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# Muralidhar Girls' College

P-411/14, GARIAHAT ROAD, BALLYGUNGE, KOLKATA - 700 029  
(NAAC ACCREDITED - B+ +)

Ref. No.....

Date.....

## To whom it may Concern

This is to certify that, Smt. Punam Chhetri Roll no. 0344-35-0018 is an examinee of B.A / B.Sc Part II (I + I + I pattern) Geography General Practical Examination, 2019 of the University of Calcutta. She has visited ward no. 86 of Kolkata Municipal Corporation, on 28.02.2019 for her field area study. She has successfully completed the field report within assigned time, under the supervision of Dr. Suvasree Dutta ( Dasgupta ) and Smt. Gouri Chakraborty who have accompanied the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students to their field report.

The field report partly completes the Third Paper (Module VI) of the three years Geography General Course.

*Vinay Kumar*  
7.5.2019

Head

Department of Geography

*Kunjalkumari Biswas*

Head of the Institution

Muralidhar Girls' College

Principal  
Muralidhar Girls' College

## CONTENTS

- PREFACE
- ACKNOWLEDGMENT
- INTRODUCTION
  - SLUMS OF KOLKATA
  - OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY
  - LOCATION OF STUDY AREA
- PHYSICAL ASPECTS
- CULTURAL ASPECTS
  - DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION
  - HOUSEHOLD CONDITION
  - ECONOMIC CONDITION
  - HEALTH AND MATERNITY CONDITION
- CONCLUSION
- BIBLIOGRAPHY
- APPENDIX

## PREFACE

Slum dwellers account for one third of the population of Kolkata (4.5 million, according to reports of 2011) more than 40% of this people have lived in slums for 2 generation or longer even. Since the time when Calcutta used to be financial capital of East India company. Presently there are 2011 registered and 3500 unregistered slums in Kolkata housing more than 1.5 million people. Majority of this population lives below the poverty line and make works as domestic workers daily wage labourers, factory workers, ricksha pullers, Hawkers and security guards. Adding to their economic challenges are the deplorable living condition of bastees squatter settlement that make them unfit for human habitation.

Through our field survey and an attempt has been made to study the social economic condition of the Harijan bastee which is located at the heart of Gariahat area under Kolkata Municipal Corporation.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The accomplishment of this field work would not have been possible without the support and co-operation of the people of Harijan Bastee. Apart from this I am grateful to many teachers. Prof. Dr. Surosnee Dutta and Prof. Gouri Chakraborty for accompanying us during the field work and providing us every possible support for completion of the field work. I am also grateful to Avishekh Roy for helping us during our field survey. Last but not the least the completion of the field report would not have been possible without help and best wishes of our family and friends.



## INTRODUCTION

Kolkata ( $22^{\circ}57'N$  and  $88^{\circ}37'E$ ) also known as Calcutta is the capital of the Indian state of West Bengal. Located on the east bank of the Hooghly river approximately 75 Kilometers (47mi) west of border with Bangladesh, it is the principal commercial, cultural and educational center of East India, while the part of Kolkata is India's oldest operating port and its sole major riverine port. The city is widely regarded as the 'cultural capital' of India, and is also nick named of 'City of Joy'. According to the 2011 Indian census, it is the seventh most populous city; the city had a population of 4.5 million, while the suburb population brought the total to 14.1 million, making it the third-most populous metropolitan area's economy has ranged from \$60 to \$160 billion making it third most productive metropolitan area in India, after Mumbai and Delhi.

### • SLUMS OF KOLKATA:

The state of West Bengal comes fifty in the list of states with maximum poverty in India behind only Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Whopping 22% of the urban population in Bengal lives below the poverty line not only lack of essential civic amenities including drinking water, drainage, sanitation and electricity, but also absence of healthcare centers in the

(P.T.O)

in the urban slums has rested in the living appalling condition of the dwellers. In Kolkata alone, there are over 70,000, people who are homeless and almost one third of the total population live in slums.

Even though the city features a good network of public and private healthcare facilities, catering to the growing urban poor population is a daunting task for the authorities. Lack of awareness among the slum dwellers is one of the major issues that have led to the increasing number of diseases and deaths. There is a high burden of communicable diseases and deaths such as diarrhoea, tuberculosis, malaria, HIV, and AIDS etc. in the slums. Also, there is a high occurrence of preventable diseases in the communities that can be averted when the population living in the slum clusters adopts health-seeking behaviour.

#### • OBJECTIVES:

The field survey to the Harijan Bastee of South Kolkata is an attempt to observe and study the socio-economic condition of its dwellers. The following are the main objectives to study the area.

- To illustrate the demographic deficiencies persisting across the slum area.
- To illustrate the socio-economic imbalances within the bastee.

- To enlist the determinance of disparity and its linkages with the livelihood dynamics of the people.
- To potray the degree to availability of basic urban aminities and facilities provided by the government.
- To accomplishment the prio mention objectives been choosen as a study anea.

#### • METHODOLOGY:

- The study has been conducted mainly by collection Brimany data through house hold servey. The basic information almost the study anea has been collected though vonious websites.
- The Question schedules for the survey which has been for mulated with both closed and open ended Question has been made prios the field Survey.
- The date collected to field survey have been studied thoroughly. A master table has been created and various ehants and diagnams have been drawn to represents the primary date accompanied by maps and photographs.

