



A SOCIO-GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF BAHANADA VILLAGE OF MAYURBHANJA ODISHA

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Abstract: This study aims to explain the social and geographical phenomena of the study area. Here an investigation was undertaken to analyze the social-geographical status of the people which includes their use of lifestyle in society or their quality of life in terms of their per capita consumption. The socio-geographic analysis explains the interpretation of the social phenomenon such as language, tribe, caste, or religion as well as all the demographic aspects. It also deals with the livelihood condition of the people of a particular region. This paper discusses the socio-economic status of a village in Mayurbhanja where people enjoy extreme climatic conditions.

Index Terms – Social geography, Population structure, Lifestyle, Per capita consumption

I. INTRODUCTION

Socio-geographical analysis helps to understand the different dimensions of a region in terms of the social and economic sphere of society, quality of life, local problems, etc. It is a systematic or even chorological, study of the parts that do not encompass the whole which expresses itself in elements such as caste, dialect, tribe, language, occupation, etc. (Ahmad. A 2015). The process of socio-economic development involves a noteworthy change in the different socio-economic characteristics of each geographical area. (Ahmad. A 2015). The study region has a maximum concentration of Santhal tribes whose economic conditions completely depend upon primary activities. Patnaik et. al. (2011) in their study, “Managing the Human Resources for Poverty and Socio-Economic Development of Mayurbhanj District” stated that the Socio-Economic conditions of the tribal in the district and found the innovative schemes for human resources development to improve their Education, Training and other Social Facilities. The study of Socioeconomic status tries to explain the actual situation of the population in a particular region but the study of Socioeconomic status (Md Ismail 2013). This investigation gives an idea about the socio-economic condition of the people in the study area which explain the diverse socio-economic developments, different policy implementation, educational status, health, and hygiene facility, etc. A primary survey was conducted to understand the above features to determine the social as well as the economic status of the village in Mayurbhanja.

