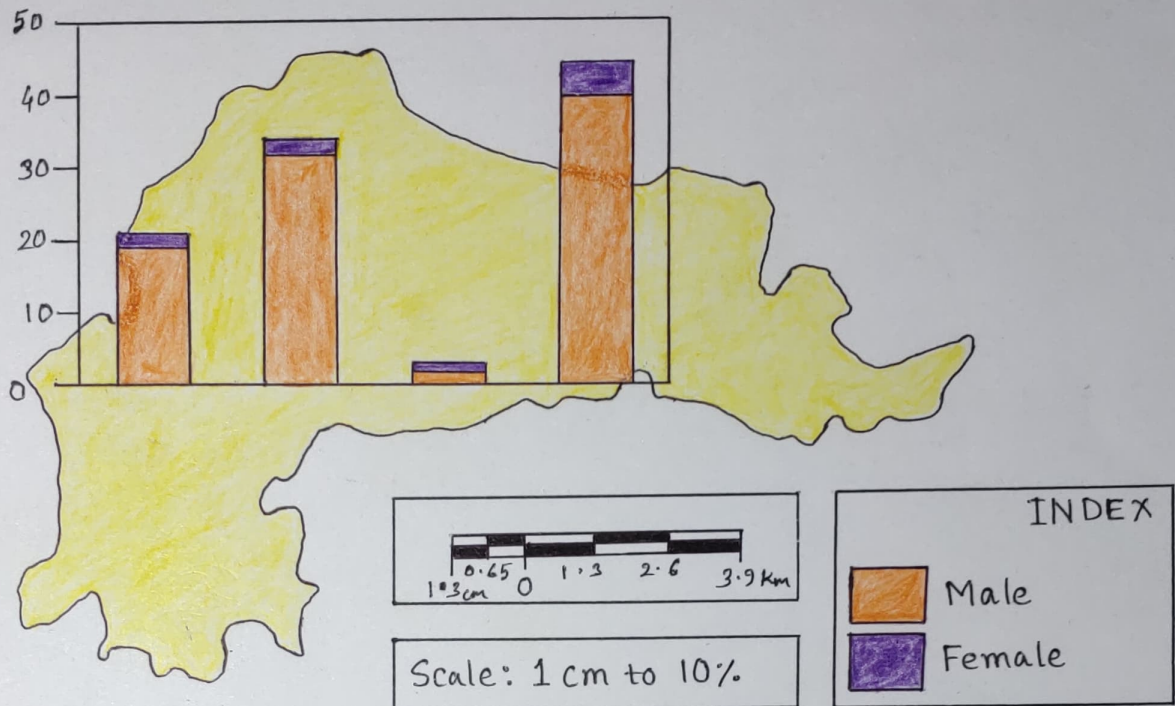
Table - 2

Calculation of marginal worker

Industrial category	Person	Male	Female	Percentage ($\frac{\text{Population}}{T.P} \times 100$)		
				Total	Male	Female
Cultivators	36	30	6	11.21	83.33	16.66
Agricultural workers	139	114	25	43.36	82.01	17.98
Household workers	26	10	16	8.09	38.46	61.53
Other workers	120	85	35	37.38	70.83	29.16

