

A FIELD REPORT ON PHYSICAL AND HUMAN LANDSCAPE  
OF AJODHYA HILL REGION OF PURULIA DISTRICT,  
WEST BENGAL WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
LAHADUNGRI AND CHHATNI VILLAGE.

S. Sen  
21/12/22

## Introduction:

Fieldwork is an approach through which geographical knowledge and skills can be acquired practically in the field. The field is the major source of primary geographical information (data). Therefore fieldwork involves observation, interpreting what is observed and recording the relationship on the human and physical environment.

Fieldwork - in geography is conceived as field of study, concerned with the physical and human landscape of a ~~geo~~ region and whose teaching must be based on three-fold study approach namely.

Observation.

Recording and interpretation.

Making if generalisations based on this approach.

## Significance of field work in Geographical Studies:

1. It is of great pedagogical importance as it let students experience the geography of a particular region which theoretical texts can't do.

2. Field surveys enhance our understanding about patterns and spatial distributions, their associations and relationships at the local level.
3. Field surveys facilitate the collection of local level information that is not available through secondary sources.
4. It is very important as it helps to gather required information, as the problems under investigation is studied in depth as per the predefined objectives.
5. Field studies enable the investigators to comprehend the situation and processes in totality and at the place of their occurrence.
6. As the geographical skills are used in practical field work, you get to learn and apply the skills of sampling, data collection, data processing, making questionnaires, map making, statistical techniques to derive results, observational skills and skills of inter-viewing etc.
7. It helps you understand the theoretical concepts better.
8. It gives you a chance to enjoy a wide variety of environments and landscape.
9. Develops an understanding and sensitivity about the culture and people of field area. This may change your biased views about that community.
10. And most importantly, it is enjoyable and gives you a great memorable experience.

## Location map of The Study Area

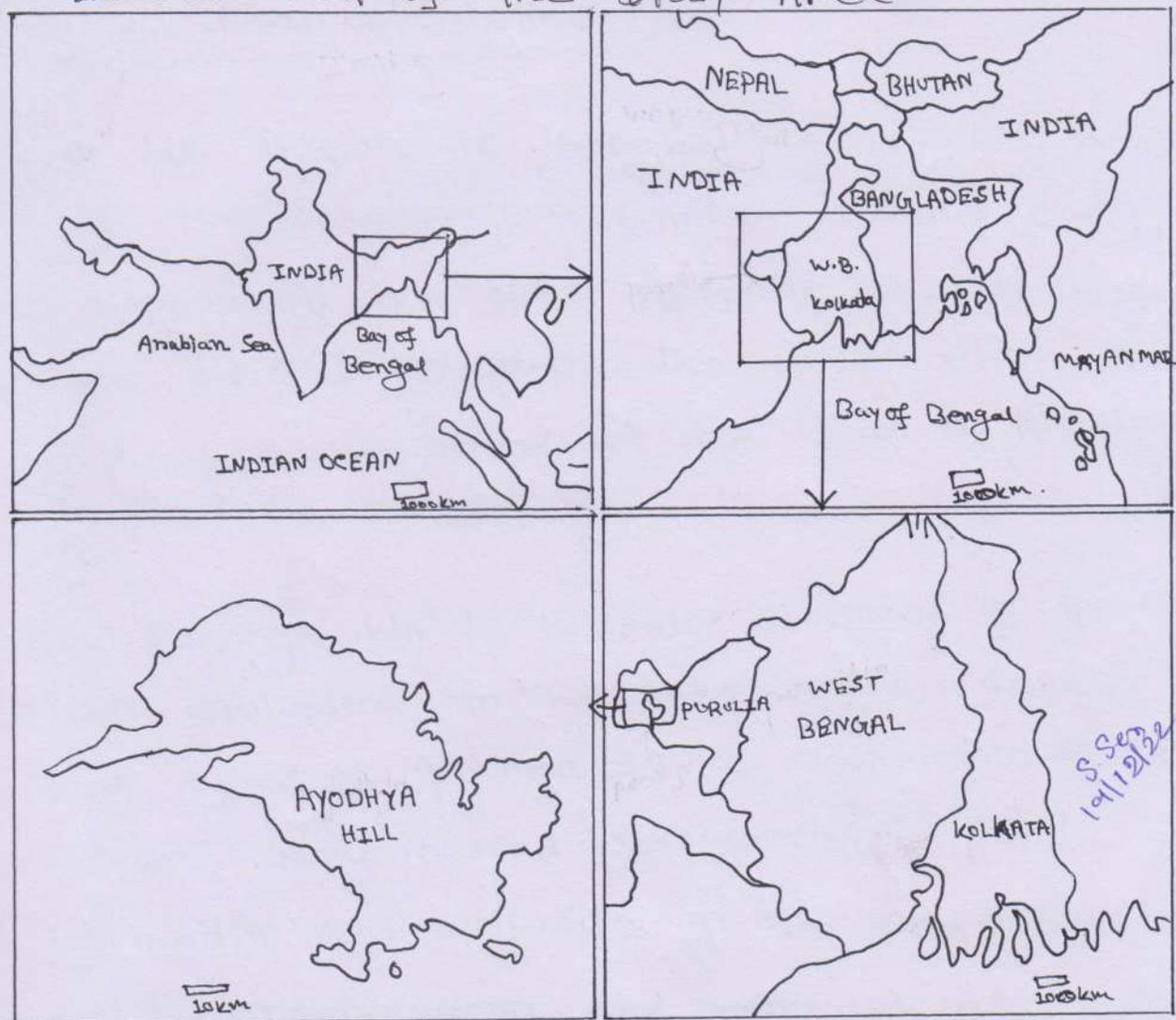


Fig: Location Map of The Study Area

### The Study Area:

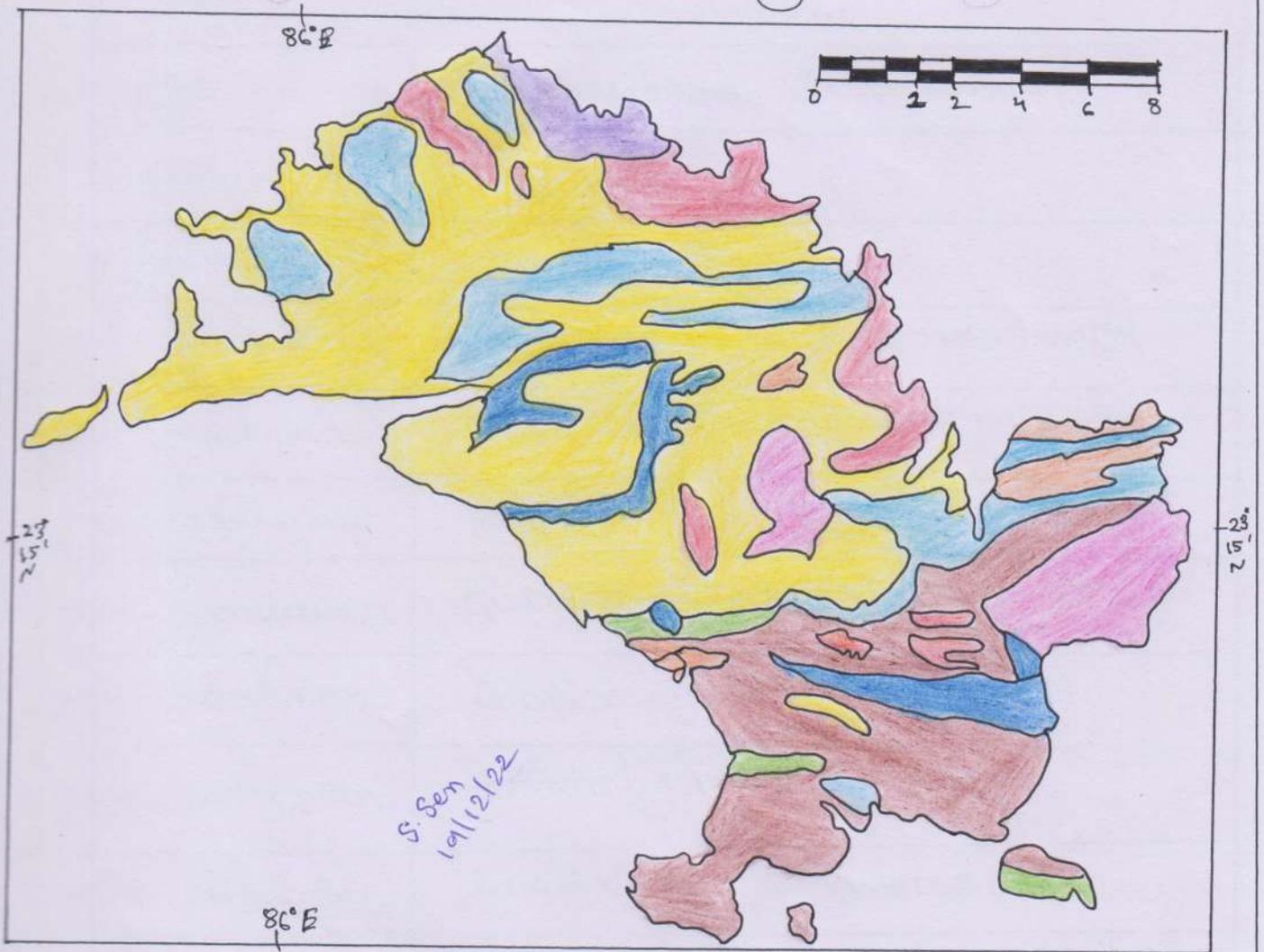
The Ayodhya hill region is a small plateau which is located in south-western part of Purulia district, West Bengal and is a metamorphic terrain of pre-cambrian antiquity. This hill area covers 401.4 km<sup>2</sup> area of Purulia district. Mainly Baghmundi, Ansha and parts of Balasampurn blocks are included in this region. The average height of this region is 300 to 650 meters. The highest peak of this is Chamtaburu (699m.).

## Geological Characteristics :

Ajodhya hill region is geologically a detached remnant of the Chotanagpur Gneissic Complex (CGC), which represents the oldest terrain of West Bengal. It is an uplifted peneplain. The upliftment occurs during Pleistocene period at the time of Himalayan orogeny.

The Ajodhya hill is basically composed of gneissic rocks equivalent to the Chotanagpur gneiss. Different types of granite-gneiss characterise the southeastern, southern and southwestern parts, while migmatite and composite gneiss are predominant over the northeastern and northern parts. Besides there are some scattered enclaves of mica-schist, amphibolites and northern intruded bodies of porphyritic granite, massive granite and pegmatite and quartz vein. Being an integral part of the pre-cambrian tract of Chotanagpur Gneissic Complex (CGC), which was tectonically active for more than 1.6 billion years, the Ajodhya hill has witnessed a complex evolutionary history, marked by poly-phase tectonic movements, magmatic activities and metamorphism.

# Geological Map The Ajodhya Hill Area



## LEGEND

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Recent  | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #f08080; border: 1px solid black;"></span> ALLUVIUM                       |
| P<br>R<br>E<br>C<br>A<br>M<br>B<br>R<br>I<br>A<br>N | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #add8e6; border: 1px solid black;"></span> GRANITE & GRANITE GNEISS       |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #c08080; border: 1px solid black;"></span> BIOTITE GNEISS                 |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ff69b4; border: 1px solid black;"></span> QUARTZ BIOTITE GNEISS          |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffff00; border: 1px solid black;"></span> COMPOSITE GNEISS MIGMATITE     |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #4169e1; border: 1px solid black;"></span> AMPHIBOLITE                    |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #9370db; border: 1px solid black;"></span> QUARTZ BIOTITE SHIST           |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #90ee90; border: 1px solid black;"></span> PORPHYROBLASTIC GRANITE GNEISS |
|   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffa07a; border: 1px solid black;"></span> MICA SHIST                     |

FIGURE 3 : GEOLOGICAL SET-UP OF THE AJODHYA HILL IT'S SURROUNDING

SOURCE : PHOTOGRAPHY AND REMOT SENSING OF GSI-EASTERN REGION, CALCUTTA.

Table - 1. Stratigraphic Succession of Ajodhya Hill.

| Age          | Lithological Succession.                  |
|--------------|---|
| Recent       | Alluvium.                                 |
| pre-cambrian | Dolerite.                                 |
| pre-cambrian | pegmatite and quartz vein.                |
| pre-cambrian | massive leucogranite.                     |
| pre-cambrian | porphyritic biotite granite.              |
| pre-cambrian | Quartzo feldspathic Gneiss.               |
| pre-cambrian | Biotite-gneiss.                           |
| pre-cambrian | quartz- <sup>biotite</sup> gneiss         |
| pre-cambrian | banded biotite gneiss.                    |
| pre-cambrian | Amphibolites (massive).                   |
| pre-cambrian | Quartz-biotite schist.                    |
| pre-cambrian | Biotite-schist.                           |
| pre-cambrian | Banded, <sup>quartz</sup> biotite gneiss. |

## Morphological characteristics:

On the basis of morphological characteristics, three geomorphic sub units have been identified in this plateau area - a) the almost flat plateau top with isolated peaks and hillocks.

b) the break-of slope zone which is basically a steep, escarpment like transitional unit connecting the plateau top above and foot hill area below.

c) The piedmont zone at the foot hill. Standing about 300m above the surrounding plain, the Ajodhya hill acts as a watershed between the Kangsaboti drainage system in the north and northeast and the Subarnarekha Drainage System in the southwest.

It is predominantly composed of gneissic rocks, and being located in the sub-humid tropical climate, is exposed to both physical and chemical weathering processes of rock breakdown. Among the processes of mechanical disintegration, joint block separation is very common. The process is predominant along the highly fractured escarpment slopes. Exfoliation is also an active process on the dome shaped hillocks around Matha. The chemical processes of rock decomposition are operating mainly on comparatively

gentle slopes and flat areas. The profile of weathering, consists basically of four layers. These are - a) The uppermost layer of sand and soil (1m-6m thick), b) the transitional layer of highly weathered rock fragments or boulders held in thick soil matrix (1m-5m. thick), c) The zone of partially weathered rock (3m-7m thick) and d) The lowermost layer of fresh rock. In Ajodhya-hill, the end product of weathering contains kaolinitic clay and insoluble silica forming a matrix within which boulders and pebbles of rocks are embedded. But the percentage of clay content in the weathered residuum is not very high, it is only 15% to 22%. Hard indurated layers is noted only in the south central part of the hill over a limited area, the absence of hard duricrust layers suggests the weathering has not reached the advanced stage here.

## Physiographical Set-up :

The district of Purulia forms the last two steps in the descent from the hills and plateaus of central India and Chotanagpur plateau to the Damodar Plains of West Bengal. According to the structure and landforms, Purulia is a part of the Ranchi peneplain. Physiographically it is a shield-rimland, displays typical old-age characteristics of a moderate absolute altitude and moderately low relative relief. Ajodhya hill marks the absolute relief, marked by a line of sharply rising but almost flat-topped arches covered by luxuriant vegetation. The rest of the district has a gently undulating topography with occasional hillocks. These are residual hills produced by dissection of ancient plateau which has been eroded down to produce the present landform. The 300m contour line is the dividing line between the higher peneplain of Ajodhya and the lower undulating plains of the rest of the district. The uplifted lands rise very steeply from 300m, but the slope becomes moderate above 500m, there appears an uplifted peneplain surface.

This higher peneplain was sculptured in a

a previous cycle of erosion when the climate was probably more humid. The current sub-humid cycle of erosion has produced a youthful stage of landforms on this old uplifted peneplain. It is bordered by steep escarpments and heavily dissected by headward eroding streams. Degradation of previous cycle and dissection of the present cycle are the two common features of the high-land zones, marked by dissected ridges with outward-facing scarps and waterfalls. The landscape of the lower peneplain is more senile, for the few higher hills are mere isolated remnants above a wide, gently sloping eroded platform having an altitude between 150 to 300 meters.



