

CHAPTER 4

Research Setting

Research setting refers to the detailed information of an area where the study was conducted. The study area generally comprises of a particular geographical area viz. a state, district, block, or gram panchayat area selected according to the convenience of the investigator who possess adequate knowledge regarding the location, communication facility etc. of the locality so that he can easily approach each and every corner of the area for data collection. Besides the investigators must also have the basic knowledge about the socio-demographic background of the people so as to have an easy understanding of their knowledge, attitude and behavior. Thus, a study on Monsoon impact analysis certainly requires the information about the impact of monsoon on the economic, social and cultural aspects of people.

The present study was taken up at Ghoragachha villages of Rautari gram panchayat in Haringhata block in West Bengal. A brief description of the state and district in general and the block and village in particular is given below.

Area of Study:

The area of investigation of this study is situated in the state of West Bengal located in the eastern part of India. The state of West Bengal in eastern India has a unique social and ecological background which influence the living standard and behavioral patterns of the people in many ways. The area of investigation belong to the Haringhata block in Nadia district. The area of the study in village Ghoragachha under Rautari gram panchayat.

Profile of the State West Bengal

West Bengal was created as a one of the constituent state of the Indian union among the 29th states in India on 15th August, 1947 as the result of partition of the undivided British Indian province of Bengal into West Bengal. West Bengal is situated in the north eastern part of India and lies between 21°37'-27°10' north latitude and 85°51'-89°53' east longitude.

It is flanked by the Bay of Bengal on the South, Sikkim on the north, Assam on the east and Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa on the west. It also has common borders with the three neighbouring countries viz. Nepal and Bhutan in the north and Bangladesh in the east. The tropic of cancer runs across the middle of the state and passes through four districts viz. Bankura, Burdwan, Nadia and Purulia. The state has a total geographical area of 88,752 sq. km. representing only 2.7% of the total area of India. It is territorially divided into 19 districts i.e. Coochbehar, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Uttar Dinajpur, Dakshin Dinajpur, Malda, Murshidabad Hoogly Howrah,

Nadia, Birbhum Burdwm Bankura, Purulia, 24 Par2ana(N) 24 Pargana(S) Purba Midnapur, Pashim Midnapur and Kolkata. There are more than 341 Community Development bocks in West Bengal. There are 3354 Gram Panchayats and more than 42000 villages in West Bengal.

In 1947, when India became independent Bengal was partitioned between India Indias share came to be known as West Bengal and Pakistans share was called East Pakistan Later, the state of Cooch Behar, French enclave of Chandranagore and some parts of Bihar were added to West Bengal West Bengal represents the lands that possess a district culture with its indigenous art and crafis and make it an important part of the Indian Union.

Table-4.1. General Information of West Bengal:

Total population	91,347,736
Male	46,927,3 89
Female	44,420,347
Population Growth	13.93%
Sex ratio	947
Population density	1029/ kmz
Literacy rate	77.08%
Male	82.67%
Female	71.16%
No of Sub divisions	66
No of blocks	341
No of Gram Panchayats	3354
Inhabited Villages	37945
Area (Sq. Km)	88752
% of Electrified Vtllaves	83.6

