

To

The Principal

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya

Chittaranjan

Subject: Approval request for a Field Survey

Sir,

I would like to inform you that we are going for field survey at Sundarbans to fulfill the syllabus of 5th Semester B.Sc. Geography Honours. Two (2) teachers and seventeen (17) students are taking part in this survey which will be started on 5.11.2022 to 09.11.2022.

We are thankful to you for your kind co operation and necessary actions.

Yours

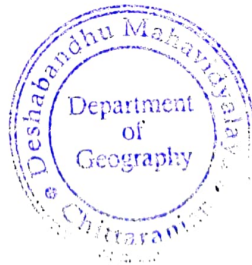
Sincerely

Mukul Kamle

Mukul Kamle

Asst. Professor

Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan





DESHABANDHU MAHAVIDYALAYA, CHITTARANJAN

NAAC ACCREDITED B+ COLLEGE

Affiliated to Kazi Nazrul University & University of Burdwan
Recognised Under Section 2 (f) & 12(B) of UGC

P.O.: CHITTARANJAN, DIST.: PASCHIM BARDHAMAN (W.B.), PIN-713331

Ref. No.....

Date...4-11-2022>

Subject: Field Survey of Geography Department, Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan at
Sundarbans (5th November to 9th November)

Geography Department of Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya has organized a Field Survey at Sundarbans,
West Bengal along with two teachers and seventeen students in BSc. (Honours) of 5th Semester on and
from 5th November, 2022 to 9th November, 2022.

Sr. No.	Name of Students
1	Priti Dutta
2	Madhabi Dutta
3	Anchal Bauri
4	Disha Roy
5	Soma Karmakar
6	Chandana Singh
7	Mousumi Chakraborty
8	Sathi Garai
9	Anindita Chandra
10	Riya Das
11	Sourab Nayak
12	Bidhisha Das
13	Sourav Chakraborty
14	Gopal Bhandary
15	Anirban Sarkar
16	Agni Chakraborty
17	Kalicharan Rout
Sr. No	Name of Teachers
1	Mukul Kamle
2	Palash Kumar Mondal


Principal
Deshabandhu Mahavidyalaya
Chittaranjan



1.3.2 Sample Photographs of Field Survey at Sundarban by Geography department from 05.11.2022 to 07.11.2022





DESHABANDHU MAHAVIDYALAYA



SOCIO-ECONOMIC SCENARIO OF VILLAGE BALLY : A GEOGRAPHICAL APPRAISAL



B.Sc. 5th.. Semester
Geography (H) Examination, 2022

Roll. No. : 1042005122018015

Regn. No.: KNU20104000731 Year : 2020-2021

Session : 2020-2023

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PREFACE

This field Report is provided on the basis of a field survey undertaken on and from 5th November to 8th November 2022 to fulfill the requirement of 5th semester B.Sc syllabus in Geography Hons under the Karzi Nazrul University. Asansol for the purpose of field study. The Purull Mouza of Bally village in the Police station Gosaba of the south 24 Parganas, West Bengal has been selected.

This survey report is a modest attempt to develop an awareness and insight to socio-Economic study of the various social, cultural, environment and economic aspects of the population residing at Bally village, south 24 Parganas, West Bengal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On the very outset, I express my deep sense of gratitude to the principal of Deshbandhu Mahavidyalaya for giving permission to do the field work.

Again, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Mukul Kamle, My field supervisor and the Head of the Department of Geography, Deshbandhu Mahavidyalaya for her constant guidance and support throughout the period of preparation field report.

And, I would also express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Palash Kumar Mondal, Department of Geography, Deshbandhu Mahavidyalaya, Chittaranjan for his guidance during the course of our field work.

