

Dissertation

On

**“Assessment of comparative study on-women status of
Kotemukha and Manikjore Village under Bhagwanpur-II Block
in Purba Medinipur district in WEST Bengal.”**

M.Sc. Semester-IV practical Examination-2023



Paper: 496

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MS. SILPA PAL Roll- PG/VUEGG19/GEO-IVS No. 006 has prepared a dissertation work on "Assessment of comparative study on-women status of Kotemukha and Manikjore Village under Bhagwanpur-II Block in Purba Medinipur district in WEST Bengal." under my guidance and supervision for M.Sc. Semester-IV, Examination in Geography, 2023 as a partial fulfilment of the curriculum of Vidyasagar university in Geography Paper 496.2. It is further certified that this is her original work and no part of this work has been submitted elsewhere before for the awardment of any degree.

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Acknowledgement

I express my sincere my deep regard and sincere gratitude to Dr.Pijush Kanti Tripathy, office-in-charge& Associate Professor, Department of Geography. It was great privilege and honour to work and to study under his guidance.

Under whose guidance and supervision the dissertation work "Assessment of comparative study on-women status of Kotemukha and Manikjore Village under Bhagwanpur-II Block in Purba Medinipur district in WEST Bengal "has been complicate without his constant guidance and support this work could not be completed.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude. Sarbeswar Halder, Assistant professor & and HOD department of Geography for his tremendous support and assistance in the completion of my present dissertation.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks and gratitude to all other respected professors of Geography department of Haldia Government College for giving me the invaluable guidance throughout this field study.

I extend my thanks and gratitude to Mr. Sukumar Adhikary and support staff of the Department for his constant help and co-operation as an when required.

Last but not the least, I really feel proud to extend my heart full thanks to all my class friends of M.sc 4th SEM for their constant support and co-operation towards the preparation of this report.

Date : 11-08-23

Silpa pal
signature

PREFACE

Women are considered as part and parcel of development of a region. Their contributions are significant towards the development process. Present day women are taking part actively in different economic activities. They contribute a lot to overall development of a society.

Women's status is a term that describes women's situation in both absolute terms and in terms relative to men. It means granting women the freedom to make life choices.

Women empowerment refers to Increasing the spiritual, political, social, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women.

The focus of women's status measurement has typically been on women's access to, and utilization of, information and resources (e.g., access to education, access to cash employment, access to health services).

Some element of Women status:

- Women's sense of self-worth.

- Their right to have and to determine choices.

- Their right to have access to opportunities and resources.

- The right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home

- And their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.

Being a student of M.sc Semester-IV in geography I have undertaken a project and carried out survey work in order to find out the status of women of village of Kotemukha and Manikjore under Bhagwanpur-II block. I have tried to show a comparative view among the status of women of the two mention villages. The present work is an effort to highlight some real facts about the status of women of two remote villages of purba medinipur districts. This may reflect the same picture for other villages also.

CONTENTS

SL.No	Title	Page No
I	Certificate	
II	Preface	
III	Acknowledgement	
IV	Contents	
V	List of tables	
VI	List of figures	
VII	List of photo plates	
Chapter-I		
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Statement of the problem	1
1.2	Objective of the study	2
1.3	Literature Review	2-3
1.4	Data sources and Methodology	3-4
1.5	Selection of the topic	4
CHAPTER-II		
2.0	Location of the study area	5
2.1	Physical setup of the study area:	7
2.1.1	Relief	7
2.1.2	climate	7
2.1.3	Drainage	8
CHAPTER-III		
3.0	Analysis of data and result findings	10
3.1	Demographic background of the study	10
3.1.1	Age composition	10
3.2	Social background	11
3.2.1	Level of Education	11-12
3.2.2	Poverty status	12-13
3.2.3	Marital status	13-14
3.2.4	Age of marriage	14
3.2.5	Caste composition	14-15
3.2.6	Social profile	15-16
3.3	Economic background	16-17
3.3.1	Income	16-17
3.3.2	Occupation pattern	17-18
3.4	Medical factor	18-20
3.4.1	Facilities from sub-centre	18
3.4.2	Facilities from Hospital	19

3.4.3	Health Disease	19-20
3.5	Political participation	20
3.6	Basic amenities	21-22
3.6.1	Bank account	21
3.6.2	Government scheme	21-22
CHAPTER-IV		
4.0	Major findings	24
4.1	Problems	24
CHAPTER-V		
5.0	Suggestion	25
5.1	Limitations	25
5.2	Conclusion	26
	Bibliography	27
	Appendix	28-30