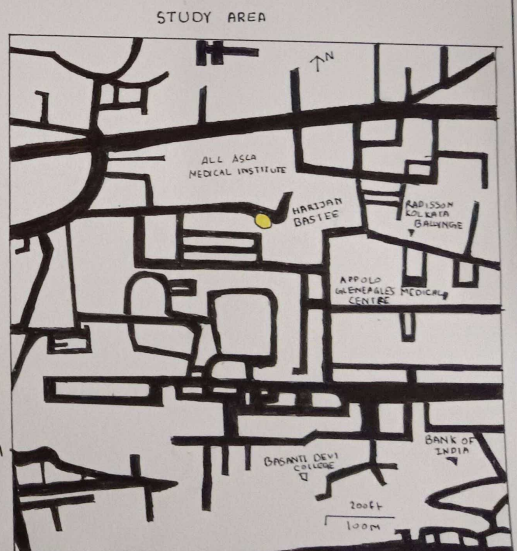
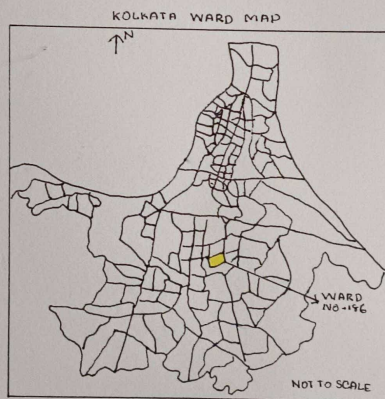
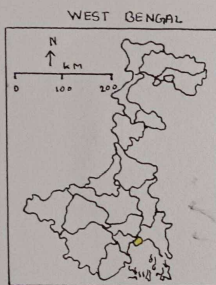
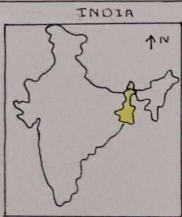




2nd YEAR GEOGRAPHY GENERAL STUDENTS

2nd Year Geography General Students

# LOCATION MAP



18.4.19

• Locational study area:

We have chosen a slum of ward no. 86 of Kolkata municipality corporation. The slum is named as Harijan bastee. It is located near Gariahat market. at  $22^{\circ}52'N$  and  $88^{\circ}37'N$



## PHISICAL ASPECTS

### • CITY SITE:

The location of the city appears to have been originally selected partly because of its easily defensible position and partly because of its favorable trading location. The low, swampy, hot and humid riverbank otherwise has little to recommend it. Its maximum elevation is about 30 feet (9 meters) above sea level. Eastward from the river the land slopes away to marshes and swamplands. Similar topography on the west bank of the river has confined the metropolitan area largely to a strip 3 to 5 miles (5-8) km wide on either bank of the river. Reclamation of the salt lake area on the northeastern fringe of the city, however, demonstrated that the spatial expansion of the city is feasible, and further reclamation projects have been undertaken to the east, south and west of the central area.

suburbs of Kolkata including Haona (Howrah) on the west bank, Baranagar to the north, South Dum Dum to the northeast, Behala to the south, and Garden Reach in the southwest. The whole urban complex is held together by close socioeconomic ties.

## • CLIMATE:

Kolkata has a subtropical climate with a seasonal regime of monsoon (rain-bearing winds). It is warm year-round with average high temperatures ranging from about  $80^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in December to January to nearly  $100^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in April and May. The average annual rainfall is about 64 inches (1,625 mm). Most of this falls from June to September, the period of the monsoon. These months are very humid and sometimes sultry. During October and November the rainfall dwindles. The winter months, from about the end of November to the end of February, are pleasant and rainless; fogs and mists occasionally reduce visibility in the early morning hours at this season, as also to thick blankets of smog in the evenings. The atmospheric pollution has greatly increased since the early 1950s. Factories, motor vehicles, and thermal-generating stations, which burn coal, are primary causes of this pollution, but monsoon winds act as cleansing agents by bringing in fresh air masses and also hastening the removal of water pollution.

## • Geology:

Indo-Gangetic Plain, the soil and waters are predominantly alluvial in origin. Kolkata is located over the 'Bengal basin'



a perianatonic is located over basin. Bengal basin" comprises three structural unit: shelf or platform in the west; central hinge east and southeast. Kolkata is located atop the western part of the hinge zone which is about 25km (16mi) wide at a depth of about 45,000m (148,000ft) below the surface. The shelf and hinge zones have many faults, among them some are active. Total thickness of sediment below the Kolkata is nearly 7,500m (24,600ft) above the crystalline basement; of this the top 350-450m (1,150-1,480ft) is quaternary, followed by 4500-5,500m (14,760-18,040ft) of the tertiary sediments, 500-700m (1,640-2,300ft) trap was of Cretaceous trap 600-800m (1970-2620ft) Permian-Carboniferous Gondwana rocks. The quaternary sediments consist of clay, silt, and several grades of sand and gravel. These sediments are sandwiched between two clay beds: the lower one at a depth of 250-650m (820-2,130ft); the upper one 10-14m (30-130ft) in thickness. According to the Bureau of India standards, on a scale ranging from I to V in order of increasing susceptibility to earthquake, the city lies inside seismic zone III.



### • FLORA:

There are about 100 plant species, which have been recorded in and around the East Calcutta Wetlands. These include *Sagittaria montivdensis*, *Cryptocoryne ciliata*, *Cyperus* spp., *Crostichum auburnum*, *Ipomoea Aquatica*, etc. The Sunderbans used to extend up to Patuli in the 1950s.

Several kinds of water hyacinths grow across these wetlands. Local farmers and fishers folk use water hyacinth to create a buffer between land and water to minimize erosion.

The area is also home to large numbers of coconut and betel nut trees. Many varieties of vegetables are farmed here, including cauliflower, eggplant, pumpkin, sunflower, and sacred basil. Tracts of land are dedicated to paddy cultivation as well.

