

✦ SOCIAL CONDITON :-

"No culture of society has even exercised without of family organization."

"Man is a social animal". Population is an internal part of large social, economic and cultural structure. Demographic phenomena are the events that occur in an individual life. They are the great significance to both the individual and also to society.

✦ THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE IN SURVEY AREA :-

Demographic characteristics like age, sex, sex ratio, marital status , social characteristics means occupational structure, literacy etc. are the basic demands which are maintained detail in coming paragraphs .

✦ FAMILY TYPE:-

"The typical family of a group consisting of mother , father, and other progeny is found in all communities , savage , barbarians and civilization"

-B.Malinowski

The family is the most important and primary organization among human being . It is a group of persons united by the lies of marriage, consisting of a single household interesting and intercommunicating with each other in their respective related of husband and wife, mother and father.

There were shows the two type of family:-

- Joint Families
- Nuclear Families

FIELD SURVEY REPORT

UTTARDA VILLAGE IN

PALI TAHASIL

KORBA DISTRICT

(PHYAICAL & SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY)

SESSION : 2016-17

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MA(FINAL)GEOGRAPHY

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PREFACE

Field survey is a part of our syllabus of Geography under Bilaspur University, Bilaspur (C.G.). This survey has been done in socio-economic survey did to know the socio-economic status of Uttarda Village in Korba District.

This report is written in very easy and lucid manner. The list of table and diagram are given for the better understanding of the subject matter.

The statistical representation of data and maps helps us to give instance knowledge any topic.

SUSMITA SARKAR

Date : 19.02.2017 M.A.Final (Geography)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my sincere thanks to honourable Dr.T.D Vaishnav head of the department of Geography Govt. Gramya Bharati Vidyapeeth, Hardibazar, Korba (C.G.).

I want register my sense of gratitude and thanks to department and staff for their constant teaching and helping hand, suggestion critical comments on the work. I am also thankful to my father, mother for their constant inspiration and financial support.

SUSMITA SARKAR

M.A.Final Geograp

Date :

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled "Field Survey report of physical & socio-economic survey, a study of Uttarda Village, Korba ; submitted to Bilaspur University for the degree of M.A. (Final) Geogrphy is my original work and not submitted for any degree or diploma in other university.

SUSMITA SARKAR

Submitted By

Date :

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INTRODUCTION :

"A geography study about social and economic activities of man.

Geography offers a broad synoptic vies of spatial relationship in human affairs".

SMITH-1977

Socio-economic study is the most importance thing for field survey. The word "Socio-economic" comes from two importance English words, one is "Social" and another is "Economic". Social is invented from human community and there surrounding. The word economic is derived from the Greek word - 'Oikonomia'. Oikas means a home and 'nomads' means management. Social and economic status are inter-related to each other. So, this study is most important work geographical field . It gives us a wider knowledge about social economical and cultural aspect etc. "Necessity is the mother of invention". On the unstable earth the UN resting man is changing his circumstance by his activities and thought. "Man is the child of nature". The man nature relationship depends on numerous criteria. Due to variability of factor of criteria. The man environment relationship changes from place to place. Books on other devices may provide that actual interrelation between society of human and his surrounding area. This necessity revels the way of socio-economic study in geography. Before we enter directly into the topic socio economic survey of Uttarda Village in Korba district, emphasis should be lied on such aspect population distribution, density,growth,depede ratio, fertility, mortality, economic condition, occupation , home condition etc. very necessary to know.

DEFENITION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY :

"The term socio-economic study reflects the entire socio

and economic scenario of the village"

- Chanduttardar & Singh

In our surveyed area, in UTTARD village are joint and 65% families are nuclear family . So, it has been concluded that the joint and nuclear family in UTTARDA village .

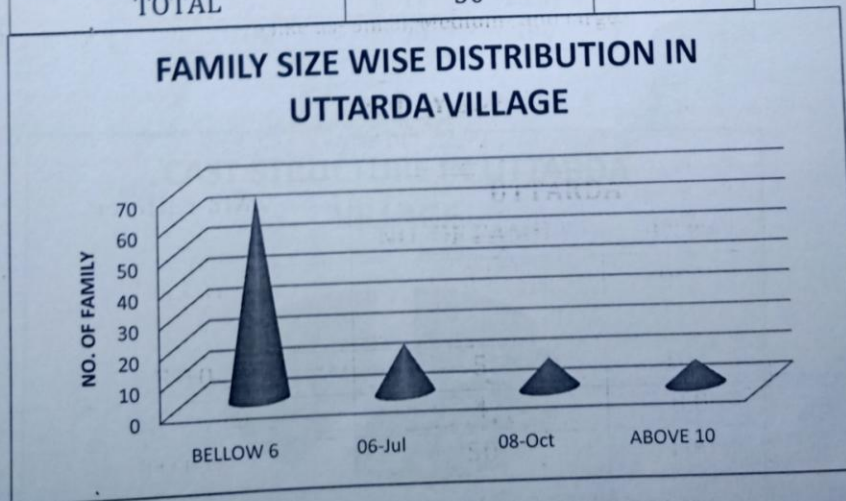
FAMILY SIZE :-

"The family size depends on culture, behavior , and fertility , morality"

Family size is not same in this surveyed region because family size means number of persons living in one family , which indicate the social status of the area. It is related with social believes traditions as well as with economic condition. In this region shows three type of family size like as- Small, Medium , and large.

