

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA



FIELD REPORT

ON

**PHYSICO-CULTURAL SET-UP OF
WARD NO-86 IN KOLKATA
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**

B.SC. PART-III (HONS.) EXAMINATION-2019-2020

UNDER 1+1+1 2009 REGULATION

ROLL NO : 3044-51-0020

REG.NO: 044-1211-0271-17

GEOGRAPHY



Muralidhar Girls' College

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

Ph. Office : 2464-1312
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Ref. No.....

Date 25.02.2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This to certify that, Smt. Suparna Nath Roll No. 3044-51-0020 is an examinee of B.A. / B.Sc. Part III (1+1+1 pattern) Geography Honours Examination, 2020 of the University of Calcutta. She has visited **WARD NO. 86** of **KOLKATA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION**, on 17th January, 2020 for the field area study. She has completed the field report within assigned time, under the supervision of Department Teachers, who have accompanied the 3rd year students for their field work.

The field report partially completes the Seventh Paper of the three years Geography Honours Course.

Vinay Chandra
25.02.2020

Head of the Department of Geography

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express deep sense of gratitude to my department teachers for taking us to field work and helping us to prepare and to field report.

I would also like to thank all the people of the study area for giving us their time.

Home - Geography, Halk
3rd year (H)
(2019-2020)

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CHAPTER-1

CHAPTER : 1

1.1

Introduction:

The field work in geography is very important in understanding the changing dynamics of man in relation to environment. The field work in geography helps us to understand the various aspects of society, Economy and culture of different communities. It helps us to understand and insight the problems faced by the people.

Every region has its unique composition physical and cultural features which gives a scope to geographers to examine and understand the geographical phenomenon. Thus, the field work provides a space in understanding such complexity and provides a way to enhance and observes the situation more carefully with remedial measures and suggestions.

1.2

Study Area :

Administratively the study area is located in Kolkata municipal area. Our study area is Ward No. 86 of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The study area extended at latitude $22^{\circ}31'N$ to $22^{\circ}31'30''N$ and in longitude from $88^{\circ}21'30''$ east to $88^{\circ}22'E$. It is a part of Brough VIII of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The study area is bounded by ward no. 68 in the east, ward no. 85 and 69 in the north, ward no 87 in west, ward no 90 in south.

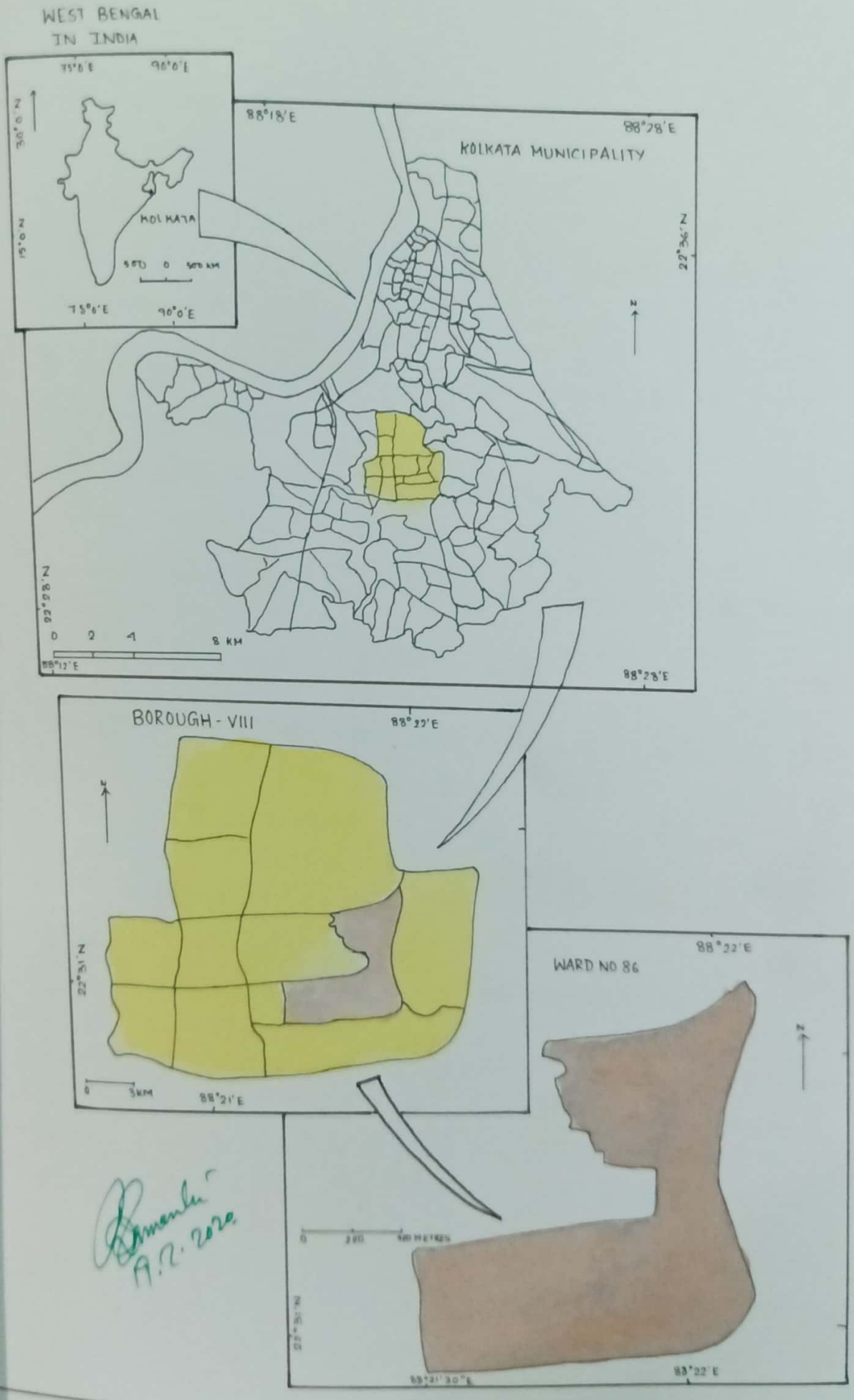
1.3

Reason for the selection of Study Area :

The study area Ward No. 86 is selected on the basis of following reasons-

- i) The ward represents perfect assemblage of physical, social and cultural and economic factors.
- ii) To understand the socio-economic condition of Urban dwellers.

LOCATION MAP



Ramanjan
A.P. 2020

Fig - 1

iii) To understand the process of development and problems faced by the people of the study area.

iv) To understand the nature of market and transport system.

1.4

Aims and Objectives :-

i) To understand the physical setup of the study area.

ii) To have a proper insight in the social and economic life of the people.

iii) To understand the impact of the tourism in the study area.

iv) To understand basic infrastructure of the study area.

1.5 Methods of data collection:

The data is collected from both the primary and secondary sources. The primary sources of data collection includes house to house survey where as some reference work is also study as secondary data for preparing the field report.

1.6 Sources of Informations:

The information is collected from pre field, field and post field. The pre field information is basically based on understanding the area through map published census data, articles and journal. In field we collect the data through the medium of questionnaires highlighting the purpose of our study and to match the factual data with field data. The post field work includes the tabulations of collected data into statistical figures and diagram. In post field analysis we do cross checking of observed data.

CHAPTER-2

CHAPTER: 2 PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES

1 Geological Setting:

Kolkata is located over a tiny part of the huge pericratonic Bengal Basin with an enormous thickness of fluvio-marine sediments. The sediment thickness and facies are significantly varied from the shelf area in the west and the deep basinal region in the east. The total sedimentary thickness below Kolkata is in the order of 7500 m above crystalline basement, out of which the top 350-450 m is Quaternary sediment followed by 1500-5500 m of Tertiary sediments, 500-700 m of Cretaceous Trap/Trap wash and 600-800 m of Permian-Carboniferous Gondwana rocks.

The geology in and around Kolkata is rather uniform, characterized by the presence of 30-60 m thick grey sticky clay followed by relatively coarser sediments consisting of either silt/fine to medium sand or coarse sand with or without pebbles/cobbles.

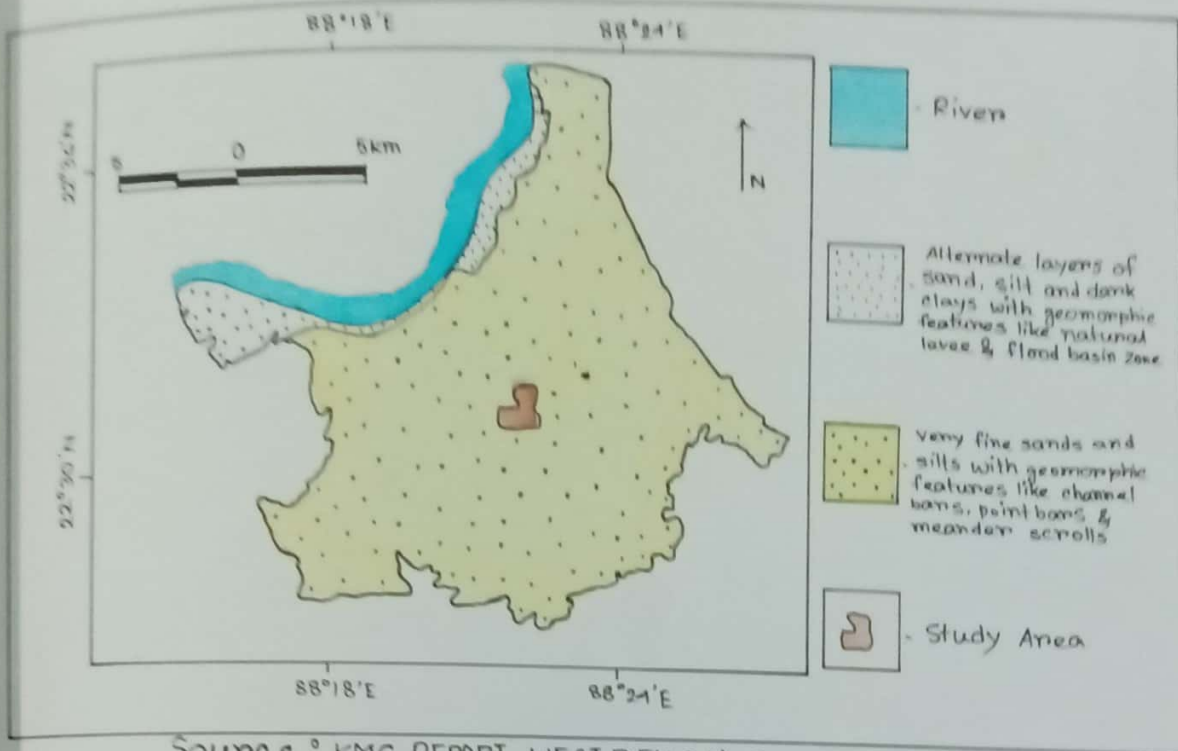
The late Quaternary sediments in the Ganges Delta and its surrounding region consists mainly of sand, silt and distinctive beds of latest Pleistocene and Holocene sediments deposited after the lowest stands of sea-level during the last glacial maximum. A conceptual model of Holocene and Upper Pleistocene sediment distribution constructed from the borehole data is shown in Figure-2.

The cross-section marked as AA' depicted in Figure 2(b) shows that depth wise layers. Upper most and youngest layer is Top soil and lower most and oldest layer is Medium sand & silt. Other layers between this two layers are according to younger to older Top soil, clay, Sandy silt/silty sand, Fine sand, silt, Medium sand.

2 Geomorphic Features:

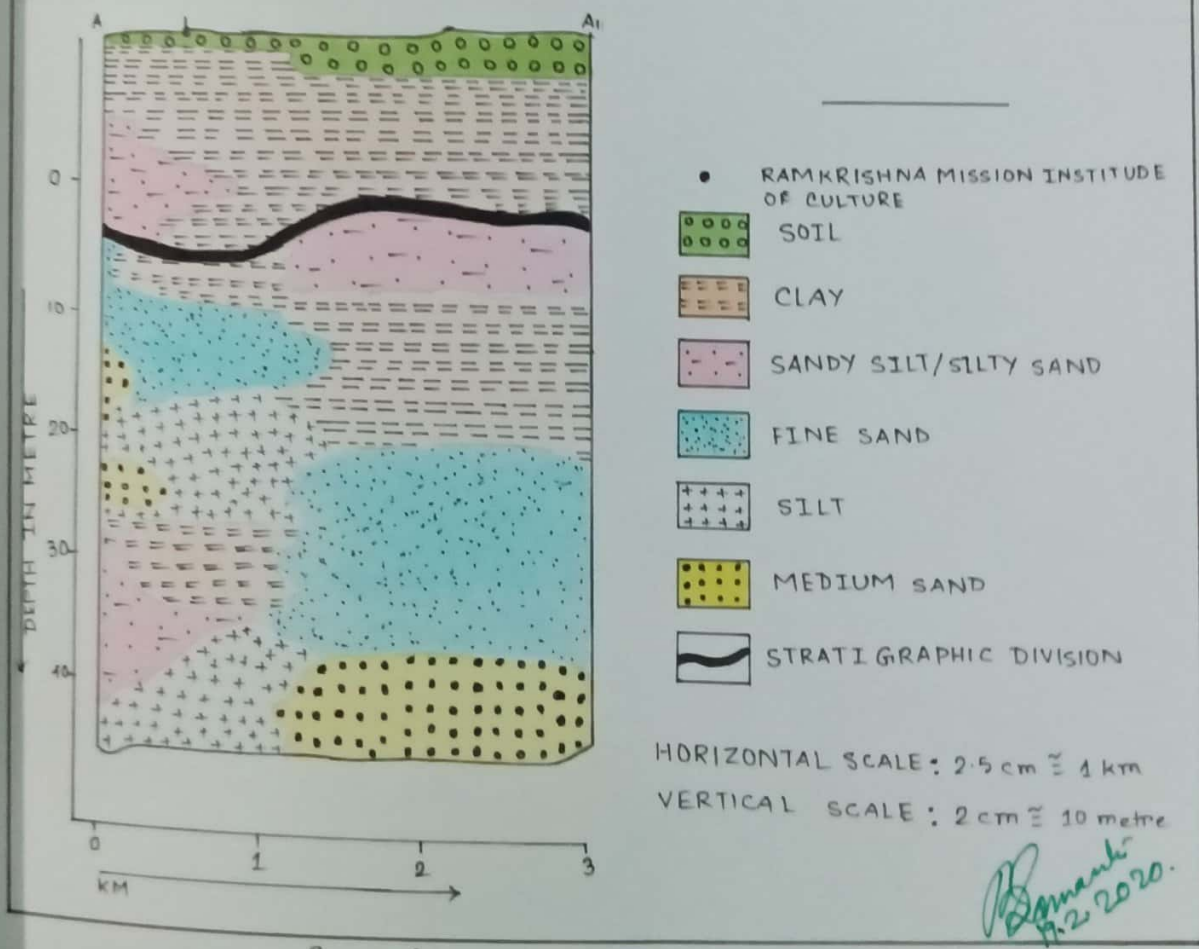
Kolkata forms a part of the lower deltaic plains of the Ganga-Bhagirathi river system. It is a typical deltaic flat land with surface elevation ranging between 3.5 to 6 m above mean sea level. But the elevation study area that is Ward no. 86 is ranging between 8.80 m to 16.15 m above mean sea level. Several low lying depressions in the form of

