

"SOCIO - ECONOMIC APPRAISAL OF PURULIA
MUNICIPALITY -A CASE STUDY OF WORD NO.16"



West Bengal State University



लक्ष्यं विश्वमानम्

BARASAT, NORTH 24 PARGANAS

FIELD REPORT

**TITLE:-“Socio - Economic Appraisal of Purulia
Municipality –A Case Study of Word No.16”**

- B.A (HONS) SEMISTER V
- GEOGRAPHY PRACTICAL
- PAPER CODE: GEOACOR11P
- FIELD WORK AND RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY (LAB)
- REG. NO: 1272021401042
- ROLL: 5222124 NO: 20317

Examined
[Signature]
23.02.23

Examined
Barasat Govt. College Centre
Dept. Of Geography, Barasat

PREFACE

The field report is basically prepared on the basis of Primary data and Secondary data from different Sources.

In this field report we tried to depict few social-cultural as well as physical characteristics of Purulia municipality. To complete our field report we have divided the work into six chapters.

In the first chapter we have tried to present the choice of study area and the methodology which we carried out.

In the second chapter the physical settings of Purulia district have been depicted. The third chapter contains cultural characteristics of Purulia district of our study ward No. 16.

In the fourth chapter the overview of Purulia municipality have been presented along with different urban-facilities and amenities.

In the fifth chapter the overview of ward No. 16 we tried to present with the some major problems and the prospects.

Last but not the least in the sixth chapter we presented our findings and conclusion.

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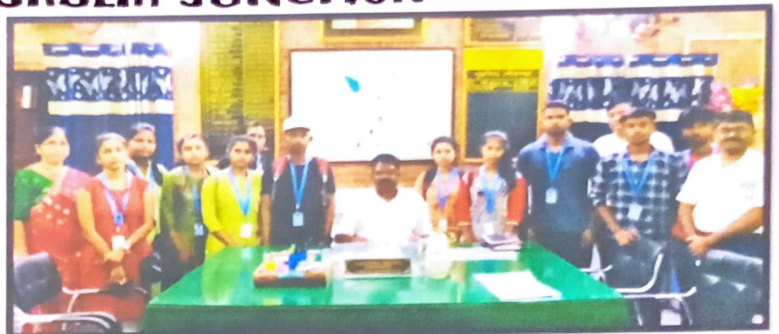
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GROUP PICTURE AT PURULIA JUNCTION



GROUP PICTURE OF MUNICIPALITY VISIT



OUR TEAM AT SCIENCITY



GROUP PICTURE AT AJODHYA HILL

INTRODUCTION

Purulia is the district of West Bengal, located in the Western part of this state. It is a part of Chotanagpur. The district has of significance as because of its tropical climatic location. The day weather is experience, so the nature natural resource plays huge importance on the rural as well as urban people. To develop from root level, different micro-level planning has been implemented in rural and municipal areas of Purulia. The territory of present Purulia was a part of Bengal, and it was one of the - Sixteen Mahajanapad. The present Purulia District constituted on the first November, 1956. We have chosen Purulia municipality (ward No-16) as case study to understand the livelihood and impact of micro level planning on it.

Purulia municipality has a total population with Population per square kilometer. The total area of Purulia municipality is 6259 square kilometer. We have selected one ward (ward No.-16) as a study area from this municipality. The ward 16 has an area of square kilometer and the total population is as per census 2011. The population density of the ward 16 is 762056 per square kilometer.

CHOICE OF THE STUDY AREA

Purulia is one of the backward district of West Bengal and several features which make it backward. One of the most important cause of backwardness is the scarcity of water. Scarcity is a regular deal of the people of Purulia district. As the Purulia Municipality is the only urban area of Purulia District, we wanted to understand the situation which minimised the scarcity of drinking water of the inhabitants of Purulia municipality. The district had been suffering from chronic famine for the years together (1866, 1874, 1892, 1897, 1903-1907, 1939-45, 1953, and 1958). Ultimately these marginalised people were forced to migrate into other adjective areas, that could provide opportunities for occupation. The migration effects the population of Purulia municipality also due to the above seated cause, of Purulia municipality also due to the above of the tribal people are forced to change their occupation from hunting and agricultural activities to urban occupational frame. Tribal people, who totally depend on nature for their livelihood are affected advonssinely. They are changed their activities only for earning money.

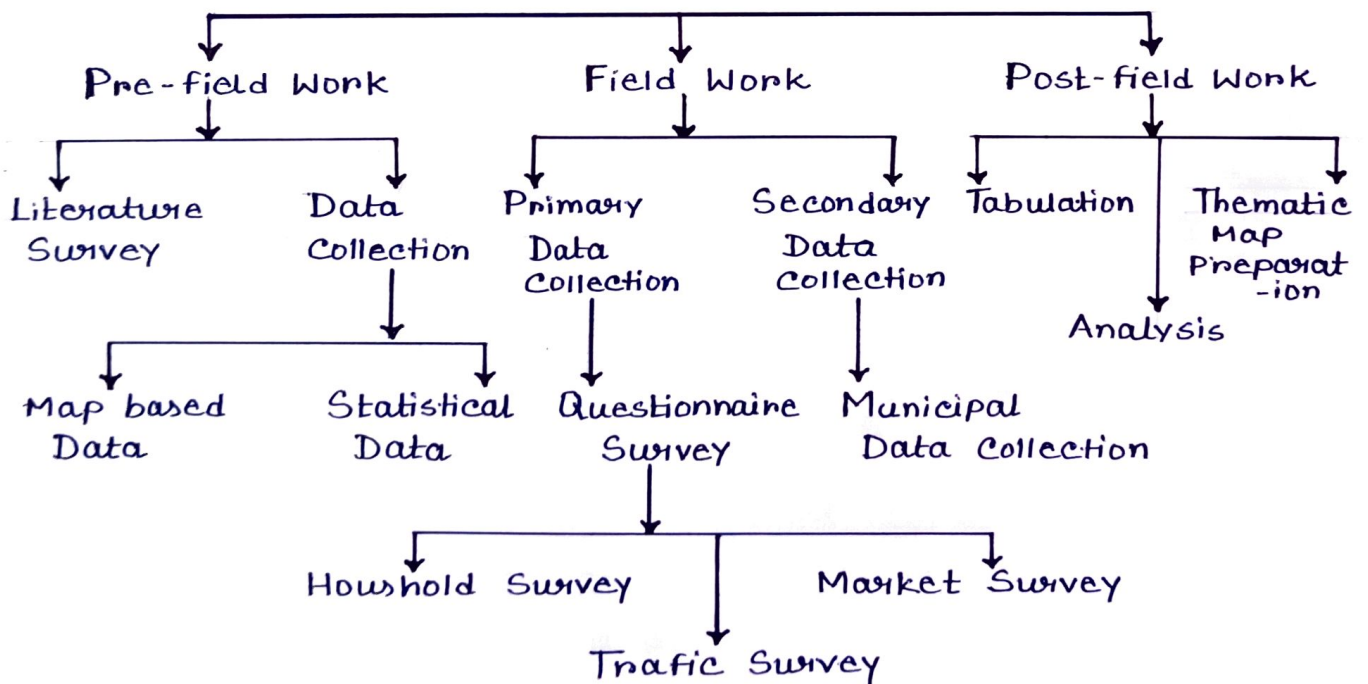
In the Purulia municipality, the hunting-gathering indigenous people become ecological refugees due to the distruction of forest-ecology. So, it make clear that the area of the most of the municipalities are occupied by the indigeness people who are fighter for their livelihood. That the cause which we want to explone and understand the nemedial steps.

OBJECTIVES

To study a specific area of Purulia municipality the Objectives are —

- (i) To increase our understanding on the physiographical factors and its relation to the peoples activities.
- (ii) The people of municipalities are depend on the urban activities, where as they were indogenous in nature. So, we wanted to understand the economic and social life.

METHODOLOGY



DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

LOCATION MAP

Purulia district is situated in the western most part of West Bengal, which belongs to the eastern plateau region of India (Chotanagpur). The geographical location of this district is between $22^{\circ}42'35''$ North and $23^{\circ}42'8''$ North latitude and $85^{\circ}49'25''$ East and $86^{\circ}54'37''$ East longitude. It is surrounded by Bankura, Midnapore and Burdwan district of West Bengal and Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ranchi, Hazaribag, East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand state.

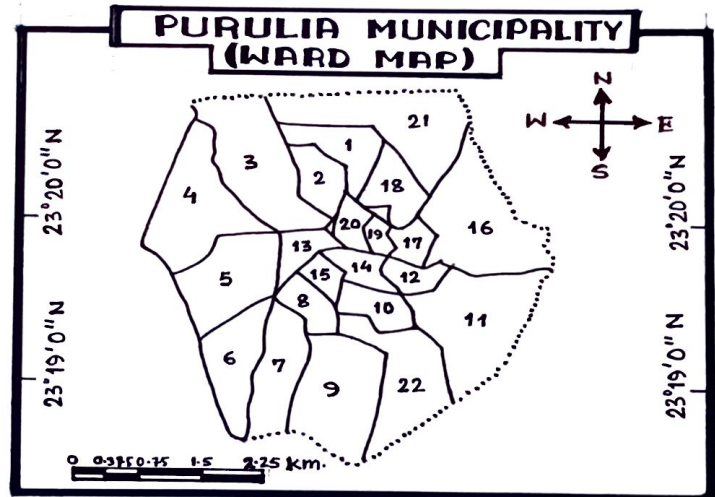
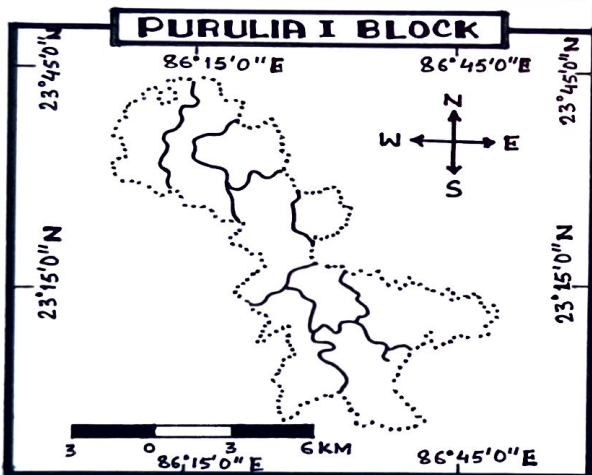
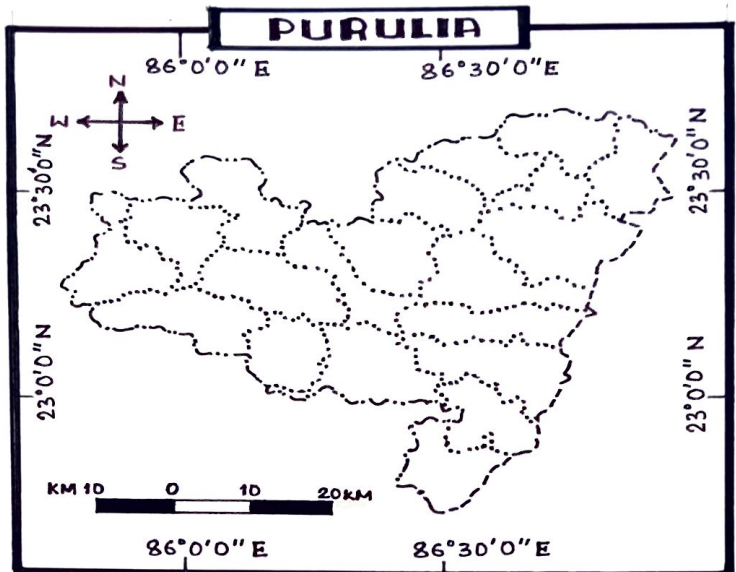
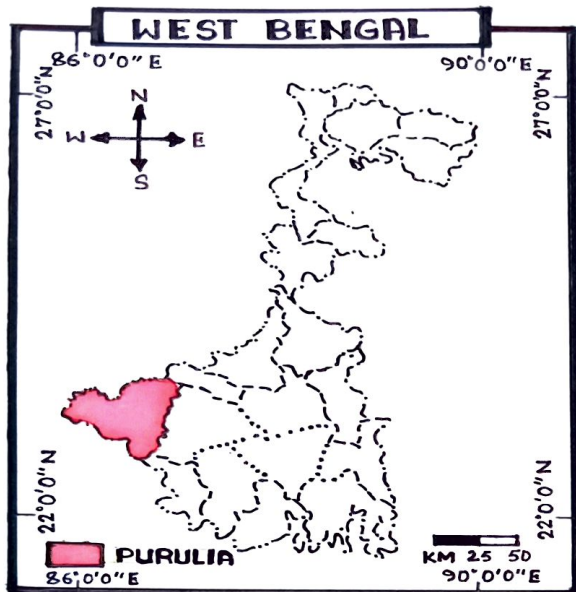
Total geographical area of this district is 6259 sq. km. out of which the urban area are 79.37 sq. km. and rural areas are 6179.63 sq. km. respectively.

Climatically, this area is sub-humid with hot wet summers and cold dry winter. The monsoon is the main source of precipitation and it has an annual average precipitation of 13393 mm.

The town Purulia is located at about $23^{\circ}20'$ North latitude and $86^{\circ}15'$ longitude. The town Purulia is well connected with the rest of West Bengal and adjoining Jharkhand state. NH-32 passes through the central part of the municipality which is linked with Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand. The town Purulia is the first municipal town situated in the North-Eastern part of the District Purulia. It has 22 wards in this municipality.

The population of Purulia municipality as per 1991 and 2001 census are 92,386 and 113,766 respectively and it has been increased to 1,13,799 in 2011.