### • FUNNA:

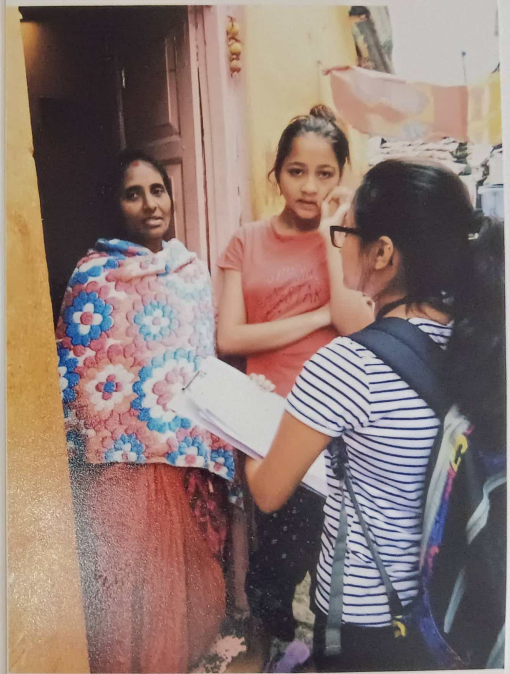
Numerous species of fish are farmed in the sewage fed ponds called bhenis in the East Kolkata Wetlands. These include silver carp, tilapia. The area is also home to marsh mongoose and small Indian mongoose. Palm civet and small Indian civet are significant in and around East Calcutta Wetlands. Approximately 20 mammals are reported from this region. Snakes found in the East Calcutta Wetland include checkered keel back (*Xenochinophis piscator*), smooth water snake (*Enhydris enhydris*), buff striped keel back (*Amphisma stolata*), and bronze back tree snake (*Tendrelaphis*

pristis) It is the Type locality of a mammalian species, called salt lake Marsh Mongoose. Over 40 species of birds can be spotted at the wetlands. The process of urbanisation however, is leading to the disappearance of many bird species from the area.

CULTURAL ASPECTS

# CULTURAL ASPECTS



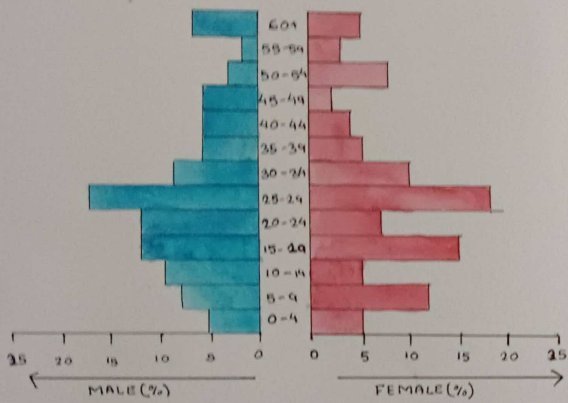


HOUSEHOLDS SURVEY

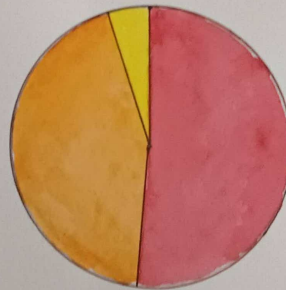
DEMOGRAPHIC




CONDITION

AGE SEX PYRAMID  
 (OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION  
 IN HARIJAN BASTEE 2019)



MARITAL STATUS OF THE SAMPLE  
 POPULATION IN HARIJAN BASTEE



INDEX	
	MARRIED
	UNMARRIED
	WIDOW

*Dr. [Signature]*  
 19/4/19



## DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITION

### • INTERPRETATION OF AGE SEX PYRAMID •

Along the horizontal axis (x-axis) of a population pyramid. The graph displays the population at the age along the vertical axis (y-axis) age sex pyramid display five years age increments from birth at the bottom to old age at the top.

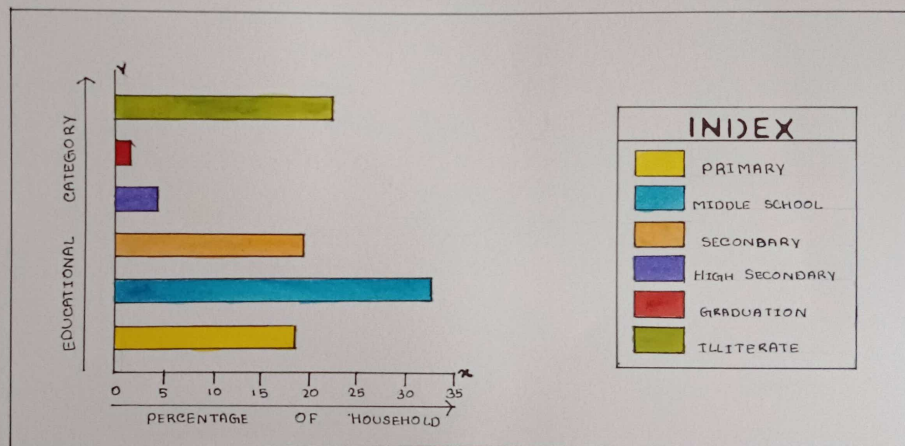
This age sex pyramid of Horigan Baste population indicates a stable growth of both male and female. We can see the distinctive pyramid which displays a slow birth rate. As we can see between the age of 25-29 years there is a stable growth of both the sexes. And there as we can see above 60 years of age more no. of males are present and less no. of females. There are few infants who belong to the age between 0-4 years. The Baste has a huge no. of middle aged adults.

### • INTERPRETATION OF MERITAL STATUS •

From the pie chart we can interpret that the percentage of married population occupies almost more than 50% of the pie. While that of unmarried population occupies slightly less percentage of the pie than married population. Approximately it occupies 35-40% of the pie where as percentage of widow is least approximately 7-10%.

30 percentage of married people is highest compared to that of unmarried people. The percentage of widow occupies a very little part of the pie nearly approximately, 10-15%.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION (OF THE SURVEYED) POPULATION  
HARIJAN BASTEE 2019



Swits  
10/4/19

### • INTERPRETATION OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

The following horizontal bargraphs show the educational qualification of the surveyed population residing in Harijan Bastee, Gariahat - Ballygunge Kolkata, we have drawn six bars showing the respective educational qualification namely primary (in yellow), middle school (blue), secondary (orange), high secondary (violet), graduation (red) and lastly the category of illiterates (in green).

The bar in blue which is middle school has the highest percentage (33.1%) of people where as very few people holding a percentage of 16.5% have completed their graduation. Like this there are four more categories (bars) which hold percentages higher than graduation and less than middle school on the other side.