GEOLOGICAL MAP



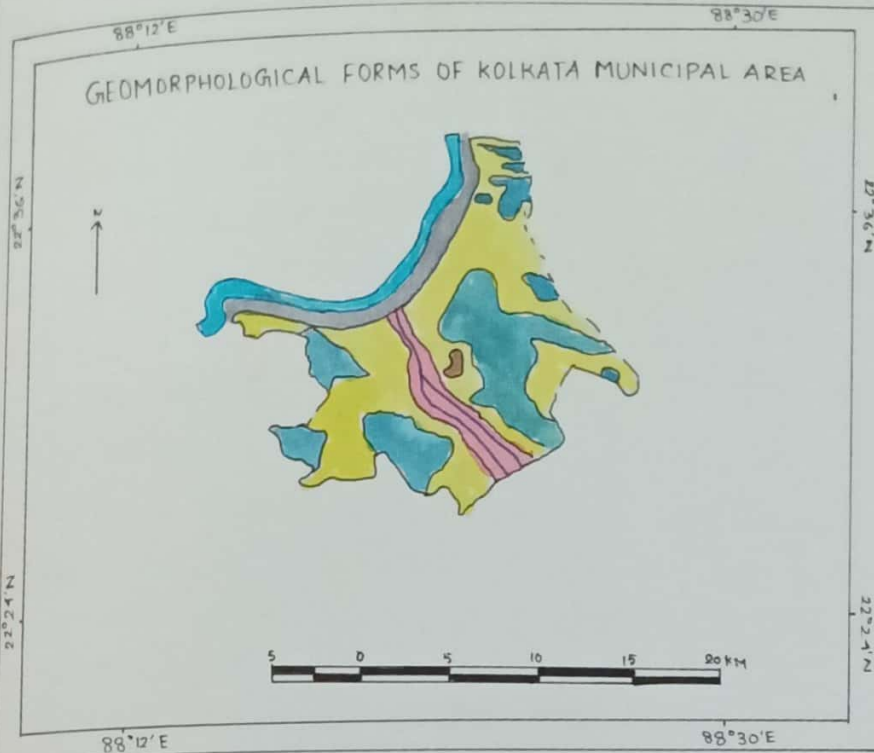
Source : KMC REPORT, WEST BENGAL, 2006
(a)

SUB SURFACE LITHO STRATIGRAPHIC PROFILE ALONG THE CROSS SECTION A-A₁



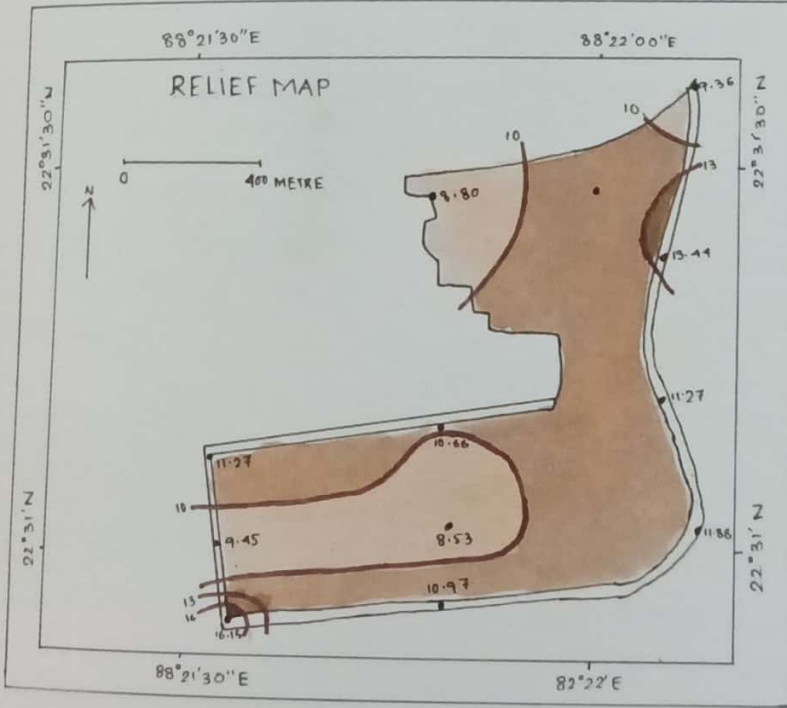
Source : KMC REPORT, WEST BENGAL, 2006
(b)

GEOMORPHOLOGICAL MAP



INDEX	
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL FORM	
	DELTAIC PLAINS
	INTERDISTRIBUTARY MARSH
	YOUNGER LEVEE
	RIVER & STREAMS
	STUDY AREA
	OLDER LEVEE
	TALLY NALA

SOURCE : GROUND WATER INFORMATION BOOKLET, KMC, WEST BENGAL
(a)



INDEX	
ELEVATION IN METRE	
	16
	13
	10

(b)

Signature
19.2.2020.

Fig-3

marshes, shallow lakes or jills occur within the city and most of these represent river scars of the post river channels of Bhagirathi. The master slope of the land is towards south. Younger levee, deltaic plain, inter-distributary marsh paleo channels and younger levee adjacent to river Hugli and older levee on both sides of the old Adi Ganga are the important geomorphological units present in the area. Figure 3(a). The study area is located in the deltaic plain. It is covered by inter-distributary marsh in the east and older levee in the south. So the slope orientation of the study area is from south south-west to north north-east.

We have done a dumpy level survey and collected reduced level data. First of all we have chosen a bench mark which is located over junction point of two roads which are Garcha 1st Lane and Dover Lane. The elevation of bench mark is 9 metre. Three radial lines have been chosen with 15 metre each. Three staff reading have been collected from each and every radial line. After the calculation reduced level data we have plotted RL values on the paper. After that, we have selected and drawn three contour lines like 8.95m, 9.05m and 9.15m to prepare contour plan. The contour plan (Figure 4(b)) shows that elevation of south and south west part is very high and slope direction is towards north and north east.

2.3 Drainage System:

A greater part of the city of Kolkata is served by underground drainage system of the combined type in which both sewage and storm water flows. The slope of the ground of the city area is west to east in general. The sewers are also sloped in that direction. The area is very flat and low like the shape of saucer with scattered and localized pocket. The drainage water is lifted and discharged through channels ultimately into the tidal river further down to the east through outfall channels.

On the basis of drainage state water investigation department has divided Kolkata Municipal Area into three basin

Date : 17.01.2020

Time : 11:30 AM - 12:00 PM

Place : Junction point between Dovan lane
& Gariahat laneInstrument No: DL-MGE 1
PC-MGE 1

Inst. At	Station	Length	Staff Reading		CL in Metre	RL (Metre)	Remark	MG BG
			BS	IS				
	O	0	1.42		10.42	9	BM at station 'O' is 9 metre	
	A ₁	5		1.41		9.01		
	A ₂	10		1.44		8.98		
	A	15		1.42		9		80°
	B ₁	5		1.29		9.13		
	B ₂	10		1.22		9.2		
	B	15		1.17		9.25		180°
	C ₁	5		1.41		9.01		
	C ₂	10		1.43		8.99		
	C	15			1.43	8.94		280°

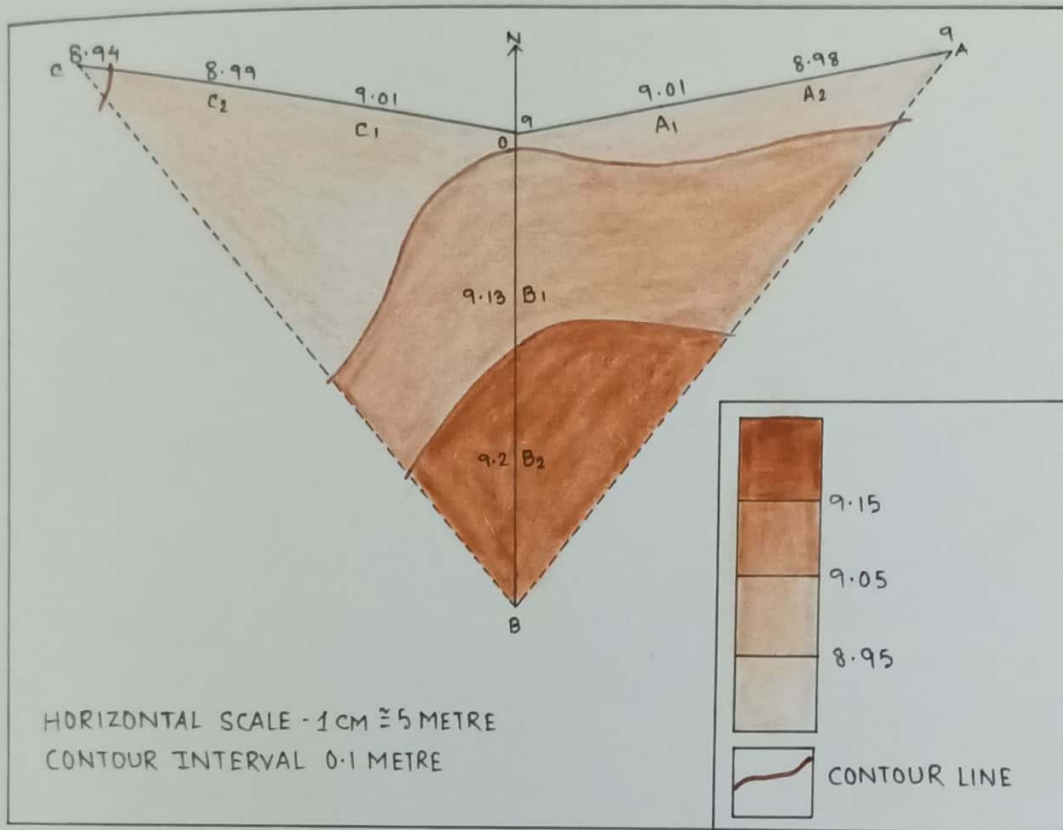
• Contour Interval - $\frac{\text{Highest} - \text{Lowest}}{3}$
 $= \frac{9.25 - 8.94}{3}$
 $= 0.1 \text{ (Approx)}$

- Contour to be drawn - i) 8.95
 ii) 9.05
 iii) 9.15

CONTOUR PLAN OF STUDY AREA

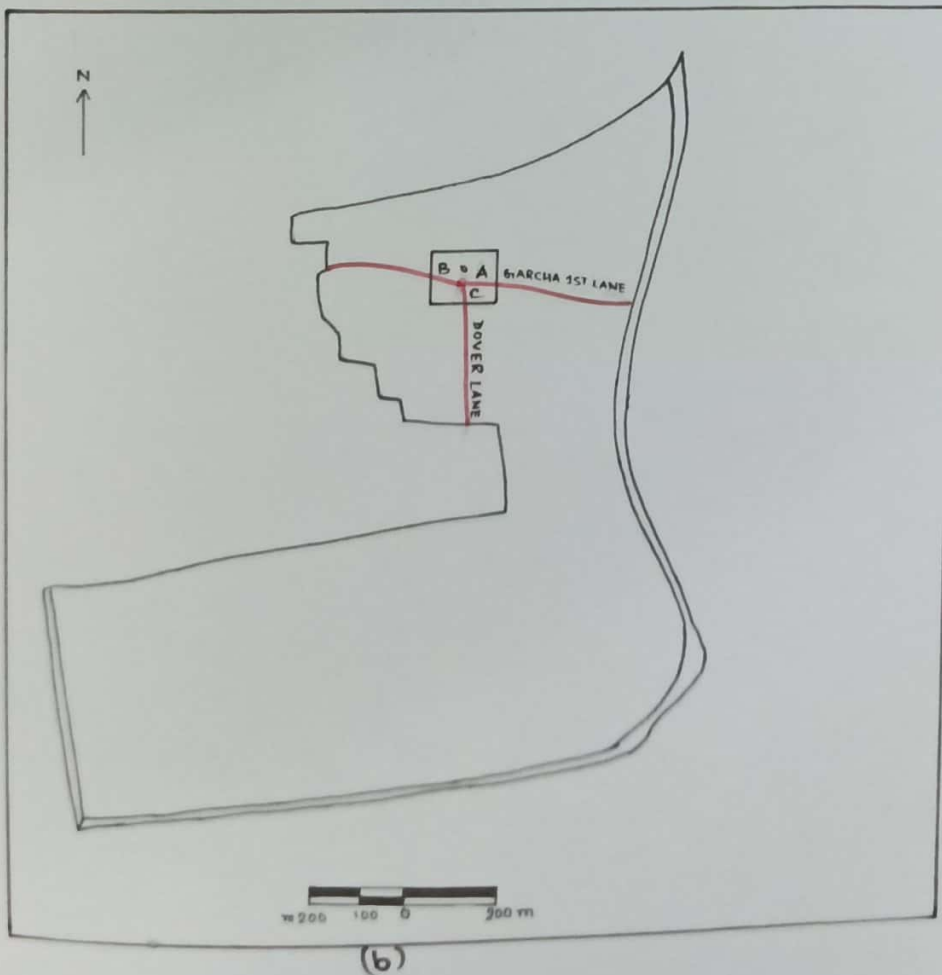
PREPARED BY

DUMPY LEVEL & PRISMATIC COMPASS



Data Source: Field survey, January 2020
(a)