Place -
Date -

Signature of
Student

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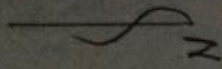
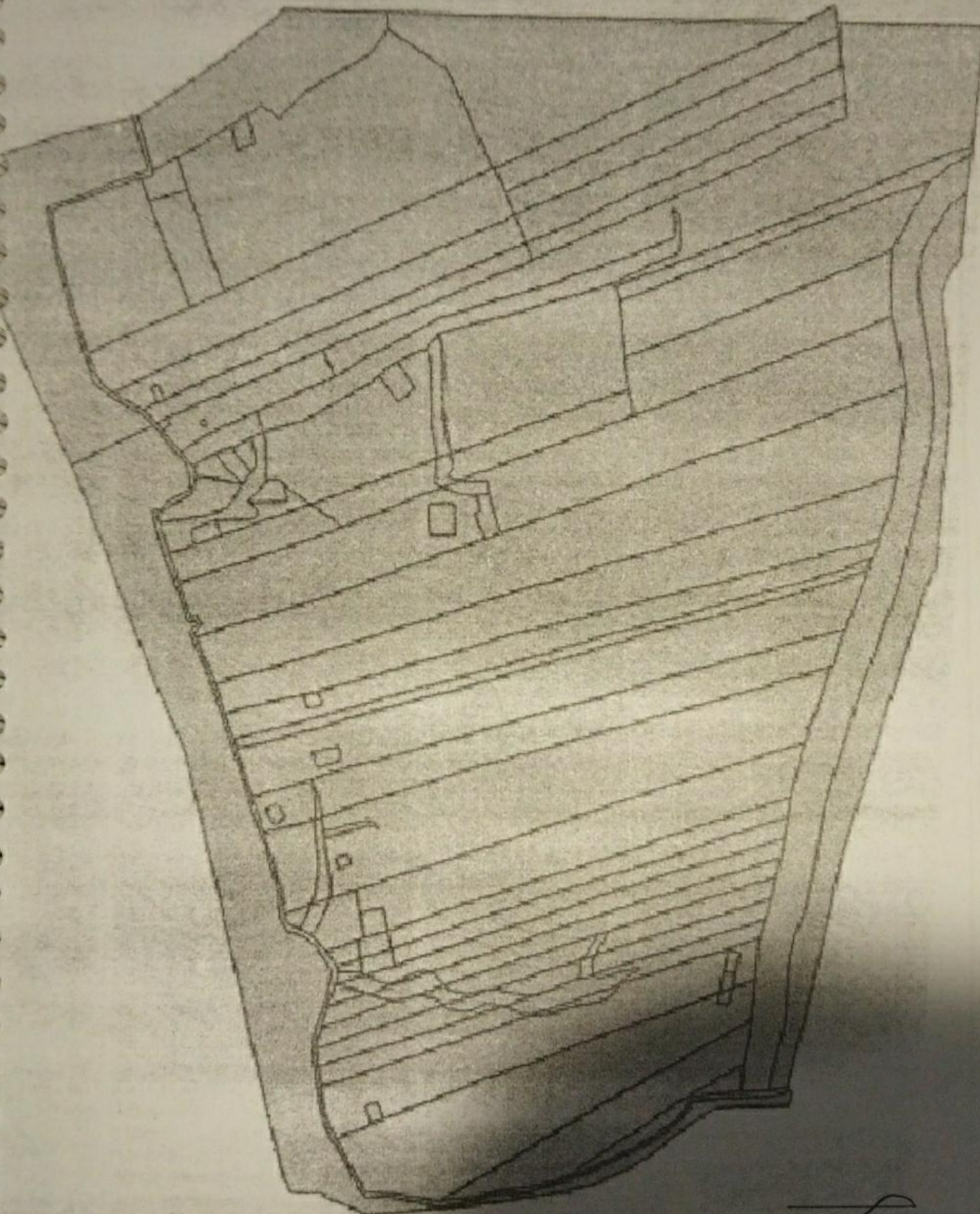
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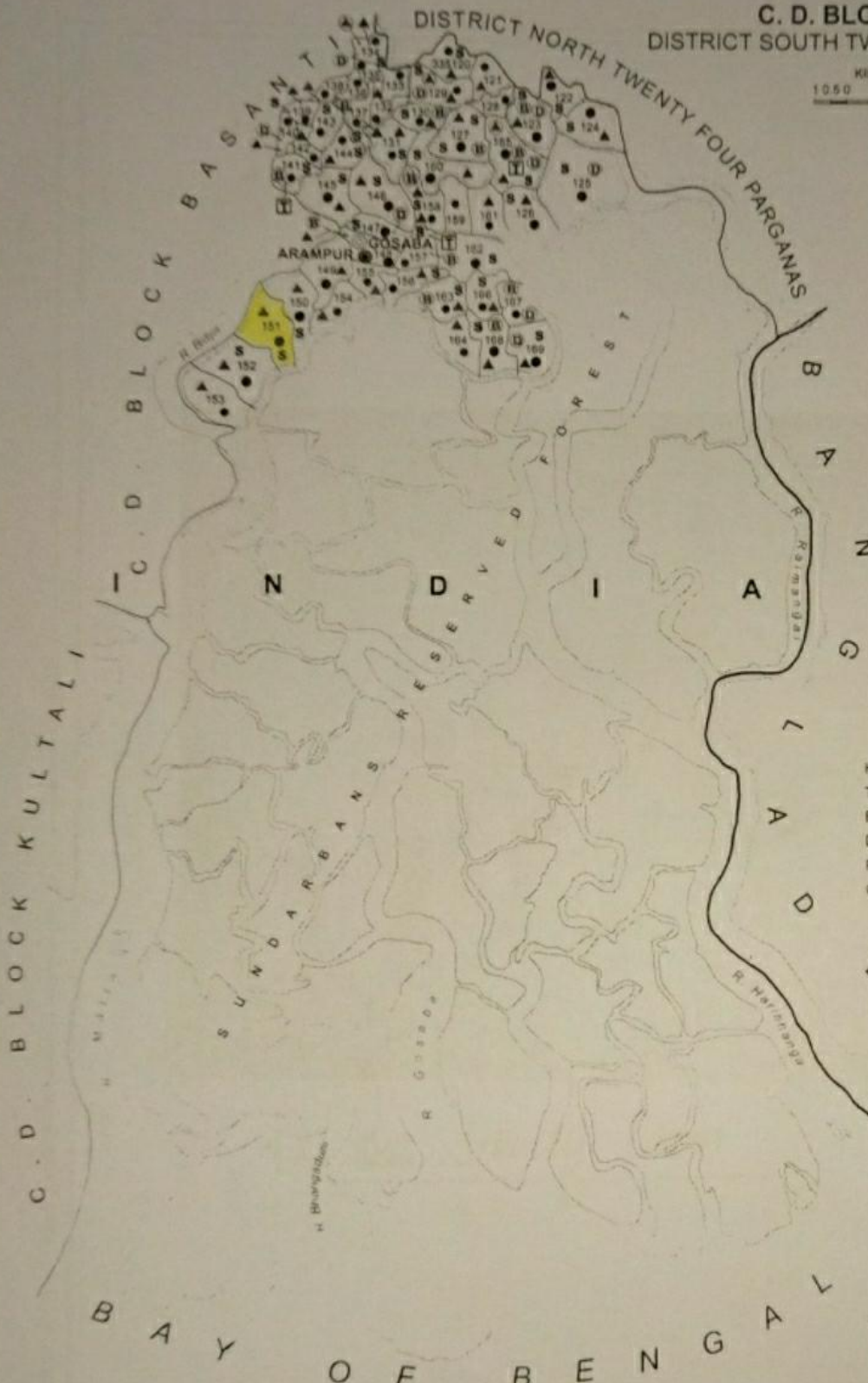
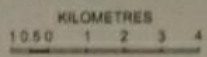
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- (6) My Group photo
- (7) Socio - Economic condition of Bally village
- (8) Eco - Tourism
- (9) Problems of Bally village



BALLY-2 GRAM PANCHAYAT
SHEET NO-5

WEST BENGAL
C. D. BLOCK GOSABA
 DISTRICT NORTH TWENTY FOUR PARGANAS



- HIGH SCHOOL / INTER COLLEGE . S
- TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS T
- BANK B
- DISPENSARY D
- PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE A
- OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES ▲

335170
 NEW MOORE ISLAND (Purbasha)
 (INDIA)

- BOUNDARY, INTERNATIONAL ————
- DISTRICT ————
- C. D. BLOCK ————
- VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE [335120]
- RESERVED-FOREST WITH NAME S.R.F.
- HEADQUARTERS . POLICE STATION ⊙
- C. D. BLOCK ●
- POPULATION SIZE OF VILLAGES:
 1000-4999, 5000 AND ABOVE ● ●
- UNINHABITED VILLAGE WITH MDDS CODE [X 335170]
- RIVER AND STREAM ————

S. R. F. - SUNDARBANS RESERVED FOREST

TOTAL AREA OF THE C. D. BLOCK	296.73 Sq. Kms.
TOTAL POPULATION OF THE C. D. BLOCK	246598
TOTAL NUMBER OF VILLAGES	51
TOTAL NUMBER OF INHABITED VILLAGES	50
TOTAL NUMBER OF CENSUS TOWNS	NIL
TOTAL NUMBER OF STATUTORY TOWNS	NIL
DISTANCE FROM DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS TO C. D. BLOCK HEADQUARTERS (APPROX.)	110 Kms.



[2] Our Survey Team

CHAPTER - I INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Objectives of the study
- 1.3 Study area
- 1.4 Data base and Methodology
- 1.5 Relevance of the study

1.1 INTRODUCTION :

Sundarbans is a low lying flat alluvial land mainly famous for mangroves. It is a UNESCO world heritage site located at the south-eastern tip of the 24 Pargana district. Due to impact of climate change forestry, fishing, agriculture, wild life of different animals are changed. People in the Sundarbans reside in 53 island. The area outside the protected national park has been mostly used for agriculture.

The present study is mainly based on the rural life style and socio-economic condition of the people living in Delta region. To identify their problems and their conditions, house-hold survey is done. Collected data are analysed and it has been observed that people are self-dependent and living within nature by using its potentials.

1.2 OBJECTS OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are :

- i) To examine the natural resource potential of study area and land use pattern
- ii) To examine the condition of people in disaster-prone area
- iii) To identify the demographic characteristic of Bally village.
- iv) To know the educational condition of the village
- v) To assess the economic condition of the study area
- vi) To make an assessment regarding overall development of the study area.

1.3 STUDY AREA:

The village Bally (J.L.N.5.) is situated within the extent of 22°09' north latitude and 88°76'E longitude under Bally-II Gram Panchayat of Gerasolea C.D. block, south 24 parganas district.

It is situated 9.8 km away from Gerasolea C.D block or tahsil tahsil. The total area of the village is 944.49 hectares. The village is situated left bank of Bidya river which has 6723 mt. length of waterable zone.

The village Bally (J.L.No 5) is surrounded by Bijay-nagar (J.L.No 9) in the north. Ambarathi (J.L.No-1)

in the south, Baranti C.D. Block in the west and Sojma-khali wild life sanctuary in the east.

1.4 DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY

The whole study is totally based on primary survey. Apart from that socio-economic as well as demographic data of the village are collected from district statistical hand book, district census hand book from census of India, 2011. ~~So~~ Mauza map of the study area (sheet No. 5) has also been collected from Banglalahumi website.