From the bars, we can see that the area still lacks in paper education and is educationally backward.



HOUSE HOLD

CONDITION

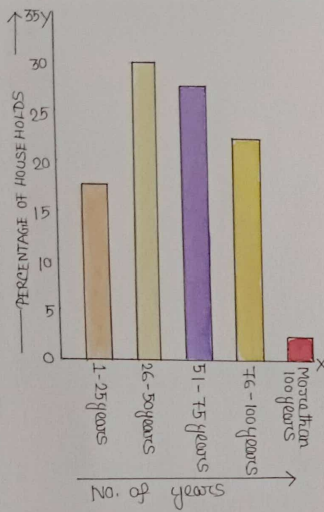


PRIVATE NURSHING HOME

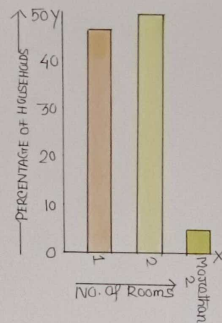


Pucca TOILET

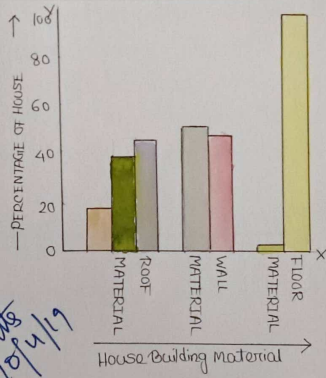
### YEARS (OF STAY AT PRESENT ADDRESS IN (%))



### NO (OF ROOMS IN EACH HOUSEHOLDS IN (%))



### HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS IN (%)



*Butts 10/4/19*

### INDEX

TIN	Roof Material
CONCRETE	
ASBESTOS	
CONCRETE	Wall Material
BURNT BRICK	
MUD	Floor Material
CEMENT	



## HOUSEHOLD CONDITION

### • INTERPRETATION OF PRESEN ADDRESS:

In the Harijan Baste, Gariahat Road, Hindustan park, Ballygunj, word no. 86, Kolkata, West Bengal. We have done a household survey in a slum area as a result we found the nature and life style of the dwellers, Maximum of the people are staying in this baste over 26 to 50 years, Apart from that there are so many people who have just started to live in this baste and the percentage of families is almost 18%, because the rent value is just 200. But we found a very small number of families who stayed at the place for more than 100 years.

### • INTERPRETATION OF NO. OF ROOMS IN EACH HOUSEHOLDS:

In Harijan Baste maximum of the house has three rooms. But the rooms are very small and congested. Beside that there are very small houses which have one room in it. But we found very few houses consisting more than two rooms. The percentage is very low (3%). As the baste is a congested area most of the houses have one or two rooms.

### • INTERPRETATION OF HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS:

► ROOF → The household survey conducted by us lighted the subject of house building materials of Harijan Baste. As a result we found maximum roofs of the houses are shade by Asbestons. After that concrete roof

taken the second positing. There are tin shaded houses in this area very low in number.

- WALL → Maximum of the house walls are in plastered situation and the rest of the houses are made up of burned bricks.

- FLOOR → Maximum of the floor of the houses are cemented very few house have their floor with Mud. The percentage is below 4%.



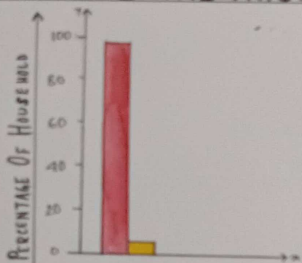
COVERED DRAIN



SEPARATE KITCHEN

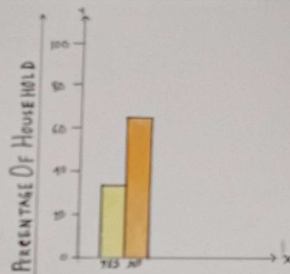


PROVISION OF COOKING AREA WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE HOUSEHOLD

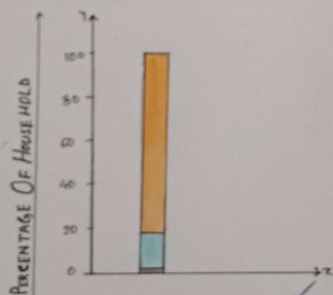


INDEX	
	Inside The House
	Out Side The House

AVAILABILITY OF SEPARATE ROOM FOR COOKING PURPOSE WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD



TYPES (OF FUEL USED) FOR COOKING



INDEX	
	COAL
	KEROSENE
	GAS

*Smiths*  
10/4/17

### ● INTERPRETATION OF COOKING AREA WITHIN OR OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD ●

In Harijan Bastee maximum number of houses has their cooking area inside the house. Beside that there is a few percentage of household having their cooking area outside their house.

### ● INTERPRETATION OF SEPARATE ROOM FOR COOKING PURPOSE WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD ●

The household survey conducted by us lighted the subject of separate rooms for cooking purpose within the household. As result we found most of the household of this area have no separate cooking area. The household which have separate cooking area are very low in percentage. (37%)

### ● INTRODUCTION OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING ●

In Harijan Bastee maximum number of the household uses Gas for their cooking purpose. Beside that there is another fuel used for cooking purpose which is kerosene. But we also found very few household uses coal for their cooking purpose. The households who used coal as to serve their cooking purpose in low in percentage. (4%)



