



A Study on Physical, Socio-Economic and Cultural Status of Tatinapara Village in Labpur Community Development Block of Birbhum District in WB, India

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Abstract

Physical and Socio-Economic development in an area is a multi-dimensional component in a society. Physical and socio-economic development is controlled by many factors such as income level, educational level, physical condition, health condition, demographic characteristics, etc. This research paper concentrated on Physical, Socio-economic and Cultural status of Tatinapara Village in Labpur Community Development Block of Birbhum District in West Bengal, India. The main objective of the present work is to find out the actual physical socio-economic and cultural status of the village area through different aspects and determine the problem of the village and recommend some solutions to overcome the obstacles. The method of the study is based on field survey that is both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Primary database for the research work have been collected from door to door field survey with the help of pre-planned questionnaire and the secondary data has been collected from various authentic sources. After collecting the data it has been analyzed and interpreted through the proper way according to the needful. The results found that the economic condition of the village is satisfactory. 85% of the total population is below poverty level and can fulfill their basic needs. The social and cultural status of the village is good according to the study but the educational profile of Tatinapara Village is also satisfactory but Development is going on. In this research paper besides finding out the physical socio-economic and cultural status of Tatinapara Village some recommendations has been shown to get rid of the present problems. The study concluded that conciseness of the villagers about own problems and proper use of natural resources in sustainable way is the main push factor of development in rural areas.

Keywords: Physical, Socio-Economic and cultural status, Below Poverty level, Population, Educational profile, Development, Sustainable Way.

Introduction

Socio-Economic and cultural status is become a contemporary issue in the countries which is under developed. The study on Socio economic perspective of a village through the field work is important techniques to collect the ground level data from rural livelihood such as income level, Educational status, Occupational structure, health condition, per head income, Social composition, demographic characteristics etc. It also indicates the individual household activities, characteristics and the living condition. Socio-Economic factors influenced Source of income, education and infrastructural facilities of villagers in spite of belonging to the same community. Social Condition, livelihood and the economic status are affected by the disparities of socio economic activities. To get better opportunities many individuals from villages have to go to the nearest urban economic problem is the main problem in rural communities¹. Through the Socio economic survey human development has been measured and also measured the social position of a people through the educational, economical and others cultural status please is the most important role of

determining the livelihood status specially the level of knowledge, skill and income condition, literacy rate, educational level religious activities that are the micro level analysis of Rural livelihood². Healthy and balance growth of rural livelihood is controlled by socio-economic development³. The study of socio-economic status plays an important factor to separate the people on development⁴. As a result of collecting micro level data from rural livelihood through the socio economic and cultural survey we find out the problem of the area and determine the possible solution that overcomes the problem and also it is highlighted for government initiative. The level of socio-economic and cultural condition is not uniform in national and its states or districts⁵.

Objectives: Main objectives of the present work are following:
i. To find out the cultural status such as traditional Practices, Puja, Occasions and Religious activities, of Tatinapara Village.
ii. To find out the lack of opportunities in rural livelihood in the study area.
iii. To study the housing condition, level of monthly income, occupational structure, educational status and sanitation status of the study area.
iv. To make comparisons between the

general community and tribal community in that area. v. To find out the possible solution to overcome the problem. vi. To investigate whether the households receive any benefits from the government sector. vii. To find out the demographic characteristics of different groups of population in that village. viii. To study on healthcare facilities, food nutrition, source of drinking water and the lighting in the households of the study area.

Hypotheses: i. socio-economic components play a major role in the livelihood of people in Tatinapara village. ii. The main source of income of the villagers in the study area is agriculture and self employment such as small business, framing etc. iii. People of tribal community are always more deprived than the people of general community in aspects of socio- economic and educational. iv. The young generation's children of the study area used to go to educational institutions for proper education besides increasing the number of school dropouts from deprived categories.

Location of the study area: Tatinapara village under the study area is located at southeast part of Chowhatta Mahodary No-2 Gram Panchayat. It is located at 07 KM from Labpur Railway station and 09 KM from Kopai Railway Station. This village is 5.6 km away from Labpur tehsil or community Development block. It is under Bolpur subdivision of Birbhum district. This Study Area lies between 23°77' 24" North Latitude to 23°78' 24" North latitude and 87°74'20" East Latitude to 87°75'40"East Latitude. Total geographical area of the village is 145.32 hector⁶. Tatinapara village has 191 households and 759 total population according to the 2011 census data^{7,8}. The main source of income of the villagers is agricultural base. Tatinapara is the Hindu populated village and different caste categories people such as General, OBC SC and ST are there. Bolpur which is cultural city is the nearest town to Tatinapara village which is approximately 25 KM away.

Methodology

Field work base qualitative research method has been used to conduct this work so the methodology of this work has divided into three parts that are following –

Pre- Field Work: In this stage, preparation of field study included of collection to topographical map (73M/10) of the study area from the survey of India, collecting census data from the district handbook (2011) collecting cadastral maps (Tatinapara, J.L.No-40) from the Directorate of land and land records office at Labpur in Birbhum District of West Bengal.

Field work: This stage includes field study that would be a personal visit to Tatinapara village for collecting data with the help of a Pre Planned Structure questionnaire. Beside the collection of data through door to door surveys from 191 households, it is also considered that data has been also collected from various books, reputed journals, magazines,

authentic publications of the Central and state governments and local sources related to the work.

The Post Field work: In this stage, all types of primary and Secondary data's which is collected before such as Socio economic, demographical, educational agricultural and etc it has been sorted and represented graphically through various cartographic methods and Statistical methods to make the research work more effective and authentic .

