

**UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA**

**B.Sc. SEMESTER V (HONOURS) EXAMINATION 2022**

**(UNDER CBCS)**

**GEO-A-CC5-11-P**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND FIELD WORK LAB**

**SESSION : 2022-2023**

**ROLL NO. : 203033-11-0017**

**REGISTRATION NO. : 033-1211-0159-20**



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No. \_\_\_\_\_

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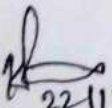
**TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. 203033-11-0017 \_\_\_\_\_, Registration No. 033-1211-0159-20

\_\_\_\_\_ Session 2022-2023 \_\_\_\_\_

has completed the field report entitled "**Socio- economic study of Tamakpal Village , East Singhbhum District** " as part of fulfillment of B.A / B.Sc Semester V Geography (Honours) under CBCS Syllabus of Calcutta University .

  
22/12/2022  
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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY  
OF  
TAMAKPAL VILLAGE,  
EAST SINGHBHUM  
DISTRICT

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# (i) ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It has been a great pleasure for me to have been able to do this field report and to have completed and submitted it successfully. The study was based on the socio-economic and the migration conditions of Yamakpal Village, which is situated in Ghatsila of East Singhbhum District, Jharkhand.

The immense support from our teachers had made this excursion possible, and we were able to complete our field report with their constant support and valuable suggestions. My heartfelt gratitude for all the teachers of the Department of Geography of Rani Birla Girls' College without whose constant support, and friendly, encouraging and empowering nature both during the field and after the field, this project would have been a drudge. Specially, I would like to extend my thanks to our Head of the Department Mrs. Kalpana Biswas Ma'am and also like to extend my earnest gratitude to our professor, Ms. Kamalika Paul Ma'am both of whom had accompanied us on our field trip and had taken very good care of us. I would also

like to express my gratitude towards my classmates who had collected the secondary data during the pre-field work from NATMO, Survey of India and RMC.

I would also like to thank Mr. Sanjib Roy, our laboratory assistant, who had helped and co-operated with us during the entire field study. Last but not the least, I would like to express my gratitude towards my parents, who were in it all, whether actively or passively and were a constant mental support for me.

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SECTION-I

INTRODUCTION

# PRE-FIELD

1.01

## INTRODUCTION

The Geography Department of Rani Birla Girls' College has arranged for a field trip to Jhatsila of East Singhbhum district in Jharkhand from 05.09.2022 to 09.09.2022 as a part of fulfilment of Calcutta University CBCS Semester-V syllabus.

1.02

## OBJECTIVE

The main objective of preparing this report is to present the socio-economic condition of Yamakpal Village as it is a socially and economically backward community. An attempt has also been made to identify the relation between the socio-economic condition and migration of the region.

## <sup>1.03</sup> STUDY AREA SELECTION

The sole purpose of selecting the study area as Yamakpal Village is to identify the economic and social condition of the community of that village and to analyse the nature of migration there. The village was easily accessible and it becomes one of the important factors for the selection of the study area.

1.04

## METHODOLOGY

The present field report has been prepared on the following three aspects:

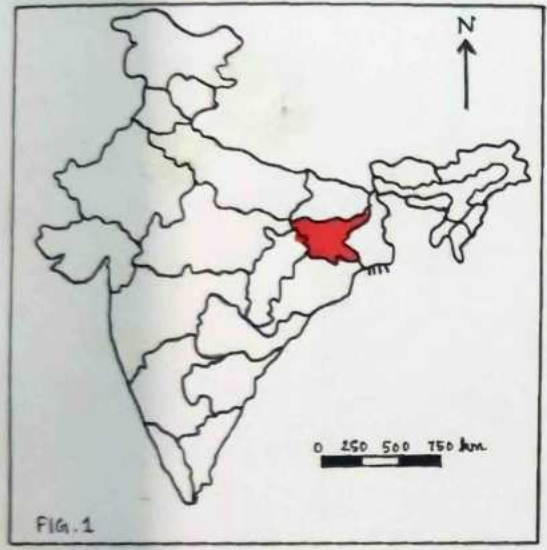
- Pre-field Study
- Field Study
- Post-field Study

(a) Pre-field Study — It included the work that has been done joined to the field work. For instance, collection of secondary data from NATMO, RMC and Survey of India and the tabulation work.

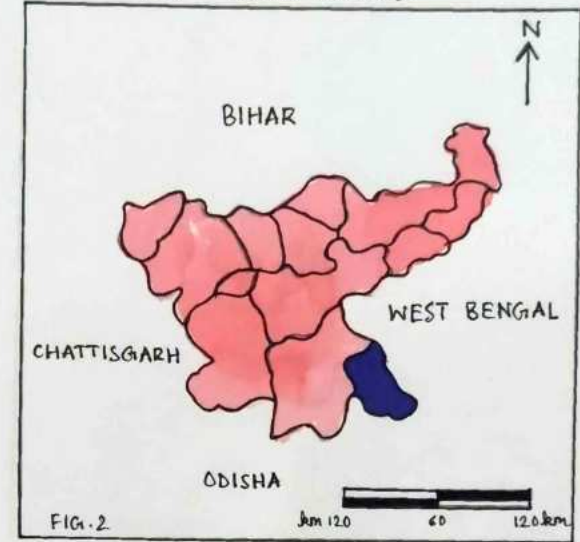
(b) Field Study — The field study includes all the surveys — Household Survey,

# LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA GHATSILA (TAMAKPAL)

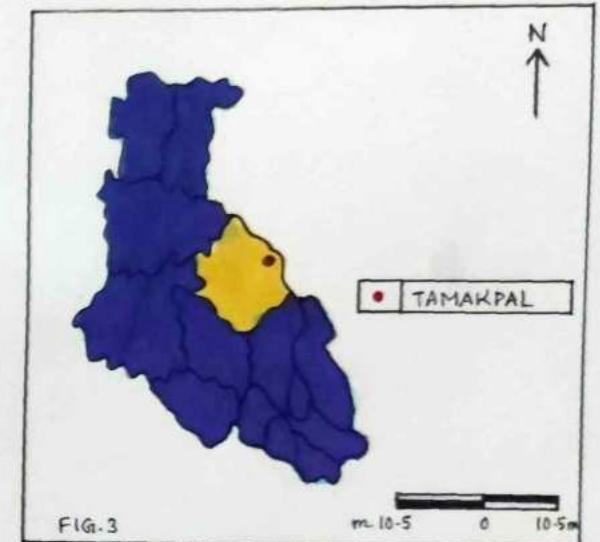
LOCATION OF JHARKHAND IN INDIA



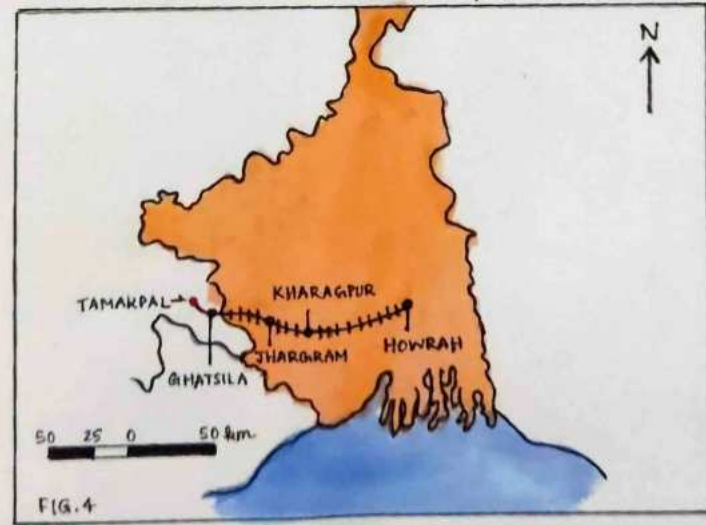
LOCATION OF EAST SINGHBHUM IN JHARKHAND



LOCATION OF GHATSILA IN EAST SINGHBHUM



ROUTE MAP OF KOLKATA, HOWRAH TO GHATSILA, JHARKHAND



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19

# SECTION-II

PHYSICAL ASPECTS  
OF  
EAST SINGHBHUM  
DISTRICT

Market Survey, Traffic Survey and Long Profile Survey. Primary data was obtained by doing a household survey with detailed questionnaire in 96 households in Yamakpal Village. Secondary data was also collected from Panchayat Office.

(c) Post-field Survey — The post-field study included the preparation of the master tables, tabulation of all the data and drawing diagrams based on these data. After that the analysis and interpretation of the region has been done to know more about the socio-economic and migration condition of the rural village Yamakpal.

2.01

## GEOLOGY AND

## GEO MORPHOLOGY OF EAST

## SINGHBHUM

### LOCATION AND EXTENT

The East Singhbhum district, formerly a part of undivided Singhbhum is located

at the extreme south-east part of the Jharkhand state between  $21^{\circ}12'30''$  -  $23^{\circ}0'45''$  NL and  $86^{\circ}4'10''$  -  $86^{\circ}53'42''$  EL.

## PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RELIEF

It is a hilly and rugged upland tract with elevation ranging from 50m near the river Subarnarekha to 926m at the highest peak of Dalma range.

Hilly region, consisting of residual mountains and hills of granite, gneisses, schists, sediments and basalt occupies over 50% of the area.

In the northern and north-eastern hilly region, Dalma range extending from west to east is the main hill with Barburi Par and Chhagaltopa Pahar, Chandmiri Pahar and Deughar Pahar with the highest peak of 719m above main sea level near the west boundary of the district.

Pediments are interspersed throughout the area between hills and plateaus. Lateritic plateaus and mounds are confined to south-east part of the area between the river Subarnarekha and the eastern boundary of the district.

Valleys are few, narrow and mostly V-shaped.

Iron ore series in these districts are represented by shale, purple and grey

limestone.

Volcanic lava flows are younger than the iron ore series and are known as Dalma traps.

2.02

## CLIMATE OF EAST SINGHBHUM

The climate of this district is mainly temperate type of climate characterised by intensely hot summers, well-distributed rains and very cold weather. The cold season commences from December and lasts till the end of February. The summer season follows thereafter and continues till the month of June. This region experiences south-west monsoon and hence it experiences heavy rain during July to September.

The maximum temperature is near about  $40^{\circ}\text{C}$  -  $45^{\circ}\text{C}$  and during the winter season, the minimum temperature remains around  $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . So the annual range of temperature is around  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The average rainfall received by the district annually is between 1200 mm to 1400 mm. Here, the relative humidity remains very high, nearly 85% during the monsoon season and it drops to around



50% during the summer months.

Violent storms from north-west (Norwesters) accompanied by thunder, lightning, and rain occur occasionally during the period of January to June. During this period, wind speed is over 160 km per hour.

2.03

## NATURAL VEGETATION OF EAST SINGHBHUM

---

The district of East Singhbhum has, at present, 30-35% of forest area which equals to nearly 1175.46 km sq. This district basically includes deciduous forests in which sal, gamhar, mahua, palash, bamboo, shrubs and grass are found.

Forests are mainly reserved and of protected type such as Behaipahari RF, Duarani RF, Hesarpur RF, Baghada RF, Hurlung RF, Burudih RF, Rakha mines RF, Chandarpur RF, Narda RF, Karida west RF, Karida east RF and Arjunbera RF.

The forests are very dense and contain tall trees, both evergreen and deciduous. Some of the hill tops are barren due to exploitation of minerals.

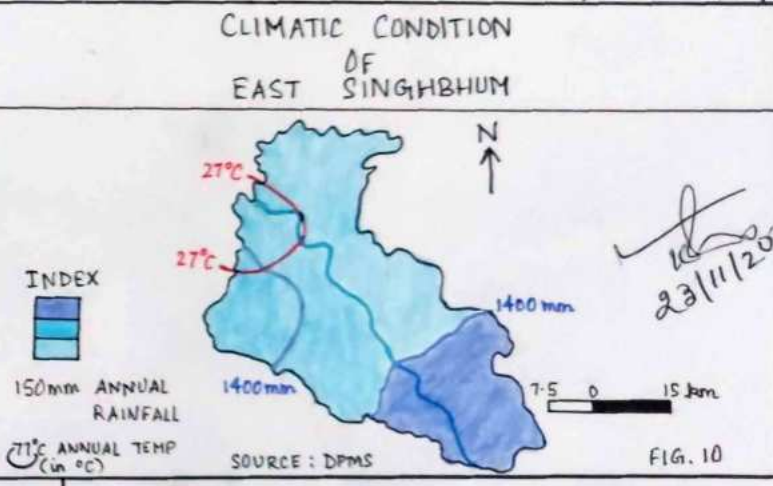
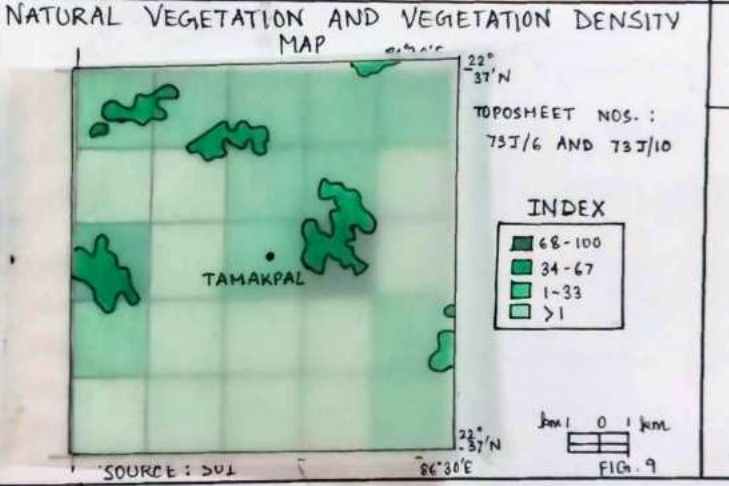
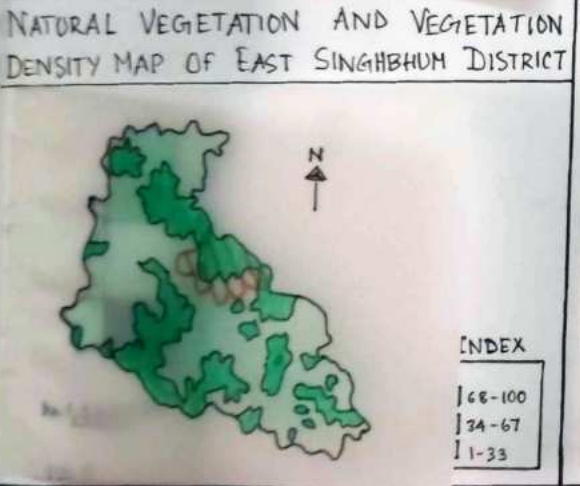
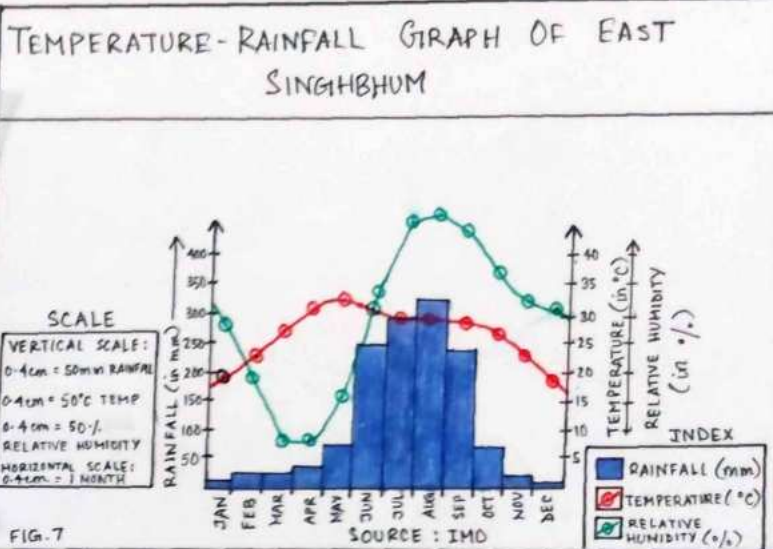
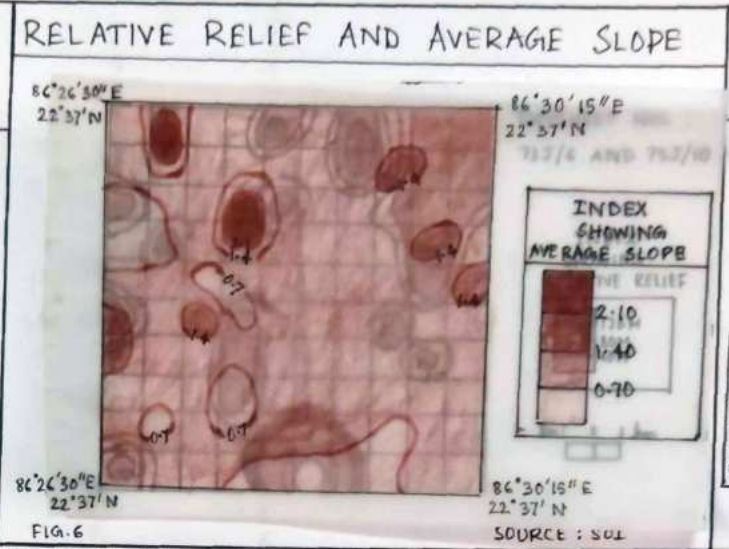
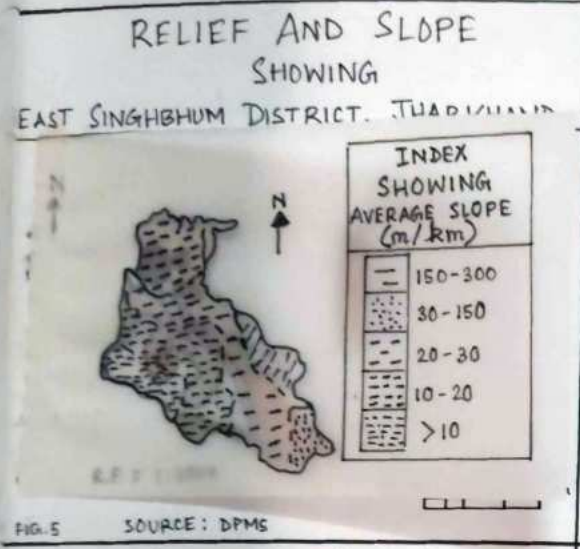
# DEFORESTATION

In this district, vegetation cover is very low due to deforestation. There are various reasons for this. First of all, there is non-implementation of forest laws strictly. The forest lands are being used for constructing houses and other unauthorised activities.