■ The whole study has been divided into three phases-

① PRE-FIELD

In pre-field stage some literary work has been done to gather some ideas regarding Sundarbans and impact of mangroves for the sustenance of the area. ~~So~~ Mauza map has been collected and different secondary data are also collected in this stage to get an idea of the village. Literature review has also been done in pre-field time.

② FIELD:

In this phase, grass root level data have been collected from door to door survey. Total 46 households have been surveyed through scheduled survey.

③ Past-FIELD

After data collection, works relating to tabulation of

the data and classification have been done and the collected informations have been analysed and represented through maps, charts, diagrams and finally the report has been written in the form of dissertation.

1.5 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY:

The present study deals with a rural mouza of disaster prone area without road connectivity of the mainland.

The socio-economic condition, life style as well as culture of the inhabitants is certainly different from other rural villages particularly which are situated in Paschim Bardhaman district where our village is situated.

The village has a unique identity in terms of tiger conservation centre, being an island and having high vulnerability of cyclone and flood. In these contexts, study of the village is highly relevant to identity synthesis of people with nature in other way.

CHAPTER - II

PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Geology
- 2.2 Drainage
- 2.3 Climate
- 2.4 Soil
- 2.5 Natural Vegetation
- 2.6 Wildlife

2.1 GEOLOGY :

Sundarban delta is one of the most dynamic estuari-
-ne deltas of the world. The whole Sundarbans consist
of low flat alluvial plains (Average height 3M to 10M)
in the active delta region. Surface soil of this area
is heavy clay impregnated with salt. The borings
conducted in the region indicate that the alluvium of
the area consists of alterations of clay, sand and silt.
Apart from alluvial plain, coastal alluvial plain, mud
flat, salt flat, mangrove swamp are generally found
here.

2.2 DRAINAGE :

The entire drainage pattern of the district is heavily
incumbent upon tidal forces of Bay of Bengal. There
are numerous mud flats, coastal wetlands, lagoons,

crecks, and estuaries of large rivers in the district. The most important rivers of Sunderbans are the Hooghly, Bidyadhari, Matla, Piyali, Raymangal, Thakuran, Raidighi, Bidya, Saptamukhi etc. The surveyed village i.e. Bally is situated between the R. Bidya and Matla.

2.3. CLIMATE:

Sunderbans is situated / located in hot and humid climate. Through out the year the temperature is comparatively moderate with well distributed rainfall during the monsoon season. It may be noted that the skies are moderately clouded in may heavily clouded in monsoon season and clear or lightly clouded during rest of the year. Winds are generally stronger in Sunderbans and surroundings. Nor' Westers from march to may and the Bay cyclones during the monsoon ravage land every year.

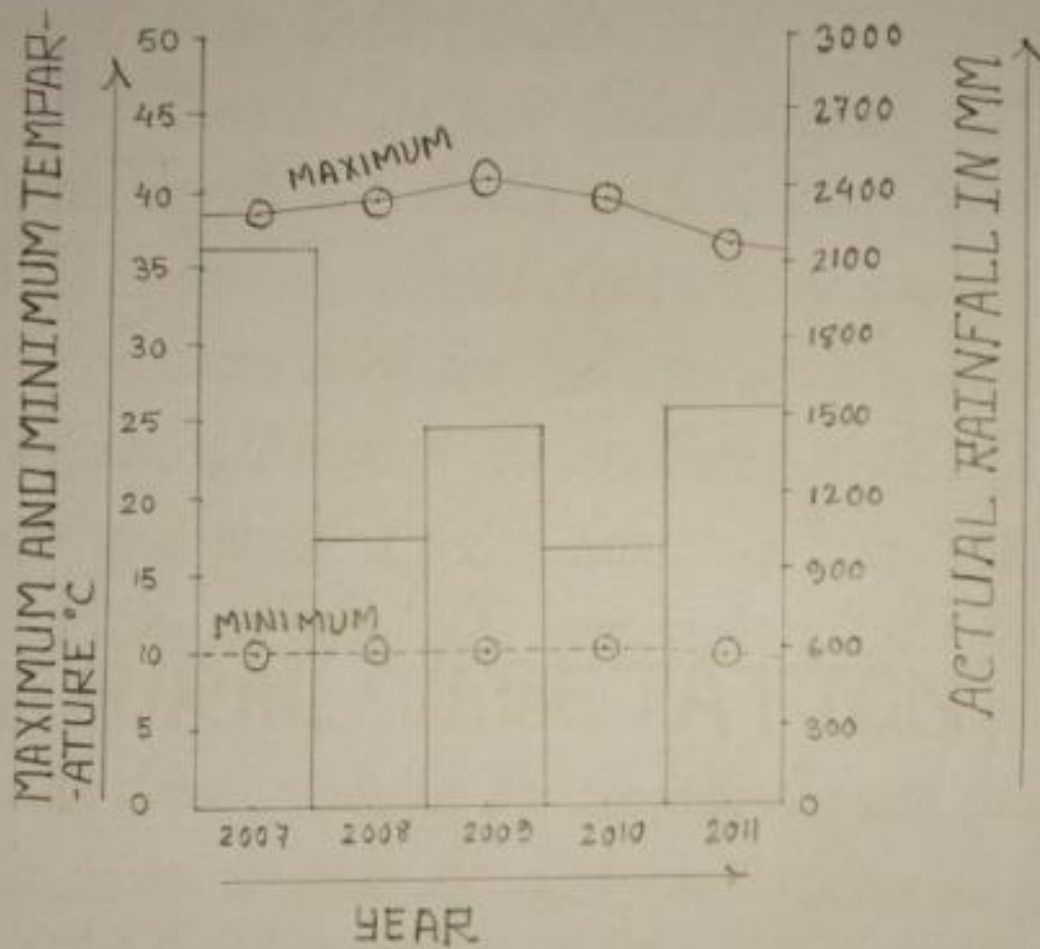
Table 1. Monthly Rainfall

Month	Normal			Actual		
	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
January	14	5	85	----	----	----
February	7	41	1	----	1	7
March	22	7	6	9	2	24
April	33	36	22	----	3	35
May	105	110	84	191	115	89
June	262	231	317	81	237	342
July	385	753	223	436	245	210
August	347	358	230	319	258	522
September	279	447	246	260	215	276
October	187	123	114	105	130	30
November	17	58	---	14	5	----
December	5	---	---	----	16	----
Total	1663	2169	1328	1415	1227	1535

Table 2. Yearly Average Temperature

Year	Maximum	Minimum
2007	38°C	10°C
2008	39°C	10°C
2009	41°C	10°C
2010	39°C	10°C
2011	37°C	9°C

TEMPERATURE RAINFALL GRAPH



SCALE

HORIZONTAL SCALE

1.5 cm to 1 Year

VERTICAL SCALE

1 cm to 5 °C Temperature

1 cm to 300 mm Rainfall

2.4 SOIL

The presence of numerous rivers, Khol and hils with Bay of Bengal on covering almost the whole of the south has divided the soil of the district into two broad categories -

- viz. i) Non-saline soils
- ii) coastal soils of tidal origin

The study area, i.e. Bally village has coastal soils of tidal origin. The direct deposits of ganga alluvium is salt free and rich in calcium or magnesium and thus rich in nutrience. The indirect deposits of ganga alluvium is formed by the water going to sea, getting salty and re-entering the main land through tides.