FAMILY SIZE

FAMILY SIZE	UTTARDA	
	NO. OF FAMILY	IN %
BELLOW 6	33	66.0
6 - 7	8	16.0
8-10	5	10.0
ABOVE 10	4	8.0
TOTAL	50	100



The above table shows that in UTTARDA village 66.0% are found small size family where 16.0% families are middle size and 18.0% families are large size

CASTLE STRUCTURE:-

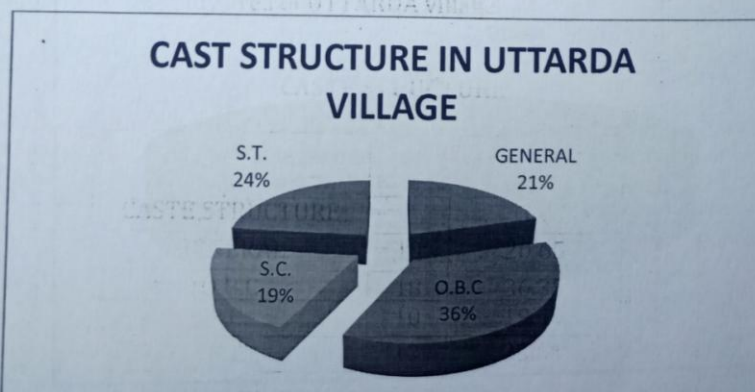
"Caste structure originally grew up as a response to the of a group of people."

-B.N. Singh

Caste structure is the most important and almost universal basis of social stratification. It is an important social stratification and important social unit. India is a secular country in the world because different type caste people lived here. In the reference is found in the study area of UTTARDA village.

CASTE STRUCTURE

CASTE STRUCTURE	UTTARDA	
		IN
GENERAL	10	20.65
O.B.C	18	36.35
S.C.	10	19.49
S.T.	12	23.51
TOTAL	50	100



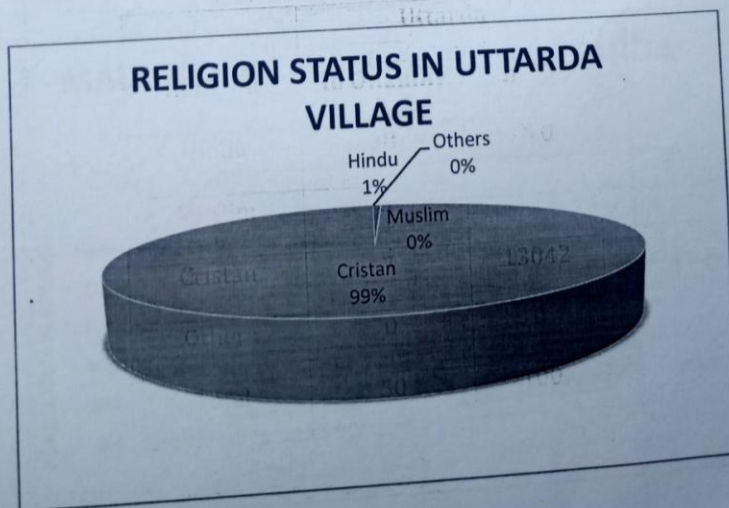
From the above table it is found that among the total family of 50 in UTTARDA village
 General 20.65% & S.C. and 23.51% are O.B.C 36.35%

➤ **RELIGION STATUS:-**

"RELIGION" is the invisible threads which binds the population into one garland. India is the country in which the proverb "Unit and Diversity" reflect more. Religion structure is an important feature of village population. The different type we see in the world as well as in India . But by the own survey in UTTARDA village are 3 type of religion structure is found.

Religion Status

Religion	Uttarda	
	No Offamily	In %
Hindu	38	76.0
Muslim	5	10.58
Cristan	7	13.042
Others	0	0
Total	50	100



↓ POPULATION :-

"Population service is the point of reference from which all other geographic elements are observed and from which they are all singly collectively derive significance and meaning."