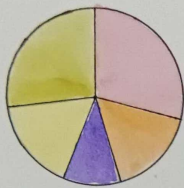
STORAGE OF WATER FOR FUTURE USE



MOTOR BIKE MOST COMMONLY USED VEHICLE  
IN THE SLUM AREA



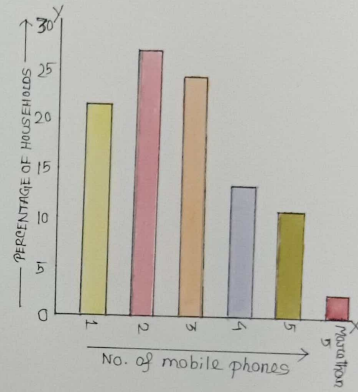
## VEHICLES USED BY FAMILIES



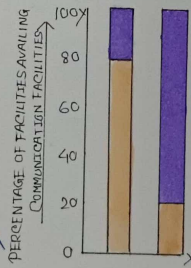
### INDEX

- ▴ Cycle
- ▴ Scooter / Scooty
- ▴ Bike
- ▴ Others
- ▴ None

## MOBILE PHONES USED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS IN (%)



## COMMUNICATION FACILITIES USED BY THE HOUSEHOLDS IN (%)



*Q. 10/4/19*

### INDEX

- ▴ Have
- ▴ Have not
- ▴ yes
- ▴ no

### • INTERPRETATION OF VEHICLES USED BY FAMILIES:

In Harijam Baste, types of vehicles used by the families has been represented by a pie chart where 30% of the pie chart indicated yellow 20% indicates scooter 25% indicates no vehicles 15% approximately indicates other vehicles used by the families and the rest 10% (red) indicates bike which a few families use.

### • Interpretation of Mobile phones used:

We had done a survey in Harijam Baste, Gariahat-Ballygunj-kolkata from our survey we could interpret the no. of mobile phone used by each family. The bar graph reaching upto 20% approximately indicate that 20% of the population has only one mobile phone in their family where as the bar (pink) reaching upto 24-25% (approx) indicate that they have two mobile phone in their family. The bar (orange) reaching to 25-27% indicate 3 mobile phone in their family. The bar reaching upto 11-12% (green) has five mobile phone in their family. the bar red indicate more the five mobile phone reached in upto (3-4)% (approx)

### • Interpretation of communication facilities:

The compound bar graphs the communicated facilities used by the household. As we studied we have seen that maximum family (80%) have internet connection and 20% does not have on the other hand, below 20% family take newspaper in their house and above 80% does not take newspaper



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A PLACE FOR WORSHIPPING HINDU GOD



ECONOMIC

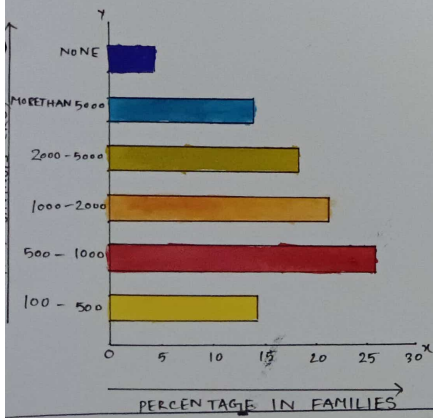
CONDITION

(OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

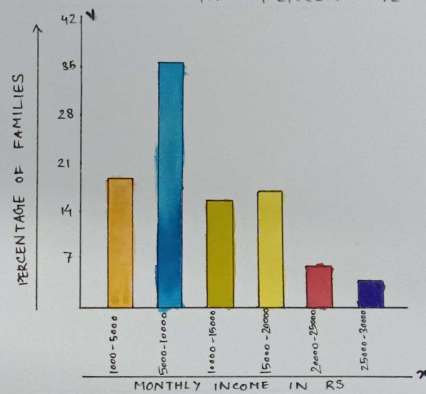


INDEX	
	KMC
	GOVT. SERVICE
	PRIVATE SERVICE
	DOMESTIC
	BUSSINESS
	RETIRED

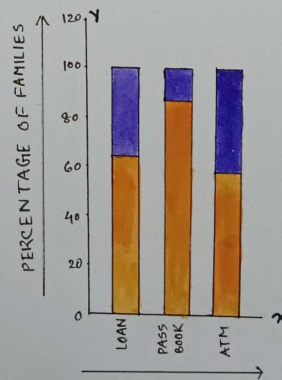
MONTHLY SAVINGS OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS IN PERCENTAGE



MONTHLY INCOME OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS IN PERCENTAGE



BANKING FACILITIES



INDEX	
	YES
	NO

Sp 10.5.17

## ECONOMIC CONDITION

### Interpretation of Occupation category:

Occupation of the people of Harijan Bastee. In order to show the different variable of divided circles into 6 category - KMC, Govt service, private service Domestic Business and Retired.

As from the pie, we can see the maximum Number of people in their bastee workes in KMC (54.54%) and very les people sum their own bussiness (2.27%) and the others and invallid in government jobs (9.1%). Private service (11.4%), Domestic help (2.3%) and 20% People of the total population are retired.

### INTERPRETATION OF MONTHLY INCOME:

The monthly income of the surveyed household have been shown through simple bargraph where each bar shows different categories of income ley the Household.

From the bargraph, we can see that people earn maximum between 5000-10,000 and least between 25000-30,000.

It is very clear from the bargraph that the Per capital income is very low in this area and the standend of living is also poor due to low income of the individuals.

### Interpretation of monthly savings:

The monthly savings of the households of of Harijan Bastee has been shown through different edoured Harijan less. Each showing the different panameters of monthly saving.

From the bargraph, it is very clear that most of the families in the leastees save only 500-1000 and these are also a few percentage of families who don't even save a simple



This depicts the poor standard of living of the families of Harijan Bastees.

#### • INTERPRETATION OF BANKING FACILITIES:

We have decided to draw respective compound bar graphs to show the banking facilities used by the people of Harijan Bastees, Gariahat - Ballygunge, Kolkata.

These are three compound bar graphs showing 'Loan', 'Pass book' and 'ATM' facilities. Here 43.9% of the total population used ATM to withdraw money and the rest 56.09% still don't. 66.67% of the people take loans from the bank where as 33.33% don't. The majority of the households Passbook (90.24%) which show that the households are well committed to the bank and one saving the modern facilities being provided to them.