Fig: Physiography

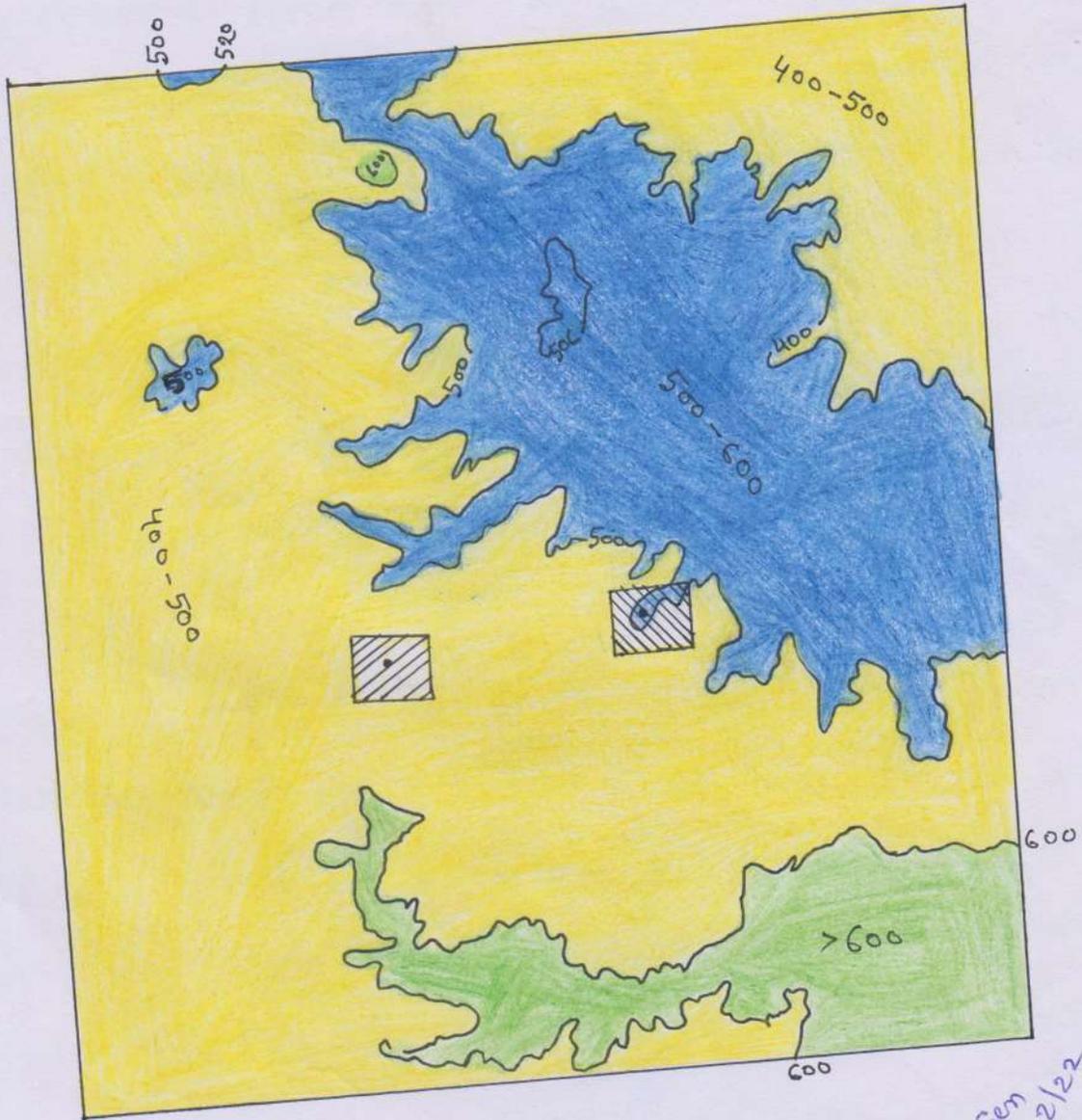


Fig: Physiography

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# Altitudinal Zones of The Study Area

N  
S



Study Area

Lahadungri   
 Chhatni 

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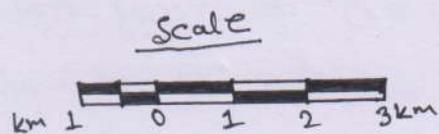
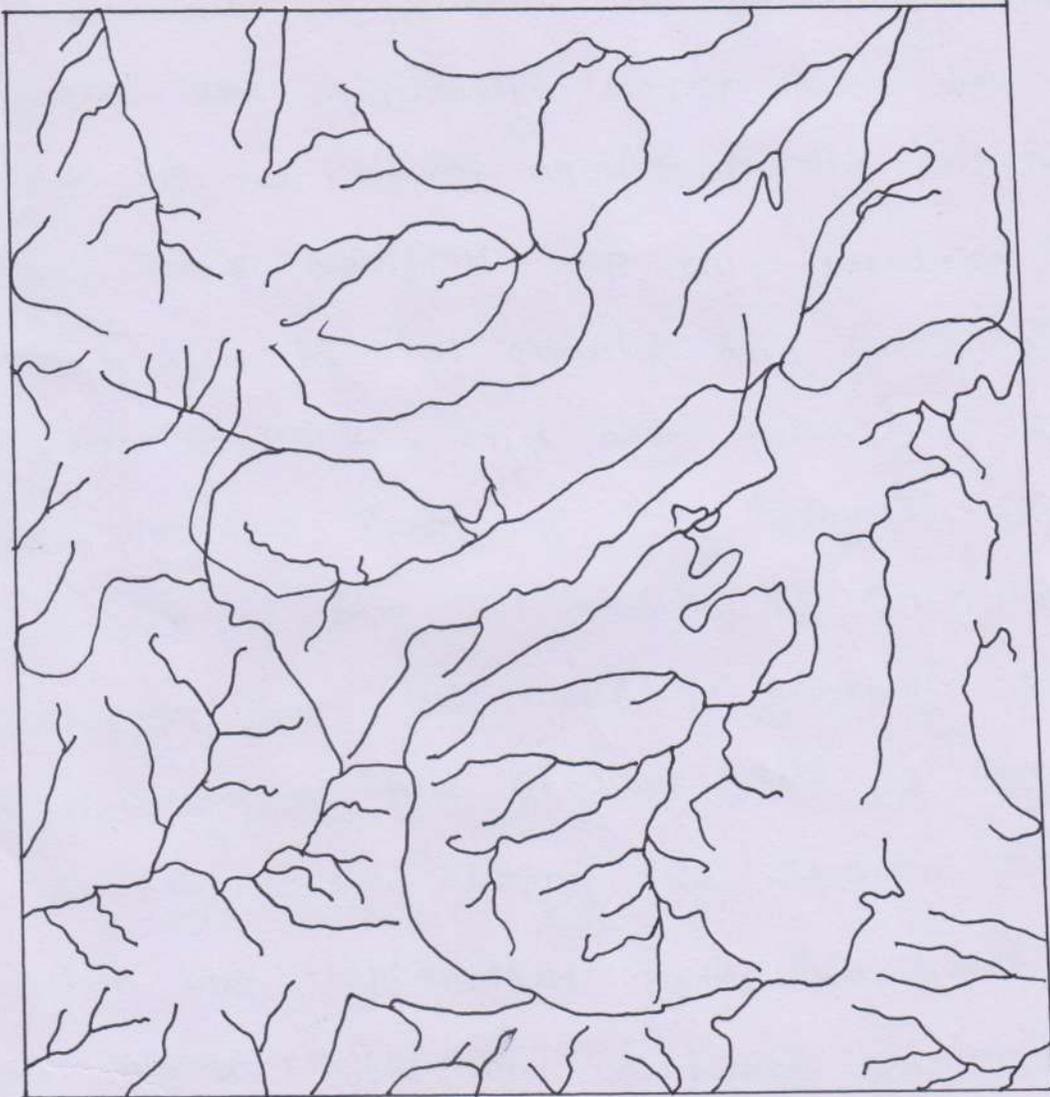
- > 600 
- 500 - 600 
- 400 - 500 
- 300 - 400 

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## Drainage :

Following the natural slope of the region all the rivers which interest on take their rise within it, have a northerly or south-easterly course. The 600m. contour line act as a water-divide between the two basins. Northern part falls within the Kangsabati Basin and the south easterly flowing rivers falls within the Subarnarekha Drainage system. All of the rivers are very small (not more than 3 kilometres in length), non-perennial with very slow river-bed. Actually these rivulets are active only in rainy season, when occasional heavy rain occurs and subject to flash flood. All of these rivers are characterized by shallow river beds. Their beds are usually  $\frac{1}{2}$  meters to 1 meters in depth and 3 to 5 m. in width with gravels and sand. Their banks are not-abrupt, but broken with hills and occasionally gullies. All of these streams flows towards the Scarp zone and plunges down through the Scarps forming small gorge-like features, rapids and some-times water-falls. The entire district has numerous small storage pools called bandhs. It's a easy way to conserve the water.

Drainage Map of The Study Area



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## Ground water:

The entire district is very poor in ~~has~~ ground water resources because of ~~has~~ crystalline basement. Where surface water is not readily available, the inhabitants resort to extraction of the ground water by dug wells / tube wells. Dug wells are generally shallower. Tube wells are generally deeper than dug wells but there is no proper aquifer in the impervious crystalline, these aquifers tap only localised water bodies collected in the cracks and crevices of the impervious rocks, and also from the upper weathered in the zone of the bedrock, where the thickness of the soil mantle is considerable, the discharge from this wells is generally satisfactory. A majority of the shallow wells go dry or retain scanty water during the summer. The groundwater ~~are~~ replenished from the floods of seasonal rivers which dry up during winter and summer and from the percolation of rain water.

Although a major part of the district is essentially underlain by hard massive crystalline rocks, it is usually mantled by a thin top soil and regolith material, resulting partly from detrital sediment of

highlands and mostly from weathering of rocks below. This mantle of weathered products is found to vary from a thin veneer to about 12 meters in thickness. Vertically, the mantle can be divided into the following parts: (a) a top soil containing humus (in the wooded tracts); (b) regolith, representing, the denuded products of unaltered rocks and (c) partially weathered rock fragments or gravel which are underlain by unaltered rocks. Weathering of granite and schistose rocks yields a sandy clay, the clay being derived from the alteration of feldspar and mica, while the granite and quartz and other resistant minerals are retained in the form of sand and silt. The resulting material is loose, porous and somewhat granular in nature.

Circulation of ground waters in the terrain is effected mainly through the zone of weathering and to a lesser extent through interconnected joints, cracks, fissures, etc. In underlying hard massive rocks. Rainfall is the main source of ground water recharge. But a major part of the precipitation passes away as surface runoff with only a minor proportion contributing to the groundwater by infiltration and precipitation through the zones of weathering and <sup>the</sup> joints and

fissures in the unweathered rocks below. The zone of weathering below the water-table has the capacity to store water and also allows the flow of groundwater in the area. The depth of water-table varies from less than 12m. in summer months.

### Paleogeography:

The paleogeography of purulia is very interesting. Its crust was formed into a land surface, some three thousand million years ago. They formed an integral part of peninsular shield of India. Due to millions of years of denudation under various climate conditions, the extreme variety of Archaean rocks are only feeble expressed by its topographic features. But it is very clear that geomorphic units of the district owe their existence to two major relief features.

1. The peninsular shield of Archaean era,
2. The Gondwana basin filled up by sediments and woody materials during the upper carboniferous-triassic periods.

It is the peninsular shield that forms the greater part of the district forming hills and rolling

peneplains and providing basement on which Gondwana sediments were deposited along a narrow belt to the north of the district, from beneath the thin soil covers of very recent period, appears the the granite-gneiss of the Archean age except where the gneissic basement is overlain by metamorphic rocks of Dharwar age (2500 to 2100 million years old).

### SOILS:

soils of this area is mainly Red yellow soil which is rich nitrogen but potash contain is lacking. This type of soil environmentally water consuming soil i.e, if sufficient water is available moderate to good crops are possible to cultivate, but due to unavailability of water during the summer and winter season this area is now totally monocropped, where main crop is paddy. In winter, vegetables are also cultivated. According to the USDA classification the soil of this area is fall under the Alfisol type.

The older alluvium of Pleistocene to sub-recent age can be marked at the study area.

These are coarse grained generally reddish in colour and contain abundant limonitic calcareous concretions. generally reddish in colour and contain abundant limonitic and calcareous concretions. The newer alluvium of sub-recent to recent age also occur in patches along the Subarnarekha, Karsai, and Damodar rivers. But the most noteworthy occurrence is on the Baghmundi-Dalma Saddle.

The district of Purulia is mostly covered by residual soils formed by weathering of Bedrock i.e., the decomposed and disintegrated rocks have formed the soils and these have remained in situ. weathering processes are destructive, but soil forming processes are constructive. In Purulia, the weathering processes are more active and so the plains are mostly erosional with very thin soil covers. Geologically these soils are ~~so~~ old but immature compared to the alluvium. Ecologically, however, they are not old enough to erosion, the soils get enriched by chemical decomposition of parent material and organic matters and develops,

into mature soil. But as soon as the vegetation cover is removed these residual soils are severely depleted by mechanical weathering and erosion.

In punjia, gneissic soil are predominate, followed by Gondwana soils on sedimentary rocks and transition soils (on-sub-metamorphic rocks) with varying depths, composition, fertility status and crop response. Gneissic soils are usually sandy-loams, of low fertility. Leaching of calcium from the upper horizons due to heavy downpours, concentration of iron and aluminium at or near the surface of the soil is called laterization. Most of the gneissic soils of punjia are subject to laterization. The colors of the lateritic soils are very from light red to brown depending on the mineral matter. The Gondwana soils are coarse textured and sandy.

### Natural Vegetation :

The natural vegetation of punjia is essentially arboreal. It has, however, been cleared and degraded or replaced by shrubs, bushes, meadows, and cultivated fields to such an extent that this statement has little practical significance today. It was indeed, a land of tropical moist deciduous forests which have now degraded into tropical dry

deciduous forests due to biotic interference, such as shifting cultivation, fire, grazing and also unscientific forest management, such interference have affected flora of the district either by checking the progression of vegetation to the higher successional stage or by bringing about a regression.

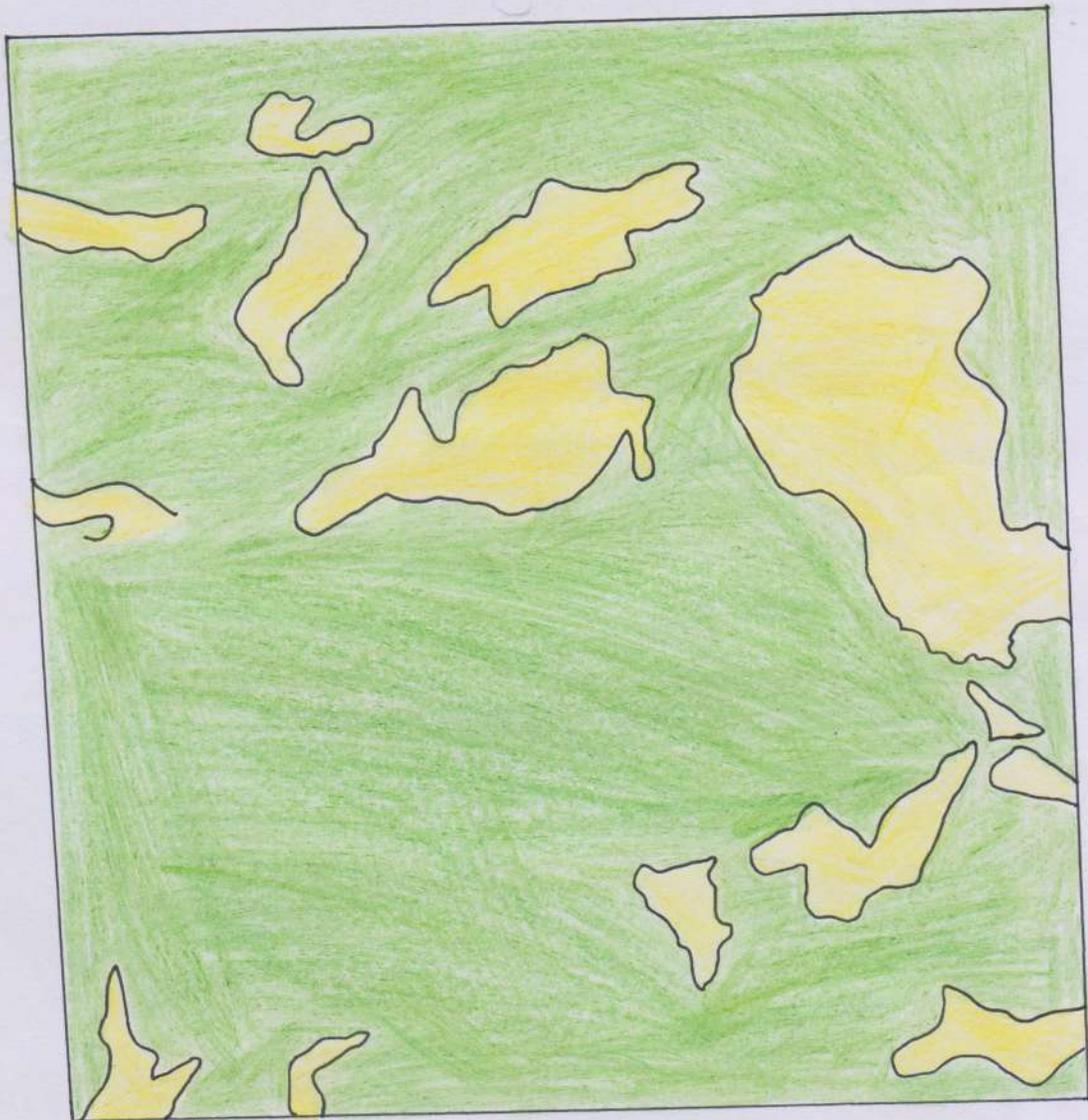
Looking down from the highlands three types of vegetational landscapes may be identified. Firstly, patches of land, under cultivation will seem to dominate on the better watered plains of the background. Secondly, on the more undulating surface will appear savannah-like widely spaced low trees and patches of grasses, shrubs and tufts of various annuals. Dry season, high temperatures and high rate of evaporation hinders the growth of trees and causes those which do grow to take on a stunted and scrubby appearance. Even the grasses and shrubs do not form continuous cover. They grow singly or in groups in specially favoured areas where is greater rainfall or where the soil collect and hold more moisture. The more important plants are ash-sheera, bel, chatta, Sawina, bhut, hold more moisture, gota begun and

and various other species of the same family, besides dumun, pipal, tentul, kadam, kanam, mahua, kend, banyan, simul, mango, mim, kul, amra, Palas, Simis etc.

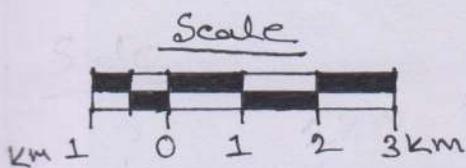
of the various weeds, creepers, hedges and others started shrubs found mainly in badlands. In the scrub jungle of uplands the more distinguishing constituents are charlai, gumban, dacom, kunchi, indradab, nishinda, asan etc. the scrub jungle gradually merges into the forests, where, due to more favourable environment, large trees grow together and form the third type vegetational landscape.

The large gregarious 'Sal' is the most predominant forest trees. There are two varieties of 'Sal' (*Shorea robusta*) - the most prevalent, having a dark brown heartwood, while that of the 'Dom Sal' (*Millettia velutina*) of the lower hills is white slightly tinged with red. Other important trees are muchkunda, Shmul, Palas, bel, tun, Kul, large kusum, Simis, asan, kadam, kanam etc.