Results and discussion

Physical, Cultural and Socio-Economic profile of the study area:

Geological setup: Birbhum district is a part of Region which is located on the hard nonporous crystalline rocks, while the rest is made up of the Gondwana sediments, the laterite and alluvial soil. The southern portion ridges (which are capped by laterite in western boundary of Birbhum district) disappear gradually and valleys became shallow and it is gradually mixed with the alluvial of indo-gangetic plain. At southeast portions of the district became flat topography which is covered by quaternary sediments of laterite. Tatinapara Village is formed through this geological formation^{9,10}.

Physiographic status: Physiographically Birbhum district is a part of the ancient 'Rath Region' or 'Radh Bhumi' and the western part of Birbhum district is an extension of the Chotanagpur Plateau region. There are four micro physiographic divisions in Birbhum district, (i) Nalhati Plain, (ii) Brahmani Mayurakshi Basin (iii) Suri Bolpur Plain and (iv) Bakreswar Upland. Tatinapara Village is a part of the Suri-Bolpur plain and south eastern part of Birbhum district. This study area exhibits somewhat topography which is upland sloping trend from the North West portion to the southeast portion in the southern part .The average altitude of Tatinapara Village is 34 mitter⁷.

Drainage System: Tatinapara village is located in the Mayurakshi river basin and it is drained by perennial rivers Kopai river and Bakreswar river which are the tributaries of Mayurakshi river⁹. The general slope of the study area is towards east according to the river flow. Tributary streams of the study are mainly transitory by contributing sufficient water to the main rivers during monsoon overflowing of the banks and flood the surrounding areas. Bakreswar river is flowing towards east in a meandering course the river joins Kopai river at patharghata village in Labpur Community Development block which is 4 km from the study area and it is flowing further east towards Murshidabad district as 'koiya' river⁷.

Structure of Soil: The study area is located in the mayurakshi river Basin and the soil of this river basin is older alluvium which is mostly loamy. Generally in south and west part of the village clay soil is found and lightly Sandy soil is found in north and east portion of the Tatinapara village⁹. Fertility of this type of soil in the village is moderate to low due to availability of

phosphate and potash medium to high and organic matter is found in medium to low rate in the soil. This area is a dual blend of Soil which is made up of laterite and gangetic alluvial plain which is highly productive soil for cultivation. PH in the Soil varies from 5.0 to 6.5⁶.

Climatic Conditions: Climatic condition in different seasons of the study area is similar to the Birbhum district. Temperature is often excessively highest in summer season. In 2019 highest temperature 46°C is recorded in the month of June. Minimum temperature 7°C is recorded in the month of December. The south West monsoon causes rainfall in the study area or in the district in summer season. The amount of rainfall is high on summer season and the amount of rainfall is low in winter season. In 2019 maximum rainfall 695 mm is recorded in the month of July and minimum rainfall 3.5 mm is recorded in the month of December. Wind is normally blow in different directions in the different season. During the summer sessions mostly, Kalbaisakhi occurs in the afternoon. The climatic condition of Tatinapara Village is similar to the characteristics of a tropical monsoon climate^{11,7}.

Table-1: Maximum and minimum temperature by month of Tatinapara village (labpur, Birbhum) Metrological Center: Sriniketan, 2019.

Months	Maximum Temperature(c)	Minimum Temperature(c)
January	28	7
February	35	8
March	40	13
April	41	19
May	45	22
June	46	24
July	39	24
August	35	24
September	36	23
October	35	17
November	32	11
December	30	7