# VEGETATION DENSITY

The vegetation density of surrounding area of Ghatsila has been done from topographical map no. 73J/6 and 73J/10. The area lies between  $22^{\circ}32'N$  to  $22^{\circ}37'N$  latitude and  $86^{\circ}26'30''E$  to  $86^{\circ}30'15''E$  longitude. It covers an area of 400 km sq. The selected portion is distinct with three zones. The classes are from 1%-33% low density, 34%-67% moderate zone and 68%-100% high density zone. After observing the drawn map, it can be interpreted that there is very less vegetation in the northern part, south-eastern west and near the Yamakpal Village.

# PHYSICAL AND CLIMATIC ASPECTS OF EAST SINGHBHUM AND TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



PIC. 3. RMC OFFICE IN ALIPORE, KOLKATA



PIC. 4 WATERFALL BESIDE SUBARNAREKHA RIVER



PIC. 5. SAL FOREST ATOP PHULDUNGRI HILLOCK

# DRAINAGE OF EAST

## SINGHBHUM DISTRICT

Drainage is the system or process by which water or other liquids are drained from a place. In the East Singhbhum district, the Subarnarekha is the main river which flows from west to south-east diagonally through the middle of the district. It enters the district near Jamshedpur, from Ranchi plateau through Saraikela-Kharsawan district and flows for nearly 125 km and leaves the district at its extreme south-east corner. Its left bank tributaries, namely Gurma, Kharsoti, Singura and Pochakhala drain the eastern part of the district. River Kharsoti is fed by Machariharis Nala and Sinsajuba Nala.

The western part of the district is drained by Garra Nadi which breaks through the Dhanjori Range separating the Marwa Pahar from the Rangamati Pahar. It then turns south-east, flows parallel to the Dhanjori Range and joins Subarnarekha opposite Rakha Mines.

The northern part of the district is separated by Dalma Range, forming a

part of Haldi catchments drained by Sona and Nangasas tributaries of Humari River.

Overall, the drainage pattern is trellis on the hill ranges, usually aligned along the strike of the rock formations; subdendritic to barbed on plateaus and dendritic on alluvial plain with moderate density.

The present researchers have tried to illustrate the development of channel pothole at the confluence of Subarnarekha and its tributary Lokjeria riverbed (channel outcrop) near Rajbari, Ghatsila, East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand with a change detection study of temporal data (2013 & 2019) on different geometrical parameters of pothole. Change detection study on development of pothole with spatio-temporal data is an important approach in fluvial geomorphology specially for the understanding of pothole dynamics. These micro-relief features, especially along the river valleys reflect the tectonic control of base level consistent with rejuvenation of the drainage system in Subarnarekha basin.

# SOIL OF EAST

## SINGHBHUM

The soils of East Singbhum district have two broad categories: alfisol and utisol comprising red gravelly, red sandy, red loamy, mixed red and black soil, red and yellow soil and lateritic soil. Red gravelly soils are found in the south-western and western parts of the district, red sandy soils are found in a continuous stretch from the Northern to the North-eastern parts and also in the western and south-western parts of the district. Red loamy soils are found in a long stretch from the north-western to the southern parts. Lateritic soils are found in a small area in the extreme south of the district. Red and yellow soils are found in the extreme north and the western part of the district.

The soil pH ranges from 4.1 to 7.6. Soils of majority of the area is acidic in reaction. The organic carbon content in the district ranges from 0.28 to 1.78. Nitrogen content in the surface soils of the district ranges between 178 and

582 kg/ha. Phosphorus content in these soils ranges between 1 and 21.6 kg/ha. Available potassium content in these soils ranges between 42 and 436 kg/ha. Majority of soils have medium available potassium content. Soils of 35.0 percent area are low and 9.6 percent area are high in available potassium content. The sulphur content in the soils ranges from 0.72 to 51.94 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>. Soils of 46.6 percent of the area are low whereas soils of 31.3 and 19.7 percent area are medium and high in available sulphur content respectively.

2.06

## IRRIGATION OF EAST

### SINGHBHUM

East Singbhum district is predominantly a rice growing area. Over 80 percent of agricultural land is cultivated for rice. Hardly 5 percent of the gross cropped area is under irrigated agriculture, thereby leaving a major production thrust on rainfed cropping.

Irrigated agriculture is the key factor for optimum sustainable production in the area. Lack of irrigation facilities and infrastructure development are the major bottlenecks for low agricultural production in the area. Excess or deficient rainfall, early or late monsoon and uneven distribution during the monsoon period are the main causes, which adversely affect agricultural production.

Mainly the rainfed system is followed in the district; the irrigated system being not feasible due to lack of facilities. Long duration varieties of rice in Kharif are replaced by short and medium duration ones to promote double cropping especially where some irrigation facilities are available. In Rabi season, wheat intercropped with mustard and gram intercropped with coriander or other vegetables are taken.

Horticulture presently is limited mostly to isolated trees or groves of mango, guava, jackfruit, papaya and lime in the district. Poor horticultural development in the area is attributable to compulsion of subsistence rice cropping by the tribals, poverty, lack of irrigation facilities and poor extension out-reach. Plantations of elite cultivators of cashewnut are therefore proposed.



# PHYSICAL ASPECT OF EAST SINGHBHUM

DRAINAGE DENSITY OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

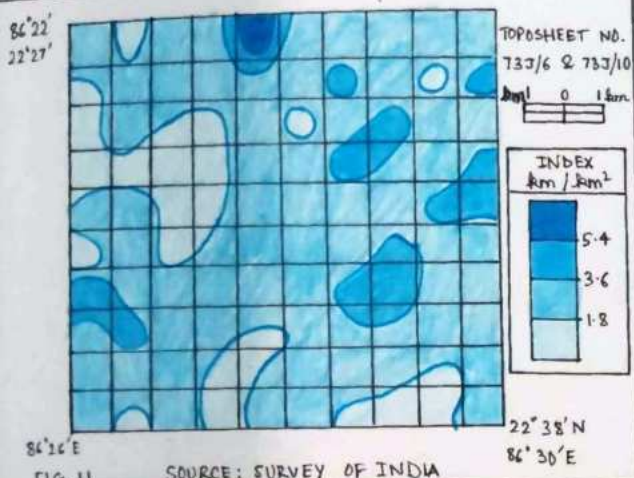
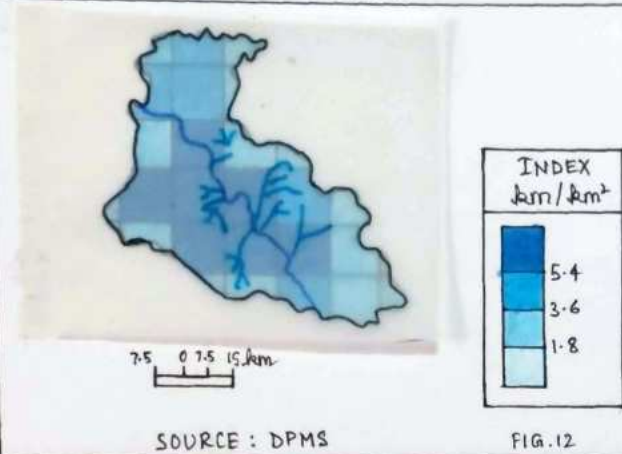
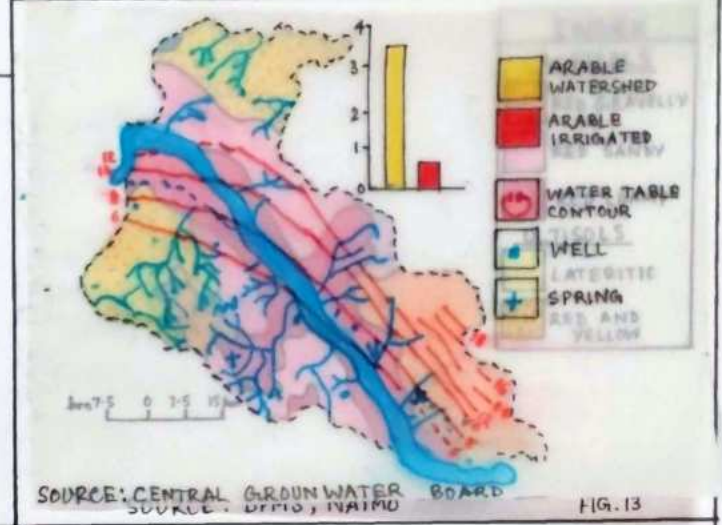


FIG. 11 SOURCE: SURVEY OF INDIA

EAST SINGHBHUM DISTRICT SHOWING DRAINAGE DENSITY



SOIL AND IRRIGATION



PIC. 6 SUBARNAREKHA RIVER



PIC. 7. GALUDIHI DAM



PIC. 8 BURUDI LAKE



PIC. 9 SCRUB RELIEF IN TAMAKPAL



PIC 10. NATMO OFFICE, KOLKATA



PIC. 11. ROAD IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

# SECTION-III

NON-PHYSICAL ASPECTS  
OF  
EAST SINGHBHUM  
DISTRICT

# ECONOMY OF EAST

## SINGHBHUM

### OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

In the urban area of East Singhbhum district, socio-economic condition of the inhabitants is comparatively sound. Industries and mines have provided employment opportunity, whereas rural area people are mainly dependent on agriculture. Number of total workers are 220918.

The total workers are further categorised as main workers, marginal workers and non-working population. The workers coming under the main marginal category are cultivators, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, mining and household industry.

The main occupation of the rural population of East Singhbhum district are cultivation and artisanal. Urban inhabitants work in steel and mining industries. Main work are further classified into four categories — cultivators, agricultural

labourers, labours in household industries and others. Out of the total main worker category, agricultural labourers' population is 21.02%, the labour engaged in household industry are 1.26%. 41.53% of the population are engaged other workers and 70.66% marginal workers are found in this district.

## AGRICULTURE

East Singhbhum district is gifted with paddy production belt in Bharagora and Chakulia block and vegetables in Patamda block. Bharagora and Chakulia are famous for cashew production. Cropland covers 16% of the total area of the district. This district is predominantly a Kharif cropped district and nearly 98% of its gross cropped area was under Kharif crops during 2005-2006. The common fruit crops grown in the district are mango, lime, guava, papaya, sweet lime, banana, jackfruit and custard apple. Rice dominates the present cropping pattern with more than 80% of the gross cropped area.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. As much as 62% of the agricultural landholdings belong to small and marginal farmers. Small and marginal farmers dominate the economy of state agriculture.

# INDUSTRY

The East Singhbhum district is one of the most industrially developed districts of Jharkhand. The industrial complex at Jamshedpur is well-developed in the country. Major group of industries in the district includes metallurgical, automobile, chemical, wires and cables units. There are a good number of industries, i.e., khadi and village industry, cement base industry with all available resources for planned development. Most notable copper mines are Banalopa, Badia, Pathargora, Shonni, Rakha. An important town in the south-eastern part of the district is which is famous for rice mills, oil mills, washing soap factory and bamboo production. Bharagora is another important town situated on National Highway No. 6. Iron ore, copper, uranium, gold and kyanite are the main minerals of the district. In this district, 53.93% of the people engage in non-agricultural activities. The city of Jamshedpur stretches from thence to Ghatsila. From the main industrial belt of the district, iron ore and other ancillary minerals are extracted for the manufacture of iron and steel.

In East Singhbhum, important small scale industries are tobacco industry for

<sup>3.02</sup>  
DEMOGRAPHY OF EAST

SINGHBHUM

As per Census report of 2011, we have seen that 2293919 is the total population of East Singhbhum district of Jharkhand among which 1176902 are male and 1117017 are the female population of the district.

## POPULATION

Yamakpal is a small village located in Ghatsila block of East Singhbhum district, Jharkhand with total no. of 266 families residing. Out of the population of East Singhbhum, 44.44% live in rural regions of the district and 55.56% live in urban regions. (Census 2011).

## URBAN POPULATION

As per the data from Census 2011, Bharagora has the highest urban population of 100%, the second highest urban population is in Golmuri which is 91.9% and

then Ghatsila with population of 31.3% and in Chakulia the urban population is 13%.

## RURAL POPULATION

From the collected data of Census 2011, East Singhbhum district, the total rural population is 44.44%. From the blocks of East Singhbhum, Boram Sumaria have almost 100% of rural population. In Bharagora, there is 0% rural population.

## MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION

The population composition of males and females of East Singhbhum district shows that the female population is less than the male population. An official secondary data collected from Census 2011 shows that the total population of East Singhbhum district was 2293919. The total male population was 1176902 and the total female population was 1117017. From the blocks, Bharagora was the highest populated area and Chakulia was the lowest populated area. The lowest male population was calculated from Chakulia which was 8352 and the highest male population was Bharagora with a population of 78103. The

lowest female population of 7954 was in Chakulia and the highest female population was in Baharagora which was 35194.

## RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE (CENSUS 2011)

From the Census 2011 data of East Singhbhum district, majority of Hindu religion was found to be 67.58%. Buddhist and Jain religions were found in very low percentage, i.e., 0.04% and 0.07%. Christian, Muslim and other religions were in moderate percentages, i.e., 8.89% and 20.29% respectively.

## LANGUAGE

Different types of languages are used by the local people. Among them, 70318 people speak Bengali as the main language. Sorthali ranks second in position as 28% of the people speak the language. Hindi takes the rank of the third language and 8.61% of the people speak in Hindi. Other languages are also spoken by a small section of the population. like Punjabi (0.71%), Urdu, Mundari, Ho, Odia, etc.



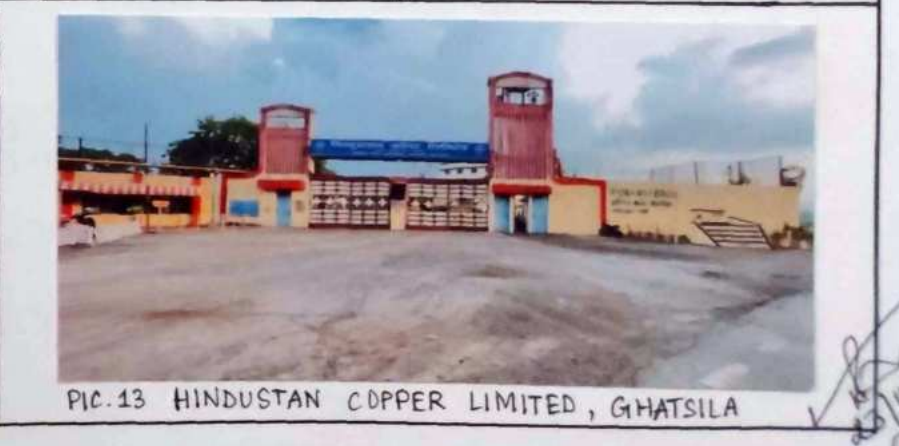
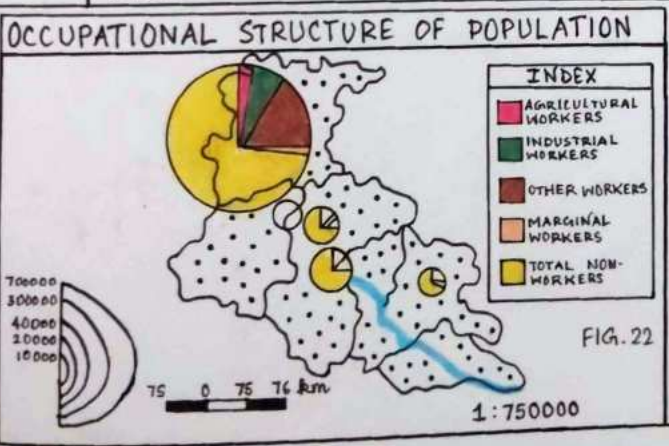
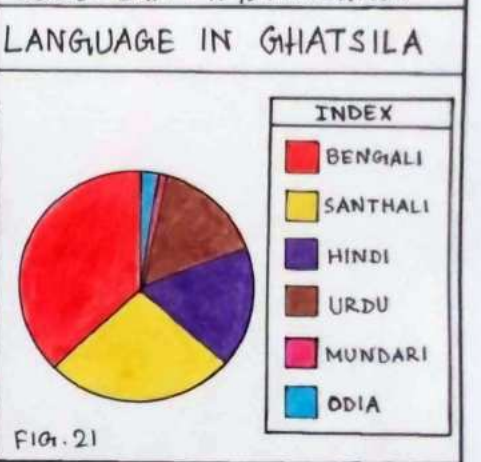
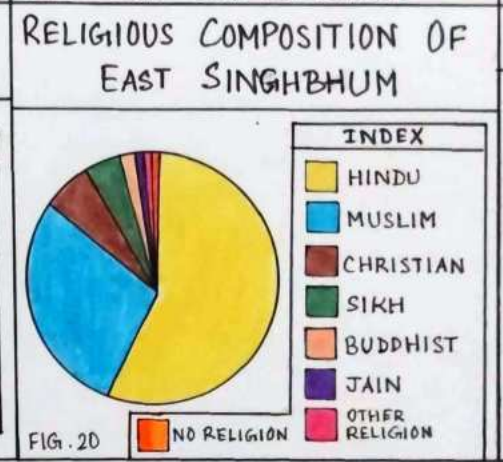
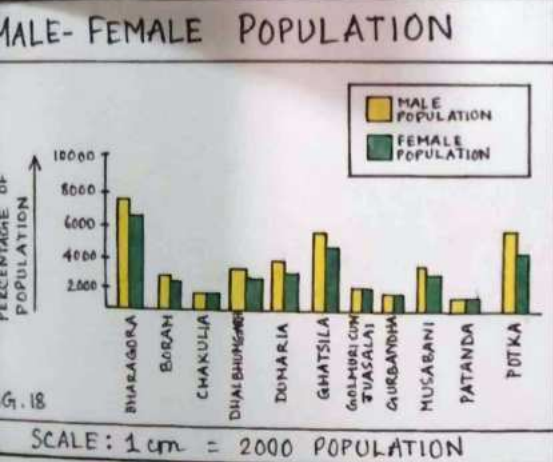
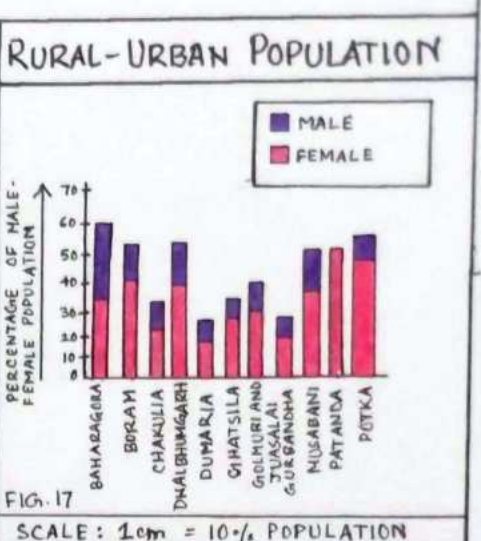
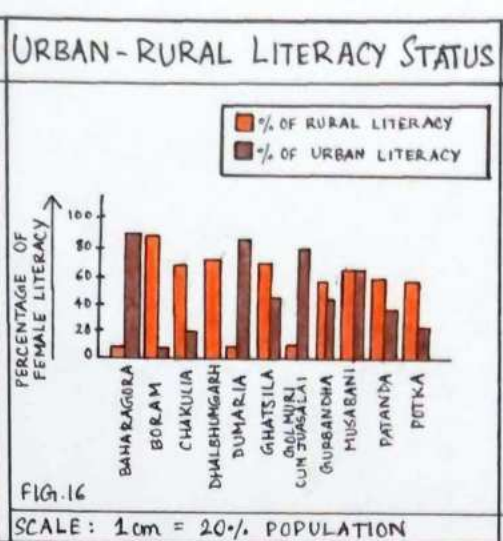
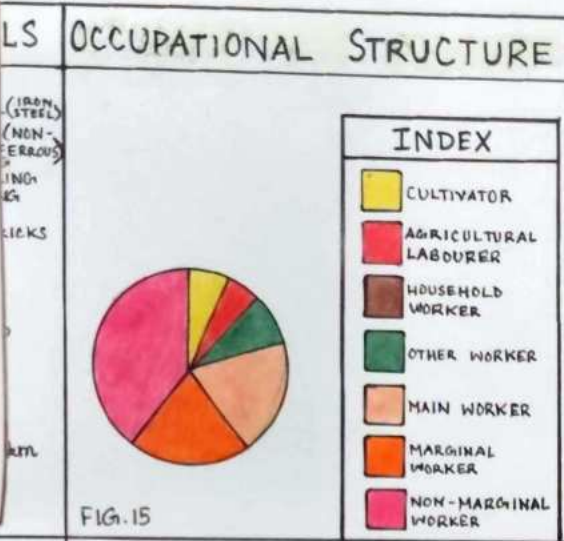
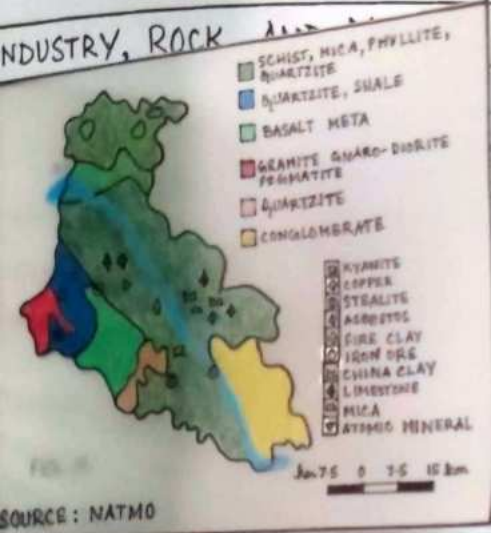
# LITERACY STATUS (CENSUS 2011)