PROFING HOUSE MATERIAL



MUNICIPALITY TAP WATER LOCATED  
NEAR A DRAIN







HEALTH AND MATERNITY

CONDITION







PIE DIAGRAM SHOWING COMMON DISEASES IN FAMILIES DISEASES IN THE FAMILIES

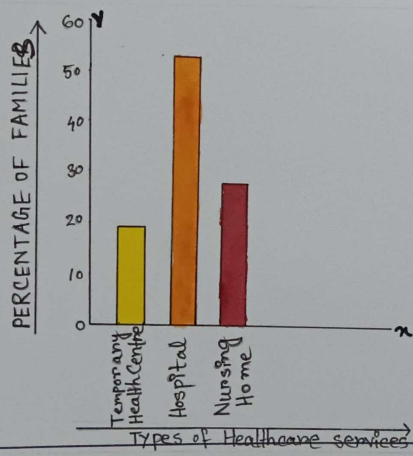


INDEX	
	Dengue
	Malaria
	Cold and Cough
	TB
	Others
	None



INDEX	
	Chicken Pox
	Dengue
	Cold and Cough
	Others

SIMPLE BAR SHOWING THE HEALTHCARE FACILITIES (AVAILABLE) BY FAMILY



10.5.19

## HEALTH AND MATERNITY CONDITION

### • Interpretation of common Diseases In Families:

From the pie diagram common diseases in the families we can interpret that approximately 45-47% of the pie denotes dengue which occupies 10%, approximately malaria occupying 8-9%, cold and cough occupying 10-15%, T.B is which covers less than 5-6% and approximately 7-9% denotes other diseases where as the rest 55-60% of pie denotes no common diseases in that books

### • Interpretation of seasonal Diseases In the families:

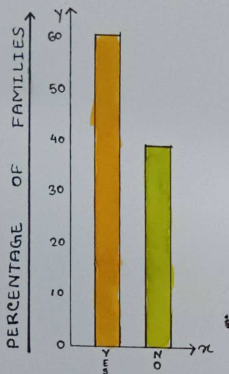
From the pie diagram, we can interpret the seasonal diseases which have been occurring in the families.

Almost 50% of the pie chart chicken pox in the area. Dengue occupies approximately 16.5% of the pie where as cold and cough occupies more or less the same percentage as dengue and the rest 16% of the pie denotes others seasonal diseases which the people of the baste had been suffering from.

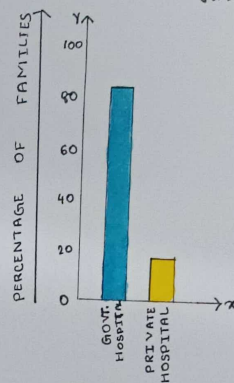
### • Interpretation of Healthcare Facilities: Availed by the Family

From the given Bar graphs, we can interpret the types of health care facilities which have been provided to the people living in Harijan Baste. Temporary healthcare facilities occupies 20% of the bar graph where as the bar indicating hospital facilities reached upto 55% approximately. Nursing home facility occupy more or less 30% of the bar graph.

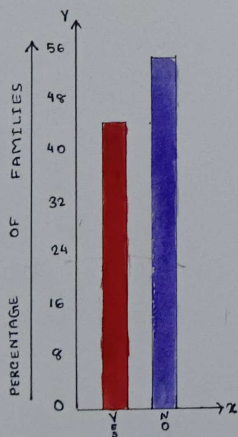
PROVISIONS OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN (%)



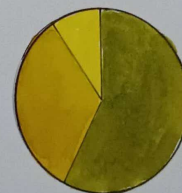
THE PLACES OF CHILD BIRTH IN (%)



PROVISIONS OF NUTRITIOUS FOOD TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS



VACCINATION PROVIDED TO CHILDREN



INDEX	
	POLIO
	SMALL POX
	B.C.G

Fig. 4.19.



### • Interpretation of Medical facilities:

In Harijam Baste, what is the status of medical facilities has been shown with the help of bar graph.

The bar graph (in orange) shows the highest positive responses reaching up to 60% approx. whereas those who have not received any medical facility has a negative response which has been indicated in (yellow) bar reaching up to 35-37%.

### • Interpretation of place of child Birth:

With the help of our survey, we have interpreted the place of child birth in the baste.

Most of them have born in government hospital and it is indicated in red bar which reaches up to 80-81% approximately whereas those children born in private hospital is indicated with the colour yellow which reached up to 18-19% approximately.

### • Interpretation of nutritious food to expectant Mothers:

There is positive and negative composition nutritious food provided to expectant mother in the baste.

According to the survey, those who have not received any nutritious food occupies a percentage of 45-43% (Approx) whereas those who have received nutritious food occupies a percentage of 54-55% approximately.

## CONCLUSION

After studying the aspects of ward No. 86 of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The slum is named as Harijan Bastee, is concluded that the area has no economic problem. But all the basic slum areas problem are seen in this place, but it is shown is that literacy level also increasing day by day which is a positive sign.

Fullfilling basic needs and proper focus in to the problems of area can lead slum development. Curative approach and preventive approach both are applicable to this area to develop.

But development of my area not only depend on the government policy, subsidy. It required activaty people participation and wankens can develop a sound and beautiful area.

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PENDIX :



APPENDIX :

Municipality/Municipal corporation:  
Police Station:  
state

Ward no:  
District:

GROUP-A

① a) Name of the Respondent:

b) Date of Birth

c) Age

d) Sex: MALE  ; FEMALE

e) Religion:

f) Caste:

g) Marital status:

- Married
- Unmarried
- widow
- Divorced
- Separated

i) occupation:

j) Monthly Income:

k) Relation with head.  
of the household .