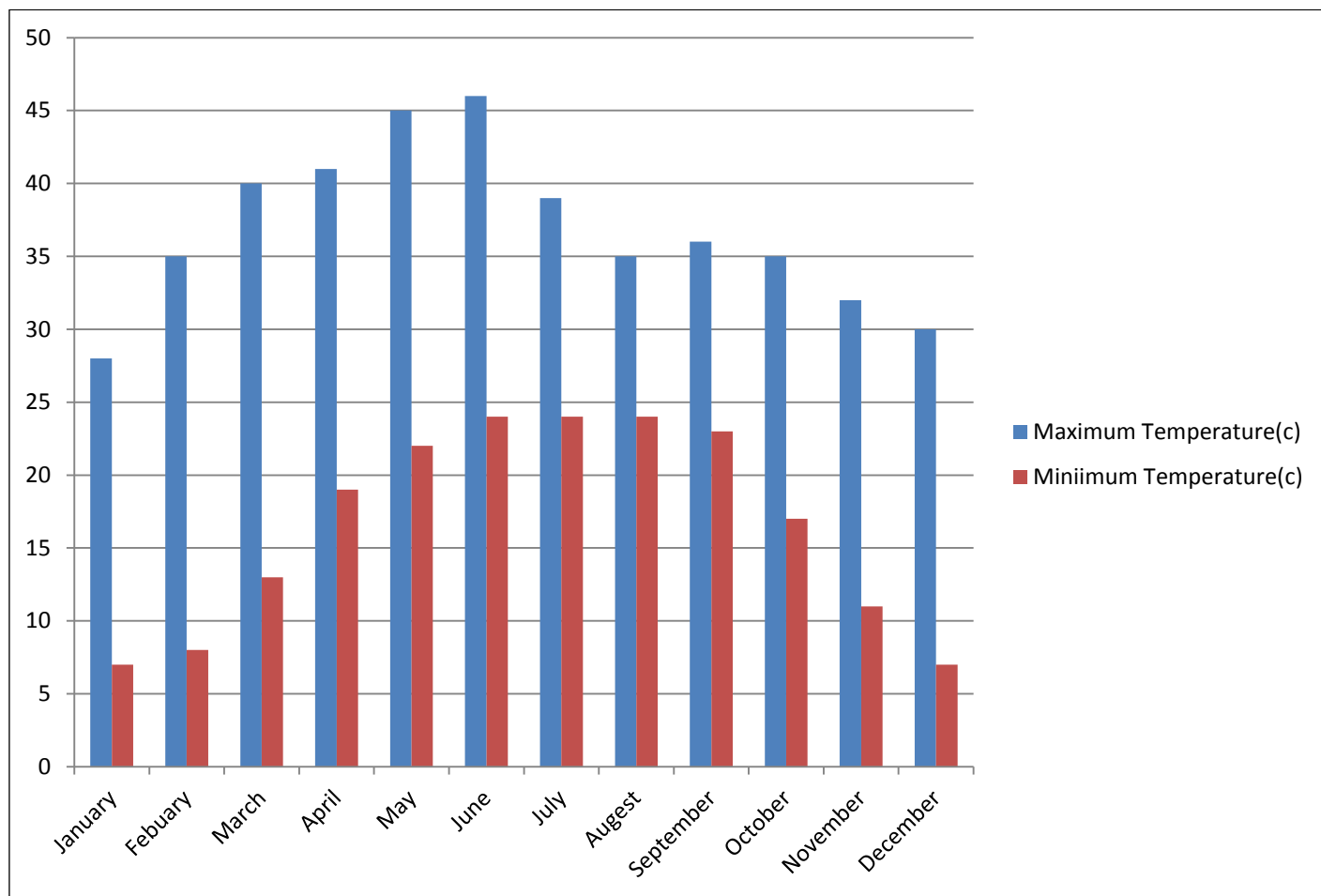


Figure-2: Graphical Representation of Maximum and Minimum Temperature by month of Tatinapara Village (Labpur, Birbhum) Metrological Center: Sriniketan, 2019¹¹.

Table-2: Average Monthly Rainfall and Actual Rainfall of Tatinapara Village in Birbhum District, Metrological Center: Sriniketan, 2019.

Months	Average Rainfall(in mm)	Actual Rainfall(in mm)
January	9.7	5.6
February	23.2	9.3
March	23.4	30.4
April	40.7	91.2
May	88.7	69.8
June	234.2	304
July	324.5	695.56
August	295.7	289.2
September	258.2	113.2
October	105.4	37.4
November	17.5	4.26
December	9.4	3.5
Total	1430.6	1653.42

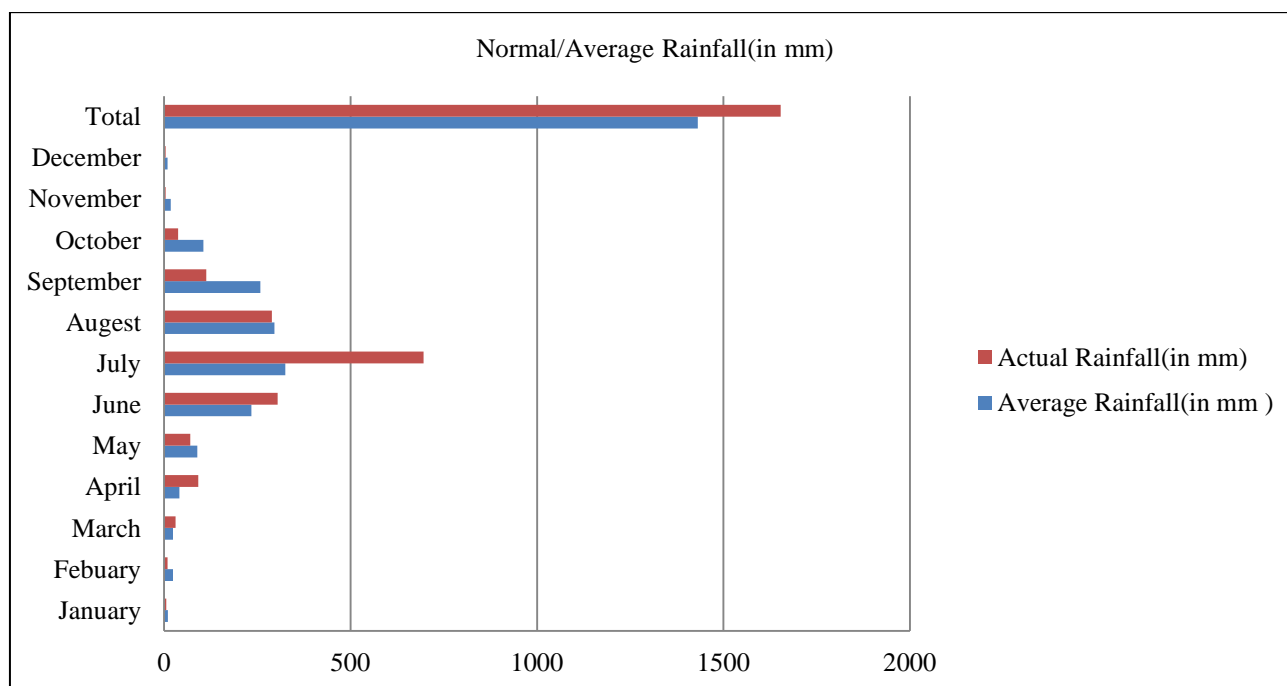


Figure-3: Graphical Representation of Average Monthly Rainfall and Actual Rainfall of Tatinapara Village in Birbhum District, Metrological Center: Sriniketan, 2019¹¹.

Natural Vegetation: According to the field survey and collecting information from the topographical map, natural vegetation covers 3.6% of the total area of Tatinapara Village. In Spite of being tropical climatic condition , there is Two types of Natural vegetation like Tropical dry Deciduous trees and Tropical Moist Deciduous trees such as Rosewood or Shisham tree, Arjun tree, Mango, Barry, Palm tree, Sonajhuri tree, Bamboo tree, Eucalyptus tree, Earleaf acacia tree etc is grow in the village.