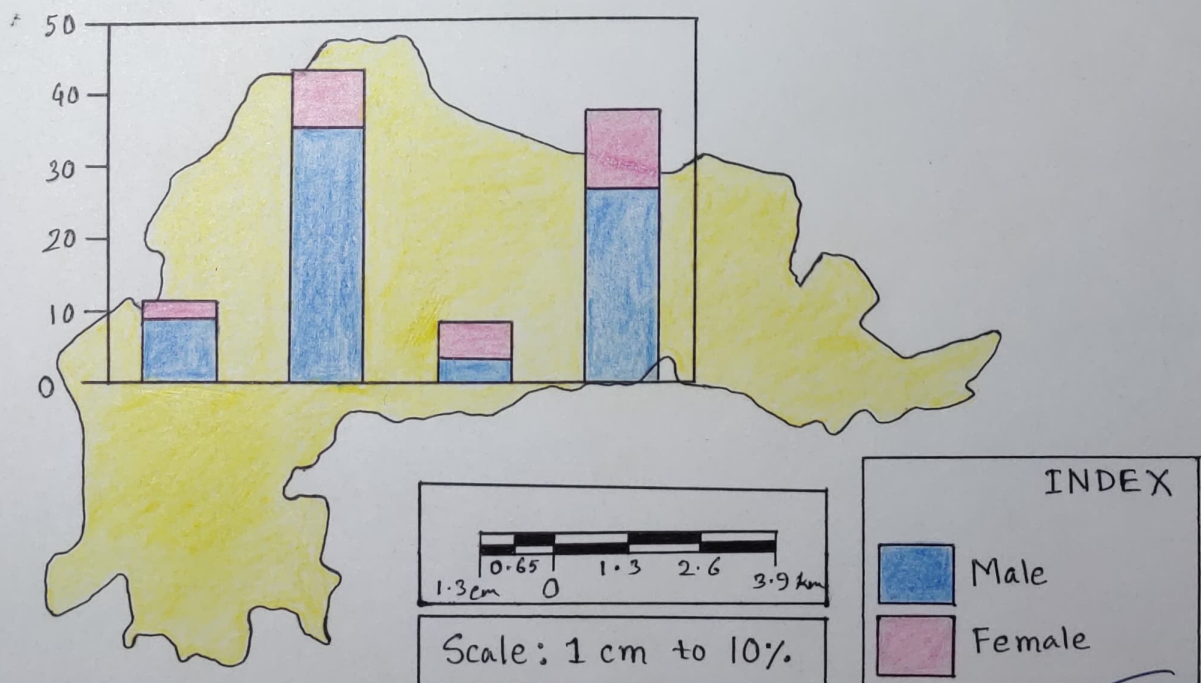
13/12 GIRAPH

SHOWING THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF MAIN WORKERS OF ICHHLAMPUR



13/12 GIRAPH

SHOWING THE INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF MARGINAL WORKERS OF ICHHLAMPUR



✓ Paul
05/02/24

POPULATION STRUCTURE

The mouza of Ichhlampur is one of the most backward mouza of Bongaon Block, North 24 pgs. as far as economic development is economic conditions of the mouza as well reflected in population.

Ichhlampur is a medium mouza with total population of 6886 person comprising 3532 males and 3354 female population comprising 2011. The Ichhlampur mouza have 616 population in the age group of 0-6.

Table for population composition

	Male	Female
In Number	3532	3354
Percentage	51.30%	48.70%

Total population = 6886

Calculation for child population

$$\text{radius of Pie} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total Population}}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{616}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{196.10}$$