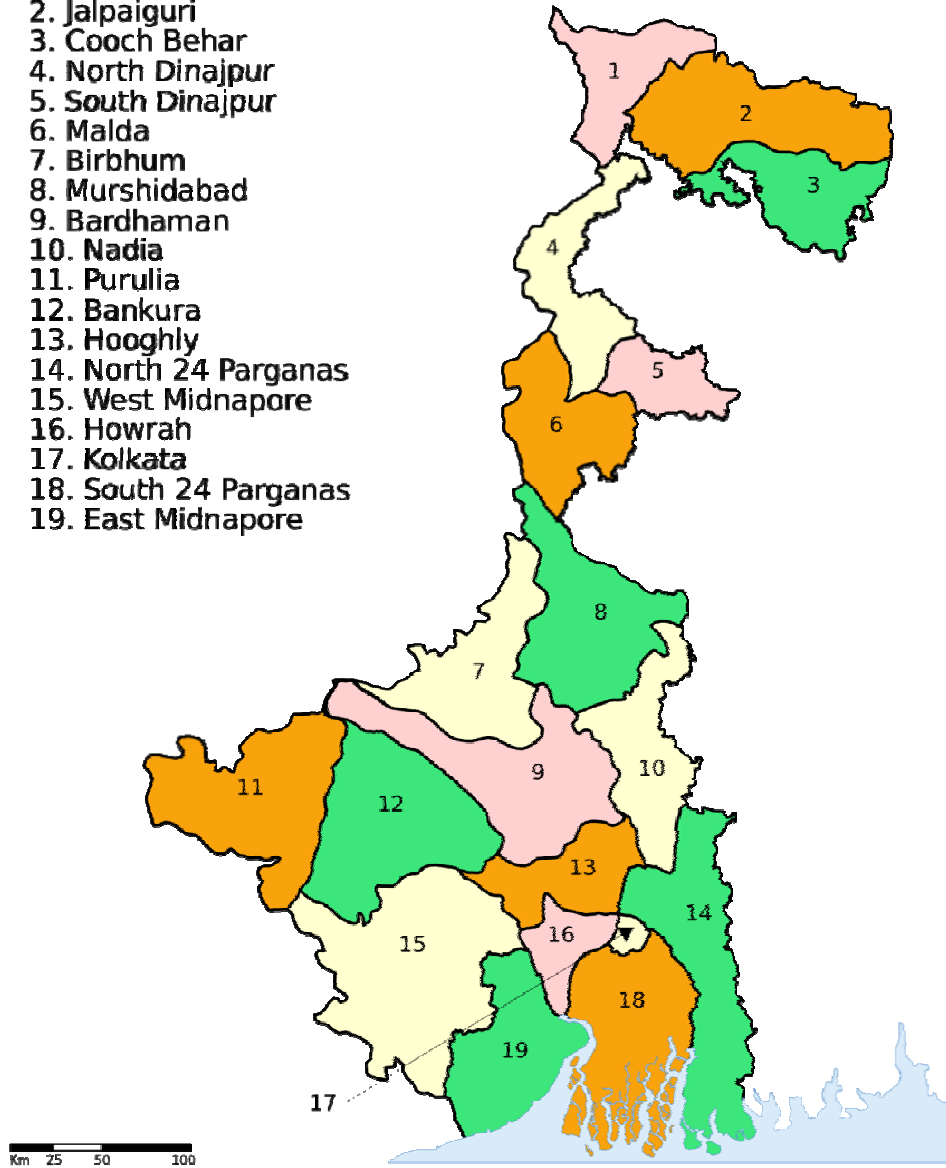
Source: Office of the Register General and Census Commissioner 2011 Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.

Climate of the state:

In terms of the standard climate types, tropical climate viz. humid, sub humid, semi arid and arid occurs NVCR different regions of the state. Its climate is very much influenced by monsoon rains which, in turn are of two types (1) South-West monsoon during the rainy season and (2) North-East monsoon during the winter season. Rainfall in West Bengal averages about 1500 mm, ranging from 2500 to 3500 mm in Dooars and Tarai regions to 1200 to 1800 mm in the plains. The maximum and minimum temperatures recorded during March to October are 30-40°C and 16-26°C respectively in the plains while in the hills these are 15-20°C.

Districts of West Bengal

1. Darjeeling
2. Jalpaiguri
3. Cooch Behar
4. North Dinajpur
5. South Dinajpur
6. Malda
7. Birbhum
8. Murshidabad
9. Bardhaman
10. Nadia
11. Purulia
12. Bankura
13. Hooghly
14. North 24 Parganas
15. West Midnapore
16. Howrah
17. Kolkata
18. South 24 Parganas
19. East Midnapore



http://census.gov.in/2011-prov results/prov data_products_wb.html

Profile of Nadia District:

The district of Nadia is situated in the heart of the Bengal delta held within the arms of the Ganga, namely, the Bhagirathi on the West and Mathabhanga on the North. The entire district lies in the alluvial plain of the Ganga and its tributaries. Most districts in West Bengal take their name from the headquarters station of the district, but Nadia district takes its name not from Krishnagar, the headquarter but from Nadia or Nabadwip hallowed by the memory of Lord Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu who was born here on 18th February, 1486. The British district of Nadia was formed in 1787. The present district of Nadia after partition was formed by Notification No.545-GA dated 23rd February, 1948.

The district of Nadia is bounded on the north and north-west by the district of Murshidabad. On the south-east and east it is bounded by the Republic of Bangladesh. In the south and south-east the district is bounded by the district of North 24-Parganas. The shape of the district is irregular, lying North to South. The district is about 46ft. above the mean sea-level and the tropic of cancer divides the district into two parts.

For administrative convenience Nadia district is divided into four Subdivisions – Krishnagar Sadar, Ranaghat, Kalyani and Tehatta. The district has an area of 3927 sq kms having a population of 46,04,827 as per Census 2001. Out of that SC & ST population are 13,65,985 and 1,13,891 respectively. The district has 17 Panchayet Samities consist of 187 Gram Panchyets and 8 Municipalities. Total number of

Police Stations in the district is 19. The density of population in this district is 1173 persons per sq km. Nadia district has 950 females as against 1000 males. The majority of the people of the district speaks Bengali followed by Hindi, Santali and other. Religionwise about 73.75% are Hindus and 25.42% are Muslims. In the district of Nadia the percentage of literacy by sex is 72.30 (Male) & 59.60 (Female) as per Cencus 2001. The important rivers of the district are Bhagirathi, Churni, Mathabhanga, Ichamati and jalangi.