LIST OF TABLES

Table No	Title	Page No
3.1	Age composition	10
3.2	Level of Education	12
3.3	Poverty status	13
3.4	Marital status	13
3.5	Age of marriage	14
3.6	Caste composition	15
3.7	Social profile	16
3.8	Income	16
3.9	Occupation pattern	17
3.10	Facilities from sub-centre	18
3.11	Facilities from Hospital	19
3.12	Health Disease	19
3.13	Political participation	20
3.14	Bank account	21
3.15	Government scheme	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig No	Title	Page No
2.1	Location Map of the study area	6
2.2	Topography Map of purba Medinipur district	7
2.3	Drainage of purba Medinipur district	8
3.1	Age composition	10
3.2	Level of education	12
3.3	Poverty status	13
3.4	marital status	14
3.5	Age of Marriage	14
3.6	Caste composition	15
3.7	Social profile	16
3.8	Income of women's	17
3.9	occupation pattern	18
3.10	Facilities from sub-centre	18
3.11	Facilities from Hospital	19
3.12	Health diseases	20
3.13	political status	20
3.14	Bank Account	21
3.15	Government scheme	22

List of photo plate

Plate No	Title	Page No
1.1	Household survey data	9
1.2	Education facilities	23
1.3	Health Centre	23
1.4	Household pattern	23
1.5	Panchayet office	23

CHAPTER-I

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

In rural communities, the status of women is not effectually recognized. In some communities, they experience discriminatory treatment as compared to their male counterparts. They are deprived of certain rights and opportunities and are required to wholeheartedly dedicate themselves towards the implementation of household responsibilities. In the present existence, there have been implementation of programs and schemes that girls should be regarded as equal to men. Their birth should be appreciated and they should be allowed equal rights and opportunities, particularly with regards to acquisition of education and employment. Changes have come about in the viewpoints and perspectives of rural individuals and they are granting equal status to girls and women. Women in rural areas are not having proper facilities and education for their development. Most of the rural women have less access to health care. Women in villages are mostly house wife's and work in farm field for their livelihood.

Rural women's political participation and empowerment is not only essential for strengthening a nation's democracy, their struggle against marginalization, trivialization and oppression but also key to their socio-economic development. Rural women do not have the knowledge or awareness of their legal and political rights, so they do not participate in elections and political events of their communities. Rural women are underrepresented in institutions, governance and leadership, and have less decision making power. But women play important roles in the rural economy as farmers, wage earners and entrepreneurs. They also take responsibility for the well-being of the members of their families, including food provision and care for children and the elderly. Rural women's unpaid work, particularly in poor households, often includes collecting wood and water. Women from indigenous and grassroots communities are often also custodians of traditional knowledge, which is key for their communities' livelihoods, resilience and culture. Yet, women in rural areas face constraints in engaging in economic activities because of gender-based discrimination and social norms, disproportionate involvement in unpaid work, and unequal access to education, healthcare, property, and financial and other services.

1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The present study encompasses a comparative study on Women status of kotemukha and Manikjore villages under Bhagawanpur-II Block in Purba Medinipur district in West Bengal. That is the statement of the problem. It tries to find out a comparative analysis between the status of women of two villages under Bhagawanpur-II block considering some economic, social and political factors.

1.2 Objectives of the study:

The main objectives of the present study are mentioned below.

- The study aims to clarify the demographic characteristics of the study area.
- To determine the relationship between economic condition and social status of women in study area.
- To apprehend the education and health conditions of females in different age groups living in the study area.
- To know the social and cultural participation of women.
- To know about the political participation of women and to understand the role in the developmental process through political empowerment.