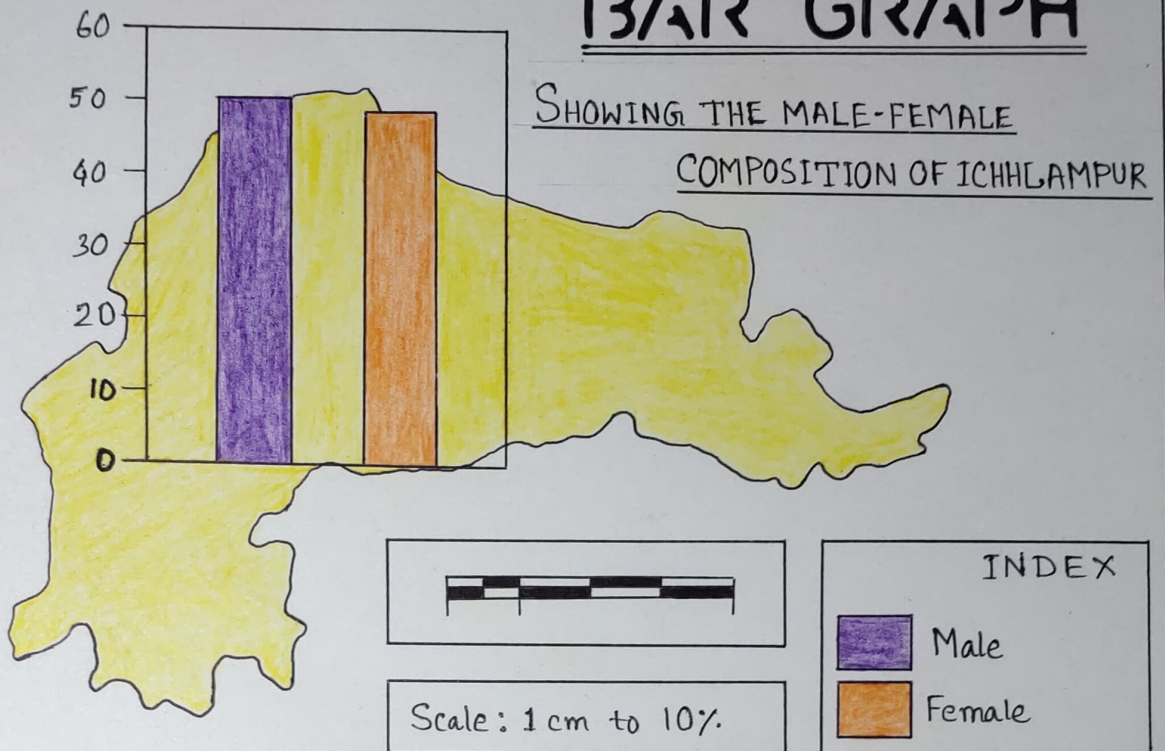
$$= 14.00 \text{ unit}$$

Table for calculation:-

	In number	$\frac{360^\circ}{\text{Total P}} \times \text{Gender}$
Male	302	176° 29'
Female	314	183° 30'