# Natural Vegetation Map

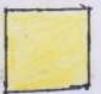


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Settlement with -  
agricultural land



Forest -





Fig: Natural vegetation

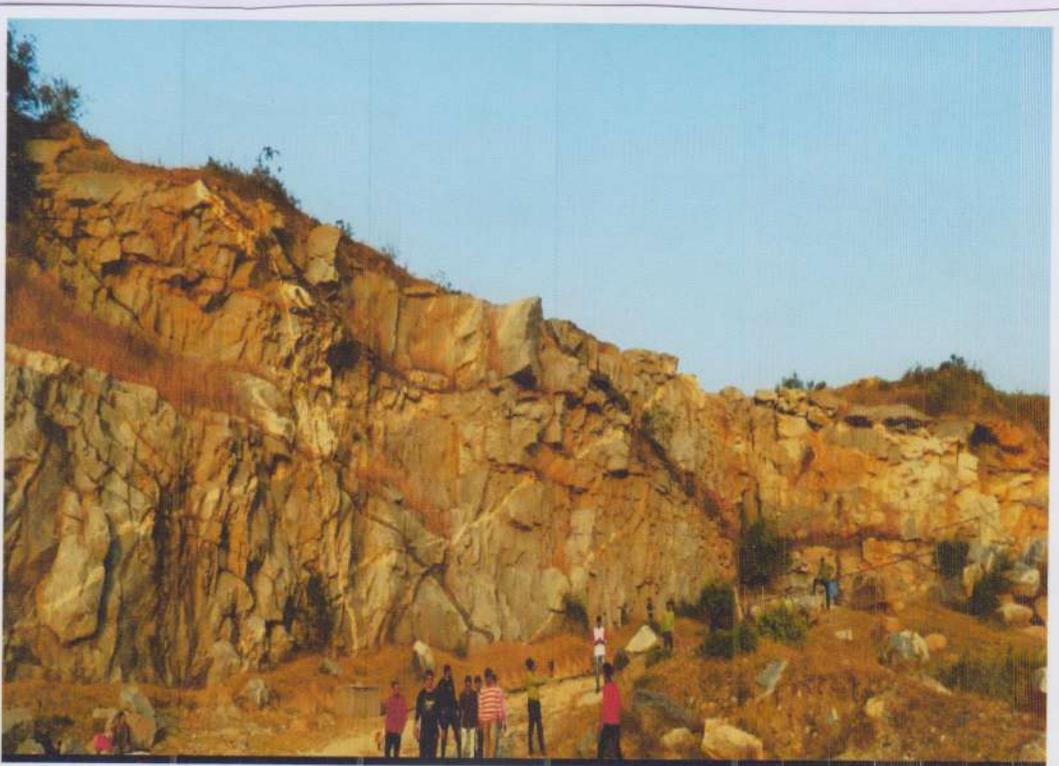
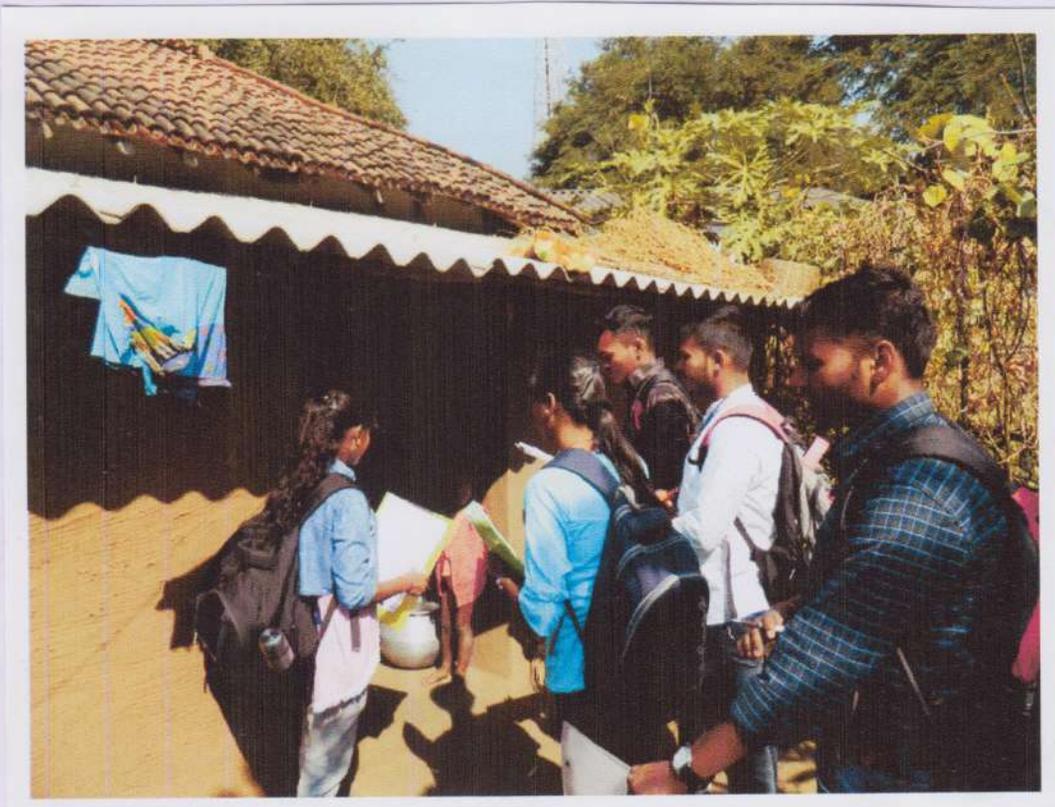


Fig: Geology

## climate:

The climate of this district is characterized by a hot summers and well distributed seasonal rainfall. The years may be divided into four seasons. The cold season starts by about the middle of November and continues till the end of February. This is not followed by the hot season which extends up to May. The southwest monsoon season which follows thereafter, continues up to end of September, October and the first half of November constitute the post-monsoon season. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1363.1 mm. the rainfall generally increases from the north-west towards the south-west in the district. It is heaviest, in the hilly areas to the west, on an average there are 71 rainy days (i.e. days with rainfall of 2.5 mm. or more) in a year in the district. In chilly weather for a day or two, May is the hottest month of a mean daily maximum temperature of  $40.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a mean daily minimum of  $27.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . On some days during the May and June, the day temperature are not sometimes pushed up to about  $45$  or  $46^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

by dry land winds. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at  $25.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  and mean daily ~~max~~ minimum of  $12.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . in association with the passage of western disturbances across north India spells of cold weather are sometimes experienced during the cold season, when the minimum temperature goes down to about  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ . or  $8^{\circ}\text{C}$ . relative humidity are high during the monsoon season, being generally between 75% and 85%.



Fig! Doors to doors Survey



Fig! Land use

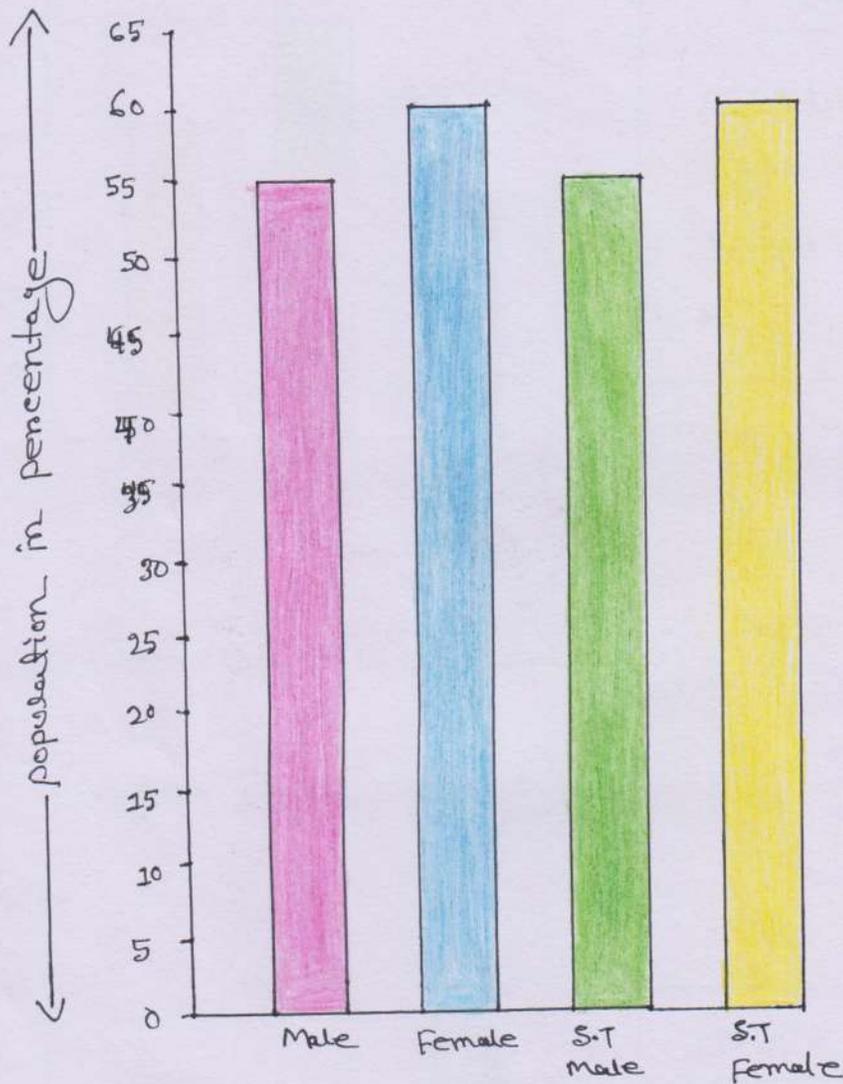
## Socio-economic condition of Lahadungri village (as per 2011 census)

Lahadungri is a small village located on Sinkabun-Ajodhya road, 4km from Ajodhya Hill. Top area of this village is  $3.69 \text{ km}^2$ .

1. Total population - 115 (no of households - 24) (population density  $31.16/\text{km}^2$ ).
2. Male - 55 (47.82%), female - 60 (52.18%).
3. 0.6 age group out of total population - 18.26%, of which male (out of total male) - 20% and female (out of total female) - 16.66%.
4. Sex ratio - 1090.90.
5. All are ST population. No other caste is found.
6. Literacy rate (total) - 42.61%.
7. Literacy rate (male) - 56.36%.
8. Literacy rate (female) - 30%.
9. Illiterates - (total) - 57.39%.
10. Illiterates - (male) - 43.64%.
11. Illiterates - (female) - 70%.
12. Total workers out of total population - 63.48%.
13. Total male workers out of total male population 60%.

14. Total female workers out of total female population - 66.7%.
15. Main workers out of total workers 36.99%.
16. Male main workers out of total male workers 75.76%.
17. Female main workers out of total female workers 5%.
18. Among the four components of main workers, only cultivators and agricultural labourers are exist, but household industry workers and others workers are not exist in this village.
19. cultivators out of total main workers 37.04%. (male 90%, female 10%)
20. Agricultural labourers out of total main workers 62.96% (male 94.11% and female - 5.89%).
21. Marginal workers out of total workers 63.01%. (male - 24.24%, female - 95%).
22. Non-workers out of total population 36.52%. (male - 40%, female - 33.33%).
23. Land use - forest = Nil, area under non-agricultural use = 9.6%, culturable waste = 9.6%, Net area sown = 80.8%.
24. Total irrigated land - 0.91%, unirrigated land = 99.09%.

# Population Characteristics of Lahadungroi Village (as per 2011 census)

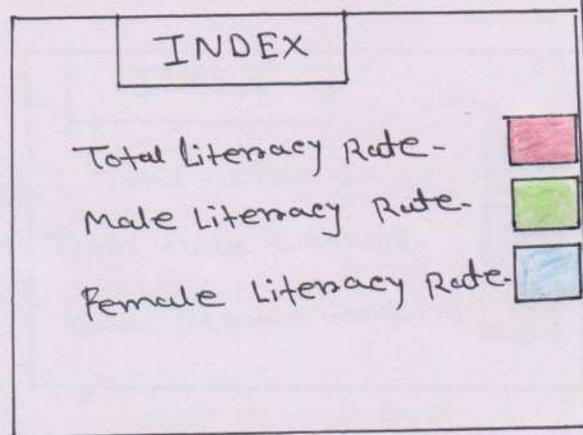
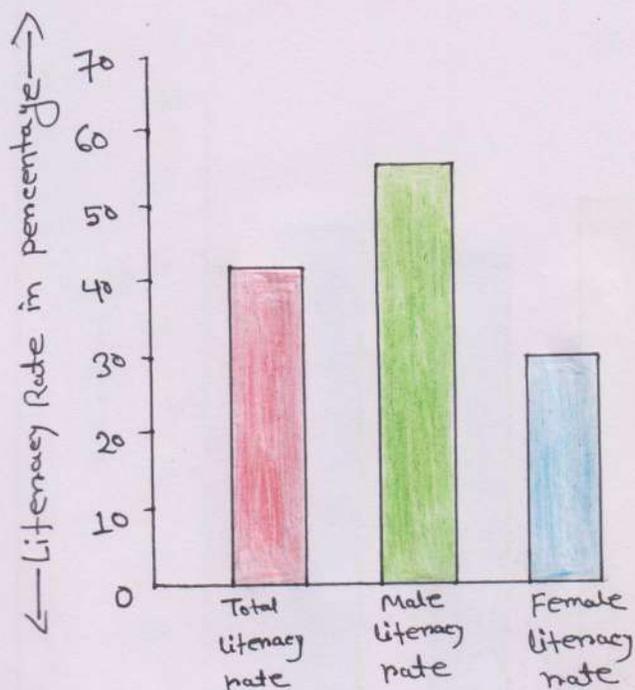


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|---------------|---|
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| Female -      | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #6495ed; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |
| S.T. Male -   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #32cd32; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |
| S.T. Female - | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #ffff00; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |

Vertical Scale 1cm = 15%  
population.

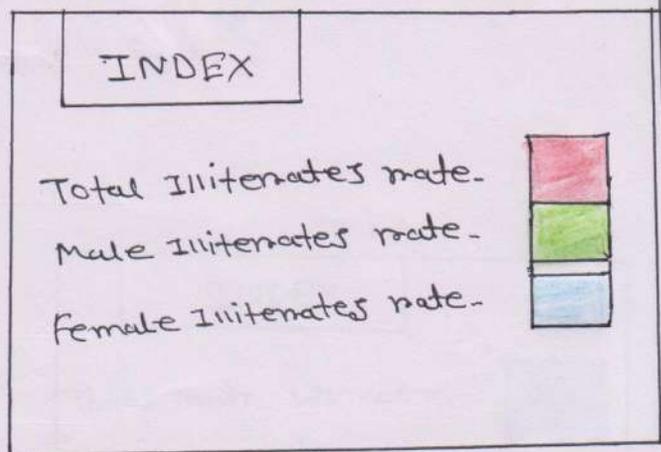
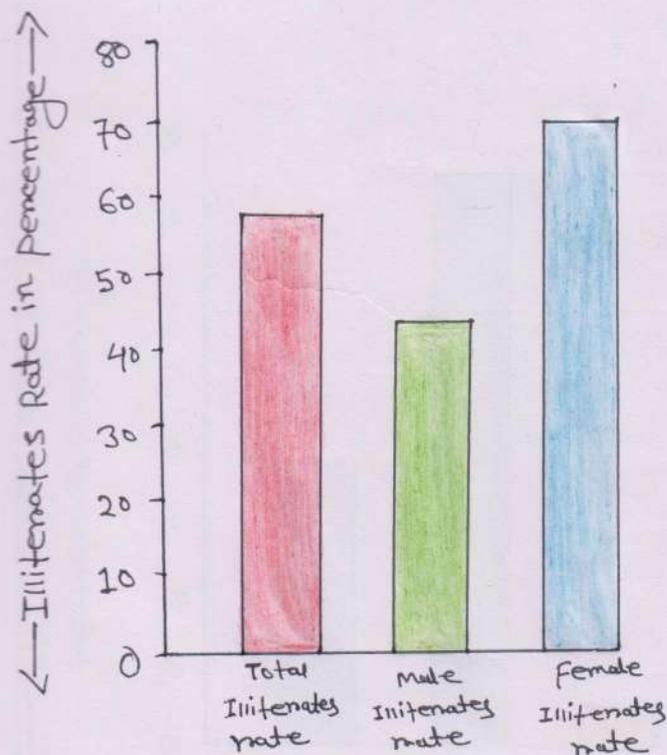
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## Literacy Rate of Lahadungni village (As per 2011 census)



Vertical Scale 1cm to 10%  
Literacy rate

## Illiteracy Rate of Lahadungni village (As per 2011 census)



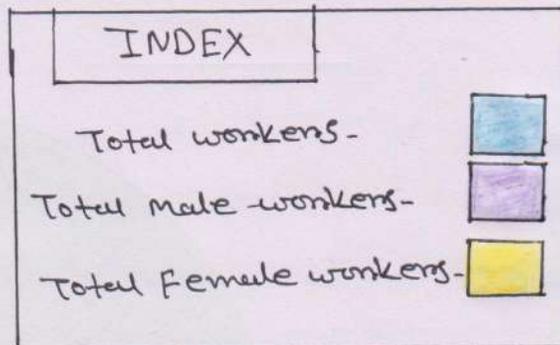
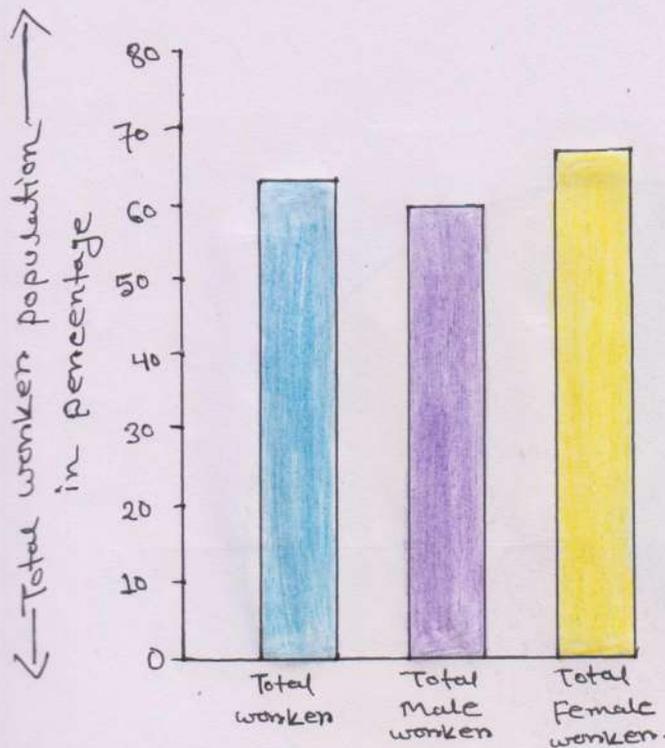
Vertical Scale 1cm to 10%  
Illiteracy Rate.

