A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMICAL STATUS OF VILLAGE HAT ASURIA IN BANKURA DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Food, Clothing and Shelter are the three basic needs that each person in life works hands to afford or deserve. Actually, at the present time Socio-Economic characteristics and status are the most important issues all over the world especially in developing and under developed countries in the world.

Although at present time, the socio-economic status of the population in villages and also towns are growing very rapidly by the planners. But all thought there are a huge number of area, region, village, town etc. which have not have minimum basic needs for their living.

This paper illustrate the civic problems time and again felt by the locals of the Hat Asuria, it belongs to Burdwan Division and located 30 km. towards east from head quarters Bankura and 169 km from state capital Kolkata.

This topic is the outcome of the direct field experience of the author. Actually this survey does not cover the entire Borjora Block, but it also represent as the fact of the entire area.

KEY WORDS: Poverty, Socioeconomic status, transportation, unemployment.

INTRODUCTION

Here the study area is Hat – Asuria, is a village panchayat in Borjora block in Bankura District. According to 2011 census information, the locational code of Hat-Asuria is 327238. The latitude and longitude of this village is 23 40 N and 87 27 E (as ascertained by GPS).

It belongs to Burdwan Division and is located 30 km. towards East from head quarters Bankura and 169 km from state capital Kolkata.

Hat – Asuria is surrounded by Faridpur-Durgapur Block towards north, Gangajal Ghati Block towards East, Durgapur Block towards North.

The village Hat –Asuria is located in the UTC 5.30 time zone and it follows Indian Standard time.

Actually, the author has surveyed the area Har-Asuria, not cover the entire Borjora block, but it covers mainly all the settled areas of the locality. Actually the Hat-Asuria have 7 mouza, in which 3 mouza are broad i.e. Hat-Asuria, Sarali and Madanhati.

The Study is mainly qualitative not quantitative in nature. Most of the area is settled along the road side farming clearly a continuous linear pattern of settlement, which is predominantly found in Hat-Asuria i.e. from Hat-tala to Sarali, but some congested settlements is found near the Namopara and sarali. Actually this part of settlement is highly congested due to high competition for space, which make it costly. The total forest land of Hat-Asuria is 69.61 hec. Actually these areas were covered with the mixed deciduous forests or jungles of which remnants are still found here and there of the study area.
Satellite image of Hat-Asuria (Source: google map)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Studies on Socio – Economical status of village Hat Asuria, in Borjora Block are limited some of such important studies are briefly reviewed in the following papers.

The planning committee of West Bengal (14th September 1999), conducted a survey on ‘development of Borjora block’ one of the major finding of the study is how to develop all over the Borjora Block and proper utilize all natural resources like coal, iron and steel for overall development.

Singh K. Dutta K, ‘2016 attempt a research work on the Borjora Block in their study’ Impact assessment of NREGA programme; a comparative analysis into backward district of west Bengal, India’

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the demographic status of Hat Asuria of Borjora Block.
2. To analyze the physical, socio economic problem of this area.
3. To study the possible solution of the existing problems.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS OF THE AREA.

Before starting the problems of the Hat-Asuria village. We should have a look towards the history of the settlement of this area. It was about 300 year ago the Baidyas community came from Andul, Bardhaman district and settled down here permanently. Then after muslims, Das and Dom Community are spread out all over village whereas the area of Borjora were dominated by the Brahmin and Kshatriya, but today this area is dominated Aguri, also known as ugra Kashatriya, are considered as a “more prosperous owner – peasants.

Table 1 Caste structure of Hat-Asuria village – 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>General</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4505</td>
<td>1523</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source : Census 2011)
CASTE STRUCTURE OF HAT-ASURIA VILLAGE

General  64.59%
SC        33.8%
ST        1.6%

The above table 1 and the corresponding figure clearly state that the Hat-Asuria village is prominence of the other caste i.e. mainly Aguri, Baidyas and Muslims Community of the area.

Problems of the Hat – Asuria.

Now the problems which are faced by the localities of the Hat-Asuria village are described below. The problems of the area can be categorized under two broad heads-

(A) Physical Problems
(B) Socio – economic Problems.

A. Physical Problems:
i. Climate Problems

The regional climate is characterized by an oppressively hot summer, high humidity and insufficient rainfall. In summer the temperature is ranging between 47 C to 49 C which causes dried up the ponds, wells and bandhs.

Temperature and Rainfall graph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>RAINFALL (In mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>28.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>12.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>202.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>275.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>254.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>318.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>125.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fig: 1

Source: District census hand book 2011 Bankura

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>TEMPERATURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>27.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>28.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>42.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>38.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>31.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>29.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>29.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>26.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ii. Soil Problems:
Fertility of the soil is restricted due to the presence of coarse-gained particles has formed its constituents. The area is mainly covered by the late rite soil yet some where thin older alluvial soil is found. But due to infertility of soil and undualing of the topography, and less rainfall unable locales to sufficient yield. There is no soil testing centre to test the soil fertility to help the farmers.