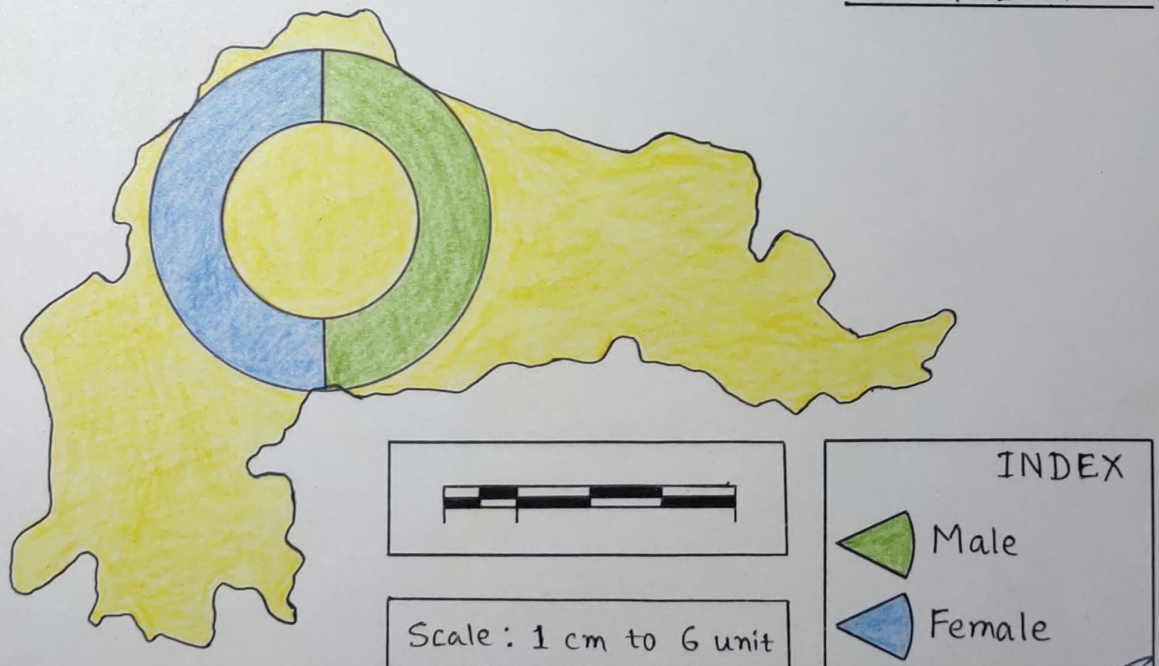
POPULATION STRUCTURE

BAR GRAPH



PIE GRAPH

SHOWING THE CHILD POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP (0-6) OF ICHHLAMPUR



EDUCATIONAL PATTERN

The educational system is managed by state government of West Bengal. Presently there are about 3 Pre- primary, 2 primary, 2 middle school, 2 Senior Secondary School and educational training school. The mouza, also have a collage. The percentage of literacy rate in the mouza stands at about 76.40%. among this percentage male literacy about 53.73% and female literacy rate is 46.26%. all over the Ichhlampur.

The literacy rate is 23.60%. there male illiteracy rate is 43.38% and female illiteracy rate is 56.26%.

CASTE COMPOSITION

As of 2011 Ichhlampur had a 6886 total population according to census of

2011. General cast population was 51.76%,
Schedule caste population was 38.38%,
Schedule tribe was 9.41%.

Calculation for caste composition

$$\text{radius of pie} = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total population}}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2256}{n}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2191.88}$$

$$= 46.82 \text{ unit}$$

$\therefore$ Scale = 1 cm to 20 unit

Table for calculation

	Oren	SC	ST
In number	3594	2843	648
In angular	187° 53'	138° 10'	33° 52'

Table

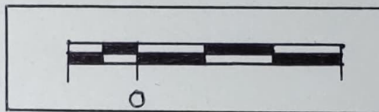
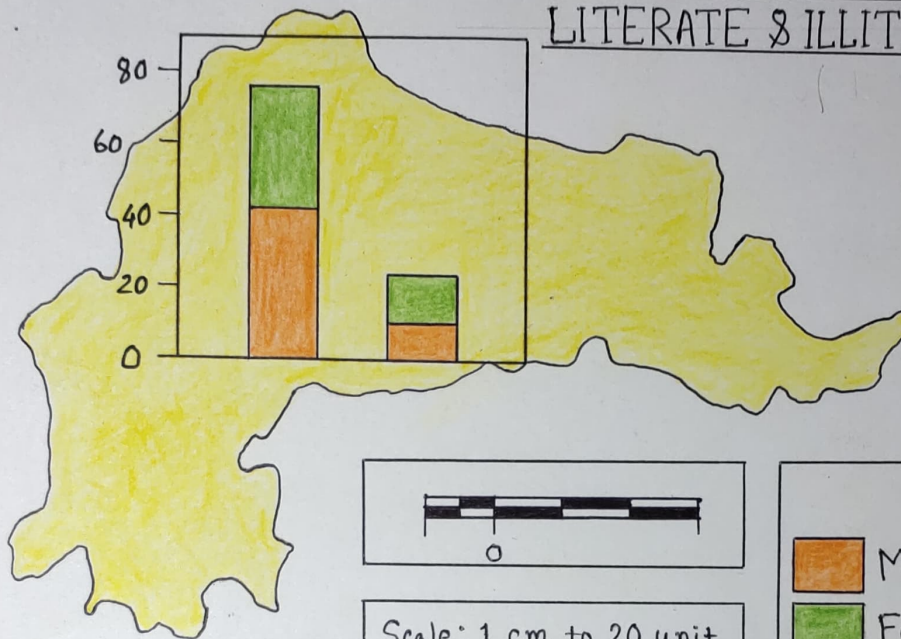
calculation of sexwise literate and illiterate population

	Total	in %	Male	in %	Female	in %
Literate	5281	76.40	2827	53.73	2434	46.26
Illiterate	1625	23.60	705	43.38	920	56.26

