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ADMIT CARD

CBCS, SEM-V EXAMINATION, 2021-22

Regular Candidate



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COURSE : B.SC. (HONOURS) IN GEOGRAPHY

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1.	21/01/2022	2ND	Th + Pr	CC11	GEOACOR11T - GEOGRAPHY
2.	22/01/2022	2ND	Th + Pr	CC12	GEOACOR12T - GEOGRAPHY
3.	24/01/2022	2ND	Theory	DSE1	GEOADSE01T - GEOGRAPHY
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FIELD SURVEY

REGISTRATION NUMBER : -

1271911400053

ROLL :- 5211127

NO :- 22704

COURSE : - B.SC (HONOURS IN GEOGRAPHY)

PAPER CODE : - GEOACOR11P

SEMESTER :- V

SESSION : - 2021 - 2022

The image features a decorative border of green leaves and branches framing the central text. The leaves are vibrant green with visible veins, and the branches are thin and brown. The background is a solid light orange color.

*Socio-economic
appraisal: A
Comparative
study of
Gopalnagar and
Palla Gram
Panchayat,
Bengalen, North
24 Parganas*



NAHATA JOGENDRANATH MONDAL SMRITI MAHAVIDYALAYA
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that Sri /Smt *Shuwam Majumder*.....in
B.Sc/B.A (CBCS) 5th Semester Geography Honours bearing
Roll.....*5211127*.....No.....*22704*....., Registration No.....
.....*1271911400053*.....of.....*2019-2022*.....has completed his / her field report
entitled , ***"Socio-economic appraisal: A Comparative study of Gopalnagar and Palla Gram
Panchayat, Bongaon, North 24 Parganas"*** under our guidance and supervision in partial
fulfillment of the requirements of the paper **GEOACOR11P of 5th Semester Examinations in
Geography, 2022 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.

Department of Geography

Sri Biswajit Mandal

Dr. Jhantu Saradar

Smt. Pinki Paul

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This fieldwork would have not been completed without the contribution of many institutions and individuals, among which we are indebted to the Mahata 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 doing this field work. They facilitated our study and supplied many necessary materials and resources required for our field work. Without their support this work would not have been done.

PREPHASE

By tradition and method, there have been a variety of studies in Geography. The fundamental and applied studies are the ends of geographical spectrum of the field report. In between these ~~too~~ are case study, environment study, regional study, Area study etc. Whatever be the approached all the studies are, commonly related to the problems in the country. The present study is an empirical oriented research, as there is the application of fundamental principals of Geography. to investigate the problems associated with socio cultural study.

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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. Gopalnagar G.P and Palla G.P are one of the important parts of Bongaon. The important part of landscape of these region are agricultural land. From Podma river which is a tributary of Ichhamati river, many irrigational canals are the main source of water. Gopalnagar G.P and Palla G.P are located 8.9 km and 11.4 km away from Sub district headquarter Bongaon and 61 km away from Subdistrict Barasat. Total Geographical area of Gopalnagar G.P is 74.02 hee and Palla is 297.05 hee. Gopalnagar G.P has total population 2174 (census of India) Palla G.P has 5058.

Objectives

Our objectives of this study was to —

1. To Compare the physio cultural characteristics among Gopalnagar and palla G.P.
2. To know the demographic characteristics of Gopalnagar and palla G.P.

Methodology

To fulfill 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 works we have discussed about the process to preparing a field report in online platform (eg. 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

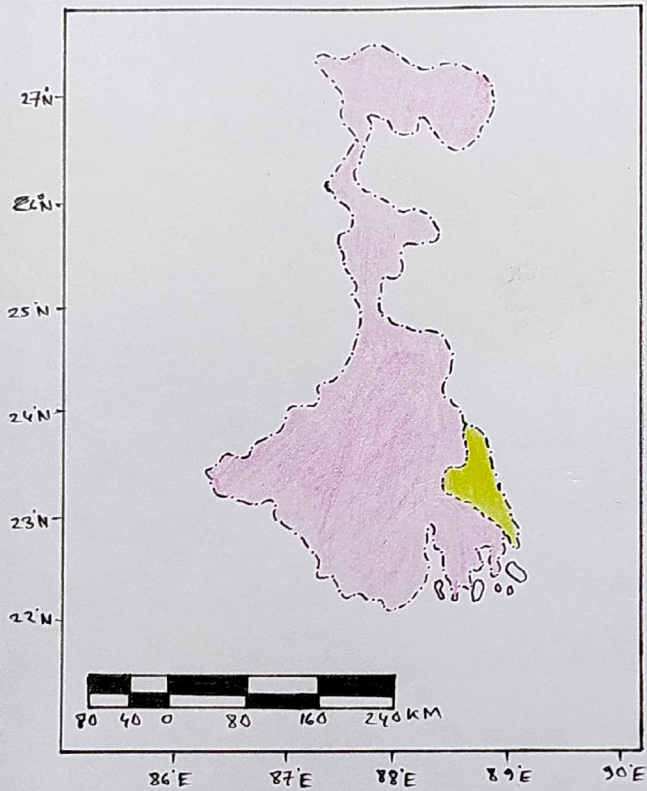
In this pandemic situation we prepare this field work using only secondary data sources like census of India, Google Earth, IRS Image, DEM image etc. In this step we have prepared location map of the study area, prepared elevation map and calculated and tabulated different demographic values for analysis.

Interpretation and Conclusion

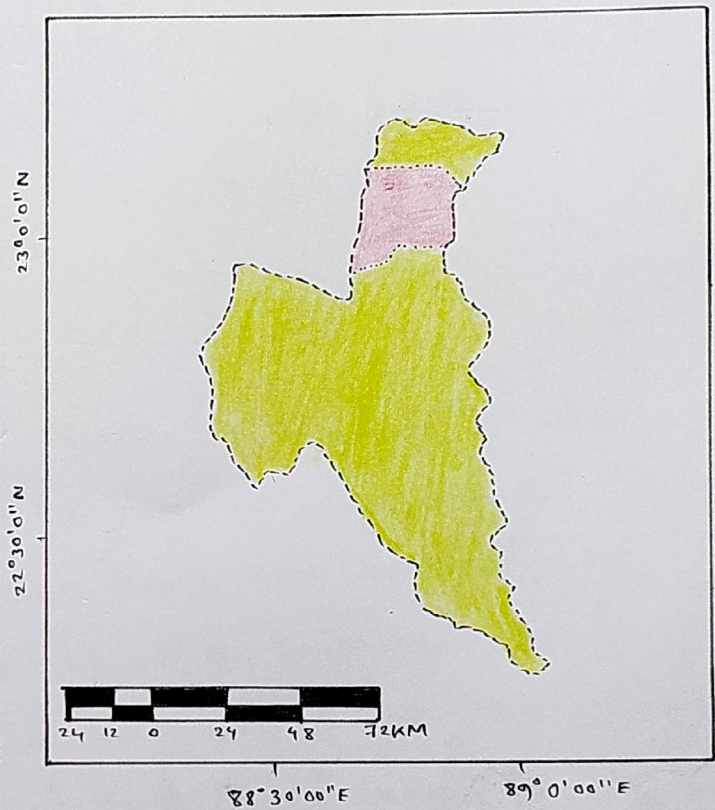
We have done several maps to show physical characteristics of North 24 Parganas district for understanding physiographic, climatic characteristics of Gopabargore and Palla G.P. We have shown different statistics of the same and interpreted.

