A FIELD STUDY REPORT

**ON**

**SOCIO-ECCONOMIC CONDITION OF DIKCHAK VILLAGE, SONAPUR, KAMRUP(M)**

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CHAPTER – 1

(INTRODUCTION)

* 1. : Introduction

Dikchak village is surrounded by hills. The village is situated in Kamrup (M) district. It is a great agricultural advance area of Kamrup district. In my study area I found out the agricultural and cropping pattern, physiographic condition, socio-economic condition of Dikchak village. The study area of my field survey was Dikchak village near sonapur of Kamrup (M) district in Assam, Dimoria Block of Sonapur Police Station.

The physiography of this region is flood plain region with alluvial soil. Dikchak village is covered by the mountains. The village is nearest of river digaru. The total area of the village is 2.5 sq.km. The total population is212 persons. The main physiographic characteristics of the region is the alluvial fertile of soil which is very good for doing practices of agriculture, also many crops are grown in Dikchakvillage. For example brinjal, cabbage,peas, potatoes, mustard, carrot, etc. most of the people of this village belongs to religion Hindu. Most the people were not educated; their standard of living was not modern and applied ancient process of agriculture. The transport and communication system, methods of agriculture, literacy rate, way of living were not more develop.

Their culture, customs, socio-economic traditions, house type were traditional manner, their dresses were relation with their tradition. Their common speaking language is local karbi language. Economically the people of Dikchakvillage is not more develop in their agriculture and economic activities, therefore their main economic earning is agricultural production.

* 1. Statement of the problem

1. Agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of population in Dikchak village. Though the maximum number of peopleengaged in agriculture, they are using traditional methods of practice agriculture, they do not use HYV seeds.

The development of agriculture depends on various aspects such as type of soil, relief, vegetation, climatic condition, attitudes of different social groups of the farmers to agriculture use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and insecticides, use of mechanical tools andimplements, as well as proper scientific rotation of crops by which production be enhanced but this villagers are not uses the advance machine in the agriculture.

Traditional methods of agriculture leads to low productivity of crops.The people of Dikchak village , they do not cultivate with hired labour and they still practice agriculture traditionally, therefore maximum number of people are belonging to poor family background.

1. As the village is surrounded by mountains the agricultural area get wet by natural watering system.
2. During the field study it seems to be lagging for behind the minimum basic facilities, like transportation system, drinking water etc. in this village i.e. Dikchak the drinking water facilities is not provided by the government. The habitants use tube well water and also water from the well and a natural water keeping tank made by Sonapur College in the middle of the village.
3. Highly education, job facilities, employment skills, good standard of living are almost absent in this village.

Thus keeping these points in view, the supervisor, considers it important to undertake an analytical study of the agricultural pattern in the Dikchakvillage, from the geographical point of view.

* 1. : Significance of the study area:

Agriculture is the mainstay of economy of the people of DIKCHAK village. Many villagers are directly engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is the backbone of the families.Inspite of having the main occupation i.e agriculture practice of the people living in this village. The agricultural sector is still traditional bound and problem stricken. The population of the village is 212 to meet the demand of the population, agriculture development should be expedite through proper planning and to minimize spatial inequities so the study has been devoted specially to find out the patterns of agriculture, the present work is highly significant.

1.4: Objectives

During the agricultural pattern survey Dikchak village I considered some basic objectives.

These objectives are –

1. To study the agricultural land use pattern of the village.
2. To study the pattern of agricultural productivity, intensity of cropping of the study area.
3. To study the physiographic background of the study area.
4. To study about the overall socio-economic condition of the village.

1.5 : Methodology:

To fulfilled the above objectives both primary secondary data and information have been used.

1. The primary data have been collected directly from the field with the help of questionnaires by using interview of the peoples by writing it recording it , to know the present condition of the study area.
2. The secondary data were derived from different books, magazine, journals and the internet. The collection information helped in qualities and cartography methods, maps, diagram etc. which have been prepared based on the collection information by which finally analysis has been made.

CHAPTER –2

(GEOGRAPHYCAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA)

2.1 : Location

The Dikchak Village is location in Kamrup (M) district in Assam. The village is located near the bank of Digaru river and the latitudinal extension of the area IS 26°.10´ N latitude and 92°. 00’ E longitude . The total geographical area of the village is 5 sq.km.

DIKCHAK has a total population of 212 person . 54 percent of the total population of Dikchak village is female and male is 46 percent.

2.2 : Physiography

The village may have a small size surrounded by hills . The Dikchak village is hill side plain region. The area is hills, plain and water logged area. Dikchak is bounded by hills and plain only vast plain is spread near it.