GROUND PLAN FOR DUMPY LEVEL SURVEY



Romankh
19.2.2020



The Instrument Survey in the study area
PLATE - 2

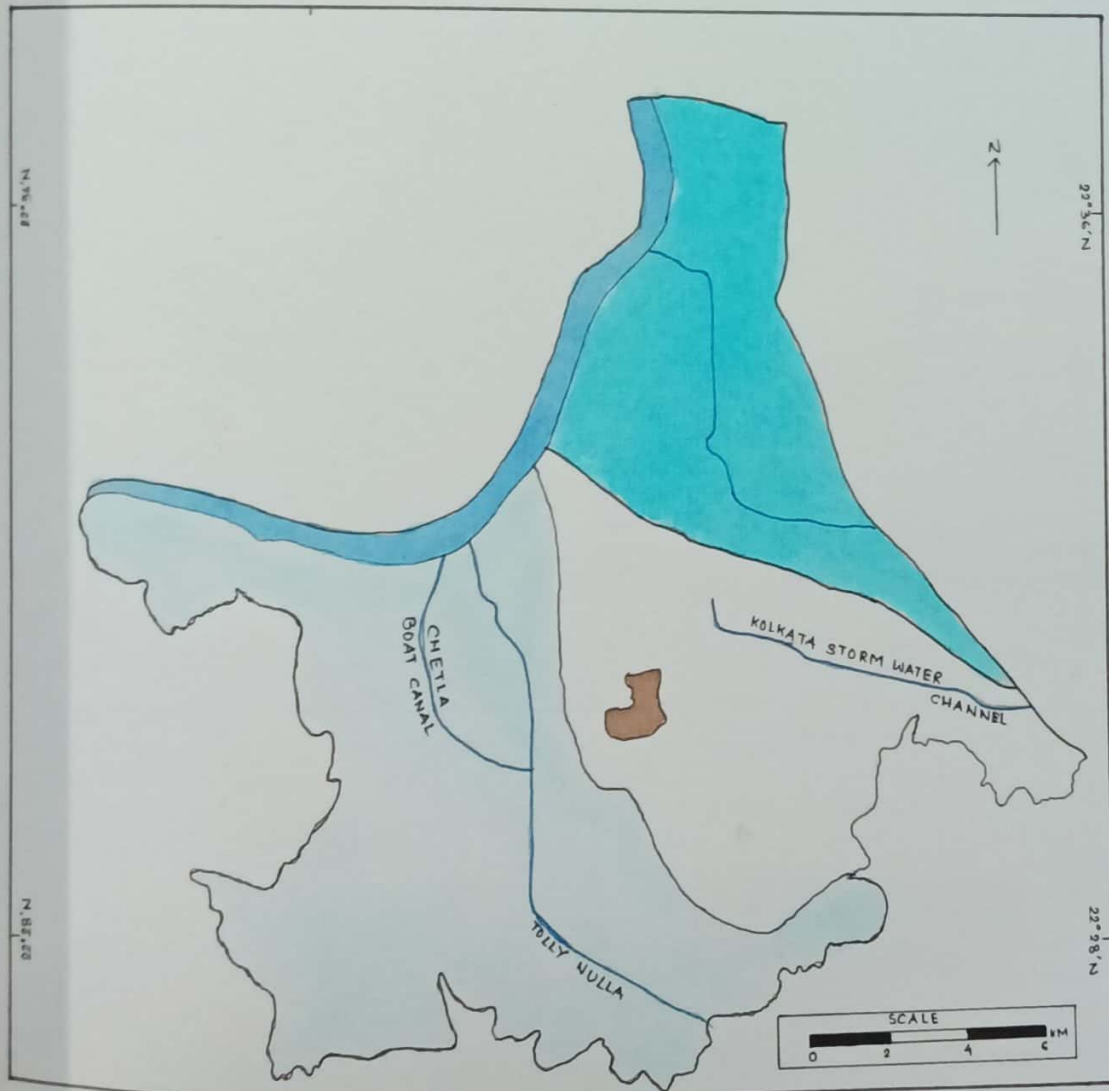
area. The basins are Bagjola khal Basin in North Kolkata, storm water Basin in central part of Kolkata and Adiganga basin in southern part of Kolkata. Our study area i.e. and No-86 is under storm water Basin in central part of Kolkata (Figure-5). These two channels meet at north-eastern part of the basin. The storm water Basin channel system comprises of two main channels which are Kolkata storm water channel and Tollygunj Panchanangram channel (Figure-5). They play an important role to discharge the storm water in the monsoon season. This basin has a much higher carrying capacity of water. Water from these two channels is used for irrigation and pisciculture.

4 Hydrological Scenario:

The KMC area is underlain by 762m thick unconsolidated alluvium, which overlies a huge pile of unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sediments deposited on the basement. The structure and lithology of the sediments indicates number of pulses of sedimentation, marine transgression and regression and tectonic uplift from Cretaceous to Pleistocene times. The study of the lithological logs of borehole data indicates that the upper 300m of sediments are of Quaternary age but the exact boundary between the Quaternary and Tertiary sediments could not be established due to scarcity of data. The Quaternary alluvium comprising several cycles of sand, silt and clay and shows facies variation in both vertical as well as in horizontal sections.


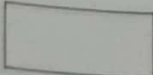




The profile diagram (Figure-) prepared indicates that there are two regionally extensive clay beds along the study area. The depth of occurrence of the basal clay varies from place to place but in general it occurs from 300 to 450m. The top clay bed of 10 to more than 20m thick occurs above the entire alluvium sequence from the ground surface in KMC area. Both top and bottom clays are dark grey in colour, sticky, plastic and often found to contain strings of silt and fine sand. Sands of various grades with occasional gravel occur between these two clay beds form the main aquifer system in KMC area. This sand zone between two clay layers

DRAINAGE MAP



SOURCE - KMC WB

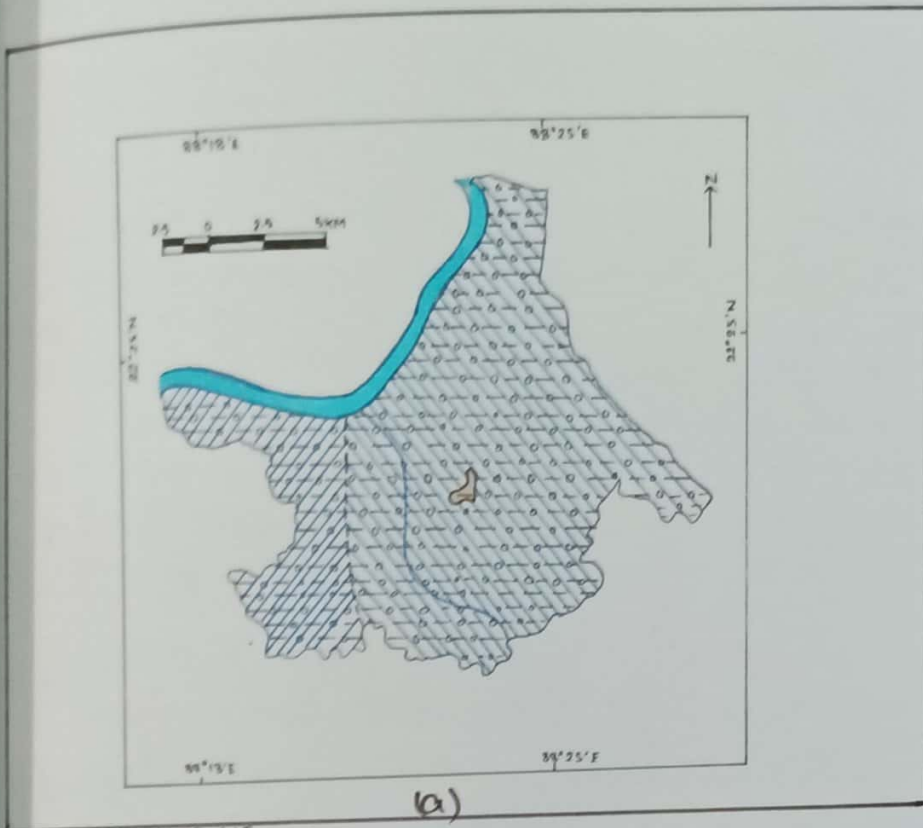
INDEX

	BAGJOLA Khal Basin
	Storm Water Channel Basin
	Adiganga Drainage Basin
	River
	Study Area (Ward NO 86)
	Canal

P. Manish
19.2.2020

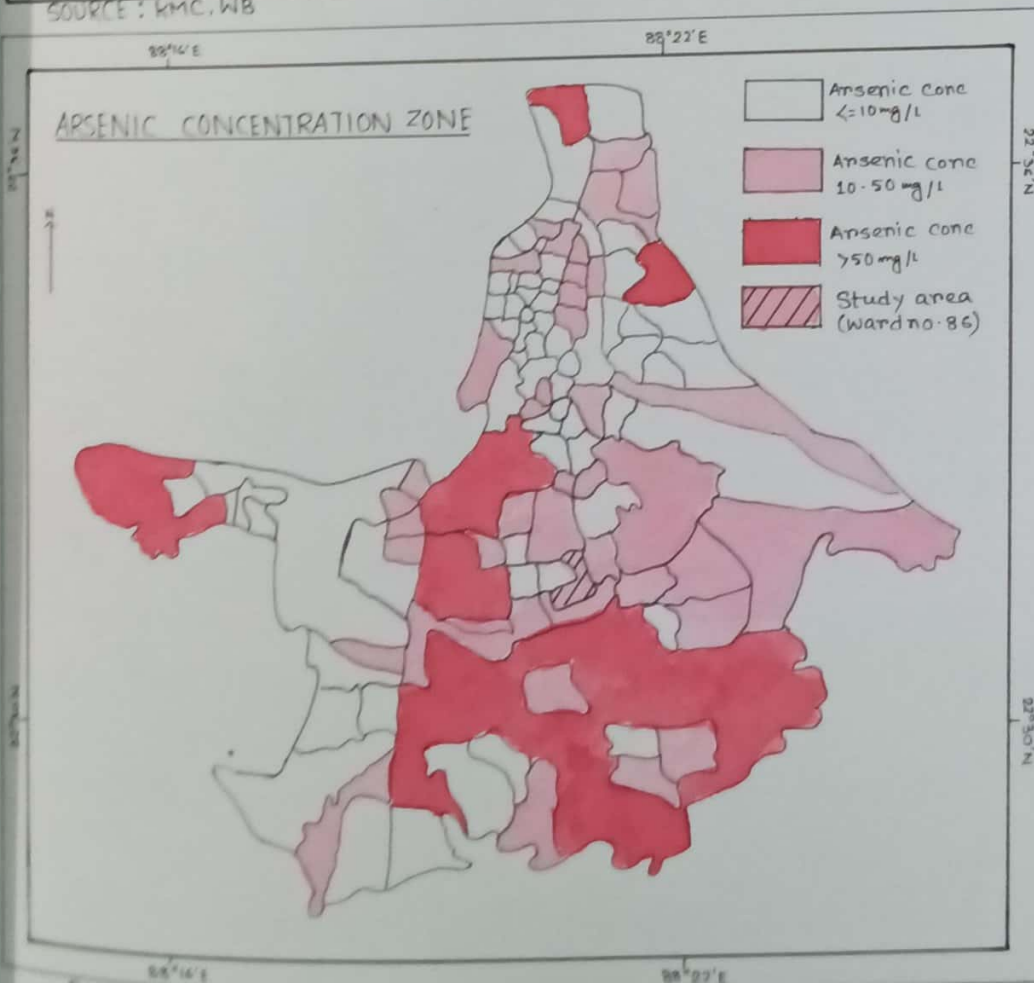
Fig-5

HYDROLOGICAL MAP



INDEX	
	Area where fresh ground water underlame by saline water
	Area where fresh ground water overlame by saline ground water
	Fainly thick regionally extensive confined aquifer down to 360m
	River Hoogly
	Tolly Nala
	Study area (ward NO.86)

SOURCE : KMC, WB



SOURCE : KMC, WB

B. Banerjee
19.2.2020.

Fig-6

is ground water carrying layer on aquifer.

In general ground water in KMC area occurs under confined to semi confined condition. In the major part of KMC area fresh ground water underlain by the saline ground water (Figure 6(a)). Our study area is lying in this area.

Now Kolkata is not safe from ground water contamination like arsenic contamination. Ward wise sample data represent that there are three types of arsenic values are available. The arsenic contaminated map (Figure-6(B)) shows that our study area is lying in moderate contaminated area which indicates that the value of arsenic in one liter water is 10-50 micro-gram where normal quantity is 10 micro-gram per liter drinking water (WHO).

5 Climatic Characteristics:

The normal annual rainfall is 1647mm. The mean temperature in winter is 22.5°C, which goes down to a minimum of 10°C in the months of December-January. The mean temperature in summer is 29.25°C and goes up to a maximum of 40°C in the month of April. The climate during monsoon months is warm and humid. Our study area is located in the second highest temperature distribution zone that ranges from 24 degree Celsius to 25 degree Celsius (Figure-7(a)). In respect to rainfall distribution in Kolkata city, our study area is located in the second lowest rainfall distribution zone that ranges from 1000 mm to 1500 mm (Figure-7(a)).

A temperature rainfall diagram (Figure-7(b)) shows that both temperature and rainfall increased in the last 10 years. Last year maximum rainfall occurred in the month of August. It has been observed that there is a drastic change between 2009 and 2019 in rainfall (Figure).