LOCATION MAP

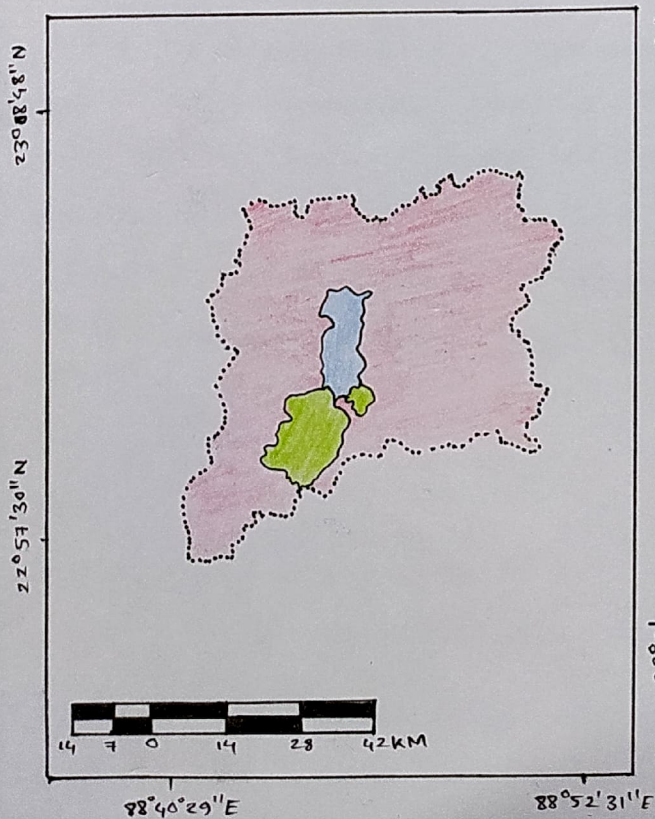
WEST BENGAL



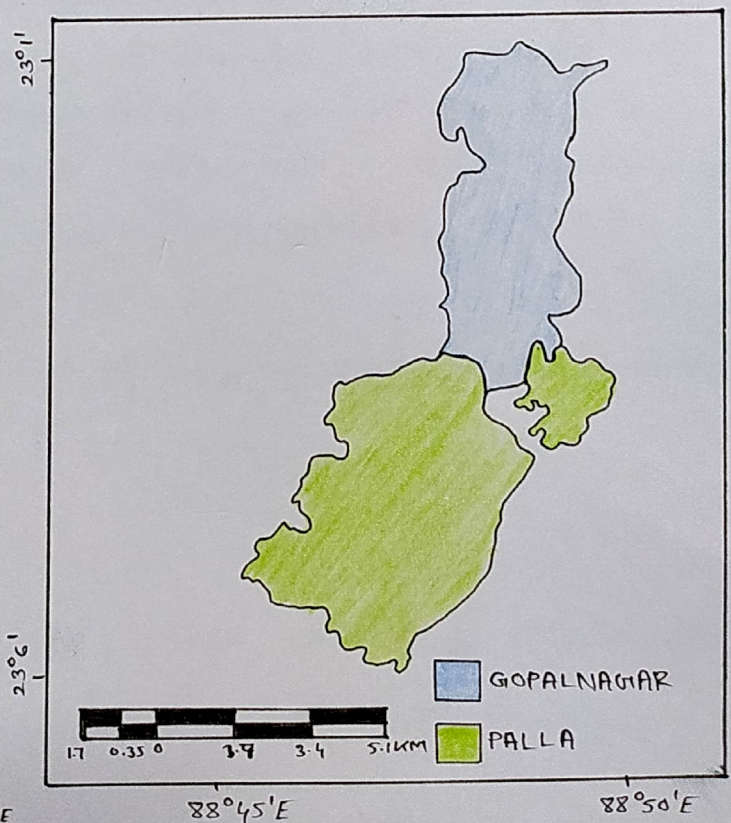
NORTH 24 PARGANA



BONGAON BLOCK



GOPALNAGAR AND PALLA



PHYSICAL ASPECTS

- GENERAL LAND USE AND CROPPING OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS
- BROAD PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS
- WATER BODIES OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS
- SOIL MAP OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



Introduction

Analyzing the Socio-economic character of North 24 Parganas, 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 Parganas of West Bengal is in the southern part of the Bengal Basin. It is actually a pre-cratonic basin and comprise of Ganga-Brahmaputra delta in the southern part of Indian plate. There is a thickening of the 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 Ganga the Padma, the Bhagirathi, the Brahmaputra etc. flowing from the north (Auden, 1949).

Physiography

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 (natural levees) 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 water. The interfluvial area in the North 24 Parganas is invariably studded with shallow lakes, which are gradually sitting up. Hence Digital Elevation Model (DEM) of North 24 Parganas district has been generated (Map No.) from SRTM (Shuttle Radar Topography Mission). From DEM analysis, it is observed that highest level varies from (+) 18 meter above mean Sea Level (MSL) to (+) 1 meter MSL (Table no. 1). The area is classified into 3 classes on the basis of height. The land within 5 meter to 10 meters of height 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 is in the height of 10 meter above MSL.

Table No. 1 % Elevation data of North 24 PGS, 2014

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

Source % SRTM DEM image.

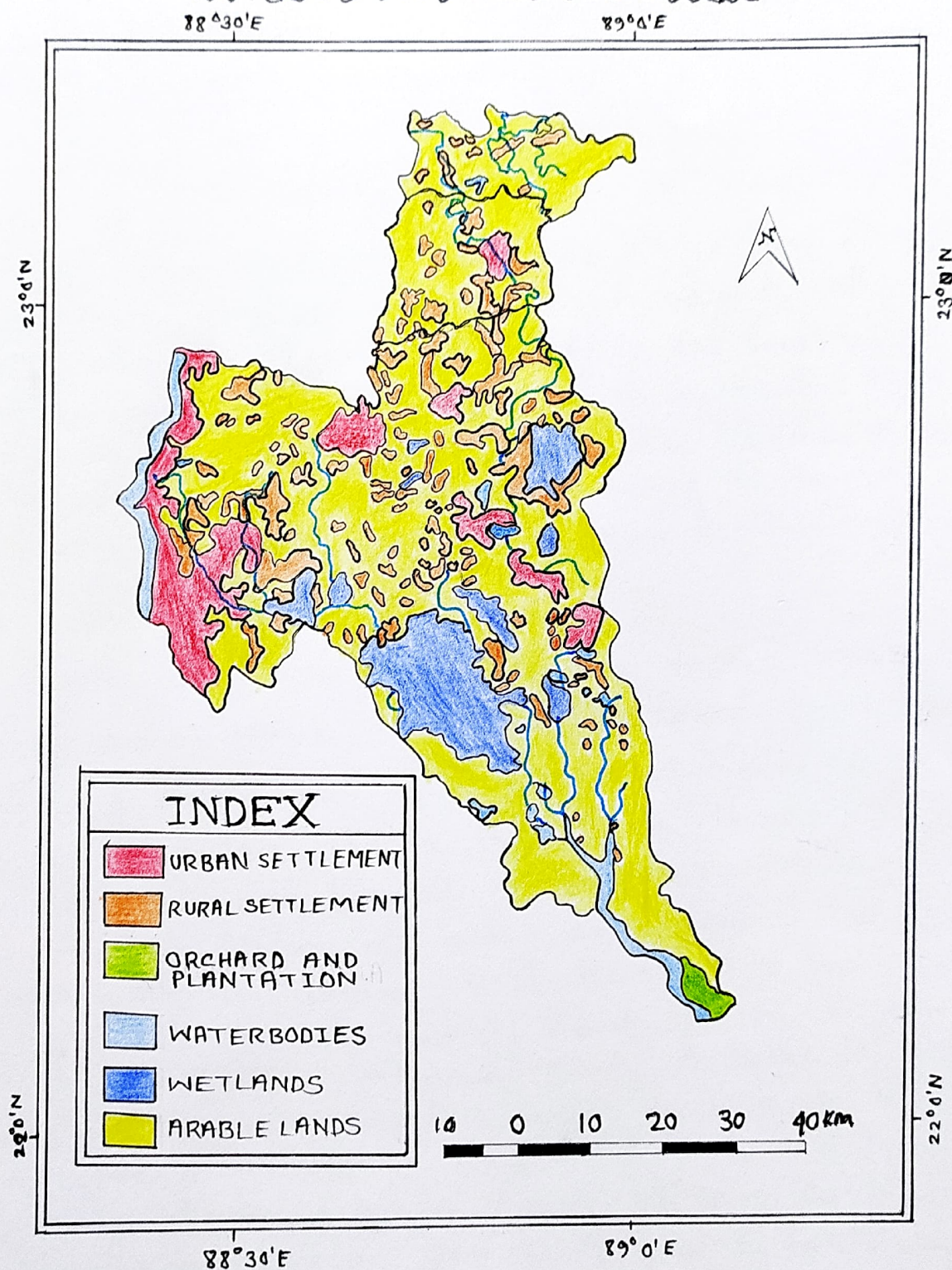
Physiographically, the study area is classified into three broad physiographic divisions using Contour Values. From table 1 it is observed that northern and western part is comparatively higher and the slope of the region is from north to south and east ward. The southern blocks (e.g. Swarupnagar, Haroa, Minakhan, Hingalgarh, Hasnabad) of this district are flood prone due to lower elevation i.e. below 5 meters above MSL.

Table No. 28 Broad physiographic divisions of (N) 24 Pgs.

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.