II. OBJECTIVES

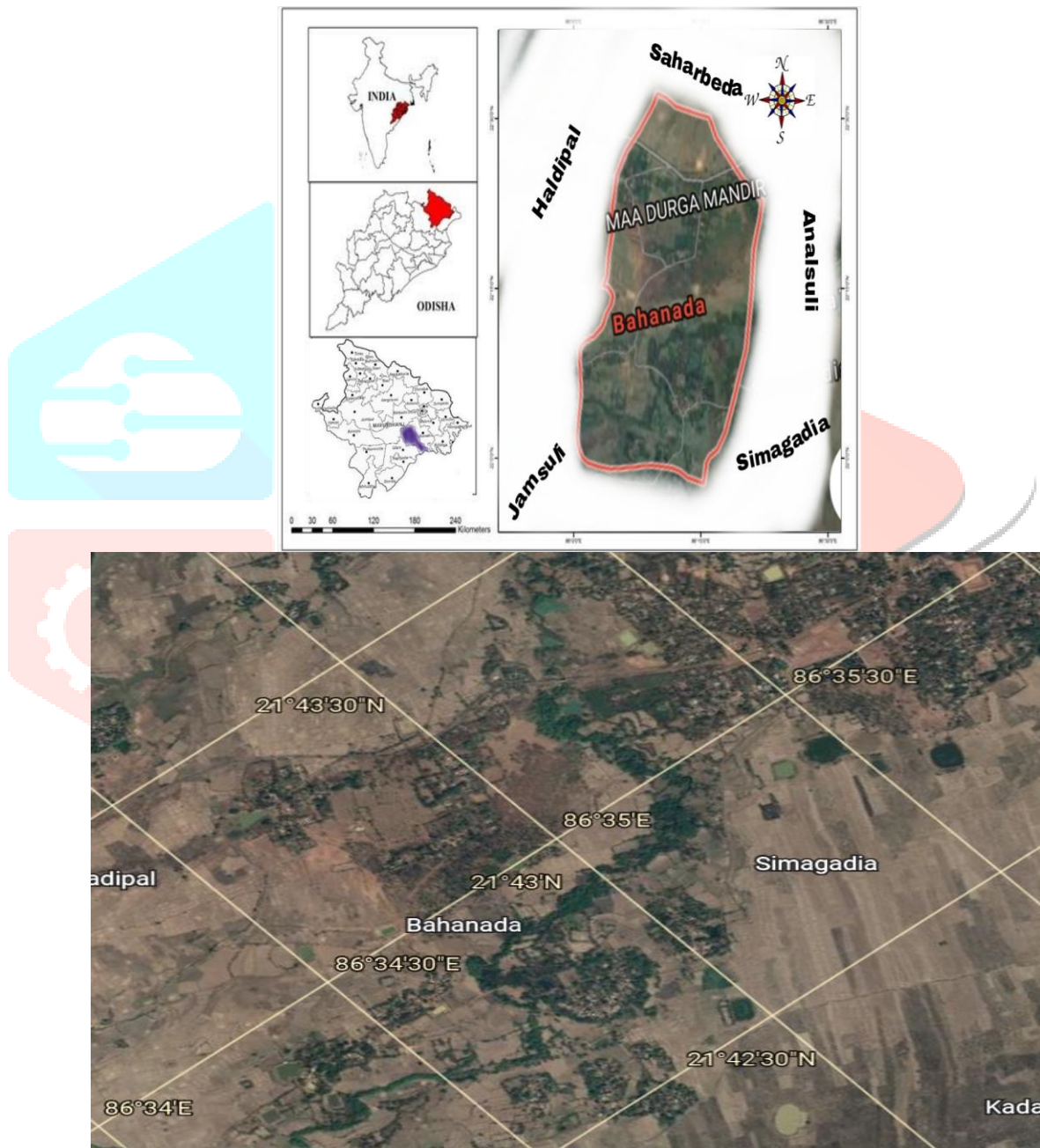
1. To know about the various problems of Socio-Economic conditions and be acquainted with past and present geographical environments.
2. To know about the educational status of the particular village and the reasons for their educational backwardness if any.
3. To know about the economic background of the village and the chronological people’s living standards.

III. STUDY AREA

Bahanada is a small village extended between 21 degrees 42 minutes 49 seconds North longitude to 86 degrees 34 minutes 16 seconds east latitude in Mayurbhanj district Odisha. The village is situated 79 kilometers away from the district headquarters Baripada. The village is surrounded by Kusumi and Jamda tehsil in the north, and Manjhgaon and Raruan in the west respectively.

The objective of this study is to gather information on different aspects of the demographic, social, and economic condition of the village for which a questionnaire was developed which covered different sectors of the social and economic structures of the village.

Figure 1: Location of Bahanada



IV. TOPOGRAPHY

The District of Mayurbhanj has a Geographical area of 10,418 sq. Kms (10.40 lakh Hectares), which is 6.68% of the total geographical area of the State. Mayurbhanj is a landlocked district and the central portion is covered by a group of hills, the percentage of plain lands is quite lower in comparison to other lands. As the area is mainly undulating except along a few rivers and comprises ridges, slopes, and depressions, the agricultural lands are mostly terraced to catch surface drainage from the uplands. The forest area district forest area 39 lakh Hectares and the net area sown is 405000 Hectares. Also, the village of Bahanada has lower agricultural land and more open space with bamboo trees.

V. CLIMATE AND SOIL

Being away from the coastal belt, the region experiences a sub-tropical climate with a hot summer and chilling winter with good precipitation. Red-laterite category of soil dominates all over the village.

VI. VEGETATION

Mayurbhanj is a land of lush green forests. Its vegetation occurrence can be broadly classified as follows.

- North tropical moist deciduous sal forests.
- Northern tropical semi-evergreen forests.
- Mixed deciduous hill forests.
- High-level sal.
- Dry deciduous sal forests.
- Plain sal forests.
- Grassland and Savannah.