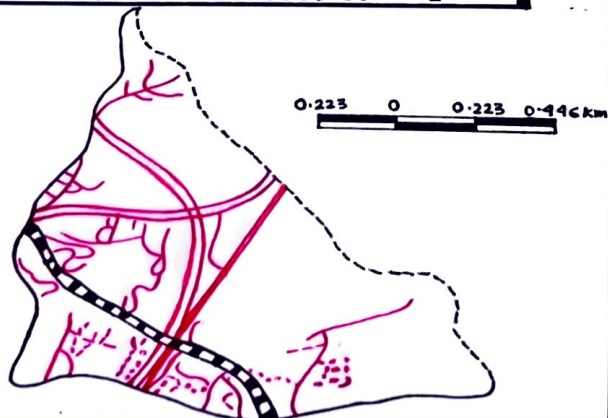
LOCATION MAP



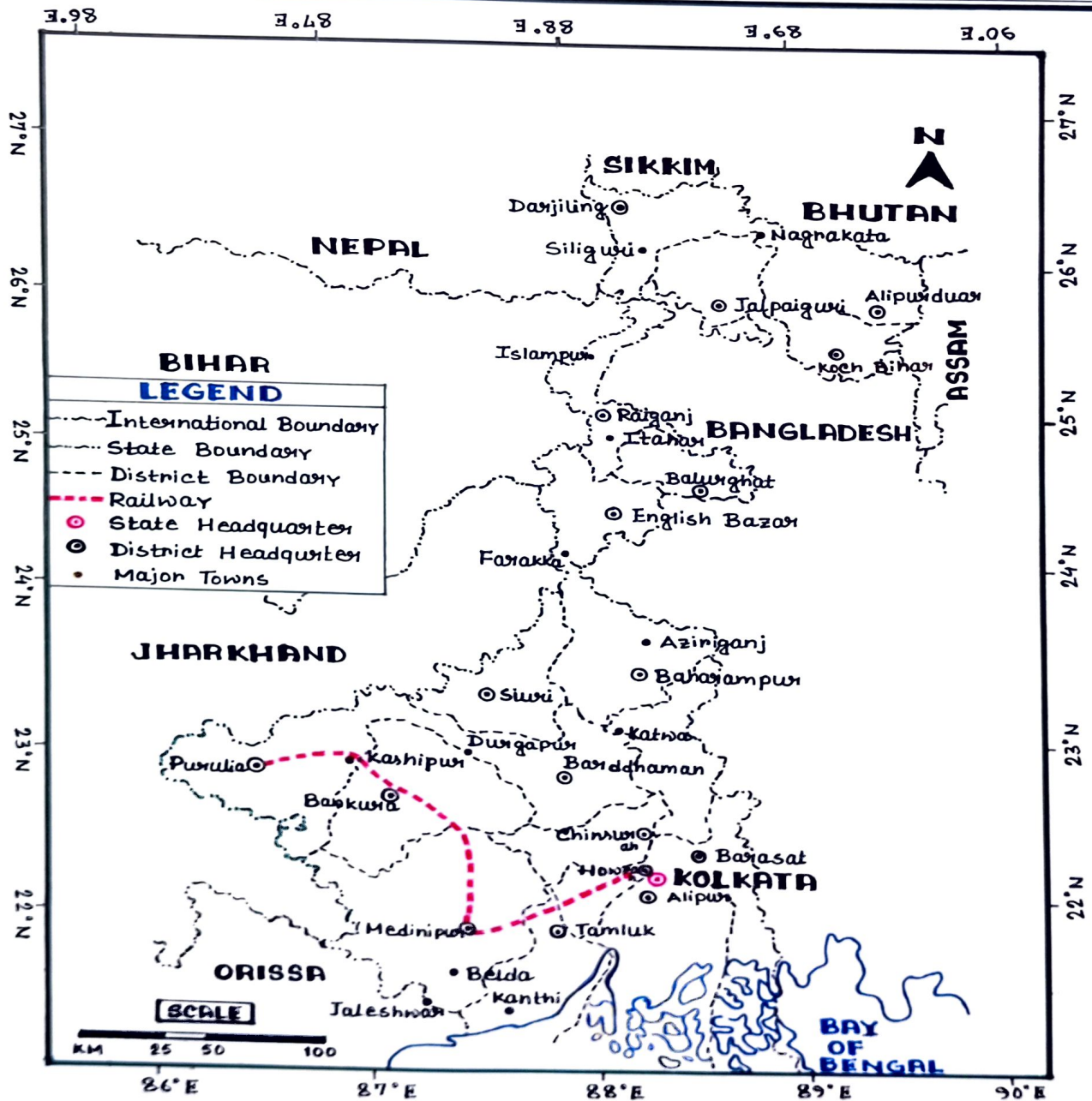
ROAD AND COMMUNICATION MAP , WARD NO.16 , PURULIA MUNICIPALITY

INDEX

- MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
- WARD BOUNDARY
- STATION
- NH
- SH
- BLACK TOP
- CEMENT



ROUTE MAP



PHYSICAL SETTINGS OF THE STUDY AREA

Purulia, the western most district of West Bengal, is a part of Chotanagpur Plateau. Its physiographic location can be considered as a transition zone between the young alluvial Jharkhand, the plain of West Bengal and the plateau region of eastern Jharkhand. The entire district can be divided into 3 main physiographic zones – namely –

- i) Damodar – Dwarakeswer upland
- ii) Bagmundi – Bandhuman upland.
- iii) Upper Kosi Basin.

The district is one of the most slowly developing region of the country (District Census Handbook, 2011). The main river passing through or bordering the district are Kungsabati, Dwarakeswer, Subarnarekha and Damodar.

PURULIA MUNICIPALITY

Purulia district came into existence of West Bengal in 1956, before that the district was a part of Undivided Bihar. It is situated in the western-North part of West Bengal. There are three municipalities in this district that Purulia, Raghunathpur and Jhalda. Purulia Municipality has been established in the year 1876. The latitudinal extension of Purulia Municipality is from $23^{\circ}18'30''$ North to $23^{\circ}21'00''$ North and longitudinal extension is from $86^{\circ}21'00''$ East to $86^{\circ}23'45''$ East.

South west monsoon is the principal source of rainfall. Average annual rainfall varies between 1100 and 150 mm.

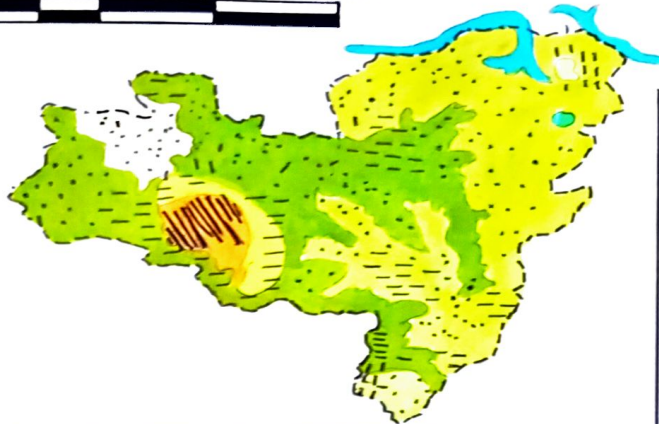
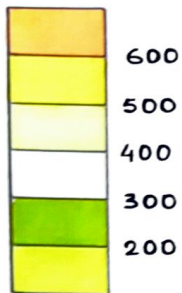
RELIEF AND SLOPE

Scale : 1 : 1000000

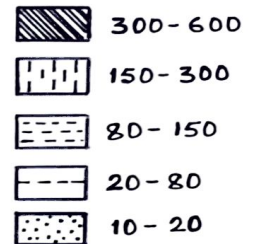
Km 10 5 0 10 20 km

REFERENCES RELIEF

Elevation in Metres



SLOPE Metres per kilometre



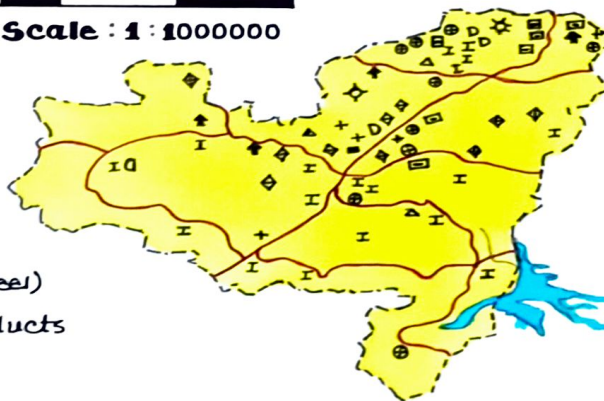
INDUSTRIES

REFERENCES

- Textile
- ☀ Power
- ◆ Agro Based
- △ Chemical / Pesticides
- ▢ Construction of Bricks
- ✦ Electrical and Electronics
- ◇ Food and Food processing
- + Metallurgical (Iron or steel)
- D Plastic and Polythene Products
- ⊙ Cement
- ◆ Stone Based

Km 10 5 0 10 20 km

Scale : 1 : 1000000



- ▢ Mineral Based
- Printing
- ↑ Soft Drink
- △ Wine / Liquor
- I Handicraft

SOILS

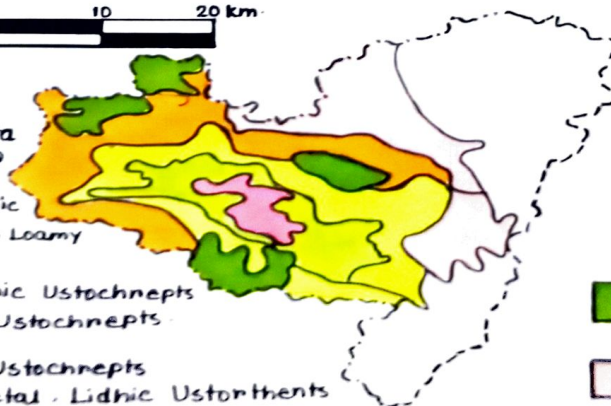
Scale : 1 : 1000000

Km 10 5 0 10 20 km

REFERENCES

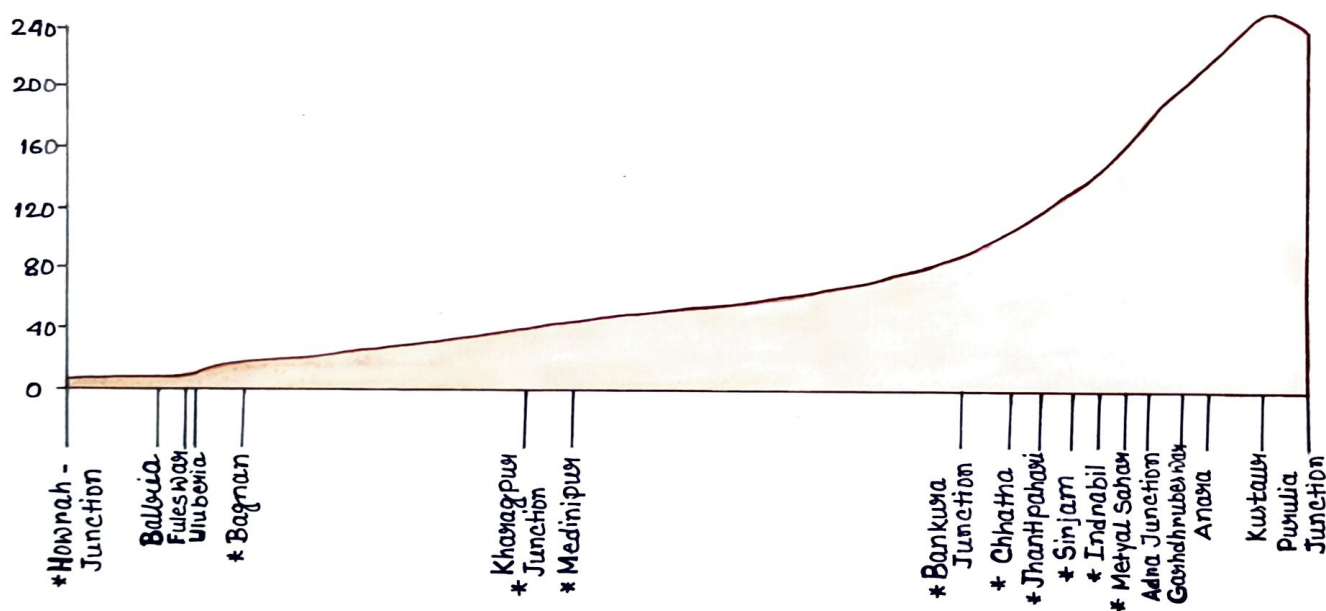
SOILS OF EASTERN PLATEAU Gneiss Landscape (Old red, yellow gray, Catinaty soils)

- Very deep, Fine loamy, Typic Haplults, Shallow coarse, Loamy Lithic Ustochnepts
- Very shallow, Loamy, Lithic Ustochnepts, Shallow, Loamy, Lithic Ustochnepts
- Shallow, Loamy, Lithic Ustochnepts, Very shallow, Loamy skeletal, Lithic Ustochnepts
- Deep, Fine loamy, Typic Haplults, Deep fine loamy, Typic Ustochnepts



- Very deep, fine loamy Type Haplults, Lithic Ustochnepts
- Shallow, Loamy, Lithic Haplults, Deep fine loamy Typic Ustochnepts

MSL HEIGHT OF RAILWAY STATIONS FROM HOWRAH TO PURULIA JUNCTION



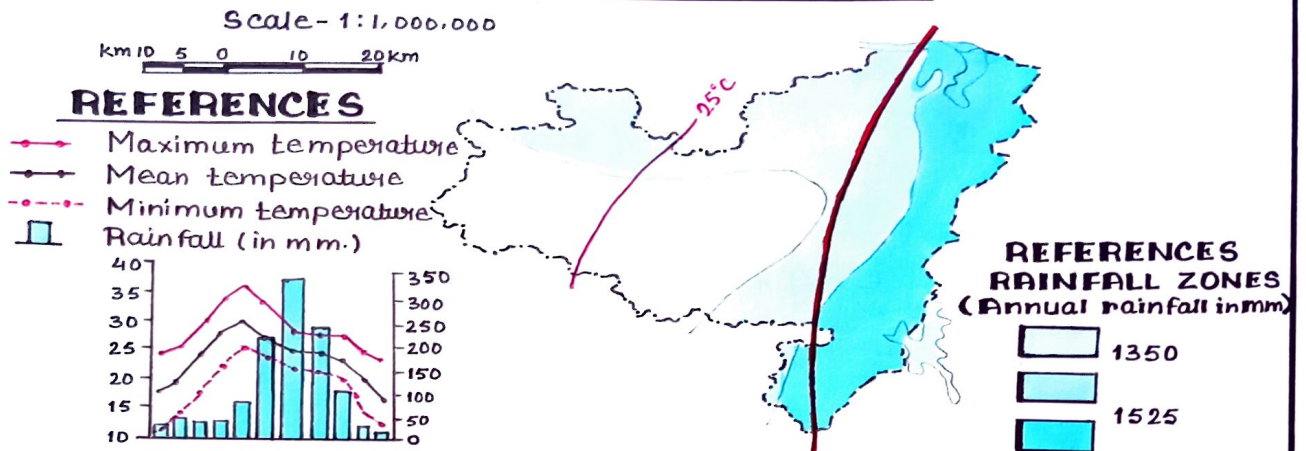
Vertical Scale = 1cm to 40m.