GENERAL LANDUSE AND CROPPING OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



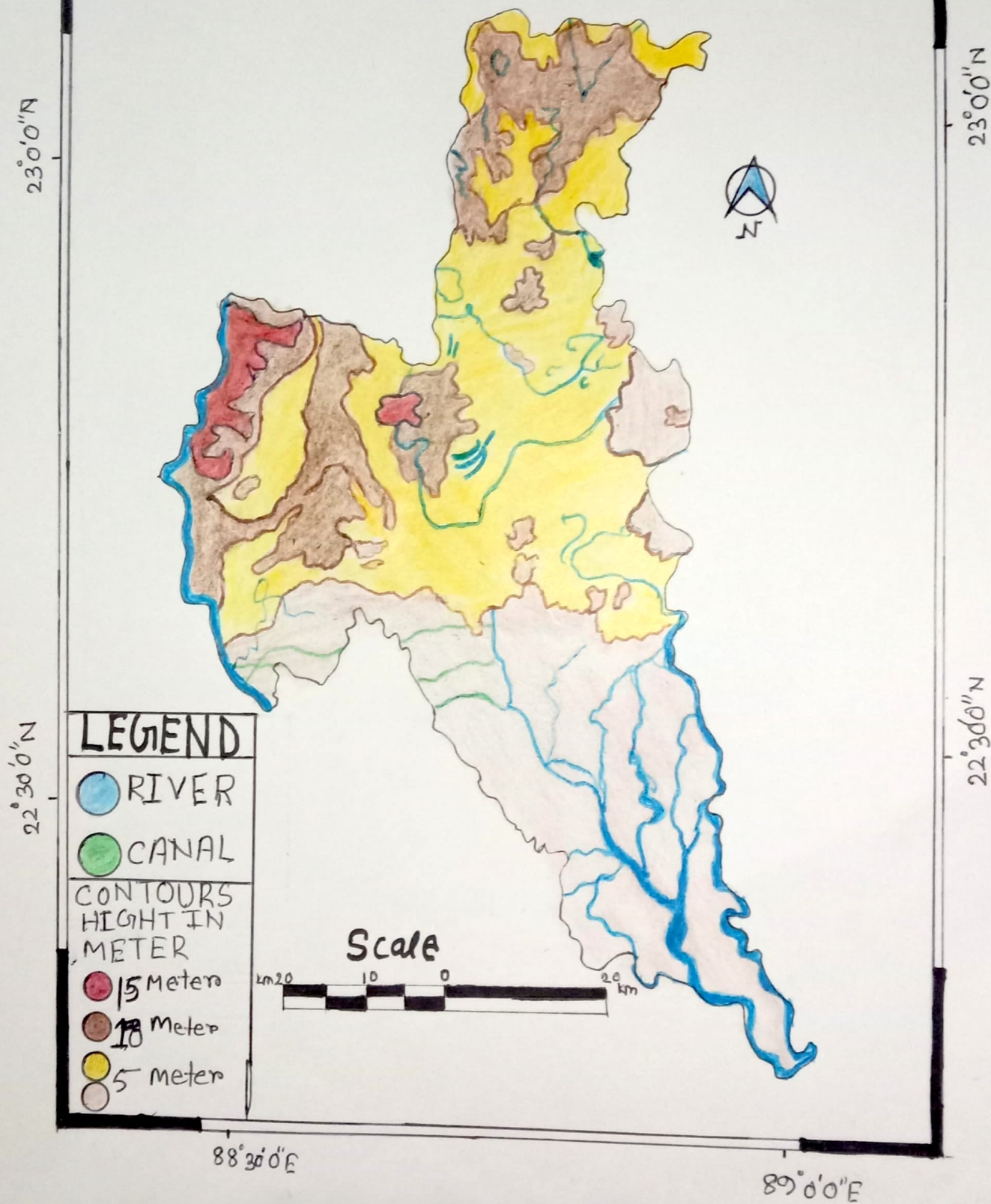
Map No. 0 Broad physiographic divisions of North 24 Parganas districts.

Source: SRTM DEM image.

The entire surface of the district including the embankments lies below the 17 meter contour. The highest surface spot height away from railway embankments is 8.53 meters (28 feet) which was recorded at the village of Birra, about 8 kilometers to the west of Barasat. The Padma stream in a broad meandering curve changes its course from south to north and flows towards this subsided area.

East 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 lies somewhat raised ground, the Ichhamati plain, which slopes gently eastward. The Ichhamati River creates in the east another marshy tract, locally known as the Balli Beel, 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 Parganas (Hunter, 1989).

BROAD PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



During the last few decades due to increased human occupation, the areas of marshy land have been reduced to a remarkable extent. One such instance is the reclaimed salt-water lake presently called the Bidhan Nagar 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.

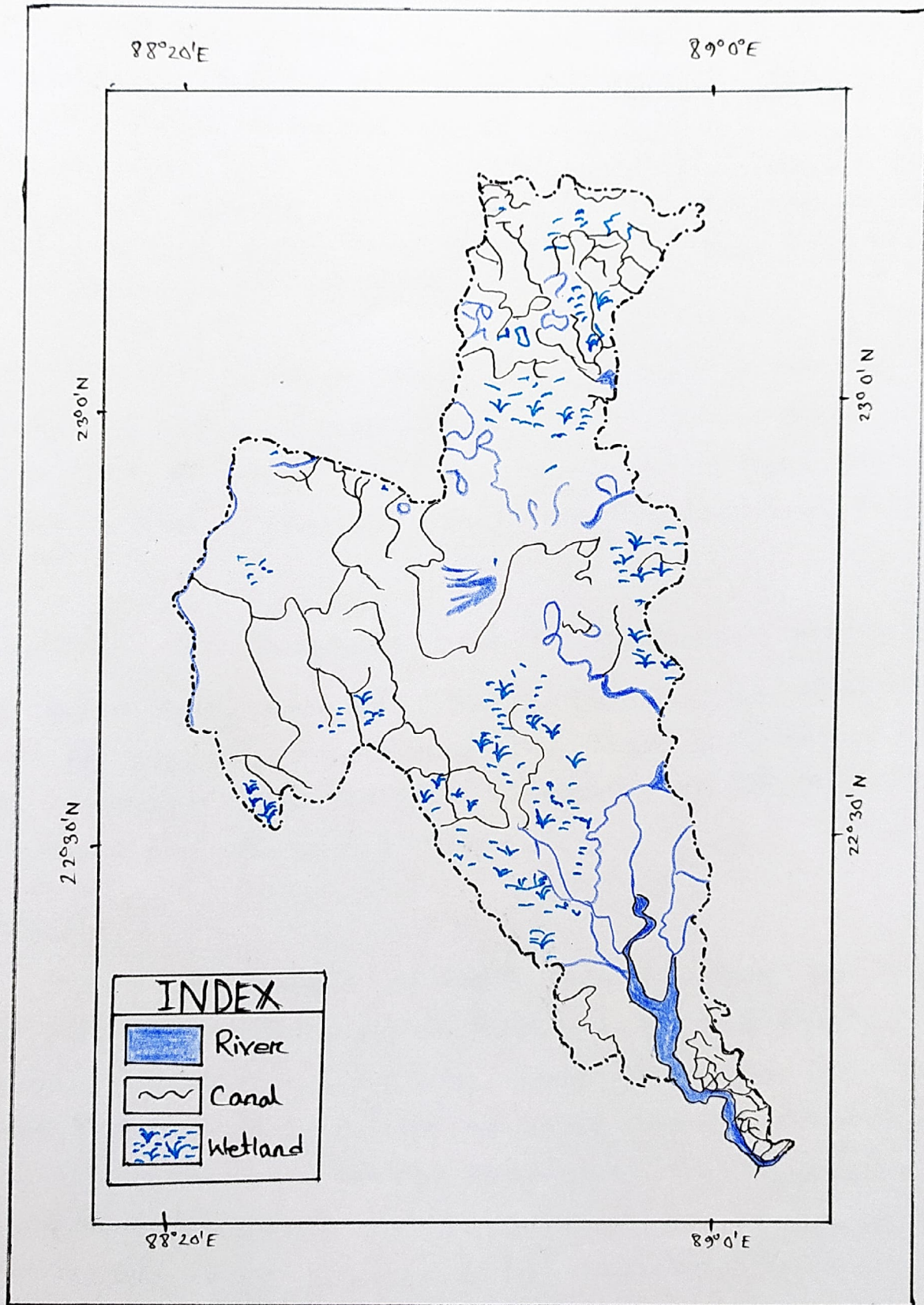
Drainage and Water bodies:

The river systems of the 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 maintaining their own water system and form a minor system of Improving 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 Bagha 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 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 forms the boundary line between the Basirhat and Barasat blocks.

Suntinadi, 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 Ganga and ultimately merges with Bidyadhari has a longer course in the district.