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## Occupational Status

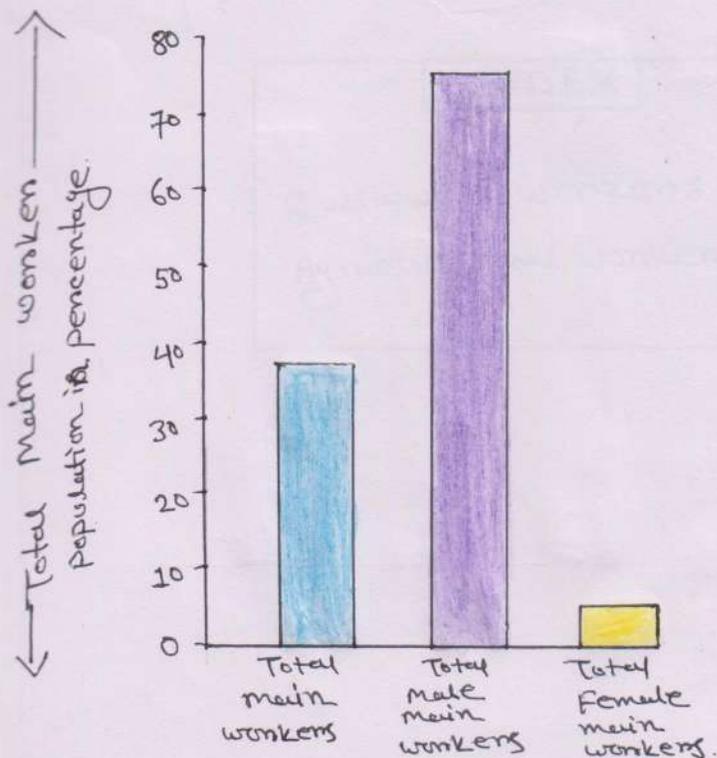
workers population Rate of Lahadungni village  
(as per 2011 census)

(3)

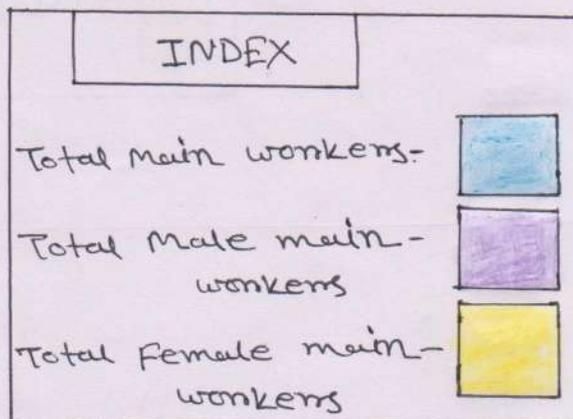


Vertical scale 1cm = 10%  
worker population.

Main workers population Rate of Lahadungni  
village (as per 2011 census)

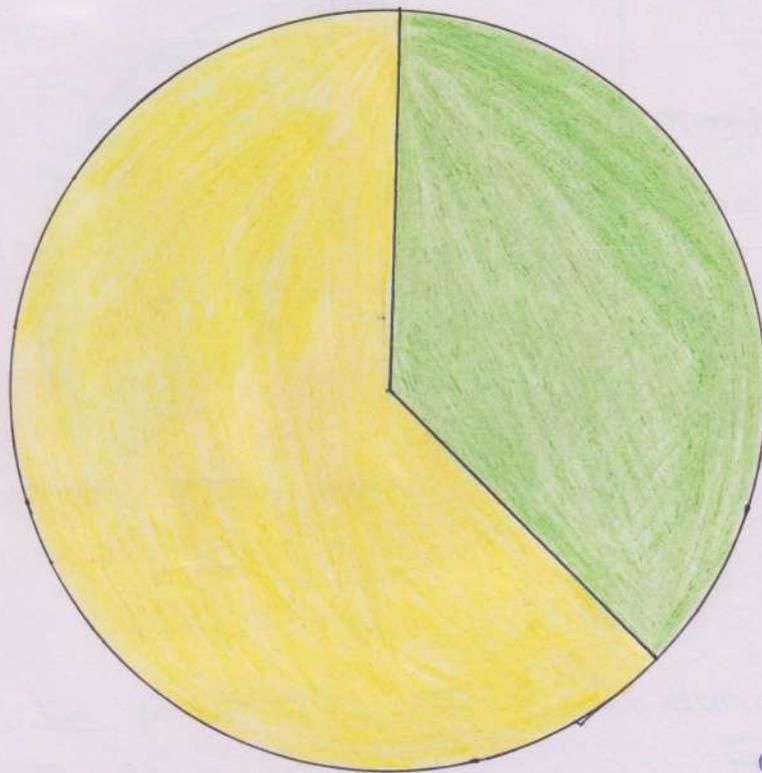


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Vertical scale 1cm to 10% main  
worker population.

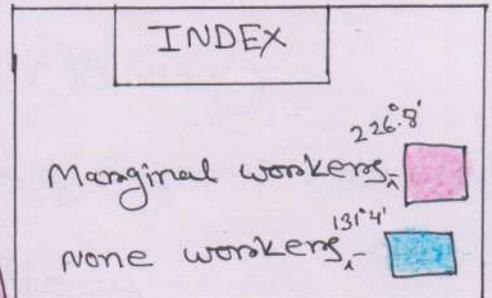
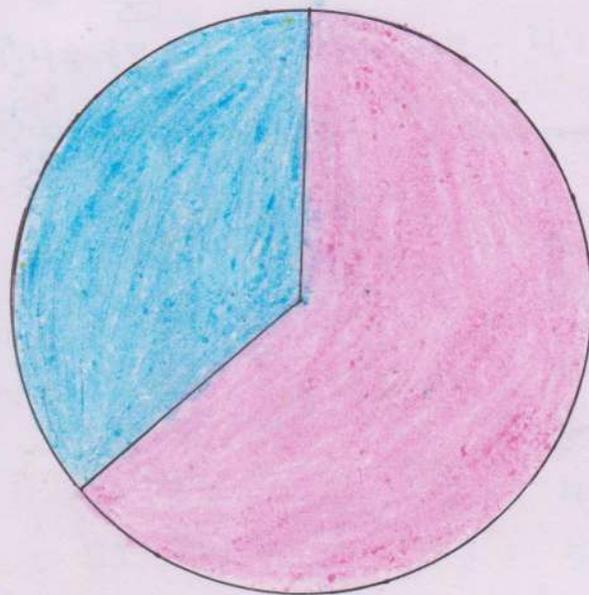
Land use pattern of Lahadungri village  
(As per census 2011)



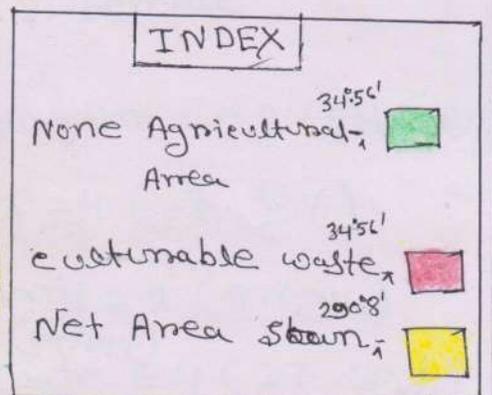
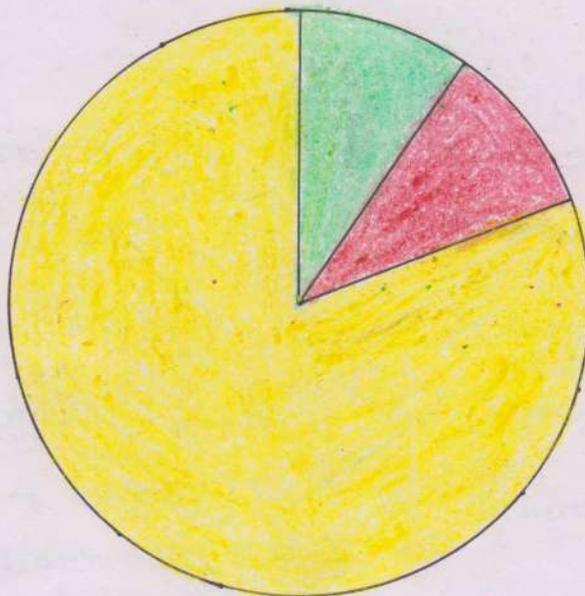
S.S.S  
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| INDEX                      |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| Cultivators workers - 33%  |  |
| Agricultural workers - 67% |  |

# Workers Status of Lahadungri village (As per 2011 census)



# Land use pattern of Lahadungri village (As per 2011 census)



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Socio-economic condition of Lahadungni as per door-to-door survey on 17.11.2022

1. Total surveyed house - 17
2. Average family size - 4.82
3. Male 40 (48.78%), Female - 42 (51.22%)
4. ~~Average~~ <sup>Age</sup> group (male)      ~~Average~~ <sup>Age</sup> group (female)

0-10 = 7  
 11-20 = 10  
 21-30 = 8  
 31-40 = 6  
 41-50 = 5  
 51-60 = 2  
 61-70 = ~~1~~  
 >70 = Nil

0-10 = 9  
 11-20 = 10  
 21-30 = 8  
 31-40 = 7  
 41-50 = 5  
 51-60 = 1  
 61-70 = 1  
 >70 = 1

5. Education status

Male

Female

Total education = 32 (80%)  
 Primary = 8 (25%)  
 Secondary = 4 (12.5%)  
 Higher secondary = 1 (3.12%)  
 Graduate = 4 (12.5%)  
 School going children = 15 (46.87%)  
 Non educated children = 8 (20%)

Total education = 23 (54.76%)  
 Primary = 4 (17.39%)  
 Secondary = 2 (8.69%)  
 H.S-1 (4.34%)  
 Graduate = 4 (17.39%)  
 School-going children = 12 (52.17%)  
 Non-educated = 19 (45.24%)

## 6. Occupational Status

Cultivation = 12 (70.58%)

Wood cutters/gatherers = 4 (29.52%)

Service = 1 (5.88%)

## 7. main disease.

Common fever - 15 (88%)

Diarrhoea - (53%)

Others - (12%)

## 8. Newspapers use - 4 (24%)

## 9. Domestic animals -

Cow - 14 (82%), Goat - 16 (94%), Buffalo - 2 (12%)

## 10. Electricity - all.

## 11. Source of drinking water - Tube well (all).

## 12. Use of fuel - wood.

## 13. House type - mud house with roof made by corrugated tin.

## 14. Personal vehicle - cycle - 15 (88%), motor - Bike - 4 (24%) 6%, Scooters - 1 (6%).

## 15. Amenities uses - Television - 4 (24%), smart phone with internet - 12 (71%), music system - 1 (6%).

## 16. public transport - bus (punulia - Ajodhya via Jinkabad).

## 17. Nearest health centre - Ajodhya Hilltop - 4km.

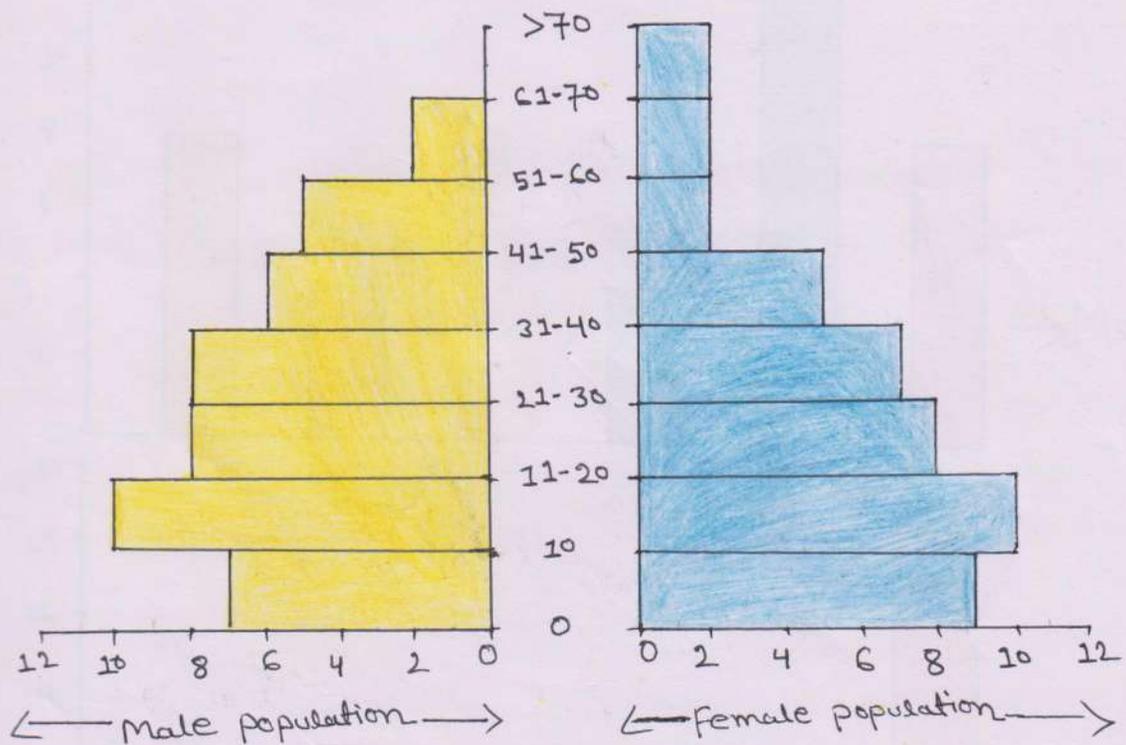
## 18. Primary school - yes.

## 19. Hospital - Baghmundi.

## 20. personal toilet - yes but most of them unused.

# Different Age Group population of Lahadngni village

(As per Door To Door Survey)



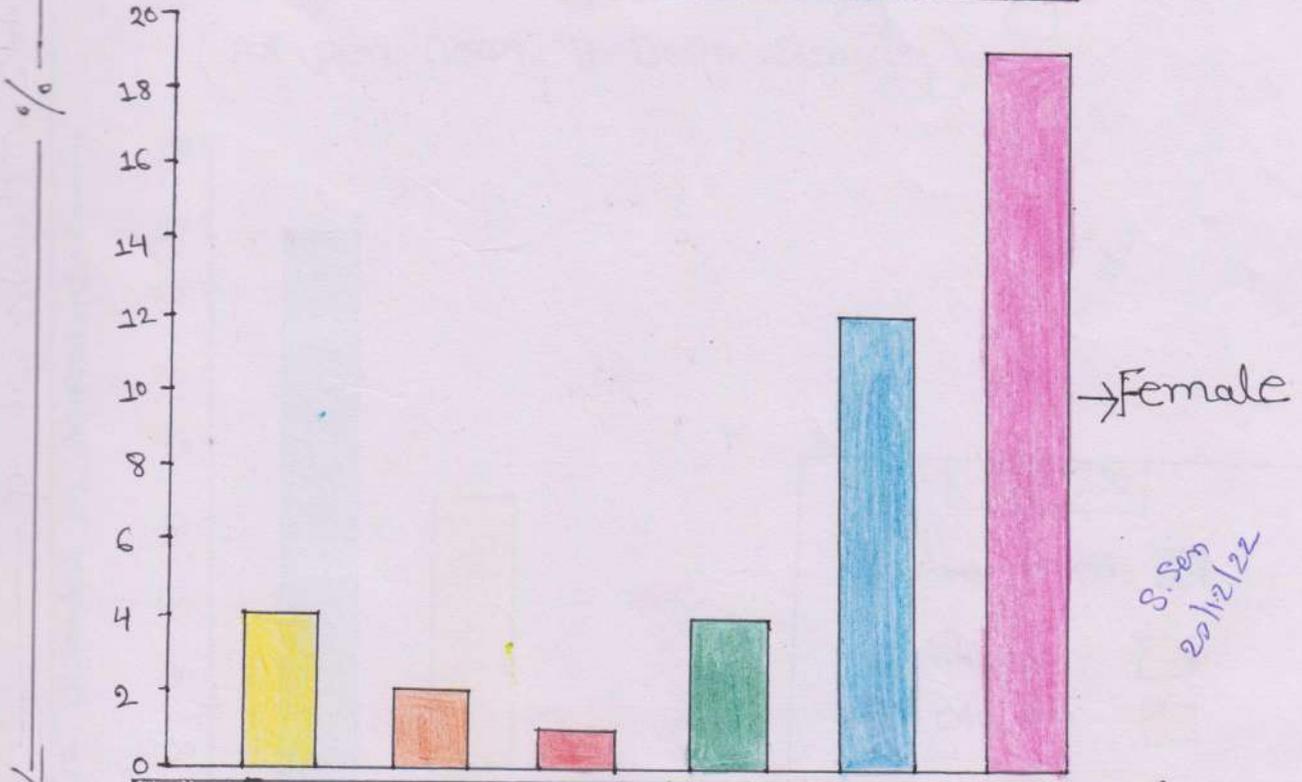
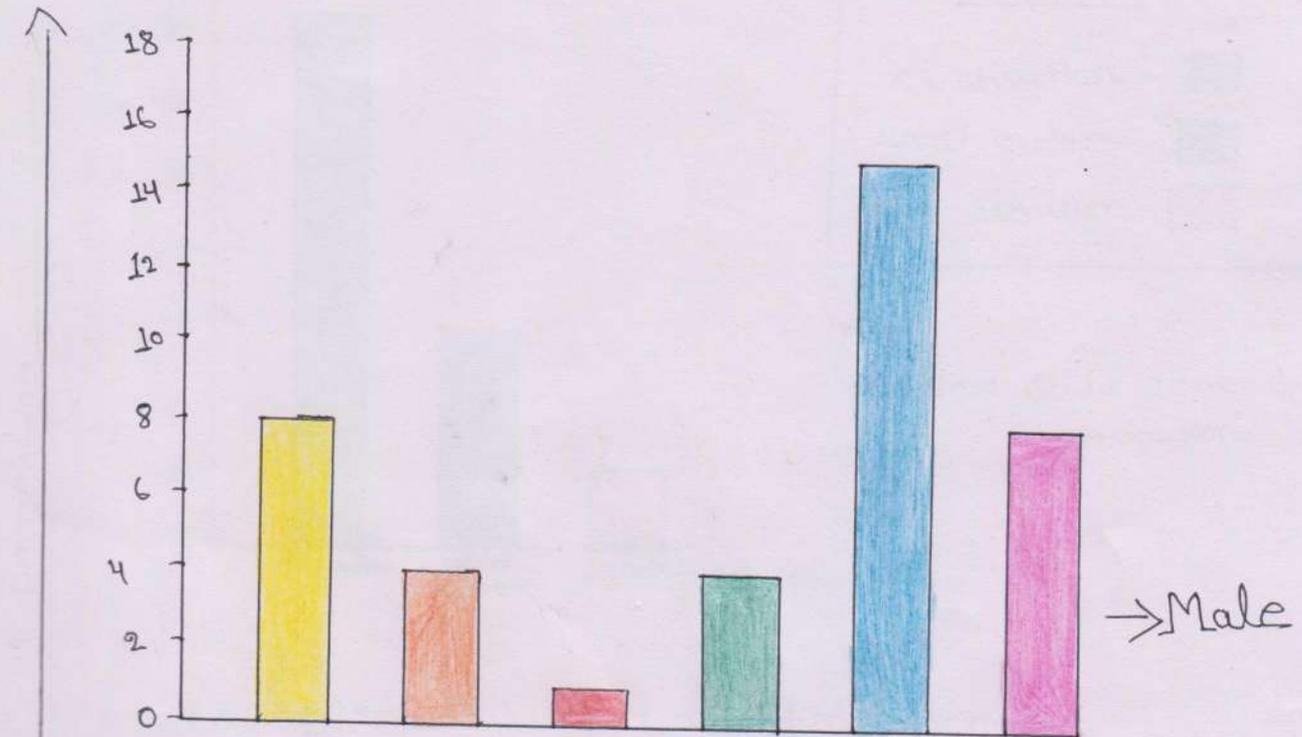
| INDEX    |   |
|----------|---|
| Male -   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span>    |
| Female - | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: lightblue; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |

Scale

- Vertical Scale 1cm = 10 age population
- Horizontal Scale 1cm = 2 population

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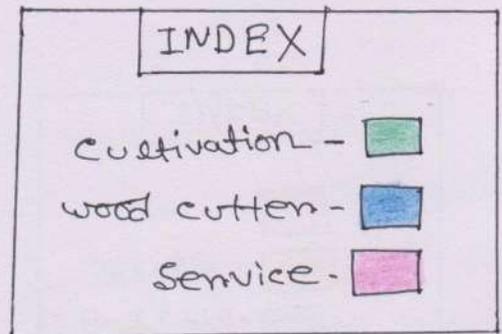
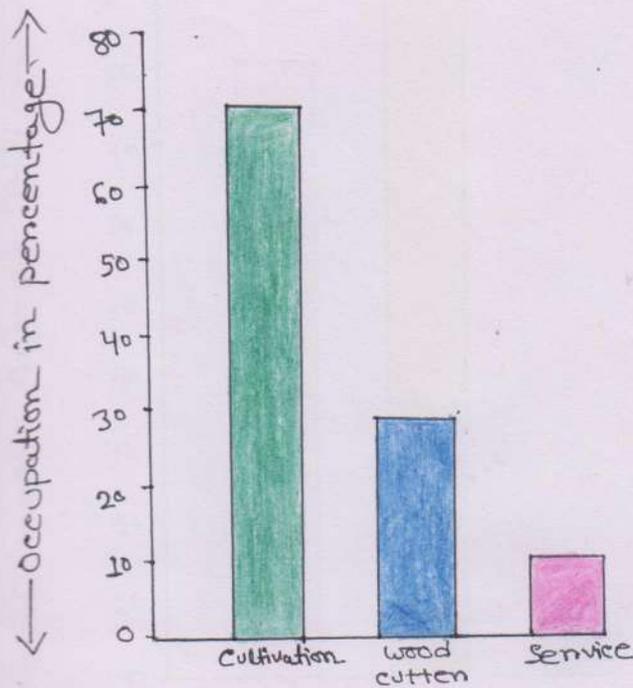
# Education status of Lahadngri village (As per Door To Door Survey)



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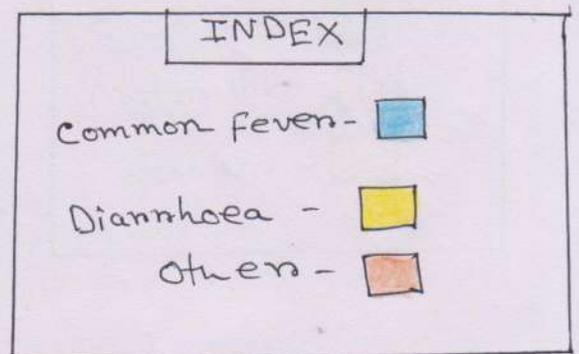
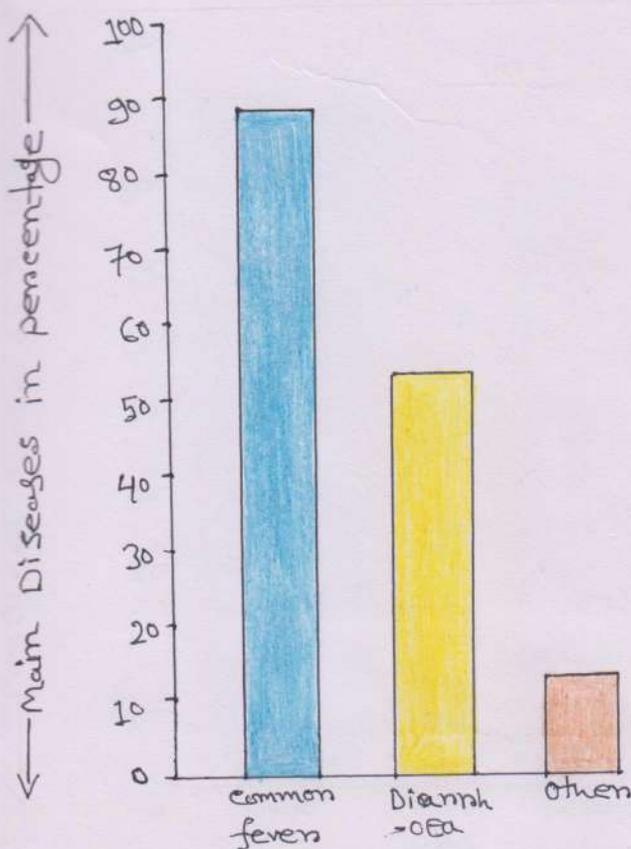
| INDEX            |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| Primary -        | Graduate -              |
| Secondary -      | School going children - |
| High Secondary - | Non-educated -          |

## Occupational status of Lahadungrai village (As per Door To Door survey)



Vertical Scale 1cm = 10%  
Occupation

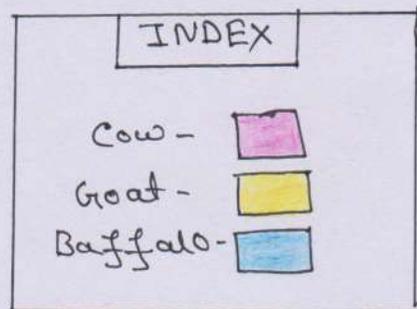
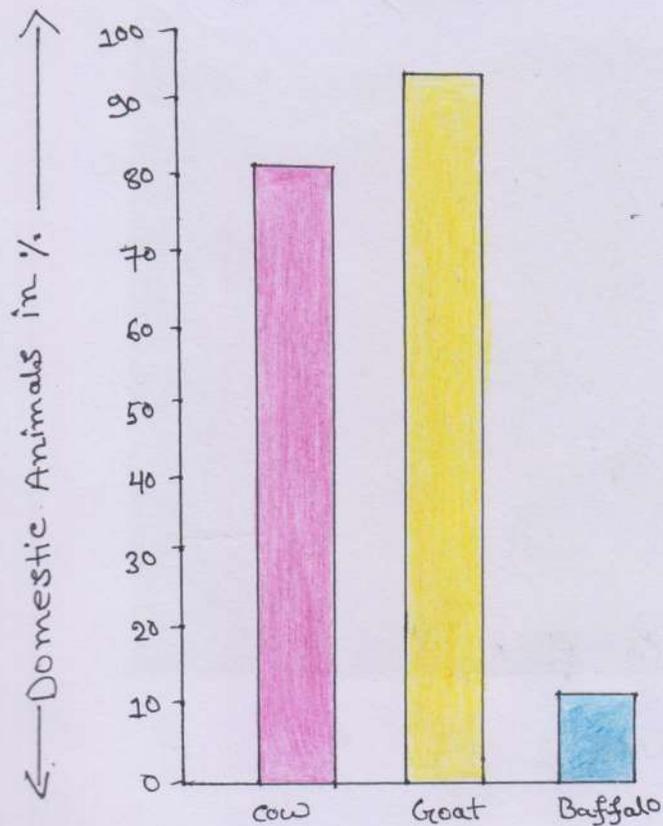
## Main Diseases of Lahadungrai village (As per Door To Door survey)



Vertical Scale 1cm = 10%  
diseases.

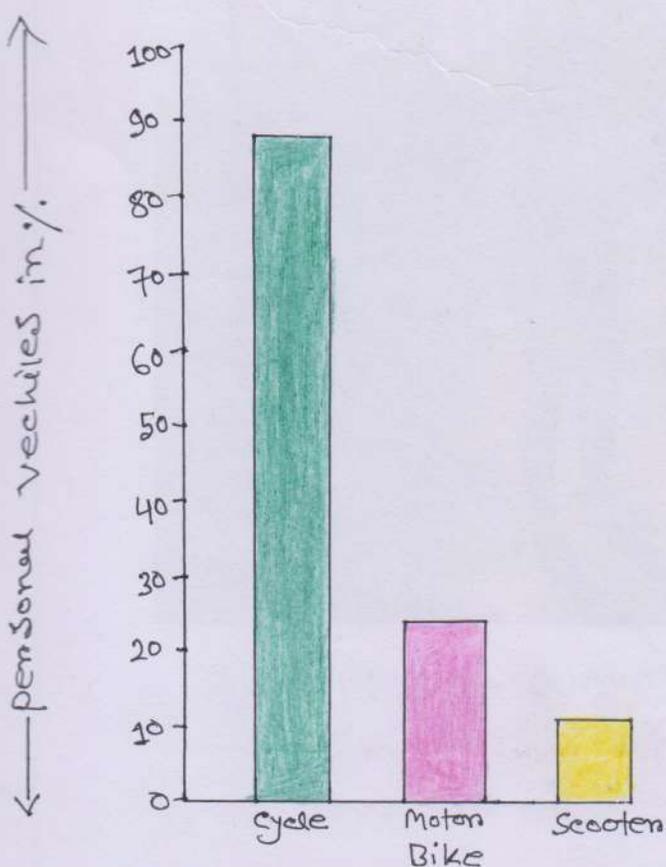
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## Domestic Animals of Lahadngri village (As per Door To Door Survey)



vertical scale 1cm = 10%  
domestic animals

## Personal vehicles of Lahadngri village (As per Door To Door Survey)



vertical scale 1cm = 10%  
Personal vehicles

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Fig: House Type



Fig: Dasa Survey Team.

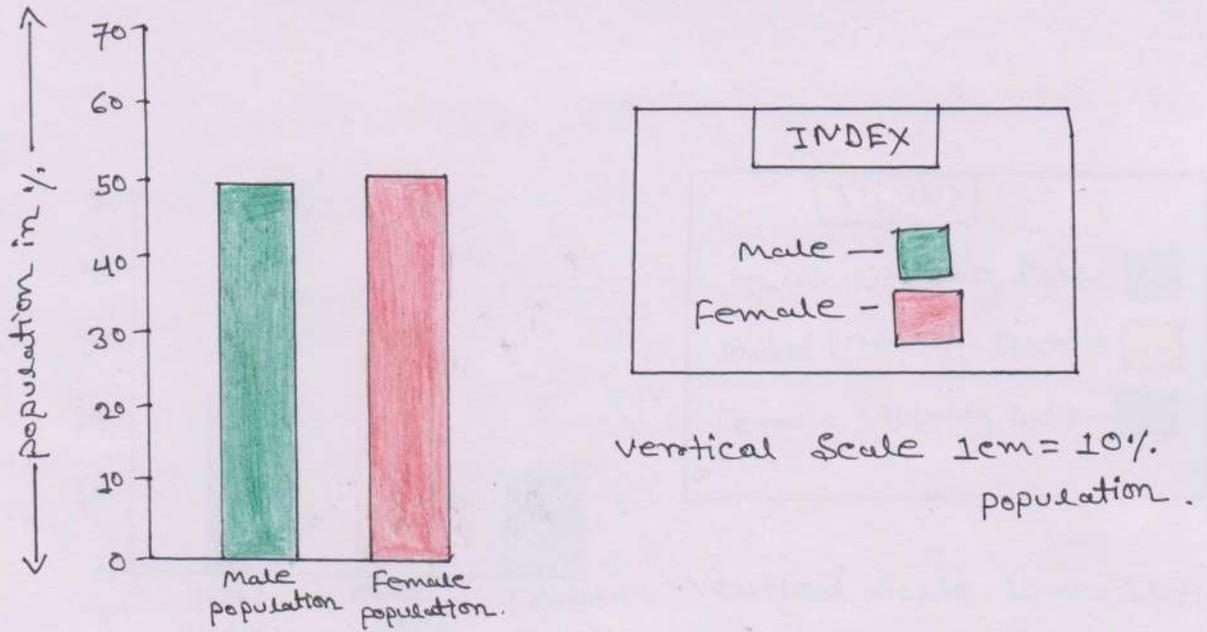
## Socio-economic condition of Chhatni village (As per 2011 census)

Chhatni is a small village located on Simkabad-Ajodhya road, 3km from Ajodhya hill top. Total area of this village is  $3.65 \text{ km}^2$ .

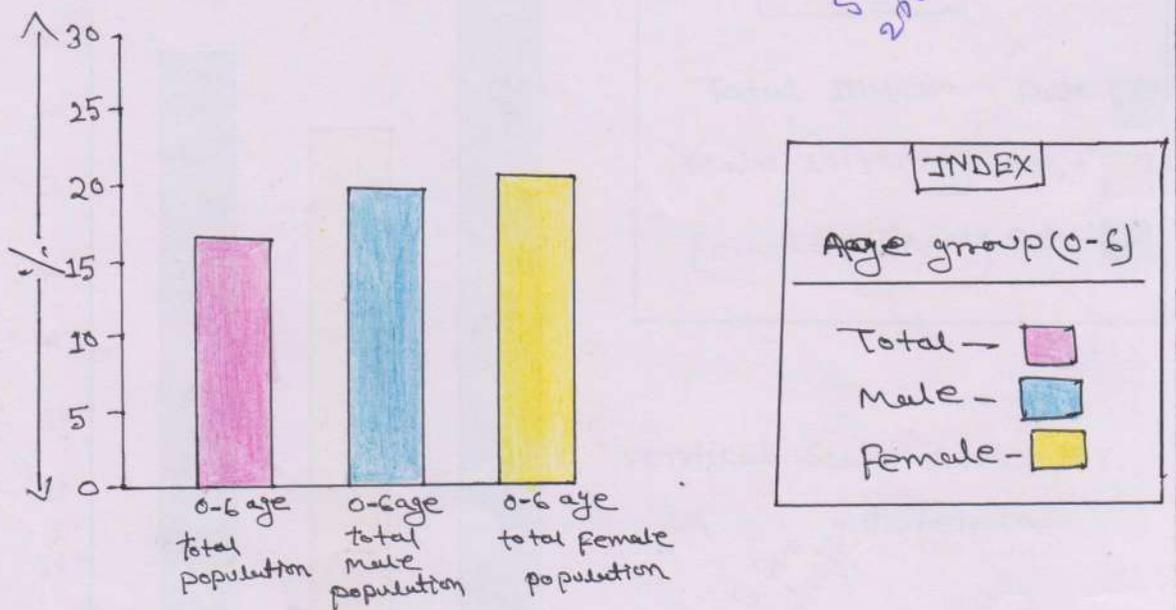
1. Total population - 823 (no of households - 165), population density -  $225.47 \text{ km}^2$ .
2. Male - 411 (49.93%), female - 412 (50.07%).
3. 0-6 age group out of total population - 17.73%, of which male (out of total male) - 18.97% and female (out of total female) - 20.87%.
4. Sex ratio - 1002.43.
5. All are ST population.
6. Literacy rate (total) - 22.96%.
7. Literacy rate (male) - 32.60%.
8. Literacy rate (female) - 13.34%.
9. Illiterates (total) - 77.04%.
10. Illiterates (male) - 67.40%.
11. Illiterates (female) - 86.66%.
12. Total workers out of total population - 55.16%.
13. Total male workers out of total male population - 54.25%.
14. Total female workers out of total female population - 56.06%.