1.3 Literature review:

- ❖ Ann. Rev. Anthropol. 1977. "ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES ON WOMEN'S STATUS" in his research paper he shows that "women's status," in terms of female political participation, economic control, personal autonomy, interpersonal equality, legal adulthood, ideological position, or other specific indices, for the purpose of testing a particular hypothesis, they often lapse into much looser usage in nearing their conclusions, and speak broadly of "women's low status," "female subjugation," "female oppression," or "male dominance. Women in both low-skill wage labour and traditional work thus find themselves in oversupply, and in effect, suffer disguised unemployment.
- ❖ Heidi Blackburn (2017) "The Status of Women in STEM in Higher Education: A Review of the Literature 2007–2017" in his research paper he shows that This paper presents a thematic review of the literature regarding their status from 2007 to 2017 including journals, trade magazines, theses, and dissertations. Higher education is in the spotlight to produce graduates to fill the predicted 2.4 million STEM jobs anticipated by 2018 in the United States (Office of Science and Technology Policy 2016). This literature review is necessarily selective and focuses mainly on peer-reviewed journals and trade publications published between 2007 and 2017.
- ❖ Tim and Sinclair, Georgina (2013) " The status of women police officers: an international review" in his research paper The 1950s and '60s saw the beginnings of a gradual break out from this cloistered environment as women entered juvenile aid units and school traffic squads, eventually joining mixed patrol teams in the researchers conducted internet searches on police departments with English language websites, as well as searching government sites related to equity and public service management, up to July 2012e 1970s (Heidensohn, 1992). The police service has made substantial progress in the recruitment, representation and progression of female officers over the last 10 years.
- ❖ Maxwell Chuma, Department of Sociology Bernard Chazovachii, 2012" DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS: THE CASE OF WARD 3, MWENZEI DISTRICT, ZIMBABWE "in his research paper The

major fulcrum of this study was on examining the impact of the Domestic Violence Act in reducing violence perpetrated against women. The study used qualitative methodology with unstructured interviews, key informant interviews and focus group discussions as the data gathering techniques. The study was grounded in Giddens' structuration theory which contends that structures and actors constitute each other.

- ❖ Preston, J. P., Jakubiec, B. A., & Kooymans, R. (2013). "Common Challenges Faced by Rural Principals" Within this article, we thematically present common challenges associated with the role of the rural principal. In this literature review, we delimit our search to work published from 2003–2013. A limitation of this study is that it represents data predominantly from American, Canadian, and Australian rural settings, restricting a global applicability of results. Findings highlight that many rural principal candidates face a hiring disadvantage if they do not have a historical connection with the community advertising a position.

1.4 DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY:

❖ DATA SOURCES:

This present study is basically descriptive in nature based on primary survey.

- **Primary data source:**

This survey area is basically based on primary data source.

- **SECONDARY DATA SOURCES:**

Secondary data collect from different documents, census data, digital handbook, and from office.

❖ METHODOLOGY:

- **House-Hold Survey:**

We collect primary data through intensive door to door household survey with the help of structured questionnaire. To fulfill the objectives of the study, data on socio-economic factors (level of education, Occupation, income, etc.) were collected from women of both kotemukha and Manikjore villages.

- **Methods:**

1. We have compiled all the primary and secondary data and tabulate the data to prepare master table. After that analyzed data for preparation of diagrams and subsequent analysis.
2. Statistical analysis has been done. We have drawn some cartograms by suitable cartographic techniques.
3. Map of Study area has been done by Arc- GIS 10.3 software. Land use Land cover map has been done from Google Earth Image.

- **Population sample:**

In this study area total households is 1225. Each of the village household survey is $25+25=50$.

Tools used:

Ms. Excel:

Statistical data- some statistical diagram have shown to representing some basic data (after compilation) in order to make subsequent analysis for getting result. The diagram have been prepared with the help of Ms. Excel.

Arc GIS:

It is geographical information system (GIS) for working with maps and geographic information. It is used for creating and using maps, compiling geographic data, analysing mapped information, sharing and discovering geographic information, using maps and geographic information in a range of applications, and managing geographic information in a database.

1.5 Selection of the topic:

- ❖ Economically backward area and also political essential zone. So, to assess the social state case of women either through women in the economic condition. As well as the participation in politics or through political empowerment.
- ❖ It is very easy to conduct the survey as this zone of area is very much heavier to me.

CHAPTER-II

2.0 Location of the study area:

According to census 2011 information the location code or village code of kotemukha village is 345242. Kotemukha village is located in Bhagawanpur II sub division of purba Medinipur district in west Bengal, India. Located at $87^{\circ}67''$ N- $22^{\circ}03''$ E. as per 2009 stats, Itaberia is the gram panchayet of Kotmukha village.

The total geographical area of village is 238.92 hectares. Kotmukha has a total population of 2061 peoples, out of which male population is 1105 while female population is 956. Literacy rate of kotmukha village is 82.48% out of which 86.97% males and 77.30% females are literate. There are about 502 houses in kotmukha village. People living in kotmukha depend in multiple skills, total works are 810 out of which men are 683 and women are 127. Total 102 cultivators are depend on agriculture farming out of 99 are cultivated by men and 3 are women.