---- G.T. Trewartha

↓ DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION :-

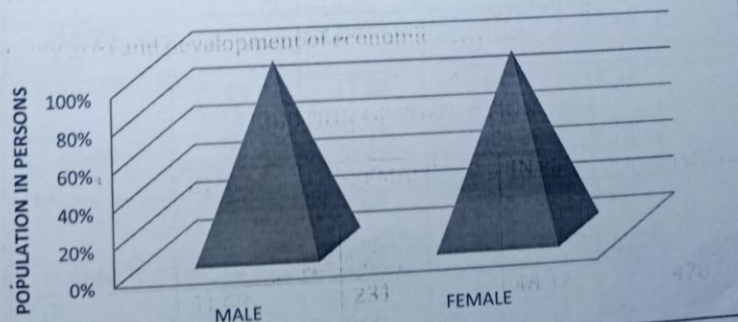
The distribution of population depends a large extent on the quality of the land itself, which is very uneven. Where the land is well suited to agriculture or there are natural resources for industrial development the population will naturally be larger than in areas where climatic conditions are hostile or where resources are few.

The distribution of population is one of the major important indicators of development of any area and development of economic activities.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION :-

NAME OF VILLAGE	MALE	IN %	FEMALE	IN %	TOTAL
UTTARDA	247	51.68	231	48.32	478

MALE FEMALE DISTRIBUTION UTTARDA VILLAGE



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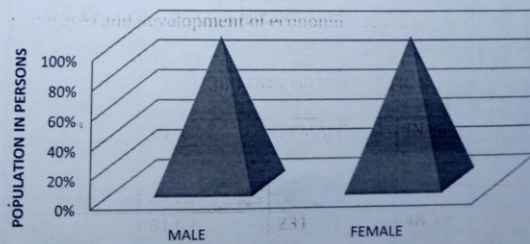
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MALE FEMALE DISTRIBUTION UTTARDA VILLAGE



From the above table it is being seen that the UTTARDA Village has 478 total population. In this village males are 51.68% and females are 48.32%.

AGE-SEX STRUCTURE : =

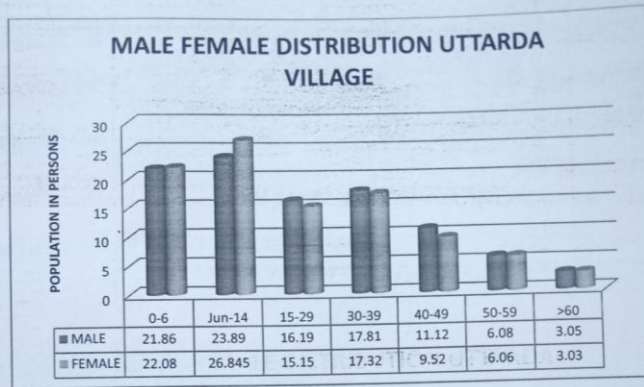
Age - Sex structure is the law basic biological characteristics of population that exercise considerable influenced on various quests the composition and structure of a population.

"The age structure is an indicator not only of the future pattern of population growth but also the degree of economic growth dependency of child and old age on the economically productive age group" ----- B.N.Singha (1987).

The age sex structure of contribution is normally presented in five years age group. A graphic presentation of the percentage distribution of population by sex and age is known as "age-sex pyramid".

AGE SEX STRUCTURE

AGE GROUP	UTTARDA			
	MALE	IN %	FEMALE	IN %
0-6	54	21.86	51	22.08
6-14	59	23.89	62	26.845
15-29	40	16.19	35	15.15
30-39	44	17.81	40	17.32
40-49	25	11.12	22	9.52
50-59	17	6.08	14	6.06
>60	8	3.05	7	3.03
TOTAL	247	100	231	100



From the following table reflected the number of male & female persons in a various age group including from total population. In this table the first two age group & last two age groups persons. So I also low or the lower age group and the higher age groups population is lower than the middle age group population . So in UTTARDA village the quality of life is medium class.

From the following table I represent the fourteen age group . The lower two age group and the higher two age group are depending on their middle age group . Approximate 44% person are dependent on 56% independent persons . So in this area the dependency ratio is below.

SEX COMPOSITION :-

Sex composition is a most important element of the population distribution. That which is balance between the two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community.

"Sex ratio is indicator of social and economic condition and it is means of regional"

-S.N. Franklin

The sex ratio is measure as follows :-

$$\text{Sex ratio} = \frac{\text{Total female population in this year}}{\text{Total male population in this year}} \times 1000$$
$$= \text{PF}/\text{PM} \times 100$$

Whereas, PF=Total population of female

PM=Total population of male

K=constant (1000)

AGE COMPOSITION:-

"The social and economic implication of these three age group and the geographical variations in their distribution are worthy of serious consideration"

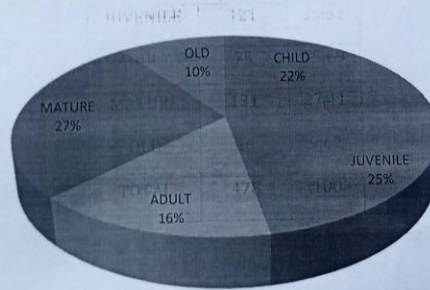
-CLARKE

The number of different age group determines the dependency ratio which is most important for a society development, where dependency ratio is high economic and social condition is also underdeveloped.