The economy of the Mayurbhanj District is mostly dependent on agriculture and the favorable soil type induces the proper growth of agriculture in the District of Mayurbhanj.

Paddy is the major cultivated crop, followed by pulses and oilseeds in the village. While there has been decreasing in the coverage of Kharif paddy in high lands, the area under pulses, oilseeds, and other cereals has been showing an increasing trend due to diversifications of cropping patterns in such land. Moreover, the land utilization pattern is quite accommodating for the genesis in the field of agriculture. The agricultural land of Bahanada is drained by a canal Kalapani which is connected with the Budhabalang River.

Figure 2: Plantation Forest region of Bahanada



Figure 3: Infrastructural Development in Bhanada



Figure 3.1: Gram Panchayat Office



Figure 3.2: Water Tank to supply water



Figure 3.3: Water Tank to supply water



Figure 3.4: Anganwadi Kendra



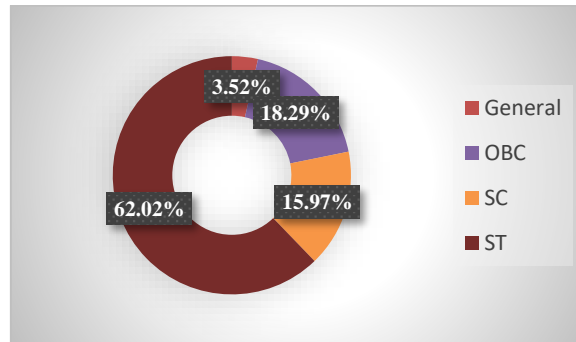
Figure 3.5: Govt High school

VII. DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE

7.1 Population Structure and Composition

Caste is a social phenomenon, in fact, caste and communal identity together define the basic parameters of the organization of rural space. (Ahmad. A 2015). The primary data collected from sample households are being analyzed to study the demographic features. Features like the size of the family, age-sex composition of the members of the household, educational level, etc. have a direct effect on the consumption of the households. Demographic features play a vital role in determining consumption patterns. Though the village is inhabited by the people of every community or social group about 62.02% of people are tribes. So, a very heterogenous socio-cultural life is seen in the village.

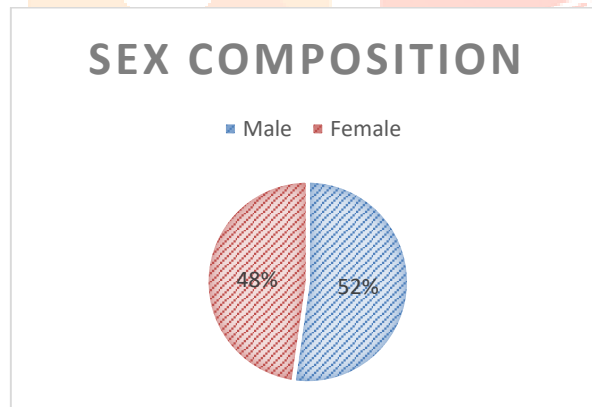
Figure-7.1.1 Composition of Caste



7.2 Age sex composition

There are 1077 people residing in the village and among them, 48% are female and 52% are male. The major concentration of the people of the age group 15-59 about 68.33 % strengthens the village's economy and reduces the village's dependency ratio.

Figure 7.2.1: Sex composition



The age and sex composition of the village Bhanada shows that 48 males and 49 females belong to the age group of 0-6 years. Next under the age group of 7-14 years, a total of 82 males and 63 females are found. In the age group between 15-59 years, there are 373 males and 358 females. Under the age group of above 60 years, we find a total of 62 males and 42 females.

Table 7.2.1: Age sex composition

0-6 Age group		7-14 Age group		15-59 Age group		Above 60 Age	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
48	49	82	63	373	358	62	42

7.3 Literacy

Though the village is concentrated with more than 60% of the tribal population the literacy rate is 63%. It is found from the survey of Bhanada village that among the 37% of the illiterate persons more than 50% are tribes.