Horizontal Scale = 1cm to 20km.

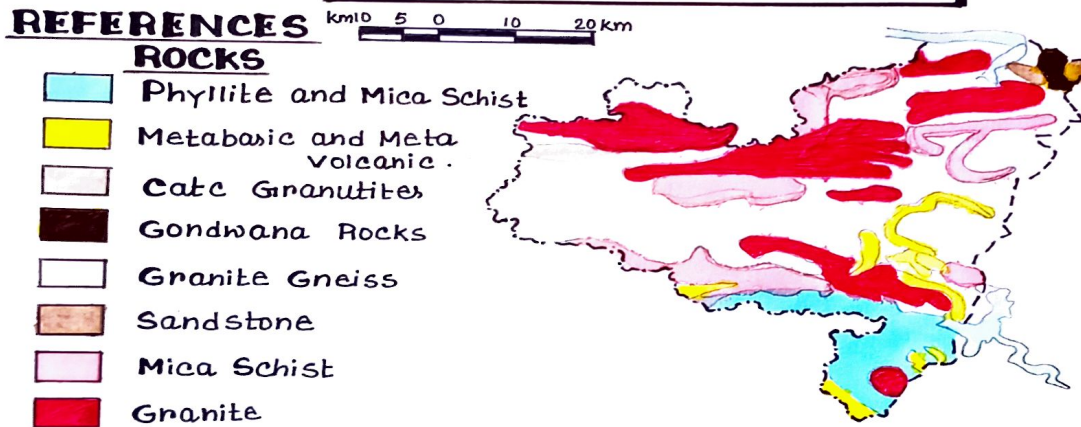
*** Elevation Data not available**

Source : Indianrailinfo.com

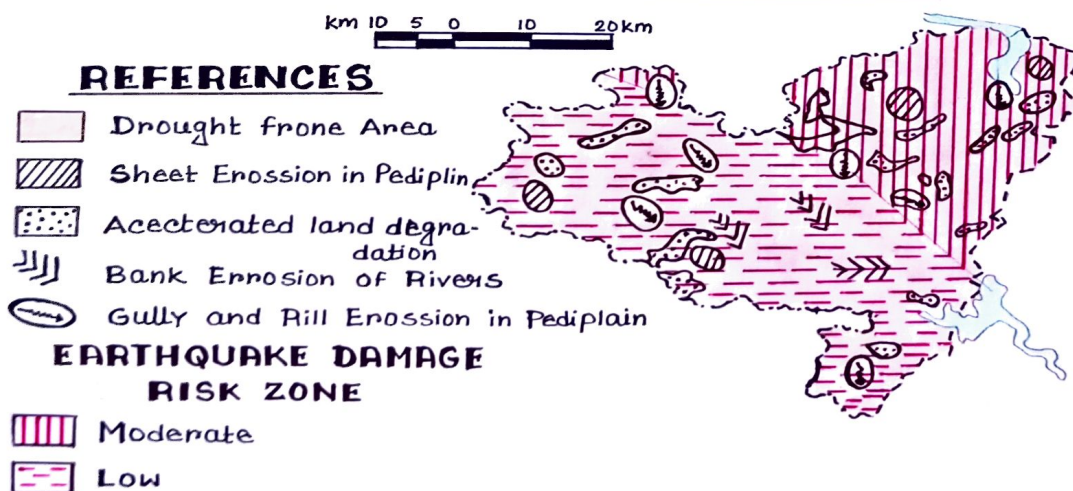
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS



ROCKS AND MINERALS



NATURAL HAZARDS



STUDY AREA

The relative humidity is high in monsoon, being 75% to 85%, but in hot summer it comes down to 25% to 35%. Here the climate is extreme in nature. During winter minimum temperature falls upto 6-7 degree centigrade and in the summer the maximum temperature rises upto 40°C temperature varies from 7°C in winter to 45°C in summer.

In respect to soil, clay soil, morum and laterite soil are found in this area.

Due to understand topography, nearly 50% of the rainfall flows away as runoff. The district is covered by most residual soil formed by weathering of bed rocks.

We have done morphological analysis such as —

1. Relative Relief
2. Average Slope
3. Drainage density
4. Stream ordering
5. Broad Physiographic division

The motive behind to do such work to understand about the physical characteristics of Purulia Municipality.

RELATIVE RELIEF

The relative relief-map have been prepared from the topographical Sheet Manna (05M). The entire area has been divided into twenty five grids of one sq km. For calculating relative relief map Smith's method have been used.

Relative Relief value of each grid has been calculated using the following formula - Relative Relief = (Highest contour value or spot height - lowest contour value).

After calculation of relative relief value of each grid it reveals that high relative relief is shown - and lowest is that of this. After classifying it into three relative relief zones we understand that this is a low or plane region in comparison to the other parts of Purulia.

AVERAGE SLOPE

An average slope map has been prepared from the selected part of the topographical map. The entire area has been divided into 25 small one square kilometer grids. Average slope has been calculated according to Wentworth's method. The formula of calculating average slope is —

$$\frac{\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\text{Number of contour crossing}}{636.6} \right) \times \text{contour interval}}$$

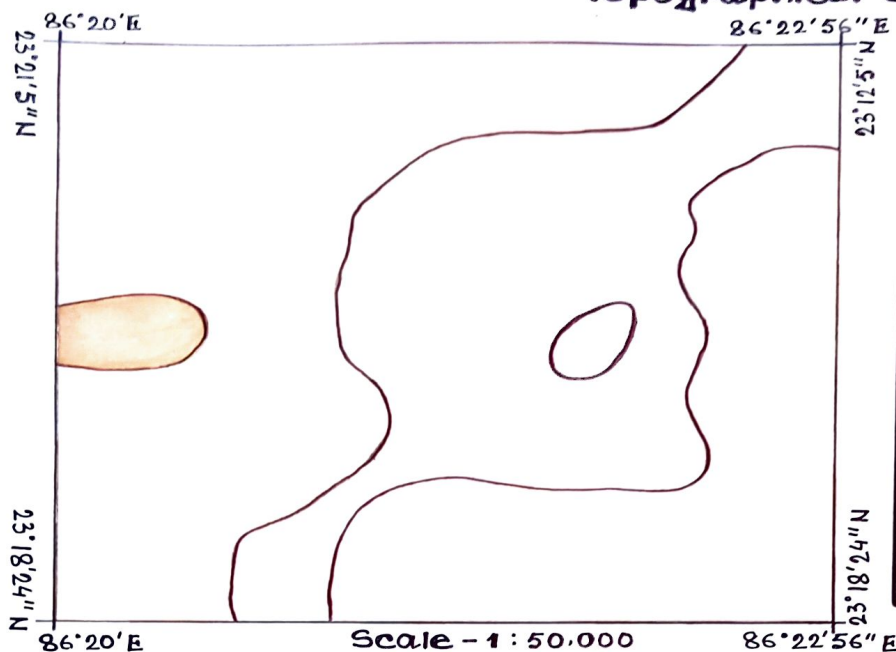
After calculating average slope, following map showing the municipality area refers to slope and it finds out the highest and moderate and lowest average slope areas. The major three categories shows the overall municipality area represents very low slope variability.

Examined

Barasat Govt. College Centre
Dept. Of Geography, Barasat.

AVERAGE SLOPE

Topographical Sheet, Map No - 73 $\frac{1}{7}$

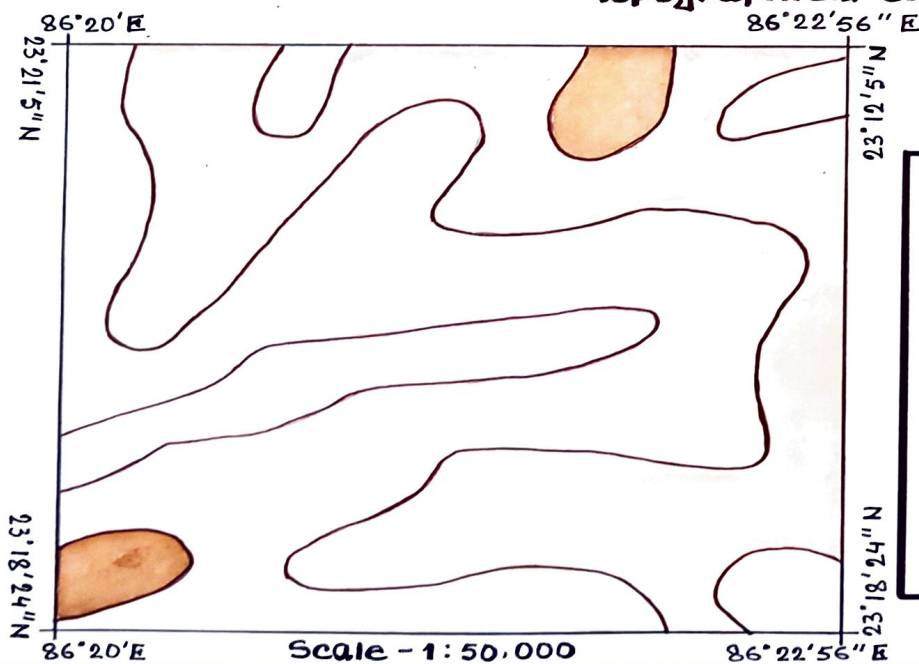


INDEX

	> 2°28'
	1°44' - 2°27'
	1° - 1°43'
	< 0

RELATIVE RELIEF

Topographical Sheet, Map No - 73 $\frac{1}{7}$

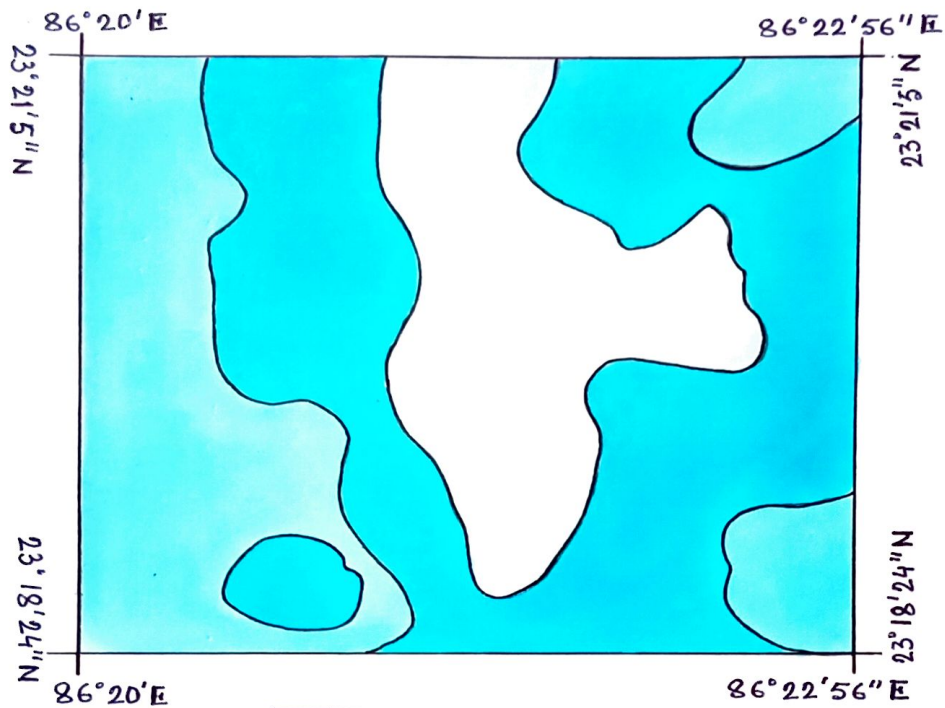


INDEX

	> 20
	10 - 19
	1 - 9
	< 0

DRAINAGE DENSITY

Topographical Sheet, Map No. - 73 I/7



Scale - 1 : 50,000

INDEX

Drainage length in km / km²

> 2.5

0.26 - 2.24

< 0.25



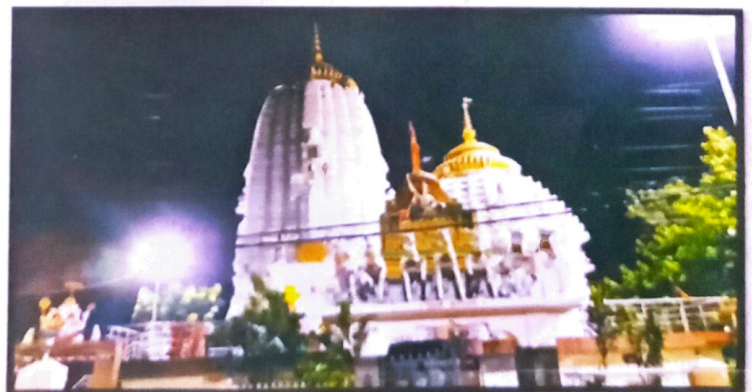
**GROUP PICTURE AT SAHEB
BANDH LAKE**



**MODE OF TRANSPORT(PURU
LIA)**



ROAD TYPE (PURULIA)



SURYA MANDIR (PURULIA)

PURULIA (DISTRICT)