Economical Status: According to the field survey, Tatinapara village has 759 population with 191 households. Major part of them almost 85% are in low income group as Monthly income below 10000, 8% of total households belong to income group 10000-20000 per month), 5% of total households belong to 20000-30000 monthly income group and 2% of total households came under the monthly income group of above 30000 per month.

Total number of working population in Tatinapara village is 392 out of which 232 are male workers and 160 are female workers ,the working population of the village works in different places such as agricultural, Households, Construction etc. Now-a-days many of working people of the village are going to other states in search of more wages and works as migrated labourers.

Table-3: Distribution of Income level (Per month) of Tatinapara village.

Income group (per month)	Percentage out of total population
Below 10000	85
10000-20000	8
20000-30000	5
Above 30000	2

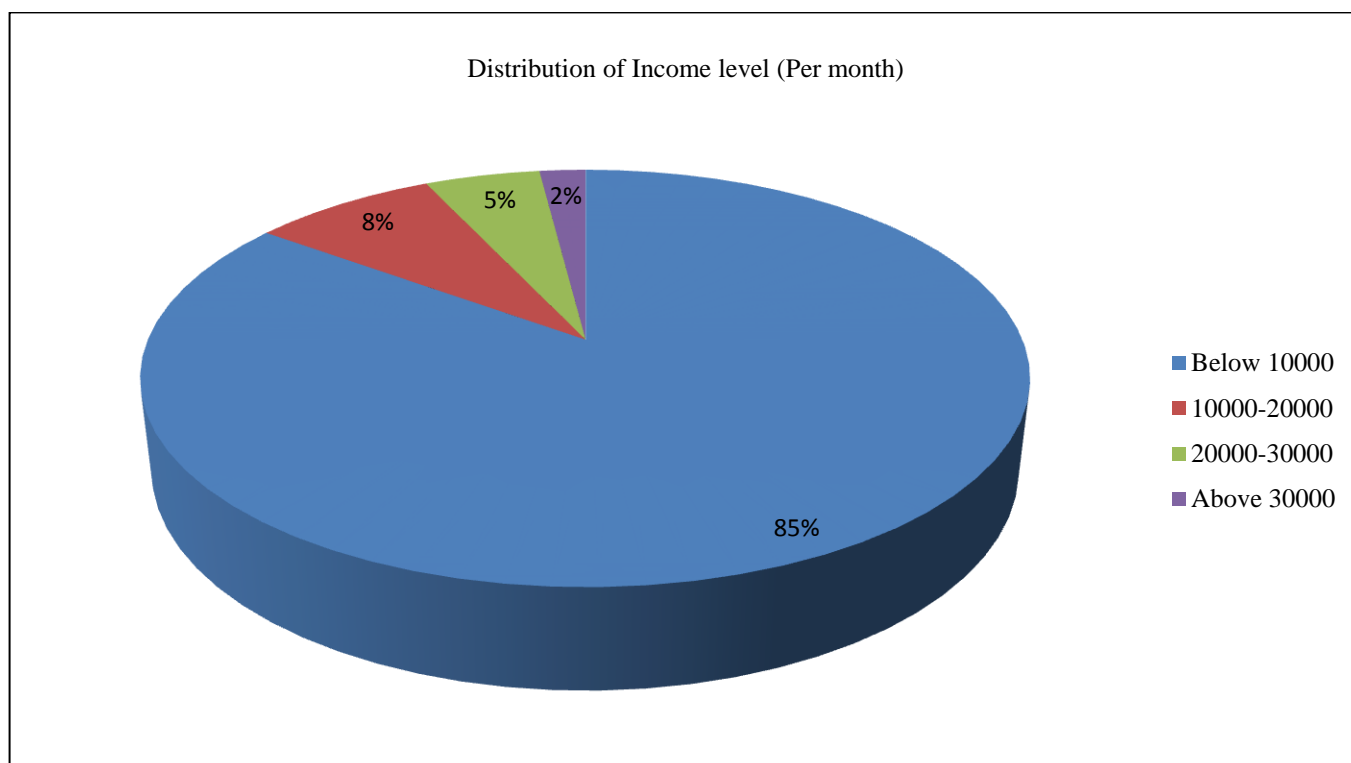


Figure-4: Distribution of Income level (Per month) of Tatinapara village.

Table-4: Distribution of Working and Non Working people of Tatinapara village.

Type of active people (Base on working)	No of people	Percentage (out of total population)
Working population	392	51.64
Non working population	367	48.36
Total population	759	

Agricultural profile: The main source of economy in Tatinapara village is based on agriculture. Climatic conditions, Soil, land, seeds etc are the controlling factor of agricultural pattern in an area. 80% land out of total land is cultivated in monsoon season and 50% land is used for cultivation in winter session.

The main crops that have been shown in the village are paddy, Wheat, Mustered, Lentils, vegetables and farmers are not getting the proper price of the crops due to the unavailability of government procurement center within the area.

Table-5: Agriculture Pattern sowing different crops in Tatinapara village.