GROUP-B

② a) Name of the head of the household:

b) Date of Birth:

c) Age:

d) sex: MALE  FEMALE

e) Religion:

f) Caste:

g) Education Qualification:

h) Marital status:

• Married

• Unmarried

• Divorced

• Widow

• Separated

i) Occupation:

j) Monthly Income:

k) Marital status of income in the family:

• Govt. job

• Private job

• Business

• others

l) Income status of the family

• APL

• BPL



M) Mode of Transport - • Bus  • Metro   
 • Train  • Other

3.

	Name of member of the house	Relation with house head	D.O.B	Age	Sex	Edu. qual.	Marital status				Occupation	Monthly income.
							M	U	w	D		
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

4) Total number of members in the household

		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	below 18 years			
2	above 18 years			
	Total			

Group-C

5) a) For how many years are you living in this present address? →

b) Statuse of the house

- Own house
- Rented house

c) How much rent do you pay too the house? →

d) What is the type of the house?

Walls

- Kaccha
- Pucca

e) ~~Number~~ of the house made up of

- Bamboo/wood
- Cement
- Burnt Brick
- Stone
- Kaccha Bricks
- Others

f) Number of the house rooms.

g) Roof of the house made up of

- Tin
- Cement
- Metal
- Polythene
- Tile
- Asbestess
- Cement
- Others

h) Floor of house made up of

- Mud
- Burnt Bricks
- Mosaic
- Stone
- Cement
- Others

i) cooking Area

- Inside the house
- Outside the house

J) If cooking done inside the household - • Has separate kitchen   
• No separate kitchen

K) Fuel type used in cooking.

- firewood
- Coal
- Electricity
- kerosene
- Gas
- Others

L) Whether these are toilets at home.

- yes
- NO

M) Types of toilet

- uncovered toilet
- public toilet
- Modern toilet
- Other

N) What kind of vehicles are in the house?

- cycle
- Scooter
- Others
- Motor cycle
- car

O) What is the source of drinking water in the house.

- Tap water
- Unpurified tap water
- Tubewell
- Others



P/ Is there any electricity connection in the house:

- Yes
- NO

Q/ If no electricity connection in the house available, what is the other source of light:

- kerosene
- Generatene
- Invetoms
- Others
- charger light
- condles
- solar

Group-D

Qay is the garbage cleaned everyday.

- Yes
- NO

b) If yes then how often.

- Everyday
- Every four days.
- Every seven days.

c) Is there any drainage system.

- Yes
- No

d) what type of drainage system.

- kaccha drain
- pucca drain
- Others

e) Type of drainage system.

- covered
- uncovered
- Others

f) whether newspaper is taken in the house or not?

- Yes
- No

Group-E

7a) Do you have any bank passbook.

- Yes
- NO.

b) If you have a passbook then of which bank.

- state Bank
- Rural Bank
- Others.
- C.B.I Bank
- co-operative

c) What is the amount of your monthly savings.

d) Do you avail the modern facilities of bank.

- Yes.
- NO.

e) Do you use any A.T.M card.

- Yes
- NO.

Group-F

8a) Is there any common disease in the society.

- Yes
- NO.

b) If yes then mention the names -

c) Is there any diseases in the society.

• Yes  • NO

d) If yes the mention the names.

i)

iii)

ii)

iv)

e) Is there any health centers in the society.

• Yes  • NO.

f) what kind of health centers?

• Temporary health centers  • Hospital

• Nursing home.  • Ayurvedic  • Others

g) what is the main cause for diseases.

h) have you been suffering from any disease over the past 6 month?

• Yes  • NO.

i) Is there any member who have been suffering from stomach pain

• Yes  • NO.

j) Is there any serious disease in the society.

• Yes  • NO



k) If you then what type-

i)

ii)

Name of the diseases the families are suffering from.							
Sl NO	Name of the members	Age	Sex	Type of diseases	whether gon through	season of the diseases	Results
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

L) Total expenses on treatment.

Direct Expenses

- i) Doctors fee
- ii) Pathological test
- iii) Nursing home
- iv) Others

Indirect expenses

- i) Expense for food
- ii) Expense on transport
- iii) Others

M) what is the sources of money for treatment?

- Self
- Medical Insurance
- Bima policy
- loan
- loan taken from other person
- Others

N) what is the amount of loan for treatment if taken so?

Group-G

a) children of the families

Sl No	Name of the children	D.O.B	Age	Sex	Place of Birth	live or dead	D.O.B	Place of death	Reason of death
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									

b) Did the pregnant woman of the house got regular treatment during pregnancy.

• Yes  • NO

c) Did the pregnant woman get nutrition food.

• Yes  • NO.

d) Are there any pregnant woman in house.

• Yes  • NO

e) If there are any pregnant woman, do they get regular treatment

• Yes  • NO

TABLE NO. 1

	MALE	MALE IN %	Acc to scale	FEMALE	FEMALE IN %	Acc to scale 1cm=5UNIT
0-4	6	4.761904762	0.95	5	5.050505051	1.01
5-9	10	7.936507937	1.58	12	12.12121212	2.42
10-14	12	9.52309524	1.90	5	5.050505051	1.01
15-19	15	11.9047619	2.38	15	15.15151515	3.03
20-24	15	11.9047619	2.38	7	7.070707071	1.41
25-29	22	17.46031746	3.49	12	12.12121212	2.42
30-34	11	8.73015873	1.74	10	10.10101010	2.02
35-39	7	5.555555556	1.11	5	5.050505051	1.01
40-44	7	5.555555556	1.11	4	4.04040404	0.80
45-49	7	5.555555556	1.11	2	2.02020202	0.40
50-54	4	3.174603175	0.63	8	8.080808081	1.61
55-59	2	1.587301587	0.31	3	3.03030303	0.60
60+	8	6.349206349	1.26	5	5.050505051	1.01
		100			100	

TABLE NO. 2

	Frequency	%	Degree Value	Total	n	Acc. to Scale 1cm=3UNIT
Marnied	135	51.52671756	185°29'	360°	5.64	1.88
unmarnied	116	44.27480916	159°25'			
widow	11	4.198473282	15°6'			
		100%				