15. Main workers out of total workers - 1.10%.
16. Male main workers out of total male workers - 100%.
17. Female main workers out of total female workers - 0%.
18. Among the four components of main workers, only agricultural labours and other workers are exist in this village. No cultivators and other industry workers.
19. Agricultural labours out of total main workers 20%. (male - 100%, Female - 0%).
20. Other workers out of this total main workers - 80%. (male - 100% and Female - 0%).
21. Marginal workers out of total workers - 99%. (male - 97.75%, Female - 100%).
22. Non-workers out of total population - 44.89%. (male - 45.74%, Female - 43.93%).

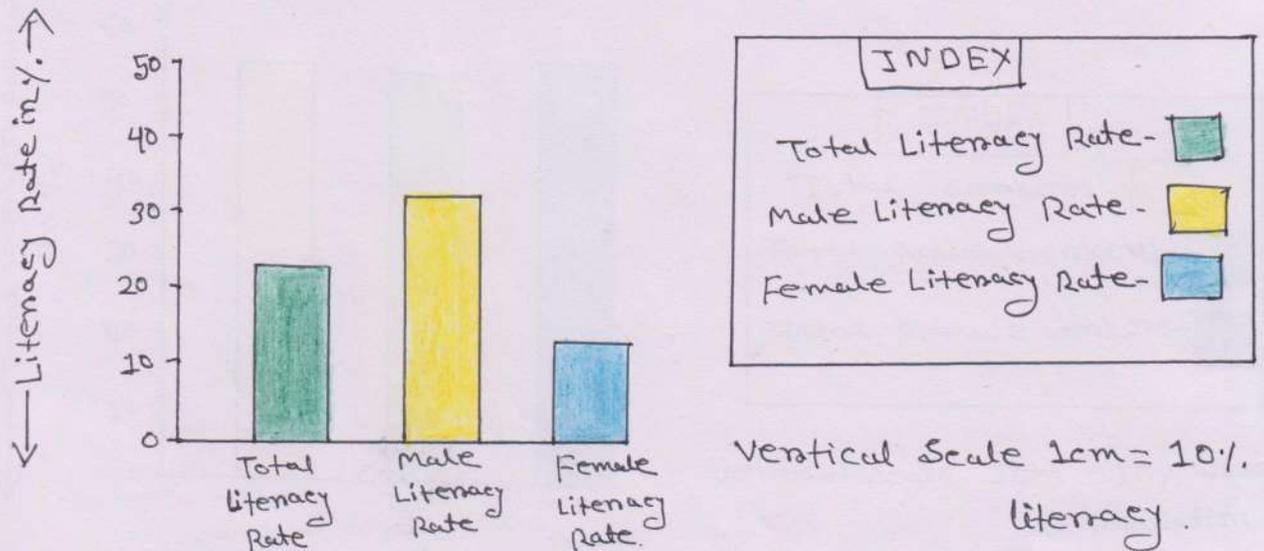
# population characteristics of Chhatni village (As per 2001 to census survey)



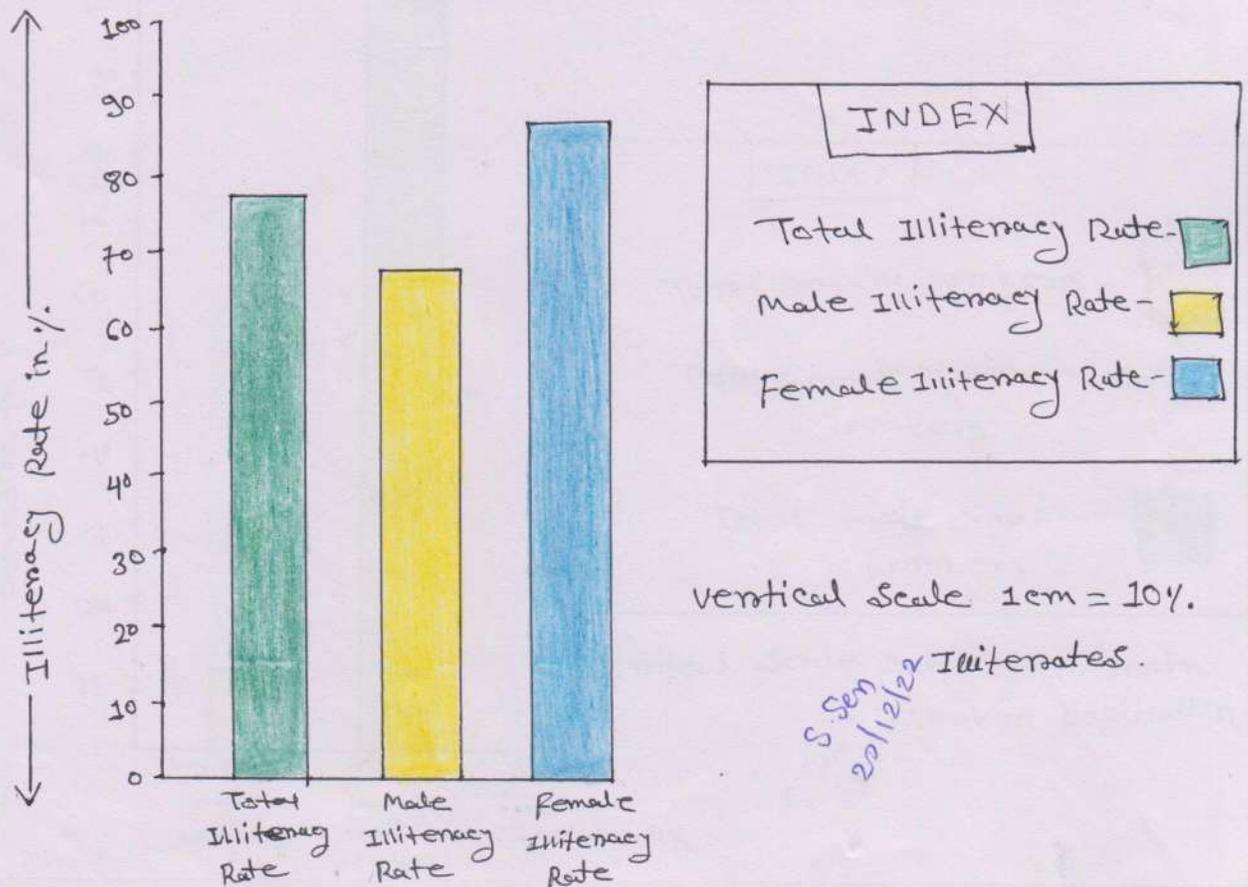
## 0-6 Age Group percentage of Male & Female in Chhatni village (As per 2001 to <sup>census</sup> ~~2001~~ survey)



## Literacy Rate of Chhatni village (As per ~~2001~~ to <sup>census</sup> ~~2001~~ Survey)

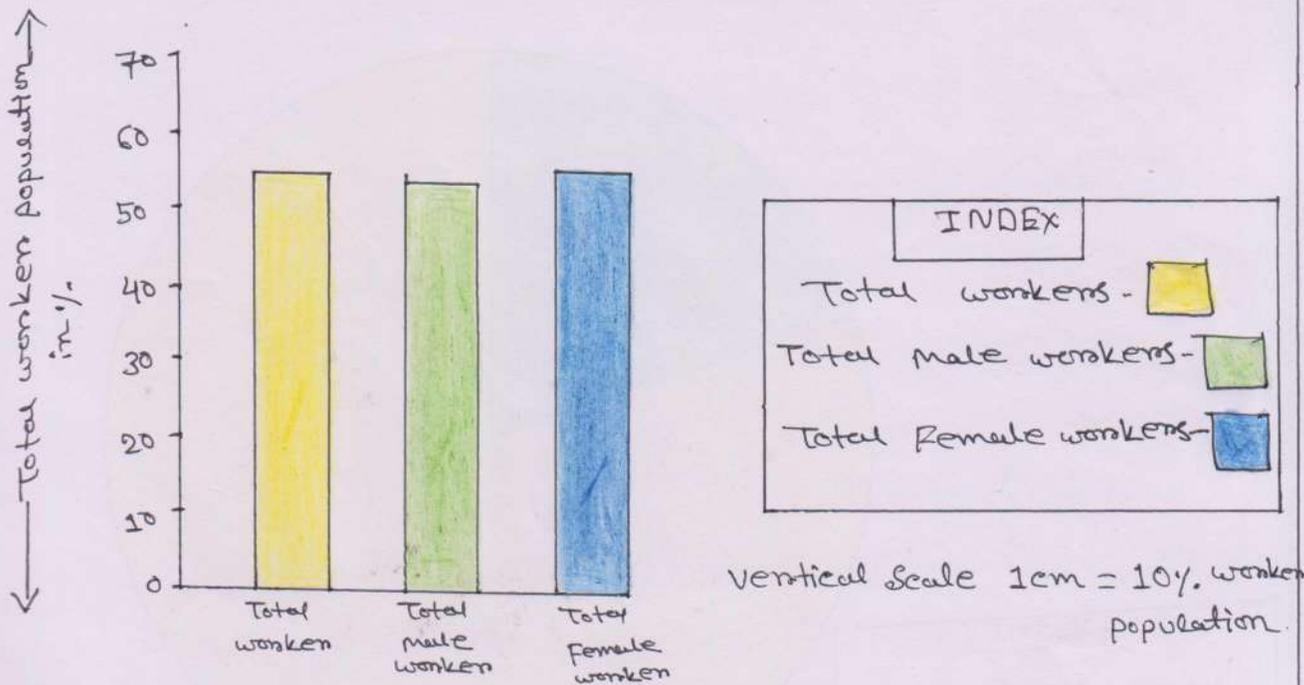


## Illiteracy Rate of Chhatni village (As per ~~2001~~ to <sup>census</sup> ~~2001~~ Survey)

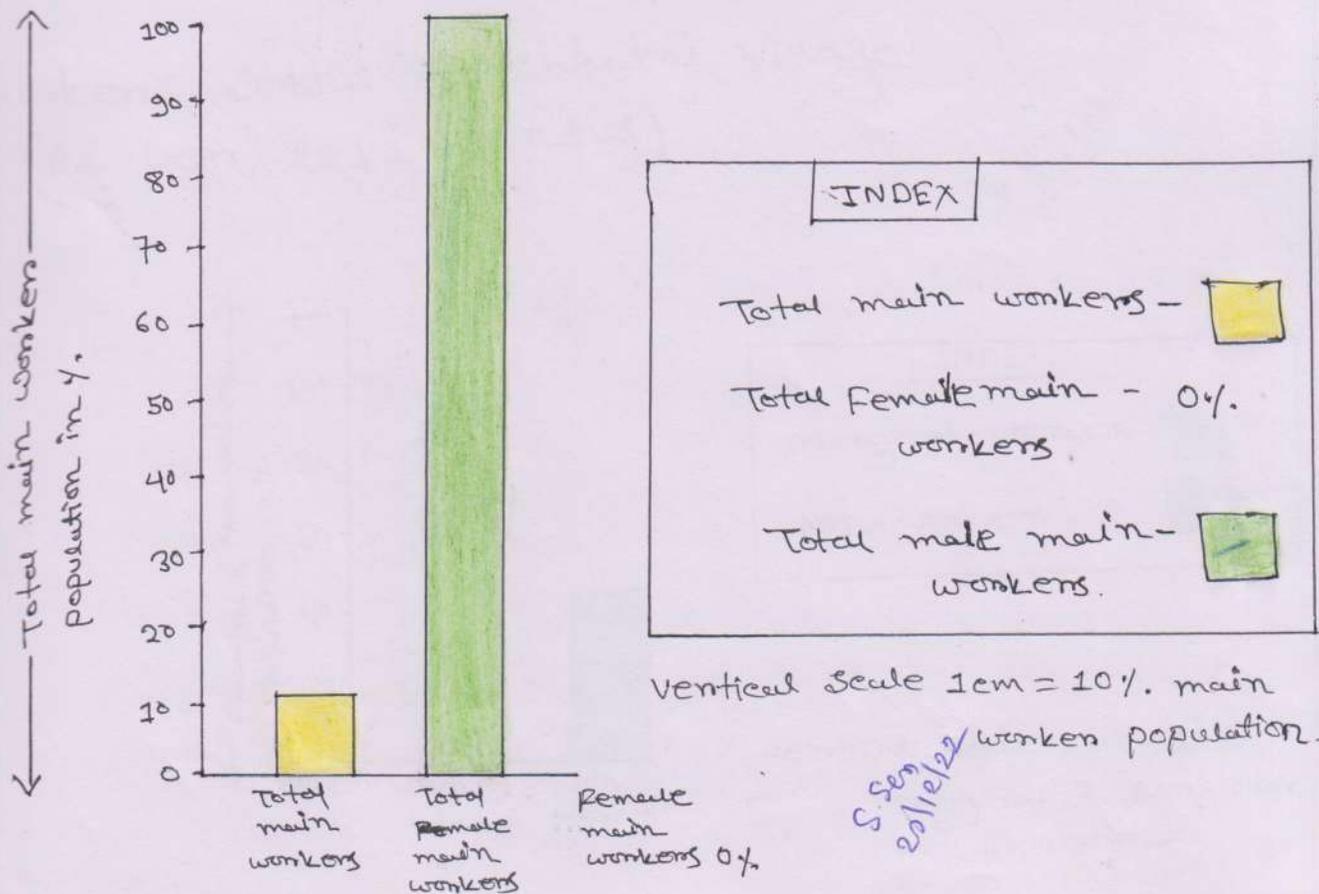


# Occupational Status

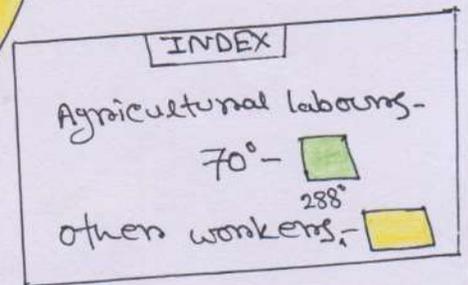
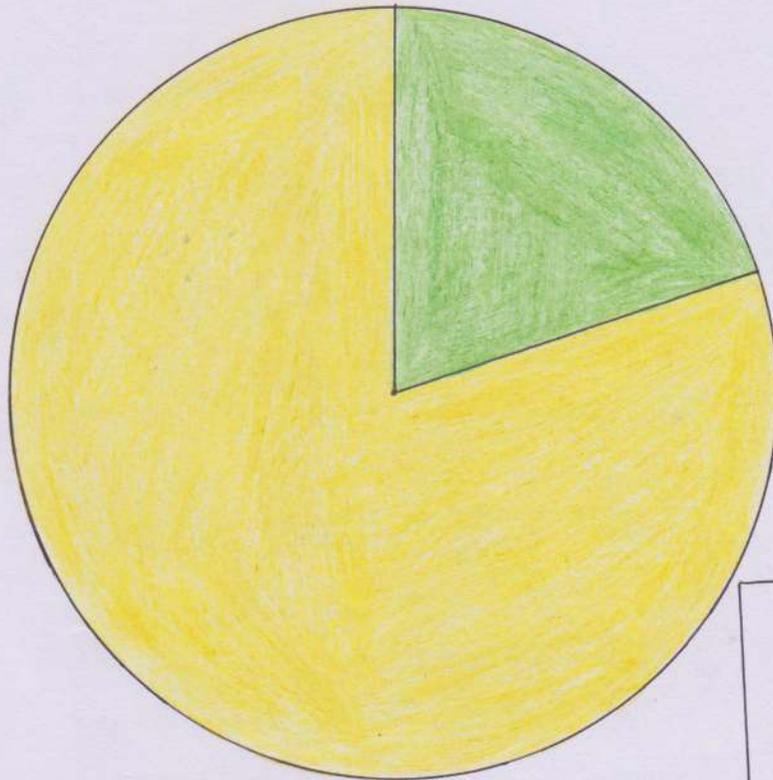
Workers population rate of Chhatni village  
(as per 2011 census)



Main workers population rate of Chhatni village  
(as per 2011 census)

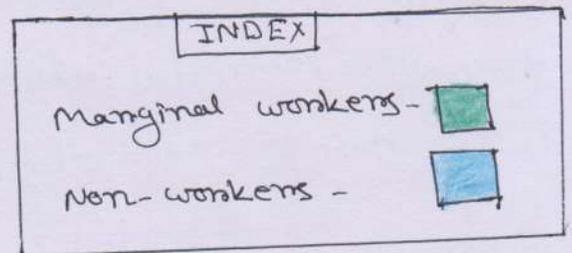
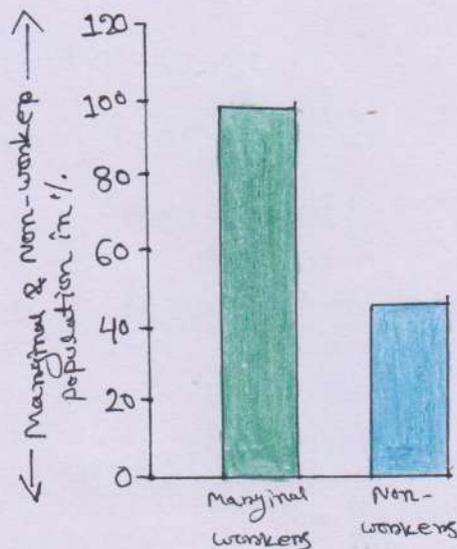


# Workers Status of Chhatni Village (As per 2011 census)



# Workers Status of Chhatni Village (As per 2011 census)

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Vertical scale 1cm = 20%  
marginal & non-work-  
-en population.