2.3: Climate

Dikchak village enjoys a tropical monsoon climate. It has a climate with four distinct season is a year. Winter (December- February) have a cool climate. Pre monsoon season ( March-May) with the end of February. Temperature begins to rise in the region . March, April and May become sufficiently hot. The average temperature in this season rises to 26° the rainfall experience 18 cm in the month of April.

The season of monsoon prevails during the month of June, July, august and September. Heavy rain occur in this area during this season. Autumn (September- November) is accompanied with intermittent shower and it became cool season.

2.4: Soil

The soil of Dikchak village is river alluvial soil and the soil is mixture of red soil. The soil of the plain area is very fertile. The soil is good for cultivation and agriculture practice. The varieties of soil are less in Dikchak village .

2.5: Natural Vegetation

The natural vegetation surrounding the Dikchak village is found broadly tall in their categories i.e Tropical evergreen forest, sub tropical forest, deciduous trees are found alluvial plain vegetation which is found around 75mtr. Above from the mean sea level and inundate during the monsoon. The ground vegetation found to be rich during the monsoon. The evergreen forest like jackfruit , betel nut ,palm mango etc. are found in the village . most deciduous forest like sal , teak, along mango, orange bamboo etc. are found in the area.

CHAPTER-3

(AGRICULTURAL PATTERN OF DIKCHAK VILLAGE)

3.1 : Agriculture pattern

Agricultural pattern refers to proportion of area under different crops at different point at time. It’s also indicates the time and spatial as man or sequences of crops and flow in a particular land area.

There are many factors that affect the distribution of agriculture patterns . these are physical factors like , temperature and growing season, altitude rainfall, wind soil, slope and human factors like land tenures, market , transport capital technology government etc.

India with diverse soil and climate comprises of several Argo-ecological regions, products variety types of agricultural cops. My study area is under the strait of Assam and the Assam is a part of India . therefore , Assam due to its agro- climate condition is totally agricultural based state. The agricultural crops occupy land 70% of the total land area of the village. The major agricultural crops practice in DIKCHAK village are- rice , cabbage, brinjal, potato, coconut betel nut, and papaya, sugarcane poultry, fishery , orange etc.

3.2 Land use pattern of Dikchak village

Agricultural land use constitute a dominant feature of the diverse uses of land for productive purposes. The present patterns of land use in Assam is an outcome of long continued human settlement and cultural .

In Dikchak village found diverse ecological setting of the plains and other micro physiographic units combined with varying socio-economic feature have produced significant spatial variation in the pattern of agricultural land utilization. There soil is fertile which various extension of crop production . In Dikchak village most of land is use for agriculture. The agricultural food crops that is rice, practice in the village is 60% of land, vegetables occupy 27%, horticulture 12% and include 11% of the total agricultural land area of the village .

Although their agricultural land area is more they do not use HYV seeds, they still practice agriculture by traditional method. So the agricultural land use most by use for their own consumption .

TABLE NO 3.2

The agricultural land use pattern in Dikchak Village

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category | Percentage of area |
| 1 | Food Crops (rice) | 60% |
| 2 | Vegetables | 27% |
| 3 | Horticulture | 12% |
| 4 | Others | 11% |

Fig. 3.2 Agricultural pattern DIKCHAK Village

3.3 Types of Agriculture of Dikchak village:

In Dikchak village there mainly found the two types of agricultural crops , that are Rabi crops and Kharif crops. Rabi crops produce in the DIKCHAK village are vegetables like cabbage, brinjal, potatoes, peas, tomato, onion, coconut, mustard etc. and on other hand the Kharif crops produce rice, mustard , sugarcane, banana, papaya, betelnut, carrot, etc. again in hills orange bamboo tree rubber are practice in Dikchak village.

3.4 Production of Agriculture:

In Dikchak village the agricultural crops, like folder crops , vegetables and horticulture are produce. The production of rice per Bigha 10 moons. Vegetables like cabbage produce 80 kg. brinjal produce 50 kg and potato produce 300kg. The produces in village are coconut, betel nut and papaya and sugarcane. Coconut produce 400 per bighas of land and betel nut produces 900 kg .Others such and fish produce 200kg. and Poultry produce 50kg. The production of vegetables and horticulture are use for their own purposes of the people. Therefore the production of vegetables and horticulture are use for their own purposes of the people. Therefore the production of agriculture is not surplus, it is sufficient for them.