WATER BODIES OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



Starting from Habra block on the northern border with Nadia district it flows through Deganga, Haroa to reach east of Kolkata near the crossing with Tolly's Nallah at Beliaghata. Its south easterly course ultimately meets the Matla river in Sundarban after receiving water from several minor river like Kartoya and Atharabanka. This river was an important water route joining port carrying with Kolkata in the 50s and 60s of 19th century. But with the extension of rail link carrying 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 Ballirbeel, Dholkherabeel at Barasat, Bartibeel, Croabari beel, East Calcutta Wetland etc.

North 24 Parganas 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 Ichhmati River.

climate

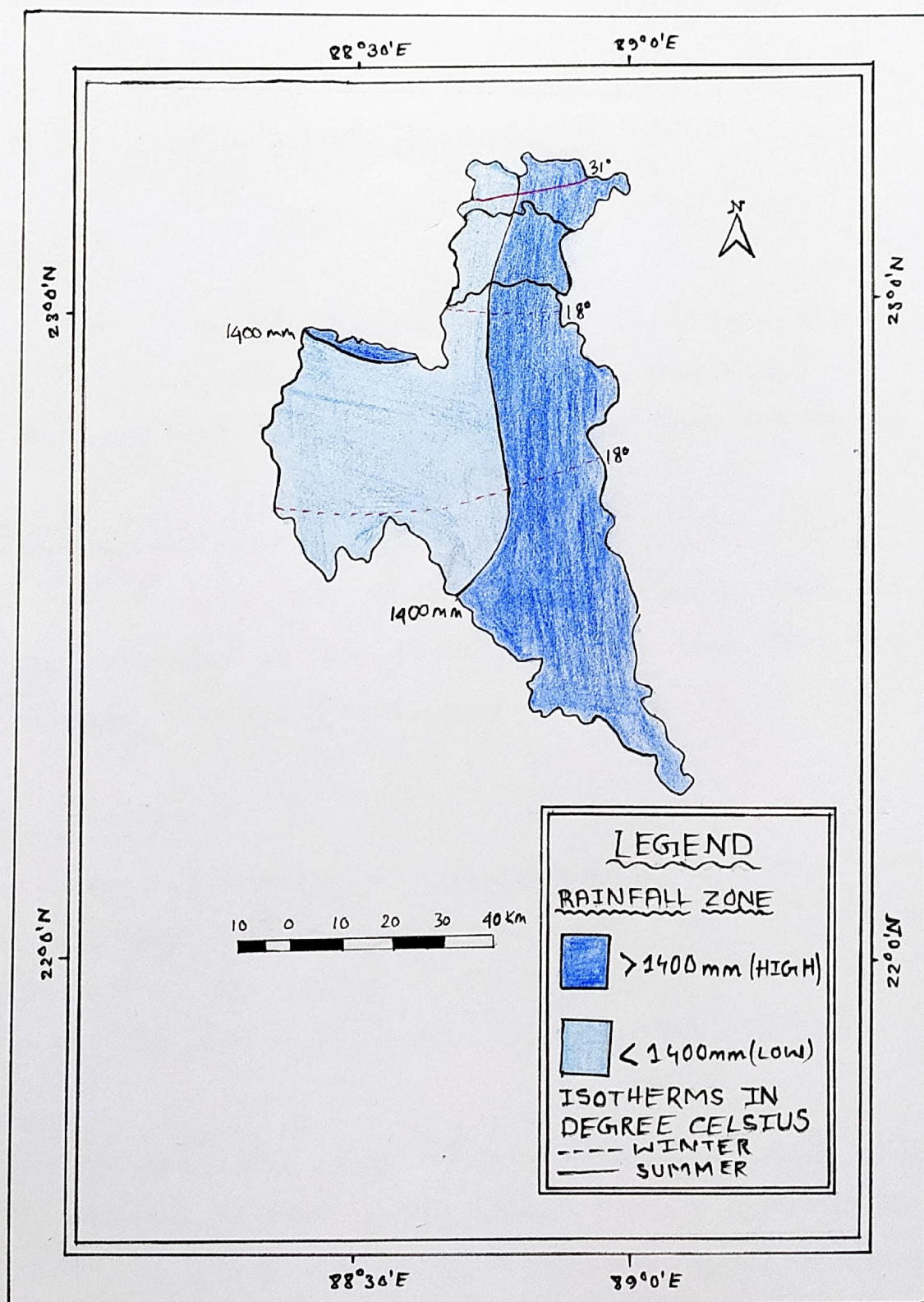
Tropical humid climate prevails over this southern part of the West Bengal influenced by the tropical monsoon system. The south west monsoon stream arrives here by the middle of June commencing the actual rainy season which continues till September. This period dominated by the intense low pressure in 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°C in the north and 20°C in the south. The bulk of rainfall occurs in the North 24 Parganas and its surroundings during the monsoon 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 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 to 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:

CLIMATIC CONDITION OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



Overall description of climatic condition of the area:-

Temperature:-

The annual mean monthly temperature is about 26.5°C . Highest temperature is in May at about 31.5°C . Minimum temperature occurs 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 years is high, which is at about 86% in the months of July, and low in February is 65%.

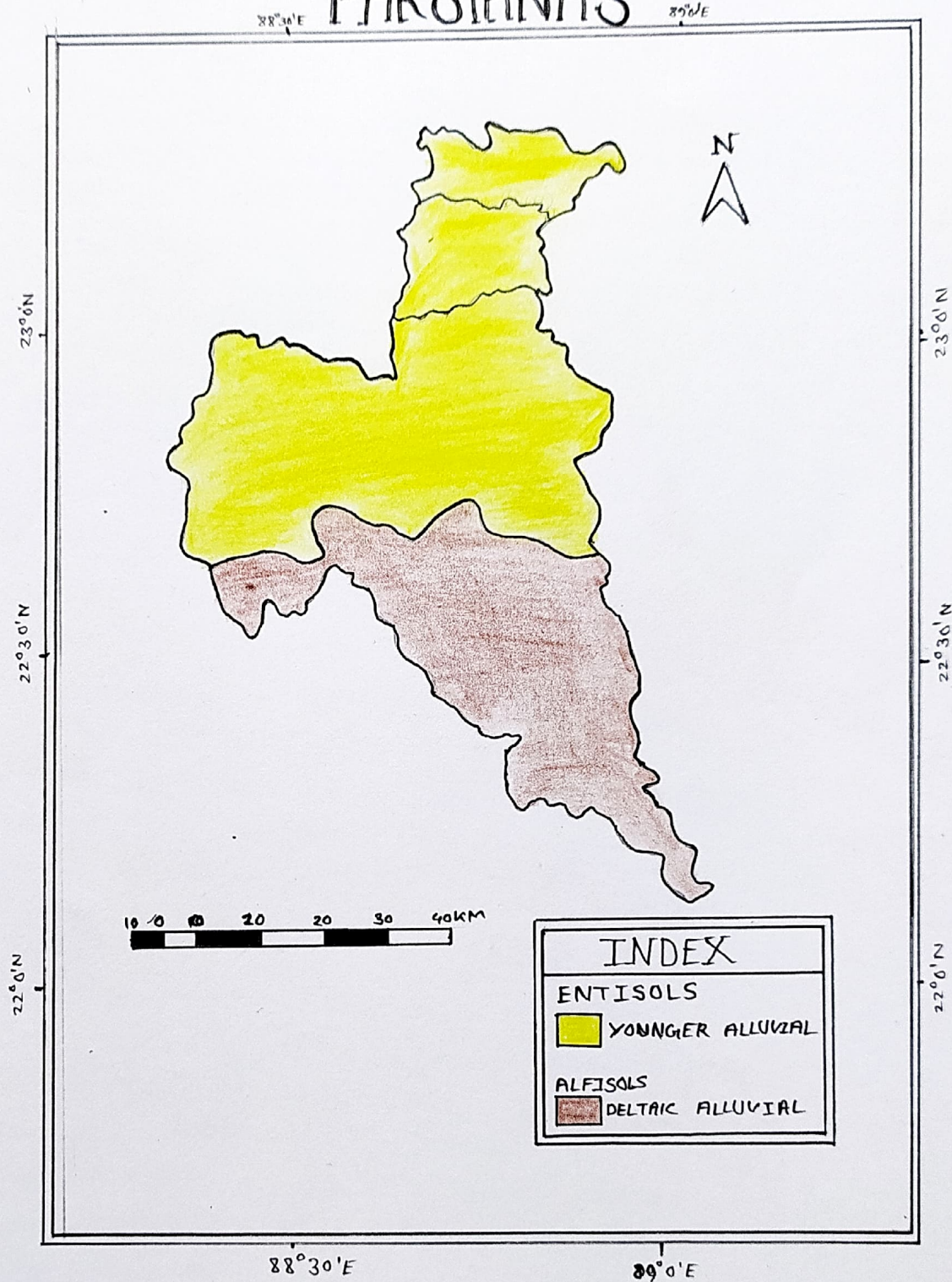
Wind Pressure:-

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

Soil:-

Soils are derived from alluvium and are fall under azonal class with little or no profile development. Clay loam is pre-dominant textural type. Alluvial soils are also found along the rivers especially

SOILS OF NORTH 24 PARGANAS



in Southern portion of the district. Two types of alluvial soil is seen in the district - aridisols younger alluvial and aridisols deltaic alluvial.