6 Soil and Vegetation Characteristics:

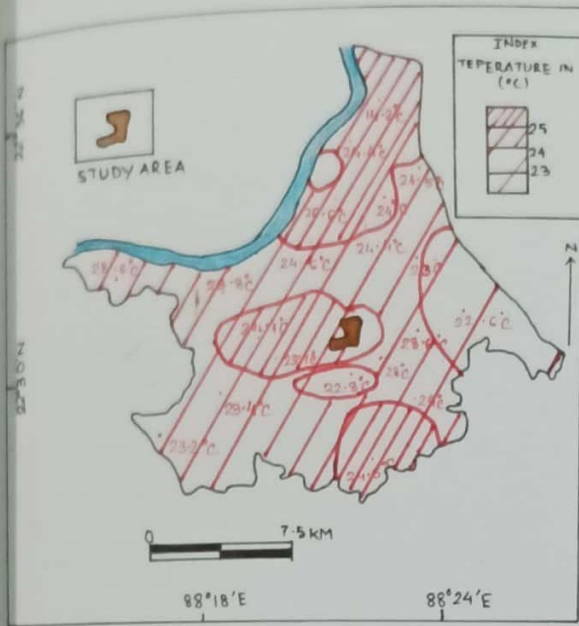
Since the above study was undertaken for microzonation of the area against liquefaction under earthquake, the soil information below, the city was undertaken upto a depth of 30m for soil mapping. Sub surfaces

Months	Rainfall (mm)		Temperature (°C)	
	2019	2009	2019	2009
January	0.1	0.28	25	22
February	79.8	0	28	24
March	20.9	3.42	31	28
April	91.4	0.9	35	33
May	127	26.63	36	32
June	101	7.98	35	34
July	153.3	130.32	33	29
August	294.9	126.92	31	28
September	218.8	116.98	29	28
October	194.6	44.43	29	25
November	279.7	4.07	28	23
December	1.5		24	20

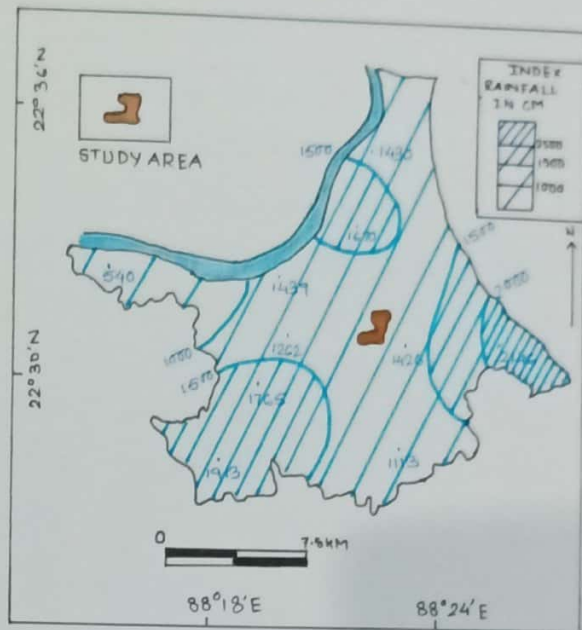
CUMULATIVE RAINFALL REPORT

Location	Total Rainfall
DHAPA	2146.0460
JOKA	1913.8900
BEHALA FC	1765.8080
NEW MARKET	1670.0500
BABU GHAT	1439.4180
BALLYGUNGE	1426.9720
ALIPORE	1262.6340
JORA-BRIDGE	1113.8900
DHANKHATI	540.2580

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL DISTRIBUTION IN KOLKATA

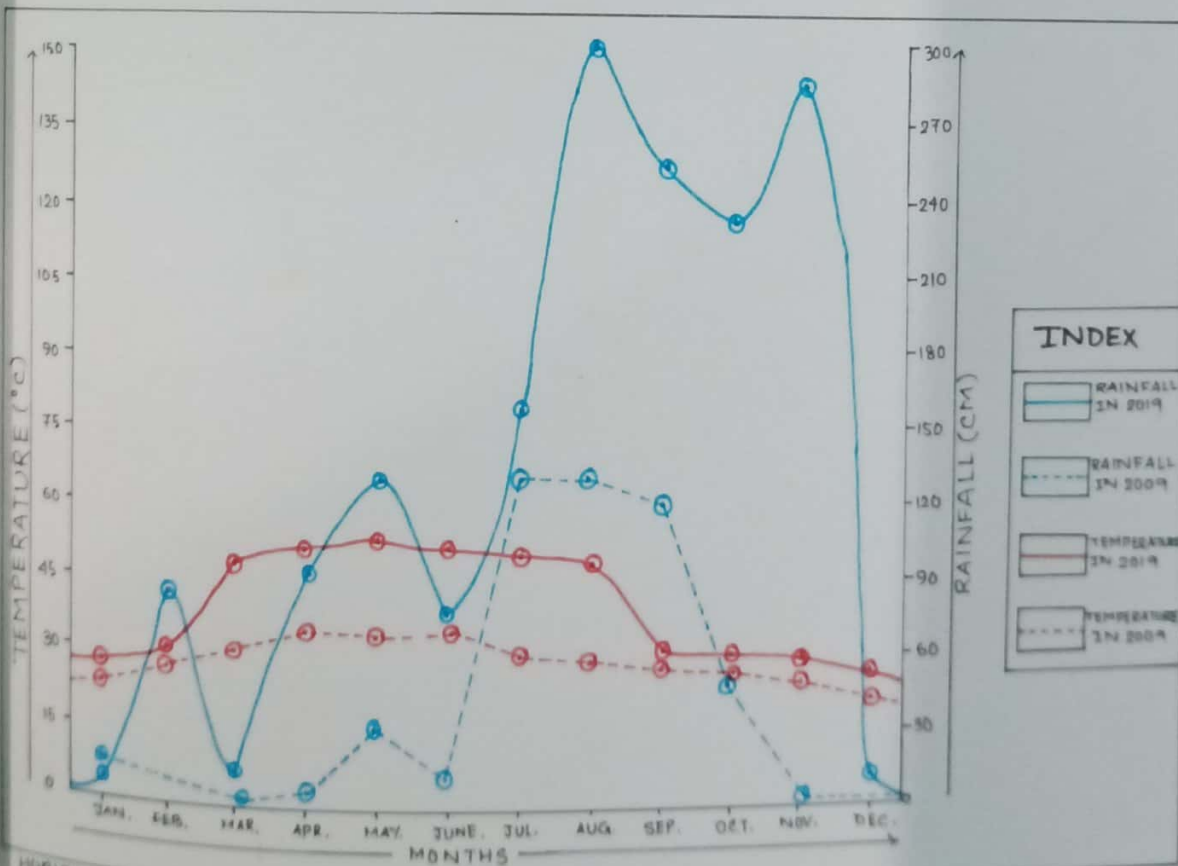


SOURCE - IMD, KOLKATA



SOURCE : WEATHER KOLKATA WEB PAGE, LIVE RAINFALL AND FLOOD MONITORING, KMC, WB

(a)



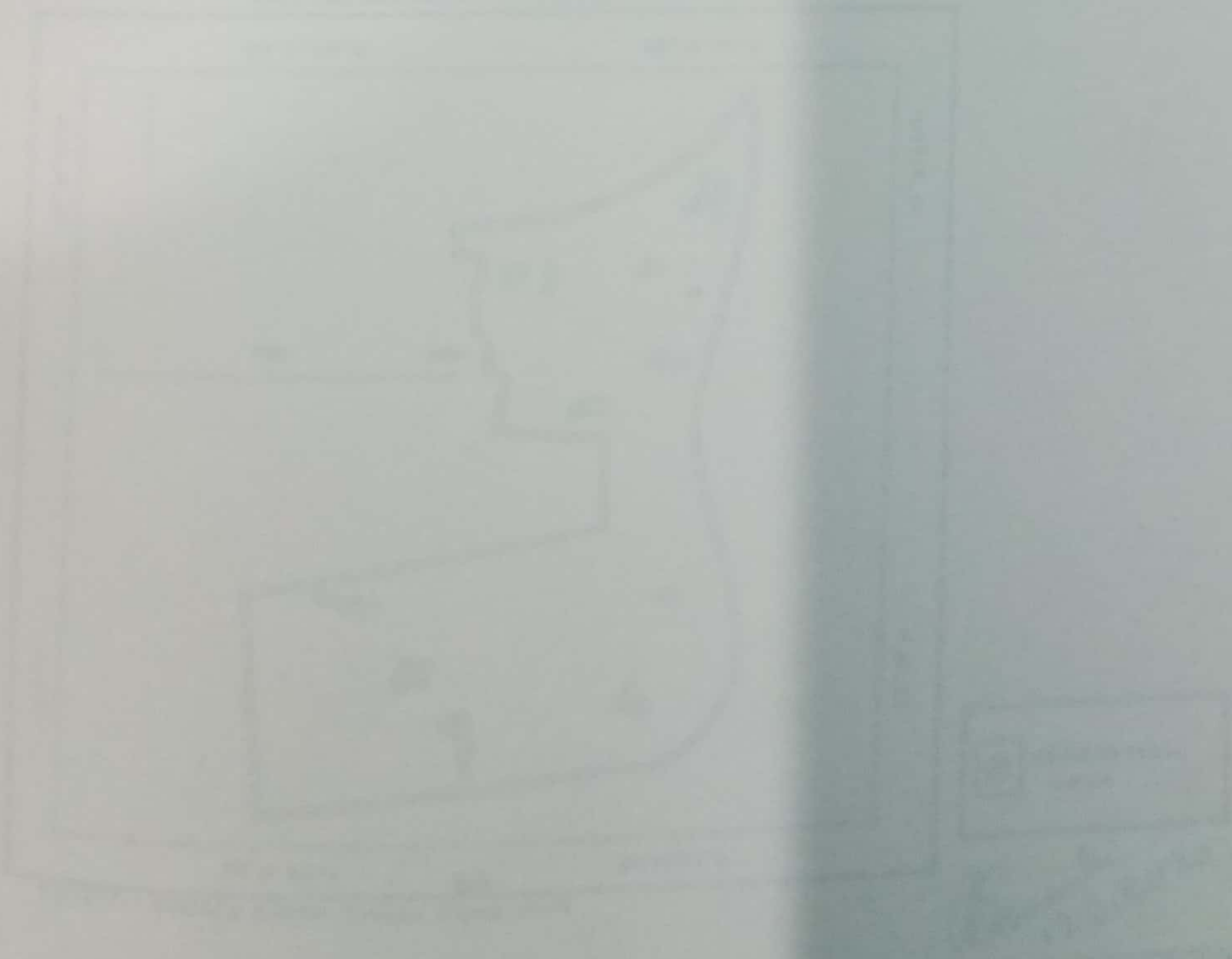
SOURCE - WEATHER KOLKATA WEB PAGE LIVE RAINFALL AND FLOOD MONIT RING KMC, WB.

(b)

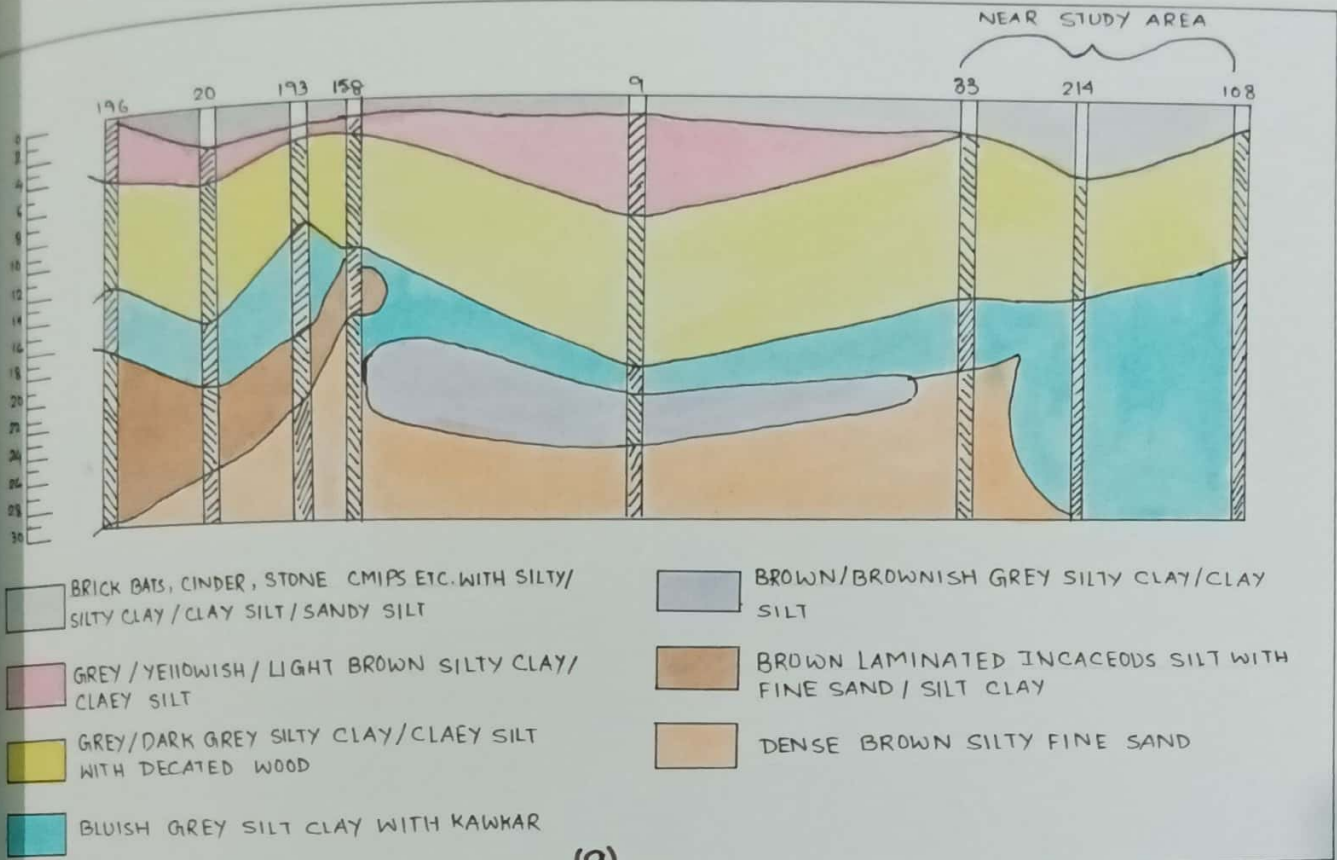
Ramank
19.2.2020

Soil data for the KMC area are mainly obtained through soil exploration data generated for construction activity in KMC area by various soil engineering firms. Data are also obtained through Groundwater Resource studies by GSI & CGWB. A soil profile generated of the study area shown in Figure no. 8(a) It was chosen in E-W direction. The sectional profiles generated along south eastern part of ward no 86. From the figure it is seen that according to depth from sub surface, the soils layer are clay, Grey silty clay, Bluish grey silty clay, Dense brown silty fine sand. There are more than hundred vegetation species are found in Kolkata. More or less mixed vegetation type like mesophyte, xerophytes etc. Only 5-10% area of ward no. 86 is covered by vegetation.