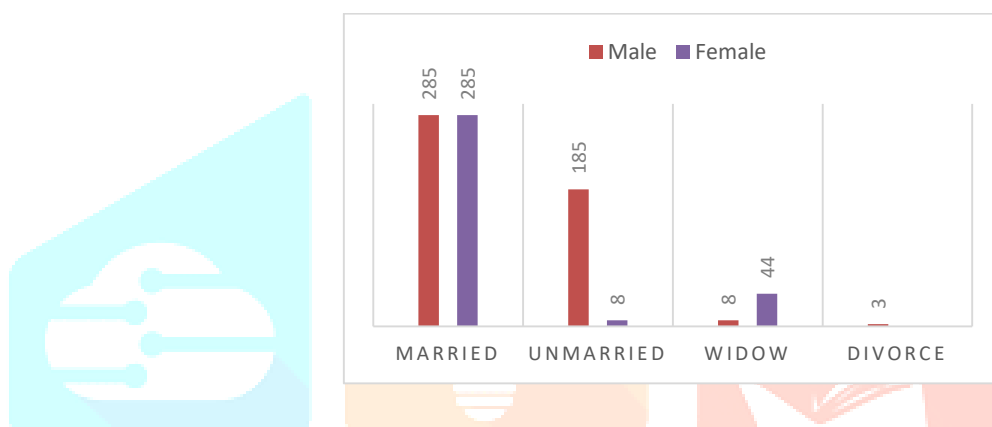
7.4 Nativity

From the concluded data only 4.18% of people immigrated to the village and all of them are tribes and they don't have any specific region to come to this place leaving their original place. Some of them just explain they come here in search of food and shelter and to be a resident of this place.

7.5 Marital Status

In Bhanada village there are 26.46 % are married males and females whereas there are 24.79 % are unmarried males and 17.17 % unmarried females respectively. There is more percentage of widow females, 4.08 percent compared to the male proportion. The above figure shows that the female divorce people are absentees male divorce occupies 0.27 percent.

Figure 7.5.1: Graph Showing the Marital status of Bhanada



VIII. SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECT

The socio-economic condition of any village shows its development conditions. Infrastructure, communication, electricity, sanitation, etc. are the key features through which we can estimate one region's socioeconomic condition.

8.1 House

The majority of people live in thatch houses about 48.11 percent and only 24 percent of people live in the pucca house which shows the poor economic conditions of the people of this region. But according to some senior citizens of the villagers, they do not have even thatch houses, especially tribal people who made their shelters with the help of tree leaves and forest resources.