Types of Crops	Sown (%) in Area
Paddy	85
Mustered	5
till	3
Wheat	2
Vegetables	5

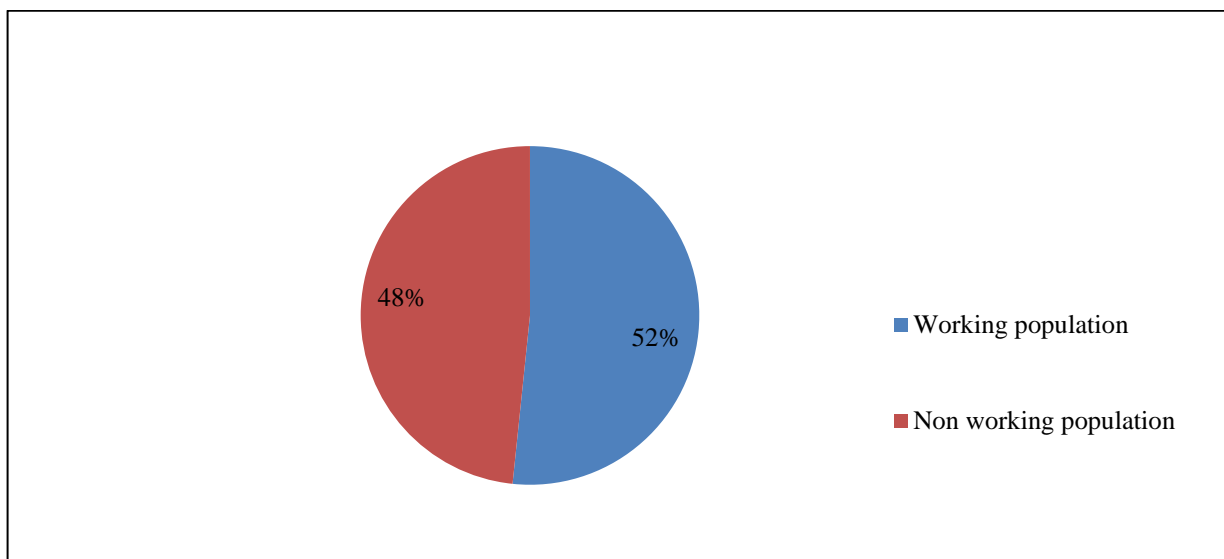


Figure-5: Distribution of working and non working people of Tatinapara village.

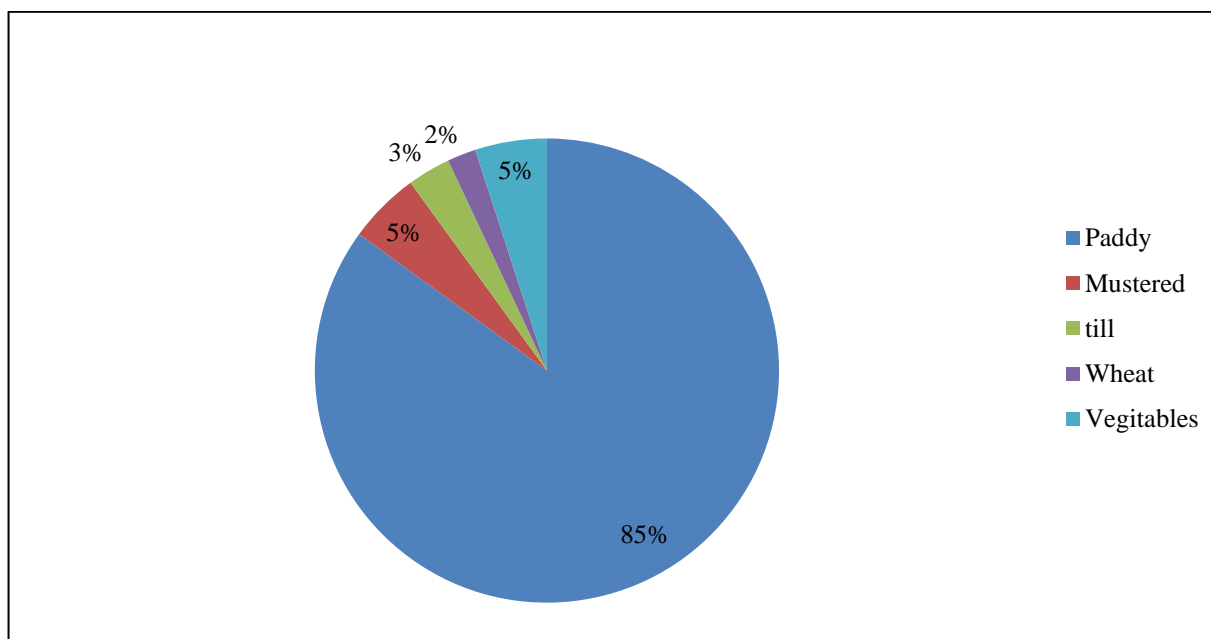


Figure-6: Agricultural pattern sowing different crops in Tatinapara village.

Health Condition: The health condition of the village is satisfactory. There is only one health care center in the village but it is not good condition for having facilities for first aid treatment in the area. The nearest rural hospital is Labpur rural Hospital where has no good facilities for treatment, the authorities of the hospital always referred the patient to Sian Subdivision Hospital or Suri Sadar Hospital due to the lack of proper Health infrastructure and Staffs. In this situation many critical condition patients face major problems in not getting of emergency health support on needs time.

Use of Sanitary latrine: To maintain the hygienic condition of a village place of dedication plays a major role. the present survey it is observed that 60% household use sanitary latrine and 40% household use non sanitary Latrine in general

community of Tatinapara village and 10% of total households use sanitary latrine and 90% of total households use non sanitary Latrine in tribal community of Tatinapara Village¹².

Settlement pattern: In rural areas Water bodies and road networks make a vital role in setting up or distribution of settlement pattern. On the basics of field survey 80% of total number of households settled on road side and availability of water centric and 20% of the rest part of settlement of the village discreetly settled themselves in their own choices of places. There are 90% of total settlement in general community of tatinapara village and 60% of total settlement in tribal community of Tatinapara village has pakka house and rest parts has kacha or mud houses^{6,11}.