# Socio-economic condition of Chhatni village as door to door Survey on 17.11.2022

1. NO. of household Surveyed - 53
2. Male - 120 (47.43%), Female - 133 (52.57%).
3. Average Age group.

| Male       | Female     |
|------------|------------|
| 0-10 = 22  | 0-10 = 27  |
| 11-20 = 27 | 11-20 = 36 |
| 21-30 = 18 | 21-30 = 22 |
| 31-40 = 22 | 31-40 = 15 |
| 41-50 = 18 | 41-50 = 17 |
| 51-60 = 07 | 51-60 = 06 |
| 61-70 = 04 | 61-70 = 05 |
| >70 = 04   | >70 = 04   |

## 4. Educational Status.

|                               |                                 |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Literacy Rate - 60.86%        | Illiteracy Rate - 39.14%        |
| Male Literacy Rate - 65%      | Male Illiteracy Rate - 35%      |
| Female Literacy Rate - 42.85% | Female Illiteracy Rate - 57.15% |

## 5. Different categories of Education:

| Male                                    | Female                                  |
|---|---|
| Primary - 65 (42.20%) (male - 37.17%)   | Primary - 65 (42.20%) (Female - 47.36%) |
| Secondary - 19.48% (male - 21.79%)      | Female - 17.10%                         |
| Higher Secondary - 11.03% (male 12.82%) | Female - 9.21%                          |

| Rate                    | Male   | Female |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Graduate - (4.54%)      | 6.41%  | 2.63%  |
| School going - (22.07%) | 20.51% | 23.68% |
| M.A. - (0.64%)          | 1.28%  | Nil    |

6. Occupation:

Cultivators - 84.90%, Agricultural Labourers - Nil,  
Household workers - 1.88%, other workers - 15.09%

7. Diseases: common fevers - 83.01%, household

Diarhoea - 22.64%, household.

Others - 9.43% "

None - 9.43% "

Use of news papers - 11.32% "

8. Domestic animal: cow - 77.35% household

Goat - 84.90% household.

Buffalo - 1.88% household.

None - 7.54% household.

9. Drinking water: Tap water - 18.86% household.

Tube well - 67.92% household.

well - 13.20% household.

10. Structure of the house:

Kachha - 88.67% household.

Pakka - 11.33% household.

11. Use of Fuel: wood - 100%,  
use of electricity - 100%.

12. Anamini smart phone with internet 79.24%,  
Television - 15.09%,  
music system - 1.88%.

13. personal vehicle -  
cycle - 83.01%,  
Byke - 15.09%.

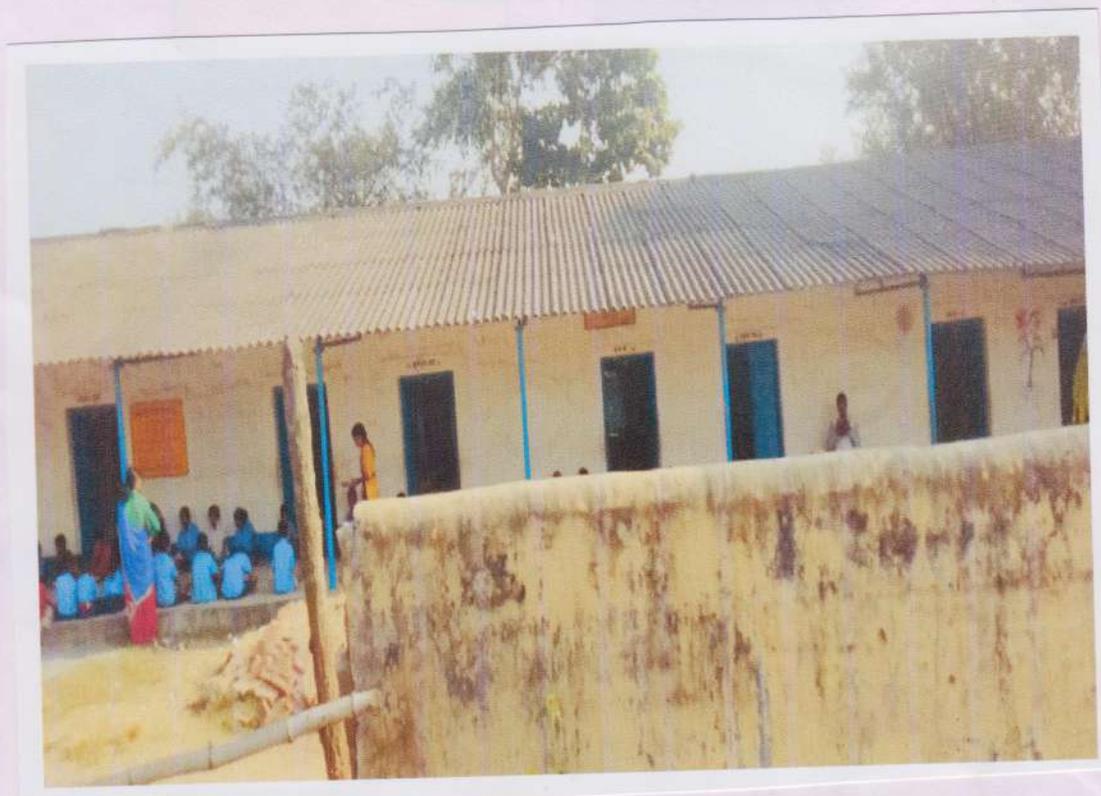
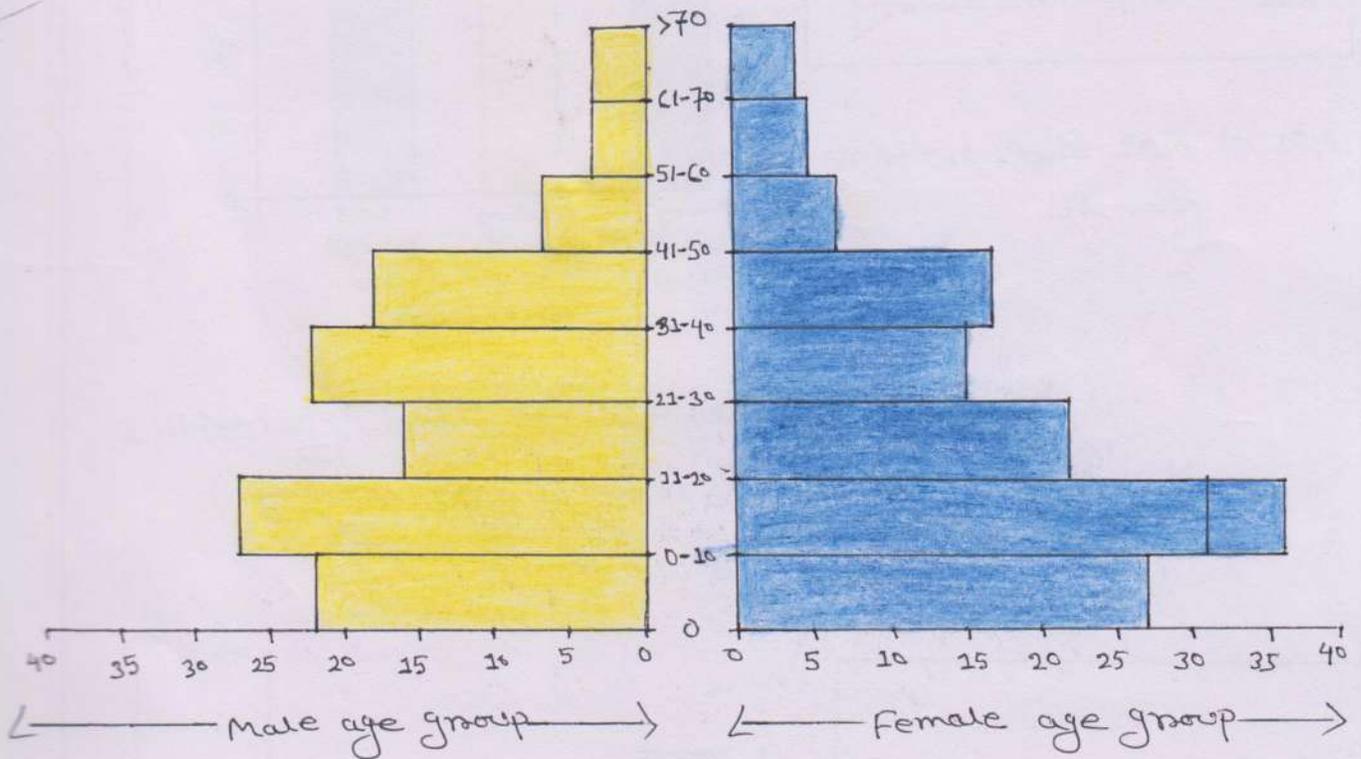


Fig: Primary school of Chhatari village

# Different Age Group population of Chhatni village

(AS per Door To Door Survey)

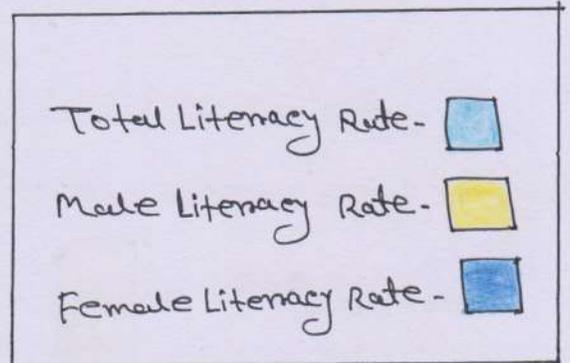
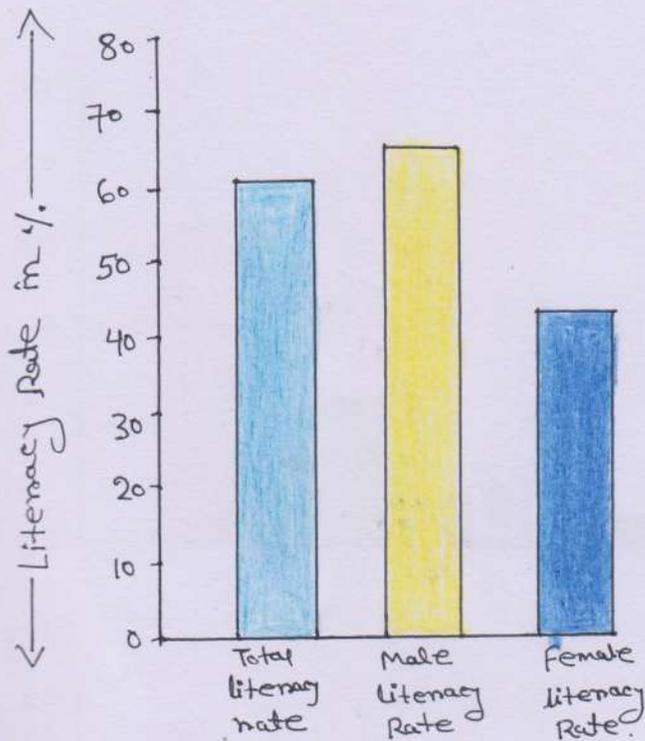


| INDEX    |  |
|----------|--|
| Male -   | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow; border: 1px solid black;"></span> |
| Female - | <span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: blue; border: 1px solid black;"></span>   |

Scale { Vertical Scale 1cm to 10 age population  
Horizontal Scale 1cm to 5 population

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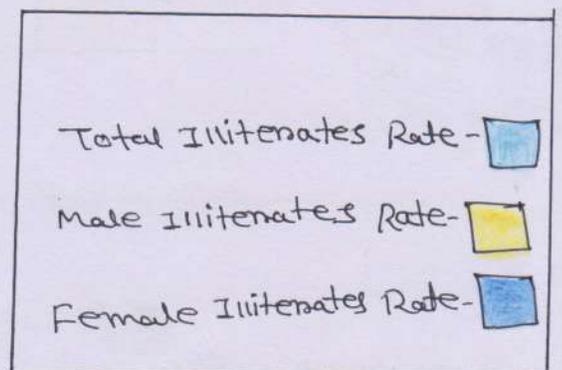
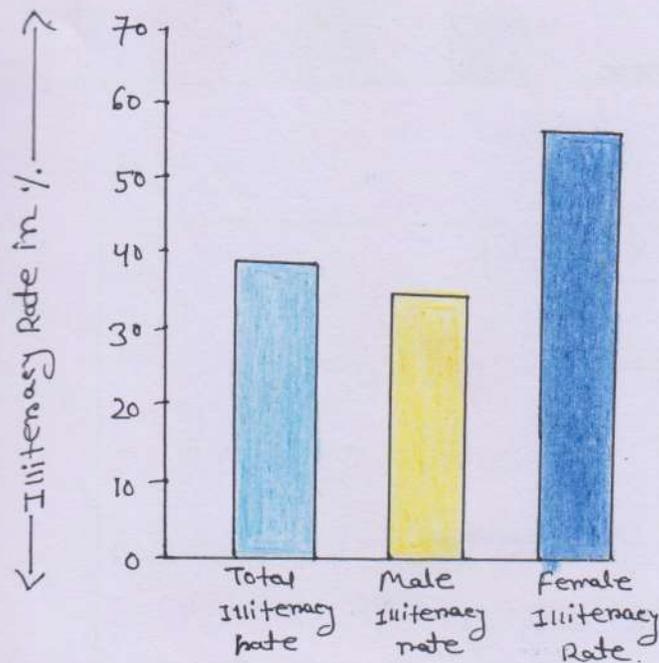
## Literacy Rate of Chhatni Village (As per Door to Door Survey)



Vertical Scale 1cm to 10% Literacy.

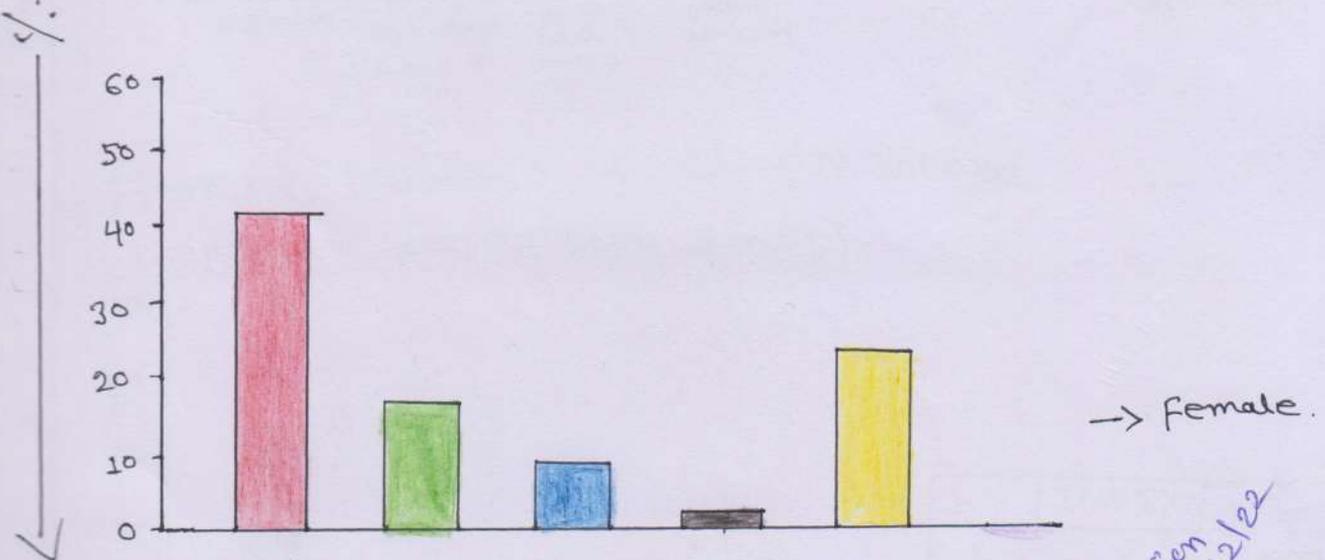
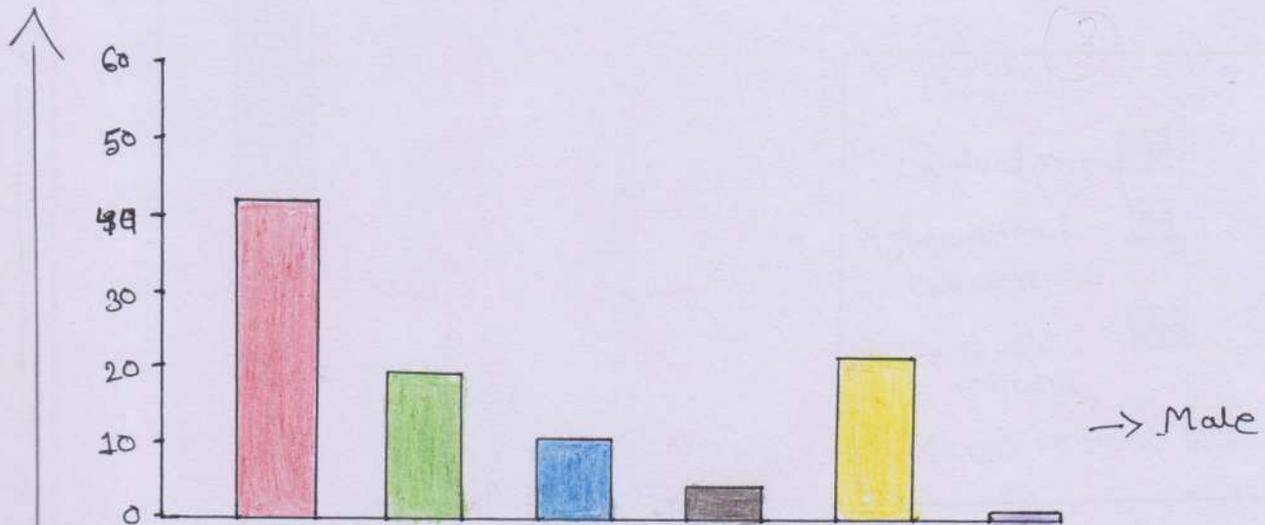
## Illiteracy Rate of Chhatni Village (As per Door to Door Survey)

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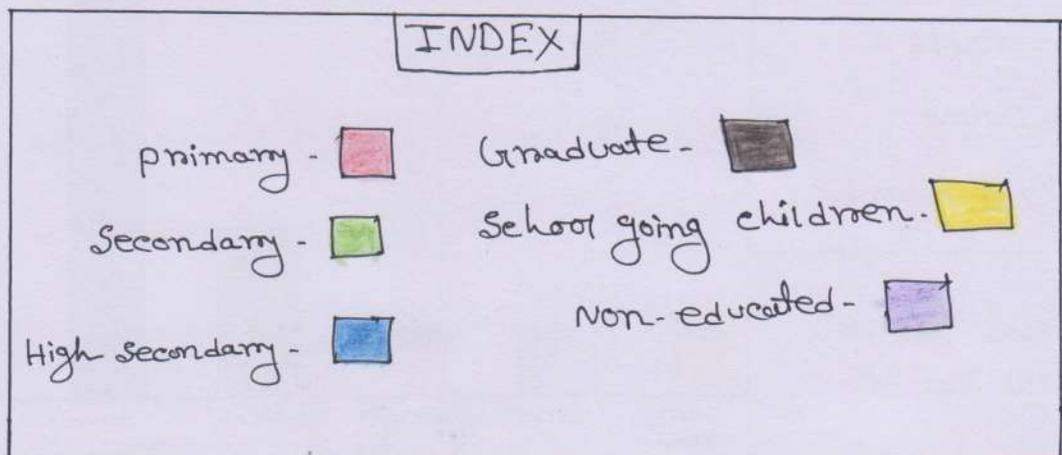


Vertical Scale 1cm to 10% Illiterates.