2.5 NATURAL VEGETATION :

The sundarbans contains the world's largest mangrove forest covering an area of 4,239 km². There are 102 islands in the district out of which 48 island fall under reserve forests. The main trees are sundari, gewar, garan, lyme, keara etc. Among Palms, gelpata, wild rice etc are important.

2.6 WILDLIFE :

The sundarbans provides a unique eco-system and a rich wildlife habitat. According to the last census (Tiger), the Sundarbans have about 270 tigers.

Apart from tiger, there is much more wild life. Animals like leopard and several other smaller predators such as the jungle cats, fishing cat, and leopard cats are also found in this jungle. Also, chital deer, indian muntjacs, wild boars, rhesus macaque and about 30,000 spotted deer are found in the area. Some of the reptiles are predators too, including two species of crocodiles, the salt water crocodile and mugger crocodile as well as the gharial and the water monitor lizards on both land and water. Sharks and the Gangetic dolphins roam the water ways.

CHAPTER - III AGRICULTURE AND LANDUSE

- 3.1 Agriculture
- 3.2 Soil properties
- 3.3 Irrigation Facilities
- 3.4 Crop combination
- 3.5 Fishing
- 3.6 Animal Husbandary
- 3.7 General Landuse

3.1 AGRICULTURE :

The Bally village has good quality of alluvial soil, clayey in nature, which are favourable for the cultivation of Rice. Apart from the rice, other important crops of the village are toro, seasonal vegetables, pulses, sugar cane, etc. The agricultural landuse pattern of the village is primarily mono cropping. Paddy is grown as a Kharif crop, which depends on the availability of rainfall is the monsoon. The Aman paddy is cultivated in the month of May-June. The low lying flat alluvial plain is ideal for paddy cultivation as it is highly water-consuming crop.

3.2 SOIL PROPERTIES :

The soil of Bally village is saline with acidic in nature. Organic carbon content of the soil is low. According to the record of Tagore society for Rural Development (TSRD), situated at Rangabellia in Gosaba block, the soil salinity varies between 1.8 to 2.0‰ in this area. The decreasing trend of soil salinity after cyc-
 -lonic effect of Aila is quite favourable for the cultiva-
 -tion of paddy. Farmers of this village use different
 type of salt-tolerant rice varieties like Narabokra,
 Matla, Hamilton, Ghetu, Lunishee etc. The most
 critical nutrients for plant growth (NPK) are not
 available in strongly acidic soil. Here, the acidic
 nature of sub-surface soil creates hindrances for
 root access of water and nutrient for plant growth.

3.3 IRRIGATION FACILITIES :

The lack of a sufficient supply of fresh water is a
 significant problem for irrigation. The farmers depend
 on monsoon for irrigation. Although rivers are avail-
 -lable in the area but they are mostly tidal. The
 farmers do not use water of tidally active canal
 due to high salinity. Only canals (Khal) which are
 not connected with its parent rivers are used for
 storage of rainwater. The farmers are allowed to

take the lease of the canal for a certain period from local village panchayat. Only rich farmers can afford it and use in Kharif season mainly. But maximum poor farmers of the village store rainwater in their respective family ponds. Poor farmers cannot use ground water for irrigation because ground water table remains below 500 - 1400 feet from the surface. (Danda et al., 2011) Due to lack of irrigation facilities most of the agricultural fields remain as a seasonal fallow during Kharif crop season.

Table 3 Sources of irrigation

Source	
i) Pond water	50%
ii) Rain water	35%
iii) canal / Paleo channel	15%
Source: Field survey, 2022	

IRRIGATION FACILITIES OF BALLY VILLAGE



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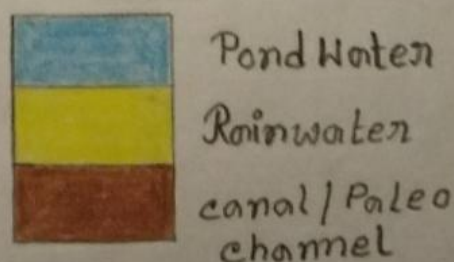


Fig. 3

3.4 CROP-COMBINATION :

According to the Agriculture and Development office, Gasaria, there is zone based cropping pattern.

Table .4 Types of Landuse and cropping pattern	
Type of Land	Major crops
Upland	Amam-Boro Paddy, vegetables, Potato, Pulses
Medium land	Amam paddy, fallow - Boro paddy, pulses, summer vegetables, commercial crops (suger cane, jute)
Low land	Amam paddy, seasonal fallow - Boro paddy, Fiber crops

But, in this village, Rice is the main crop with vegetables such as pumpkin, cucumber, watermelon, chilli, Taro etc and generally in winter lands are used in current fallow or seasonal fallow.

3.5 FISHING :

Besides agriculture, aquaculture is practised in Bally. Every household has a pond which they use for rearing of fishes. However, fishes are grown in most of the household ponds for self-consumption, and extensively without much investment. Apart from the household ponds many inhabitants of the village have taken fishing as their occupation and use to catch fishes from nearby river Bidya and Matla. The main

The main fishes are pansi, Rupchand, Velki, Rui, Katla etc.

3.6 ANIMAL HUSBANDARY :

Every household rears animals for milk, meat fibre and other products. Cow, Goat, sheep are the main domestic animal, While duck, hen and cock are reared for meat and egg.

3.7 GENERAL LANDUSE :

To identify the landuse and land cover feature of Bally village satellite image has been downloaded and analysed. According to census of India, total area of the village is ~~944~~ 944.7 ha. Out of which 177.5 ha was used on non-agricultural purposes. 767 ha. land was used as net sown area, out of which 310 ha. was irrigated. (2011) Study from the changes in landuse / land cover features between time period of 2005 and 2015 Using high resolution satellite images reveals that agricultural land are converted in to agriculture ponds (20.04 ha) and settlements (48.87 ha) with positive changes in net cropped area that increased by 206.92 ha. The mangrove forest area (12.29 ha) has been found to be converted into deforested lands.

CHAPTER - IV

POPULATION AND HOUSING

- 4.1 Population Number
- 4.2 Age - Group
- 4.3 Sex - Ratio
- 4.4 Religion
- 4.5 Caste
- 4.6 Types of houses
- 4.7 Sources of Drinking water
- 4.8 Latrine and Bathroom facility
- 4.9 Drainage facility
- 4.10 Household Amenities

4.1 POPULATION NUMBER :

The total population of Bally village according to census year 2011 is 6234 persons, out of which 3189 persons are male and 3045 are female. Total 1476 households are present in the village. On the basis of the household survey of 46 families, it has been found that total population is 235 persons, among which 119 are male and 116 are female. 6.80 percent of total surveyed population of the village belongs to below 6 years of age.

4.2 AGE-GROUP :

23.4 percent population of this village is below 15 years of age-group (55 persons). On the basis of age-sex pyramid, it has been found that share of females in the age groups of 15-60 years are more than male while share of male are more in 0-6 years, below 15 years and above 60 years age-group.