AGE COMPOSITION

AGE GROUP	UTTARDA	
	PERSONS	IN%
CHILD	105	21.97
JUVENILE	121	25.31
ADULT	75	15.69
MATURE	131	27.41
OLD	46	9.62
TOTAL	478	100

AGE COMPOSITION IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



UTTARDA village has child age group has 21.97%. Juvenile age group is 25.31%. Adult and Mature age group is 15.69% & 27.41% and old age group is 9.62%

➤ ECONOMIC COMPOSITION:-

This analysis unfolds the diverse economic, demographic and cultural attributes of an area, which form the basis for regions social and economic developments. UTTARDA has 64.59% active population.

DEPENDENCY RATIO :-

The age composition of people can be described with the help of depending ratio . The ratio is based on the fact that only some are consumer and maximum are producer in the survey area . No. of dependent persons which are supported by the active number of population is called dependency ratio. It is expressed as under

1. Child dependency ratio
2. Old dependency ratio
3. Total dependency ratio

1. CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO :-

$$\text{C.D.R} = \frac{\text{POPULATION 0-14}}{\text{Population 15-59}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{226}{237} \times 100$$

$$= 95.35$$

2. OLD DEPENDENCY RATIO :-

$$\text{O.D.R} = \frac{\text{Population 59}}{\text{population 15-59}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{15}{237} \times 100$$

$$= 6.33$$

3. TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO :-

$$\text{T.D.R} = \frac{\text{Population 0-14} + \text{above 59}}{\text{population 15-59}} \times 100$$

$$= \frac{241}{237} \times 100$$

$$= 101.68$$

DEPENDENCY RATIO

STUDY VILLAGE	CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO	OLD DEPENDENCY RATIO	TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO
UTTARDA	95.39	6.33	101.68

In the UTTARDA village has child dependency ratio is 8% and old dependency ratio is 10.60%. Total dependency ratio is 48.60%. Concluded that probably half of the total population is dependable. So the development process is medium .

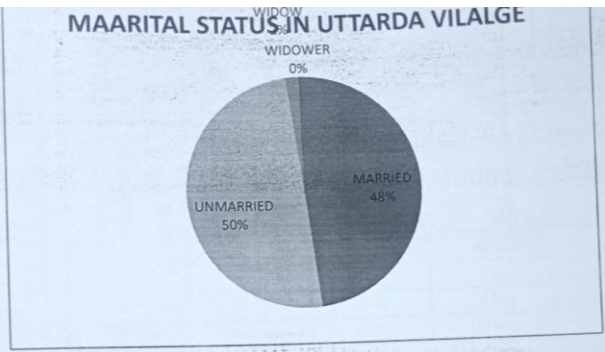
↓ **MARITAL STATUS :-**

"Marriage is an indicator of social and cultural stricture. Marital status to the proportion of married and unmarried persons."

Marriage is a ceremonial declaration to live together with some special found. Marital is a significant factor influencing the growth of population. The marital status of a population refers to the population of single married or widow and widower.

MARITAL STATUS

MARITUL STATUS	UTTARDA	
	NO OF PERSONS	IN %
MARRIED	230	48.12
UNMARRIED	238	49.79
WIDOW	9	1.88
WIDOWER	1	0.21
TOTAL	478	100



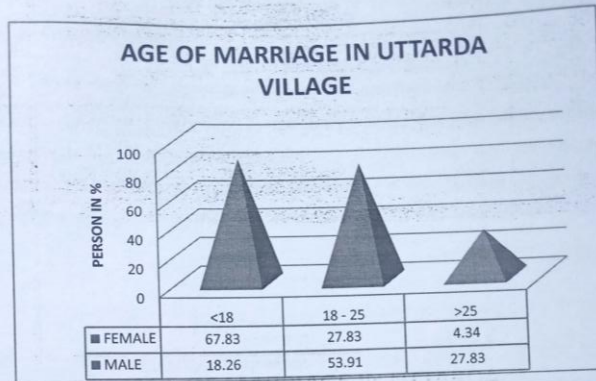
From the above table it found the UTTARDA village 48.12% population are married and 49.79% population are unmarried other hand 1.88% & 0.21% population are widow & widower.

AGE OF MARRIAGE :-

Age is the important angle to the field of marriage. In India marriage age is 18 years for female and 21 years is male. Because if any one male or female is marriage little age. Then they would problem face their marriage life. Not only little age marriage but also high age marriage can different problem coming the following table shows the marriages of the population in the study area at UTTARDA village.