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

Flora and Fauna

In general the raised 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 Hingalganj block on the extreme south under the Sundarban Reserve Forest. Somewhat degraded mangrove forest with species like Sundri, Garjan, Garzan, Keora, Bain, Hantal etc. are found in this part.

The important land fauna which still survive in the Sundarban area are the Royal Bengal tigers 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, 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 Bidhanagar with 35 police station, 22 development blocks, 27 municipalities (Map No.) 200 Gram panchayat and 1599 villages.

Barrackpore Sub-division

Barrackpore subdivision consists of sixteen municipalities, which are Kanchrapara, Halishahar, Naihati, Bhatpara, Garulia, Barrackpore, North Barrackpore, Titagarh, Khardaha, Panhati, Kamarchati, Baranagar, Bum Dum, North Bum Dum and South Dum Dum. Barrackpore cantonment is the only one cantonment board of Barrackpore subdivision. Barrackpore - I community development block consists of rural areas with 8 Gram panchayats and three census towns: Tetia, Garshyamnagar and Kaugachhi and Barrackpore - II community development block consists of rural areas with 6 Gram panchayats and six census towns: Jafarpur, Talbandha, Murragacha, Patulia, Ruiya and Chandpur. Tannapur Defence Estate is another census town of this subdivision.

Barasat Sadar Sub-division

Barasat Sadar subdivision consists of six municipalities; i.e. Barasat, Habra, Rajarchat Gopalpur, Ashoknagar Kalyangarh, Madhyangram and Gobindanga. Barasat subdivision consists of 7 community development blocks. Barasat - I community development block consists of rural areas with 9 Gram panchayats and one census

town Duttapukur. Barasat - II community development block consists of rural areas only with 7 Grampanchayat. Deganga community development block consists of rural areas only with 13 Grampanchayats. Habra - I community development block consists of rural areas with 7 Grampanchayats and three census towns: Nokpul, Moslandapur and Sadpur. Habra - II community development block consists of rural areas with 8 Grampanchayats and two census towns: Bara Bamonia and Guma. Rajarhat community development block consists of rural areas with 6 Grampanchayats and one census town: Raigachi.

Bongaon Sub-division

Bongaon Subdivision consists of only one municipality; Bongaon. This subdivision consists of 3 community development blocks namely Bagda, Bongaon and Graighata. Bagda community development block consists of rural areas only with 9 Grampanchayats. Bongaon community development block consists of rural areas only with 16 Grampanchayats. Graighata community development block consists of rural areas with 13 Grampanchayats and two census towns: Sonatikiri and Dhakuria.

Basirhat Sub-division

This subdivision consists of three municipalities namely Basirhat, Baduria and Taki among the 10 community development blocks of the Basirhat Subdivision, 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 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 Gram-panchayats. Hingalganj Community development block consists of rural areas ~~also~~ only with 9 Gram-panchayats. Minakhan Community development block consists of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Sundeshkhali-I community development block consists of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Sundeshkhali-II community development block consists of rural areas only with 8 Grampanchayats. Swarupnagar community development block consists of rural areas only with 10 Grampanchayats.

Bidhannagar Sub-division

Bidhannagar Subdivision Consists of only municipality that is Bidhannagar municipality. It is the only one subdivision of the district has on rural area.



SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

- OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
- POPULATION COMPOSITION
- CHILD POPULATION RATIO
- EDUCATION PATTERN
- CAST COMPOSITION



OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

The percentage of a country's workforce employed in diverse economic activities is referred to as its occupational structure. To put it another way, the nation's occupational structure can be used to determine the number of people employed in agriculture and related activities, as well as the number of people employed in manufacturing and service industries. A brief account of industrial category of main workers in the study area is given below.

The economy of a Gram panchayat essentially depends on the huge amount of main workers. The main workers of Gopalnagar G.P. divided into four categories, those are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. The number of total main workers is 8597.

Contrariwise, the number of main workers is 7774 in palla G.P. which is a little less than that Gopalnagar Gram panchayat.

TABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF MAIN WORKERS OF GOPALNAGAR

Type of Workers	Persons		Male		Female	
	Number of Persons	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers	Number of Male	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers	Number of Female	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers
Total Main Workers	8597	5.7	7582	5.0	1012	0.7
Cultivators	1548	1.0	1455	0.9	93	0.1
Agricultural Labourers	1865	1.2	1601	1.0	264	0.17
Household Industry Workers	588	0.39	406	0.27	182	0.12
Other Workers	4596	3.06	4120	2.74	476	0.31

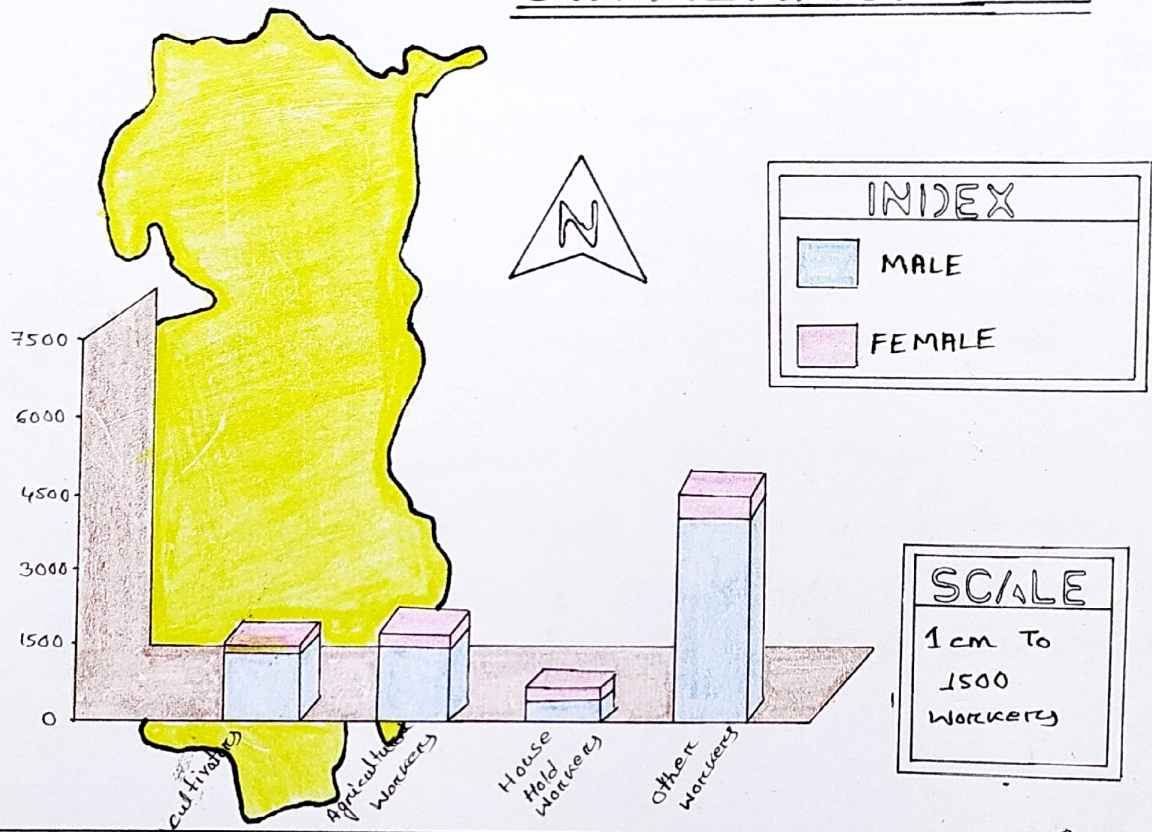
TABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF MAIN WORKERS OF PALLA