VEGETATION MAP



SOIL PROFILE



SOURCE: Das and Chattopadhya characterization of soil over Kolkata KMC Area GEOTIDE, INDIAN GEOTECHNICAL Society

VEGETATION MAP



SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH IMAGE JUNE, 2019

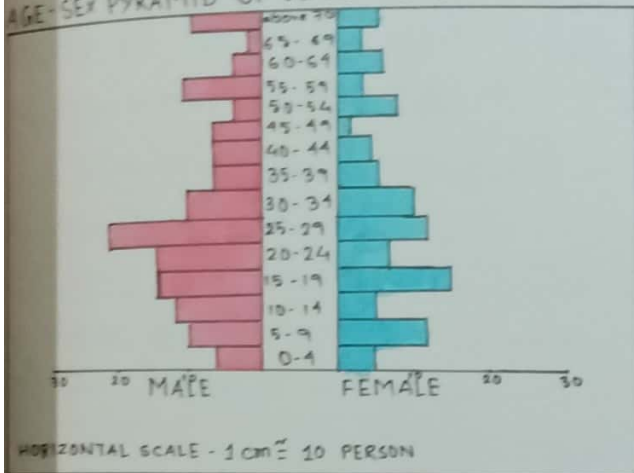
Boman
19.2.2020

Fig-8

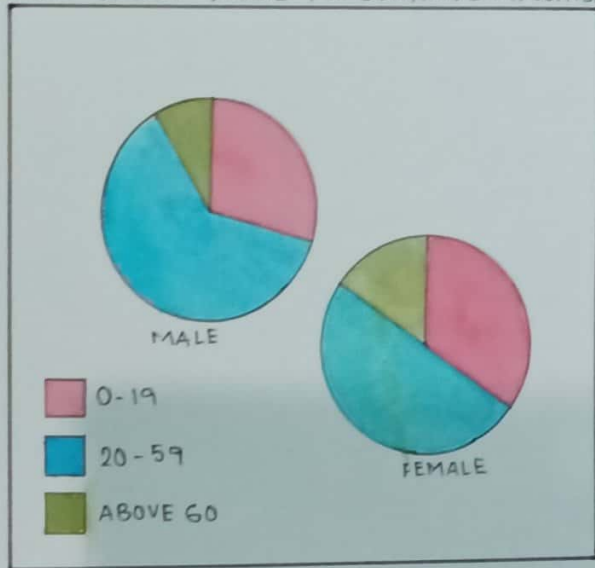
CHAPTER-3

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

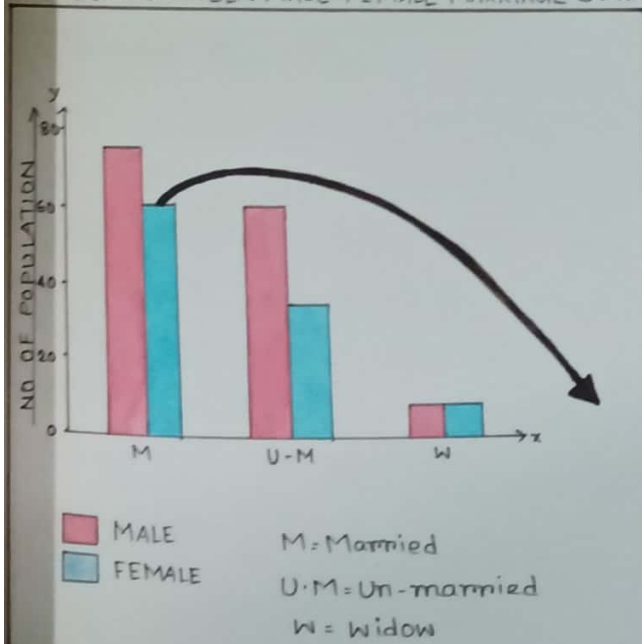
AGE-SEX PYRAMID OF WARD NO-86



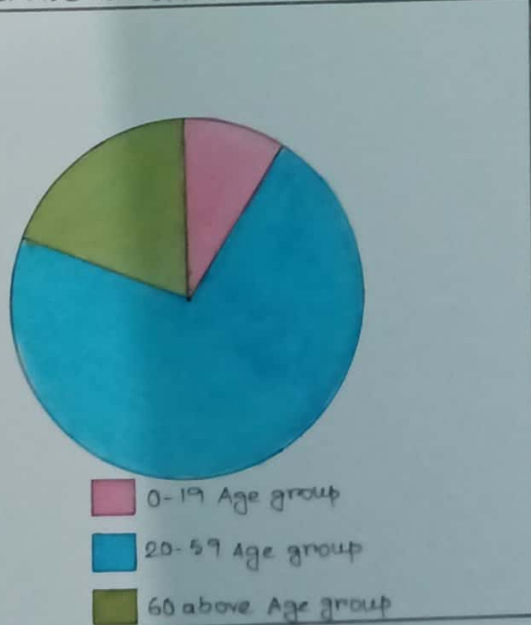
AGE GROUP WISE POPULATION COMPOSITION



COMPARISON BETWEEN MALE-FEMALE MARRIAGE STATUS



FEMALE AGE GROUP WISE MARITORIAL STATUS



Source: Primary Field Survey 2020

Rajal
12/2/2020

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS

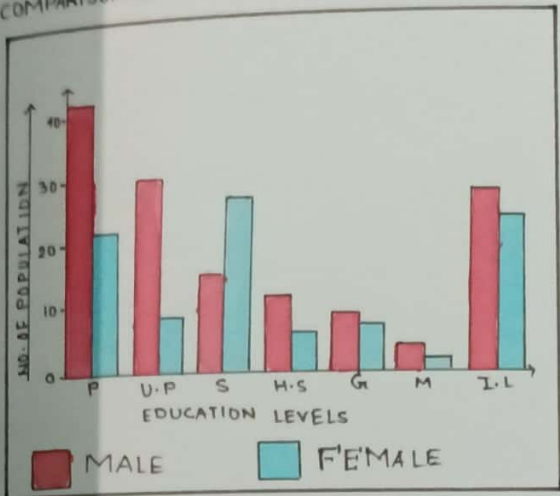
Along the horizontal axis (x axis) of a population pyramid the graph displays the population at that age. Along the vertical scale axis (y axis), age sex pyramids displays the four years age interments. From Birth at bottom to old age at the top.

This age sex pyramid of ward no. 86 indicates a stable growth of both male and female population. We can see the distinctive pyramid which displays a slow birth rate. As we can see between the age of 25-29 years. Here is a stable growth of both the sexes. And there above 60 years of age, more numbers of males are present than compare to female population. There are few infants who belong to the age between 0-4 years. The basteer has a huge numbers of middle aged adults.

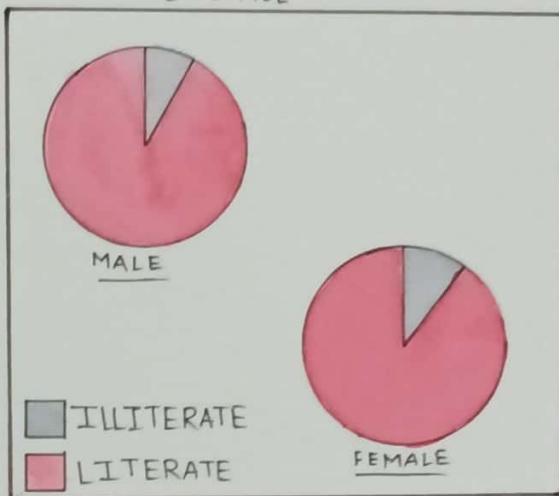
From the Pie chart we can see that the percentage of married population of the female occupies almost more than 60% of the pie. From married population of age group 0 to 19 is 4%. Where as percentage of age group 20 to 59 occupies the pie which is represented by blue colour. And the age group 60 above is 10% which is showing green colour. So the age group of 20-59 female marital status highest than other age group.

EDUCATION LEVELS OF WARD NO. 86

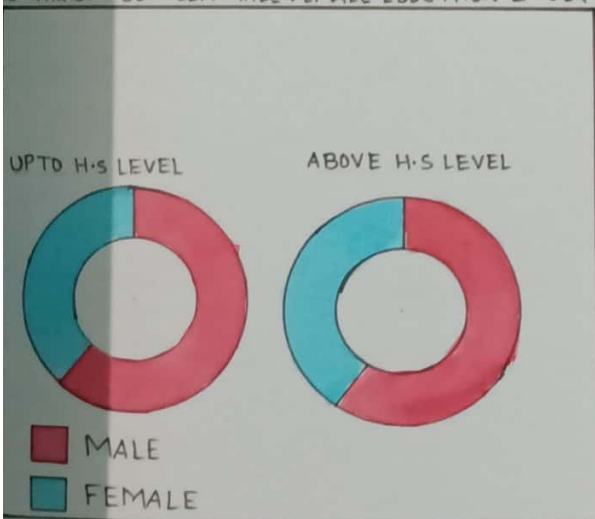
COMPARISON BETWEEN MALE-FEMALE EDUCATION LEVEL



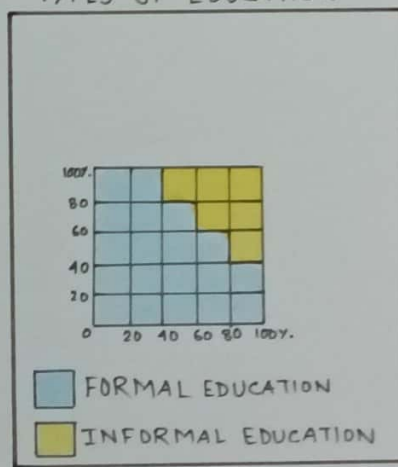
COMPARISON BETWEEN LITERATE & ILLITERATE MALE FEMALE



COMPARISON BETWEEN MALE-FEMALE EDUCATION INDEX



TYPES OF EDUCATION



Source- Primary Field Survey, 2020

Prayal
14/2/2020

EDUCATION LEVEL

In order to show the education level of the people of Horizan Bastee, we have drawn Bar graphs. From the bar graphs we can see the education level of male and female and we can conclude that the highest no. of people belong in primary level.

Comparison between Male-Female Education Index:

In Horizan Bastee, the male-female education index upto H.S level has been shown with the help of pie diagram. This diagram shows the 8.39% of male and 10.78% of female members appeared Higher-secondary.

Types of Education:

We have drawn this diagram to show the types of Education of Horizan Bastee. It shows that the maximum no. of people participate in informal education.

From those diagrams it is very clear that the education level is very low in this area.

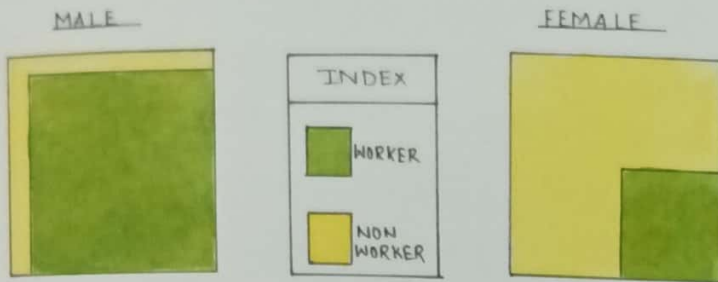
Comparison between Literate & Illiterate male & female:

To compare between male female literacy we have drawn a proportional divided circle into two categories, Literate and Illiterate.

From the diagram we can see the maximum members of the people are illiterate.

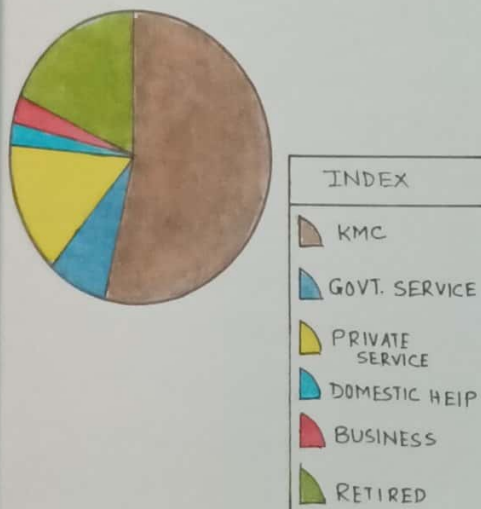
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE & ECONOMIC CONDITION

GENDER WISE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKING POPULATION

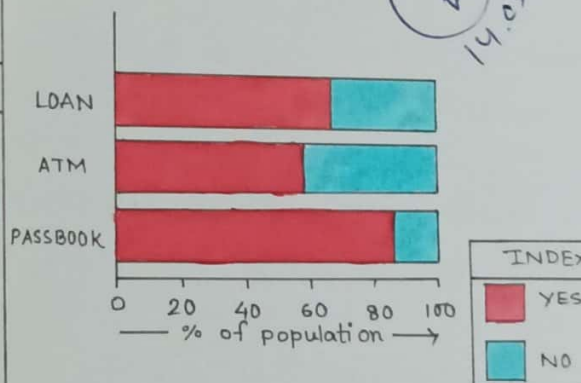


SCALE · 1 cm \cong 3% POPULATION

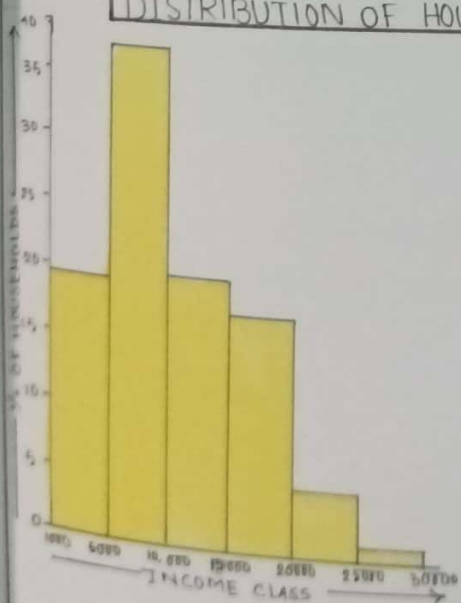
PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES



BANKING FACILITIES



DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS INCOME & SAVINGS



SOURCE : Primary Field Survey 2020

SCALE 1 CM \cong 5% HOUSEHOLD

ECONOMIC CONDITION

In order to show the different variables of occupation of the people of Harizan basteo, we have drawn a proportional divided circle into six categories, KMC, govt. service, Private service, domestic help, business and retired. As from the pie, we can see that the maximum number of people in this basteo works in KMC and very less people run their own business.

The monthly income of the surveyed households have been shown through simple bargraphs where each bar shows different categories of income by the households. From the bargraph we can see that people earn maximum between 5000-10000 and least between 25000-30,000. It is very clear from the bargraph that per capita income is very low in this area and the standard of living is also poor due to low income of the individuals.

The monthly savings of the households of Harizan Basteo has been shown through different coloured bars, each showing the different parameters of monthly incomes. From the bargraphs it is very clear that most of the families in the basteo save only 500-1000 and there are also a few percentage of the families who don't even save a single penny. This depicts the poor standard of living of the families of Harizan basteo.

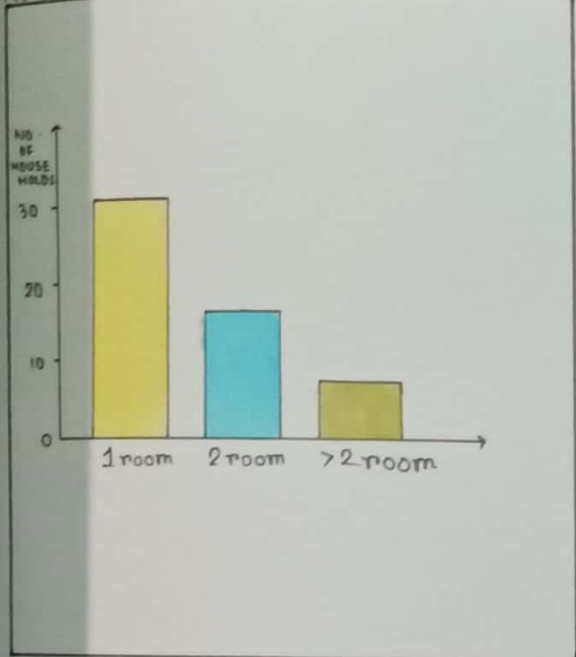
We draw compound horizontal bargraphs to show the banking facilities used by the people of Harizan Basteo. It shows that majority of the people have their passbook which means the households are well connected to the bank and are means the households using the modern facilities being provided to them.