According to census 2011 information the code of Manikjore village is 345239. Manikjore village is located in Bhagawanpur II subdivisions of purba Medinipur district in West Bengal, India. Located at $21^{\circ}94''$ N- $87^{\circ}68''$ E. As per 2009 stats, Basudevberia is the gram panchayet of Manikjore village.

The total geographical area of village is 222.03 hectares. Manikjore has a total population of 2979 peoples, out of which male population is 1499 while female population is 1480. Literacy rate of Manikjore village is 78.75% out of which 84.39% males and 73.04% females are literate. There are about 723 houses in Manikjore village.



LOCATION MAP OF THE STUDY AREA

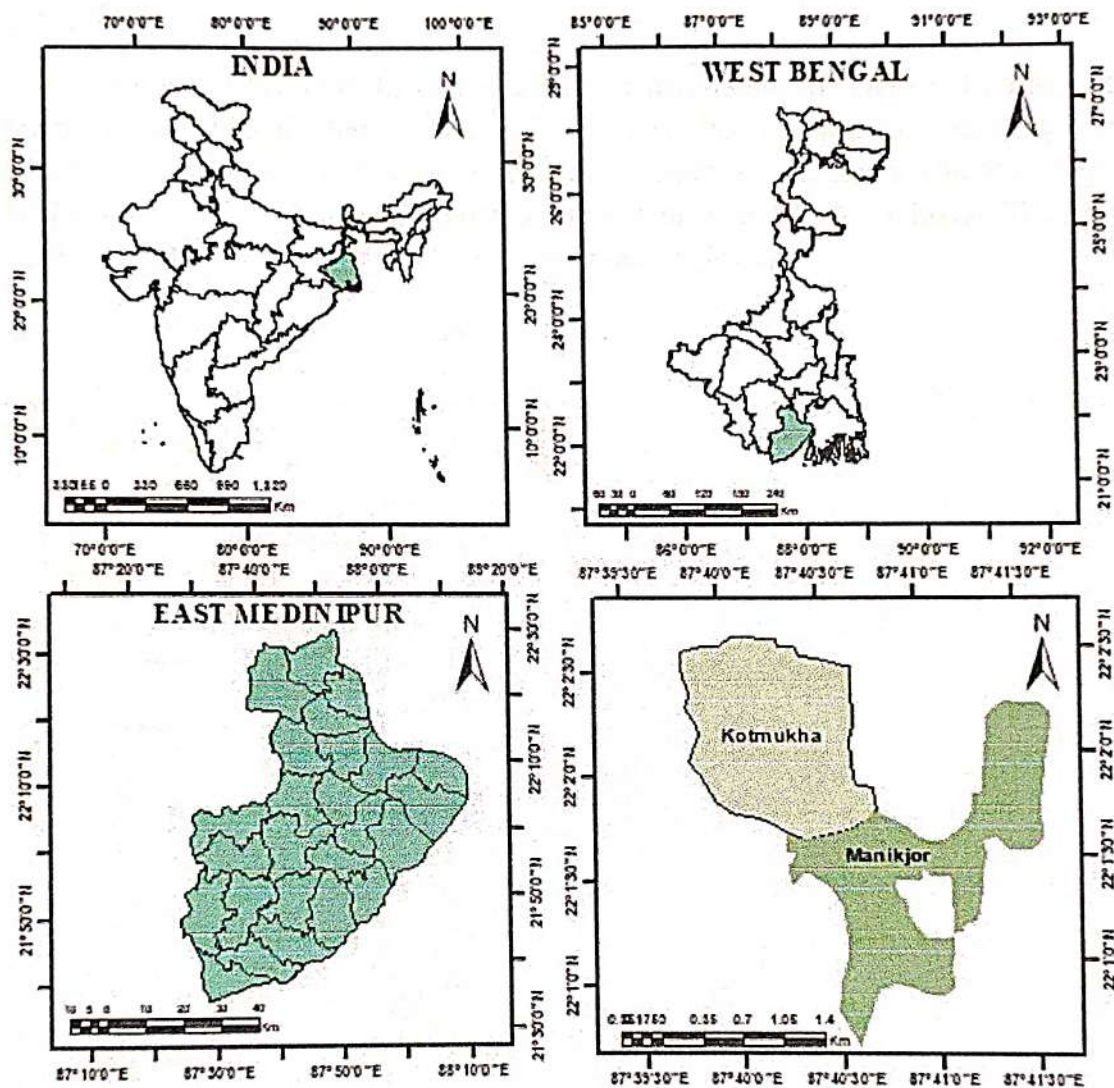


Fig: 2.1 Location Map of the study area

2.1 Physical setup of the study area:

2.1.1 Relief:

Purba Medinipur district is the part of the lower Indo-Gang etic plain and Eastern coastal plains. Topographically the district can be divided into two parts-(a) almost entirely flat plains on the west, east and north, (b) the coastal plains on the south. The vast expanse of land is formed of alluvium and is composed of younger and coastal alluvial. The elevation of the district is within 10 meters above the mean sea level.