The average literacy rate of East Singhbhum in 2011 was 59.18% where the male and female literacy rate are 64.64% and 47.11% respectively. Male and female literacy rate is highest in Baharagora (64.64% and 47.11% respectively). Whereas in Jurbadha block, male literacy is lowest (28.19%) and the female literacy is lowest in Sumaria (18.84%).

## CHILDREN POPULATION

As per the data from Census 2011, in East Singhbhum, the total children population is 165514. Among them, 87052 are male children and 78462 are female children. The highest male and female children are found in Jolmuri (79793 and 71648). The lowest number of male children is 73 which is found in Baharagora. The lowest number of female children is 53 which is found in Sumaria.

# ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECT OF EAST SINGHBHUM



# SECTION-IV

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

STUDY OF

TAMAKPAL VILLAGE,  
EAST SINGHBHUM  
DISTRICT

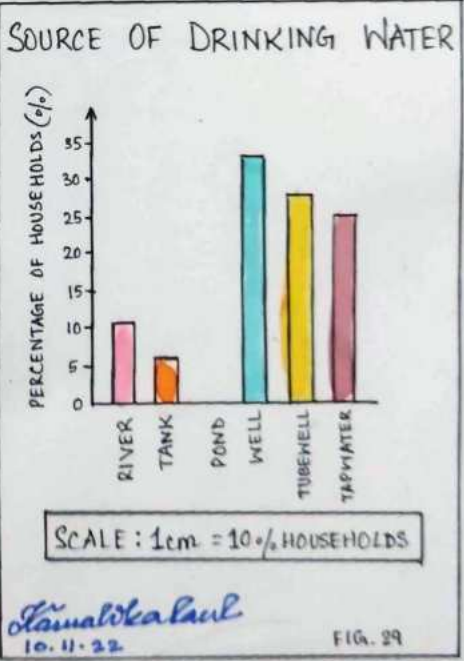
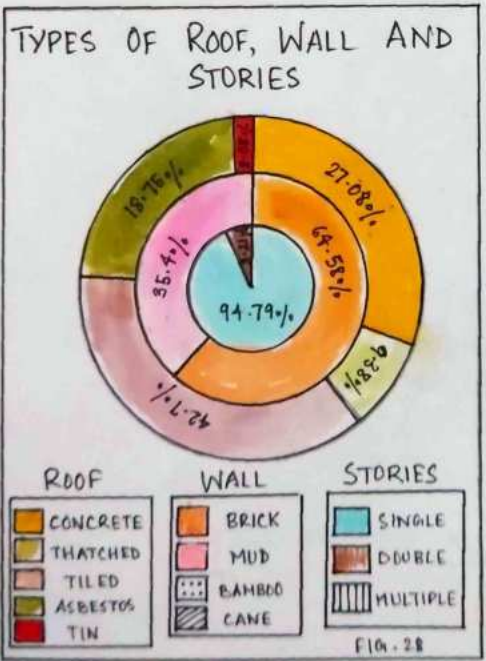
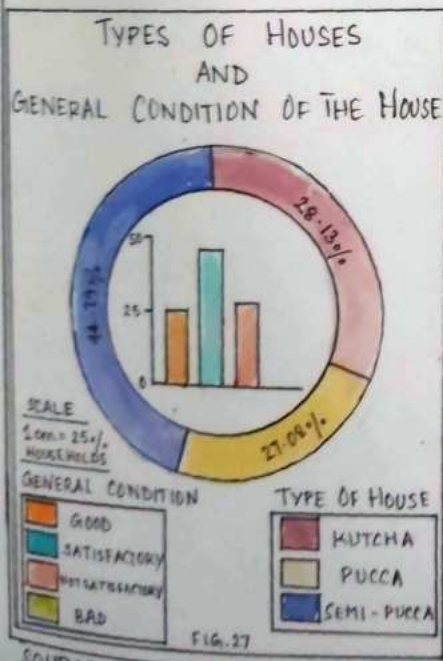
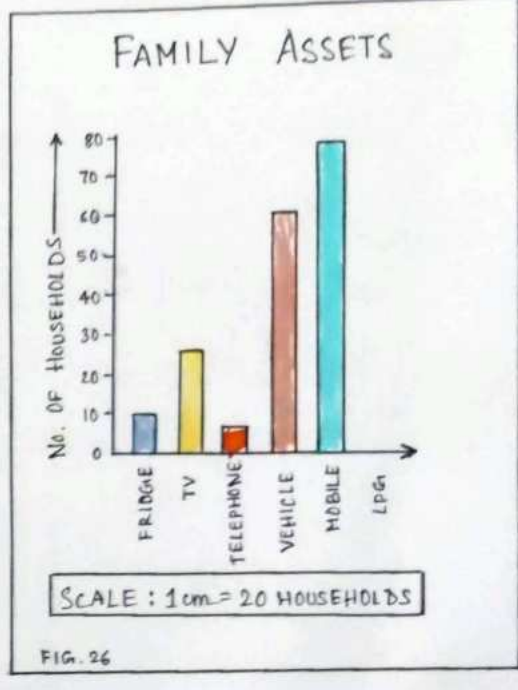
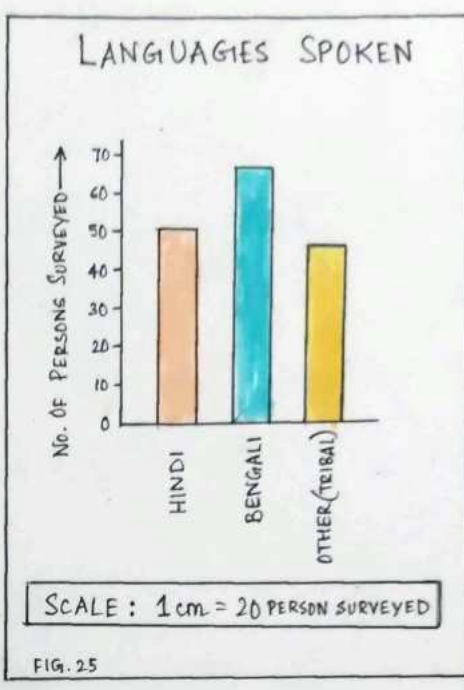
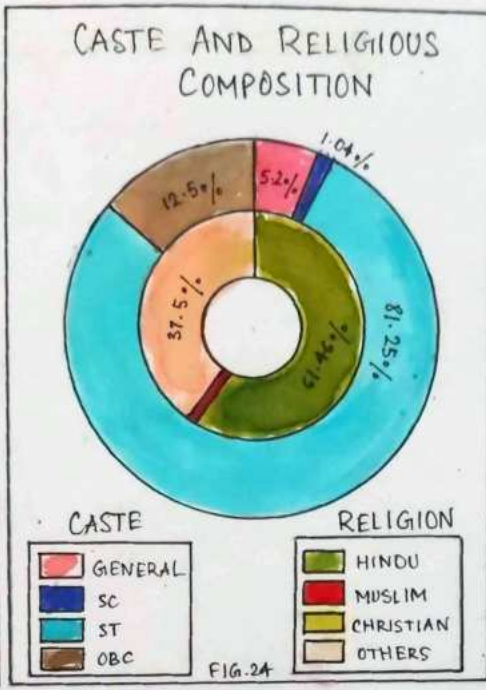
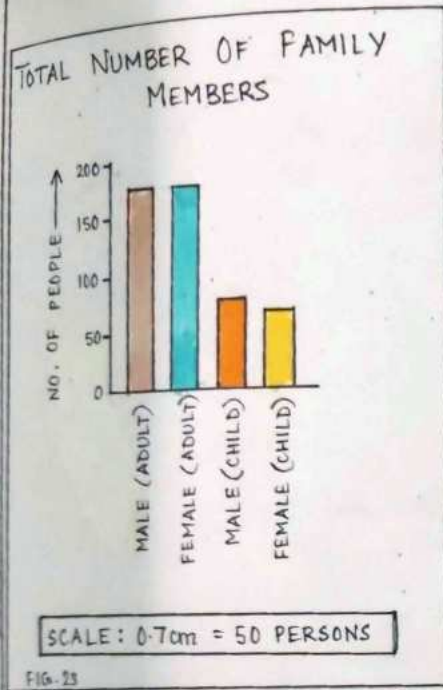
# INTERPRETATION

The Geography Department of Rani Birla Girls' College has arranged a field trip to Ghatsila, East Singhbhum District from 5th September to 9th September 2022 as a part of fulfilment of Calcutta University CBCS Semester-V syllabus.

## 4.01 CHOICE OF STUDY AREA

A small village in Ghatsila named as Yamakpal has been selected as the study area for doing the survey. This was mainly because of the reason that the area was accessible and it represented a typical rural scenario. Also, this village was surrounded by several Protected Forests and Reserved Forests. Therefore, it was assumed that primary activities would be predominant there with some dependence on forest products which was analysed in the survey.

# GENERAL INFORMATION OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



PIC. 14 ROOF AND WALL MATERIAL AND STOREYS OF HOUSES IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

## 4.02. OBJECTIVE

One of the main reasons for selecting the study area was that most of the people residing there belonged to the backward community. So, for a better understanding of the livelihood pattern of the rural people, the socio-economic condition of the village and the employment opportunities in relation to its physical and socio-cultural environment was the main objective of the survey.

## 4.03 GENERAL INFORMATION OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

In order to have a better understanding of the socio-economic condition of this village, we have prepared a questionnaire where the questions were arranged to understand the socio-economic and environmental aspects of the village.

The first part of the questionnaire included general information questions like total no. of family members, age and sex of each member, caste and religion

of the villagers along with the languages they speak and the owned family assets. The answers of these few questions were represented cartographically.

In Fig. no. 23, total number of family members, their sex and age was represented by a bar diagram. It was observed that there was almost equal number of male and female adults (no. of males = 169 and no. of females = 168) in the village. However, the number of children are comparatively less there (male child = 73 and female child = 63) as shown in the graph.

In Fig. no. 24, caste and religious composition of Yamakpal Village was shown. It was seen that almost 81% of the population belongs to ST and 12.5% belonged to OBC category and there were less number of households who are from general and SC categories, i.e., 5.2% and 1.04% respectively.

Religious composition indicates that majority of the population are Hindu (61.64%) and around 31% of the population falls under the others category some local 'Adivasi' religion'. It was also observed that not a single household follows Christianity according to the survey.

Fig. no. 25 represents the percentage of languages that are spoken in the village.

By the drawn bar graph, it can be seen that majority of the households speak both Hindi and Bengali and a considerable lot are also conversant with tribal languages.

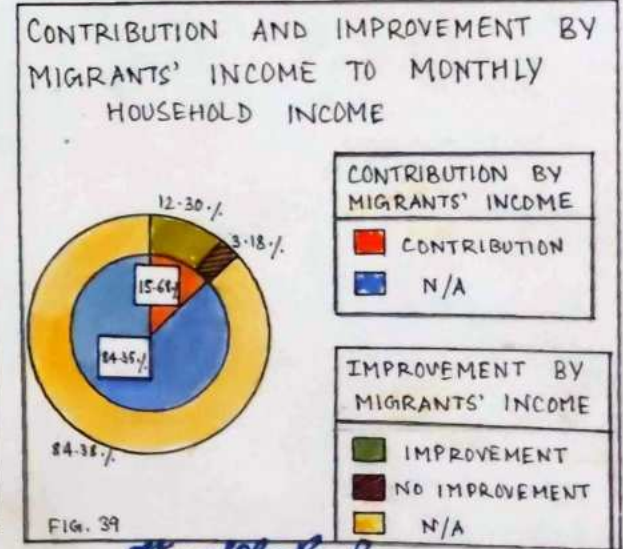
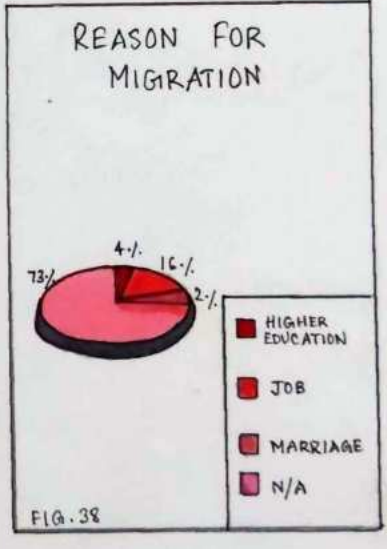
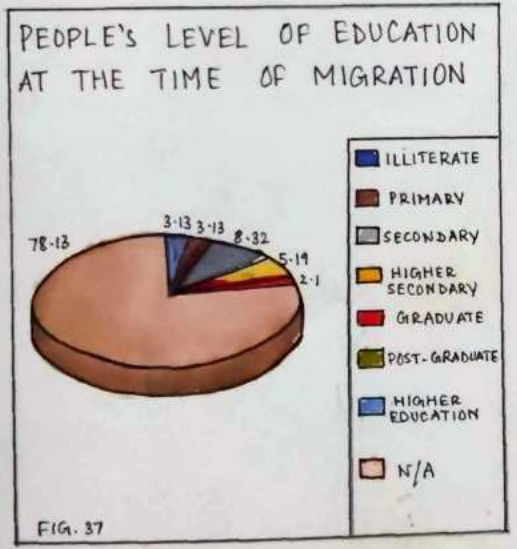
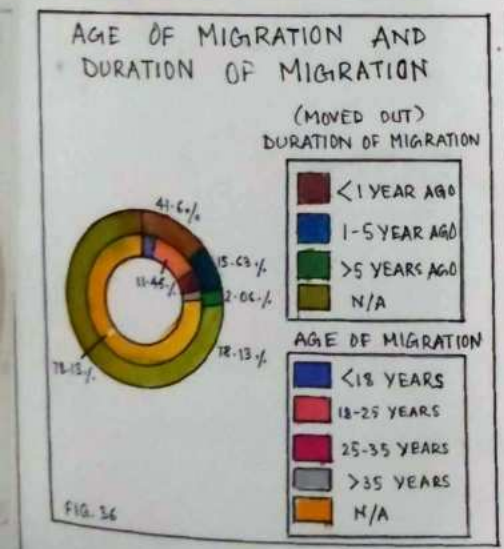
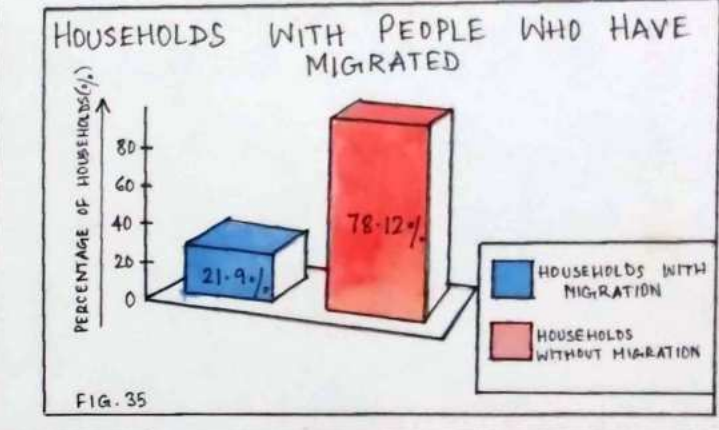
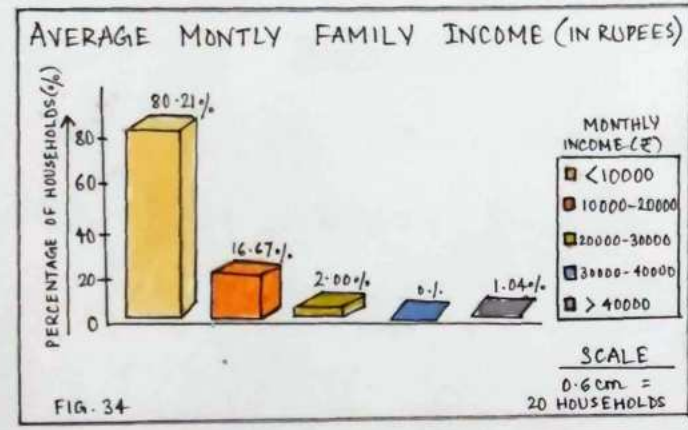
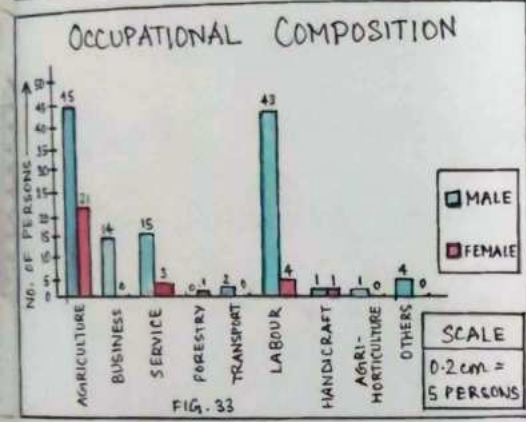
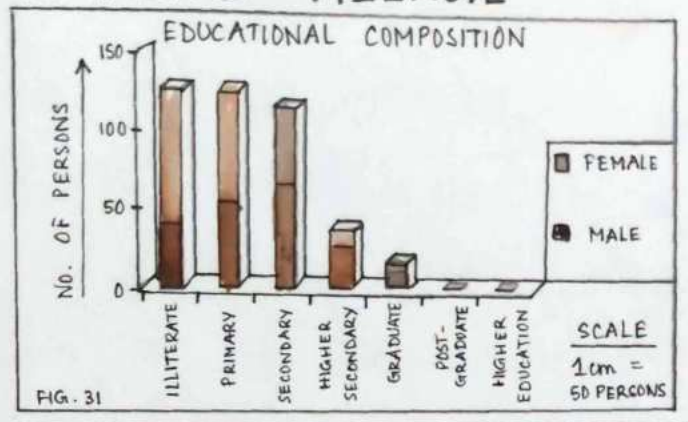
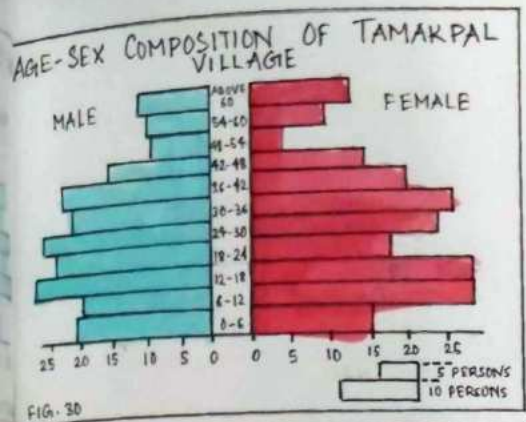
Fig. no. 26 shows the family assets owned by the households, where it is seen that almost every household possessed a mobile phone along with T.V. being the second-most common asset. A considerably large number of households, i.e., 51% have their own vehicle (motorbike and bicycle mainly). Only 9% of the households have refrigerators. It should be noted that none of the households have LPG gas.