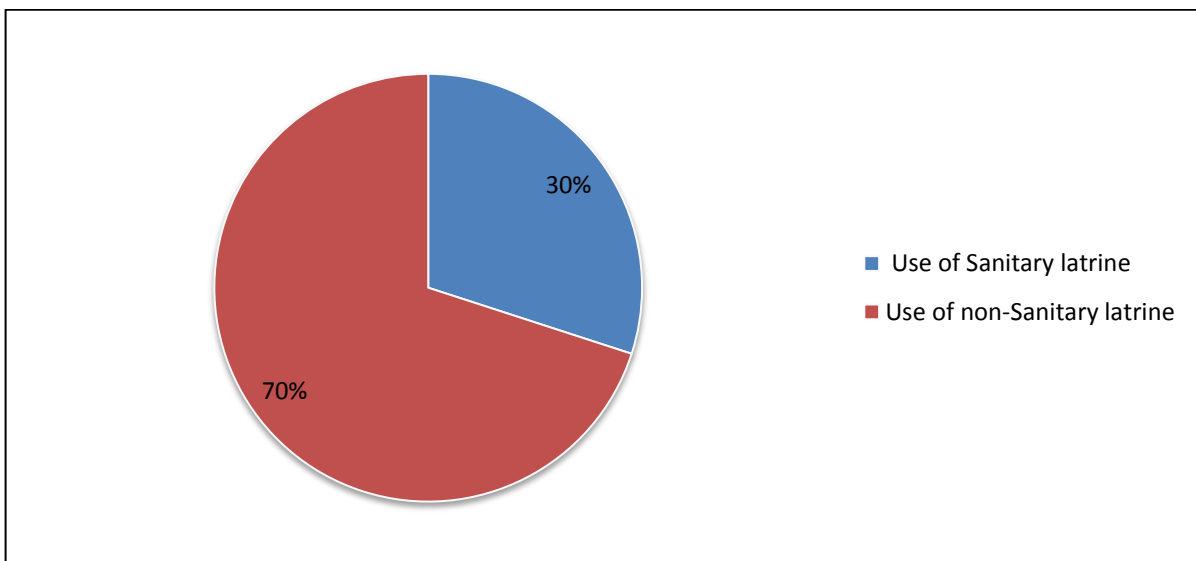


Figure-7: Showing the status of using and non using sanitary latrine of total households Tatinapara village.

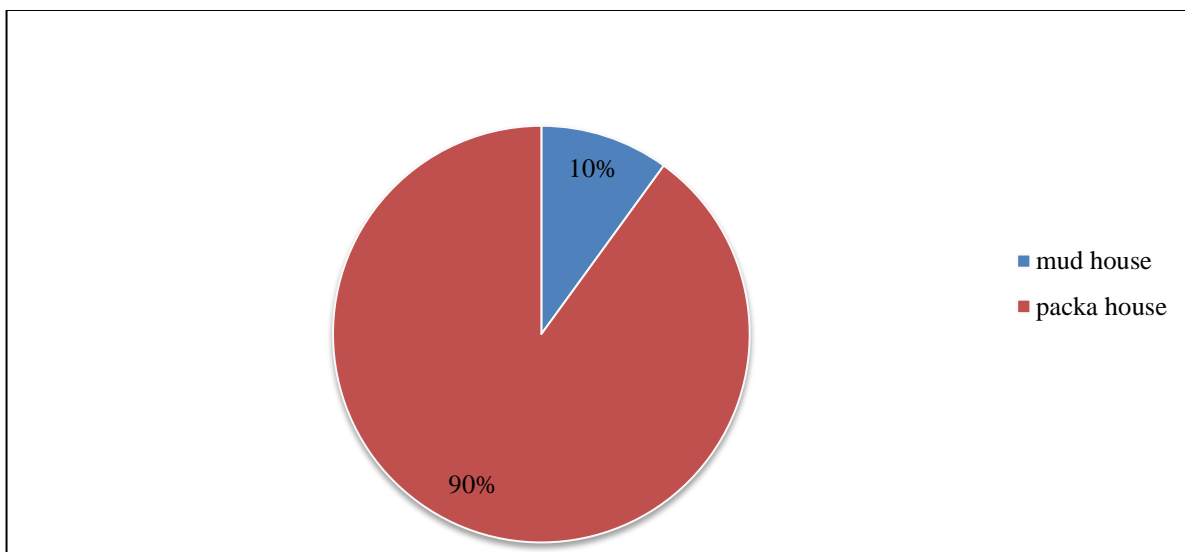


Figure-8: Distribution of Housing condition or settlement of Tatinapara village.

Communication: Generally the communication Conditions of the study area are medium categories. labpur-Bolpur village road running through the north part of the village which linked Labour-Suri state highway (Ahmadpur-Kirnahar-Ramjibanpur Rd) at Labpur and Sainthia-Bolpur State Highway (Amar-Ahmadpur Rd) at kopai. Labour-Bolpur village road play a major role in movement of goods and passengers. Labour and Kopai railway station is the nearest station to the village which is respectively 7km and 9km away from the village. Only one passenger bus is running through Labour-Bolpur road via volabazar, Arar, Rakeshwar and etc villages. Nearest bus stops of Tatinapara Village is volabazar which is 1km away from the village. Most of village road of the study area are metalled (Pakka) but narrow in size. Main problem in village road is that most of village road is being making narrow with keeping own essential things like construction materials, Agricultural material, Domestic animals etc by villagers that creates obstacles in movement.