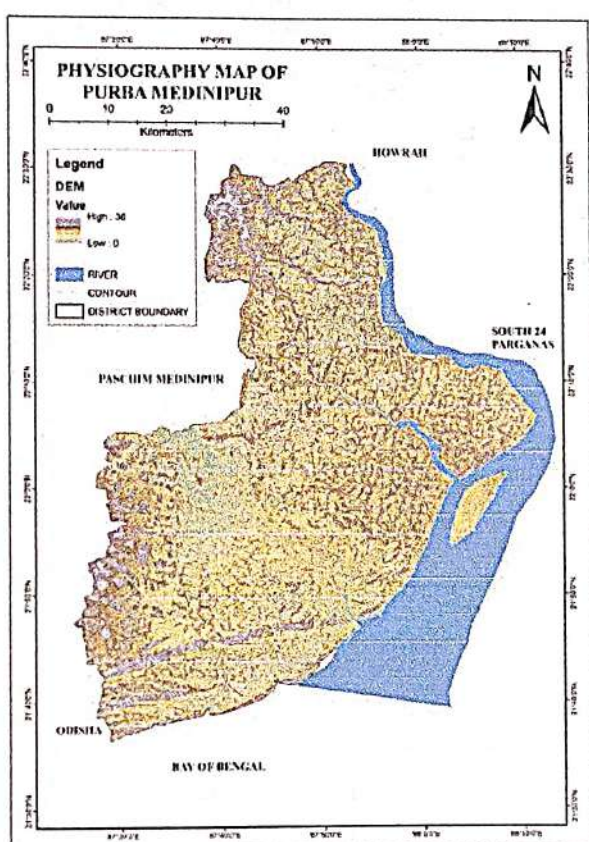


Fig No: 2.2 Topography Map of purba Medinipur district

2.1.2 Climate:

The districts of purba Medinipur yearly temperature is 30.52°C (86.94°F) and it is 4.55% higher than India's averages. Medinipur typically receives about 135.09 millimetres (5.32 inches) of precipitation. And has 136.0 rainy days (37.26% of the time) annually. Relative humidity is also very high.

2.1.3 Drainage:

The rivers of districts purba Medinipur, owing to the typical physiographical condition of the district, emerge from the chhotanagpur plateau to the west, flows east or south –East ward direction according to the slope of the land and meets Bay of Bengal. All the rivers in this region are rain – fed and flow to the fullest during monsoon.

The river system of district purba Medinipur primarily consists of Haldi River, Rasulpur River and Rup Narayan River their tributaries.