#### 4.04 SETTLEMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF TAMARPAL VILLAGE

In Fig. no. 27, in terms of settlement conditions, it was observed that there were three types of houses found which were pucca, semi-pucca and kutcha. 45% of the households were semi-pucca in nature which means that they had brick walls but roofs were not cemented. Pucca and kutcha houses



# FAMILY COMPOSITION, EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



Tamalkal 22.12.22

both were almost equal in number, i.e., 27% and 28% respectively.

In Fig. no. 28, in terms of roofs, 43% of the households had tiled roof while 27% had concrete roof. It was seen that 65% and 35% of the households had the wall made of brick and mud into single-storied houses (95%). Overall, general condition of the households was satisfactory (almost 47%).

In Fig. no. 29, the source of drinking water, when inquired, was found to be collected mostly from wells (33%) and tubewells (28%), which indicates that they are dependent on underground source of water.

## 4.05 EDUCATIONAL COMPOSITION OF TAMARPAL VILLAGE

Fig. no. 30 represents the family composition of Yamakpal Village. It can be said that the age groups of "12-18" and "18-24" have maximum no. of people. Percentage of female adult is higher in age group of "6-12", i.e., 18% males and 28% females. Male percentage is more in the age group of "24-30", i.e., 29%.

of males and 23% of females. Hence, it can be concluded that there is almost similar distribution of both male and female adults.

Fig no. 31 represents the educational composition of Yamakpal Village which shows that the majority of the population are illiterate, 125 persons surveyed are primary, 113 people are secondary, 37 people are educated upto higher Secondary and 2 people are in post-graduation and higher education. It can be analysed that the number of illiterates is highest as 45 males and 80 females are illiterate. This indicates that the number of female illiterate is more as compared to male. Primary and Secondary education is second highest in terms of level of education where 45 and 71 females are educated upto Primary and Secondary respectively. Number of villagers engaged in post-graduation and higher education is about 2 people. This could be because of lack of education or infrastructure facility or lack of financial support. It can be analysed that the basic level of education in Yamakpal Village is upto primary and secondary classes. There also exists a disparity between male and female literacy rates.

## 4.06 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSEHOLDS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

Fig. no. 32 shows the gender-wise occupational structure. Out of the total population in the 96 houses surveyed, the total no. of males and females in the working population is 110 and 29 respectively. The total no. of males who are working and have out-migrated is 14 and the total no. of females who are working and have out-migrated has been recorded as 1 person.

Fig. no. 33 shows the occupational composition of Yamakpal Village, which shows that 45 males and 21 females are engaged in agricultural sector, the business sector includes 14 males. This indicates that the major occupation of the area is agriculture followed by business, service and labour.

Fig. no. 34 shows the average monthly income (in Rupees). 80.21% of the houses surveyed had income of less than Rs. 10000, 16.67% had income ranging between Rs. 10000-20000, 2.08% had average monthly income ranging between Rs. 20000-30000. One house in the village has income above Rs. 40000.

Fig. no. 35 represents percentage of households with people who have migrated. It can be analysed that 78.12% of the households do not have any person who has migrated whereas only 21.88% of the households have people who have migrated due to several reasons such as education, job and marriage.

Fig. no. 36 represents the duration of migration in the households having people who have migrated. From the table, it can be analysed that 12.5% of the households have migrated within a time span of less than a year, 6.25% have migrated between 1 to 5 years ago and 3.12% of the households have members who have migrated more than 5 years ago. The main purpose of migration is because of educational facilities and job opportunities whereas negligible amount of migration is caused due to marriage.

Fig. no. 36 shows percentage of people at the time of migration. From the diagram it can be concluded that people belonging to the age group of "18-24" have migrated mostly (11.45%) followed by age group of "25-35" (4.16%) whereas negligible amount of migration has happened in the age group of "less than 18" (3.13%) and "more than 35" (3.13%).

Fig. no. 37 represents the level of education at the time of migration. From the

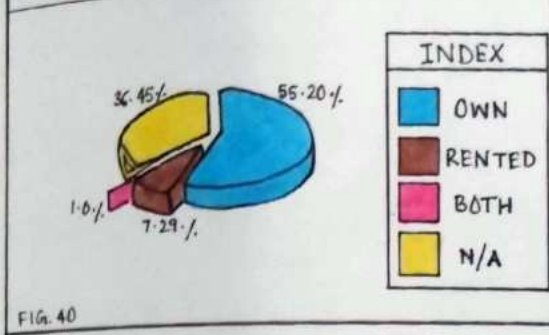
diagram it can be analysed that 8.3% of the households have educational level at secondary and 5.1% of the households have educational level at higher secondary at the time of migration. Migration is due to push factors which is caused by lack of educational facilities or lack of infrastructural facilities which have pushed them to migrate.

Fig. no. 38 represents reasons for migration in Yamakpal Village which include education, job and marriage. Since Yamakpal Village lacks in educational facilities, a larger percentage of people have moved out to avail educational facilities (41.6%) 15.63% have migrated for job opportunities and 2.06% have migrated due to marriage. Almost 78.13% have not migrated from the village.

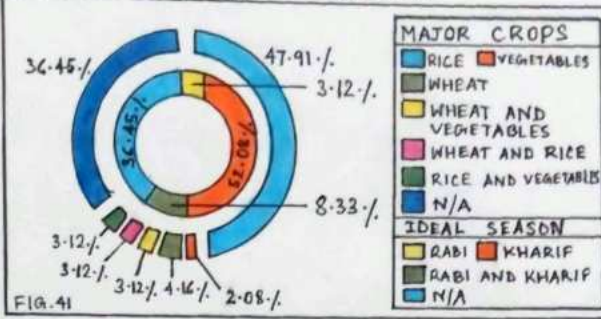
Fig. no. 39 shows contribution to the family income by the family members who have migrated for jobs. From the surveyed households, it was seen that 15% of the households contribute to their family income among those who have out-migrated for jobs. This figure also shows the improvement of the economic condition of the household after their family members had out-migrated for jobs. From the households that have been surveyed, there was improvement in 12.5% of the households and there are some that have not been improved, i.e., 3.31%.

# AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

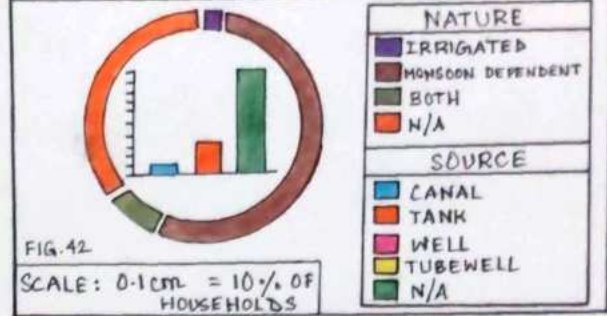
## TYPES OF LAND OWNERSHIP



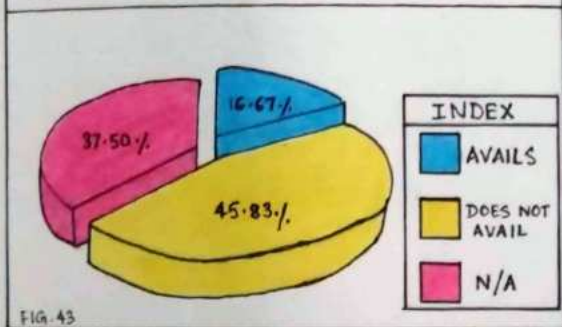
## MAJOR CULTIVATED CROPS AND IDEAL CROPPING SEASON



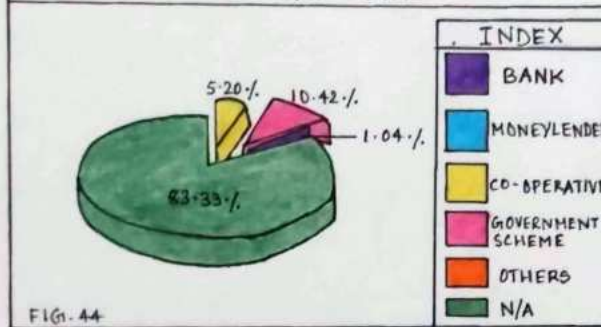
## NATURE OF IRRIGATED LAND AND SOURCE OF IRRIGATIONAL WATER



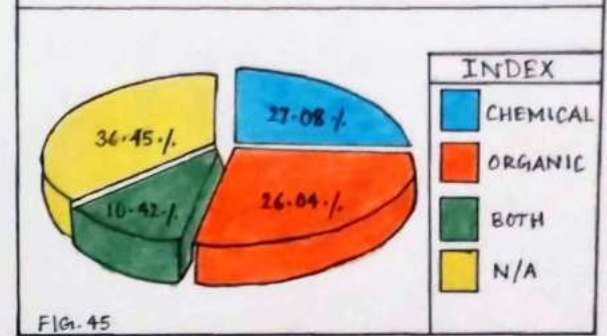
## AVAILING FINANCIAL AID



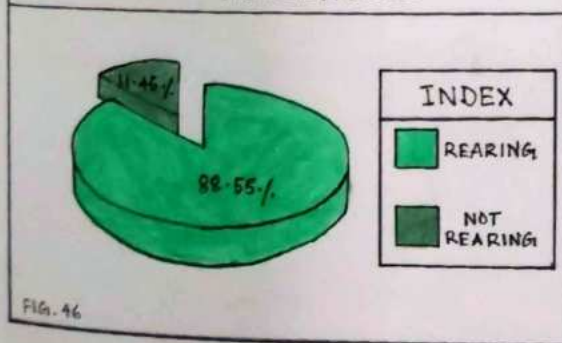
## SOURCES OF FINANCIAL AID



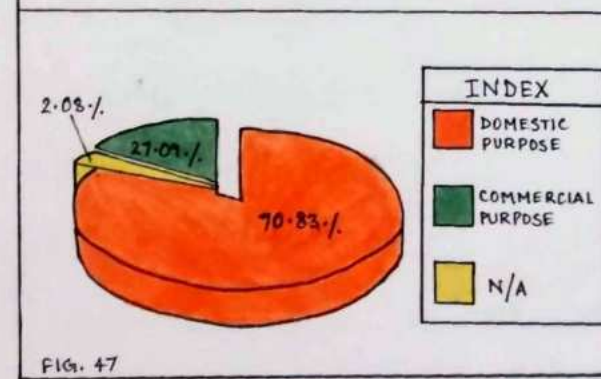
## TYPES OF FERTILISERS USED



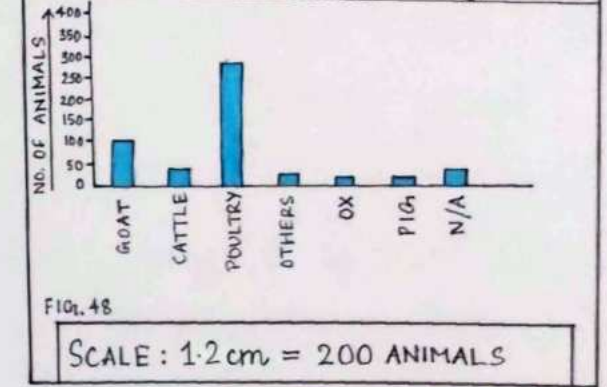
## ANIMAL REARING PRACTICE BY HOUSEHOLDS



## PURPOSE OF ANIMAL REARING



## COMPOSITION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY



## 4.07 AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

As shown in Fig. no. 40, the data collected from Yamakpal Village showed that majority of the people had their own land in this village (55.20%). Besides this, 7.29% of the people have both (owned and rented land) and 36.45% of the people do not engage in agriculture. Even though most of the villagers belong to low economic condition, they still have their own land because of tribal inheritance laws which states that tribal people cannot sell their land which is reflected in land ownership pattern.

As shown in Fig. 41, major cultivated crop in this village is rice which is about 47.19%. Wheat is also cropped but that is less in percentage (4.16%). Also throughout the year, people are growing vegetables. This is the reason why combination of vegetables are seen in this village along with other crops. People who grow only vegetables are only 2.08% and about 3.12% people are growing wheat and vegetables, wheat and rice and rice and vegetables. 36.45% of the people are not engaged in agriculture. Among this percentage of households that grow rice is more in percentage because the climate and



and soil supporting the cultivation of rice and mainly it is for subsistence purpose.

As shown in Fig. 41, ideal cropping season in this village is Kharif. Most of the households, i.e., 52.08% do cultivation in this season because water is easily available due to monsoon and also due to lack of irrigational facilities, only 3.12% of the households do cropping in Rabi season. 8.33% of the households do cultivation both in Kharif and Rabi season.

As shown in Fig. 42, the major crop cultivated in this village is rice which is a Kharif crop. The sowing season of rice (Kharif) is June-July which is monsoon season. So, the sources of water for cultivation is mostly monsoon which is about 55.2%. Only 3.12% of the land is to irrigate Rabi crops which are grown in winter season. Land requires irrigation and the people of this village lack financial power to afford irrigation so the most of the people depend upon monsoon season to grow their crops. There are very few people in this village who depend upon both irrigation and monsoon is about 8.21%. About 36.46% of the people of this village are not engaged in agricultural activities.

As shown in Fig. 42, major percentage of land that is utilised is monsoon dependent. Only 3.12% of the people are dependent on irrigation completely. They use irrigational water from canal and tank. About 7.29% of the people use water for irrigation from tanks. About 1.0% use canal water for irrigation.

As shown in Fig. 43, financial aid refers to a monetary help from outside in relation to agriculture. About 16.67% people avail financial aid. 45.83% of the people do not avail it.

However, 37.50% of the people do not get financial aid as they are not practising agriculture directly.

As shown in Fig. 44, the sources of financial aid are mainly government-schemes (10.42%) and co-operatives (5.20%) and other sources are 1.04%.

As shown in Fig. 45, majority of the households use chemical fertilisers because it is more effective in the short run, about 27.08%. Organic fertilisers (26.04%) are used by households, even though it is good for the environment but not as effective as chemical fertilisers and now people are habituated with using chemical fertiliser. Some people use both fertilisers which are about 10.42%.

and 36.45% respectively. Some people do not use fertiliser because they are not engaged in agricultural activities directly.