Table 3.3 Production of Agricultural crops DIKCHAK Village

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl no | Category | Name of Crops | Per house production |
| 1 | Food Crops | Rise | 1000 KG |
| 2 | Vegetables | Cabbage | 80 KG |
| Brirjal | 50 KG |
| Potato | 300 KG |
| 3 | Horticulture | Coconut | 400 KG |
| Papaya | 100 KG |
| Betel nut | 900 KG |
| Banana | ½ Bigha |
| 4 | Others | Fishery | 200 KG |
| Poultry | 50 KG |

Fig :3.5 Role of Agricultural pattern and economic condition of study area.

Gross domestic product is a monetary measure of the market value of all the final goods and services produced in a period of time , often annually . Agriculture is the mainstay of economy in terms of contribution to GDP as well as improvement of livelihood of majority people in Dikchak village. Improved agricultural technologies and tools are not used by the farmers so that decrease productivity and thus attain lower incomes. A considerable member of new agricultural technologies have to be use for the development.

In my study area the sufficient agricultural production is developed the economic condition of their people . Agriculture plays a major important role in the economy of the Dikchak village . In the study area 90% people depending on agriculture as a source of income and another 10% of the population dependent on allied activities for its living . In my study area. In DIKCHAK village there basically produce rice and vegetables. The market facility is not available in that village. The village is for away from the Sonapur market facility is not suitable for the growth of economic development. So the economic condition of the farmer is very poor. The middle class and lower class family is belongs in this area. Therefore the agriculture plays an important role in the growth of their economy.

CHAPTER- 4

(Socio-Economic Characteristics of the study area)

* 1. Population:-

Population is an important in Socio-Economic Characteristics of a region the distribution of population this village is 212person. In this village the total number of male 46% and female is 54%. The density of population is person per sq km.100.

In this village the male percentage is low in comparison to female percentage. In this village found linear settlement inhabited near the bank of Kalang river. The moderately populated Dikchak village with a very high proportion of rural population. The people live in this village are Hindu religions.

TABLE- 4.1Population Condition in Dikchak Village :

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sl no | Total population | Survey population | percentage | Male | female | Density per sq km |
| 1 | 212 | 174 | 87 | 46% | 54% | 100 |

Fig. Population Graph of DIKCHAK Village

* 1. Cast and Religion:

Cast is a form of social stratification characteristics by endogamy here diary transmission of a lifestyle which other includes as occupation status in a hieratic and customary social interaction and exclusion and community is commonly consider a small or large social unite who have something in common such a norms, religion, values or identity.

The village prominently belong to Hindu religion and the Cast is ST(Karbi) Therefore in this Dikchak village 100% people is Karbi community people Therefore in this village their. Society in this village their society is mainly Karbi society they celebrate different types of karbi festival throughout the year.

* 1. Educational Status :

Literacy is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, believes and habits. Education is the main developmental key of human resource. A basic needs of people.

In my study area Dikchak Village, higher educational institution is not here, so student go to outside the Dikchak area share maximum number of people uneducated because of poor development of educational institute. The study area has primary, ME . HSLC school which are situated far away from the village .

TABLE 4.3

Educational status of DIKCHAK Village.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Education | Percentage of Literacy | | |
| Total | Male | Female |
| Illiterate | 18.39% | 2.87% | 15.51% |
| Primary | 21.83% | 9.19% | 12.64% |
| ME | 8.04% | 4.59% | 3.44% |
| HSLC | 20.68% | 6.89% | 13.79% |
| HSSLC | 6.32% | 2.89% | 3.44% |
| Graduate | 6.89% | 3.44% | 3.44% |

Fig. 4.4 Educational Status Of Dikchak Village

The study area has below primary persons 18.39%, male is 2.87% and female 15.51%, primary educated 21.83% male is 9.19% and female is 12.64% and ME pass total 8.04% male is 4.59%and female is 3.44%. the HSLC pass 20.68% . the HSSLC pass6.32%, BA pass total is 6.89% , male is 3.44%and female is 3.44%.

* 1. Land use

Land is involved the management and modification of natural environmental such as settlement and semi natural habitats such as Arielle fields , pasture management wood . they are land use vegetable crops is 27% horticulture 12% and food crops (rice) is 60% . other land use is 11% in my study area of Dikchak village the total land are use for production of rice, vegetable , horticulture and house boundary etc.

* 1. Occupation

The people of Dikchak village are mainly engaged in primary sector i.e agriculture and some of the people engaged in other economic activities. there90% people engaged in agriculture and 10% of the population are engaged in other economic activities.