AGE-SEX PYRAMID OF VILLAGE BALLY

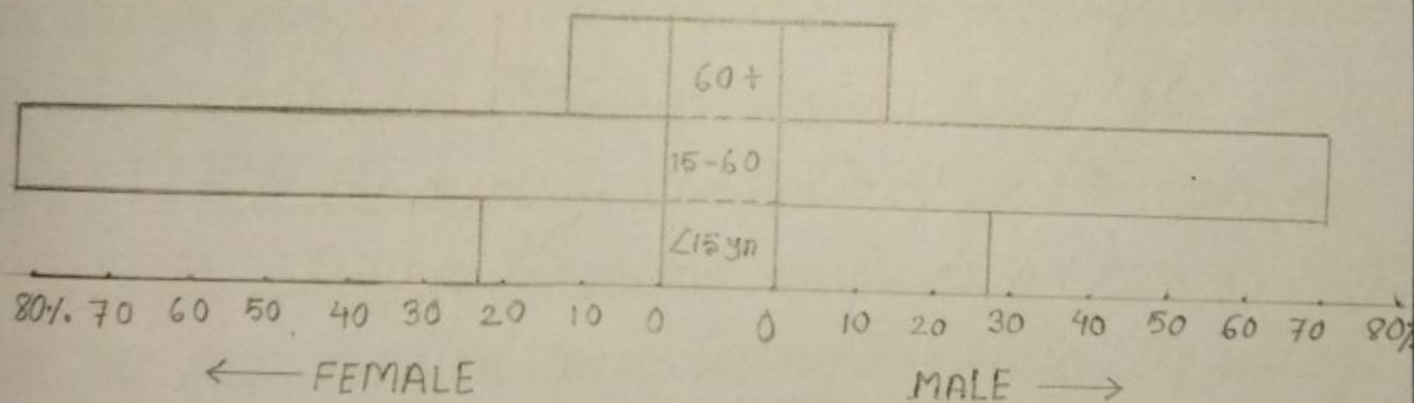


Fig : 4.1

scale - 1cm to 10 years

Table 4.1

Table for Age-sex pyramid

Age - Group	Total population		Percentage of total popula.	
	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
Below 15 years	30	25	24.58	22.23
15 - 60 years	74	86	62.71	73.50
Above 60 years	15	05	12.71	4.27
Total	119	116	100%	100%

Source : Household survey, 2022

The age-sex pyramid shows that the village is in a state of comparatively better but still in a developing stage of demography. In 15-60 years age-group share of female is comparatively higher which indicate that some portion of male population may be migrated in other places for searching of job. Considering old age population share of male is higher than the female.

4.3 SEX RATIO:

The average sex ratio of Bally village is 1047 ~~males~~ females per thousand males, according to 2011 census. From the household survey at the part of Bally village it has been observed that the average sex ratio is 974 females per thousand males, (household survey 2022) while the average sex ratio of West Bengal is 947 females per thousand males only (census 2011). So, we can say that considering sex ratio, the village has balanced condition on an average.

But, if you look it age-group wise it has been found that below 15 years age group sex ratio is 833 females / thousand males, in 15 to 60 year age group it is 1162 female per thousand males while it is very poor in above 60 age group, where sex ratio is only 333 females / thousand males.

4.4 RELIGION :

Hinduism is the main religion of the village. Out of the 46 surveyed household, all are believe in Hinduism.

4.5 CASTE :

The village is dominated by scheduled caste population. (out of 46 families 38 families belong to scheduled caste population) followed by general caste (4 families) and other backward caste class (OBC, 4 families).

The following table and diagram clearly shows the gap between the proportion of different caste in the village.

DIFFERENT CASTE OF BALLY VILLAGE

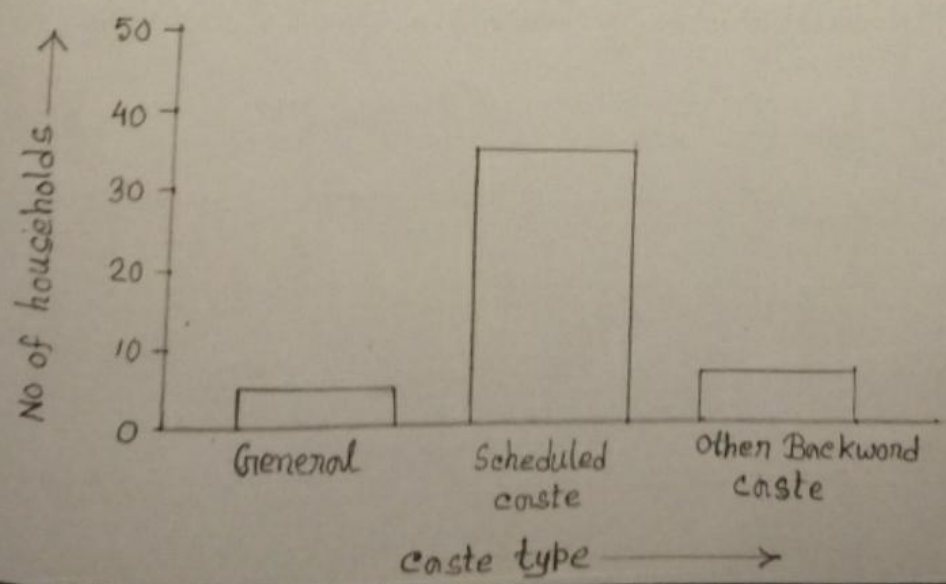


Table 4.2 Different categories of caste

Caste	No. of families	Percentage
1. General	04	8.70
2. Scheduled caste	38	82.6
3. OBC / other backward caste	04	8.70

Source : Household survey, 2022

4.6 TYPES OF HOUSES :

In Bally village, three types of houses are generally found Kuchcha, Pucca and semi or mixed. Kuchcha houses are made of semi mud and straw while pucca houses are made of cement and brick. ~~but~~ semi type of houses are also made of cement and brick but their roof is not made with concrete.

According to the household survey of 46 households, 22 houses are need of kuchcha, that means with mud and straw, 13 houses are pucca and 11 houses are of semi type. Due to frequent cyclonic effect and flood maximum houses of this village are of kuchcha type.

TYPES OF HOUSES

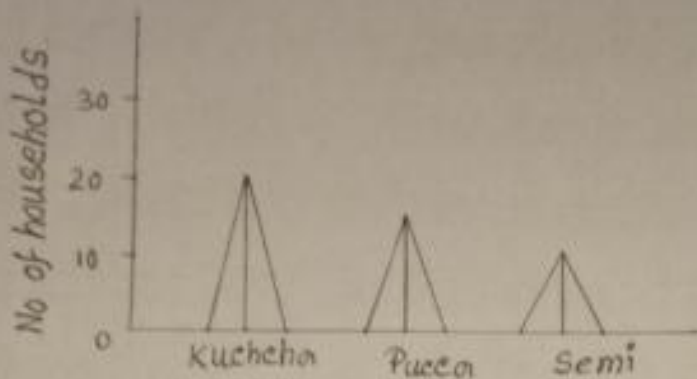


Fig : 4.3

Types of houses

Table 4.3 Different types of houses

HOUSE TYPE	NO. OF FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE
1. Kuchcha	22	47.82
2. Pucca	13	28.26
3. Semi	11	23.92

Source : Household Survey , 2022

4.7 SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

There is no crisis of potable drinking water in the village. People generally use hand pump to collect their drinking water. They also buy fresh and potable drinking water for their daily uses. Tube wells are not used frequently because of the very deep level of fresh ground water. Water connection is also made by Gram Panchayat but they become dry all of the seasons. So, the only source of drinking water for the poor of the village is handpump and those have comparatively better standard of living can afford the cost of buying water for drinking and cooking purposes.

4.8 LATRINE AND BATHROOM FACILITY

Only 21.73 percent (i.e. 10 household) household has latrine and bathroom facility at their home and 54.34% (i.e. 25 households) have only latrine facility at their home. Open defecation is practised in this area. 23.90 percent households do not have any latrine or bathroom facility at all. All the latrine are of water closet type.