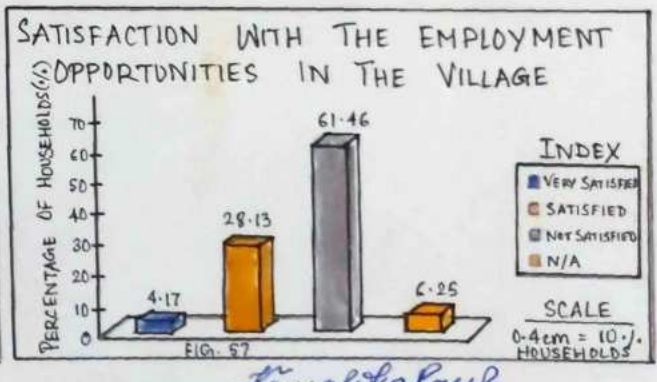
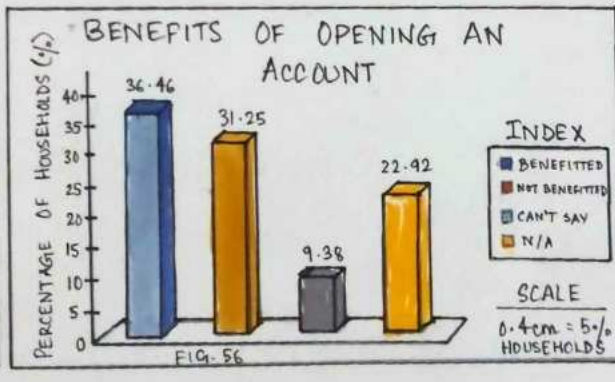
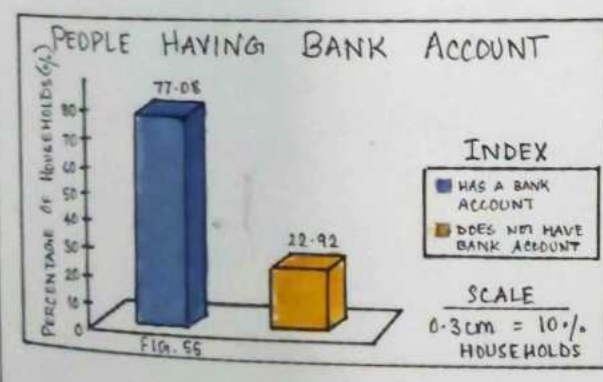
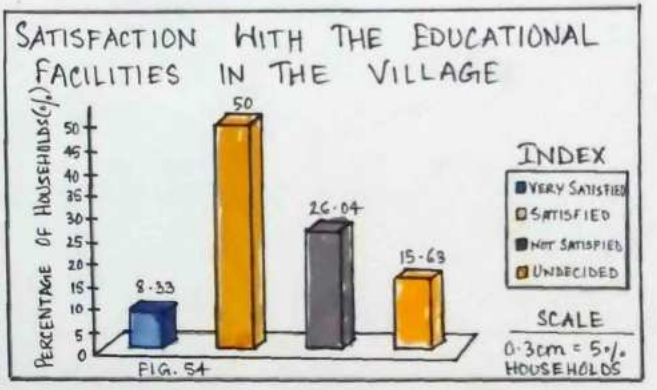
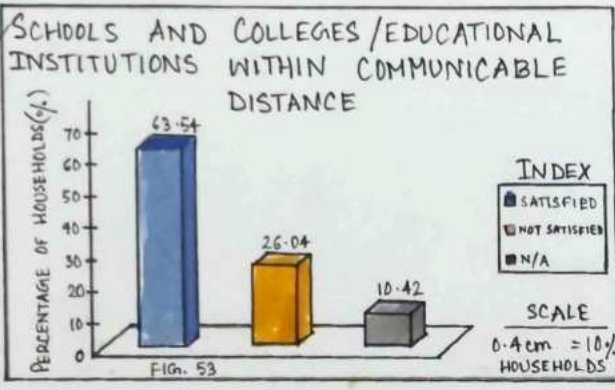
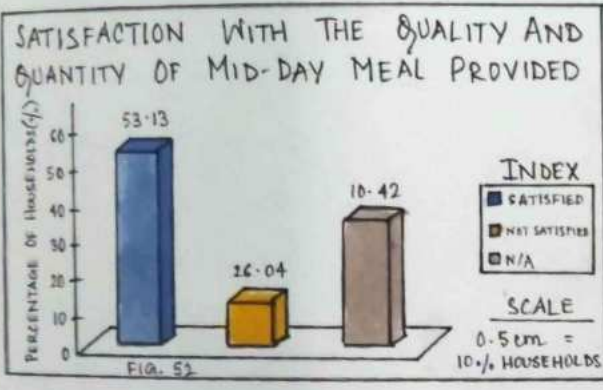
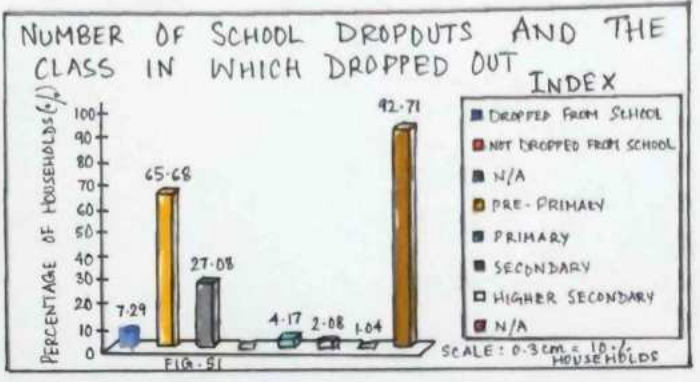
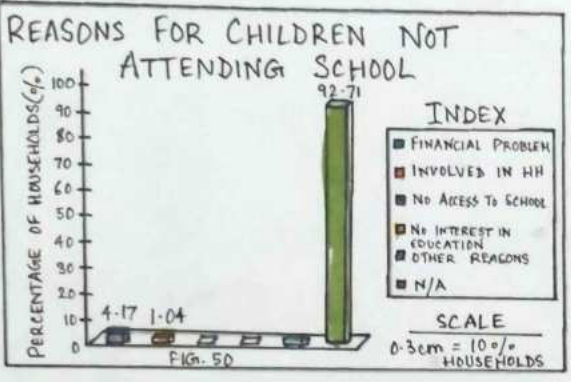
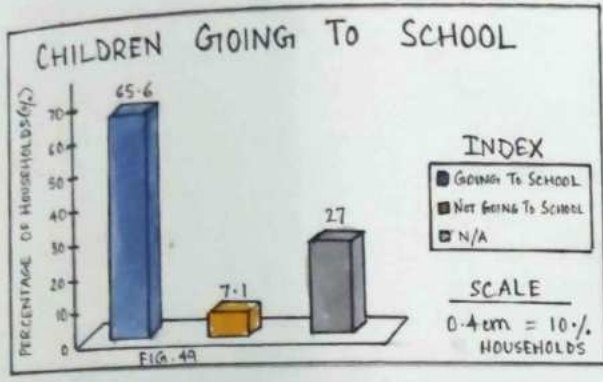
## 4.08 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PRACTISED IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

From Fig. nos. 46, 47 and 48, it is noticed that 75% of the households practised animal rearing, out of which 70.83% was for domestic purpose, 2.08% was practised for commercial purpose. Major animals which are reared in this village are goats (132), cattle (37), poultry (353), ox (2), pigs (5) and other animals were 14 in number. It was noticed that poultry was the highest in number. Villagers were interested in rearing animals as these animals are used for consumption or in agricultural activities.

# PERCEPTION OF BASIC AMENITIES BY HOUSEHOLDS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

## A. EDUCATION

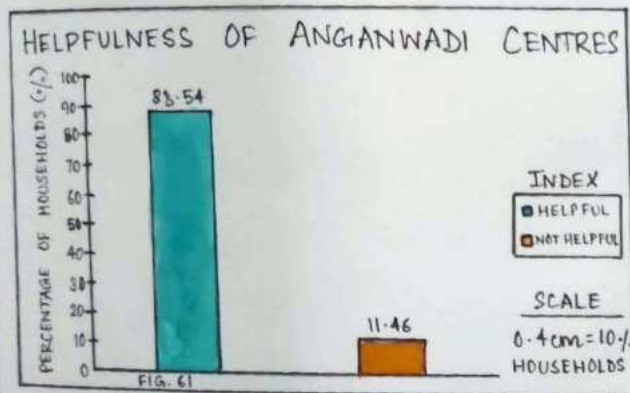
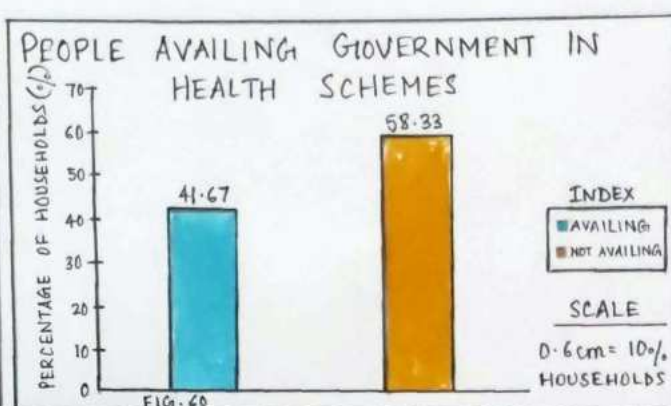
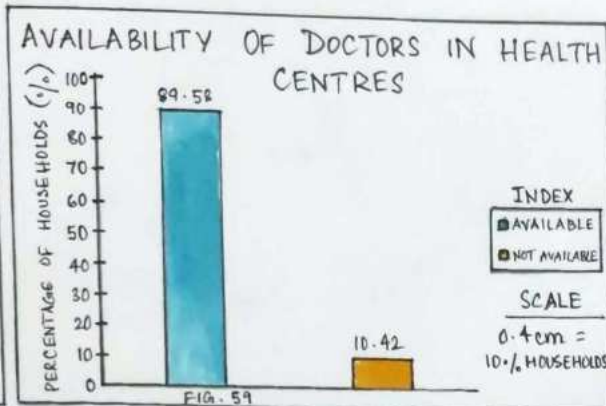
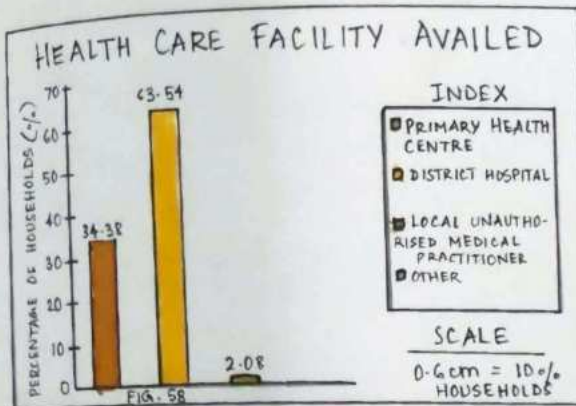
## B. FINANCIAL CONDITION



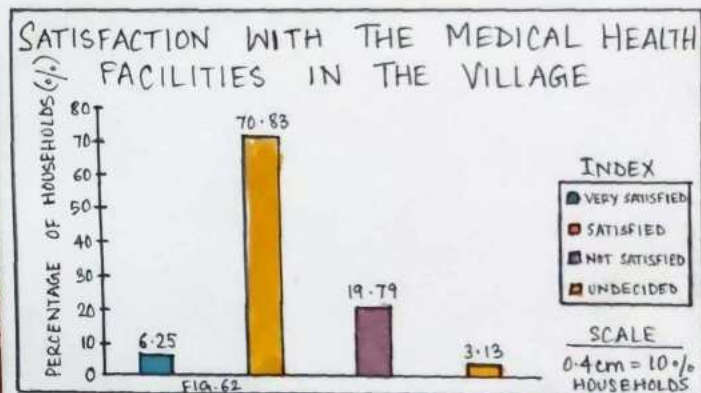
*Sauvalikaul*  
 22.12.22

# PERCEPTION OF BASIC AMENITIES BY HOUSEHOLDS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

## C. HEALTHCARE FACILITIES



PIC.16 ME CONDUCTING THE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY IN ONE OF THE HOUSES OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



Kamalika Lal  
22.12.22



PIC.15 PRIMARY SCHOOL IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



PIC.17. KUTCHA ROAD IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

SOURCE: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE ON 06.09.2022

# 4.09 PERCEPTION OF BASIC AMENITIES BY HOUSEHOLDS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

- A. EDUCATION      B. FINANCIAL CONDITION  
C. HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Fig. No. 49 shows the percentage of children attending school in Yamakpal Village. It has been observed from the survey that children of 65.63% of the households attend school while children of 7.29% of the households do not attend school and 27.08% of the households did not have any children.

Fig. No. 50 shows the reasons for which children are not attending school. It has been observed from the survey that children from 4.17% of the households did not attend school because of financial problems and 1.04% because of involvement in household work. 2.08% of the households had other reasons for their children not attending school. 97.71% of the households either do not

have children or the children are still not of school-going age and hence they are not applicable for this category.

Fig. No. 51 shows the school dropout rates in the households surveyed and the class in which the students had dropped out. 7.29% of the households surveyed had school dropouts whereas 65.63% of the households did not have any school dropouts. This indicates that the village has a fairly good rate of children attending school, with 4.17% attaining primary education, 2.08% secondary and 1.04% attaining higher secondary education.

Fig. No. 52 shows the satisfaction gained from the quality and quantity of mid-day meal provided in school. From the survey conducted, it was calculated that 53.13% of the households are satisfied with the mid-day meal that is provided whereas 12.5% of the households are not satisfied. This indicates that the government scheme of mid-day meals is well-followed here.

Fig. No. 53 shows the schools, colleges and educational institutions that are available within communicable distance. From the survey, it can be seen that 63.54% of the households are of the opinion that there are enough schools

and colleges within communicable distance, whereas 26.04% of the households said that there are not enough educational institutions within communicable distance.

Fig. No. 54 shows the satisfaction of the villagers with the educational facilities available in the village. From the household survey, it can be said that 8.33% of the households are very satisfied with the educational facilities available in the village, 50% of the households are satisfied while 26.04% of the households are not satisfied with the educational facilities. 15.63% of the households either do not know or cannot comment on the educational facilities available, which in turn shows their ignorance regarding education.

Fig. No. 55 shows the percentage of households having an account in bank, post office or other institutions. It has been calculated that 77.08% of the households have a bank account and 22.92% of the households do not have a bank account or account in post office or other institutions.

Fig. No. 56 shows the perception of people about the benefits of opening an account. From the surveyed households, 36.46% of the households have agreed



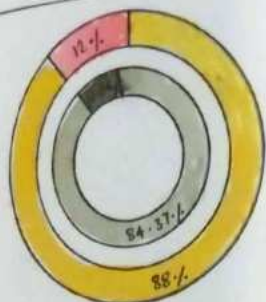
Fig. No. 60 shows the percentage of households availing government health schemes. 41.67% of the households avail the government health schemes whereas a greater percentage of households, 58.33% do not avail the government health schemes.

Fig. No. 61 shows the helpfulness of Anganwadi Centres in relation to maternal health or infant care. From the survey conducted, it has been observed that a large percentage of 88.54% of the households have agreed to getting help from the Anganwadi Centres, which show their success in the village.

Fig. No. 62 shows the satisfaction of the people with the medical health facilities available in the village. From the survey, it has been noted that 6.25% of the households were very satisfied, 70.83% were satisfied, 19.79% were not satisfied and 3.13% of the households were undecided in their opinion.

# DEPENDENCY ON FOREST PRODUCTS NEAR TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

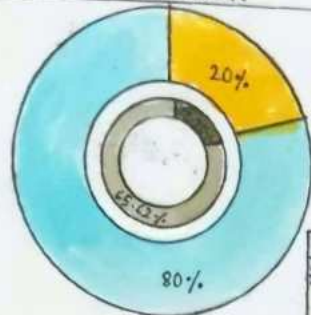
COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FUELWOOD



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF FUELWOOD	
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	COLLECTS FUELWOOD
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT FUELWOOD

FIG. 63

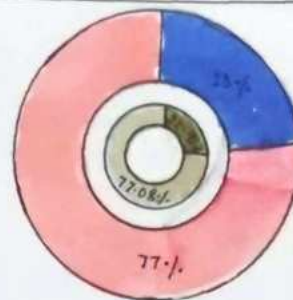
COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FODDER



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF FODDER	
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	COLLECTS FODDER
<span style="color: cyan;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT FODDER

FIG. 64

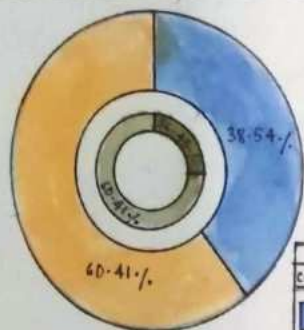
COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING BAMBOO AND CANE



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF BAMBOO AND CANE	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	COLLECTS BAMBOO AND CANE
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT BAMBOO & CANE

FIG. 65

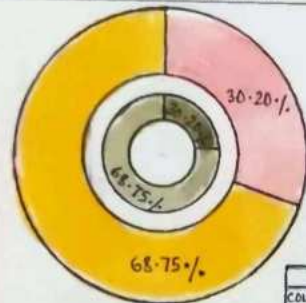
COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING LEAVES (SAL, KENDU)



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF LEAVES	
<span style="color: blue;">■</span>	COLLECTS LEAVES (SAL, KENDU)
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT LEAVES (SAL, KENDU)

FIG. 66

COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING EDIBLE PLANTS



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF EDIBLE PLANT	
<span style="color: pink;">■</span>	COLLECTS EDIBLE PLANTS, NUTS
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT EDIBLE PLANTS

FIG. 67

COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING MEDICINAL PLANTS AND HERBS



INDEX	
COLLECTION OF HERBS	
<span style="color: orange;">■</span>	COLLECTS HERBS
<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>	DOES NOT COLLECT HERBS

FIG. 68

INDEX	
PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FOREST PRODUCTS	
<span style="color: green;">■</span>	FOR SELF-CONSUMPTION
<span style="color: grey;">■</span>	NOT APPLICABLE

SOURCE: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY CONDUCTED IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE ON 06.09.2022

*Kamalikaul*  
22.12.22.

## 4.10 LIVELIHOOD CHARACTERISTICS OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

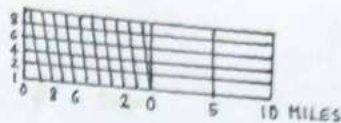
From fig. nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 67 and 68, it was noticed that maximum number of households were collecting products from the forest. People collected forest product from the nearby college which is close to Tamakpal Village. 84.37% of the households collect fuelwood from the forest as they cannot usually afford LPG due to high cost. 16.66% of the households collect fodder for their own household use, 22.91% collect bamboo and cane for making baskets etc. 38.54% collect leaves from forest like Sal and Kendu for self-utilisation. 30.20% of the households collect fruits, nuts, edible plants for the purpose of self-consumption. 18.75% of the households collect medicinal plants and herbs from the forest for self-consumption. From this data, it can be understood that the maximum number of households collect things from the forest for their own consumption; they do not use them for commercial purposes.