Religious status: Religious composition is an important factor that is based on occupational structure for determining the status of socio economic and cultural level and it also tagged the all villagers with a holy belief Tatinapara Village is a Hindu populated village so there is various religious festival, practices celebrate during whole year such as Durga Puja, Kali Puja, Laxmi Puja Saraswati Puja, Hariname song kirtan, Dol Purnima, Badna, Hool festival, marriage Ceremony, Birth & Death Ritual activities etc at respective date and time. All villagers respectively take part the said occasion with ritualistic way. There are many God's temples in entire Tatinapara Village.

Demographic characteristics: Demographic status plays a major role in socio economic development. According to the field visit the village has a population of 759 in which male

population is 392 and female population is 366. Total geographical area of Tatinapara village is 145.32 hectares so the population density is $759/145.32=5$ people per hectare. Total number of households in Tatinapara Village is 191. As per field survey there are 936 females per 1000 male out of 759 population of Tatinapara Village and 0-6 years age groups there are 894 girls for 1000 boys out of 89 population in the village. There is a different caste group of people belonging to the village. Total number of General caste, OBC, SC and ST caste group people are respectively 128, 18, 244 and 329 out of Total population 759⁶⁻⁸.

In the general community of Tatinapara Village, all people use Bengali language for communication and in the tribal community of Tatinapara Village all people use Santali language for communicating with each others. various language and culture from different communities makes Tatinapara Village a mixed cultural village.

Educational status: Tatinapara Village is a rural village with no facilities like urban areas in every aspects. As per field report Out of total population 415 people are literate among of them 242 are male and 173 are female. Total literacy rate of Tatinapara Village is 61.94% where male literacy is 70.14% and female literacy is 53.23%. There are one primary and one upper primary school in Tatinapara and the nearest second and higher secondary school is Mahodary High school which 2.5 Km away from Tatinapara. For graduation they have to go nearest college Labpur Sambhunath College which is 7.5 km from the village. For getting higher studies students of the village have to go Bolpur, Burdwan, Kolkata and other places. There is a one rural library name Tatinapara Rural Library but it has not enough availability of collection of essential books for the readers⁶⁻⁸.

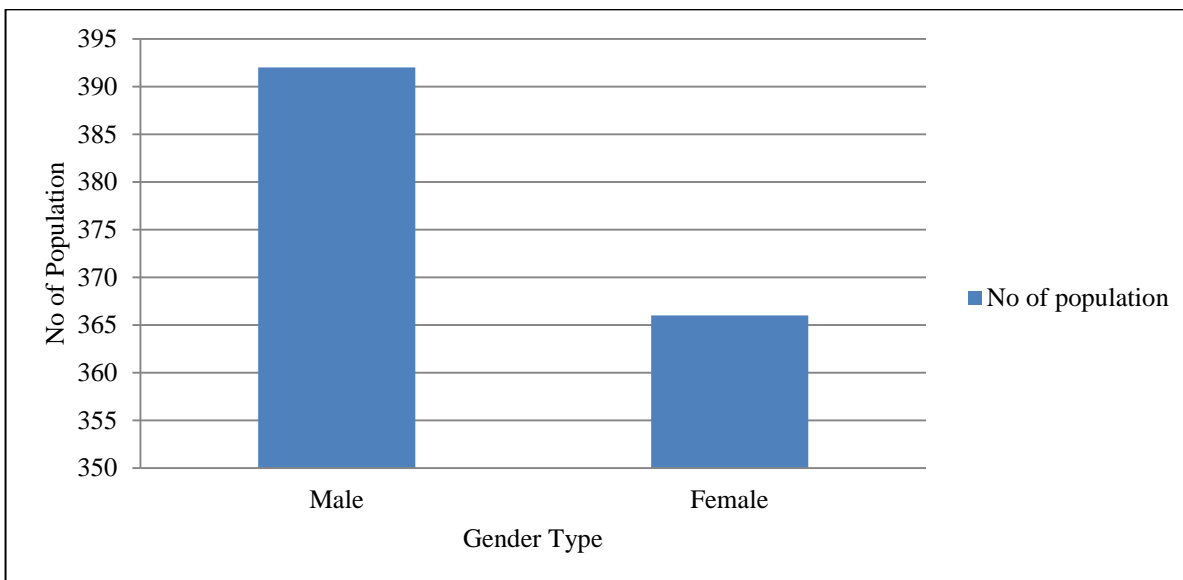


Figure-9: Distribution of total population through the gender of Tatinapara village¹⁰.

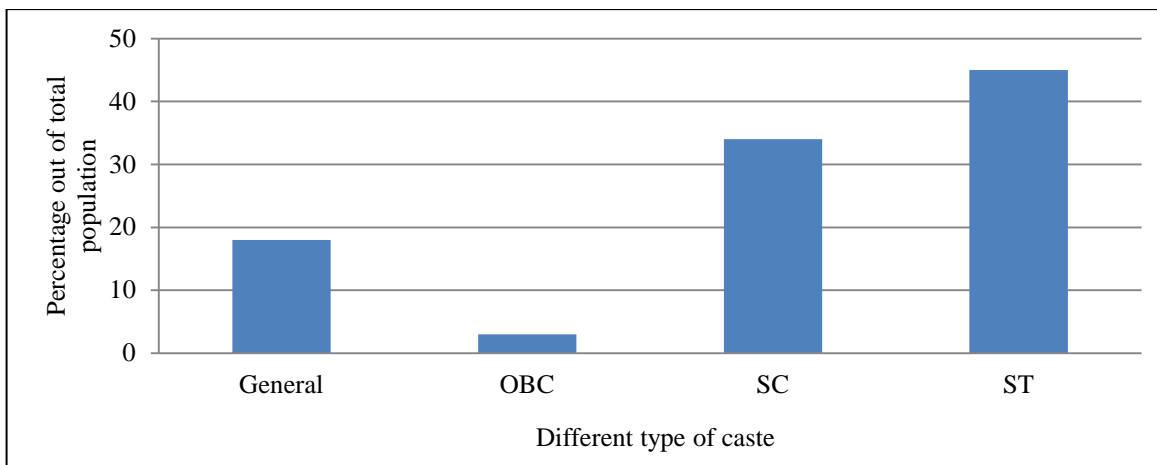


Figure-10: Distribution of caste among the total population of Tatinapara village¹⁰.