AGE OF MARRIAGE

AGE OF MARRIAGE	UTTARDA VILLAGE			
	MALE	IN%	FEMALE	IN%
<18	21	18.26	78	67.83
18 - 25	62	53.91	32	27.83
>25	32	27.83	5	4.34
TOTAL	115	100	115	100



From the above table shows the clear view of age of marriage. In UTTARDA village the age, below 18 only 18.26% male and 67.83% female are married. In 18-25 age 53.91% male and 27.83% female are married. In above 25 age males are 27.83% and female are 4.34%.

✚ LITERACY RATE :-

"The concept of literacy varies from country to country, who can read, write, has own countries whom in a national languages is literate."

Education is the backbone of nation, social, cultural and economic development of the society. It is really reflex the level of literacy. Literacy rate is another factor. It is derived socio-economic development in nay area. Measurement -

$$\text{Formula :- } L/P * K$$

Where as, L=No. of literacy persons

P=Total Population

K=Constant Value.

➤ EDUCATIONAL STATUS :-

"Literacy and educational status of individual of a society as one of the indicators the quality of population. So it must be said that education is a powerful instrument of nation (social,economic,cultural) development and advancement. A person considered the ability to both read and write a simple message in any language a sufficient basis for classifying a person as illiterate."

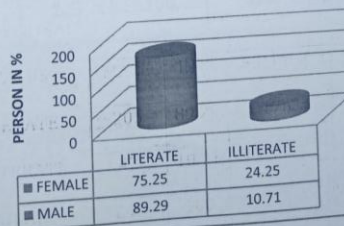
--- G.S.Ghosla

Education level is the one of the major important indicators of a society. In the other word we can say that the quality of life is largely determined by education level. High education improved man's life style change his thinking increases his knowledge education makes a man more conscious.

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

EDUCATIONAL STATUS	UTTARDA			
	MALE	IN%	FEMALE	IN%
LITERATE	205	89.29	176	75.25
ILLITERATE	42	10.71	55	24.25
TOTAL	247	100	231	100

EDUCATIONAL STATUS IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



From the above table shows the literacy rate of UTTARDA village. In the UTTARDA village 89.29% males are literate and 75.25% female are literate. In the category of illiterate 10.71% is male and 24.25% is female.

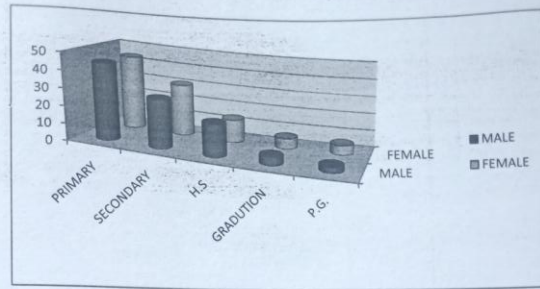
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL:-

"The degree of education of a community is a good measure of its progress towards modernization." -----Dati 1951

One of the important indicators of social development is the level of literacy and educational attainment factor in the processes of modernization. All the persons who are classified as literate on the basis of the of their abilities to both read and write are further sub divided into a number of categories on the basis of length of study.

EDUCATION LEVEL

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	UTTARDA			
	MALE	IN%	FEMALE	IN %
PRIMARY	91	44.39	77	43.75
SECONDARY	58	28.29	54	30.68
H.S	39	19.02	24	13.64
GRADUTION	10	4.88	11	6.25
P.G.	7	3.42	10	5.68
TOTAL	205	100	176	100



From the above table in UTTARDA village shows that the number of male literate is more than the number of female. primary school educated male is 44.39% and female is 43.75%. Secondary school educated male is 28.29% and female is 30.68%. Higher secondary educated male is 19.02% and female is 13.64%. Graduation level educated male is 4.88% and female is 6.25%, there I P.G/ educated person is 3.42% & 5.68%.

↓ OCCUPATIONAL STATUS:

The study economic composition of population remains incomplete without its reference to the occupational composition of a population. The occupational structure of a society is the product of a number of intimately related factors. The work force is divided into various industrial categories.

"In every progressive economic there has been a steady shift of employment and investment from the essential 'Primary' activities to 'Secondary' activities of all kinds and to a still greater extent into tertiary production." -----A.G.B.Fisher

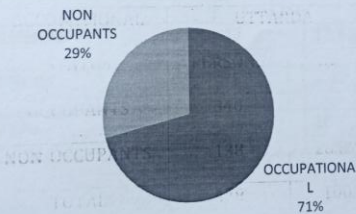
There are two types of people engage the occupational structure.