TABLE NO. 3

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 5 UNIT
Primary (class-iv)	45	18.5950	3.7
Middle School (v-viii)	80	33.0578	6.6
Secondary (ix-x)	97	19.4214	3.9
High Secondary (xi-xii)	11	4.545	0.9
Graduation	4	1.652	0.3
Illiterate	55	22.72727273	4.5
		100	

TABLE NO. 4

Years	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm=5 unit
1-25	7	17.5	3.5
26-50	12	30	6
51-75	11	27.5	5.5
76-100	9	22.5	4.5
More than 100	1	2.5	0.5
		100	

TABLE NO. 5

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm=10 UNIT
1	18	46.15384615	4.6
2	19	48.71794872	4.9
MORE than 2	2	5.128205128	0.5
		100	

TABLE NO. 6

	Frequency	%	Acc to Scale 1cm=20 UNIT
TIN	7	17.5	0.9
Concrete	15	37.5	1.9
Asbestans	18	45	2.3
		100%	

TABLE NO. 7

	Frequency	%	Acc to Scale 1cm=20UNIT
Concrete	21	52.5	2.6
Burnt Bricks	19	47.5	2.4
		100	

TABLE NO. 8

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm=20unit
soil	1	2.5	0.12
cement	39	97.5	4.9
		100	



TABLE NO. 9

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 unit
Inside	34	85	4.2
Outside	6	15	0.7
		100	

TABLE NO. 10

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 unit
Yes	38	97.68272683	4.6
NO.	3	7.317073171	0.3
		100	

TABLE NO. 11

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 unit
coal	1	2.5	0.1
kenosene	6	15	0.6
Gas	33	82.5	4.1
		100%	

TABLE NO. 12

	Frequency	%		Total	n	n to scale 1cm=5unit
cycle	13	30.95238095	104.42'	360°	5.64	1.88
Scooter	7	16.66666667	62°0'			
Bike	4	9.523809524	36°17'			
Others	7	16.66666667	62°0'			
None	11	26.19047619	96°17'			
		100%				

TABLE NO. 13

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm=5 unit
1	8	21.62162162	4.3
2	10	27.02702703	5.4
3	9	24.32432432	4.9
4	5	13.51351351	2.7
5	4	10.81081081	2.2
More than 5	1	2.702702703	0.5
		100%	

TABLE NO. 14

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale
Home	29	78.37837838	3.9
Have not	8	21.62162162	1.0
		100	

TABLE NO. 15

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 unit
Yes	8	20	1
No.	32	80	4
		100	



TABLE NO. 16

	Frequency	%		Total	n	n to Scale 1cm = 3 units
KMC	24	54.54545455	196'20"	360'	5.64	1.88
Government Service	4	9.090909091	32'50"			
Private Service	5	11.36363636	40'53"			
Domestic help	1	2.272727273	8'10"			
Business	1	2.272727273	8'10"			
Retired	9	20.45454545	73'37"			
		100				

TABLE NO. 17

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 7 units
1000 - 5000	10	18.8679245	2.69
5000 - 10,000	10	35.8490566	5.12
10,000 - 15,000	10	18.8679245	2.69
15,000 - 20,000	9	16.9811321	2.42
20,000 - 25,000	3	5.66037736	0.81
25,000 - 30,000	2	3.77358491	0.48
		100	

TABLE NO. 18.

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 units
Have	37	90.2439024	4.5
Have not	4	9.756097561	0.48
		100	

TABLE No. 19

	Frequency	%	Scale 1cm = 20 units
Yes	2	66.66666667	3.33
No	1	33.33333333	1.66
		100	

TABLE No. 20

	Frequency	%	Scale 1cm = 20 units
Yes	18	43.90243902	2.19
No	23	56.09756098	2.80
		100	

TABLE No. 21

	Frequency	%	Degree	Total	$\sigma$	Ratio Scale 1cm = 3 units
State Bank	20	48.7804878	175°36'	360°	5.64	1.88
CB1 Bank	1	2.43902439	8°44'			
Samiti	1	2.43902439	8°44'			
Others	19	46.34146341	166°56'			
		100				

TABLE No. 22

	Frequency	%	Scale 1cm = 5 units
100-500	5	13.88888889	2.8
506-1000	10	27.77777778	5.6
1000-2000	8	22.22222222	4.4
200-5000	7	19.44444444	3.9
More than 5000	5	13.88888889	2.8
None	1	2.77777778	0.6
		100	

TABLE NO. 23.

	Frequency	%		Total	n	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 5 units
Dengu	3	7.5	27° 0'	360'	5.64	1.88
Malaria	2	5	18° 0'			
cold and cough	8	20	27° 0'			
T.B	1	2.5	9° 0'			
Others	2	5	18° 0'			
None	24	60	216° 0'			
		100				

TABLE NO. 24

	Frequency	%		Total	n	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 3 unit
chicken pox	7	46.666666667	168° 58'	360'	5.64	1.88
Dengu	3	20	72° 0'			
cold and cough	2	13.333333333	47° 59'			
Others	3	20	72° 0'			
		100				

TABLE NO. 25

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 10 unit
Temporary Helcenter	8	18.60465116	1.86
Hospital	23	53.48837207	5.34
Nursing home	12	27.90697674	2.79
		100	



TABLE No. 26

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 10 units
YES	23	60.52631579	6.0
NO	15	39.47368421	3.9
		100	

TABLE No. 27

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 8 units
YES	18	45	5.62
NO	22	55	6.87
		100	

TABLE No. 28

	Frequency	%	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 20 units
Govt. Hospital	33	82.5	4.12
Private Hospital	7	17.5	0.87
		100	

TABLE No. 29

	Frequency	%	Degree	Total	$\pi$	Acc. to Scale 1cm = 3 units
Polio	49	56.97674419	205° 5'	360°	5.64	1.88
Small Pox	29	33.72093023	121° 33'			
B.C.G	8	9.3023255814	33° 32'			
		100				