SL. NO.	BLOCKS	POPULATION	AREA (KM ²)	POPULATION DENSITY
1.	Jaipur	133,349	199	670
2.	Purulia II	169,488	289	586
3.	Para	200,621	235	854
4.	Raghunath-Pur II	113,790	245	464
5.	Raghunathpur I	117,760	188	623
6.	Netunia	101,427	188	5310
7.	Santuri	78,515	189	415
8.	Kashipur	200,083	446	4410
9.	Hura	143,575	404	355
10.	Purulia I	151,188	300	504
11.	Puncha	123,855	328	378
12.	Ansha	154,736	410	377
13.	Jhalda I	137,143	321	427
14.	Jhalda II	148,156	266	557
15.	Bagmundi	135,579	436	311
16.	Balarampur	137,950	301	458
17.	Barabazar	170,564	452	377
18.	Manbazar I	154,071	378	408
19.	Manbazar II	97,164	378	257
20.	Bundwan	94,929	375	253

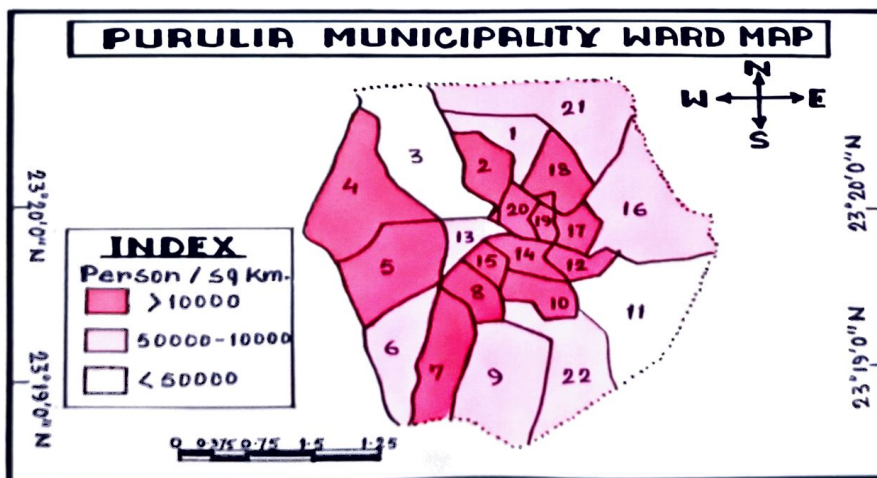
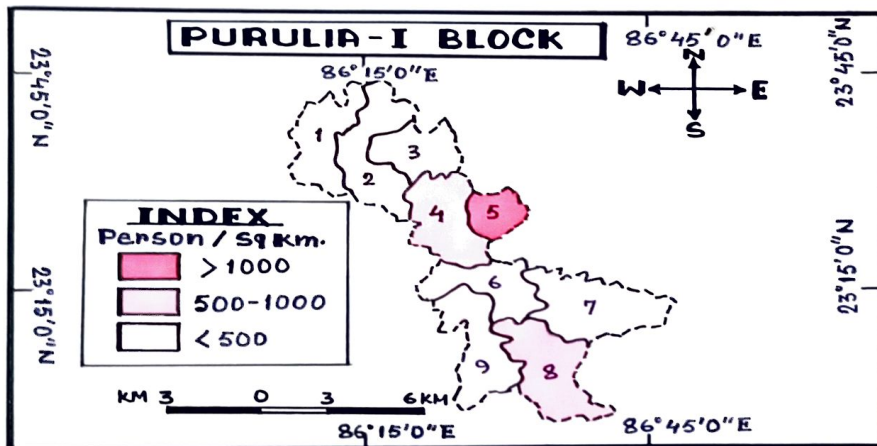
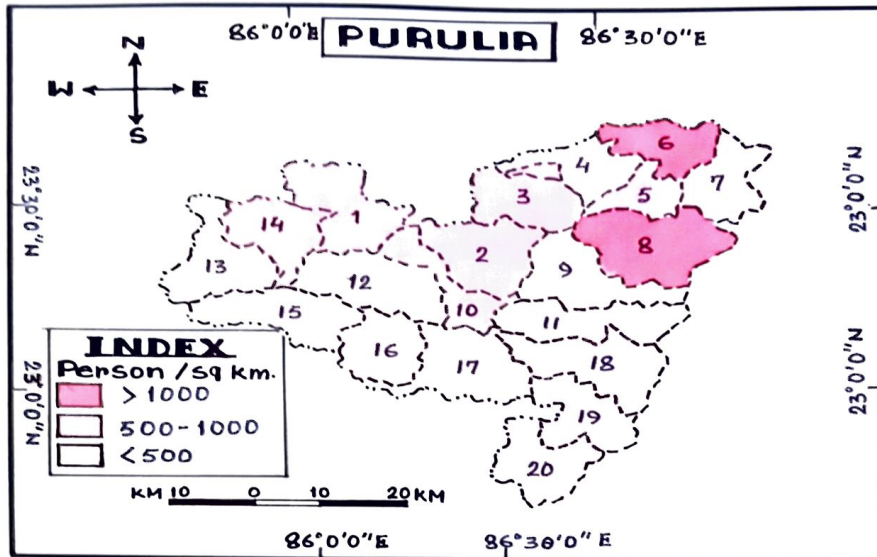
PURULIA - I BLOCK

SL. NO.	G.P NAME	POPULATION	AREA	DENSITY
1.	Garafulwa	1302	6.86	189
2.	Dimdiha	856	1.92	446
3.	Lagda	257	0.93	276
4.	Sonaijuri	104	0.17	612
5.	Purulia (Muni)	121167	12.63	9593
6.	Durku	2565	7.03	365
7.	Bhandarpur Chipida	6535	49.9	130
8.	Manara	667	1.26	529
9.	Chakaltora	4675	19.93	234

PURULIA MUNICIPALITY WARD

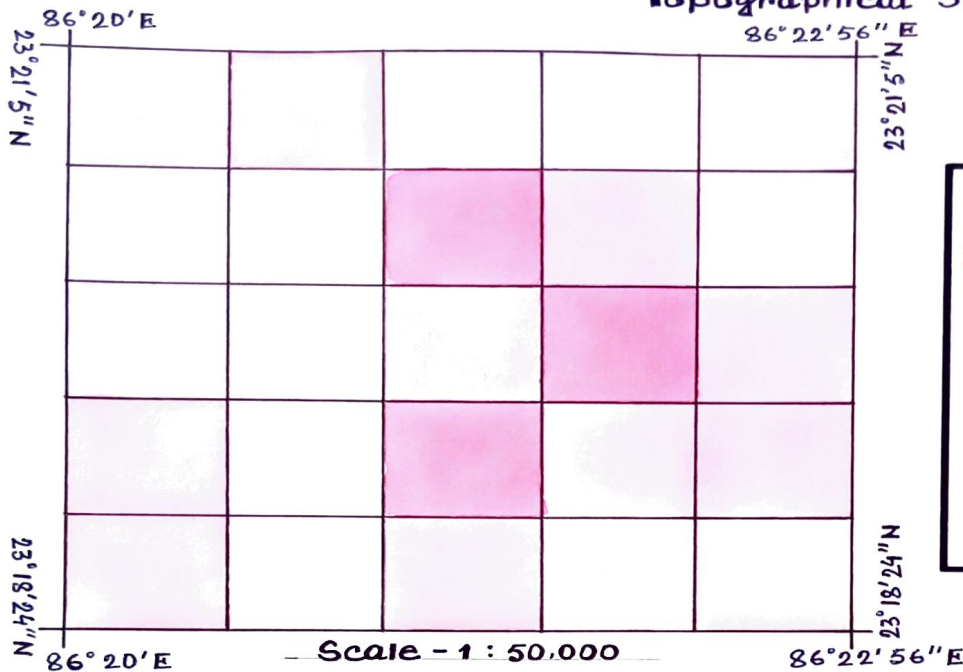
SL. NO.	WARD NO.	POPULATION	AREA	DENSITY
1.	Ward NO-1	6843	1.085	6306
2.	Ward NO-2	5002	0.321	15582
3.	Ward NO-3	4839	1.237	3911
4.	Ward NO-4	5545	0.536	10345
5.	Ward NO-5	7564	0.461	16407
6.	Ward NO-6	6251	0.629	9937
7.	Ward NO-7	7232	0.717	10143
8.	Ward NO-8	5474	0.353	15507
9.	Ward NO-9	9302	1.066	8726
10.	Ward NO-10	7066	0.344	20540
11.	Ward NO-11	5548	1.283	4324
12.	Ward NO-12	3542	0.202	17485
13.	Ward NO-13	1794	0.307	5843
14.	Ward NO-14	3612	0.157	23006
15.	Ward NO-15	2889	0.134	21559
16.	Ward NO-16	6607	1.291	5117
17.	Ward NO-17	3754	0.159	23610
18.	Ward NO-18	7120	0.390	18256
19.	Ward NO-19	3102	0.117	26512
20.	Ward NO-20	4599	0.198	23227
21.	Ward NO-21	6387	1.237	5163
22.	Ward NO-22	7105	0.854	8318

POPULATION DENSITY MAP



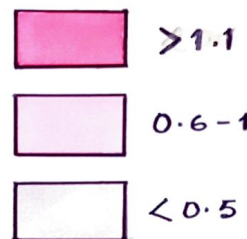
ROAD DENSITY

Topographical Sheet, Map No.-73^I/₇



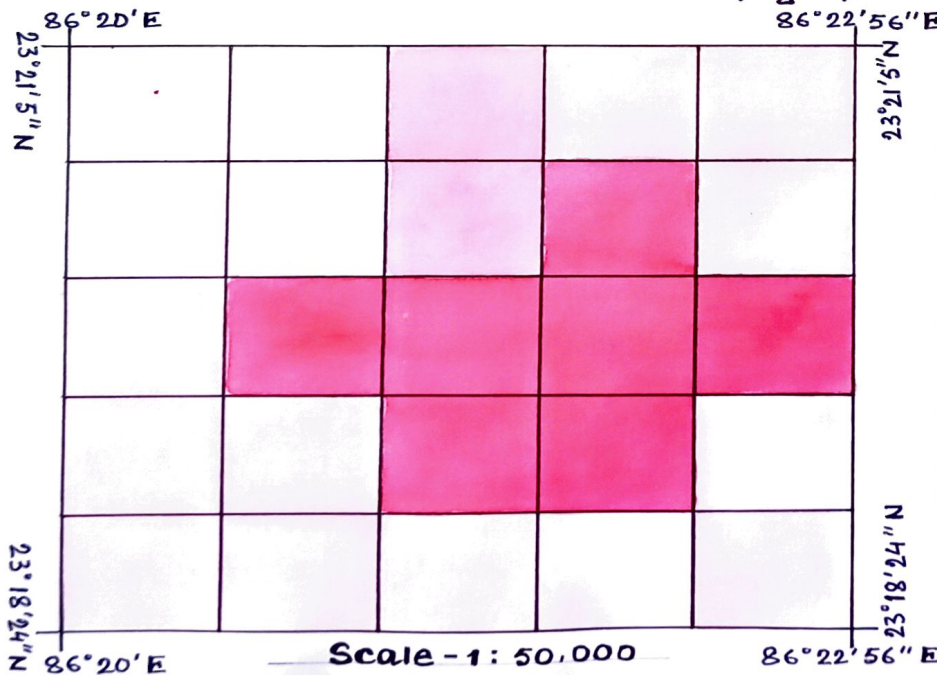
INDEX

Road length in km/km²



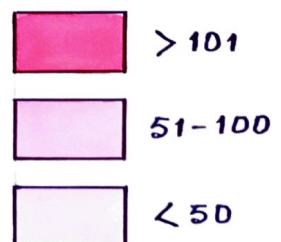
SETTELMENT DENSITY

Topographical Sheet, Map No.-73^I/₇



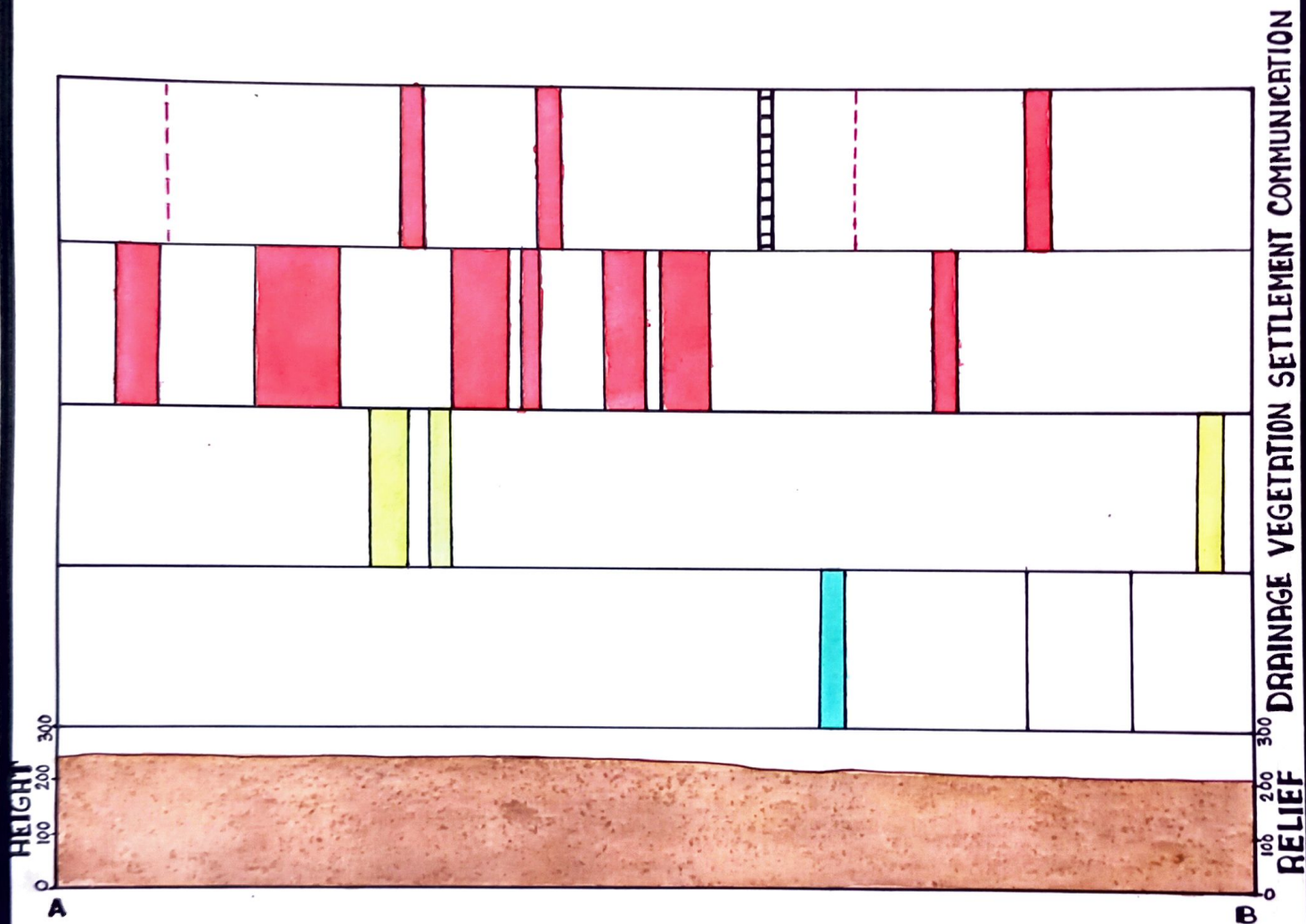
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No. of Settlement/km²