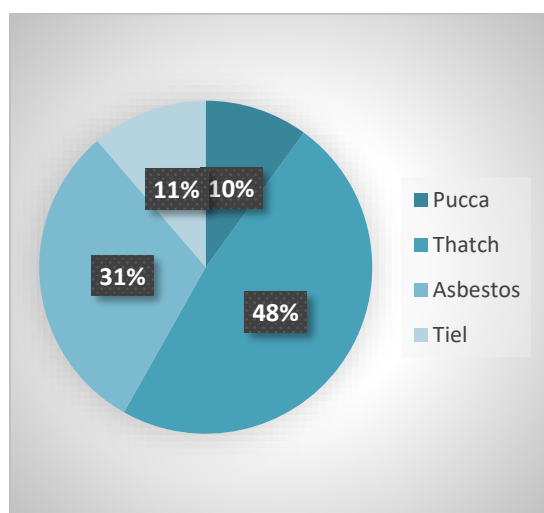


Figure 8.1.1: Graph showing different house type

Figure 8.1.2: Thatched house of Bhanada village

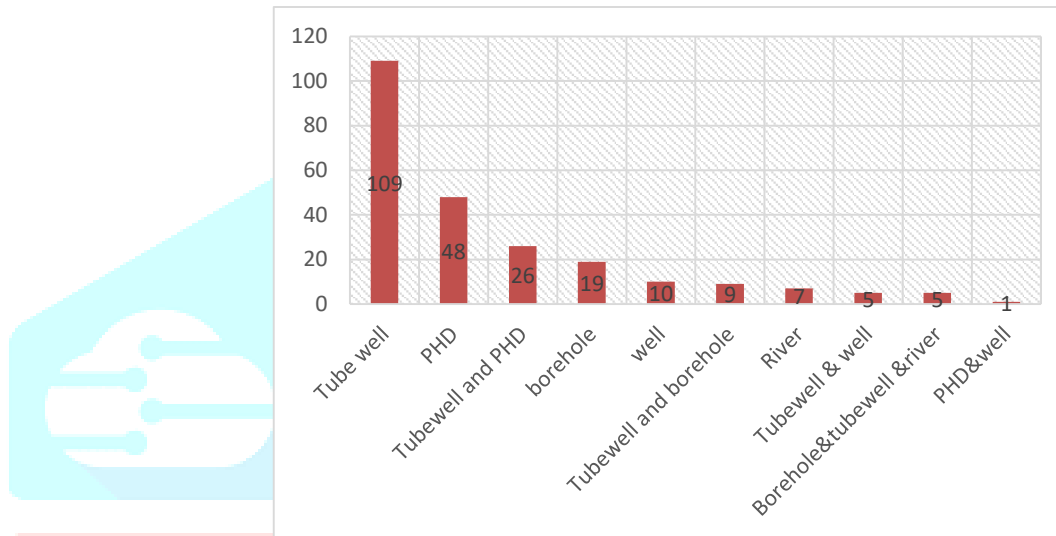
8.2 Toilet facility

In the scheme of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan the village avail 96 % of the family to use the toilet and only 4% of people are devoid of toilet facilities which is going to avail the facility within couple of months.

9.3 Drinking water facility

For their basic need of water such as bathing, drinking, and washing the people of Bahanada village depend upon the pond, Phd., well, borehole, and river. About 109 households depend on tube well, and 48 households on Phd. water, 19 on boreholes, 7 on rivers, and 10 on well. But some households use water for their cooking and drinking combined from various sources of water such as 26 households depend on tube wells & Ph.D. water, 09 on tube wells & boreholes, and 1 on Ph.D. & well and 05 on tube well, borehole & river. The people of this village do not suffer because of the water surplus.

Figure 9.3.1: Graph showing different sources of drinking water



9.4 Occupation

The collection and distribution pattern of occupations in a rural tribe-dominated society, classified according to availability of resources, different economic functions, or social status. The structure of occupation is a sculpture by different factors: availability of minor forest resources, the distribution of skills and administrative responsibility, the periodic market, and the social status of individuals in the community. Though the occupational structure is a dynamic concept that changes through time and development it is difficult in shaping the occupational structure as society changes. People of this region involve themselves in different livelihood systems for their livelihood. Most of the scheduled tribes and scheduled caste peoples involve themselves in agricultural work and daily labourer.