1. Occupants
2. Non Occupants

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS	UTTARDA	
	PERSONS	IN%
OCCUPANTS	340	71.13
NON-OCCUPANTS	138	28.87
TOTAL	478	100

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



From the above table it is clear that in UTTARDA village 71.13% persons are related to occupation and 28.87% persons are not related to occupation so in this village here economic condition is medium.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:-

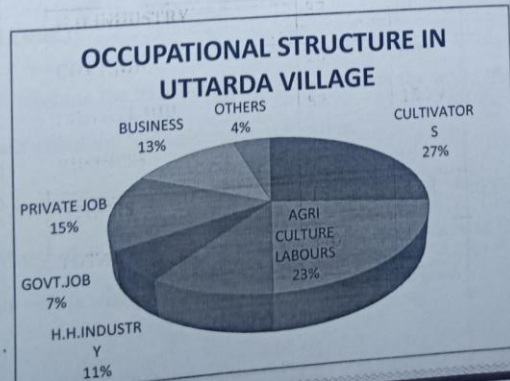
In it is survey area there were shown in the different types of occupational items. There are given below. Worker is those people who constructed the base of the

are found at an area.

"The occupational structure of society is integrally related to the society organization of the society."
---Taylor, 1965

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE	UTTARDA	
	PERSONS	IN%
CULTIVATORS	92	27.06
AGRI CULTURE LABOURS	78	22.94
H.H.INDUSTRY	37	10.88
GOVT.JOB	23	6.76
PRIVATE JOB	52	15.29
BUSINESS	43	12.65
OTHERS	15	4.42
TOTAL	340	100



The above table shows the different types of occupation the village of UTTARDA has Cultivators 27.06% and Agriculture labour has 22.94%, H.H. Industry, Govt. job, private job, business and others occupation categories are 10.88%,6.76%,15.29%,12.65%,4.42%

❖ MONTHLY INCOME STATUS:-

Income depends on total number of matured family member. Mainly male persons related to income but female also helped the growth of the family income. High education and high landholding is the dependable factor of family income. Source of income also depend on agriculture, industrial facility is high there per capita is very high.

Monthly income mainly depends on the number of working days and the number of working population.

Income is important exterminator of economic growth. Those in terms influence in the cumulative processes of growth as an economic development of villages.

In order surveyed area of UTTARDA village low income (<50000) families are 75.61% and medium income (5000-10000) families are 24.39%. There is no rich family (10000-15000).

❖ AGRICULTURE:

Agriculture is the back bone of world civilization the world "Agriculture from Latin "Agri" means a field and "Culture" means cultivation.

Agriculture means cultivation soil growing and harvesting of crop, domestication of animal and rising of livestock and use full man involving in marking them Paddy is the main crop in study area. Chhatisgarh is know as "Rice bowl".

PARTICULAR OF AGRICULTURE ACTIVITY:

Agriculture the primary form of economic activity. Includes not only irrigation and host of other activities.

"Agriculture covers those productive efforts by which man settled on land seeks to make use of land of possible accelerate and important upon the natural genetic on the growth process of plant and animal life to the end that these process will yield cultivation but livestock ranching, dairy, forestry, lumbering the vegetable and animal products or wanted by man". HIVELY

So, agriculture is a human activity involving planned utilize of land on soil and water for the growth of plants and animals to meet the basic requirements of food and clothing.

MAIN CHARACTRISTICS OF AGRICULTURE RELATED TO THE STUDY AREA:

1. The economy of the region involves around agriculture which is main occupation overall family dependence on agriculture.
2. Due to availability of more fertile soil of flat plain net shown area covers about the area of agriculture.
3. Agriculture in the district mainly intensive where the paddy or rice is the dominant crop.
4. It is the organized in primitive method.
5. Man land relation does not so high.
6. Farmers are investing small amount of capital in their agriculture land.

➤ NATURE OF AGRICULTURE :-

The nature of agriculture is such that the productivity of soil diminishes with every increase in cultivation. This tendency is due to the law of diminishing returns for the time being the operation of the law may be checked by adequate measures and by adopting rotation crop.

Agriculture production depends to an important degree upon the factors of the physical environment. In the case of crop, the production process i.e. the sowing of seed, the vegetation growth, blooming, ripening of the crops involves various of nature over which man very little controlled.

In the case of manufacturing industry the quality as well as quantity of production can be controlled by man. Man can speed up machine. But man can regulate the quality and quantity of agriculture production which depend on the conditions of physical environment, frontiers of agriculture.

➤ LANDUSE & CROP PATTERN:

Land use is an important aspect of geographic studies, particularly relevant to agricultural geographical. However this concept has been in so many different ways no generally accepted scheme of classification & exists despite many years of land use studies by geographers and in most such schemes, actually on the land has been used as a criteria classifying land use which is essentially a qualitative rather than quantitative variable. Moreover a problem as to how land resource used and how much produced comes from various major uses is excluding complex, being determined by so many interrelated factors like the environmental, the socio economic and historical background of the land use. But the importance of environmental controls is too significant.

and often interwoven with socio-economic forces from which for men can not be easily discovered for geographical investigation of current land use patterns and change there.