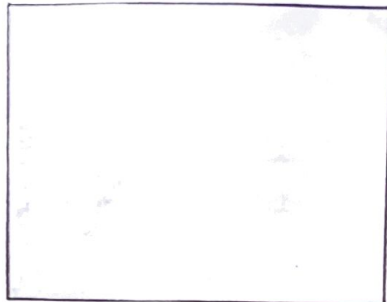
TRANSECT CHART

TOPOSHEET NO. - 73 $\frac{1}{7}$



R.F. 1 : 50000

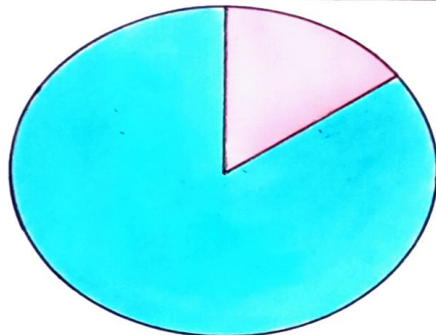
ROAD TYPE



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 GOOD

NEAREST BUS STAND



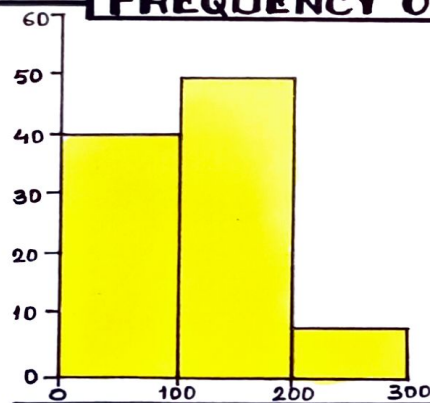
INDEX

DISTANCE(KM)

 0-1

 1-2

FREQUENCY OF VEHICLE/DAY



SCALE

Vertical Scale=1cm=10

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

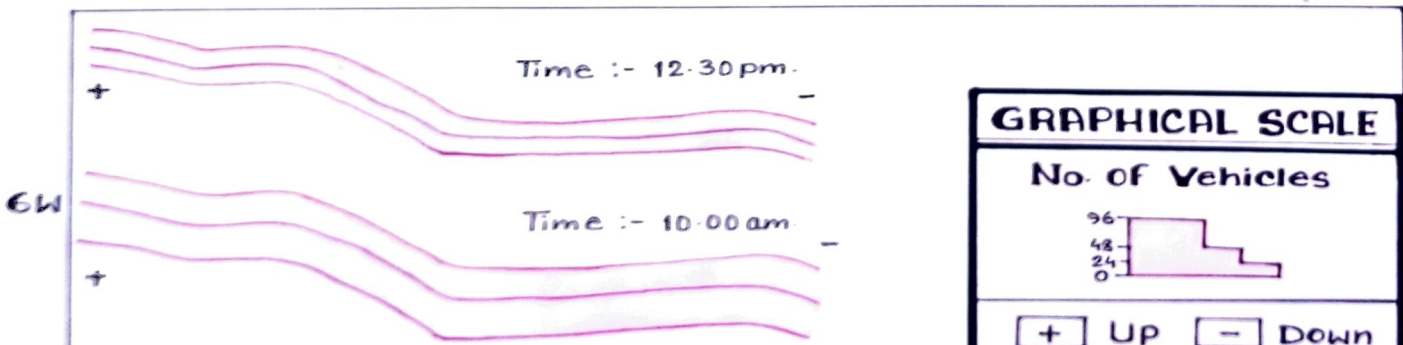
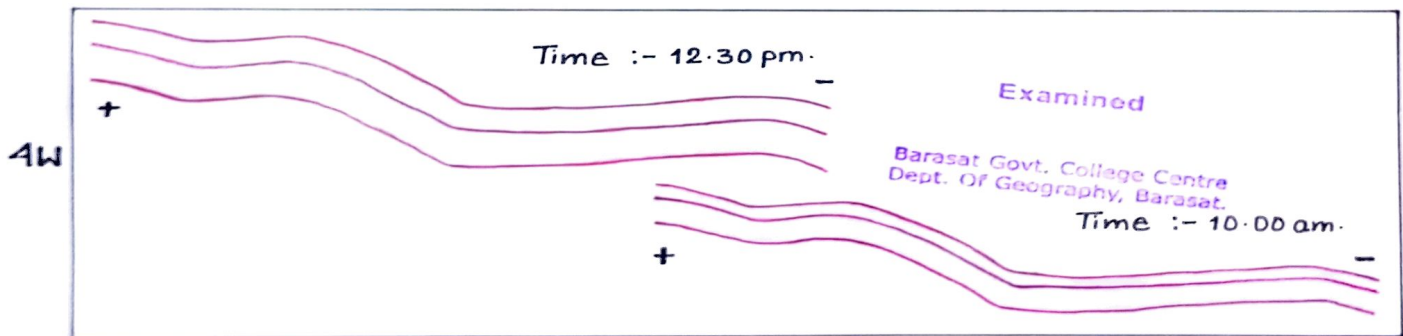
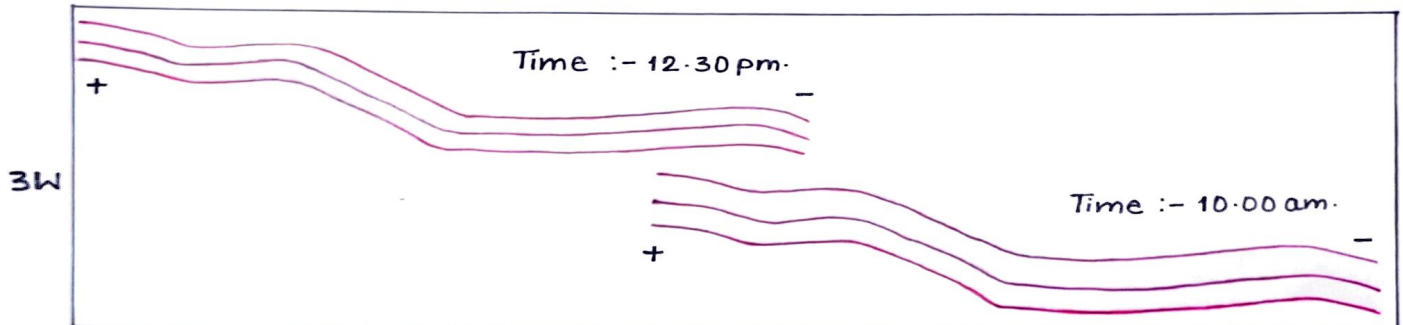
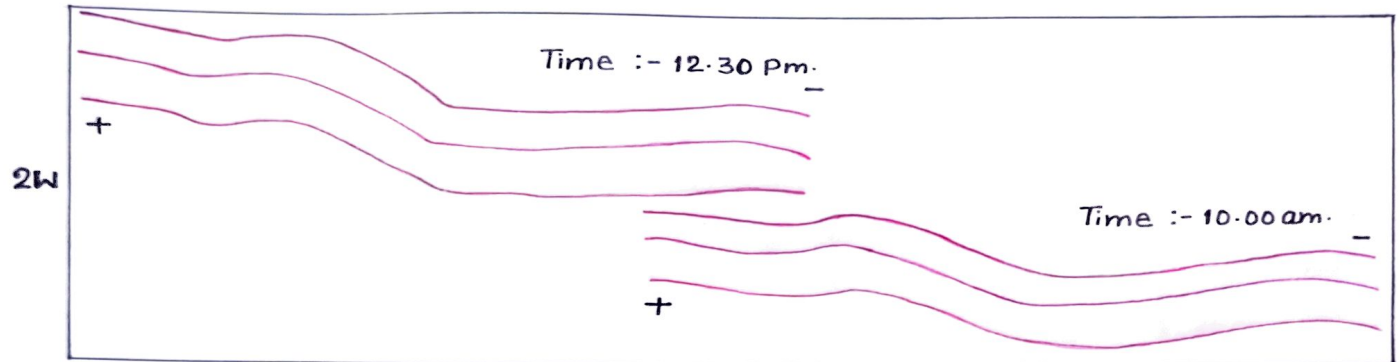


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DISTANCE(KM)

 0-2

FLOW CHART



GRAPHICAL SCALE

No. of Vehicles



+ Up - Down

2W = 2 Wheeler. , 3W = 3 Wheeler , 4W = 4 Wheeler , 6W = 6 Wheeler.



SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



PURULIA SCHOOL VISIT

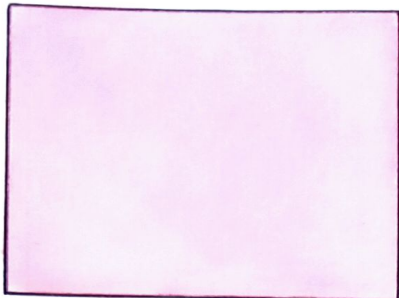


HOUSEHOLD SURVEY



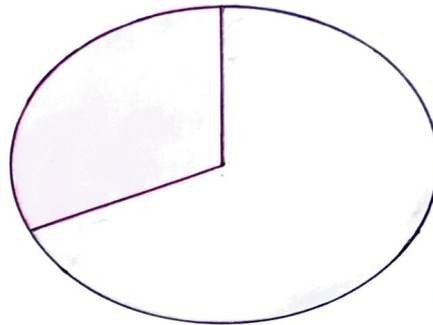
MARKET SURVEY

HOUSE TYPE



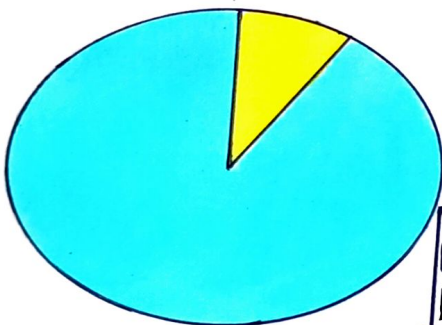
INDEX
 **PAKA**
GRAPHICAL SCALE
 1cm $\cong$ 2Units

NUMBER OF ROOMS



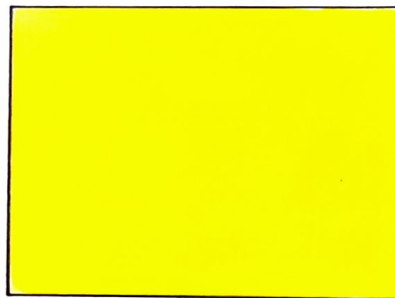
INDEX
 1-3
 4-6

HOUSE AREA



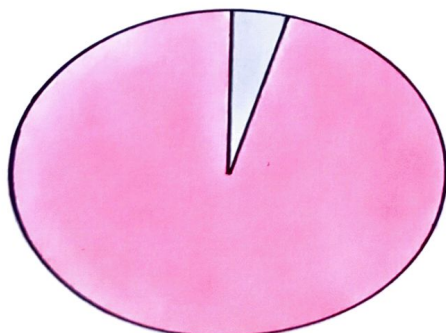
INDEX
 Area in Katha
 1-2.9
 3-5

OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD



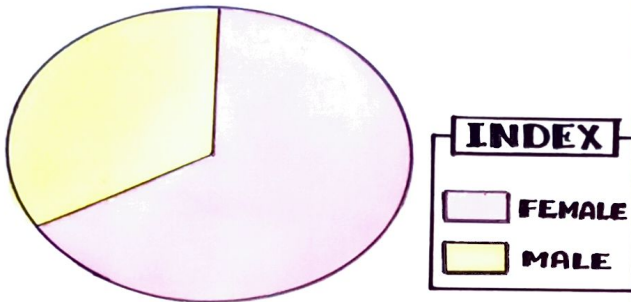
INDEX
 **OWN**
GRAPHICAL SCALE
 1cm $\cong$ 2Units

TOILET FACILITIES

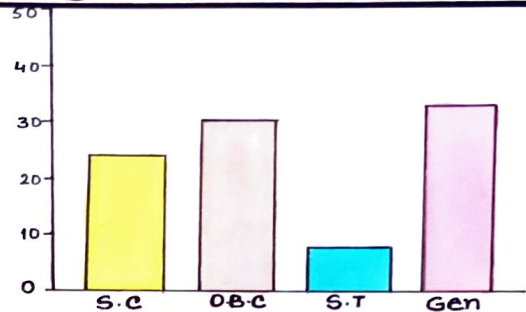


INDEX
 **COMMON**
 **PERSONAL**

SEX OF RESPONDENT

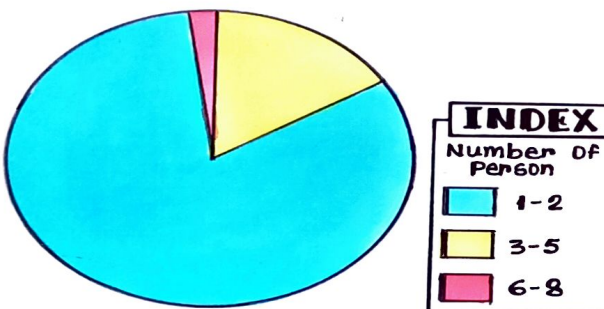


CAST OF RESPONDENT

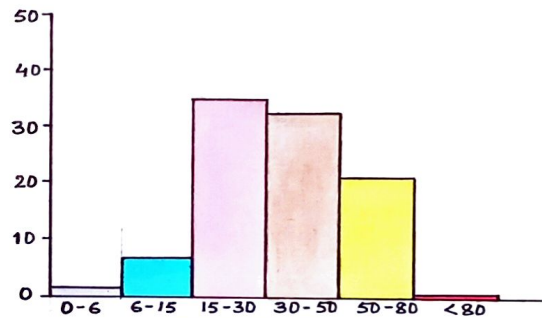


S.C= Scheduled Caste, O.B.C= Other Backward-class
S.T= Scheduled Tribes, Gen= General