Figure-9.4.1: Employment status of the village

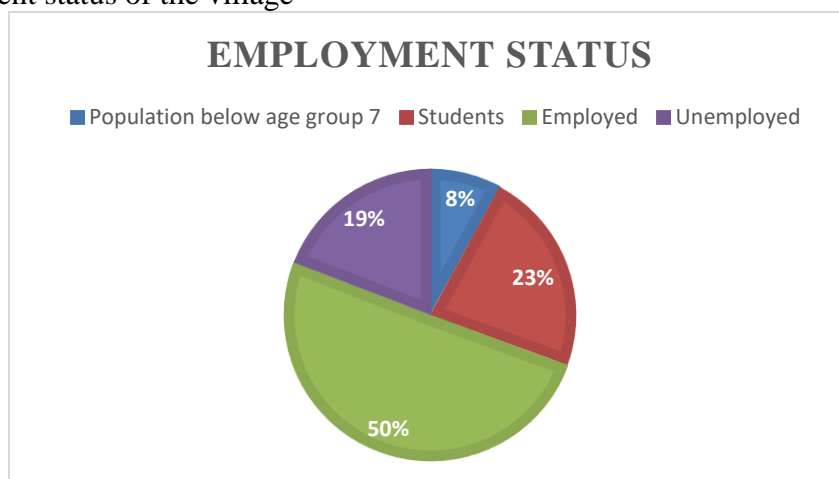
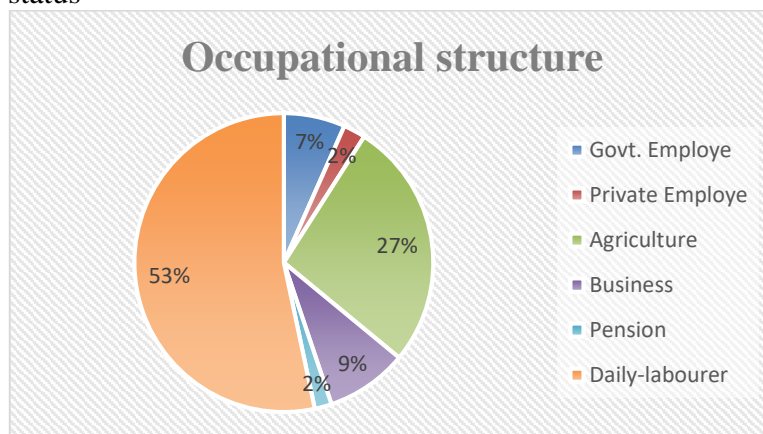


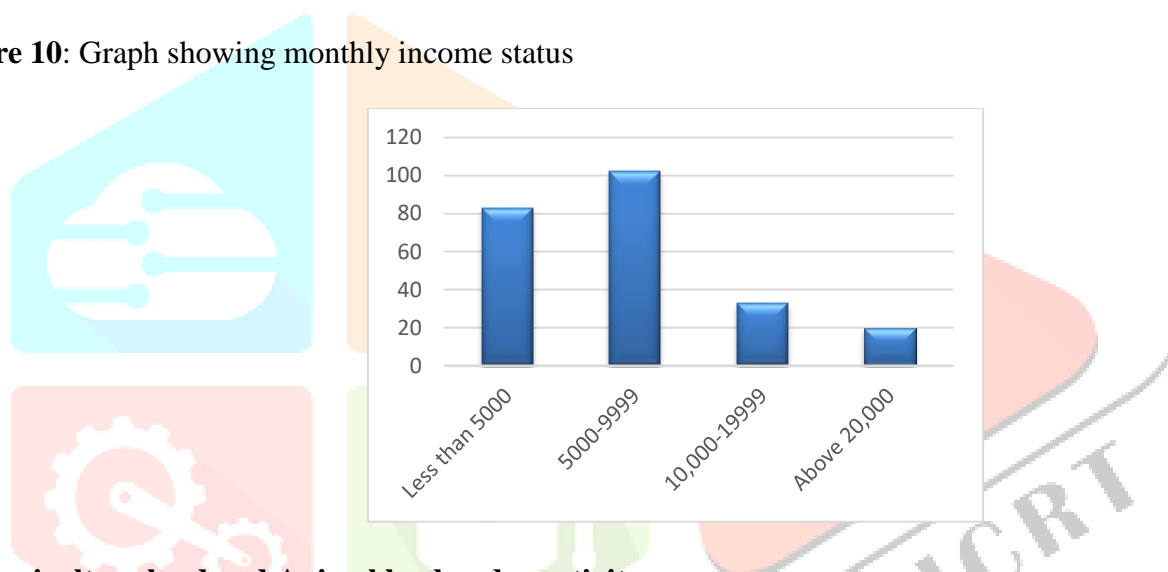
Figure 9.4.2: Occupational status



9.5 Income status

From the survey, it was concluded that the income status of the people of Bhanada is not satisfactory though 53 percent of the total working population are engaged themselves as daily laborers. only 9 percent of the working population enjoy a satisfactory life though they are govt. employees and have permanent monthly income sources. And there are only 2-3% families whose monthly income level is more than 50000.