B. Socio-Economic Problems:

i. Poor Agriculture:
The area of Hat-Asuria is predominantly based on agriculture as the major means of subsistence. But most of the area under agricultural activities is deprived of any significant irrigation facility and some of the area has already been identified as draught prone.

Actually the agriculture in this area is absolutely depends on monsoon and the scope of traditional double or triple cropping is limited. So the production is insufficient to mitigate the food demand of the locality, therefore, large quantities of food grains and vegetables have to import mainly from Sonamukhi, Durgapur.

Now a day, the cultivator tries to own establishment in vegetation production. But somehow they have not got successfully because of the scarcity of irrigation water.
ii. Unemployment Problem:

Unemployment is the big problem in this area. In the absence of perennial agricultural occupation and lack of industries, a huge numbers of unemployment youths are on the rise. For this region they are forced to migration for income.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE</th>
<th>PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AGRICULTURE</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDUSTRIES</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHERS</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE](image)

Fig:3

(Source: compiled by author from census - 2011)

iii. Lack of industries and proper industrial training centre:

There is the lack of industrial activities of the area. Except, some food processing units and handicraft products units. Actually this type of small scale industries may also be set up as auxiliary and ancillary units by using forward and backward linkage and communication with Durgapur but the problem of provision of employment may be restrained due to the increasing capital labour ratio.

And obviously, the lack of industrial training centre, which is act for impossible to train unemployed youth to be absorbed in technical pursuits.
iv. Lack of Civic Amenities of the area.

The area of Hat-Asuria is suffering a huge problem of civic amenities like health facility, drinking water, sanitation education facility etc. which is described as follows:

1. Lack of Health facility:

   It is another indicator that reflects socio-economic status of the area. Though Borjora is growing as an industrial nucleus, but at present there are only one block primary health centre, in the main serve the purpose but it has limited indoor treatment facility, like lack of specialist doctors, ICU or proper medicines. Except these no other health facility has come up till now and the all people of Hat-Asuria is totally depends on this centre, which is 7 km far from Hat-Asuria.

2. Problem of Drinking water:

   The area is in semi-arid zone and a large portion of this area has already been identified as drought prone. So the crisis of potable water particularly the scarcity of drinking water is not uncommon in the summer days.

3. Problem of sanitation:

   The area is still rural in character and rural sanitation. Some certain empiric observation may be considered enough to prove that only a meager sample of household is utilizing toilet facilities. In Borjora block, a little more than 15% of total households are accustomed to such facilities where as in Hat-Asuria village the corresponding figure is nearly 7% (www.villageinfo.in)

4. Lack of Higher Education facility:

   The area have 4 primary and a high school under Government Sponsored. Inspite of this there are no college, no good study centre for youths depriving for the job or wish to admit in good academic centre or in better courses. They all depends upon the Borjora and Durgapur colleges.

   According to the survey conducted by NSS in 1999-2000, 27% of household in this area did not have any literate adult and the proportion of household without any female adult literate is 51% but now a days this literate rate is enhanced by different governmental units like S.S.K., I.C.D.S. etc. Inspite of this, a huge no of student is suffering due to the lack of science and technical college.

5. Lack of Proper road:

   The area of Hat-Asuria have not good infrastructure in terms of road connectivity.

   The maximum road in Hat-Asuria is Kachha Rasta which is not all weather roads and hence have a tough time during monsoons. It makes life miserable for villagers very few pitch roads are available here.

Pic:2 Road of Hat-Asuria
6. Lack of Transportation:

In Hat-Asuria bus service is only means of transport. There is no railway linkage. Nearest railway station is Durgapur, which is 15 km and Bankura Jn. is 34.6 km away from this area. It is a major disadvantage of the area.

Another disadvantage from the view of transport is that, the connection of the area with Durgapur and Bankura becomes cut off just after 7.30 p.m. with departure of the Basudeb Bus. Although the bus service has started from 4.40 AM in spite of that there is service each of no. of buses during working hours.

FINDINGS:
1. It has been observed that even though the government planning and policies, the area is under developed at present time.
2. The locals of the Hat Asuria is felt about the problem of this place, but due to lack of education and proper facilities they are unable to solve this problems.

An epilogue:
The motto of this paper is not project the negativity of the Hat-Asuria area but highlights the basic needs of this area.
If these needs or demands of the localities of these area are addressed with higher attention, the author is hopeful that the settlement would develop more rapidly and its socio-economic status will be rise up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
The author is deeply thankful to the people of Hat-Asuria, those who have helped to collect the important information about the area at the time of field survey work.

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