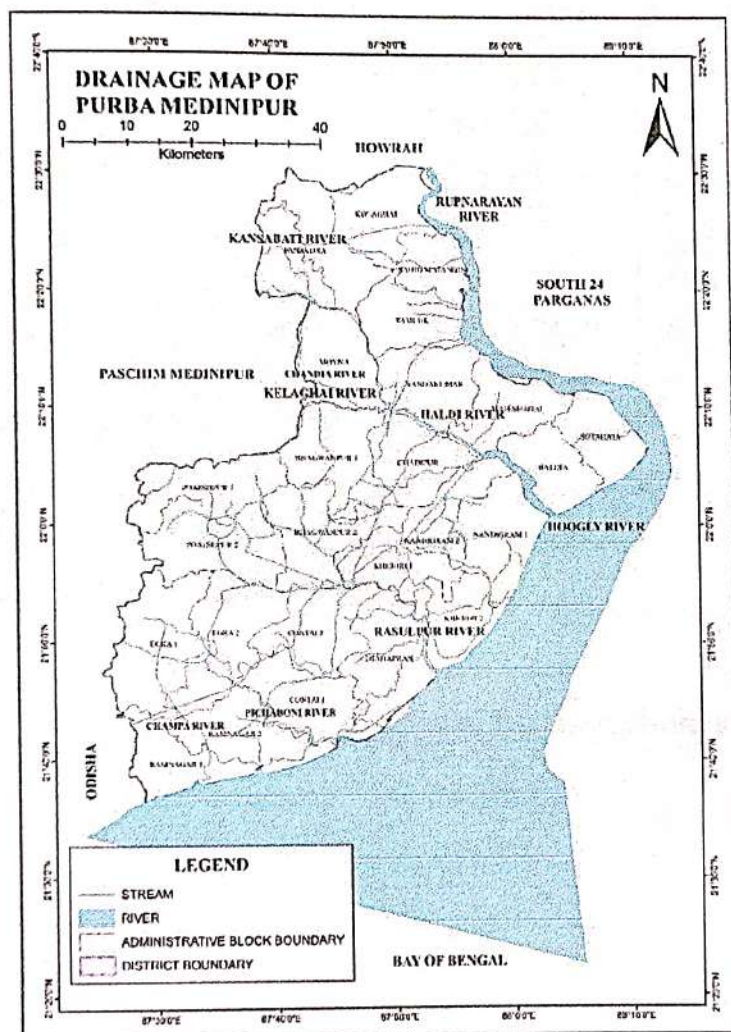


Fig No: 2.3 Drainage of purba Medinipur district

Primary data survey



Photo plate No: 1.1 Household survey data

CHAPTER-III

3.0 ANALYSIS OF DATA AND RESULT FINDINGS:

3.1 Demographic Background:

Demography is the statistical study of populations, especially humans. It examines and measures the aspects and dynamics of population; it can cover entire societies or groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion, and ethnicity. Demographic information allows you to better understand certain background characteristics of an audience, whether it's their age, race, ethnicity, income, work situation, marital status, etc. in the context of human biological populations, demographic analysis uses administrative records to develop an independent estimate of the population.

3.1.1 Age composition:

In the population studies, age composition refers to the proportionate numbers of people in various age groups in a population. It is common in demography to split the population into three broad age groups: children and young adolescents (under 15 years old) the working age population (15-59 years) and the old age women (60 years and older).

The household survey data on age, reveals that 19.23% of female population in the villages of kotemukha and Manikjore in the range of 0-14 years. 58.65% of the female population in the Range of 15-59 years. And 22.12% belongs to old age groups i.e. above 59 years.

Table No:3.1 AGE COMPOSITION

age group(years)	number of women	Percentage (%)
0-14	20	19.23%
15-59	61	58.65%
>59	23	22.12%

Source: Field survey,2023



Fig No: 3.1 Age composition

❖ **Socio-economic status:**

Socio-economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual or families economic access to resources and social position in relation to others. When analysing a families SES, the households income, level of education, and pattern of occupation are examined , as well as combined income, where is for an individual's SES only their own attributes are assessed. Socio economic status is classified into three levels (high, Middle, and low) to describes the three places a family or an individuals may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of this categories any or all of three variables (income, education and occupation) can be assessed.

Education in higher socio economic families is typically stressed as much more important, both within the households as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food, shelters and safety are major priority, education is typically considered as less important.

Additionally, low income and education have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems, including respiratory viruses, arthritis, coronary disease, and schizophrenia. This problems may be due to environmental conditions in their work place, or, in the case of disabilities or mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of their person's social predicament to begin with.

3.2 Social status:

The definition of **social status** is the position of an individual in a group or a society. This is defined by, and can also affect, how they are treated by other members of society. Analysing a group by the social status of its members can shed light on the intra-group dynamics. Social status affects all parts of life and the occurrences in communities of various types (religious, workplace, political, etc.)

3.2.1 Level of Education:

According to field survey, a higher population in study area held a secondary education degree as their highest level of educational attainment compared with all other level of educational attainment. specially 19.23% of adult in study area had a higher secondary degree, compare with 17.31%of adult who have bachelor's degree and 11.54%of female had a post graduate degree or higher degree. Around 16.34% of female adult in both the study area had not completed high school.