Figure 10: Graph showing monthly income status



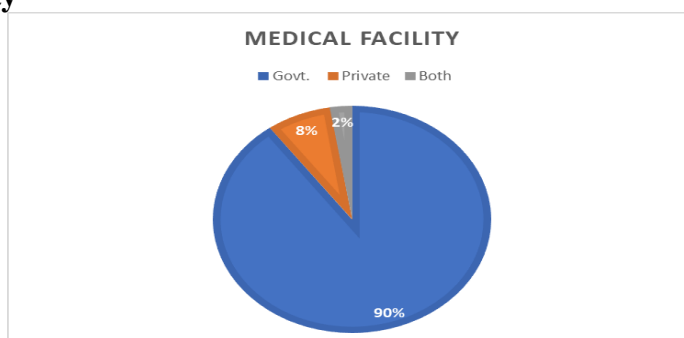
9.6 Agriculture land and Animal husbandry activity

Similar to the building structure, the households of Bahanada village have agricultural land and some do not have agricultural land. About 58 percent of people have agricultural land. If livestock rearing is taken into consideration 44 percent of households have chickens, 45 percent have cattle, 49 percent of households have goats, 32 percent of households have pigs, 23 percent of households have sheep and only 4 percent of households have ducks.

9.10 Hospital Facility

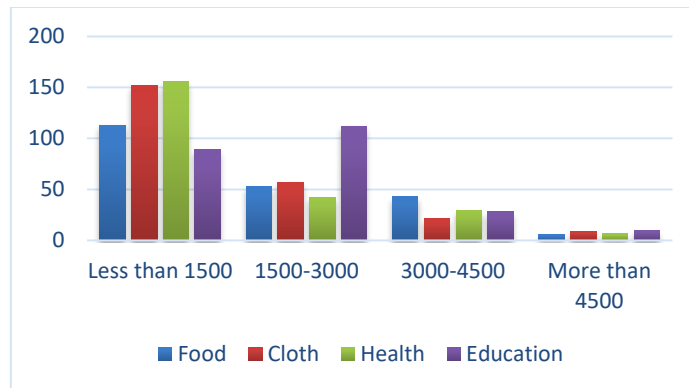
All the people of Bahanada village go to the hospital for their treatment but only 58 percent of the total population prefer immediate treatment whereas the rest 42 percent of people avail the treatment after 2 or 3 days of illness. Because of the poor economic condition, 90 percent of the total population prefers to go to the govt. hospitals.

Figure 9.10.1: Medical facility



9.11 Monthly Expenditure

Figure 11: Graph showing monthly expenditure



People of this region follow a simple and easy lifestyle. Their monthly expenditure shows that most of the households have earned satisfactory income to maintain their consumption.

9.12 Major problems faced by villagers

People of this region are satisfied in many aspects like Health facilities, Water facilities, and toilet facilities. Though there is a lot of govt. schemes under rural development programs like Indira Awaas Yojana launched in 1985-86, Mo Kudia Yojana in 2014, Mo Ghara Yojana 2023, etc. Only 10 percent of the people of this region have pucca houses. So, 79 percent of the people of this region were not happy with their house type whereas 56 percent of people don't enjoy their occupational status and 10 percent of people have sanitation issues.