Type of Workers	Persons		Male		Female	
	Number of Persons	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers	Number of Male	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers	Number of Female	Scale 1 cm to 1500 Workers
Total Main Workers	6774	4.51	6318	4.21	456	0.30
Cultivators	2143	1.42	2075	1.38	68	0.04
Agricultural Labourers	2932	1.95	2775	1.85	157	0.10
Household Industry Workers	220	0.14	145	0.09	75	0.05
Other Workers	1470	0.87	1314	0.87	186	0.10

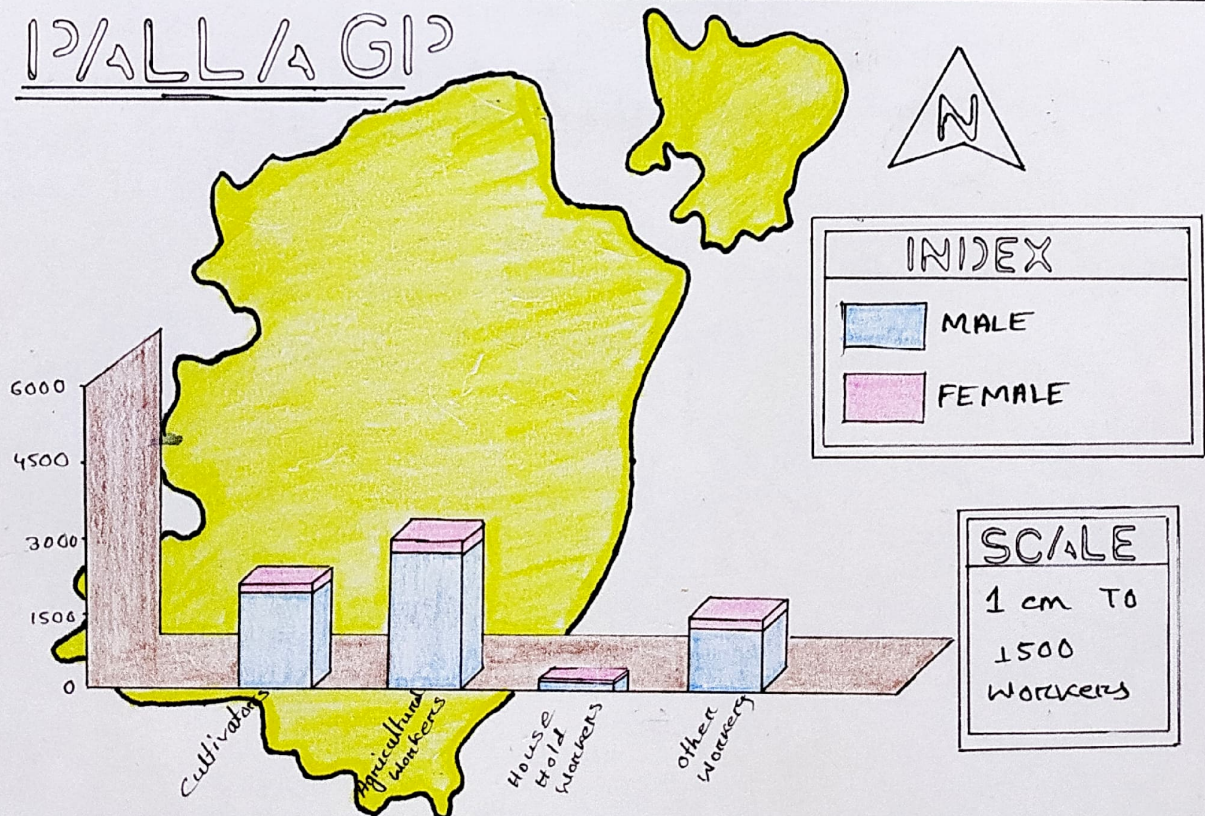
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF MAIN WORKERS

GOPALNAGAR GP



PALLA GP



DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION

Population pressure exerts a burden on the economy. India have the Second-highest Population, respectively. Population pressure is a problem for most countries. Here, we have analyzed the distribution of population structure Demographic condition according to the gender.

■ The population of the villages under Gopalnagar Gram panchayat is 27012. of these, the number of males is 13922 (51.54%) and the number of Females population is 13090 which is 49%.

■ On the other side, the population of the villages under palla Grampanchayat is 22275 of these, the number of males population is 11597 ie 52% and the number of females is 10678 which is 48%.

The population of Palla G.P is slightly less than that of Gopalnagar G.P.

TABLE FOR GENDERWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF GOPALNAGAR

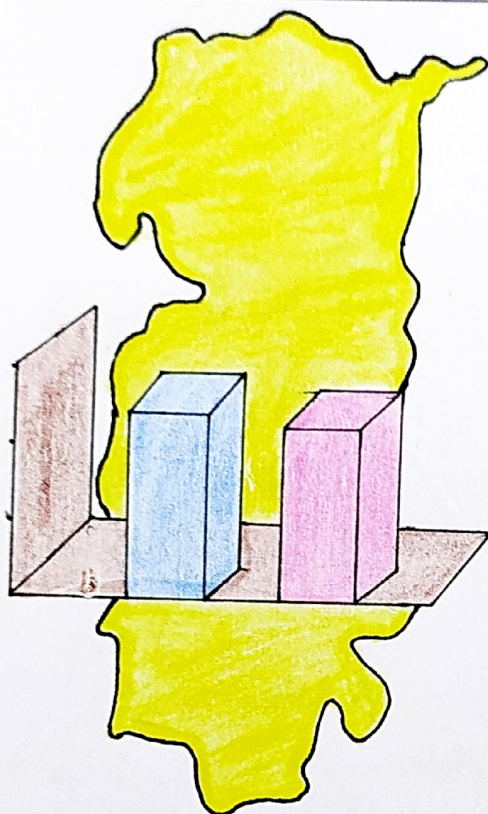
	Population	In Percentage	Scale
Total Population	27012	100%	
Male	13922	51.54%	1cm to 20%
Female	13090	48.45%	1cm to 20%

TABLE FOR GENDERWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION OF PALLA

	Population	In Percentage	Scale
Total Population	22275	100%	
Male	11597	52.06%	1cm to 20%
Female	10678	47.94%	

POPULATION COMPOSITION

GENDERWISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL POPULATION

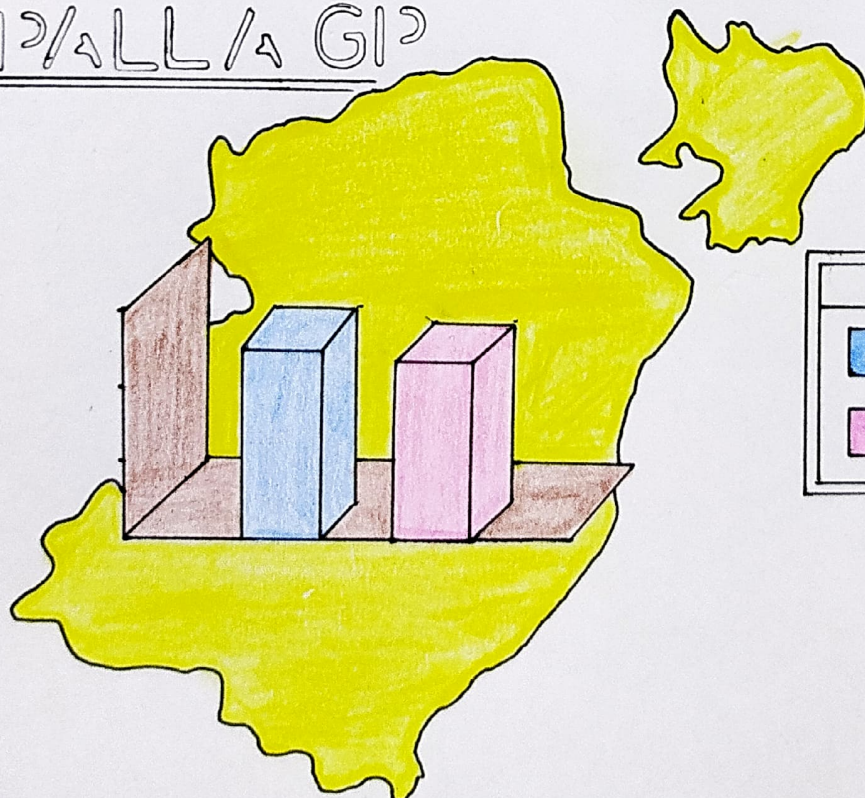


GOPALNAGAR GP

INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

SCALE
1cm To 20% POPULATION

PALLA GP



INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

SCALE
1cm To 20% POPULATION

CHILD POPULATION RATIO

child population ratio is one of the most considerable role in Socio-economic life of the people. The killing of female fetuses is a daily shameful and criminal act, but since ancient times torturing of girls has been going on, so naturally there are fewer daughters than sons. But society has changed over time and people's thinking has also changed. New laws have been enacted against female feticide.