# LAND USE MAP

TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

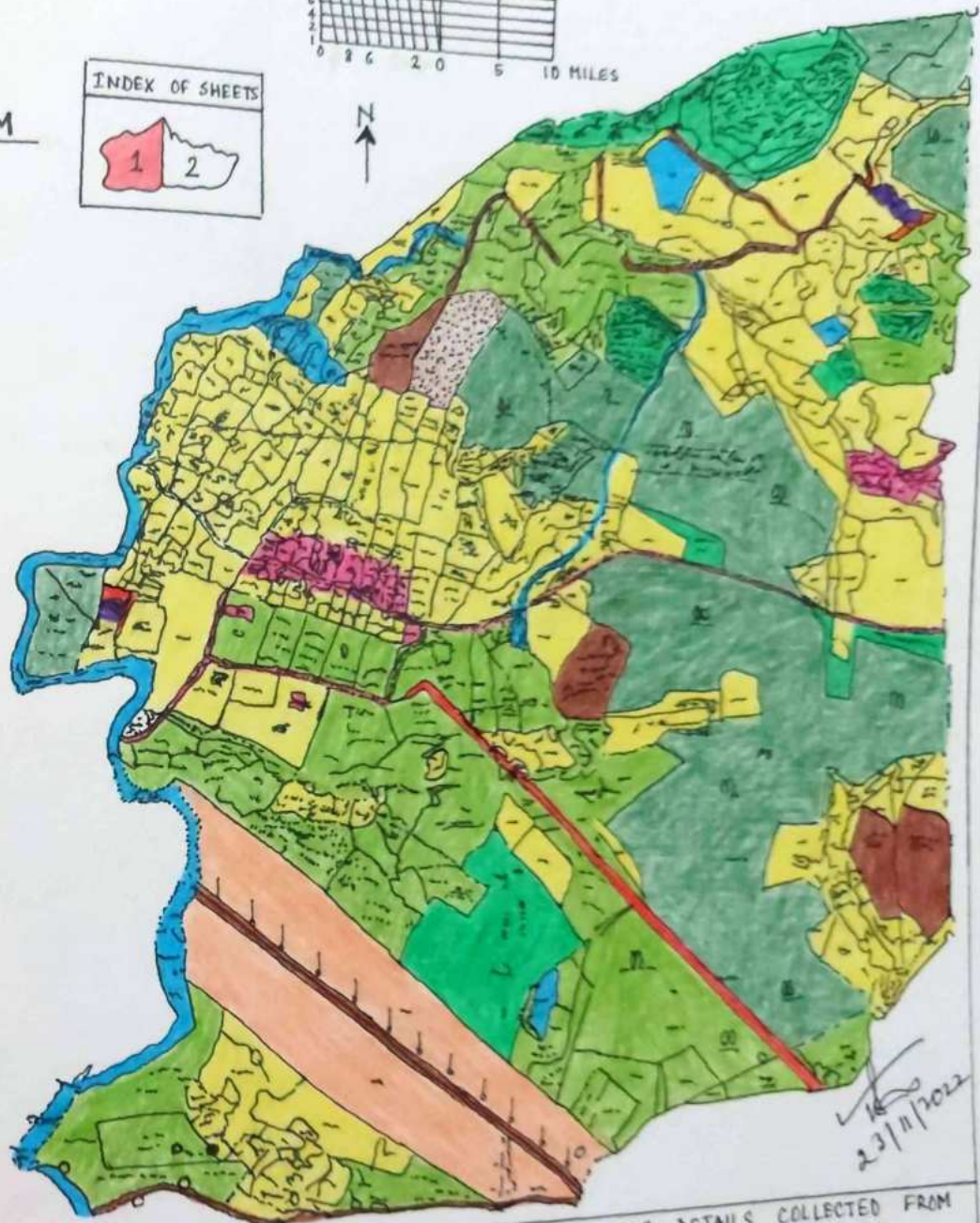
MOUZA MAP - SHEET 1 OF 2

THANA : GHATSILA, DISTRICT : EAST SINGHBHUM



## INDEX

PROTECTED FOREST	■	POND/RIVER
AGRICULTURAL LAND	■	RAILWAY LINE
OPEN SCRUB	■	RELIGIOUS SITE
STONY WASTE	■	TEMPLE
NATIONAL HIGHWAY	■	FALLOW LAND
ROAD	■	SETTLEMENT
PASTURE LAND	■	



23/11/2022



Ghatshila, Jharkhand, India  
 HWF+C4X, Phuldungri Road Railway Flyover, Phuldungri,  
 Ghatshila, Jharkhand 832303, India  
 Lat 22.596116°  
 Long 86.472673°  
 07/09/22 11:23 AM

SOURCE : MOUZA MAP AND LAND RECORDS DETAILS COLLECTED FROM PANCHAYAT SACHIVALAY AND PRAKHAND SAHA-ANCHAL KARYALYA, GHATSILA, EAST SINGHBHUM, JHARKHAND.

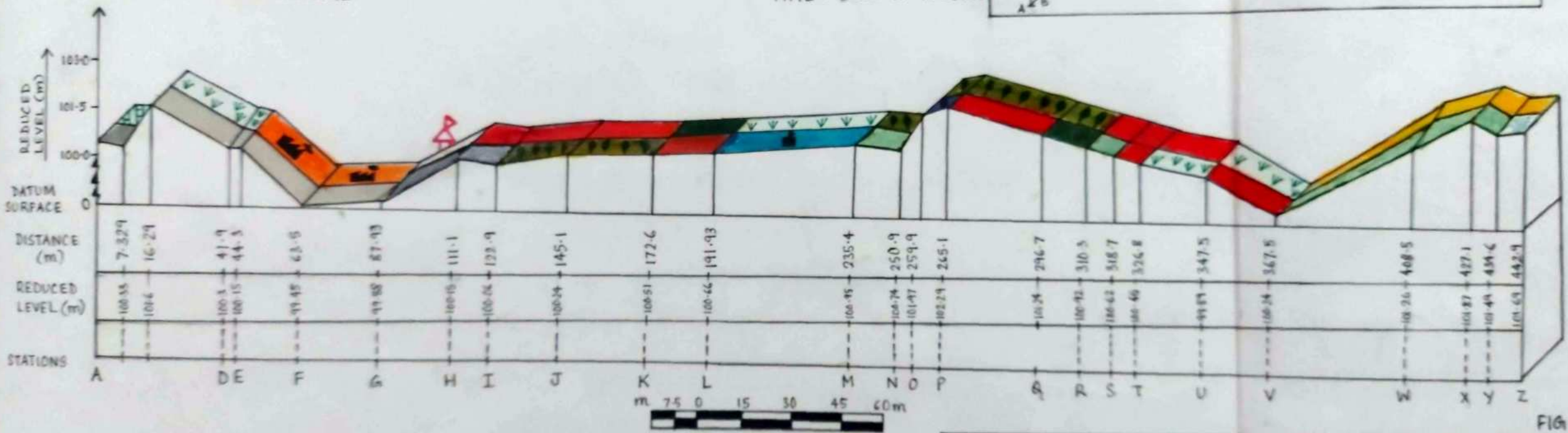
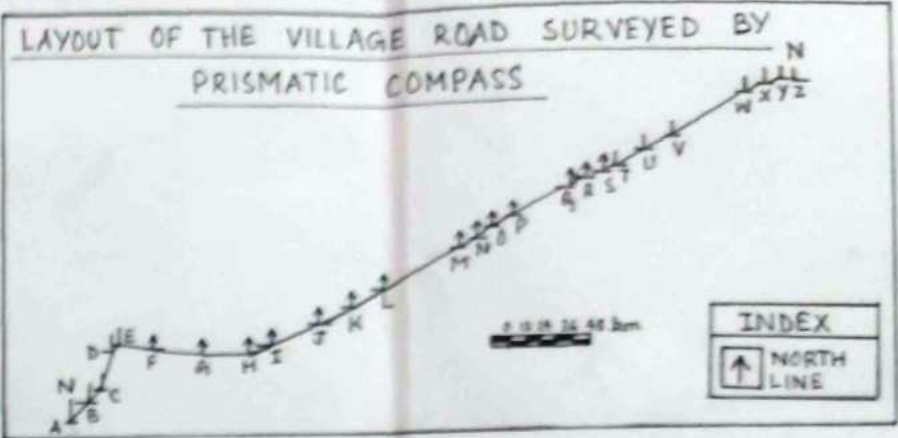
## 4.11 LANDUSE MAP

Landuse map was prepared from the Mouza map which was collected from the Panchayat Office. Mouza map of Yamakpal Village was divided into two sheets. Since we have surveyed the area pertaining to only sheet one, hence we shown landuse map of sheet one of two which comprises entire Yamakpal Village. Landuse map was further collaborated with Google Maps which provides a better understanding of the map. It was analysed that it is a village with sparse population with majority of the area covered with forest. The other dominant type of landuse was agricultural land.

# LONGITUDINAL PROFILE ALONG THE VILLAGE ROAD FROM NH18

INSTRUMENT NO.: DUMPY LEVEL-4  
 PRISMATIC COMPASS-5  
 PLACE : TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

DATE : 07.09.2022  
 TIME : 8:30 A.M.-12:00 P.M.



*Tamalkalaul*  
 22.12.22

INDEX

PRIVATE ESTATE	TEMPLE	DENSE SCRUB	FOREST	LEMONGRASS PLANTATION
BAMBOO TREE	FACTORY	AGRICULTURAL LAND	OPEN SPACE WITH SCATTERED TREES	
OPEN SCRUB	PRIVATE SCHOOL	CULVERT	SHOP	HOUSE

SOURCE : SURVEY DATA COLLECTED ON 07.09.2022 FROM 8:30 A.M TO 12:00 P.M. ALONG THE VILLAGE ROAD FROM NH18.

FIG. 70

## 4.12 DUMPY LEVEL

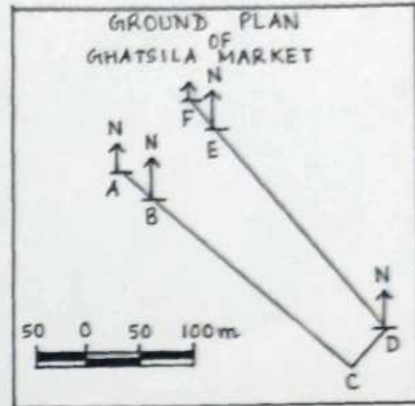
On 7th September, Dumpy Level Survey was conducted on a section of the village road from NH18. This survey was done to understand the terrain characteristics of the village. From the data, it was found that there was undulating surface as we approached from the highway to the main road where there were a lot of undulations. We also recorded the different types of landuse along the road layout which was surveyed with the help of prismatic compass. After surveying the area, it was found that the village land was mostly used in agriculture, private estate, forest, dense scrub, but residential houses dominated the landuse because it was closer to the road. By the landuse pattern, it was observed that it is a sparsely populated village where the main occupation was subsistence agriculture.

# MARKET SURVEY

## GHATSILA MARKET, NEAR TAMAKPAL VILLAGE, GHATSILA

DATE : 06.09.2022  
 TIME : 4:30 P.M. - 5:35 P.M.

PLACE : GHATSILA MARKET



INDEX	
[Pink Box]	GARMENTS
[Blue Box]	RESIDENTIAL HOUSE
[Yellow Box]	MISCELLANEOUS
[Green Box]	PRINTING PRESS
[+]	MEDICAL SHOP
[Brown Box]	JEWELLERY SHOP
[Black Box]	GATE
[H]	HOTEL
[M]	MALL
[Dark Blue Box]	GENERAL STORE
[Grey Box]	HARDWARE
[Cross-hatched Box]	GARBAGE AREA
[Orange Box]	VEGETABLES & FRUITS
[Light Brown Box]	BANK
[Red Box]	PATHOLOGICAL LAB
[ATM]	ATM
[Light Orange Box]	RELIGIOUS SHELTER
[Light Blue Box]	AUTORICKSHAW STAND

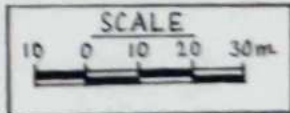
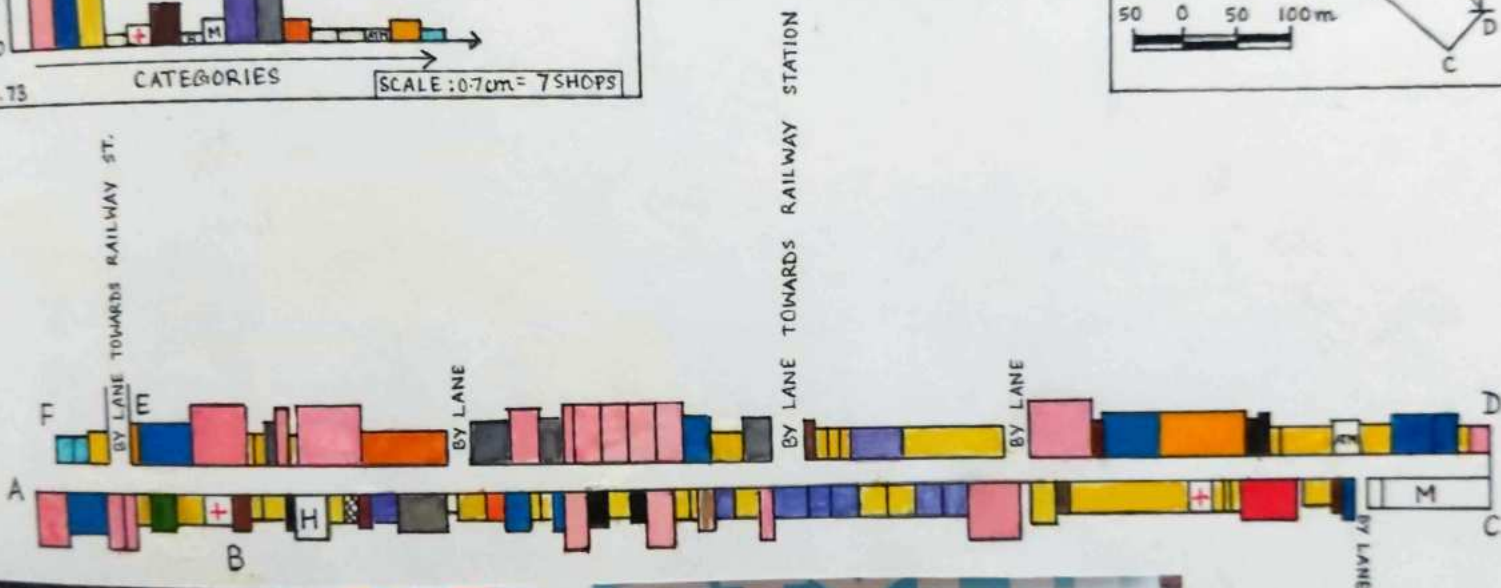


FIG. 19. POTTERY SHOP IN GHATSILA MARKET



FIG. 20. GARMENT SHOP IN GHATSILA MARKET

Kamalikaoul  
 22.12.22.

FIG. 71

SOURCE : MARKET SURVEY CONDUCTED IN GHATSILA ON 06.09.2022



## 4.13 MARKET SURVEY

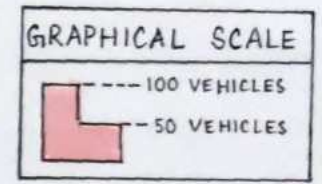
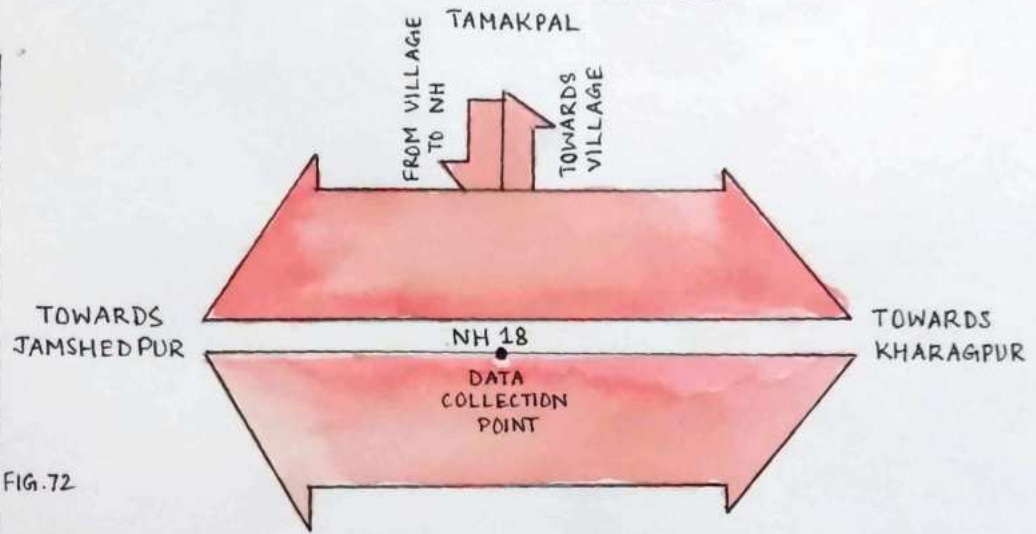
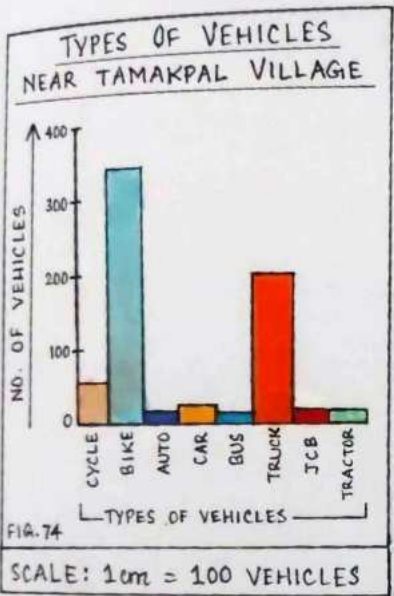
On 6th September 2022, Market Survey was done at the Jhatsila Market. The main purpose was to find out a general idea about the local need and the general characteristics of the market place so that the socio-economic condition of the place can be analysed.

The survey was done by counting the number of shops and also by recording what was there on either side of the road and by measuring the angular directions of the road.

After plotting, it was observed that the majority of the shops in the market were selling garments. Hardware shops and general stores had the second highest number of shops in the surveyed market.

It can be concluded that people mainly depend on that market for buying garments and hardware. So, there were bulky and costly purchases. It was also observed that the market was close to the railway station. So, the general attraction of the local people made it a popular market.

# TRAFFIC FLOW SHOWING NUMBER OF VEHICLES NEAR TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



SOURCE: TRAFFIC SURVEY CONDUCTED AT THE JUNCTION OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE ROAD AND NATIONAL HIGHWAY 18 ON 06.09.2022 FROM 4:15 P.M. TO 5:15 P.M.

*Jamali Paul*  
23.12.22



PIC. 21 THE ROAD LEADING TO TAMAKPAL VILLAGE FROM NH18



PIC 22. NATIONAL HIGHWAY 18



PIC. 23 THE STUDENTS OF THE TRAFFIC SURVEY GROUP CONDUCTING THE SURVEY AT THE JUNCTION OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE ROAD AND NH18

## 4.14 TRAFFIC SURVEY

The traffic survey was done near the conjunction of Yamakpal Village road and NH18 on 6th September, 2022. The survey was done in a time span of one hour from 4:15 P.M to 5:15 P.M. It was observed that the number of vehicles going towards the village was less than the number of vehicles going outside the village, towards the national highway. NH18 connects the two major cities of 'Jamshedpur' and 'Kharagpur'. It was seen that bikes have the highest percentage in total number of vehicles near Yamakpal Village and NH18. The number of vehicles going to and coming from Kharagpur and Jamshedpur are more or less the same.