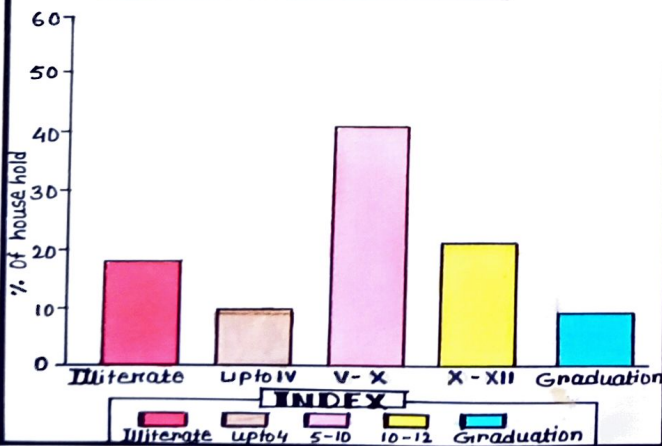
NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBER



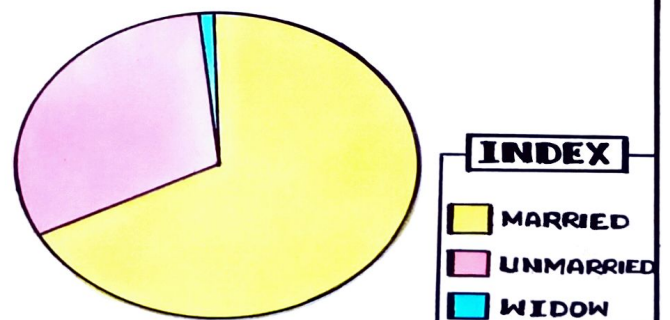
AGE GROUP



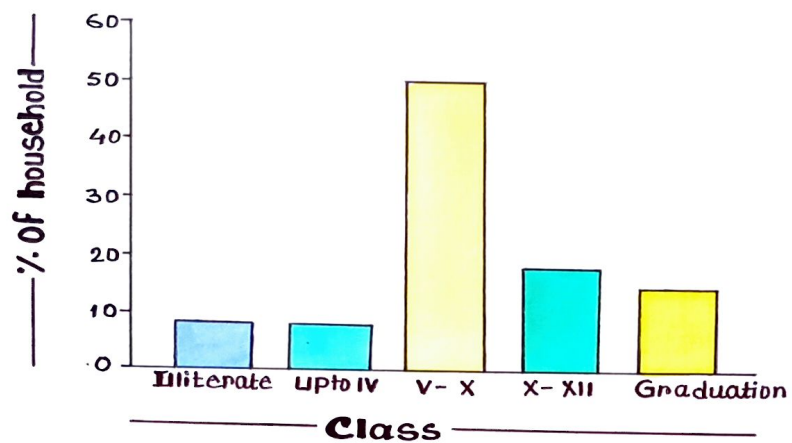
LITERACY



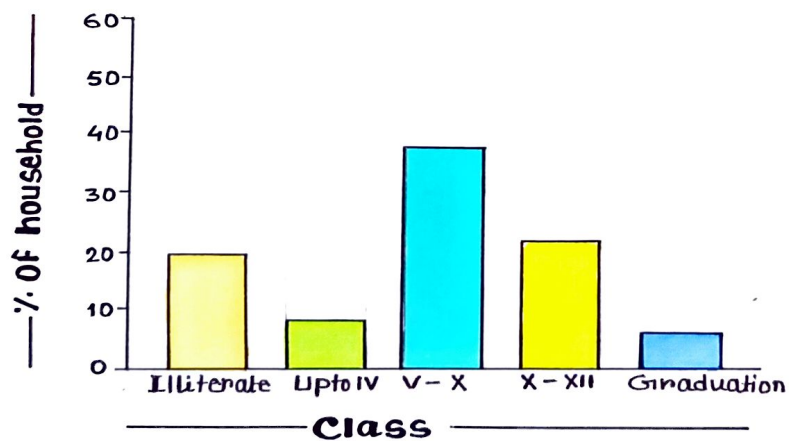
MARITAL STATUS



LITERACY (MALE)



LITERACY (FEMALE)



FAMILY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Family income structure of the dwellers were assessed to understand their economic status. Even this is an to understand their economic urban area but most of the households have their income within ten thousand to twenty thousand per month (47%). We also observed that about 37% of households have a monthly income of less than ten thousand per month. Only about 1% of households have a monthly income more than twenty thousand per month. From the surveyed data we found that about 58% of household have an - monthly expenditure of less than ten thousand. Only 1% of household from the surveyed portion saying that they have an family expenditure of thirty thousand or more in a month. About ten percent and thirty per cent of household have an expenditure between ten to twenty thousand and twenty to thirty thousand respectively.

To understand the socio-economic condition of the dwellers we collected information. We observed that all (100%) of the surveyed household have 77% of them. Only about 3.5% of the households have their saving more than 10 thousand per month.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION AND AVAILABLE FACILITY

Educational institution and available and the service to understand, we collected information about the same. From the collected information and data we come to know that the main educational institution for primary education that is govt. aided free primary school. There is one free primary school in this ward. At the same time have also free primary school are also very much beneficial for ward.

To avail this primary education about 88% of the childrens have to go about one hundred meter to three hundred meter only.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES

As a mode of transport, Students are used to walk to go to their School (65%). They also use cycle to go to their School about 30%.

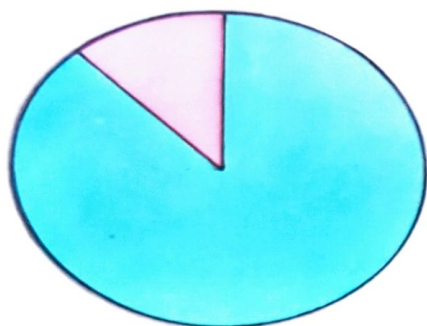
For going to Secondary and higher Secondary Schools the Standard Students use cycle and few of them use toto. The only College they have is about a distance of four kilometers. From the most of the respondents we came to know that the Secondary School is about at a distance of above two kilometers (43.5%).

SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

From the household Survey, we found that the Social Status is not so good as we expected as this is an urban area. Through these are different urban activities but some conditions are very remarkable and remarkable which including the backwardness. As an example we can discuss about the average age of marriage. Here we found that the average age of marriage is between 10-20 years (67%). Even we found some cases when the age of marriage is below 10 years (1.2%). We found this situation is in urban areas, which is mainly due to economic and educational backwardness.

In case of child, we found that the most of the families have children 22%. Of the mothers were have second child at the age of below 25 years. In case of birth, most of the delivery cases happens in institution (69%), about 30% of delivery cases are also happening outside and medical supervision. In the surveyed ward, we found that most of the household have LPG connection (64%) and about 36% of them use coal as the source of fuel for cooking.

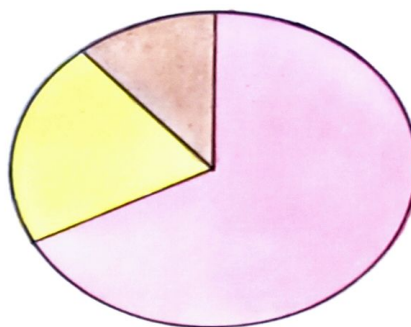
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL



INDEX

- YES
- NO

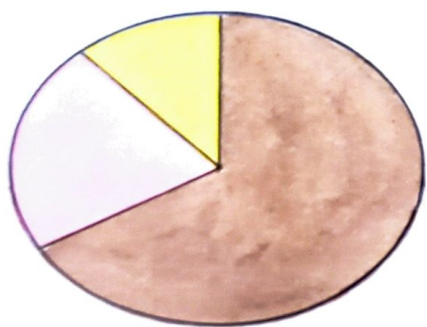
DISTANCE OF HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL



INDEX

- ABOVE 1KM
- BELOW 1KM
- OTHERS

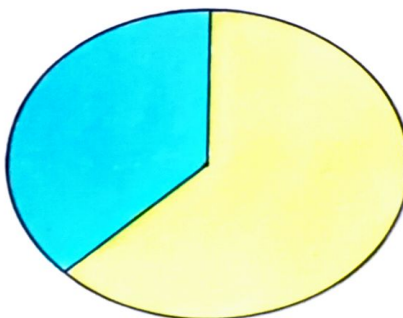
MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX

- CYCLE
- OTHERS
- TOTO

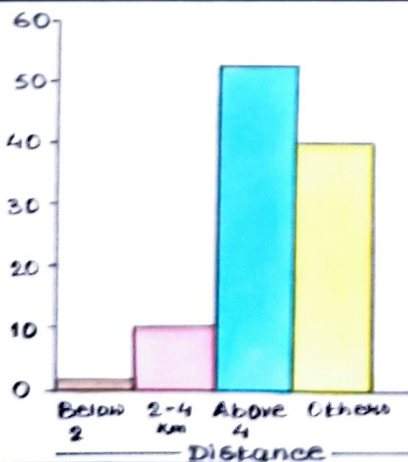
COLLEGE



INDEX

- YES
- NO

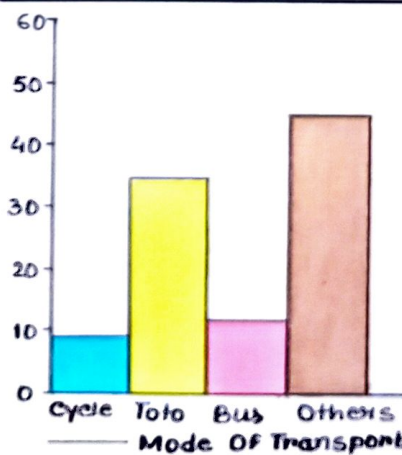
DISTANCE OF COLLEGE



INDEX

- BELOW 2
- 2-4 KM
- ABOVE 4
- OTHERS

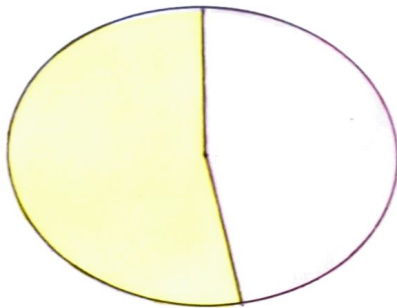
MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX

- CYCLE
- TOTO
- BUS
- OTHERS

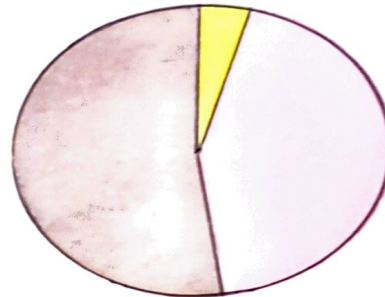
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL



INDEX

YES
NO

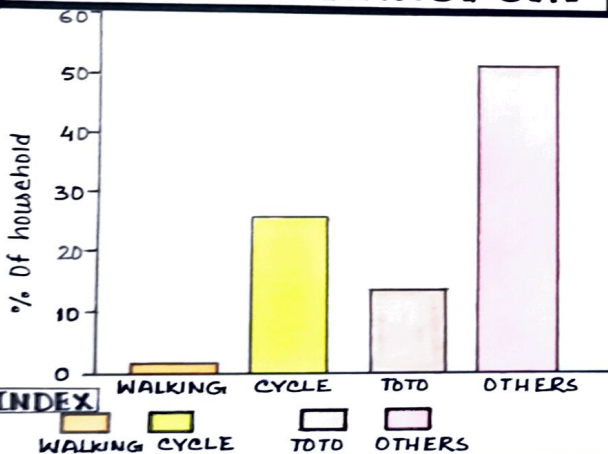
DISTANCE OF UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL



INDEX

DISTANCE IN KM
OTHERS
ABOVE 1 KM.
BELOW 1 KM.

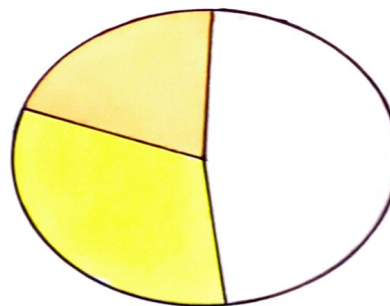
MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX

WALKING CYCLE TOTO OTHERS

SECONDARY SCHOOL



INDEX

YES
NO
OTHERS

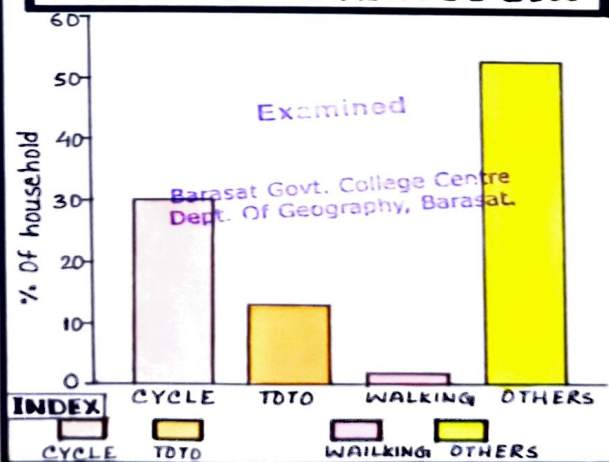
DISTANCE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL



INDEX

DISTANCE IN KM
OTHERS
< 2
> 2

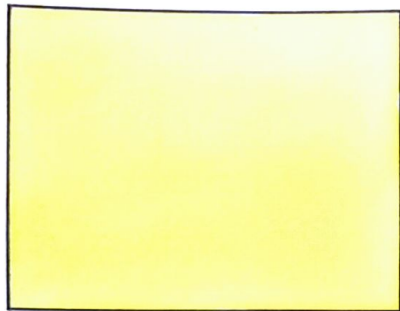
MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX

CYCLE TOTO WALKING OTHERS

ANGONARY SCHOOL



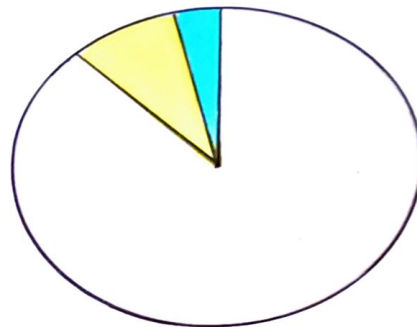
INDEX

YES

GRAPHICAL
SCALE

1 cm $\cong$ 2 Units

DISTANCE OF ANGONARY SCHOOL



INDEX

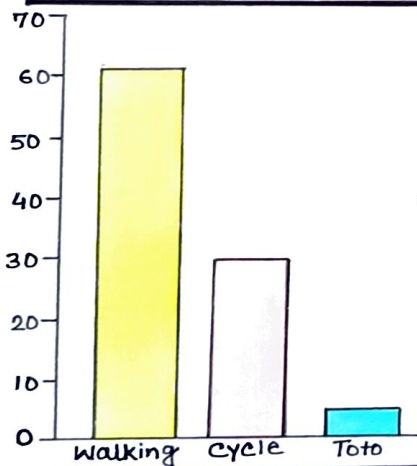
Distance in KM.