We have draw square diagram to show Gender wise distribution of working population. It shows that the male working population is much higher than female working population dependency relation in female population is high.

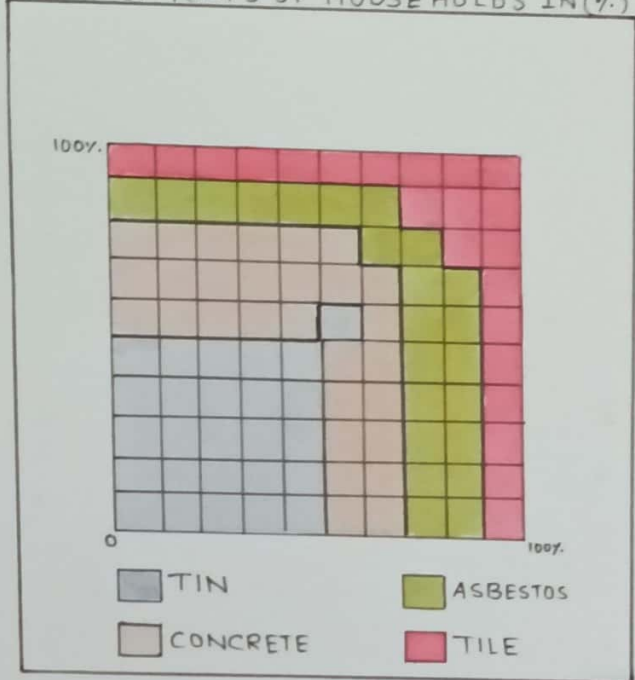
V.K.
14.02.2020

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS OF WARD NO. 86

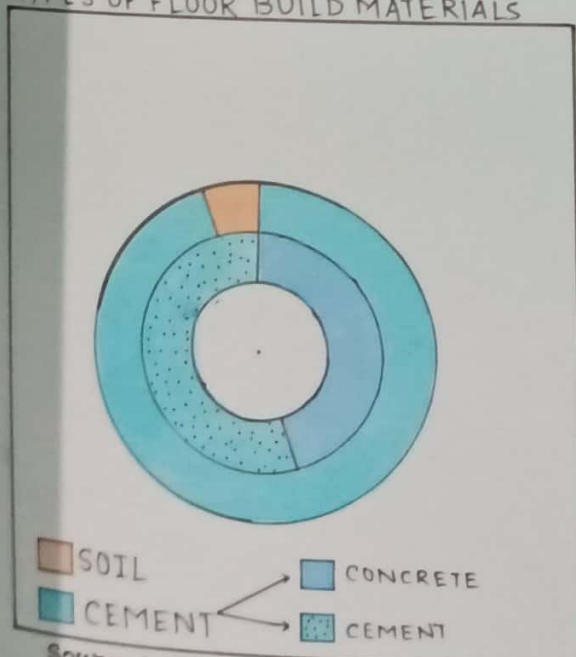
NO. OF ROOMS HAVING IN EACH HOUSE HOLDS



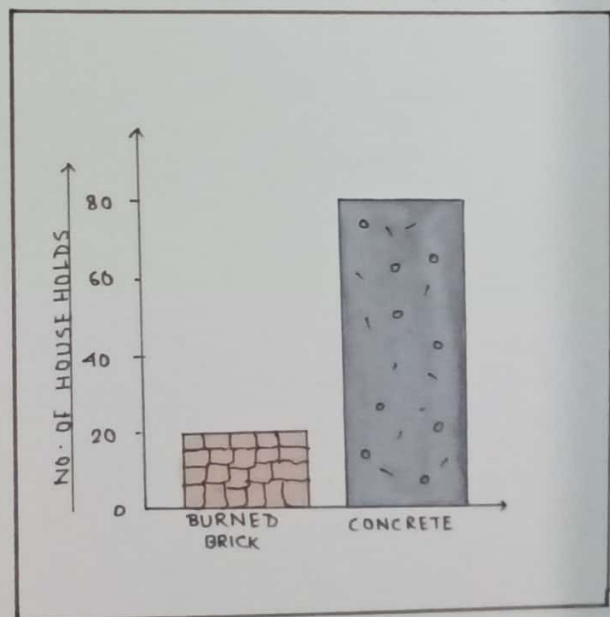
TYPES OF ROOFS OF HOUSE HOLDS IN (%)



TYPES OF FLOOR BUILD MATERIALS



TYPES OF WALL BUILDING MATERIALS



Source: Primary Field Survey, 2020

Dayal
12/2/2020

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS OF WARD NO. 86

No. of Rooms having in each house holds:-

From the field survey held in 17th Jan, 2020. We come to know about the no. of rooms having in each household. From the bargraph we interpret that there are three types of room in each household. Those are 1, 2 and more than 3 no. of rooms. From the bargraph we interpret that no. of 1 room in each household are maximum in number. No. of 1 room in each household are in number of 30 where as the no. of 2 rooms and more than 2 rooms are 16 and 8 respectively.

Types of roofs of households:

From the choropleth diagram we found that the maximum roofs of the households are made of concrete and tin and the others are made of asbestos and tile.

3. Types of Floor build material:

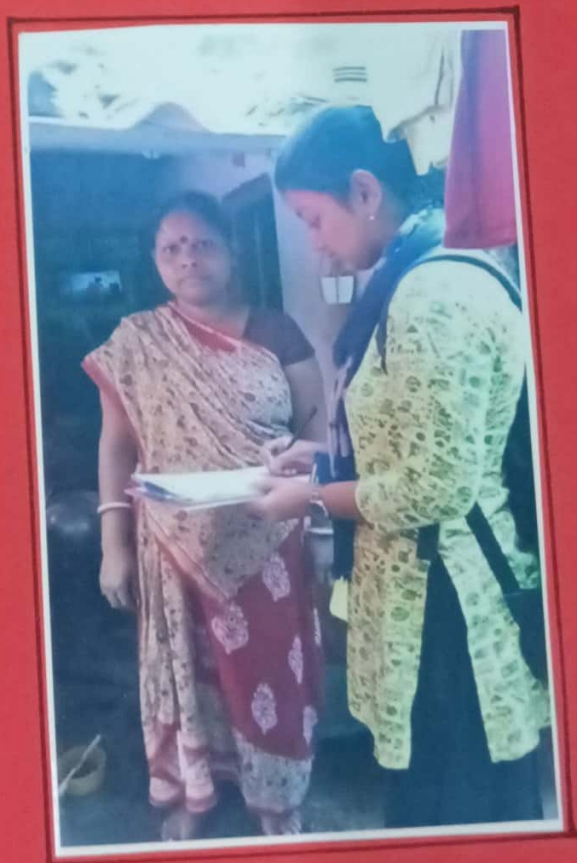
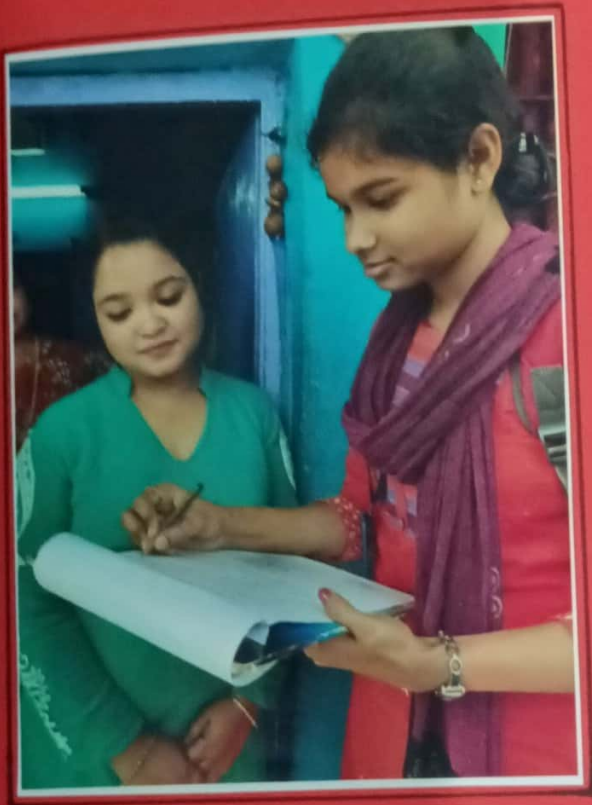
From the survey data, we get to know about the types of floor building material.

From the diagram, we see that the main floor building materials of households of ward no. 86 of Horizan Bastee is cement. Very less no. of household has soil floored.

Again we see that in cement floored houses there are many two types of materials are used which are concrete and cement.

1. Types of wall building materials:

From the diagram we interpret that the maximum no. of wall of the households are made of concrete. Others are made of bunned brick. The no. of concrete made wall is 80 and on the other hand, the brick-bunned wall is in no. of 20.

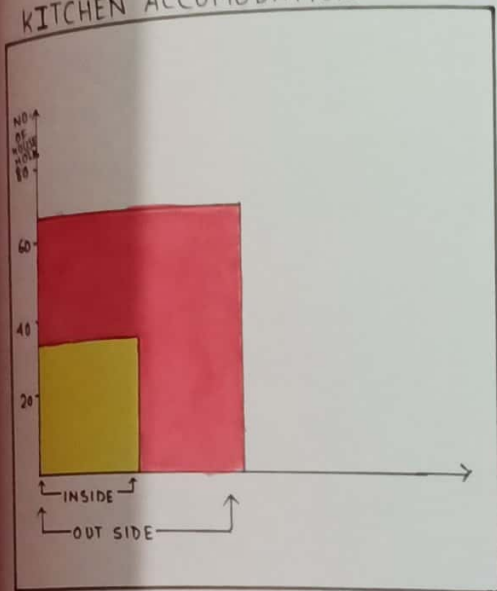


House to house survey in the study Area

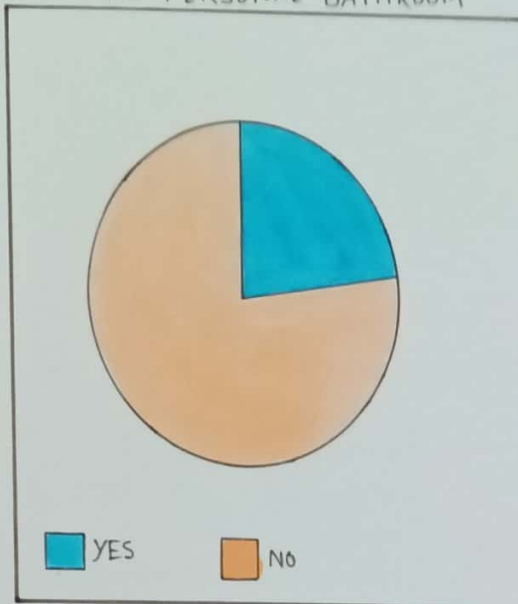
PLATE-3

ROOM ACCOMODATIONS AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES OF WARD NO. 86

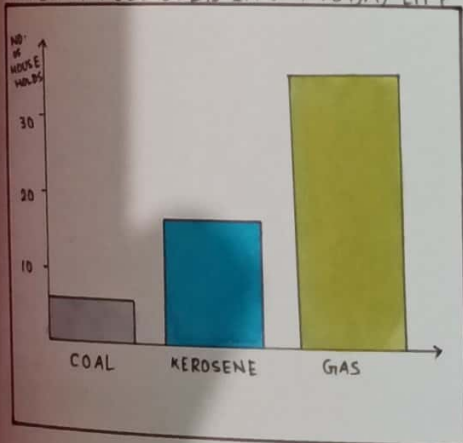
KITCHEN ACCOMODATION



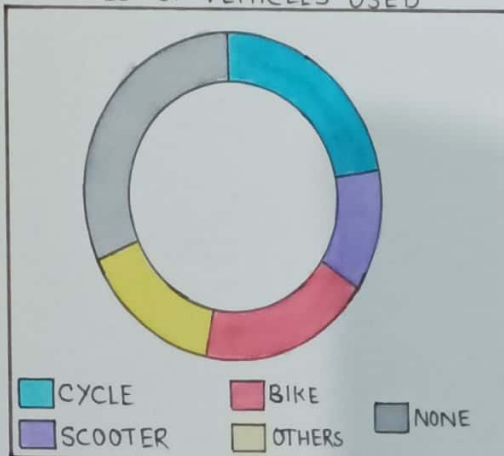
HAVING PERSONAL BATHROOM



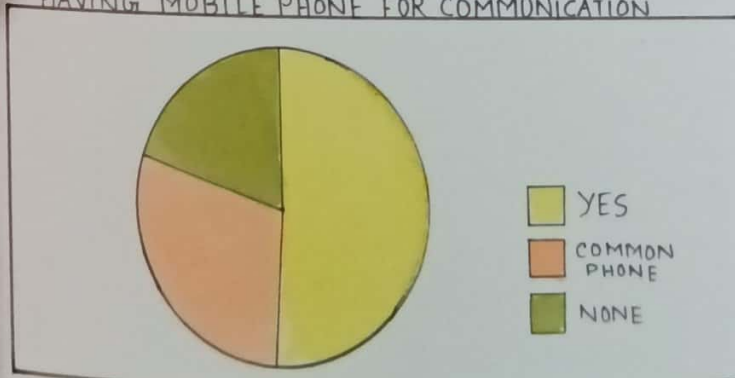
TYPES OF FUEL USED IN DAY TODAY LIFE



TYPES OF VEHICLES USED



HAVING MOBILE PHONE FOR COMMUNICATION



Rajal
12/2/2020

Source : Primary Field survey, 2020

ROOM ACCOMODATIONS AND COMMUNICATION FACILITIES

Based on the survey data we came to know about one kitchen accomodation of the houses of the ward no. 86. Here we can see that about 34% of households have their kitchen accomodation inside their house and 66% of the households have one kitchen accomodation outside their house.

A pie diagram has been prepared which shows the percentage of households having personal bathrooms. We find that about 24% of household have their self attached bathrooms and rest of 76% household use a common bathroom.