# SOIL TESTING OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

## CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATA TABLE

### 1. NITROGEN (N)

SAMPLE NO.	Lbs/acre as N	Kg/acre as N	REMARKS
1	18	8.16	Medium
2	4	1.81	Very Low
3	4	1.81	Very Low

### 2. AMMONIACAL NITROGEN ( $H_6N_2$ )

SAMPLE NO.	Lbs/acre as N	Kg/acre as N	REMARKS
1	180	81.64	High
2	180	81.64	High
3	180	81.64	High

### 3. PHOSPHORUS (P)

SAMPLE NO.	Lbs/acre as $P_2O_5$	Kg/acre as $P_2O_5$	REMARKS
1	Less than 20	9.07	Low
2	Less than 20	9.07	Low
3	Less than 20	9.07	Low

### 4. POTASSIUM (K)

SAMPLE NO.	Lbs/acre as K	Kg/acre as K	REMARKS
1	Above 350	158.76	Very High
2	Above 350	158.76	Very High
3	250-350	113.40-158.76	High

### 5. ORGANIC MATTER

SAMPLE NO.	AMOUNT REPRESENTED % BY ENT	REMARKS
1	Below 0.5%	Low
2	Below 0.5%	Low
3	Below 0.5%	Low

### 6. SOIL PH

SAMPLE NO.	LEVEL OF PH IN THE SAMPLE	REMARKS
1	4.45	Very strongly acidic
2	6.5	Slightly acidic
3	4.53	Very strongly acidic



PIC.24 SAMPLE 1: PADDY FIELD



PIC.25 SAMPLE 2: LEMONGRASS FIELD



PIC.26 SAMPLE 3: PONDSIDE

21/12/2022

# 4.15 SOIL TESTING OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

Three soil samples from three different sites, i.e., Paddy Field, Lemongrass Field and Pondsides were collected from Tamakpal Village on 07.09.2022. We tested the soil's amount of macronutrients — Nitrogen (N), Ammoniacal Nitrogen ( $\text{H}_2\text{N}_2$ ), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), Organic Matter content and soil pH level. The characteristics of the three types of soil were very similar.

1. The Nitrogen (N) level of Sample 1 is medium while of the other 2 samples is very low. An adequate supply of N is associated with high photosynthetic activity, vigorous growth and dark-green plant vegetation.
2. The higher the concentration of Ammoniacal Nitrogen in the soil, the greater the impact it has on lowering the growing medium pH. All the three samples has a high level of Ammoniacal Nitrogen.
3. Phosphorus is needed by the plant to store energy created from photosynthesis and carbohydrate metabolism to be used for plant growth.

and reproductive processes. In all the three samples, phosphorus levels are low.

4. Potassium helps plants activate enzymes, draw water into roots, produce phosphate molecules and  $\text{CO}_2$ , translocate sugars and uptake and assimilate N. Sample 1 and 2 has a very high Potassium level with lbs/acre above 350 while the 3rd sample level is high with lbs/acre level between 250-350.

5. Organic matter affects soil biological, chemical and physical properties that influence nutrient availability. All the samples have organic matter levels below 0.5%, indicating low organic matter content.

6. The last test was done to find the level of pH. Soil pH is an indicator of the level of acidity or alkalinity of the soil. Crops typically grow best when pH is between 6 (slightly acidic) and 7.5 (slightly alkaline). Samples 1 and 3 had a pH level of 4.45 and 4.53 indicating that the soil is very strongly acidic in nature while the 2nd sample (Lemongrass field) had a level of 6.5 which shows slightly acidic nature.

With the taken tests, we can tell that the soil quality is quite poor and

needs necessary actions. Adding humus, building and preserving humus, eliminating compaction, regulating the pH value, soil improvement through minerals, soil improvement through plants, diverse crop rotation and mixed crops can be taken seriously to improve the soil quality. Thus, we can conclude that the crop production in Yamakpal Village and crop productivity ranges from low to medium.

## 5.01 CONCLUSION

The objective of the survey was to determine the socio-economic condition of Yamakpal Village of East Singhbhum district. In this field report, various parameters were accessed through questionnaire in order to get a better picture of the socio-economic environment of the village. Through the survey, it was observed that majority of the population belongs to the Scheduled Tribe category, with Hinduism as the dominating religion along with local 'Adivasi' religion. The common communicating medium was Hindi and Bengali. Another remarkable aspect of the village was that almost every household possesses a mobile phone and 51% of the villagers have their own vehicle - bike or cycle. The villager's place of residence is mostly 'semi-pucca' in nature with almost 47% of the houses having satisfactory general condition. In terms of drinking water, villagers are mainly dependent on underground sources like well and tubewell. This village has an issue in terms of education as the majority of the population is illiterate or have received only Secondary Education. In terms of



occupational composition, majority of the villagers are engaged in agriculture. Almost 80% of the households have monthly income less than 10000 rupees. In terms of migration, only very few households have people who have migrated. The main purpose of migration is due to job opportunities and educational facilities and mostly the people in '18-24' age group has migrated out. The data collected shows that the majority of the villagers have their own land in the village mostly because of the tribal inheritance laws. Kharif is the main dominant cropping season as the farmers are mostly monsoon-dependent as the village lacks irrigation facilities. Villagers practice animal rearing mostly for domestic purposes. In terms of public perception about the educational facilities, when surveyed, it was observed that 26% of the households were not satisfied and 50% of the villagers' satisfaction level was only average. In terms of employment opportunities, about 50% of the population have shown dissatisfaction with the employment opportunities in this village.

In terms of dependency on forest for livelihood, it was observed that villagers mostly forage to collect forest products for self-utilisation. From

the above discussion, it is evident that Yamakpal Village is limited in terms of growth, due to the lack of educational facilities and employment opportunities. Government here has a key role to play in uplifting the socio-economic scenario of this village!

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# 5.03 APPENDIX

TABLE NO. 1

TABLE SHOWING DATA FOR TEMPERATURE AND CLIMATE GRAPH

MONTHS	RAINFALL (in mm)	MEAN MAX. TEMP (°C)	MEAN MIN. TEMP (°C)	AVERAGE TEMP (°C)	RELATIVE HUMIDITY(%)
JANUARY	14.7	26.5	11.6	19.0	62
FEBRUARY	18.4	29.5	14.2	21.8	53
MARCH	21.0	34.8	18.6	26.7	42.5
APRIL	35.2	38.8	23.4	31.1	44
MAY	76.6	39.3	25.8	32.5	51
JUNE	243.9	36.2	26.2	31.2	68.5
JULY	294.9	32.6	25.5	29.0	80.5
AUGUST	318.6	32.1	25.3	28.7	81.5
SEPTEMBER	229.4	32.6	24.9	28.7	79
OCTOBER	65.1	32.2	21.5	26.8	72
NOVEMBER	14.0	30.0	16.3	23.1	67
DECEMBER	4.9	26.8	11.5	19.1	66

SOURCE: INDIAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

TABLE NO. 2

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF GHATSILA

OCCUPATION	CULTIVATOR	AGRICULTURAL LABOUR	HOUSEHOLD WORKER	OTHER WORKER	MAIN WORKER	MARGINAL WORKER	NON- WORKER	TOTAL
GHATSILA	5745	3572	70	7783	17850	20678	34931	91309

TABLE NO. 3

TABLE SHOWING RURAL-URBAN LITERACY STATUS OF EAST SINGHBHUM

SL. NO.	BLOCK NAME	MALE LITERACY RATE (%)	FEMALE LITERACY RATE (%)
1	Baharagora	64.64	47.11
2	Borani	61.35	36.56
3	Chakulia	34.06	23.31
4	Shalbhungarh	63.27	44.62
5	Sumaria	29.19	18.84
6	Ghatsila	35.63	26.07
7	Jolmuri-cum Jugsalai	41.00	33.28
8	Jurbardha	28.19	18.70
9	Husbari	86.98	70.90
10	Patamda	62.65	38.36
11	Potka	64.48	44.17

TABLE NO. 4

TABLE SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF RURAL-URBAN POPULATION OF DIFFERENT BLOCKS OF PURBI SINGHBHUM

SL. NO.	BLOCK NAME	% OF RURAL POPULATION	% OF URBAN POPULATION
1	Baharagora	0	100
2	Borani	100	0
3	Chakulia	87	13
4	Shalbhungarh	62.79	0
5	Sumaria	100	0
6	Ghatsila	68.7	31.3
7	Jolmuri-cum Jugsalai	8.1	91.9
8	Jurbardha	56.9	43.1
9	Husbari	53.7	46.3
10	Patamda	100	0
11	Potka	94.7	5.3

TABLE NO. 5

TABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF MALE-FEMALE POPULATION OF PURBI SINGHBHUM DISTRICT

SL. NO.	BLOCK NAME	MALE POPULATION	FEMALE POPULATION
1	Baharagora	78103	35194
2	Borani	35142	33871
3	Chakulia	8352	7954
4	Dhalbhumgarh	31309	30623
5	Dumaria	31043	31085
6	Ghatsila	20912	17912
7	Golmuri-cum Jugsalai	65444	60575
8	Jurbandha	21703	21298
9	Mustari	16063	149720
10	Patamda	1334	1224
11	Potka	99918	99694

TABLE NO. 6

TABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF GHATSILA

RELIGION	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	OTHERS
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	83327	5882	1187	39423
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	64.14	4.53	0.91	30.35

TABLE NO. 7

TABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION OF EAST SINGHBHUM

RELIGION	HINDU	MUSLIM	CHRISTIAN	SIKH	BUDDHIST	JAIN	OTHERS	NO RELIGION
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	1550178	203999	30172	38544	892	1670	465367	3097
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	67.8	8.89	1.32	1.68	0.04	0.07	20.29	0.14

TABLE NO. 8

TABLE FOR THE CALCULATION OF LANGUAGE IN GHATSILA SUB-DISTRICT

LANGUAGE	BENGALI	SANTHALI	HINDU	URDU	MUNDARI	ODIA	HO	PUNJABI	OTHER LANGUAGE
NO. OF POPULATION	70318	36374	11188	3161	2519	2412	1617	927	489
PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION	54.13	28.00	8.61	2.41	1.94	1.86	1.24	0.71	1.08

TABLE NO. 9

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL NO. OF FAMILY MEMBERS

CATEGORY	MALE (adult)	FEMALE (adult)	MALE (child)	FEMALE (child)
NO. OF PERSONS	169	168	73	63

TABLE NO. 10

TABLE SHOWING CASTE COMPOSITION

CATEGORY	GENERAL	SC	ST	OBC
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	5	1	78	12
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	5.2	1.04	81.25	12.5

TABLE NO. 11

TABLE SHOWING RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

CATEGORY	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	59	1	0	36
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	61.46	1.04	0	37.5

TABLE NO. 12

TABLE SHOWING LANGUAGES SPOKEN

CATEGORY	Hindi	Bengali	Others (Yribal)
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	50	64	47

TABLE NO. 13

TABLE SHOWING FAMILY ASSETS

CATEGORY	Fridge	T.V.	Telephone	Vehicle	Mobile	LPG
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	9	26	6	51	78	0

TABLE NO. 14

TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF HOUSES

CATEGORY	Kutcha	Pucca	Semi-pucca
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	27	26	43
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	28.13	27.08	44.79

TABLE NO. 15

TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF ROOFS

CATEGORY	Concrete	Thatched	Tiled	Asbestos	Yin
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	26	9	41	18	2
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	27.08	9.38	42.71	18.75	2.08



TABLE NO. 16

TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF WALL MATERIAL

CATEGORY	Brick	Mud	Bamboo	Cane
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	62	34	0	0
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	64.58	35.41	0	0

TABLE NO. 17

TABLE SHOWING NO. OF STOREYS

CATEGORY	Single	Double	Multiple
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	91	5	0
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	94.79	5.21	0

TABLE NO. 18

TABLE SHOWING GENERAL CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSE

CATEGORY	Good	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	Bad
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	24	45	27	0
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	25	46.9	28.1	0

TABLE NO. 19

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

CATEGORY	River	Yank	Pond	Well	Tubewell	Tap Water
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	10	3	0	32	27	24
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	10.4	3.1	0	33.3	28.2	25

TABLE NO. 20

TABLE SHOWING AGE-SEX COMPOSITION

AGE GROUP	0-6		6-12		12-18		18-24		24-30		30-36		36-42		42-48		48-54		54-60		≥60	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NO. OF PEOPLE	20	15	18	28	30	28	24	17	26	25	21	28	24	20	14	14	6	3	7	9	9	16

TABLE NO. 21

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION COMPOSITION

AGE GROUP	Illiterate		Primary		Secondary		H.S.		Graduation		P.G.		H.E.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
NO. OF PEOPLE	45	80	54	71	66	47	27	10	13	4	0	1	0	1

TABLE NO. 22

TABLE SHOWING GENDER-WISE OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

CATEGORY	Working	Working Outside
MALE	110	14
FEMALE	29	1

TABLE NO. 23

TABLE SHOWING OCCUPATIONAL COMPOSITION

CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
Agriculture	45	21
Business	14	0
Service	15	3
Forestry	0	1
Transport	2	0
Labour	43	4
Handicraft	1	1

TABLE NO. 24

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE MONTHLY FAMILY INCOME (IN RUPEES)

CATEGORY	<10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	>40000
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	77	16	2	0	1
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	80.21	16.67	2.08	0	1.04

TABLE NO. 25

TABLE SHOWING HOUSEHOLDS WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE MIGRATED

CATEGORY	Yes	No
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	21	75
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	21.88	78.12

TABLE NO. 26

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MIGRATION

CATEGORY	Less than a year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	12	6	3	75
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	12.5	6.25	3.12	78.13

TABLE NO. 27

TABLE SHOWING NO. OF PEOPLE AT TIME OF MIGRATION

CATEGORY	less than 18	18-25	25-35	More than 35	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	3	11	4	3	75
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	3.13	11.45	4.16	3.13	78.13

TABLE NO. 28

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATION LEVEL AT THE TIME OF MIGRATION

CATEGORY	Illiterate	Primary	Secondary	H.S.	graduate	P.G.	Others	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	3	3	8	5	2	0	0	75
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	3.13	3.13	8.32	5.19	2.1	0	0	78.13

TABLE NO. 29

## TABLE SHOWING REASON OF MIGRATION

CATEGORY	H.E.	Job	Marriage	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	4	15	2	75
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	41.6	15.63	2.06	78.13

TABLE NO. 30

## TABLE SHOWING CONTRIBUTION BY MIGRANTS' INCOME TO MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

CATEGORY	Contribution to family income	No contribution to family income	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	15	0	81
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	15.63	0.00	84.38

TABLE NO. 31

## TABLE SHOWING IMPROVEMENT BY MIGRANTS' INCOME

CATEGORY	Improvement	No change	No improvement	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	12	0	3	73
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	12.25	0.00	3.13	84.38

TABLE NO. 32

## TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF LAND OWNERSHIP

CATEGORY	Own	Rented	Both	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	53	7	1	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	55.2	7.29	1	36.45

TABLE NO. 33

## TABLE SHOWING MAJOR CULTIVATED CROPS SOWN BY HOUSEHOLDS

CATEGORY	Rice	Vegetable	Wheat	Wheat & Vegetable	Wheat & Rice	Rice and Vegetable	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	46	2	4	3	3	3	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	47.91	2.08	4.16	3.12	3.12	3.12	36.45

TABLE NO. 34

TABLE SHOWING PERCEIVED CROPPING SEASON BY HOUSEHOLDS

CATEGORY	Rabi	Kharif	Rabi and Kharif	Zaid	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	3	50	8	0	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	3.12	52.08	8.33	0	36.45

TABLE NO. 35

TABLE SHOWING NATURE OF IRRIGATED LAND

CATEGORY	Irrigated	Monsoon Dependent	Both	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	3	53	5	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	3.12	55.2	8.21	36.46

TABLE NO. 36

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF IRRIGATIONAL WATER

CATEGORY	Canal	Tank	Well	Tubewell	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	1	7	0	0	88
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	1	7.29	0	0	91.66

TABLE NO. 37

TABLE SHOWING AVAILING OF FINANCIAL AID

CATEGORY	Avails Financial Aid	Does not Avail Financial Aid	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	16	44	36
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	16.67	45.83	37.50

TABLE NO. 38

TABLE SHOWING SOURCE OF FINANCIAL AID

CATEGORY	Bank	Money Lenders	Co-operatives	Govt. Schemes	Others	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	5	10	1	80
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	0	0	5.20	10.42	1.04	83.33

TABLE NO. 39

TABLE SHOWING TYPES OF FERTILISERS USED

CATEGORY	Chemical	Organic	Both	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	26	25	10	35
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	27.08	26.04	10.42	36.46

TABLE NO. 40

TABLE SHOWING ANIMAL REARING PRACTISED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS

CATEGORY	Animal Rearing	Not Rearing Animals
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	72	11
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	75	11.45

TABLE NO. 41

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF ANIMAL REARING

CATEGORY	For Domestic Rearing	For Commercial Purpose	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	68	2	14
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	70.83	2.08	14.58

TABLE NO. 42

TABLE SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

CATEGORY	Goat	Cattle	Poultry	Others	Ox	Pig	N/A
NO. OF ANIMALS	132	37	353	14	2	5	24

TABLE NO. 43

TABLE SHOWING THE NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH CHILDREN GOING TO SCHOOL

CATEGORY	going to school	Not going to school	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	63	7	26
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	65.63	7.29	27.08

TABLE NO. 45

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOL DROPOUT RATES IN HOUSEHOLDS AND CLASS IN WHICH STUDENTS DROPPED OUT

CATEGORY	Dropped from School	Not Dropped from School	N/A	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	7	63	26	0	4	2	1	89
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	7.29	65.63	27.08	0	4.17	2.08	1.04	92.71

TABLE NO. 46

TABLE SHOWING THE SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY &amp; QUANTITY OF MID-DAY MEAL PROVIDED

CATEGORY	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	51	12	33
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	53.13	12.5	34.38

TABLE NO. 47

TABLE SHOWING SCHOOLS WITHIN COMMUNICABLE DISTANCE

CATEGORY	Enough	Not enough	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	61	25	10
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	63.54	26.04	10.42

TABLE NO. 48

TABLE SHOWING SATISFACTION WITH THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES IN THE VILLAGE

CATEGORY	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Undecided
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	8	48	25	15
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	8.33	50	26.04	15.63

TABLE NO. 49

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCOUNT IN BANK / POST OFFICE / OTHER INSTITUTIONS

CATEGORY	Has a Bank Account	Does not have a Bank Account
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	74	22
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	77.08	22.92

TABLE NO. 50

TABLE SHOWING PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ABOUT THE BENEFITS OF OPENING AN ACCOUNT

CATEGORY	Benefitted	Not Benefitted	Cannot Say	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	35	30	9	22
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	36.46	31.25	9.38	22.92

TABLE NO. 51

TABLE SHOWING PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION ON SATISFACTION WITH EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES IN THE VILLAGE

CATEGORY	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	4	27	59	6
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	4.17	28.13	61.46	6.25

TABLE NO. 52

## TABLE SHOWING CATEGORY OF AVAILABLE HEALTH FACILITIES

CATEGORY	Primary Health Centre	District Hospital	Local Medical Practitioner	Unauthorised Practitioner	Other
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	33	61		2	0
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	34.38	63.54		2.08	0

TABLE NO. 53

## TABLE SHOWING AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS IN HEALTH CENTRES

CATEGORY	Available	Not Available
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	86	10
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	89.58	10.42

TABLE NO. 54

## TABLE SHOWING PEOPLE AVAILING GOVERNMENT HEALTH SCHEMES

CATEGORY	Availing	Not Availing
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	40	56
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	41.67	58.33