100-300m

400-700

700-1 km

MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX

WALKING

CYCLE

TOTO

SCALE

Vertical

Scale=1cm=10

PRIMARY SCHOOL



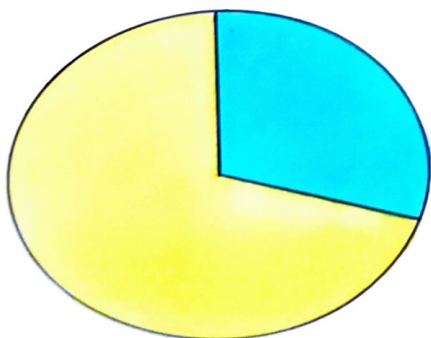
INDEX

YES

GRAPHICAL
SCALE

1 cm $\cong$ 2 Units

DISTANCE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL



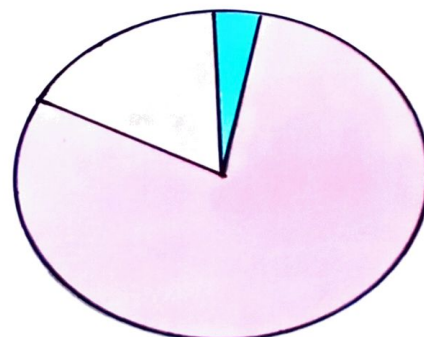
INDEX

Distance in KM.

BELOW 1 KM

ABOVE
1 KM

MODE OF TRANSPORT



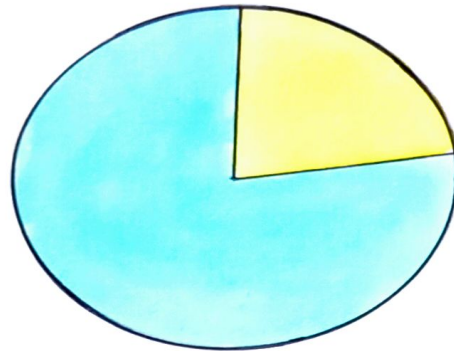
INDEX

WALKING

CYCLE

TOTO

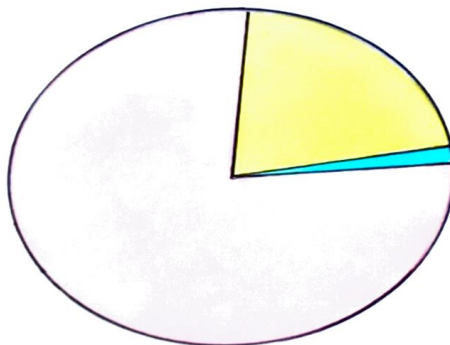
OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



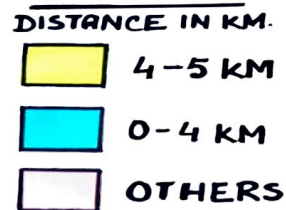
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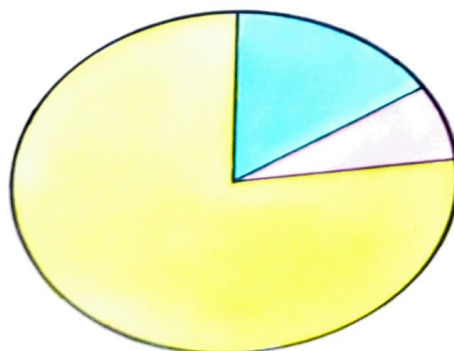
DISTANCE OF OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION



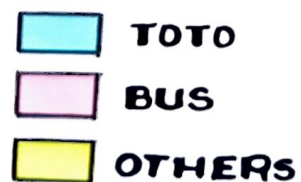
INDEX



MODE OF TRANSPORT



INDEX



DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION

Because of the demand and capability, human becomes or considered as resource. They can create new resources and also respect can destroy it by their knowledge skill or unscientific uses respectively. Our study area is basically micro-level study intense with different variation is different population.

CHILD POPULATION

In the Study area, we received that the number of child population within the surveyed household from no children to three childrens per family. There have about 28% of surveyed household have single child and about 23.5% of household have two childrens. Only 3.5% of household have three childrens.

ETHNIC COMPOSITION

The ethnic or social composition of population is significant of population in this ward of Purulia Municipality. Out of the surveyed household only 7.1% of them are belongs to Scheduled tribe and 25.9% of household belongs to scheduled caste and families, and 34% of surveyed household belongs to general.

SIGNIFICANT CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

As we all knew that the Purulia district is dominated by scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population, the Purulia Municipality is not showing the same. Here the unreserved population is dominating very clearly.

The ethnic and indigenous population is not in their own place or we can say migrate population from Jharkhand, Bihar is taking important role in their place.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION

From the household data, we observed that only about 10% of surveyed household have a member who studied upto graduation and above. About 17% of respondents are illiterate. Most of the respondents literate but the studied upto class X (42.3%).

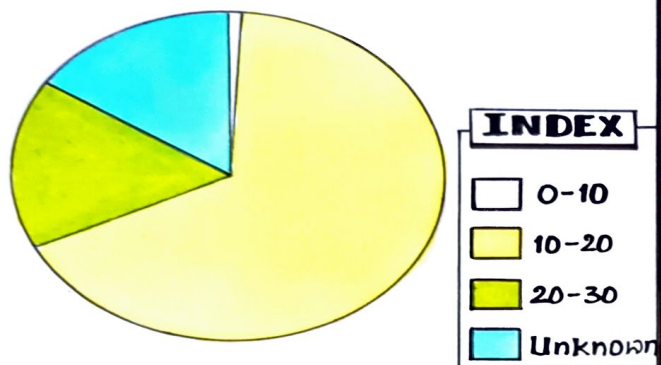
MARITAL STATUS

Collection from the surveyed household we collected the marital status of the respondents to know the social status from data / information. Here we find that about 68% of the respondents are married and about 31% of the respondents were unmarried. We even observed that about 1% of the respondents were widow.

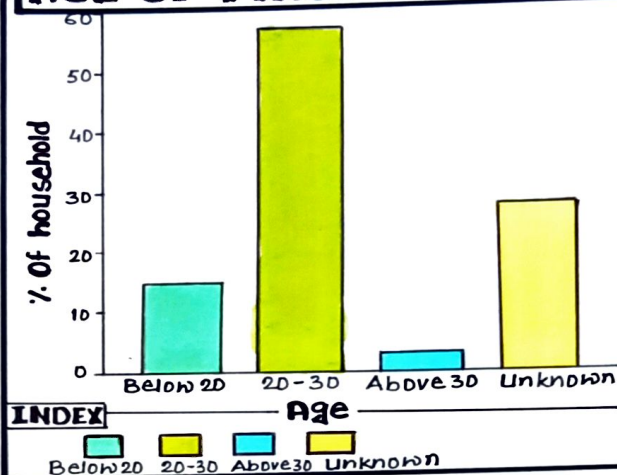
OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

As this is an urban area, the occupational dependencies on primary activities are very less. Most of the head of the families were engaged in town other than agricultural activities. We have seen that only 2% of the head of the families were collecting their livelihood from agriculture on cultivation in this urban area and 98% of the dwellers were in other than primary activities.

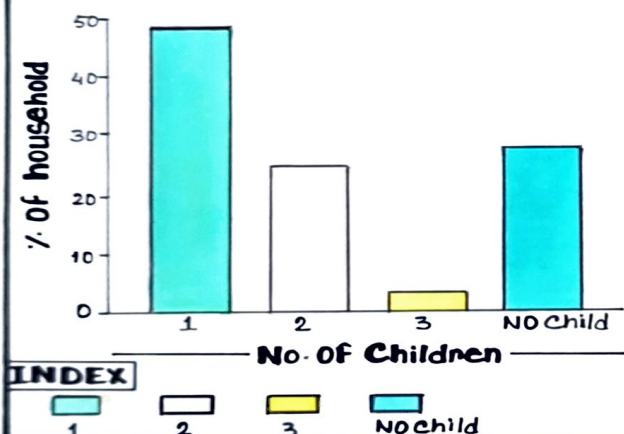
AGE OF MARRIAGE



AGE OF FIRST PREGNANCY



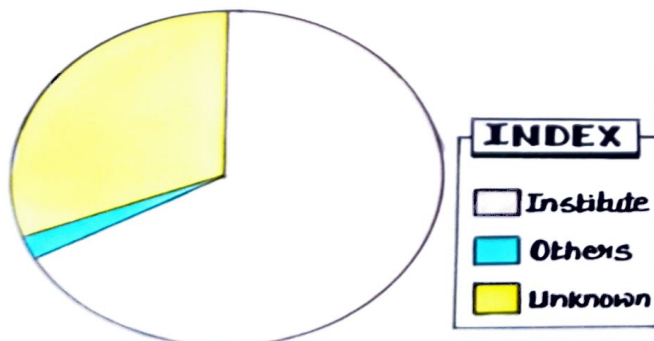
NUMBER OF CHILDREN



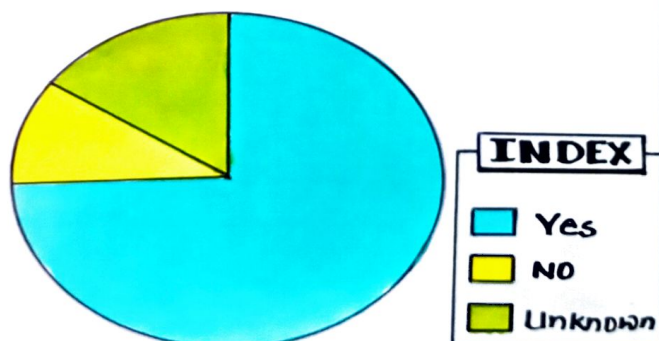
AGE OF SECOND PREGNANCY



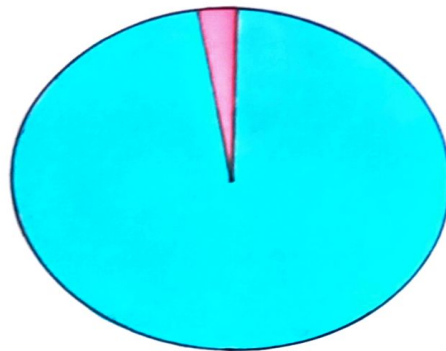
INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY



GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE



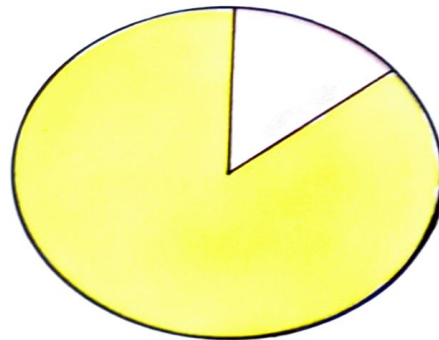
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



INDEX



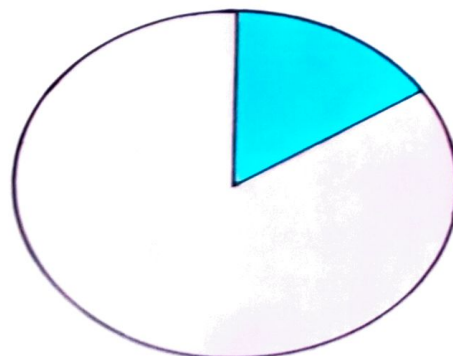
WATER TREATMENT (YES OR NO)



INDEX



SANITATION TYPE



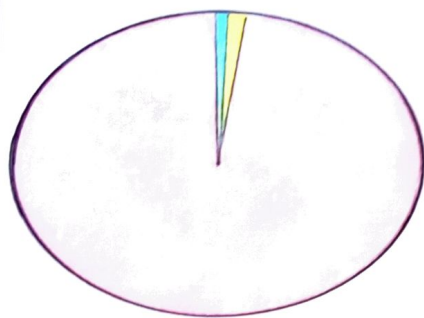
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Examined

Barasat Govt. College Centre
Dept. Of Geography, Barasat.