# Education status of Chhatru village (As per Door to Door survey)

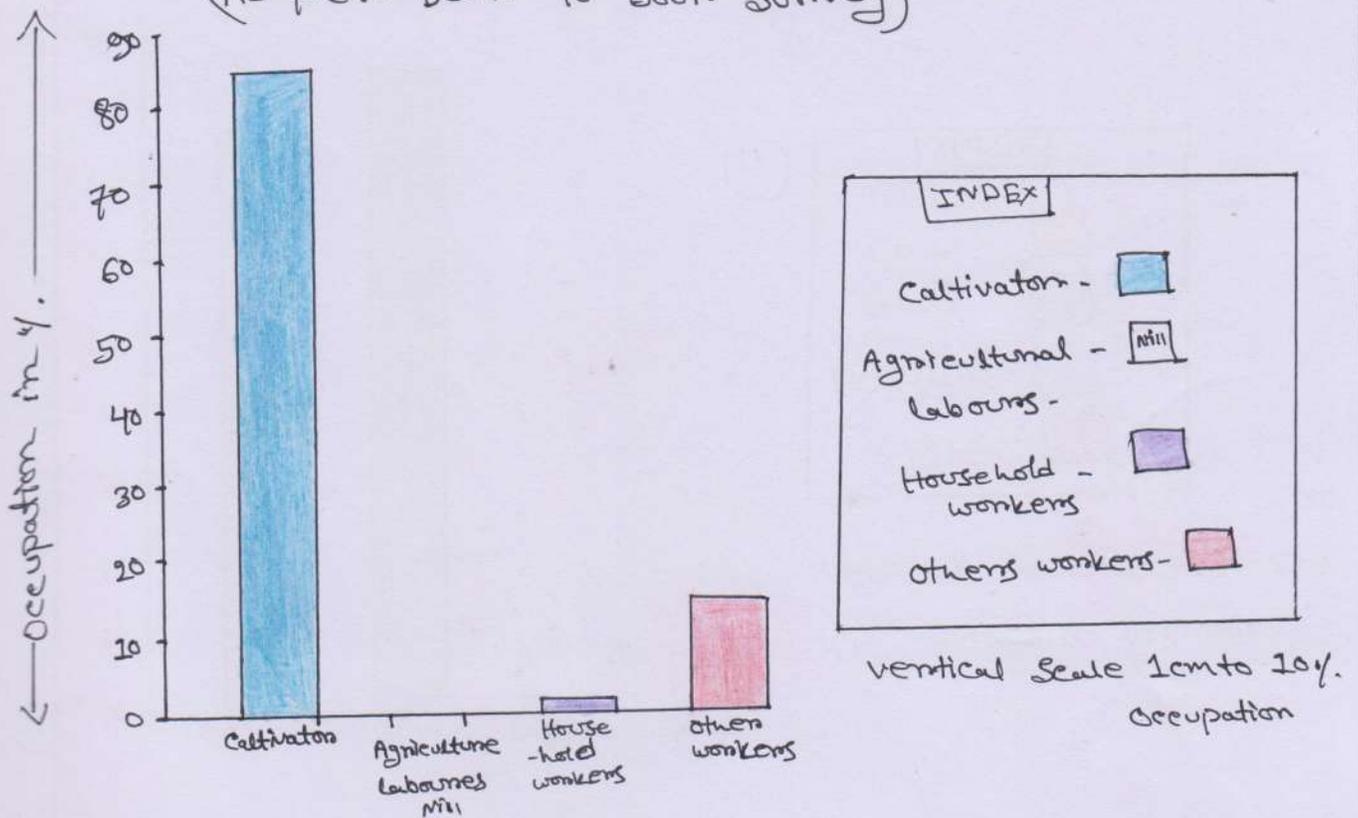


S. Sen  
21/12/22

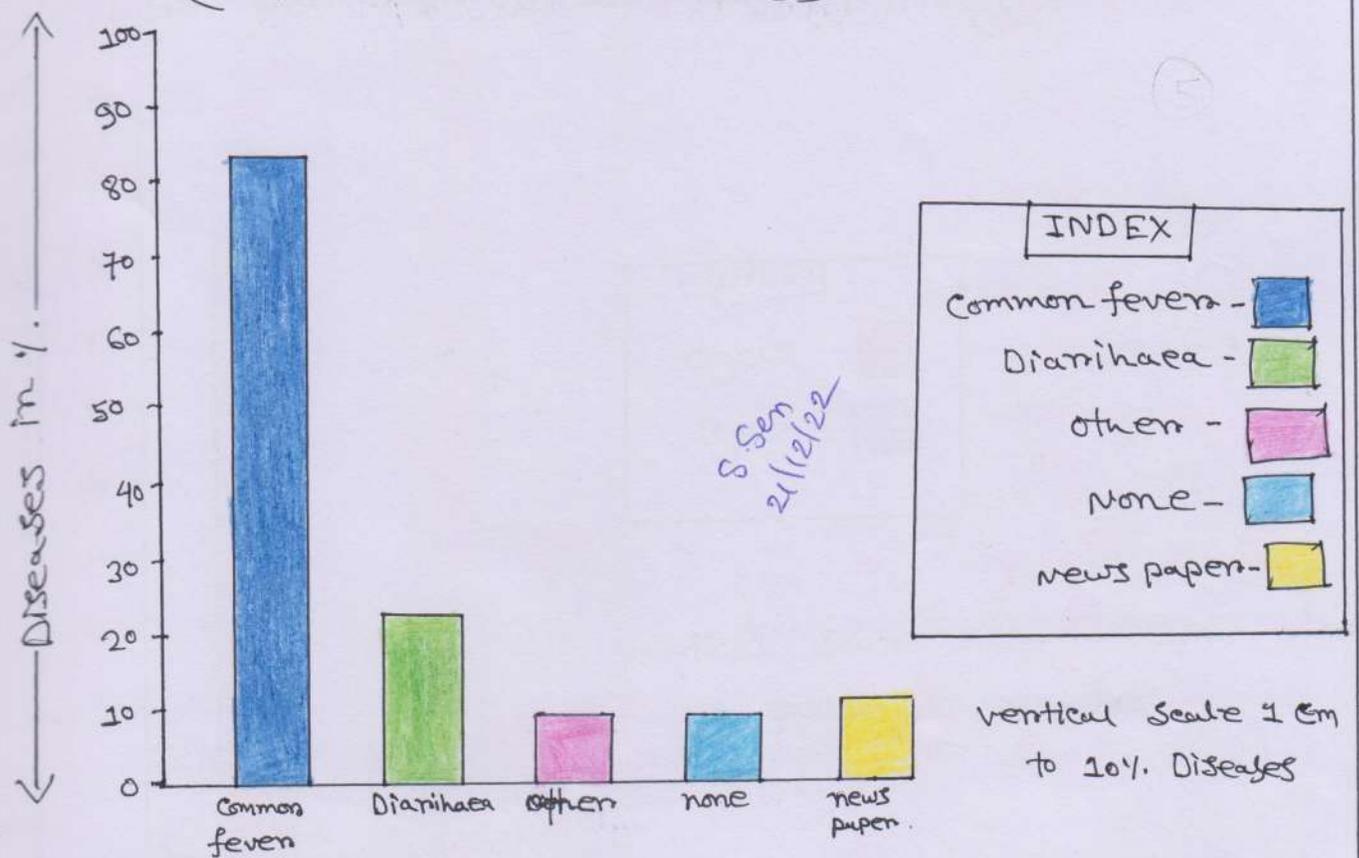


vertical scale 1cm to 10% Education.

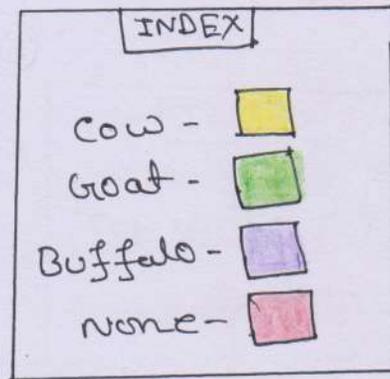
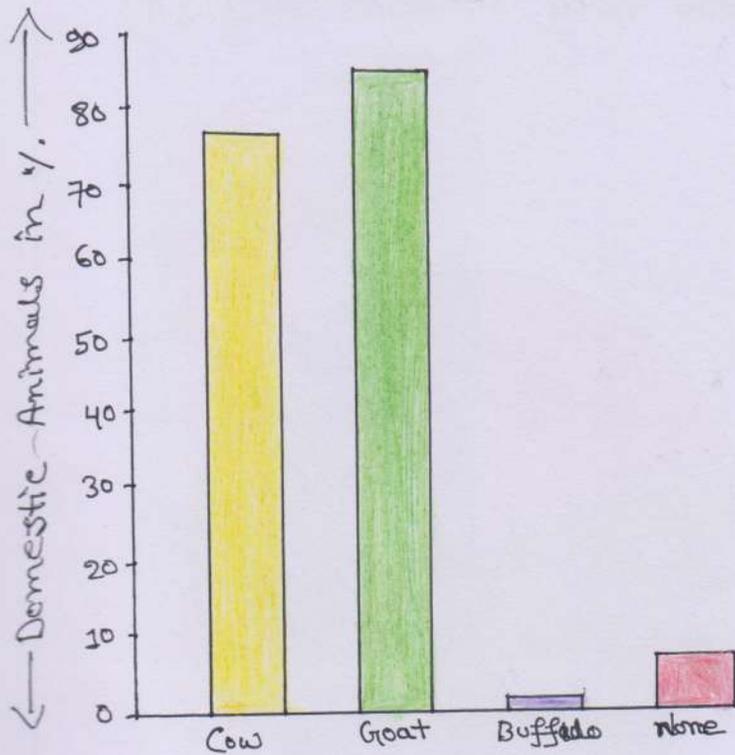
## Occupational status of Chhatni village (As per Door to Door survey)



## Different Diseases of Chhatni village (As per Door to Door survey)

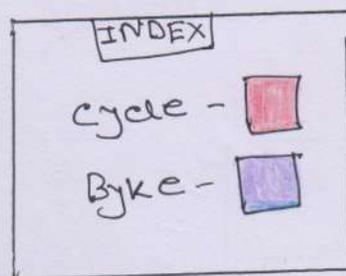
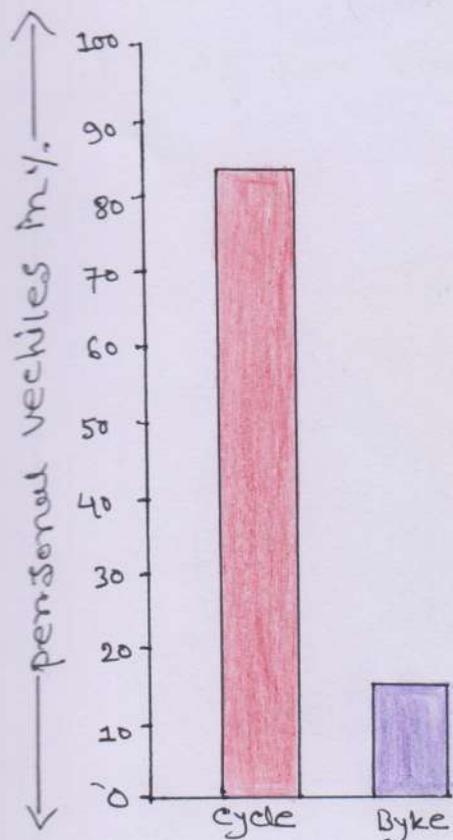


## Domestic Animals of Chhatni village (As per Door to Door Survey)



Vertical Scale 1cm to 10%  
Domestic Animals.

## Personal Vehicles of Chhatni village (As per Door to Door Survey)

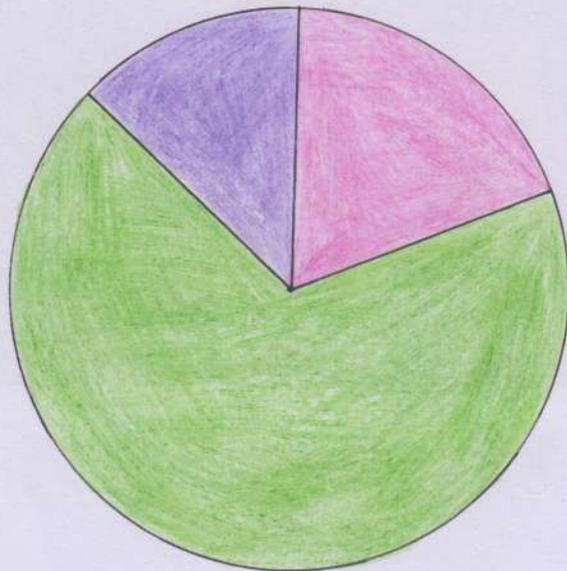


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Vertical Scale 1cm to 10%  
Personal Vehicles.

# Drinking water of Chhatni village

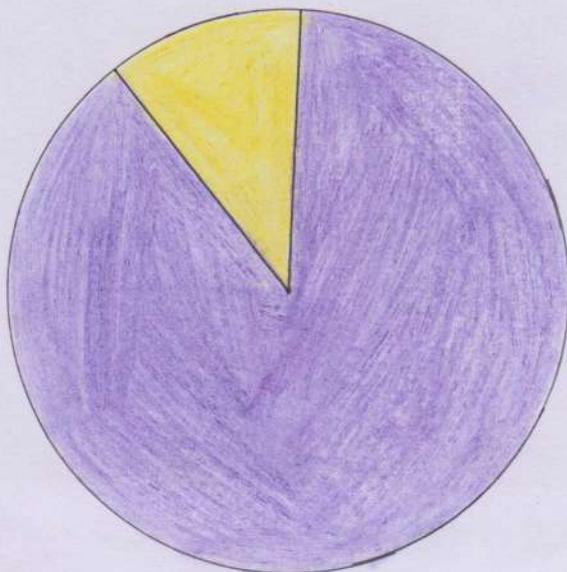
(As per Door To Door Survey)



| INDEX     |  |
|-----------|--|
| Top water | 67.89% -  |
| Tube well | 27.51% -  |
| well      | 4.52% -   |

# House Structure of Chhatni village

(As per Door To Door Survey)



| INDEX            |  |
|------------------|--|
| kachha household | 31.21% -  |
| pukka household  | 40.78% -  |

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Fig: Religious place of chhatni village .



Fig: Source of drinking water (chhatni)

## Concluding Remarks of Field Report:

- Both two villages, Lahadungri and Chhatni are located within the Ajodhya Hill region, just 3 to 4 km from Ajodhya Hill Top on the way to Sirkabad.
- Both of these villages are small in size, 3 or 4 km<sup>2</sup> in area.
- Literacy rate is moderate. Most of them are primary pass. Numbers of graduate people are too small. Female literacy is very low.
- Population density of Lahadungri is low, but population density of Chhatni is high.
- All peoples are scheduled tribe in category.
- Physiographically, these two villages are located within the undulating terrain of Ajodhya (average height is 500 m.).
- Prevalent rocks are granite-gneiss.
- No rivers are found, except some rivulets.
- The main source of surface water is pond.
- Soil cover is thin. Low in fertility status.
- Cultivation is the main occupation, but cultivated lands are fragmented in nature.
- No forest cover is found in Lahadungri, but high forest area (more than 50%) is found in Chhatni village.
- On the contrary, net sown area is very high in Lahadungri, but low in Chhatni village.

- Both of these village are economically backward.
- Most of people are cultivators and agricultural labourers.
- Fully brick made house (pakka) are very few, most of the house are made up of earthen wall with corrugated tin roof.
- Latrines are available in very few houses.
- cycles are common vehicle for each and every family, but some families are also used motor-cycle.
- more than 70% families are used smart phones.
- Electricity is available at each and every family.
- Drinking water is also available through locally installed deep tube well and overhead small storage tanks.
- Television are also available at very few houses.
- Average family income/month is low to very low.
- Medical facility available at Ajodhya Hill-Top, just 3 to 4 km ahead, Local PHC also available.
- primary schools are there, but high school are situated at Baghmundi and Sirkabad at least 15 km ahead, nearest degree colleges are situated at Suisa and Balarampur (approximately 20 to 30 km).

THE END