TABLE 4.5Occupational status of DIKCHAK village

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sector | Percentage |
| Agriculture | 90% |
| Service | 5% |
| Business | 5% |

Fig. 4.5 Occupational Status of DIKCHAK Village

* 1. Income and expenditure

Income is money that an individual or business receives in exchange of providing goods or service thoughts investing capital. The income source of people are mainly agriculture and other activities . the present amount of income is sufficient for all people in the basic as they mention .it was founded in the income group of below rupees 18,000 is 50% , rupees 18000-25000 being 30% , rupees above 25,000 is 20% per month . the village expand their income for rice , vegetable , other food items clothing etc.

There monthly expenditure can be categorized as is mentioned below rs10000 is 70% of people ,rs10000-15000 is 20% and above 15000 is 10% of the population at DIKCHAK village .

Table 4.6 Monthly Income of DIKCHAK Village

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| SL No | Monthly income in RS | Percentage of population |
| 1 | Bellow 18000 | 50% |
| 2 | 18000-25000 | 30% |
| 3 | Above 25000 | 20% |

Table 4.7 Monthly expenditure of Dikchak Village

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Sl NO | Monthly Income in RS | Percentage of Population |
| 1 | Bellow 18000 | 70% |
| 2 | 18000-25000 | 20% |
| 3 | Above 25000 | 10% |

Fig: Monthly Income and Expenditure of DIKCHAK Village

Fig. 4.6 Monthly Income and expenditure of DIKCHAK Village

* 1. Language

Majority of the people of Dikchak village speak Assamese and Karbi (tribal) language people speak Assamese in that village .

* 1. Socio-economic problem :

The disbalance between society and economy is create socio economic problem . there fore I have collect the socio economic condition of Dikchak village . the present situation of this village facing some problem in their society . in my study area the socio economic problem is found drinking water facility , health or hospital facility , market facility etc. are the major socio economic problem. in the village the people are facing the drinking water facility . in this area there is no public sector water supply facility is not available .there fore people are facing the drinking water problem . the hospital facility is not available in this village . people have to travel far away to take the hospital facility . so this is also another problem. The people of the village suffer from some common seasonal diseases such as fever, cough, etc.

CHAPTER 5

(FINDINGS)

5.1 Findings:

A comparative special analysis of .the study area of DIKCHAK village has been discussed in some aspects. The agricultural pattern, physiography, socio-economic condition such as other objectives are particularly discussed. DIKCHAK village is mainly based on agricultural activities along with other economic activities. Though the main occupation of the people is agriculture, the people are still using the traditional methods of agricultural practice. The production of vegetable land other horticultural crops plays an important role in physiographically the region has to face the problem of seasonal flooding. The production of vegetable land other horticultural crops plays an important role in the economy. The vegetable that are grown mainly are cabbage, brinjal, potato, tomato, peas, etc. it was found that the DIKCHAK village is not much developed due to which they are using the traditional methods and they do not use the HYV seeds and also the socio economic condition is not well.

The finding of the study area can be pointed out as below-

1. The village is a hill-plain area.
2. The linear pattern of settlement is found in this village with good weather condition and suitable environment situation,
3. The water mostly uses by tube well or well,
4. The population density is moderate,
5. The agricultural pattern, is not much developed,
6. Male and female are equal because their natural birth rate is same in this area,
7. Educational status is moderate, where female literacy percent is more than the male literacy percent,
8. There are more bricks industries surrounded the area and occupied the agricultural field.
9. The natural scenery of the village is very beautiful,
10. Transportation system is not more develop

CHAPTER-6

(Summary and Conclusion)

6.1 Summary:

Dikchak village is a hill-plain area. The Dikchak village is a highland area but the natural scenery is very attractive. But the economic condition of this village is not developed and economic backwardness is the major problem of this region. The traditional rural life significant change is the gradual disappearance of the village.

In this village the agricultural facility, educational facility, health and hospital facility, water supply facility, transport and communication facility which are not up to the mark. The economic backwardness of this region is one of the major problems of the common people, so, government should provide to solution the problem. If government helps the village than it will be economically and socio economically developed.

6.2 Conclusion:

The traditional rural life of the villagers currently under going significant but negligible change due to the spatial links, that connecting the village with the outside world. Most of the people depend on agricultural practice , so their income is not so high and their lifestyle completely depends on agriculture . in agricultural sector farmer used chemical pesticides so it is a harmful to human health and it also polluted the agricultural land . therefore the suggestion is to used biochemical in the agriculture and it protect the land area and human health also A scientific plan and program is required for the restoration of Dikchak village . the government can also take initiative role in the development of society. So the government should come forward to help the village in various aspects for better development of this beautiful place .

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