9.13 Suggestions

- Though Govt. of Odisha, as well as Govt. of India, launched rural development programs, Tribal development programs each year to improve the quality of life of rural people and improve tribal life, the people of this region were not aware of it. So, people have to be aware of the beneficial schemes and programs for the betterment of their lifestyle.
- Though maximum people depend upon agriculture modern agricultural techniques, subsidies given by govt. on agricultural equipment, high-yield seeds, fertilizers, etc must be used.
- Giving importance to the education facility increase the thirst to go to school in tribal peoples.
- Increase irrigation facilities.
- Improve the economic conditions by being aware of livelihood programs.

I. FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Consumption is the basis on which all economic activities are revolving in a society. The consumption pattern of a country reveals a clear picture of its standard of living, level of poverty, material well-being, and economic development.

The study presents different facts of variation in the level and pattern of household consumer expenditure and related aspects of the standard of living of rural households. It covers the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of sample households, changes in the Bhanada village of Khunta Block Mayurbhanj, the consumption expenditure pattern of households, an association of food consumption expenditure pattern with asset endowments of the sample households, and the influence of government safety net programs on food consumption expenditure pattern of households, adopting a multilevel approach.

Socio-Economic Profile of Sample Households Primary data was collected from 239 households in Bhanada village of Mayurbhanj. The average number of family members in the sample households was 4.3 with a minimum of one and a maximum of 10 members. From the household survey, it was found that 100 percent followed Hinduism.

The majority of the households (64.43 %) belonged to a scheduled tribe, while 18.29 percentages belonged to Other Backward Classes. It was revealed that 15.97 percent of the total households belonged to the Scheduled caste.

Bhanada village is far ahead of other villages in solving the problems of housing. The survey showed that 100 percent of households had their own houses. Out of which 10.04 percent of the households lived in

pucca houses, 48.11 percent of the households lived in kutcha houses, 30.54 percent of households lived in asbestos houses and the remaining 11.29 percent lived in tile houses.

Occupational diversity is a unique feature of Bhanada village. Occupation is regarded as the most important socio-economic characteristic influencing a person's behavior in several respects. In primary occupation, households headed by daily laborers are the most frequent in the village accounting for 53 percent of all the households.

Occupation and food consumption expenditure- To study the influence of occupation on food consumption expenditure, it is clear that there is a wide variation in the occupation and their food consumption. As the study mainly focused on rural areas, their food consumption expenditure was high compared to urban areas. The study shows that irrespective of their occupation category, the majority of the households are in the 2nd group (1500-3000 monthly expenditure) expenditure class. Compared to other occupation categories, govt employees spend more on food consumption expenditure.

There is a tendency among households to hold back income information, but they are open about reporting household expenditure levels. When consumer income is stated the consumer unit can be classified as poor when it is not. This study used expenditure as a proxy for income to overcome these problems.

The theoretical basis for this substitution is the Permanent Income Hypothesis. It suggests that consumers try to maintain a given level of consumption over time and are relatively unresponsive to transitory increases and decreases in income. In the case of food consumption expenditure, there are four different expenditure classes used in this study. The lowest and highest expenditure classes are between Rs.1500 and above Rs.4000 respectively, and the highest number of households was found in the expenditure class 1500-3000.

The progress of any country depends on the development of the village. So, it is necessary to take major steps to better the life of villagers (Kumari. P 2022). So, all the government schemes and programs need to execute at the grass root level. Micro analysis like village and panchayat level should execute to accelerate the implementation and growth.

In the Socioeconomic development of society, many factors play significant roles in which educational attainment is considered an important one. Education creates the power to think rationally about every element in human beings including females. A society which is having a strong educational foundation and equal shares of male and female literate can achieve the peaks of development in any field. Female literacy is significantly important for the nation's overall progress, as they are an important constituent of society and constitute nearly half of the total population. Hence their educational status should not be neglected. Literate women can become a sculpture of a bright future for society. With education, women can perform their various family roles which are daughter, wife, and mother with perfection as well as can become economically self-reliant and consequently achieve the proper status in society equivalent to men.

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