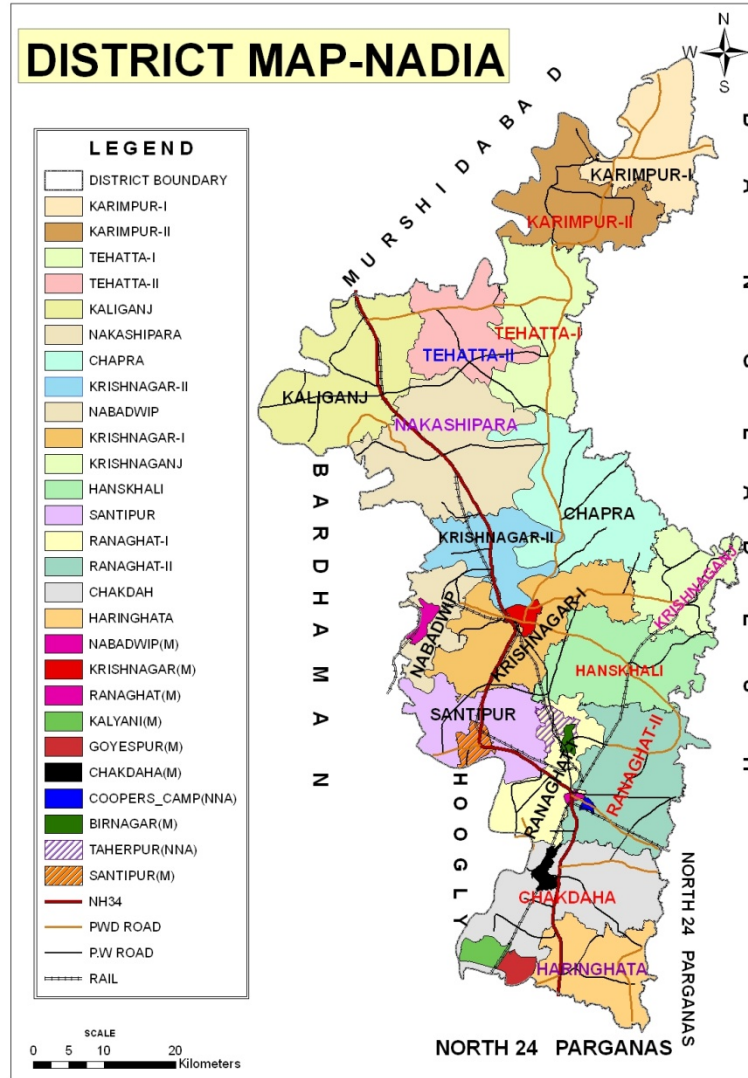
Krishnanagar is the most important town of this district, as it is the district headquarter of Nadia. It is on the bank of river Jalangi. The palace of Nadiaraj (Rajbari) built here is a prominent place of tourist attraction though the remnants of the past glory have been eroded and only a dilapidated structure of the exquisite places with carving on its inner walls exists today. Krishnagar is famour for world-class clay models & terracotta works. It can claim a proud tradition for the sweets- Sarpuria & Sarbhaja.

Table 4.2. General Information of Nadia District:

Total population	5,167,600
Male	2,653,768
Female	2,513,832
Population Growth	12.22%
Sex ratio(per 1000)	947
Population density	1300/ km ²
Literates Rate	74.97%
Male	78.75%
Female	70.98%
No of Sub divisions	5
No of Development blocks	17

No of Gram Panchayats	187
Inhabited Villages	2639
Area (Sq. Km)	3,927

Source: Office of the Register General and Census Commissioner 2011 Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.



http://census.gov.in/2011-prov results/prov data_products_wb.html

Profile of Haringhata Block

Haringhata is a town in Kalyani subdivision of Nadia district in the state of west Bengal of India.

Location

Haringhata is located at 22°95'N 88°57'E.

It has an average elevation of 10 meters. Haringhata community development block has an area of 168.59 Km².

Gram panchayats

Gram panchayats of Haringhata block/ panchayat samiti are: Birohi 1, Birohi 2, Fatepur, Haringhata 1, Haringhata 2, Kastodanga 1, Kestodanga 2, Mollabelia, Nagarukhra 1, Nagarukhra.

Language

Bengali is the local language in these areas.

General Information about Haringhata block

Table-4.3

Block area	170.32 sq.Km
No. of gram panchayets	10
No. of gram sabhas	129
No. of Mouza	87
No. of police stations	1

Ghoragachha village at a glance
Table-d

Total population	3000
Male	1939
Female	1061
Shallow tube well	5
Deep tube well	2
Total agricultural area(bigha)	692
No. of SHG	5
The domestic water supply	-
No. of cold storage	-
Rural bank	1
Police station	-
No. of check post	-
Regulated market	-
Primary school	4
High school	1
Madhyamik shiksha kendra	-
Rural library	1