LATRINE AND BATHROOM FACILITY AT HOME

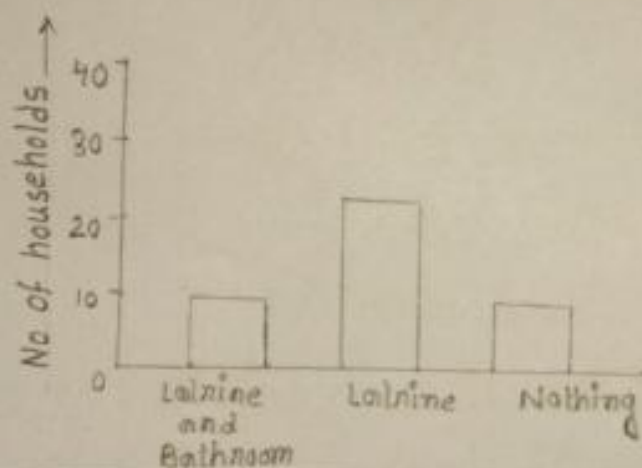


Fig:4.4

Table:4.4 Latrine and Bathroom facility

Sanitation facility	No. of Households	Percentage
Latrine + Bathroom	10	21.73
Latrine	25	54.34
No facility	11	23.90

Source: Household survey, 2022

4.9 DRAINAGE FACILITY:

The Bally village has no drainage facility. Those have bathroom, they drain the excess water in the ponds or in small pits. The area is low lying, so, water logging is one of the serious issue in this village. Even flood

water take time to drain from the area.

4.10 HOUSEHOLD AMENITIES

The following items have been selected as household amenities. Study their relative economic conditions,

The items are - i) cycle

ii) Motor cycle

iii) Car

iv) Television

v) Fridge

vi) Mobile

vii) LPG Gas

viii) Electricity

ix) Newspaper

From the survey, it has been found that almost every household has cycle (54 number), it may be more than one in many household. out of 46 surveyed household only 5 household possess own motor cycle. Six household have television. Televisions are set in such a manner that many people can watch it together. Distribution of electricity in this village is quite satisfactory. People use mobile and internet connection is available in the village. Maximum households use dried leaves, sticks, roots of mango, cow dung, fruits of Banyan tree as a source of fuel for cooking. Use of LPG Gas is limited. Only 10 households out of 46 have LPG connection.

CHAPTER - V

SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITION

- 5.1 Literacy condition
- 5.2 Gender Gap in literacy
- 5.3 Levels of Education
- 5.4 Education infrastructure
- 5.5 Income
- 5.6 Occupation structure
- 5.7 Dependency Ratio

5.1 LITERACY CONDITION:

Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. Higher level of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contributed in improvement of economic and social conditions.

According to the household survey of Bally village it has been found that out of 115 male only 73 persons are literate. (66.97%) considering female 68 persons are literate i.e. 61.81 percent of total surveyed female above 0-6 years age group.

LITERACY CONDITION

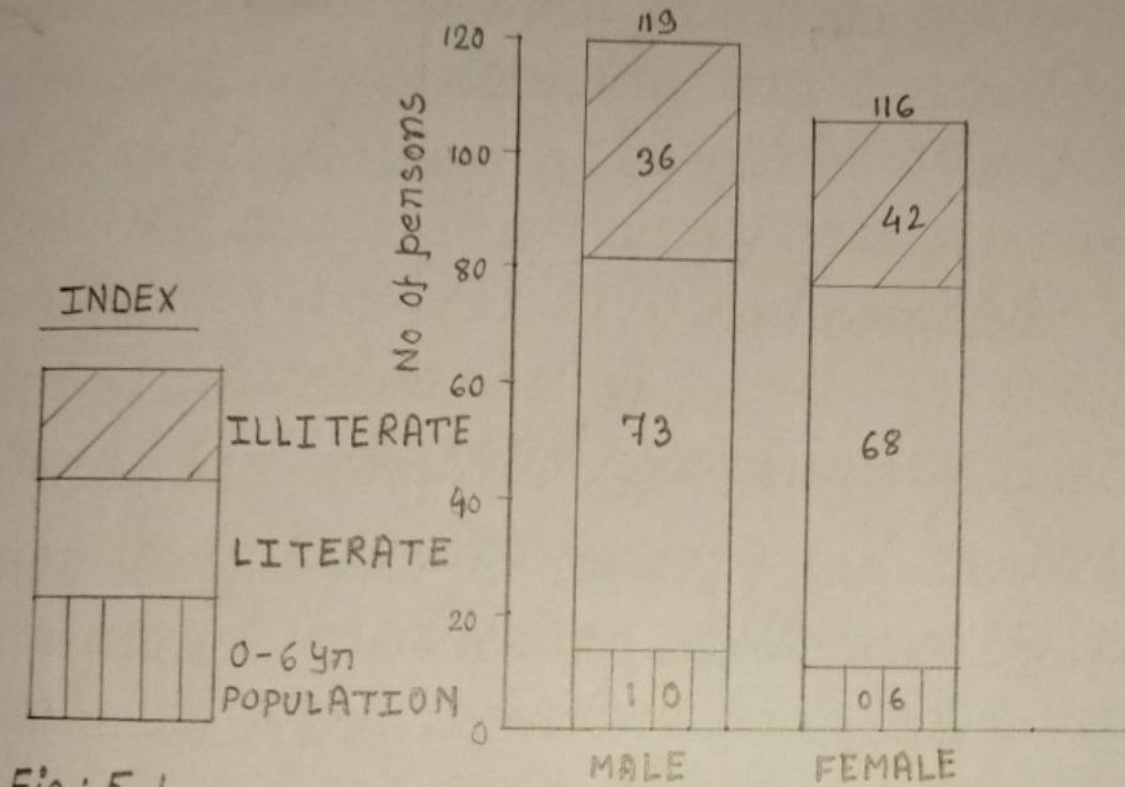


Fig: 5.1

Table 5.1 Literacy Condition

Literate		Illiterate		0-6 yr. Population	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
73	68	36	42	10	06
66.97%	61.81%	33.02%	38.19%	—	—
Total = 141 (64.38)		Total = (35.62%)			

Source: Household survey, 2022

5.2 GENDER GAP IN LITERACY:

Gender gap in literacy means the gap of literacy between male and female. In Bally village, female literacy rate (surveyed) i.e. 61.81% is lower than the male literacy rate which is 66.97%. The gender gap in literacy is 5.16% and point. (66.97% - 61.81%) A part

from this average gender gap literacy, gender gap is present in education levels also.

5.3 LEVELS OF EDUCATION :

Education level includes primary, upper primary, secondary, higher secondary and Graduation. There is no students pursuing or completed other proffel professional courses in our survey area. Among 73 literate male persons 24 (32.87%) had completed primary level of education and 31 i.e. 42.46% of total male literate had completed upper primary level of education. Only 11 persons (15.07%) had completed secondary level of education ~~and the~~ and the number is poorer in higher secondary level. Only 5 males out of 73 literate male (6.84%) had completed secondary develop education. Regarding level of female education the condition is wasser than male. Here, 18 females out of 68 literate female (26.47%) had completed primary level of education. Situation is slightly better in upper primary level of education. 26 females (38.23%) had completed upper primary level of education. 16 females (23.53%) and 7 females (10.29%) had completed secondary and higher secondary level of education respectively. Only 1 female of the respondent's family had completed Graduation.