There are 1348 male child and 1246 female child out of 2594 of total child population in under Gopalnagar Gram panchayat.

On the other hand, there are 1063 male child and 1014 female child out of 2077 of total child population in under palla Gram panchayat.

TABLE FOR CHILD POPULATION RATIO (AGE 0-6) OF GOPALNAGAR

	Total population	Male population	Female population
Population	2594	1348	1246
Angular population	360°	187° 12'	172° 55'
Percentage		51.92%	48.03%

Radius of Pie

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2594}{\pi}}$$

$$= 28.73 \text{ (1cm to 20 unit)}$$

$$= 1.4 \text{ cm}$$

TABLE FOR CHILD POPULATION RATIO (AGE 0-6) OF PALLA

	Total population	Male population	Female Population
Population	2077	1063	1014
Percentage	100%	51.17	48.82%
Angular population	360°	184° 14'	175° 45'

Radius of Pie

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2077}{\pi}}$$

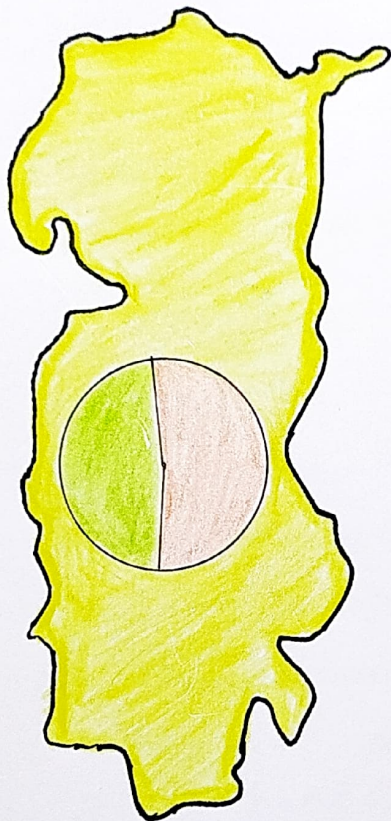
$$= 25.71 \text{ (1cm to 20 unit)}$$

$$= 1.3 \text{ cm}$$

CHILD POPULATION RATIO

AGE GROUP 0-6 YEARS

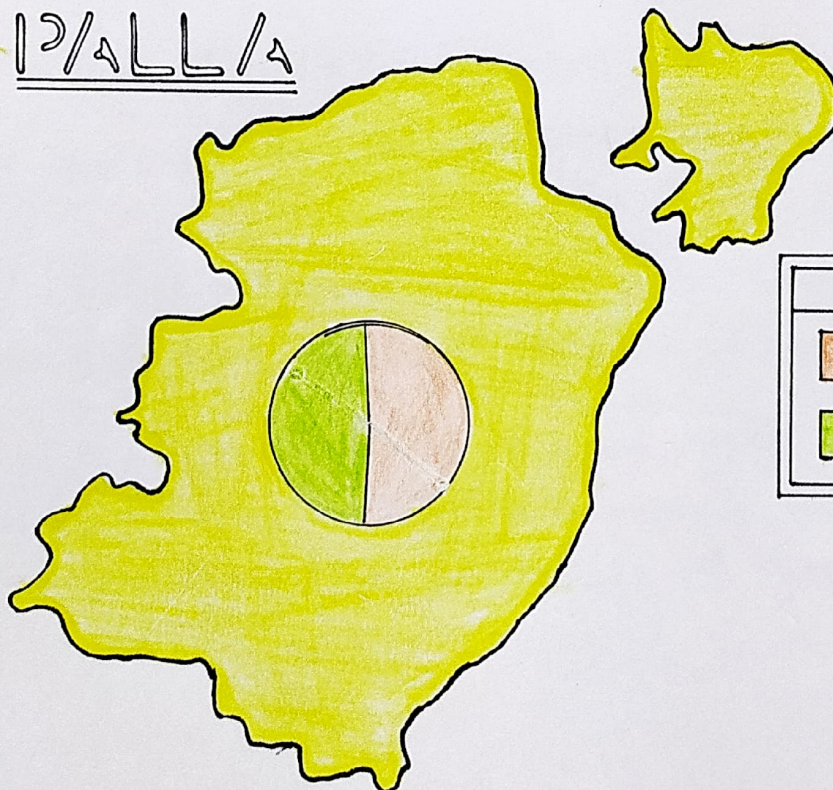
GOPALNAGAR GP



INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

SCALE
1cm TO 20 CHILD POPULATION

PALLA



INDEX	
	MALE
	FEMALE

SCALE
1cm TO 20 CHILD POPULATION

EDUCATIONAL PATTERN

Education is considered to be one of the important prerequisites of development. It is considered as an engine of economic growth. Indian states are bound under constitutional provision to provide free and compulsory education to all children to all children upto the age group of 14 years.

The education system of the study area is managed by State Government of West Bengal. Since time immemorial, women have lagged far behind men in the field of education. Later, thanks to the cooperation and efforts of some eminent scholars and women who are concerned about the progress, women are now joining hands with men in the education system.

■ 75.27% literates and 24.73% illiterates are belongs to Gopalnagar Gram panchayat.

■ Contrariwise 74.65% literates and 25.36% illiterates are belongs to Palla Gram panchayat.

From this it is seen that Gopalnagar gram panchayat people slightly improved their range in education than the pop. people of Palla gram panchayat.

GENDERWISE LITERATE AND ILLITERATE CALCULATION TABLE OF GOPALNAGAR

	Population	Literate		ILLiterate	
		Number of Literate	Percentage	Number of ILLiterate	Percentage
Total Population	27012	20331	75.27%	6681	24.73%
Male	13922	10944	40.51%	2978	11.02%
Female	13090	9387	34.75%	3703	13.71%

	Literate		ILLiterate	
	Percentage	Scale 1cm to 20%	Percentage	Scale 1cm to 20%
Total population	75.27%	3.8	24.73%	1.2
Male Population	40.51%	2.02	11.02%	0.5
Female Population	34.75%	1.74	13.71%	0.6

TABLE FOR GENDERWISE LITERATE AND ILLITERATE OF PALLA

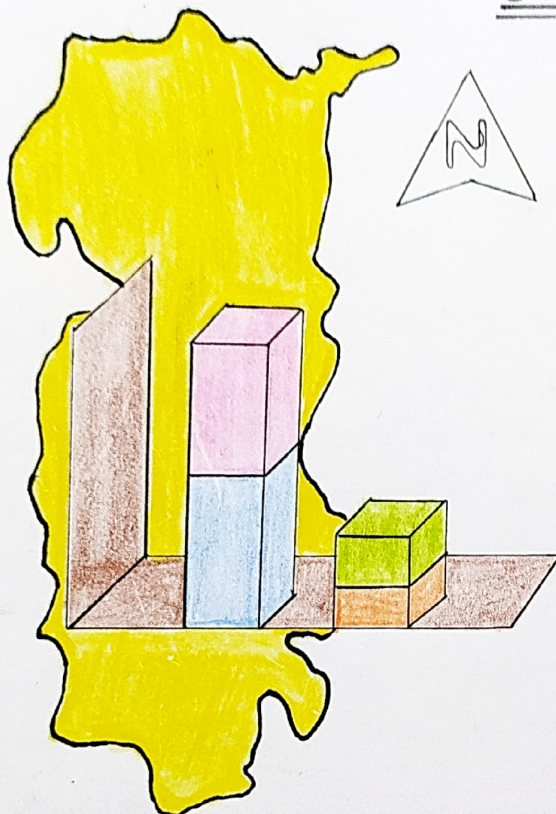
	Population	Literate		ILLiterate	
		Number of Literate	Percentage	Number of ILLiterate	Percentage
Total Population	22275	16629	74.65%	5649	25.36%
Male	11597	9100	40.85%	2497	11.21%
Female	10678	7529	33.80%	3149	14.13%

	Literate		ILLiterate	
	Percentage	Scale 1cm to 20%	Percentage	Scale 1cm to 20%
Total Population	74.65%	3.7	25.36%	1.3
Male population	40.85%	2.04	11.21%	0.56
Female population	33.80%	1.69	14.13%	0.70

EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE

GENDERWISE LITERATE AND ILLITERATE

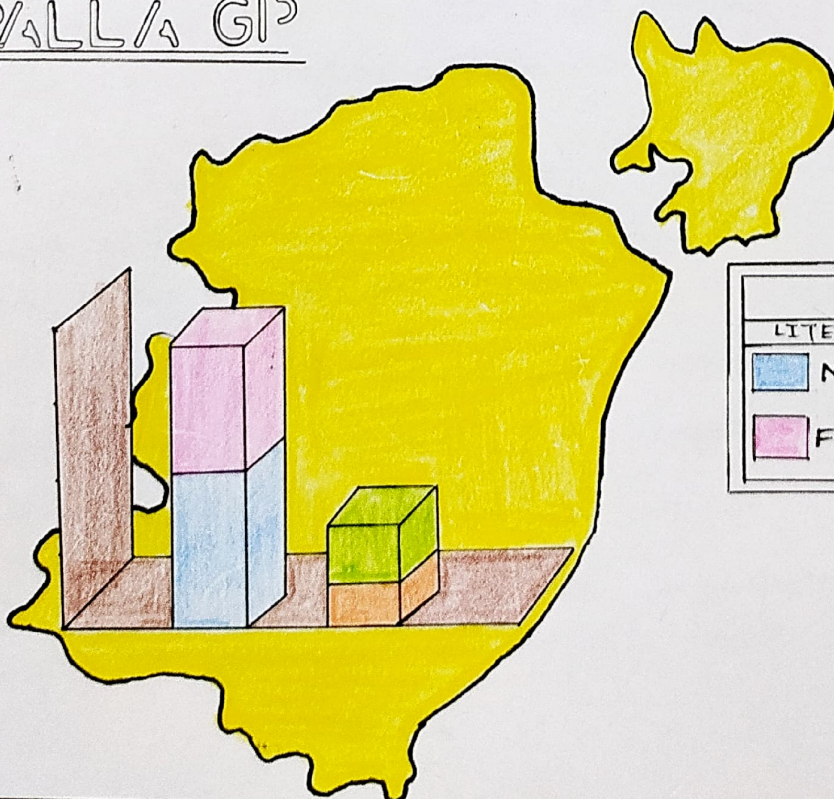
GODPALNAGAR GP



INDEX			
LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	MALE		MALE
	FEMALE		FEMALE

SCALE
1cm To 20% POPULATION

PALLA GP



INDEX			
LITERATE		ILLITERATE	
	MALE		MALE
	FEMALE		FEMALE

SCALE
1cm To 20% POPULATION

CASTE COMPOSITION

Caste plays an important role in the Socio-economical life of the people in the study area. A brief account of demographic and socio cultural characteristics of some of the castes inhabiting the area is given below.

The caste of this study area is divided into three categories, those are- Scheduled caste, Scheduled tribe and others caste. There are many type of SC people, the most numerous SC people were - Namasudra, Dhoba, Dom, Hadi, Mochi, Methori, Lohari etc. A very small amount of S.T people lived in the study area. Despite of having a very small amount of population they express their traditional customs, rituals, language, dress, social organization and manners in the society.

The number of SC is 12518; ST is 1397 and others caste is 13097 of total population under Gopalnagar Gram panchayat.

On the other side the number of SC is 11476, ST 571 and others caste is 10228 of total population under palla Gram panchayat.

It can be seen from here that the Scheduled Tribes lives in under the Gopalnagar G.P a little more than the palla G.P

And the amount of Scheduled cast which belongs to palla G.P is more than that of Gopalnagar G.P.

TABLE FOR CASTE COMPOSITION OF GIOPLNAGAR

	Total	ST	SC	Other
Population	27012	1397	12518	13097
In Percentage	100%	5%	46%	49%
Angular population	360°	18°	165°36'	176°24'

Radius of Pie

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27012}{\pi}}$$

$$= 92.73 \text{ (1 cm to 55 unit)}$$

$$= 1.68 \text{ cm.}$$

TABLE FOR CASTE COMPOSITION OF PALLA

	Total	ST	SC	Other
Population	22275	571	11476	10228
Percentage	100%	3%	51%	46%
Angular population	360°	10°48'	183°36'	165°36'

Radius of Pie

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{\text{Total Population}}{\pi}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{22275}{\pi}}$$

$$= 84.20 \text{ (1 cm to 55 unit)}$$

$$= 1.53 \text{ cm}$$

CASTE COMPOSITION

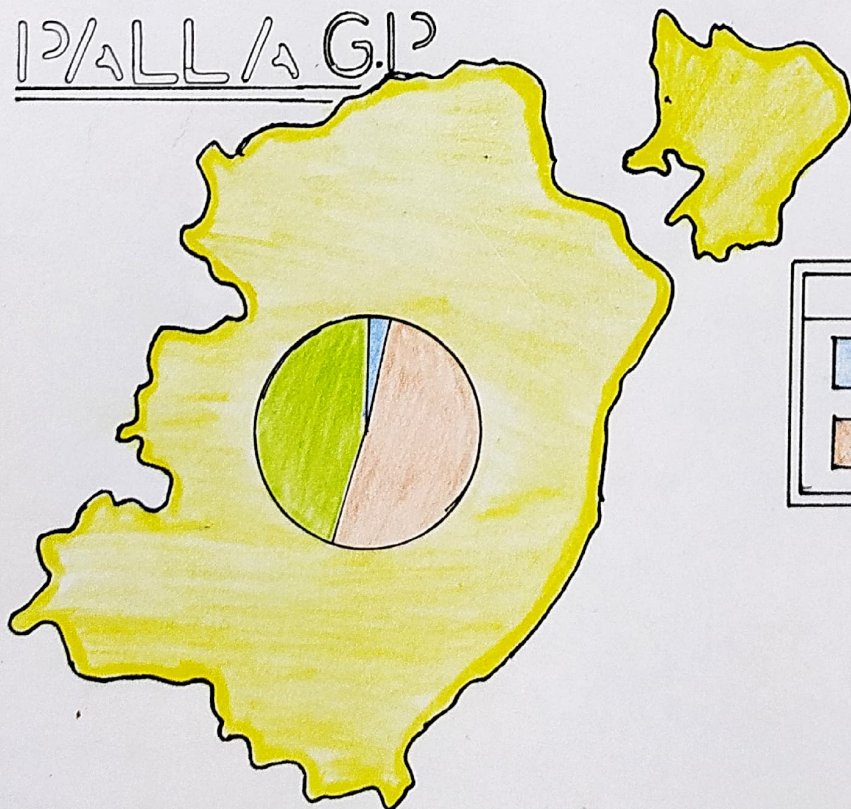
GOPALNAGAR G.P



INDEX	
	ST
	SC
	OTHERS

SCALE
1cm To 55 units

PALLA G.P



INDEX	
	ST
	SC
	OTHERS

SCALE
1cm To 55 unit



RESULT AND
DISCUSSION



REFERENCES



Results and Discussion

Education %

Education as an instrument of social change and education play great role and determined of his/her direction. According to field survey, ~~75~~ 75.27% are literate among sample. People in Gopalnagar G.P, and 74.65% are literate among sample people in Palla G.P. The most of the literate population are primary educated in both G.P. It is seen that, Gopalnagar G.P. People slightly improved their range in education, than the people of Palla G.P.

Population Composition %

Population pressure exerts a burden on the economy. In our field study, we can see the population of the village under Gopalnagar G.P is 27017. Of these, the number of males is 13922, i.e. 51% and the number of females is 13090, which is 49%.

On the other side, the population of village under Palla G.P is 22275, the number of male is 11597 i.e. 52% and female is 10678. i.e. 48%.

Now, we can say that, the population of Palla G.P is slightly less than that of Gopalnagar G.P.

Child Population Ratio %

There are 1348% (Approx) male child and female child out of 2594 of total population in under Gopalnagar G.P.

on the other hand, there are 1063 male child and 1014 female child out of 2077 of total child population in under Palla G.P.

Child population ratio is one of the most considerable role in socio-economic life of the people. The killing of female fetuses is a daily shameful and criminal act, but since ancient times torturing of girls has been going on. So, naturally there are fewer daughters than sons.

Occupational structure

The economy of a G.P essentially depends on the huge amount of main workers. The main workers of Gopalnagar G.P divided into four categories, those are cultivators and other workers. The number of total main workers is 8597.

Contrary wise, the number of min workers that is 7771 in Palla G.P, which is little less than that of Gopalnagar G.P.

Cast Composition

Cast plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people in the study area. A brief account of demographic and socio-economic characteristics of some of castes inhabiting the area is given below.

In our field study it can be seen from here that the scheduled tribes lives in under Gopalnagar G.P a little more than the Palla G.P.

And the amount of scheduled cast which belongs to Palla G.P is more than that of Gopalnagar G.P.

References

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

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