TABLE NO. 55

## TABLE SHOWING HELPFULNESS OF ANGIANWADI CENTRES

CATEGORY	Helpful	Not Helpful
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	85	11
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	88.54	11.46

TABLE NO. 56

## TABLE SHOWING SATISFACTION WITH THE MEDICAL HEALTH FACILITIES

CATEGORY	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Undecided
TOTAL NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	6	68	19	3
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	6.25	70.83	19.79	3.13



TABLE NO. 57

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF FUELWOOD

CATEGORY	Collects Fuelwood	Does not Collect Fuelwood
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	81	11
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	84.37	11.04

TABLE NO. 58

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FUELWOOD

CATEGORY	For Self-consumption	For Selling in Market	Both	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	81			11
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	24.38			11.04

TABLE NO. 59

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION AND PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FODDER

CATEGORY	Collects Fodder	Does not Collect Fodder
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	16	63
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	16.66	65.62

TABLE NO. 60

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FODDER

CATEGORY	For Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	17	63
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	17.70	65.62

TABLE NO. 61

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF BAMBOO AND CANE

CATEGORY	Collects Bamboo and Cane	Does not collect Bamboo and Cane
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	22	74
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	22.91	77.08

TABLE NO. 62

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING BAMBOO AND CANE

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	22	74
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	22.91	77.08

TABLE NO. 63

## TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF SAL AND KENDU

CATEGORY	Collect Leaves (Sal, Kendu)	Does not Collect Leaves (Sal, Kendu)
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	37	58
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	38.54	60.41

TABLE NO. 64

## TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING SAL AND KENDU

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	35	58
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	36.45	60.41

TABLE NO. 65

## TABLE SHOWING THE COLLECTION OF FRUITS, NUTS, MUSHROOMS AND EDIBLE PLANTS

CATEGORY	Collects fruits, nuts, mushrooms, edible plants	Does not collect fruits, nuts, mushrooms, edible plants
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	29	66
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	30.20	68.75

TABLE NO. 66

## TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING FRUITS, NUTS, MUSHROOMS AND EDIBLE PLANTS

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	29	66
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	30.20	68.75

TABLE NO. 67

## TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS, HERBS

CATEGORY	Collects Medicinal Plants, Herbs	Does not collect medicinal plants, herbs
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	16	77
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	16.66	80.20

TABLE NO. 68

## TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF COLLECTING MEDICINAL PLANTS, HERBS

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	18	77
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	18.75	80.20

TABLE No. 69

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF OIL

CATEGORY	Collects Oil	Does not Collect Oil
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	9	86
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	9.37	89.58

TABLE No. 70

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF OIL

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	23	88
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	23.95	89.58

TABLE No. 71

TABLE SHOWING COLLECTION OF HONEY AND WAX

CATEGORY	Collects Honey & Wax	Does not collect Honey & Wax
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	13	88
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	13.54	91.66

TABLE NO. 72

TABLE SHOWING PURPOSE OF HONEY AND WAX

CATEGORY	Self-consumption	N/A
NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	8	88
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS	8.33	91.66

FIELD BOOK FOR DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY — LONG PROFILE  
ALONG THE VILLAGE ROAD FROM NH18

TABLE NO. 73

PLACE : VILLAGE ROAD

INSTRUMENT NO. : DUMPY LEVEL : 4

PRISMATIC COMPASS : 5

DATE : 07.09.2022

TIME : 8:30 A.M. TO 12:00 NOON

STATIONS	DISTANCE (in m)	REDUCED DISTANCE (1cm=15m)	STAFF READING (in m)			COLLIMATION LEVEL (in m)	REDUCED LEVEL (in m)	REMARKS
			B.S.	I.S.	F.S.			
A	0	0	2.47			102.77	100.30	B.M. at St.A = 100.30 m
B	7.329	0.5		2.44			100.33	
C	8.929	0.6	1.4		1.17	103.50	101.6	C.P.
D	25.6	1.7	2.32		2.7	102.62	100.15	C.P.
E	2.423	0.2		2.47			99.45	
F	19.20	1.3	1.58		3.17	101.03	99.88	C.P.
G	24.50	1.6		1.15			100.15	
H	23.10	1.5	0.72		0.88	100.87	100.06	C.P.
I	11.80	0.8		0.81			100.06	
J	22.20	1.5	1.59		0.63	101.88	100.24	C.P.
K	27.50	1.8		1.32			100.51	
L	19.40	1.3		1.17			100.66	
M	44.40	3	1.92		0.88	102.87	100.95	C.P.

N	14.50	1		1.13			100.74	
O	5.10	0.3		0.9			101.97	
P	9.10	0.6	0.87		0.58	103.16	102.29	C.P.
Q	31.60	2.1		1.92			101.24	
R	13.60	0.9		2.34			100.82	
S	8.40	0.6		2.54			100.62	
T	8.10	0.5		2.71			100.45	
U	20.50	1.4	1.58		3.28	101.46	99.88	C.P.
V	20.20	1.4		1.22			100.24	
W	41.00	2.7	1.835		0.2	103.095	101.26	C.P.
X	18.60	1.2		1.22			101.875	
Y	7.50	0.5		1.6			101.495	
Z	8.30	0.6			1.4		101.695	

TABLE NO. 74

## FIELD BOOK

## FOR CLOSED TRAVERSE SURVEY BY PRISMATIC COMPASS

PLACE: TAMAKPAL VILLAGE  
INST NO.: 5

DATE: 07.09.2022

TIME: :30 A.M - 12:00 P.M.

LINE	DISTANCE (in m)	DISTANCE IN SCALE (1cm=12m)	FORWARD BEARING
A to B	7.329	0.6	51°
B to C	8.929	0.7	50°
C to D	25.6	2.1	18° 30'
D to E	2.423	0.2	71° 30'
E to F	19.20	1.6	98° 30'
F to G	24.50	2.0	101°
G to H	23.10	1.9	91°
H to I	11.80	1.0	76°
I to J	22.20	1.9	71° 30'
J to K	27.50	2.3	68° 30'
K to L	19.40	1.6	70°
L to M	44.40	3.7	64° 30'
M to N	14.50	1.2	56°
N to O	5.10	0.4	65° 30'
O to P	9.10	0.8	60°
P to Q	31.60	2.6	68°
Q to R	13.60	1.1	66° 30'
R to S	8.40	0.7	66° 30'
S to T	8.10	0.7	68°
T to U	20.50	1.7	66° 30'
U to V	20.20	1.7	59° 30'
V to W	41.00	3.4	64°
W to X	18.60	1.6	69°
X to Y	7.50	0.6	77°
Y to Z	8.30	0.7	85° 30'

# MARKET SURVEY

TABLE NO. 75

GHATSILA MARKET, NEAR TAMAKPAL VILLAGE, GHATSILA

PLACE: GHATSILA MARKET

DATE: 06.09.2022

TIME: 4:30 P.M - 5:35 P.M.

DISTANCE MEASURED IN STEPS	DISTANCE IN METER	DISTANCE ACCORDING TO SCALE (1cm = 10m)	TYPE OF LANDUSE / SHOPS
0	0		garment shop (start)
14	7	0.7	garment shop (ends)
6	3	0.3	Residential
9	4.5	0.45	Residential
6	3	0.3	garment shop
6	3	0.3	garment shop
5	2.5	0.25	Miscellaneous
7	3.5	0.35	Printing press
11	5.5	0.55	Miscellaneous
11	5.5	0.55	Medical shop
5	2.5	0.25	jewellery shop
6	3	0.3	Miscellaneous
8	4	0.4	Miscellaneous
3	1.5	0.15	gate
11	5.5	0.55	Hotel
6	3	0.3	Miscellaneous
5	2.5	0.25	Hall
4	2	0.2	jewellery shop
9	4.5	0.45	general store

12	6	0.6	Hardware shop
6	3	0.3	Hardware shop
4	2	0.2	garbage area
9	4.5	0.45	Miscellaneous
7	3.5	0.35	Vegetable and fruit shop
7	3.5	0.35	Residential
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
5	2.5	0.25	Miscellaneous
2	1	0.1	Residential
9	4.5	0.45	garments
5	2.5	0.25	gate
9	4.5	0.45	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	gate
11	5.5	0.55	garments
5	2.5	0.25	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
5	2.5	0.25	Bank
6	3	0.3	General Store
9	4.5	0.45	Miscellaneous
6	3	0.3	garments
13	6.5	0.65	General Store
8	4	0.4	General Store
9	4.5	0.45	General Store
9	4.5	0.45	Miscellaneous
9	4.5	0.45	General Store
19	9.5	0.95	garments
4	2	0.2	By-lane



4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
9	4.5	0.45	Hardware
5	2.5	0.25	Miscellaneous
43	21.5	2.15	Medical
9	4.5	0.45	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
24	12	0.12	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Pathological Lab
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
19	9.5	0.95	Residential
4	2	0.2	Open Space
10	5	0.5	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Jewellery Shop
4	2	0.2	Residential
5	2.5	0.25	By-lane
40	20	2	Hall
39	19.5	1.95	Hall
10	5	0.5	Width of the road
5	2.5	0.25	Garments
6	3	0.3	Miscellaneous
7	3.5	0.35	Residential
16	8	0.8	Residential
12	6	0.6	Miscellaneous
9	4.5	0.45	ATM
19	9.5	0.95	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Hardware
4	2	0.2	Gate

34	17	1.7	Religious Shelter
19	9.5	0.95	Residential
4	2	0.2	Jewellery Shop
24	12	1.2	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	By-lane
39	19.5	1.95	Miscellaneous
19	9.5	0.95	General Store
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Jewellery
4	2	0.2	By-lane toward station
14	7	0.7	Hardware
10	5	0.5	Miscellaneous
13	6.5	0.65	Miscellaneous
9	4.5	0.45	Residential
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
9	4.5	0.45	Hardware
9	4.5	0.45	Garments
10	5	0.5	Hardware
14	7	0.7	Hardware
9	4.5	0.45	By-lane
29	14.5	1.45	Fruits and Vegetables
24	12	1.2	Garments
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Garments
4	2	0.2	Hardware

4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
19	9.5	0.95	garments
19	9.5	0.95	Residential
4	2	0.2	Religious Shelter
9	4.5	0.45	Width
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
4	2	0.2	Miscellaneous
14	7	0.7	Auto Stand

# TRAFFIC SURVEY

TABLE NO. 76

TRAFFIC SURVEY NEAR TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

PLACE	NH18 and road leading to Yamakpal Village.	DATE	06.09.2022
		TIME	4:15 P.M - 5:15 P.M.

TYPE OF VEHICLES	NUMBER OF VEHICLES					Total no. of Vehicles	Bar Scale (1cm = 70 vehicles)
	From Village to NH	From NH to Village	From Jamshedpur to Kharagpur	From Kharagpur to Jamshedpur			
Cycle	16	26	14	2	58	0.8	
Bike	34	14	160	136	344	4.9	
Auto	0	2	4	8	14	0.2	
Car	0	0	70	80	150	2.1	
Bus	0	0	4	4	8	0.1	
Truck	0	0	84	104	188	2.7	
JCB	0	0	2	4	6	0.1	
Tractor	0	0	4	4	8	0.1	
Total no. of Vehicles	50	42	342	342			



pic.27 TYPICAL PHYSIOGRAPHY OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



pic.28 DRAINAGE OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE (SUBARNAREKHA RIVER)



NATURAL VEGETATION OF TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

pic.29



pic.30 COLLECTION OF SOIL FROM TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



pic.31 DIFFERENT TYPES OF HOUSES IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



ASSETS OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

pic.32



pic.33 SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



pic.34 AGRICULTURAL FIELD IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



ANIMAL HUSBANDRY OF DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE

pic.35



PIC.36 PRIMARY SCHOOL IN TAMAKPAL VILLAGE



PIC.37 CLINIC IN GHATSILA TOWN



PIC.38 ASHRAM IN GHATSILA TOWN



PIC.39 PRINTING PRESS IN GHATSILA



PIC.40 MARKET IN GHATSILA



PIC.41 VEGETABLE MARKET IN GHATSILA



PIC.42 LIC OFFICE IN GHATSILA



PIC.43 PRAKHAND SEH-ANCHAL KARYALAYA OFFICE IN GHATSILA



PIC.44 PANCHAYAT SACHIVALAYA OFFICE IN GHATSILA

**RANI BIRLA GIRLS' COLLEGE**  
**SEMESTER V, GEOGRAPHY HONOURS FIELD TRIP**  
**TAMAKPAL, PURBI SINGHBHUM (2022)**  
**SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

GROUP: \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSEHOLD NO: \_\_\_\_\_

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

- a) Name of the respondent:  
 b) Age:  
 c) Sex: Male/Female  
 d) Number of the family members: Male(A)\_\_\_\_ Female(A)\_\_\_\_ Male(C)\_\_\_\_ Female (C)\_\_\_\_  
 e) Caste/Tribe: General/SC/ST  
 f) Religion: Hindu/Muslim/Christian/others\_\_\_\_\_  
 g) Languages spoken: \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) Family Asset: T.V./ Fridge / Telephone/ Own Vehicle/ Mobile

**2. SETTLEMENT**

- a) Type of house: Kacha/Pucca/Semi-Pucca/Others\_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Type of roof: Concrete/Thatched/Tiled/Asbestos/Tin/others\_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Type of walls: Brick/Mud/Bamboo/cane/others\_\_\_\_\_  
 d) How many Storied house: Single/Double/Multiple  
 e) General condition of the structure: Good/Satisfactory/Not satisfactory/Bad  
 f) Source of Drinking water: River/Tank/Pond/Well/Tubewell/Tap water/Other\_\_\_\_\_

**3.a. Family Composition and Educational Status**

Sl. no.	Sex	Age	Illiterate	Level of Education						Remarks
				P	S	HS	Grads	PG	Others	
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										
6.										
7.										
8.										
9.										
10.										

P- Primary; S- Secondary; HS- Higher Secondary; Grads- Graduation; PG- Post Graduated; Others- specify like Ph.D/MBBS

3. b. Is there anyone in the family who is currently living outside this village? Yes / No  
 3. c. Reason for staying outside the village – Higher Education / Job / Marriage / Others\_\_\_\_\_  
 3. d. Details of the reason\_\_\_\_\_  
 3. e. Age of the person at the time of migration? Less than 18yrs / 18 – 25 yrs / 25-35 yrs / More than 35yrs  
 3. f. Level of Education at the time of migration: Illiterate / P / S / HS / Grads / PG / Others  
 3. g. Place where they have migrated/ moved out\_\_\_\_\_  
 3. h. When have they migrated: Less than a year ago/ 1-5 years ago/ More than 5 years ago  
 3. i. Is there anyone who was previously working outside, has returned during Covid period (after March 2020)?  
 Yes / No.  
 3. j. Reason of returning:\_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. OCCUPATION

a. No. of earning members in the family:

CATEGORY	MALE (Staying in HH)	FEMALE (Staying in HH)	Working Outside	
			Male	Female
NO.				

b. Type of occupation (Primary source of income):

CATEGORY		AGRICULTURE	BUSINESS	SERVICE	FORESTRY	TRANSPORT SECTOR	LABOURER	HANDICRAFT	AGRI-HORTICULTURE	OTHERS
NO. OF PERSONS	MALE									
	FEMALE									
NATURE OF JOB										

c. Average family Monthly Income (in Rupees):

INCOME	Below 10,000	10,000-20,000	20,000-30,000	30,000-40,000	MORE THAN 40,000

d. Family members who migrated for job, do they contribute to the family income? Yes / No.

e. Has the economic condition of the house hold improved after their migration for jobs? Yes / Same / No.

#### 5. AGRICULTURE:

- a. Land cultivated: Owned / Rented
- b. Major cultivated crops:
- c. Ideal cropping season :
- d. Are the lands : Irrigated / Monsoon Dependent
- e. If irrigated what is the source of irrigational water: Canal/ Tanks/ Wells/ Tube-well
- f. What types of cropping is practiced: Mono-cropping/ Double cropping/ Multiple cropping
- g. Types of fertilizers and manures: Chemical / Organic
- h. Is there any financial aid: Yes / No
- i. If yes, what is the source: Bank /moneylenders /co operatives/ Govt. Scheme

#### 6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

- a. Is animal rearing practiced: Yes / No
- b. If Yes, is it for: Commercial /Domestic
- c. Animal population:

	GOAT	CATTLE	POULTRY	OTHERS
Number of Animals				



**7. PERCEPTION ON BASIC AMENITIES:**

**7. A. EDUCATION:**

1. Are the children going to school: Yes/No
2. Reason for children not attending school:
  - (i) Financial
  - (ii) No access to school
  - (iii) Children involved in household work
  - (iv) No interest in education
  - (v) Other reason \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is there any school dropout: Yes/ No, if Yes, then, Number of Male Child Drop \_\_\_\_\_ Female Child Drop \_\_\_\_\_
4. Class in which student dropped out: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are you satisfied with the quality and the quantity of mid-day meal provided: YES/NO
6. Are there enough schools/ colleges/ educational institutions within communicable distance? Yes/ No

7. Are you satisfied with the educational facilities in village?

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Undecided (Can't say/ Don't know)
Satisfaction with Educational Facilities in the village				

8. Is there any specific problem regarding the educational facilities in the village? \_\_\_\_\_

**7. B. FINANCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:**

1. Do you have any account in bank/ post office/other institution? Yes/No
2. Was there any benefit by opening an account: Yes/No/ Can't say/ Don't know
3. Are you satisfied with the Employment opportunities in the village:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Undecided (Can't say/ Don't know)
Satisfaction with Employment Opportunities in the village				

**7. C. HEALTH CARE FACILITIES:**

1. What kind of facility do you avail for health related issues?  
Primary Health Centre/ District Hospital/ Local un-authorized medical practitioner/ Other \_\_\_\_\_
2. Are doctors available in health centers? Yes/ No
3. Do you avail any Govt. Health Schemes? Yes/ No
4. Are Anganwadi Centers helpful in relation to Maternal Health/ Infant care? Yes/ No
5. Are you satisfied with the medical facilities:

	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Undecided (Can't say/ Don't know)
Satisfaction with Medical facilities in the village				
Satisfaction with Maternal Health facilities in the village				

**8. Livelihood in Forests:**

Sl. No.	Products collected from nearby forest:	Yes / No	Self Consumption	Selling in market	Both	If selling, where do you sell it? (Govt./ Co-op./ Other-specify)
8. a.	Do you collect Fuelwood?					
8. b.	Do you collect Fodder?					
8. c.	Fruits, nuts, mushrooms, edible plant produce?					
8. d.	Medicinal plants / herbs?					
8. e.	Bamboo and cane?					
8. f.	Leaves (Sal, Kendu)?					
8. g.	Oils (Citronella, Sal seeds)?					
8. h.	Honey, Wax?					