Man uses land within several frameworks, i.e. physical, social & economic, which all operate together. Interacting among the physical factors topography, fertility of the soil, sunshine, moisture conditions and temperature are the most important. Increasing population in the region largely depending on the agriculture, particularly on alternative means of livelihood; exert much pressure on the land resources.

Land use is a natural and a free gift of nature. Land use is the systematic utilization of all developed and vacant land on a specific point at the given times and space.

➤ MEANING OF LAND USE :-

Land use is the actual use of any parcel as the term residential, industrial and agricultural refers to a system of land utilization implied in the neighborhood, retail, and service activities as well as location of industry and carrying of agricultural pursuits.

"Man is the product of earth surface. These means not merely that he is a child of the earth but that earth has mothered him, fed him set to task and his thought can front it difficulty that strengthened his body." ---Miss S.

➤ IMPORTANT OF LAND USE :-

Land use is the very important of any village or any places ;
According to Murphy,

"Knowledge of the arrangement of land devoted to the several uses is the basis of geographic research and to planning"

Land uses means the uses of land devoted to various human activities. They study of an existing land use pattern of fringe area. Is fundamental important.

Population is increasing day by day. So, resource finished rapidly. To prevent these condition geographers and researchers focused in land use. Land use is related to agriculture geography study and it is important to the study of geography.

LAND CLASSIFICATION:-

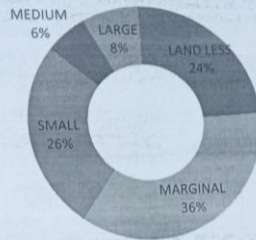
Census of Indian has classified and utilization is nice different categories, but in the present study those have been grouped into six major land use categories, but in present study those have been grouped into six major categories in relatively in significance.

SIZE OF LAND HOLDING :-

Land is the natural free gift to man, is an important factors of production. The absolutely indispensable agency of population is land. Size of land holding is the important factors of to determine the capability of productivity. The uneven distribution of land is also to effect on productivity. The distribution of landholding of surveyed area is

LAND HOLDINGS CATEGORIES	UTTARDA	
	NO OF FAMILY	IN%
LAND LESS	12	24
MARGINAL	18	36
SMALL	13	26
TOTAL	50	100

LAND HOLDINGS CATEGORIES IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



From the above table it is clear that in UTTARDA village 24% families are landless and 36% families are marginal and 26% families are small and 6% is medium family & 8% families are large category.

↓ TYPES OF SOIL:-

"Soil is more or less a loose and tribal material in which plants means of their roots, find a root hold for nourishment as well as for conditions of growth"

-HILLGARD(1892)

Soil is the most important effective part of agriculture in crop production depending on economic condition. Soil is various types in surveyed region.

According to the all India soil and land use survey a wide area of the district covered by various type of soil in patan block their area alluvial soil, red and brown deep black soil etc are found. These types of soil are known as local name. In our village Kanhar and Matasi

KANHAR:-

Kanhar is most important & fertile soil. It is deep clay & blue black or brown black in colour with 50% clay in the soil.

MATASI:-

Matasi soil is very fertility and this soil porosity is very attractive. This soil mixture that area high fertility.

TYPE OF SOIL (HECTO)

SOIL TYPE	TOTAL IN%
KANHAR	33.75
DORSA	10.34
MATASI	34.25
VATA	8.26
KACHARI	13.40
TOTAL	100

SOIL TYPE IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



The above table shows that maximum family utilized Matasi type of soil 34.25% 13.40% in the UTTARDA village.

4 AGRICULTURAL SEASONS & CROP PATTERNS:-

The season extends of profound impact on the germination, growth and reproduction of plants. The change from the warm season to cold season is the fundamental feature of the climate of the region. This season all system enables to raise temperature crops in winter and tropical crops during summery which are locally known as 'unhari' or Rabi and 'siyari' or Kharip respectively.

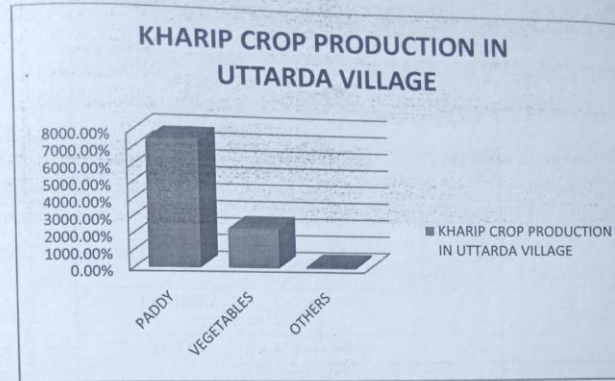
As the growing season in near limited by temperature agriculture operations are in vogue all the year all the year round. Except during the hot dry season from April to May the fields are always occupied by one or the other crop. The agriculture year which is from July to June may be divided into three crop season is Kharip season.