GENDERWISE EDUCATION LEVEL

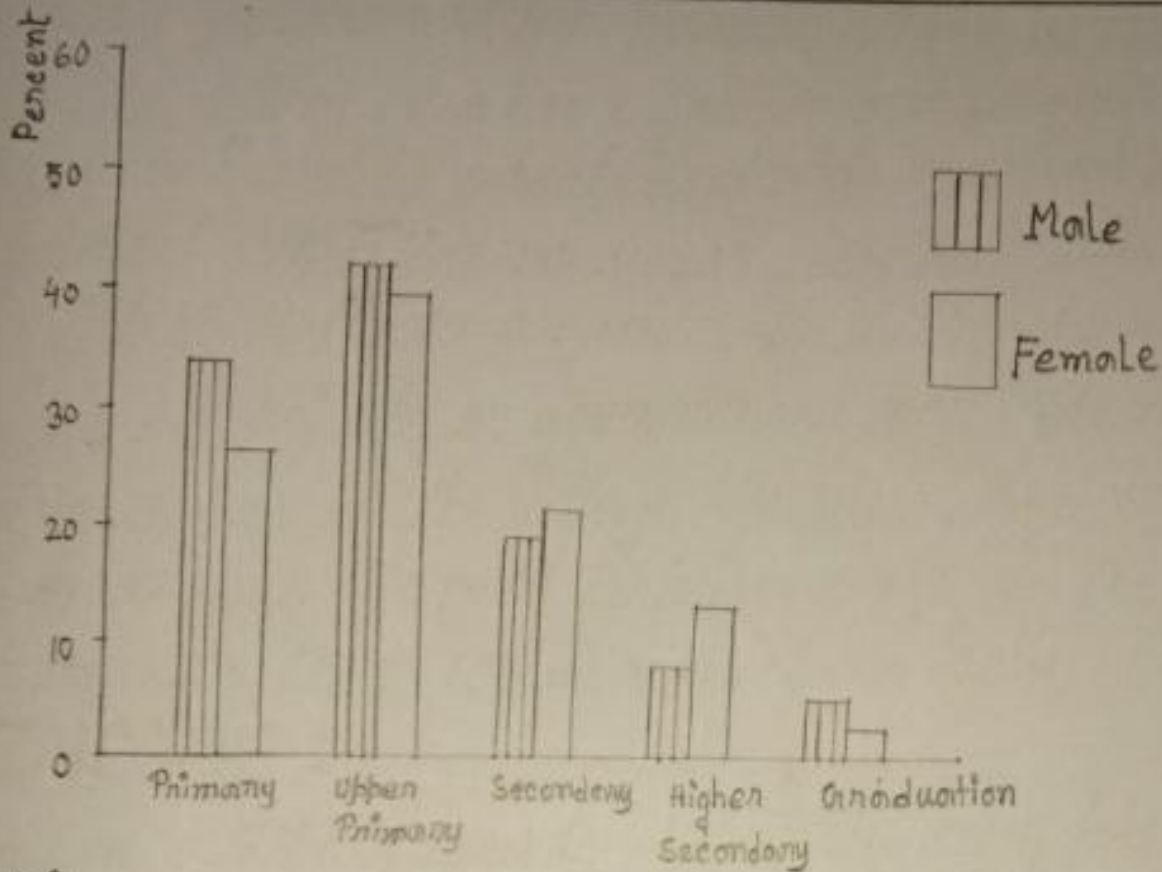


Fig: 5.2

Table 5.2 Genderwise Education Level

Education Level	Male		Female	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Primary	24	32.87	18	26.47
Upper Primary	31	42.46	26	38.23
Secondary	11	15.07	16	23.53
Higher Secondary	05	6.84	07	10.29
Graduation	02	2.76	01	1.48

Source: Household Survey, 2022

5.4 EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE :

There are 6 government pre-primary schools in the village Bally. The village also has 6 government primary school, 3 government middle schools and a government secondary school. There are no senior secondary schools in the village Bally or anywhere in the nearby village. There are no private or government non-formal training centres in the village. However, there is a government non-formal training centre in the Gosaba, which is more than 10 km away from Bally.

5.5 INCOME :

The village is highly poverty stricken with very low amount of monthly income. Out of 46 families (surveyed) 16 families have earned below Rs. 5000/- per month (34.78%) while 13 families have Rs. 5000-10,000 income per month. Again 13 families fall under Rs. 1000-15000/- income group per month. (28.26%) only, 3 families said that their monthly income Rs. 15000-20,000/- per month and 2 families per month earning are above Rs 20,000 according to the survey. (2.18%)

DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

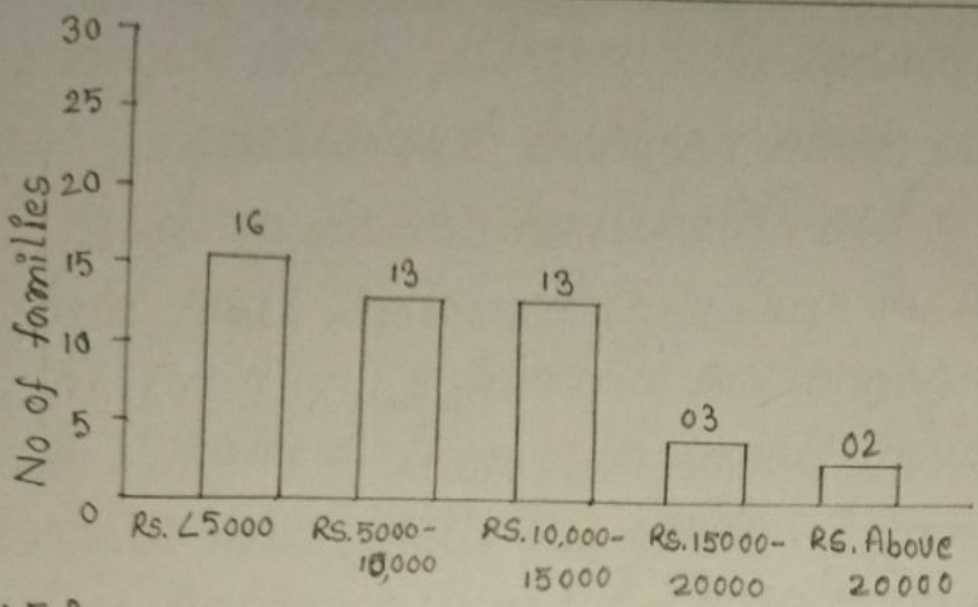


Fig: 5.3

Table 5.3 Distribution of income

INCOME	NO OF FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE
Rs. < 5,000	16	34.78
RS. 5,000-10,000	13	28.26
RS. 10,000-15,000	13	28.26
RS. 15,000-20,000	03	6.52
RS. > 20,000	02	2.18

Source: Household Survey, 2022

5.6 OCCUPATION STRUCTURE

Total workers of this village is 83 persons. (35.31%) out of which 12 persons are female (14.45%) and 71 persons are male. (85.55%) According to the census 2011, in this village only 38.83 percent population are engaged in economic activity. Most of them are marginal workers. (62.37%), only 37.63% are main

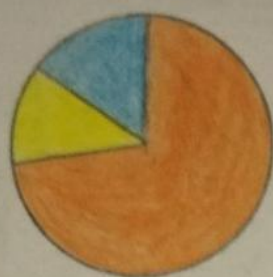
worker among which maximum are male. According to survey, it has been observed that most of the workers are engaged in the primary activity such as farming, fishing, agricultural labourer, crab-catcher, daily labourer etc. 33 households out of 46 surveyed household have sustained their lives by doing primary activity. (71.73%) 5 families are engaged in secondary activity, many of them run small business or work to produce manufacturing goods. 8 families are engaged in tertiary activity by providing different services to the local people and travellers such as people relating to transport (boat driver, auto driver, taxi driver) and communication and people works in a eco-tourist centres, hotels etc.