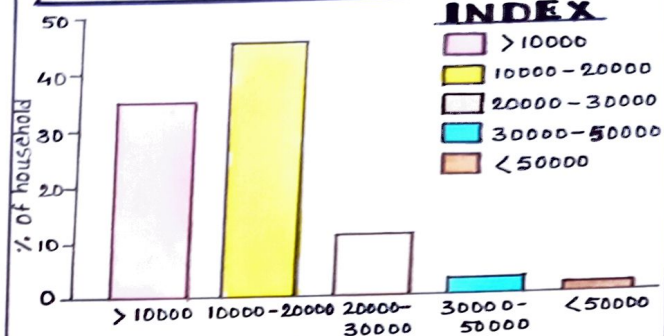
OCCUPATION



INDEX

- AGRICULTURE
- CULTIVATOR
- OTHER WORKERS

FAMILY INCOME / MONTH



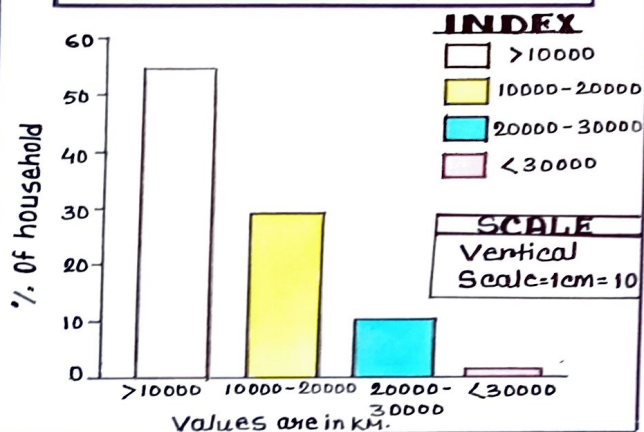
INDEX

- >10000
- 10000-20000
- 20000-30000
- 30000-50000
- <50000

SCALE

Vertical Scale = 1 cm = 10

EXPENDITURE / MONTH



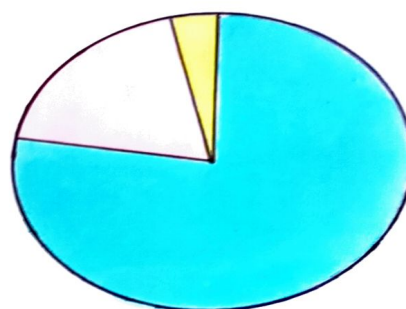
INDEX

- >10000
- 10000-20000
- 20000-30000
- <30000

SCALE

Vertical Scale = 1 cm = 10

SAVING / MONTH

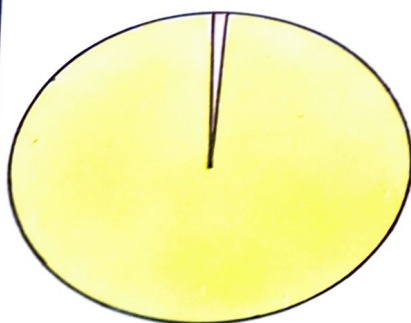


INDEX

Values are in Rs.

- >5000
- 5000-10000
- <10000

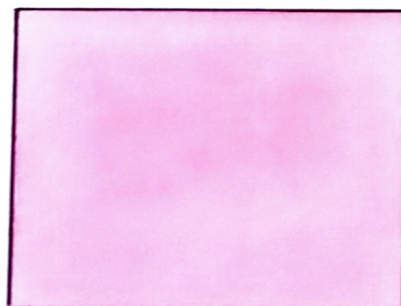
LANDHOLDING AGRICULTURE



INDEX

- YES
- NO

FINANCIAL INSTITUTE

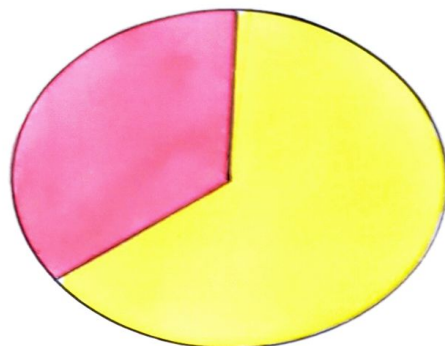


INDEX

- BANK

GRAPHICAL SCALE
1 cm $\cong$ 2 Units

FUEL TYPE



INDEX

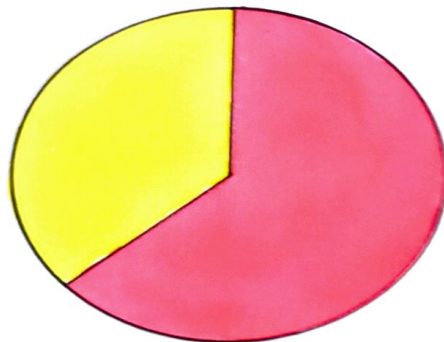


LPG



COAL

SOURCE OF FUEL



INDEX

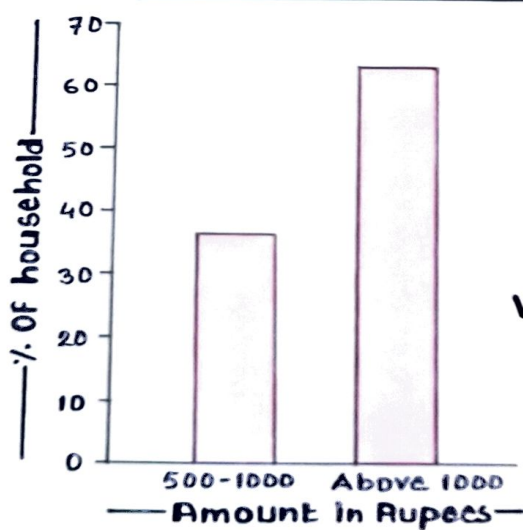


LPG CENTER



MARKET

COST OF FUEL / MONTH



SCALE

Vertical Scale-1cm=10

Examined

Baraset Govt. College Co-
Dept. of Geography, Baraset.

CONCLUSION

The Purulia municipality is one of the oldest municipality of the Purulia District. Through the detail household survey, we come to know that the ward number 16 of this municipality have been suffering from many problems. The problems may be categorized as follows - @ Education and Economic problem, @ Infrastructural problem, @ Social problem.

A) ECONOMIC PROBLEM :

Unemployment among young or youth is a major problem of this area as well as ward number 16. The wards which are near to the CBD of municipality are comparatively better than ward 16.

B) INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEM :

The main communication system inside ward number 16 is not well developed and also road connecting district is not well maintained. The repairing works of road network in this ward is not at all satisfactory for the dwellers.

C) SOCIAL PROBLEM :

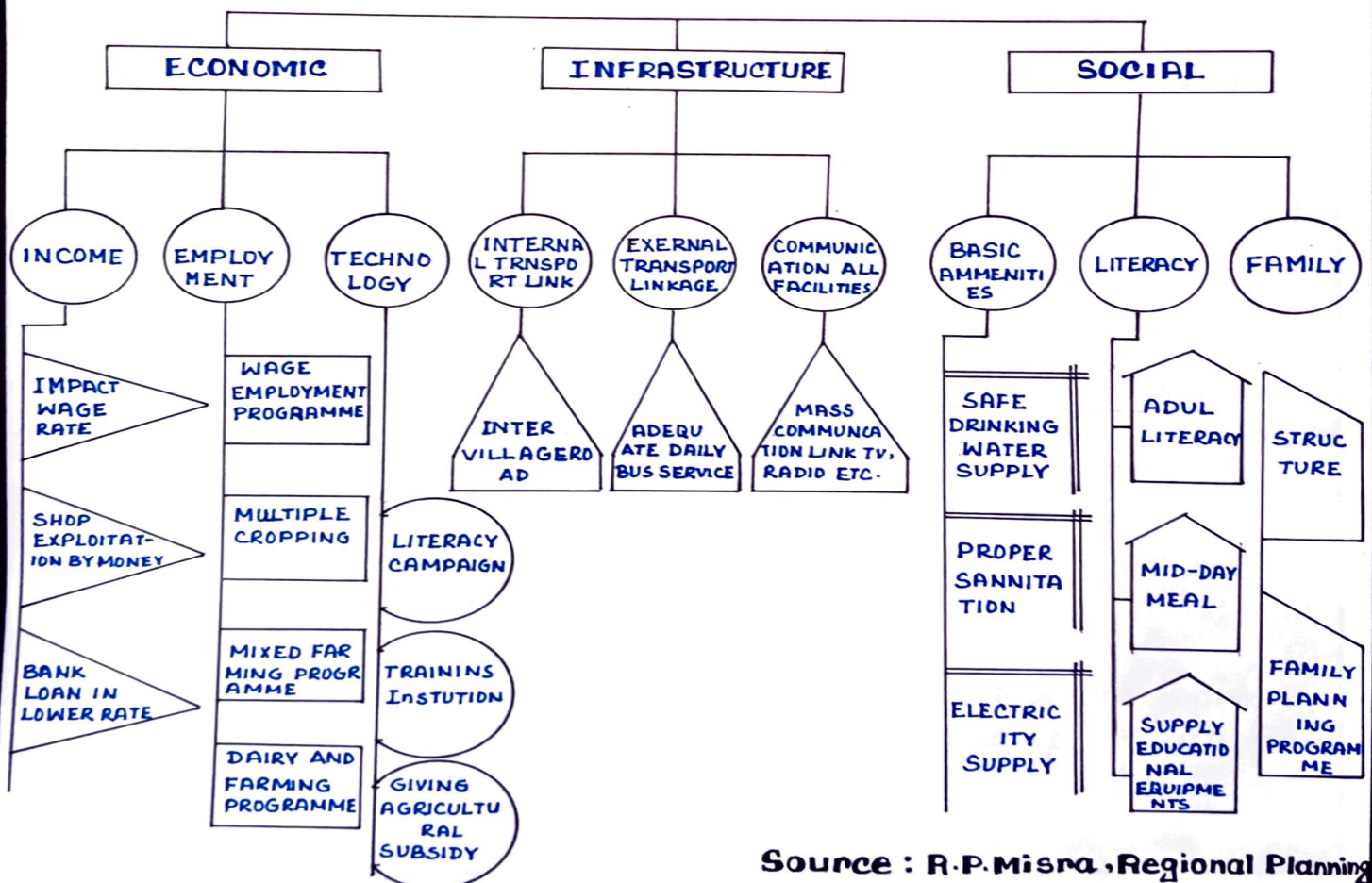
The ward number 16 as well as the whole municipality have social problems. They do not get safe drinking water supply properly, and they have still underage marriage.

FINDINGS AND PROPOSALS

The government may undertake certain development proposals for overall development of the municipality as well as ward number - 16.

Income opportunities may be created among unemployed youth by undertaking certain programmes like professional training, Skill enhancement etc. Municipal authority may secure minimum wage for the daily labourers etc. The development of this area may be done by following the planning model for development by R.P. Mishra.

BY R.P. MISRA



Source : R.P. Misra, Regional Planning

• || LIST OF TABLE || •

SEX OF RESPONDENTS

SEX	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
MALE	34.1
FEMALE	65.9

CAST OF RESPONDENTS

CASTE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
S.C.	25.9
OBC	32.9
S.T.	7.1
GEN	34.1

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBER

PERSON	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1-2	15.3
3-5	83.5
6-8	1.2

AGE GROUP

AGE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
0-6	2
6-15	7.8
15-30	35
30-50	33.7
50-80	21.2
<80	0.3

LITARACY

CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
IL	17.2
I-IV	9.2
V-X	42.3
XI-XII	21.6
GRADUTION	9.7

LITARACY (MALE)

CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
IL	8.3
I-V	8.3
V-X	50
XI-XII	20.3
GRADUTION	13.1

LITARACY (FEMALE)

CLASS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
IL	21.8
I-V	9.8
V-X	38.3
XI-XII	22.3
GRADUTION	7.8

MARITAL STATUS

STATUS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
MARRIED	67.5
UN MARRIED	31.2
WIDOW	1.3

OCCUPATION

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
AGRICULTURAL	1.2
CULTIVATORS	1.2
OTHER WORKERS	97.6

FAMILY INCOME

RUPEES	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>10000	36.5
10000-20000	47.1
20000-30000	11.8
30000-50000	3.5
<50000	1.2

EXPENDITURE / MONTH

RUPEES	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>10000	57.6
10000-20000	30.6
20000-30000	10.6
<30000	1.2

SAVING / MONTH

RUPEES	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>5000	77.6
5000-10000	18.9
<10000	3.5

LAND HOLDING AGRICULTURE

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	1.2
NO	98.8

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

INSTITUTIONS	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
BANK	100

ANGANWARI SCHOOL

SCHOOL	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	100

DISTANCE

DISTANCE (METER)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1000-800	3.5
700-400	8.2
300-100	88.3

MODE OF TRANSPORT

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
WALKING	64.7
CYCLE	30.6
TOTO	4.7

PRIMARY SCHOOL

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	100

DISTANCE

DISTANCE(K.M.)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>1	30.5
<1	69.5

MODE OF TRANSPORT

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
WALKING	3.5
CYCLE	80
TOTO	16.5

UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	47.1
NO	52.9

DISTANCE

DISTANCE(K.M.)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>1	3.5
<1	43.5
NO ANSWER	53

NUMBER OF CHILD

NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1	44.7
2	23.5
3	3.5
NO CHILD	28.2

AGE OF SECOND PREGNANCY

AGE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>20	2.4
20-30	22.4
<30	2.4

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
INSTITUTIONAL	69.4
OTHER	1.2
NO ANSWER	29.4

GOVT. ASSISTANCE

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	71.8
NO	9.4
NO ANSWER	18.8

FUEL TYPE

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
COAL	36.5
LPG	63.5

SOURCE OF FUEL

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
MARKET	36.5
LPG CENTER	63.5

COST OF FUEL PER MONTH

COST (RUPPES)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
500-1000	36.5
<1000	63.5

HOUSE TYPE

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
PAKA	100

NUMBER OF ROOM

NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1-3	69
4-6	31

HOUSE AREA

AREA (KATHA)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1-2	92
3-5	8

TOILET FACILITY

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
COMMON	4
PERSONAL	96

OWNERSHIP OF HOUSEHOLD

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
OWN	100

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

SOURCE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
GOV.	97.6
PRIVATE	2.4

WATER TREATMENT

RESPONSE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
YES	85.9
NO	14.1

SANITATION TYPE

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
COMMON	84.7
PERSONAL	15.3

ROAD TYPE

TYPE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
GOOD	100

FREQUENCY OF VEHICLE PER DAY

NUMBER OF VEHICLE	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
0-100	40
100-200	44
200-300	7

NEAREST BUS STAND

DISTANCE (K.M.)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
>1	16
1-2	84

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION

DISTANCE (K.M.)	PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD
1-2	100