Table No:3.2Level of Education		
Level of Education	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	9	8.65%
primary	8	7.69%
Upper primary	9	8.65%
Secondary	21	20.19%
Higher Secondary	20	19.23%
Graduate	18	17.31%
post graduate	12	11.54%
Other higher education	7	6.73%

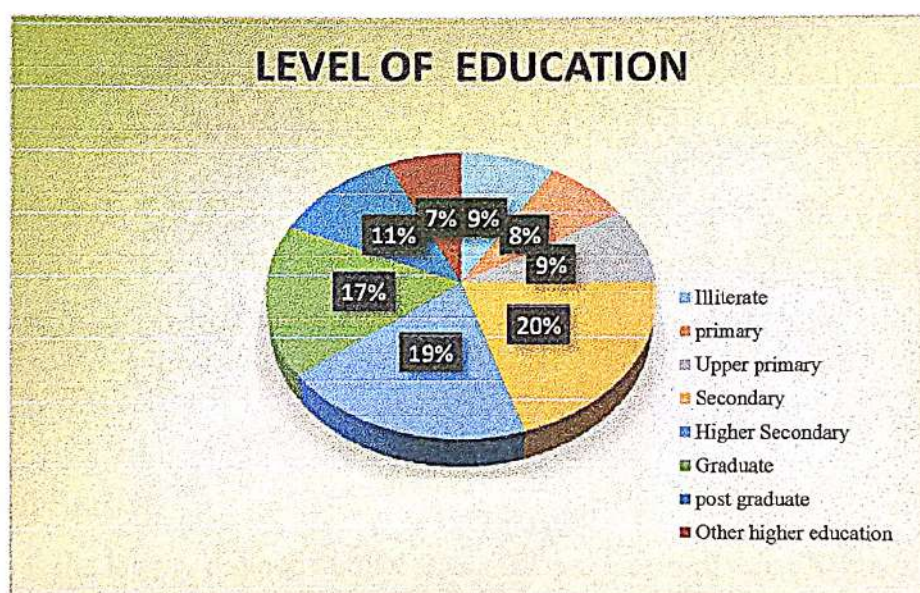


Fig No: 3.2 Level of education

3.2.2 Poverty Status:

Poverty is a condition in which an individual or household lacks the financial resources to afford a basic minimum standard of living. According to field survey, out of the 50 household in the study area are 36% APL household and 64% BPL category belong in this area. According to the field survey 64% of the female belong in low level of poverty status, and there lifestyle also very low level.

Table No:3.3 Poverty status		
Poverty status	Number	Percentage (%)
APL	18	36%
BPL	32	64%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

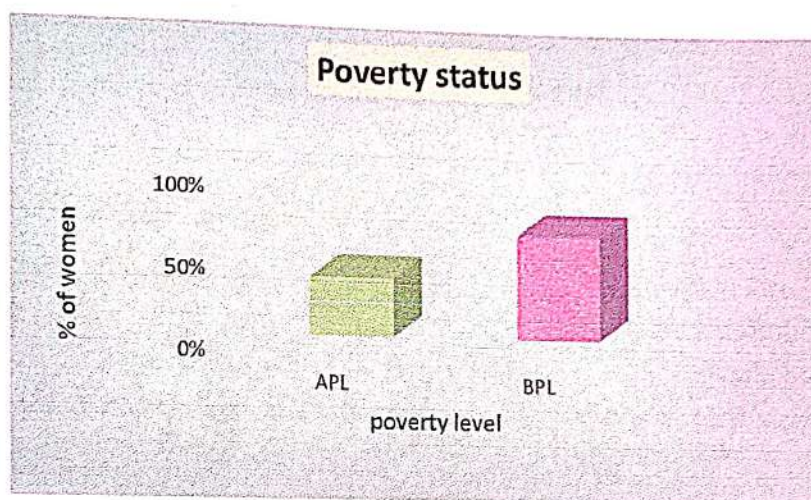


Fig No: 3.3 Poverty status

3.2.3 Marital Status:

Marital status is the legally defined marital state. There are several types of marital status: single, married, widowed, divorced, separated and in certain cases registered partnership. According to field survey most of the women are married(53.93%) followed by Unmarried women are 32.58%.Widow women's are 5.62% and percentage of divorce female is 7.87%.

Table No:3.4 Marital Status		
Marital Status	Number	Percentage (%)
Married	48	53.93%
Unmarried	29	32.58%
divorce	7	7.87%
Widow	5	5.62%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