Table: 5.4 Types of Activity in Bally village

Details of worker	House hold	Percentage (%)
Primary	33	71.73
Secondary	05	10.86
Tertiary	08	17.41
Total	46	100

Source: Household survey, 2022

OCCUPATION STRUCTURE IN BALLY VILLAGE

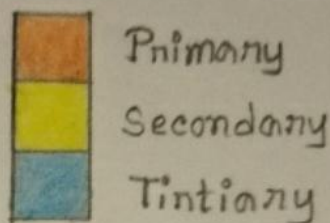


SCALE

1 cm to 25 Household

Fig: 5.4

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5.7 DEPENDENCY RATIO :

Dependency ratio means the ratio between dependent population and working population. Generally children and old persons are dependent on the working population. The dependency ratio of the village is 44.68%. Which means out of one hundred population 44.68 are dependent on 55.32 share of population. Considering child dependency ratio, (below 15 year age) 23.40% population are dependent.

CHAPTER - VI CONCLUSION

- 6.1 General Summary
- 6.2 Problems and Prospects
- 6.3 Recommendations

6.1 GENERAL SUMMARY :

The village Bally is a part of Gasolea block of south 24 pargana district of west Bengal which extends $22^{\circ}09'$ north latitude $88^{\circ}76'$ E longitude and covers an area of 944.5 hectares.

Geologically the region is made with low flat alluvial plains of clay, sand and silt. A part from alluvial plain mud flat, salt flat mangrove swamp are found. The climate of the area is tropical (humid) monsoon type and halophytic natural vegetation.

considering demography the village has large number of working population (15-60 yr) than child (below 15) and elderly population (above 60). Average sex ratio of the village according to house hold survey is 974 females per thousand males. The village is dominated by scheduled caste population and hinduism is the main religion. Nearly 50% houses of the village are of kacha type, latrine facility is available but open defecation is also practiced in

this region. Education level is poor, particularly female education is highly neglected may be due to lack of nearby higher education facilities and poor transport. People are generally poor and many of them are living below poverty line.

6.2 PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS :

Main problems of the village observed during household survey are listed according to their subject.

① Problems of Agriculture :

- The soil of this region is salty, which is not good for agriculture.
- Due to alluvial soil with marshy land paddy is the main crop in this region.
- Besides food crops fishing and animal husbandry are important agriculture practices but all are subsistence in nature.

② Problems of Demography :

- Mean age of marriage for both male and female is very low.

③ Problems of Housing condition :

- Due to cyclonic activity and frequent flood occurrence maximum houses are of kachcha type.
- As the height of the area is very low only 3-4 mt. above sea-level, it is prone to disaster of flood.

and cyclone, people have to go flood centres of or relief camp for sustenance.

④ Economic problems :

- Maximum share of workers are involved in primary activity such as agricultural labourers, fisherman, crab-catchers etc.
- Female work participation rate is low.
- Share of marginal labourer is high.

Problems of infrastructure :

- Transport and communication system is very poor. Bi-cycle and Motor cycle are mainly used.
- Primary health centre is not present in the village, inhabitants of the village have to go Gasaba for treatment, institutional delivery etc. and cross the river to reach there.
- Road condition is very poor.
- Educational facility is not good.

Prospect of the village :

Bally village has good prospect in tourism because of its scenic beauty. Eco-tourism particularly collage made by earthen material become popular now-a days. So, many hotels, collage, Home-stay etc. increases in this area. It increases job opportunities among the villagers.

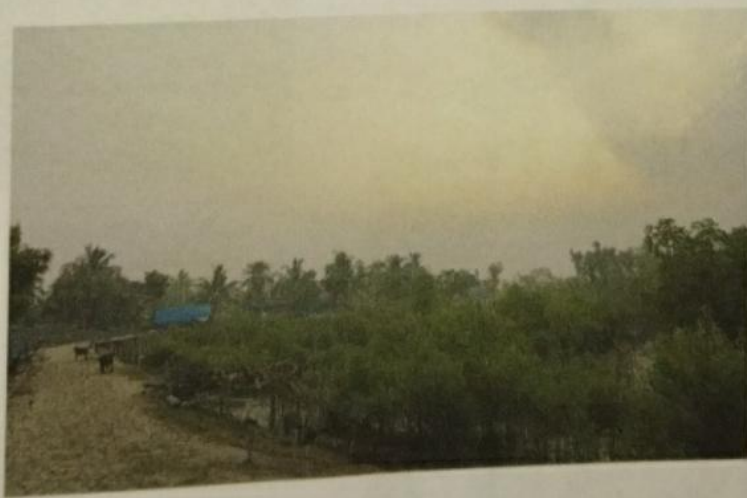
6.3 RECOMMENDATIONS :

- It is better to use the local resource and man power to solve the unemployment problems.
- The village has very good scenic beauty to attract the tourist. Eco-tourism practice may improve the economic condition of the area.
- Transport facility should be improved to better the connection with the main land so, that the villagers may get different facilities quickly.



[3] Physical background of Bally village

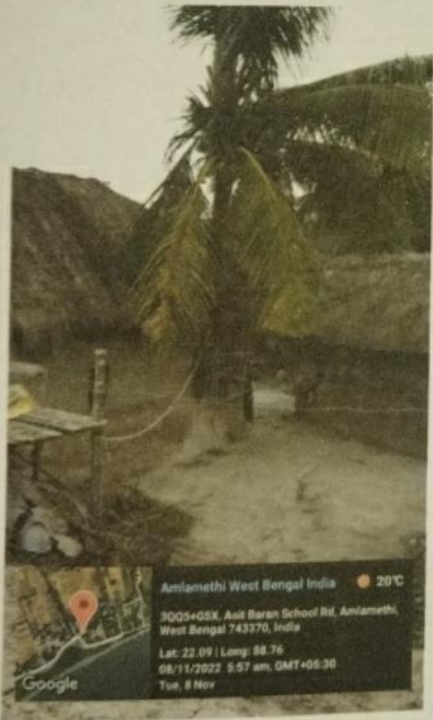
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[3] Physical background of Bally village



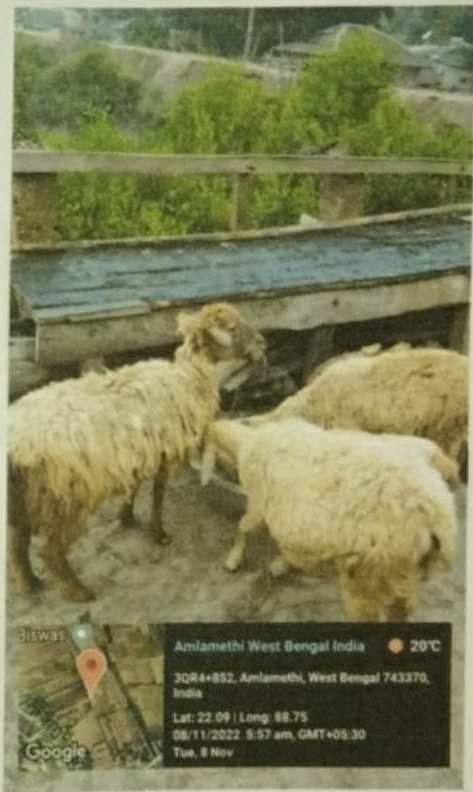
[4] Houses of Bally



[4] Houses of Bally



[6] My group photo



[5] Agriculture and Landuse of Bally village



[7] Socio - Economic condition of Bally village

[7] Problems of Bally village



[8] Eco-tourism of Bally