4 KHARIP CROPS:-

The kharip season roughly corresponds with the season of summer monsoons which extends from mid June to October. In fact the commencement and cessation of rains are important climatic phenomena closely related with the sowing and harvesting operation of the Kharip crops.

CROP PATTERNS

NAME OF CROPS	UTTARDA	
	PRODUCTION	IN%
PADDY	20380	75.54%
VEGETABLES	6300	23.34
OTHERS	300	1.12
TOTAL	26980	100



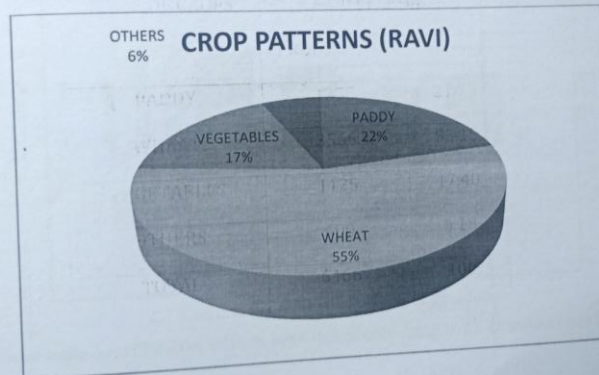
From the above table it is being the UTTARDA village rice is the main crop. In this village rice production is 75.54% and another type of vegetable production is 23.34% and other crop is 1.12%. The production of crops mainly depends on land capability and climate of this region.

✦ RAVICROPS:-

The Ravi seasons or winter crops of the study are shown in the autumn, and harvested in spring or early summer. Only such crops are raised during this season which land germinates in cool weather and under moderate moisture condition. As the winters are practically rain 2 less it is the moisture left in their soil after the essential of monsoon rains, which makes possible the cultivation of another crops. The areas of heavy soils with the good moisture retaining capacity are suitable for the Ravi seasons crops. Also the areas with irrigation facilities are able to support crops during this season.

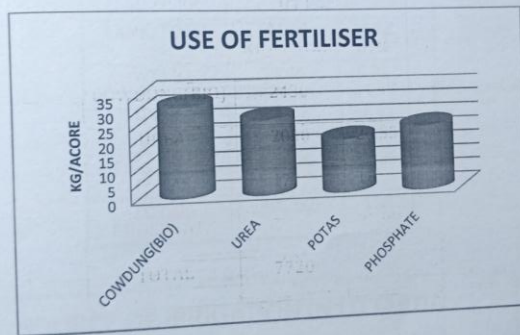
CROP PATTERNS

NAME OF CROPS	UTTARDA	
	PRODUCTION	IN%
PADDY	1375	21.75
WHEAT	3566	55.15
VEGETABLES	1125	17.40
OTHERS	400	6.18
TOTAL	6466	100



From the above table in UTTARDA village three crops are cultivated in the Ravi times. Wheat is the main crop. Wheat production is 70.17% and vegetables and other crop production is 22.81% & 7.02%. The average under such crops Ravi season has hardly any significance in the cropping pattern of the agricultural economy of these villages.

FERTISER	UTTARDA	
	KG/ACORE	IN%
COWDUNG(BIO)	2430	31.48
UREA	2050	26.55
POTAS	1775	18.98
PHOSPHATE	1465	22.99
TOTAL	7720	100



From the above table in UTTARDA village, here use of cow dung is 31.48% and urea is 26.55% and potash is 18.98%. Potash is 22.99%.

4. IRRIGATION FACILITY:-

"The process supplying water to crops by artificial mean. Such as cannels, well wells, tanks ,ponds, or undergoing water is called irrigation"

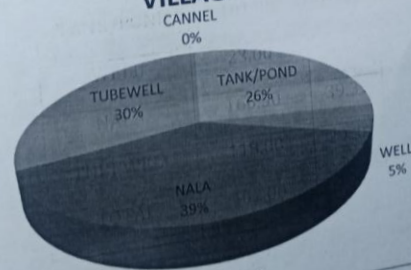
Water is responsible to agriculture production. In areas where rain plentiful and well distributed over the user, there is no problem of water. But rain as well as uncertain.

Different source of irrigation area used depending upon the portaging soil, rainfall, arability of sources of irrigation is cannel, well, pond, nala and tube well. Water is responsible to agriculture production. In areas where rainfall is plentiful and well distributed over the year, there is no problem of water. The rainfall is very scanty as well as uncertain.

IRRIGATION FACILITY

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION	UTTARDA	
	AREA(HEC.)	IN%
CANNEL	0	0
TANK/POND	101.00	26.12
WELL	23.00	5.22
NALA	160.50	39.31
TUBEWELL	118.00	29.35
TOTAL	402.00	100

SOURCE OF IRRIGATION IN UTTARDA VILLAGE



From the above table shows table shows that the UTTARDA villages are utilized
 and nala is 39.31% and tube well is 5.22% of source of irrigation.

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