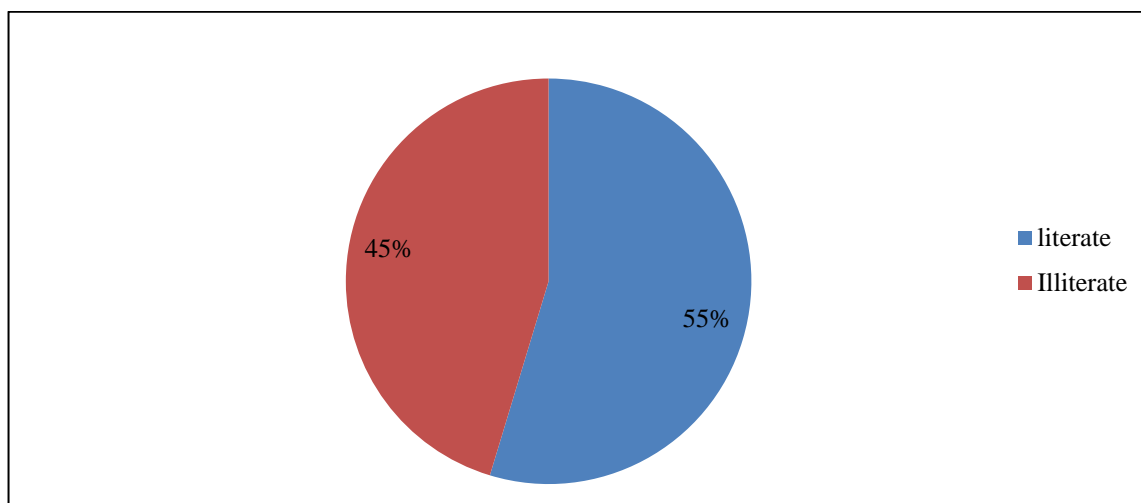


Figure-11: Literacy Status of Tatinapara village¹⁰.

Implemented of Government Schemes: Central government and State government has taken many government welfare schemes for the citizens to develop their livelihoods. In Tatinapara Village some of the scheme has implemented such as MGNREGA, PMAY, INOAPPS, INWPS, NFSM, Agricultural loan, Laxmi bhandar, Kanya shree, Yuvashree, Khadya Sathi, SabujSathi, Duare Sarkar, etc. But some people of the village are unaware about the government welfare schemes as a result they became more deprived from others¹³.

Main problems of the study area: Main problems of Tatinapara village are following – i. Health condition of Tatinapara Village is satisfactory as there is no good health care center for the first aid treatment, villagers need to go in Labpur Rural Hospitals and in critical condition they have to go in Sian Subdivision Hospital or Suri Sadar Hospital which is approximately 25 KM or 35 KM away from Tatinapara Village. ii. Growth of settlement in an unplanned way creates many problems like drainage outlet problems, transportation and communication problems etc. iii. Many villagers use the village road as their storage area while keeping construction materials

and crops materials like sand, brick, stone etc which creates major problems in the road for Walking, transportation and communication. iv. Absence of local Agrobases industries increases local unemployment and leads the villagers to migrant labourers. v. Many tube wells of the village fail to supply proper drinking water in the summer season due to falling water levels. vi. Lack of cold storage many villagers who sell milks do not get the proper price of milk and milk base items. vii. There is only one ICDS center in Tatinapara for tribal villages and no ICDS Center for Tatinapara general village. viii. In rainy days electrical supply is disrupted due to the lack of maintenance of electric power supply equipments.

Recommendation: i. Scientific techniques and methods should be applied in agricultural areas for increasing the production of crops. ii. Improvement of the quality of education in primary and high school should be required for the development of Human beings. iii. A good health care center is urgently required within the area to overcome the basic health problems. iv. Government initiatives should be required for developing and fulfilling the basic needs of the deprived people in the study

area. v. Government should take necessary steps about Local employment which is limited as a proper financial assistant and proper guidance. vi. Establishment of a cold storage center should be required in the study area for conserving green vegetables and other crops.

Conclusion

From the entire study it is to be concluded that the socio economic condition of Tatinapara village is not good. Economical status 85% of total population in the village is below poverty level. They mainly engaged in agricultural, construction, brick kilns etc sector as day laborers for making the bread. As a result of these they cannot fulfill their basic needs such as hygienic foods, fresh drinking water, Proper education, proper sanitation, electricity etc. Comparatively a low percentage of the total populations of the villagers in the study area are getting better opportunities and good lifestyle. Environmental elements always influenced to the lifestyle and Livelihood of the villagers. A study on socio economic and cultural status of a village is a determination of the correlation between the physical and cultural landscape of an area through the parameters. Natural resources are a main factor of economic and physical development in rural areas. In Tatinapara village development is possible if the natural resources are used in the way of sustainability through the planned modern sciences and technology.

However, government initiative has tried to overcome the problems of villagers in the study area through the implementation of government welfare schemes and so on.

Acknowledgement

I do hereby acknowledge all villagers of Tatinapara Village in Chowhatta Mahodary No-2 Gram Panchayat for their kind cooperation and immense help during the collection of data for research work. On the other hand I am thankful to the authorities of Chowhatta Mahodary No-2 Gram Panchayat office and others for their help and valuable suggestions for successfully preparing this research paper.

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