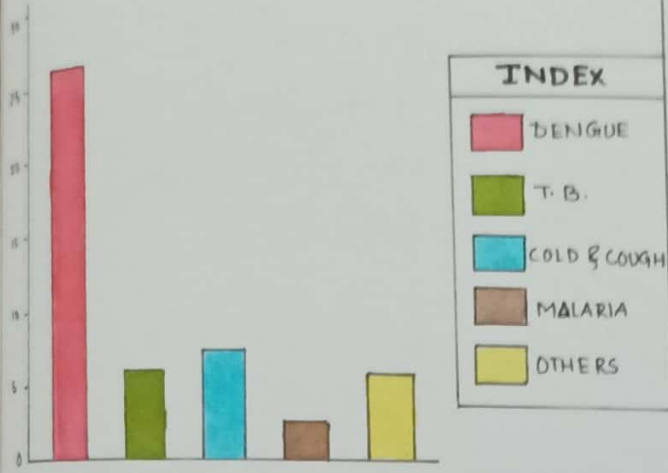
A bar diagram depicts a clear scenerio about fuel used by the household of ward no 86 in their day to day lives. 36 no. of households uses gas, 16 no of household uses kerosene and 6 no. of household still uses coal for cooking purposes.

According to the survey data we also came to know about one type of vehicles used by the people in that area 13 no of households have cycles, 7 no. of households have scooter, 11 no. of households have bike, 9 no. of households have some other vehicles and 18 no. of households have none they totally depend upon public transport.

A pie diagrams depicts the percentage of people having mobile phone for communication. About 51% of people have personal mobile phones, 27% of people uses common mobile phones for family use and about 22% of people have none.

HEALTH & MATERNITY CONDITION

COMMON DISEASES



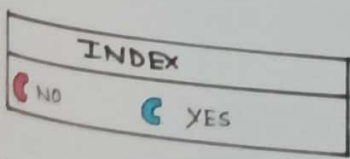
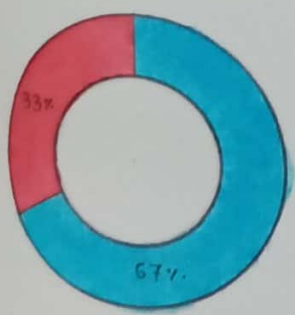
SCALE 1 CM \cong 5% Family

SEASONAL DISEASES

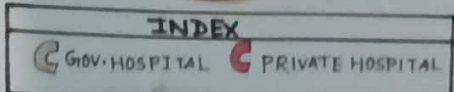
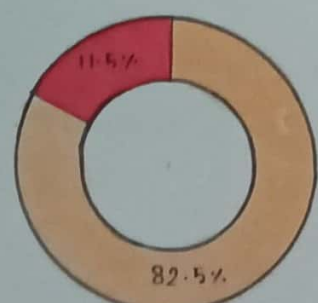


SCALE - 1 CM \cong 10% Family

PROVISIONS OF MEDICAL FACILITIES

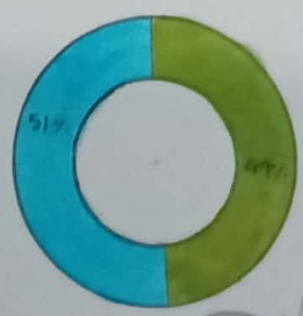


PLACES OF CHILD BIRTH



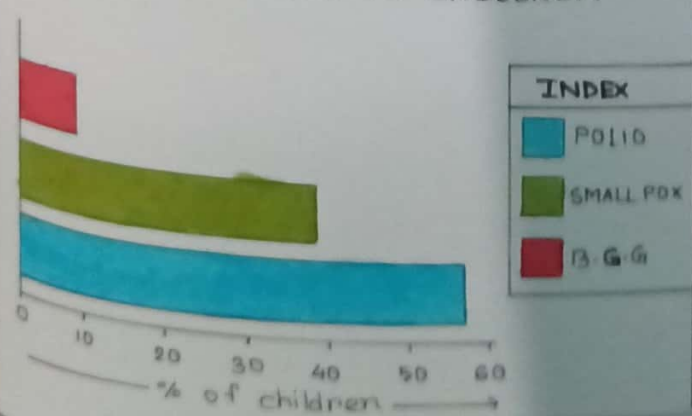
SCALE 1 CM \cong 3% of family

PROVISIONS OF NUTRITIOUS FOOD TO EXPECTANT MOTHER



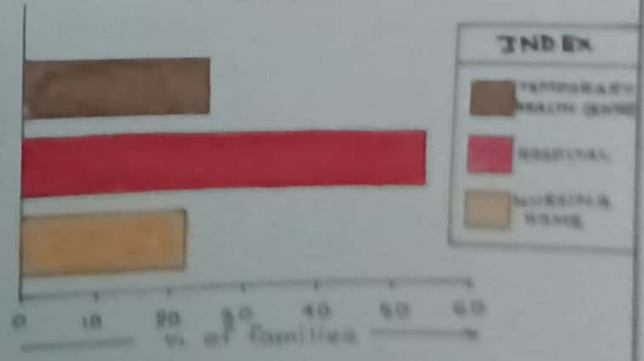
Handwritten signature and date: 14.02.2020

VACCINATIONS PROVIDED TO CHILDREN



SCALE - 1 CM \cong 10% Family

HEALTHCARE FACILITIES AVAILED BY THE FAMILIES



SOURCE : Primary Field Survey 2020

HEALTH CONDITION

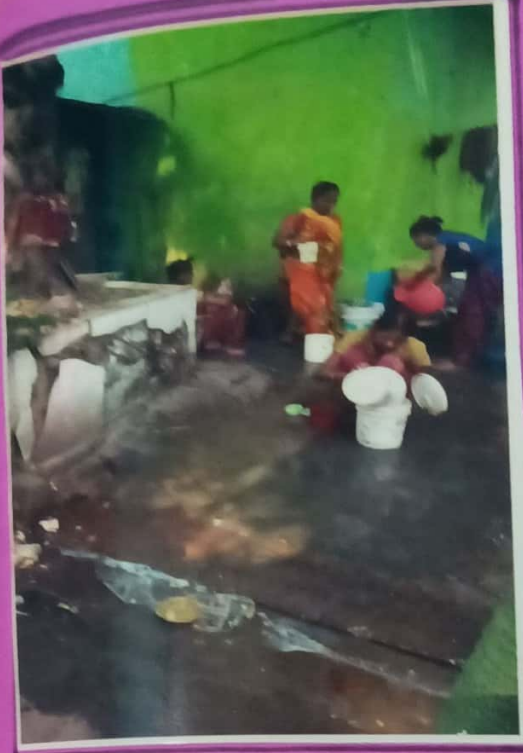
From the bar diagram showing common diseases in the families we can interpret that approximately 26% occupied by dengue. T.B 6.1%, Malaria is about 2.7% and others disease covered 5.8%. From the another bar-graph we can interpret the seasonal diseases which have been occurring in the family almost 45% depicts chicken pox in the area, 16.1% denotes dengue and 13% bar denotes cold and cough, 25.9% bar denotes other seasonal diseases which the basteer people had been suffering from.

From the given Horizontal bar graph we can interpret the types of health care facilities availed by the families of Harijan Basteer. Temporary health care centre occupy 2% of bar, Hospital occupy 54% of bar and nursing home occupy 25% of the bar graph.

In harijan basteer, the state of medical facilities has been shown with the help of pie diagram. This diagram shows the 67% of people responses positively where 33% of people has a negative response. With the help our survey we've interpreted the place of child birth in the basteer. Most of them are born in govt. hospital where as children born in private hospital are only 17.5%.

With help of the Horizontal bar diagram there is a comparative study between the type of vaccination provided to the children. As it is shown, polio has the highest percentage 56.2% of the bar graph. Apart from that smallpox and B.C.G covered 38.4% & 9.1% respectively of the bar graph.

14.02.2020



Common bathroom and washing clothes area



WATER STORAGE IN FRONT OF HOUSE



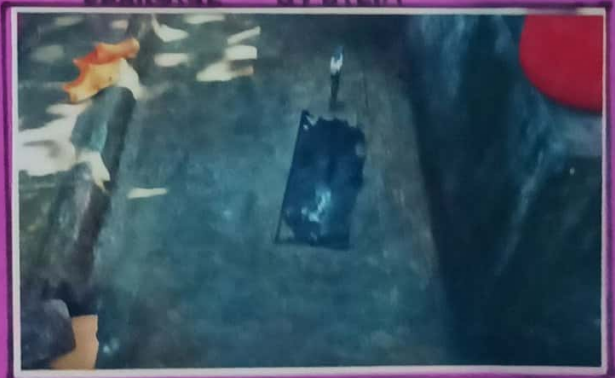
NARROW COMMON PASSAGE



DRAINAGE SYSTEM



SOURCE OF WATER



COMMUNITY TAP

Quality of life
PLATE - 1

CHAPTER-4

MARKET MORPHOLOGY

Markets are the significant dynamic elements which are the inherent expression of cultural and economic structures of the region. The study area comes under the administrative jurisdiction of ward no 86. It exhibits the social cultural fabric of people living in the urban conditions of Kolkata metropolitan corporation. The people living in this locality depends in the nearby local market lying between Garcha 1st land and Dover Lane for buying daily commodities mainly food items.

The nature of market is small in size constructed between the pavements of the main Road. The shops are composed of different commodities required by the people for daily use. Therefore, the goods like fruits, vegetables, fish, meat, bakery stalls are more in number. The grocery shops were also present in the study area. But for the shopping purposes they prefer to go famous markets of Ballygunge and Gariahat etc.

In nutshell, the market of the study area focused mainly on the small proportion of local population living and surrounded by nearby study areas.