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

BAR GRAPH

SHOWING THE SEX-WISE
LITERATE & ILLITERATE



Scale: 1 cm to 20 unit

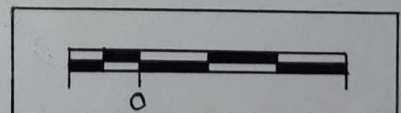
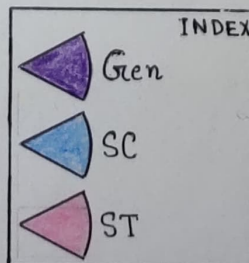
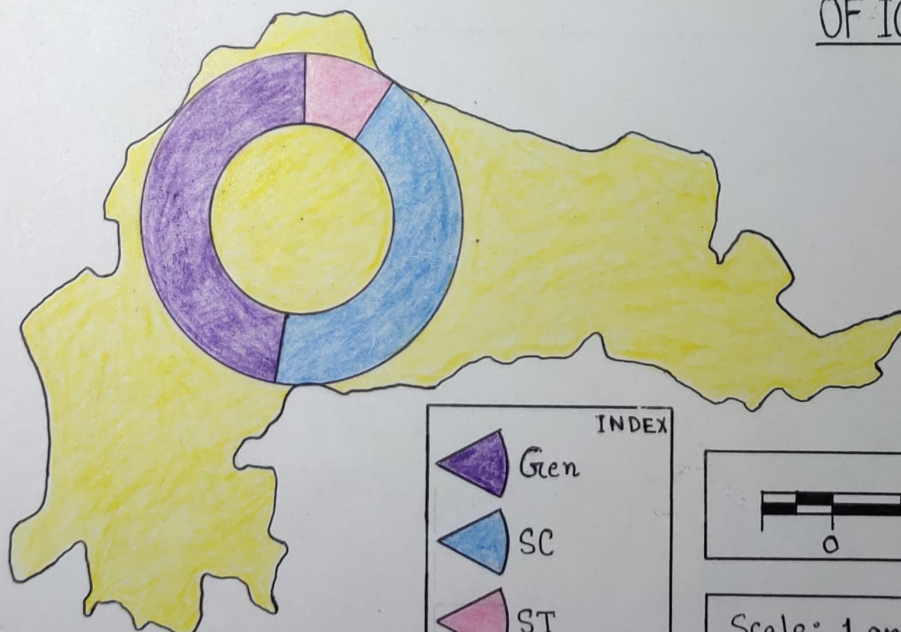
INDEX



CASTE COMPOSITION

PIE GRAPH

SHOWING THE CASTE COMPOSITION
OF ICHHLAMPUR



Scale: 1 cm to 20 unit

Handwritten signature and date: 05/07/24

CONCLUSION AND REFERENCES

Findings and Conclusion

The physiographic and socio-cultural scenario of Ichhampur village says that due to plane land with plenty of fertile alluvium soil, agriculture is the main occupation of the dwellers of this region. Literacy rate is above 80%, which is above the state average (76.26%). So far the education is concern the number of educational in and around the study region is playing important role.

Railway and roadway transport system is moderate in nature; this region is accessible within 2-3 hours from Kolkata. The nearby wholesale market is Habra which is only 20 km.

A health facility of this area lagging behind, nearest hospital is situated at Bongaon which is 20 km far away from this area. Family welfare center is there but not working as

far expectation.

Female literacy and work participation is not satisfactory because of comparatively low literacy rate among them. Most of the working women are engaged in as main other workers and marginal agricultural workers.

Main problem of this region is the deficiency of sewerage system for irrigation water. Major channels were choked due to non-maintenance of the channels. Domestic garbage is the main cause of failure of proper drainage system. Agriculture is going to less profitable due to high price of irrigation water.

To improve the agricultural profitability in this area, channels and paledo-channels should be maintained timely.

References

The fieldwork report has been created based on secondary data. Secondary data collected from several references.

The references are —

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