Namini

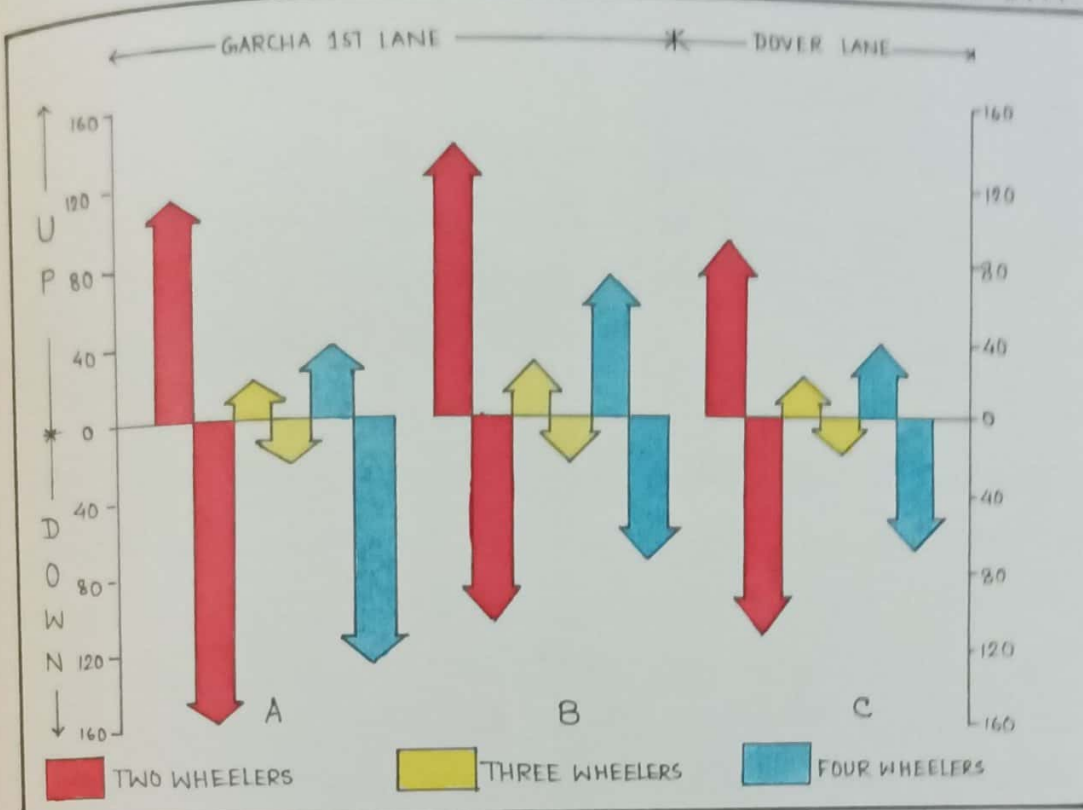


Vendors selling the different commodities in daily life
PLATE - 5

TRAFFIC FLOW

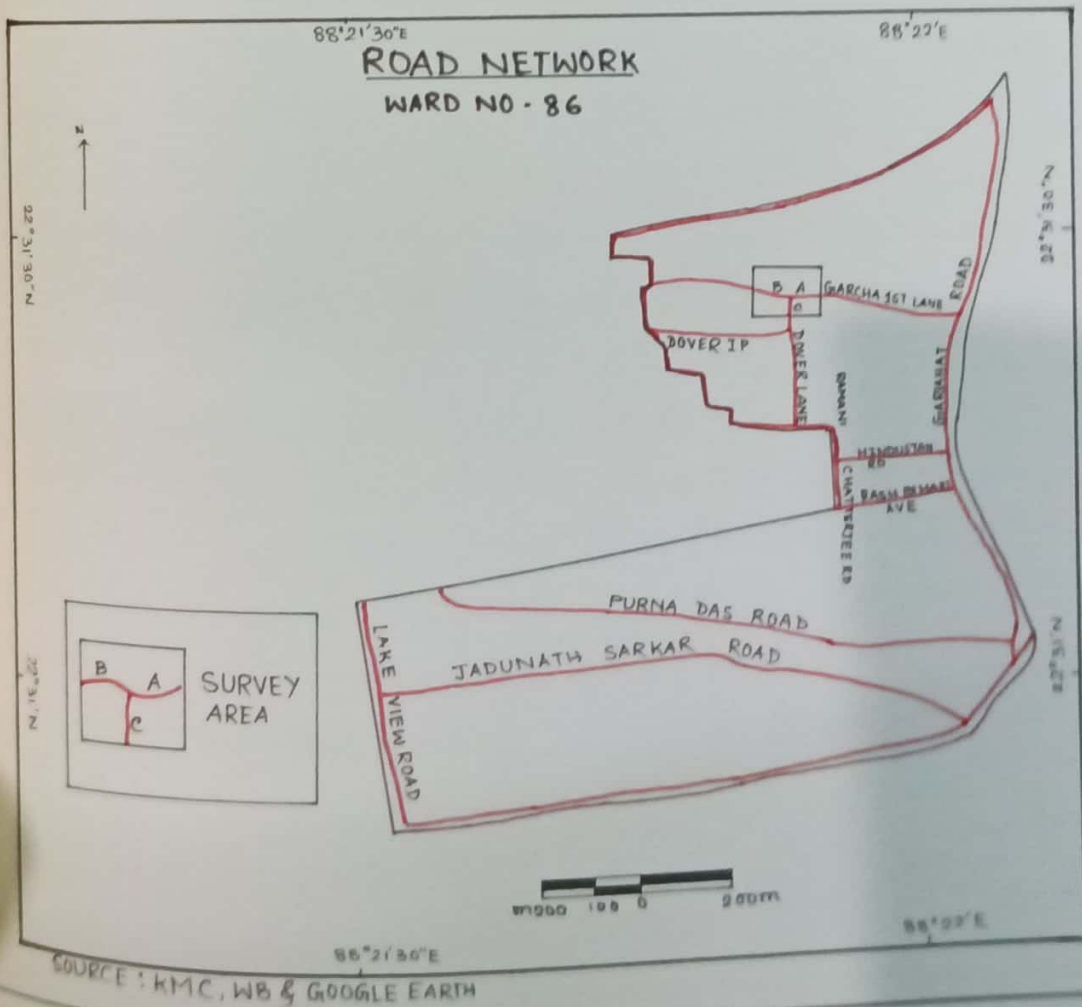
DATE: 17.01.2020

TIME: 12PM - 1 PM



SCALE: 1 cm to 40 Vehicles

SOURCE: PRIMARY SURVEY



SOURCE: KMC, WB & GOOGLE EARTH

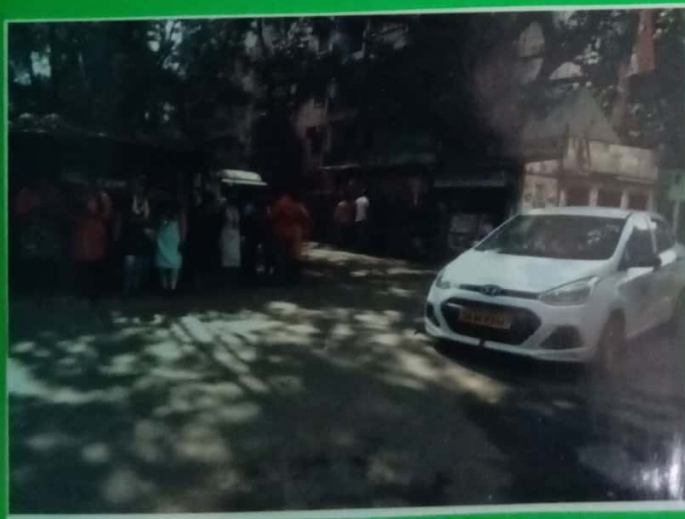
TRANSPORT

Ward No. 86 is bordered on the north by Hazra
; on the east by Leela Roy Sarani and Gariahat
; on the south by Dr. Meghnad Saha Sarani
(Southern Avenue); and on the West by Garcha 1st
Lane, Dover Terrace connecting Garcha 1st Lane,
Dover Lane, Ranaani Chatterjee Road and Lake West
Road.

Two traffic survey was undertaken on the Garcha
1st and other, one on Dover Lane. The number of up
moving vehicles towards Gariahat Road which Two
wheelers (102), Three wheelers (8), Four wheelers (24).
That is 134 vehicles and total down moving vehicles
is 268. (Two wheelers - 145, Three wheelers - 11 and four
wheelers - 112)

The number of up moving vehicles, from Harizan
slum area to Gariahat Road 189, vehicles (ie. 2w-121,
3w-12, 4w-56) and down moving vehicles towards slum
area is 153 vehicles (ie. 2w-86, 3w-9, 4w-58). A third
traffic survey was conducted on Dover Lane, The
number of up moving vehicles is on Dover Lane is
102 vehicles and down moving vehicles is 153 vehicles.
On the basis of the survey report most of mode
of transport system done by 2 wheelers and next
by 4 wheelers and then 3 wheelers. Other mode of
transport are not found most of vehicles are
cycles, auto rickshaws, Rickshaws,
motor cycles, etc.

Dali
19/02/2020



Traffic survey in study Area
PLATE - 6

FINDING & CONCLUSION

FINDING & CONCLUSION

In the study area of ward no 86 the physical and cultural factors have given the area a unique shape. Understanding the different geographical variation. geomorphologically the study area comes under the alluvial plains with the relief of 10 mtr-16mtrs. The geology of the study area is composed of very fine sand and silts.

The socio-economic survey carried on 17th January 2020 shows some of the findings after understanding the primary data. In the survey area it was found that the male population is higher than female population. The higher range of the population is found between the age group of 25-29. In educational level males are again more literate than female. During our study area we found the female school dropouts. In the study area the society was patriarchal where the majority of the males are the bread earners of the family. They are engaged in more the Government & private sectors. The majority of surveyed household has monthly income ranging from 5000-10000 in which maximum amount is spend food items, school fees and health facilities. The majority households is constructed of burned and concrete with rooms ranging from 2 to 4 either with tin or Asbestos roof. Maximum household has their separate kitchen outside there house every few households have private washroom and bathroom. But every households has recreational facilities like television, sound system etc. Every one has mobile phones. The respondents prefer to go government hospital when they are sick and very few prefer to go private Nursing home.

PROBLEMS:

- i) The main problem was sanitation because maximum of them were using public toilets.
- ii) The study area lack proper garbage desposers facilities because in the survey it was seen that the drains were blocked by the heap of garbage.
- iii) As the study area was located in the heart of city there was an accute problems of place for which members of family were live in a small group.

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

* a) Name of the head of the household:

b) Date of birth:

c) Age:

d) Sex – i) Male

ii) Female

e) Religion:

f) Caste:

g) Education Qualification:

h) Marital status: i) Married

ii) Unmarried

iii) Widow

iv) Divorce

v) Separated

i) Occupation:

j) Monthly Income:

k) Main source of income of the family :

i) Govt. job

ii) Private job

iii) Business

iv) Others

l) Income status of the family: i) APL

ii) BPL

m) Mode of transportation: i) Bus

ii) Train

iii) Metro

iv) Other

Sl.No	Name of the member of household	Relation of the household	D.O.B	Age	Sex	Education Qualification				Marital status				Occupation	Monthly Income	
						M	U	W	D	M	U	W	D			
1.																
2.																
3.																
4.																
5.																
6.																
7.																
8.																
9.																
10.																

Total number of member in the household:-

	Male	Female	Total
Children below 18 years			
Children above 18 years			
Total			

- * For how many years are you living in the present address?
- b) Status of the house – i) Own house ii) Rented house
- c) How much rent do you pay for the house?
- d) What in the type of the house? i) Kaccha ii) Pucca
- e) No of rooms in the house?
- f) Walls of the house made up of i) Bamboo/Wood ii) Stone iii) Courcrete
iv) v) vi)
- g) Roof of the house made up of - i) ii) iii) iv) v) vi)

- h) Floor made up of - i) ii) iii) iv) v) vi)
- i) Cooking area - i) Inside the house ii) Outside the house
- j) If cooking done inside the household - i) Has separate kitchen ii) No separate kitchen
- k) Fuel type used in cooking - i) Firewood ii) Coal iii) Gas iv) Electricity
- l) Whether these are toilets at home? i) Yes ii) No
- m) Type of toilets - i) Uncovered toilets ii) Modern toilets iii) Public toilets iv) Other
- n) What kind of vehicle are in the house? i) cycle ii) Motor cycle iii) Scooter iv) Car v) Other
- o) What is the source of drinking water in the house? i) Tap water ii) Un tapwater iii) Tube water n) Other
- p) Is there any electricity connection in the house? i) Yes ii) No
- q) If no, What is the other source of light? i)

- * a) Is the garbage cleared everyday? i) Yes ii) No
- b) Is there any drainage system? i) Yes ii) No
- c) Type of drainage system? i) Kaccha drain ii) Covered drain iii) Uncovered drain v) Other

- d) Whether newspaper is taken in the house/not? i) Yes ii) No
- e) Use of mobile phone in the house? i) Yes ii) No
- f) How many members are using mobile phone?
- g) Is there any internet connection in the house? i) Yes ii) No
- h) How many earning member are living in the household?
- i) Is there any service holder in the household? i) Yes ii) No
- j) Does any members of the household associated with business? i) Yes ii) No
- k) Did any businessman took any kind of loan? i) Yes ii) No

- ***
- a) Do you have any pass book? i) Yes ii) No
 - b) What is the amount of your monthly saving?
 - c) Do you use any ATM card? i) Yes ii) No

- * a) In these any common disease in the locality? i) Yes ii) No
- b) If Yes, then mention there names? i) ii) iii) iv)
- c) Is there any seasonal disease in the locality? i) Yes ii) No
- d) If Yes, then mention there names? i) ii) iii) iv)
- e) Is there any health centre in the locality? i) Yes ii) No
- f) If Yes, then mention this? i) ii) iii) iv)
- g) What is the main causes for disease ?
- h) Is there any member suffering from stomach pain? i) Yes ii) No

*

Name of the							Remark
Sl.No	Name of the	Age	Sex	Type of desics			
1.							
2.							
3.							
4.							
5.							
6.							
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							

1) Total expenses on treatment:

Direct expenses

i) Doctors fees

ii) Pathological test

iii) Nursing home charge

m) What is the source of money for treatment? i) Self

n) What is the amount of loan for treatment? (if taken any)

Indirect expenses

i) Expenses of food

ii) Expenses of treatment

iii) Other

ii) Loan iii) Medical insurance iv) Other

* a) Children of the families:

Sl.No	Name of the Children	B.O.B.	Age	Sex	Place of birth
1.					
2.					
3.					
5.					

- b) Did the pregnant women of the house get treatment during pregnancy? i) Yes ii) No
- c) Did the pregnant women get medicine free? i) Yes ii) No
- d) Where was the child born? i) Govt. hospital ii) Private nursing home iii) At the home iv) In other place
- e) Did you received any monthly help from the Govt. during child birth? i) Yes ii) No
- f) Do you given regular vaccination to your child? i) Yes ii) No

iv) Other

iii) B.C.G.

ii) Small pox

i) Polio

g) What vaccination did your child get?

10. a) According to you what development should be done in the society?

b) What is the opinion about the city?

c) What is the opinion of the awareness about the city?

Signature of the asker

Date-

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS & EDUCATION LEVEL

Table - 1

Age group	Male	Marrried	Unmarrried	Widow	Male (%)	Female	Marrried	Unmarrried	Widow	Female (%)
0-4	6	0	6	0	4.20	5	0	5	0	4.90
5-9	10	0	10	0	6.99	12	0	12	0	11.76
10-14	12	0	12	0	8.39	5	0	5	0	4.90
15-19	15	2	13	0	10.49	15	4	11	0	14.71
20-24	15	5	10	0	10.49	7	5	2	0	6.86
25-29	22	12	10	0	15.38	12	12	0	0	11.76
30-34	11	11	0	0	7.69	10	10	0	0	9.80
35-39	7	7	0	0	4.90	5	5	0	0	4.90
40-44	7	6	0	1	4.90	4	4	0	0	3.92
45-49	7	7	0	0	4.90	2	2	0	0	1.96
50-54	4	4	0	0	2.80	8	7	0	1	7.84
55-59	11	10	0	1	7.69	3	2	0	1	2.94
60-64	4	2	0	2	2.80	6	5	0	1	4.90
65-69	2	2	0	0	1.40	3	3	0	0	2.94
above 70	16	8	0	2	6.99	5	2	0	3	4.90
Total	143	76	61	6		102	61	35		

Table - 2

Formal Education	Male	Female	% of male	% of female
Primary	45	22	31.47	21.57
Upper- primary	30	9	20.98	8.82
Secondary	15	27	10.49	26.47
Higher- secondary	12	11	8.39	10.78
Graduation	9	7	6.29	6.86
Masters	4	2	2.80	1.96
Illiterate	28	24	19.58	23.53

Table - 3

Years	Households	%
0-25	12	20.67
26-50	22	37.93
51-75	11	18.97
76-100	9	15.52
More than 100	4	6.90
Total =	58	

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Table - 1

Occupational Categories	
KMC	53.7%
Govt. Service	7.6%
Private service	15.1%
Domestic help	2.6%
Business	3%
Retired	18%

Table - 5

Monthly Income	
1000 - 5000	19.6%
5000 - 10000	37%
10000 - 15000	20%
15000 - 20000	17.6%
20000 - 25000	5.3%
25000 - 30000	1%

Table - 6

Monthly savings of Household	
100 - 500	12.7%
500 - 1000	28.2%
1000 - 2000	22.5%
2000 - 5000	19%
More than 5000	15.2%
None	2.4%

Table - 7

Banking Facilities		
	Yes	No
Loan	66%	34%
Passbook	87%	13%
ATM	59%	41%

Table - 8

Total number of working population	
	Percentage of working population
MALE	83.3%
FEMALE	16.7%

HOUSE BUILDING MATERIALS & ROOM ACCOMODATIONS & COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Table - 9

Number of Room in each Households	No. of House-hold
1	32
2	16
>2	8

Table - 10

Types of Roof	No. of House-holds
Tin	12
Concrete	17
Asbestos	16
Tile	13

Table - 11

Types of floor	Percentage
Cement	98%
Soil	2%

Table - 12

Types of wall	Percentage
Burned brick wall	19%
Concrete wall	81%

Table - 13

Kitchen	
Inside house	34%
Outside house	66%

Table - 14

Bathroom	
Yes	24%
No	76%

Table - 15

Types of fuel	No. of Household
Coal	6
Kerosene	16
Gas	36

Table - 16

Having vehicles	No. of Household
cycle	13
scooter	7
Bike	11
others	9
None	18

Table - 17

Having mobile, phone	Percentage
Mobile personal	51%
Common mobile for family	27%
None	22%

HEALTH

Table - 18

Common Disease	
Name	Percentage value
i) Dengue	26%
ii) TB	61%
iii) Cold-cough	72%
iv) Malaria	27%
v) Other	8%

Table - 19

Seasonal Disease	
Name	Percentage value
chicken Pox	45%
Dengue	16.1%
cold cough	13%
Others	25.9%

Table - 20

Healthcare facilities abled by the families	
	Percentage of family
Temporary health care centre	22%
Hospital	54%
Nursing Home	25%

Table - 21

Medical Facilities	
Yes	67%
NO	33%

Table - 22

Nutricious food to expectend mother	
Yes	49%
NO	51%

Table - 23

Place of child birth	
Government Hospital	82.5%
Private Hospital	17.5%

Table - 24

Vaccination provided to childrens	
Name	Percentage of children
Polio	56.2%
Small pox	38.4%
B.C.G	9.4%

TRAFFIC SURVEY

DATE : 17.01.2020

TIME : 12 PM - 1 PM

Table No. 25

MODE OF TRANSPORT	GARCHA 1ST LANE (A)		GARCHA 1ST LANE (B)		DOVER LANE	
	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN	UP	DOWN
TWO WHEELERS	102	145	121	86	72	94
THREE WHEELERS	8	11	12	9	8	7
FOUR WHEELERS	24	112	56	58	22	52