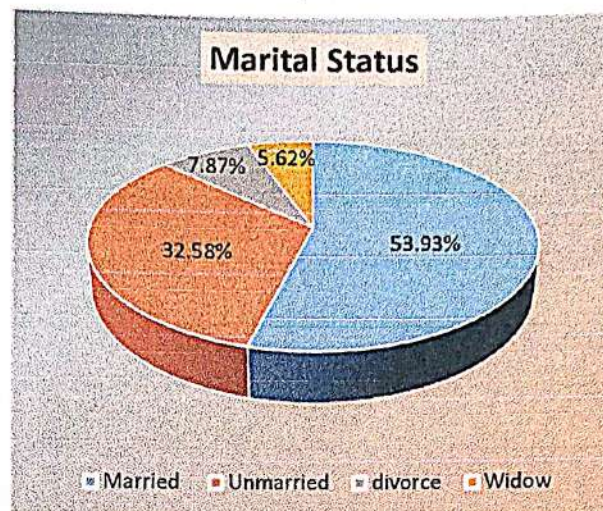


Fig no: 3.4 marital status

3.2.4 Age of Marriage:

According to field survey, marriage deterministic age limit has divided into 3 parts. The 3 parts are less than 20, 21-30, more than 30. Here, we can see that the number of female population is 21, of which 36.21% marriage age below 20, 62.07% female population marriage age (21-30) and 1.72% marriage age is above 30. We can see that 68% women are conscious of their marriage age, so they are performing to delay marriage.

Table No:3.5 Age of Marriage		
Age of Marriage(years)	Number	Percentage (%)
<20	21	36.21%
21-30	36	62.07%
>30	1	1.72%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

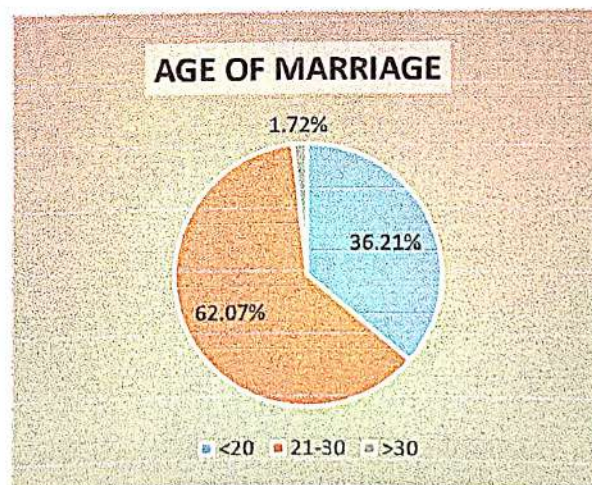


Fig No: 3.5 Age of Marriage

3.2.5 CASTE COMPOSITION:

Caste is a form of social stratification Characterised by endogamy, hereditary transmission of a style of life. According to field survey overall female population has been divided into the scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, OBC-A, OBC-B etc. It shows that majority of the

population belongs to OBC-B category which is around 56%. SC&ST category is 24%&6% respectively. The tiniest female is belongs the ST group with only 6%.

Table No: 3.6 CASTE COMPOSITION		
Categories	Number	Percentage (%)
Unreserved	7	14%
SC	12	24%
ST	3	6%
OBC-B	28	56%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

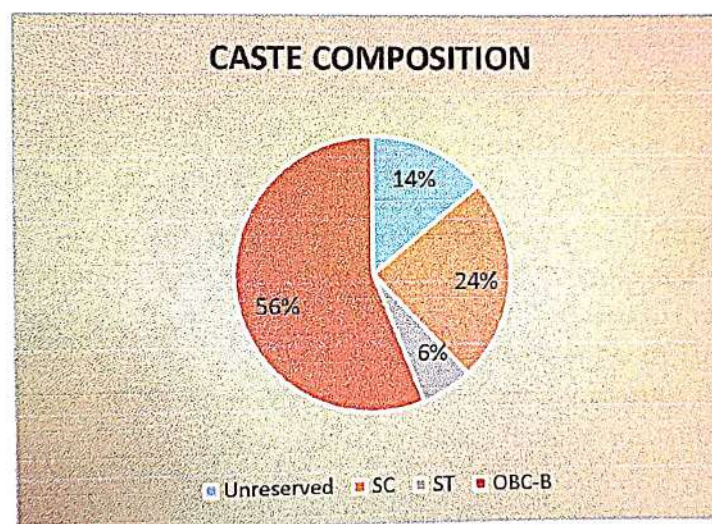


Fig No: 3.6 Caste composition

3.2.6 Social profile:

In my field survey, I visit 50 household. But 7.14% of female are member of any social club. Due to they deprive on society as such caste, religion, gender, poor and many other causes. And 27.38% female are organize any social culture based on their confidence.

Table No:3.7 Social profile		
	Number	Percentage
Member of social club	6	7.14%
organize social culture	23	27.38%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

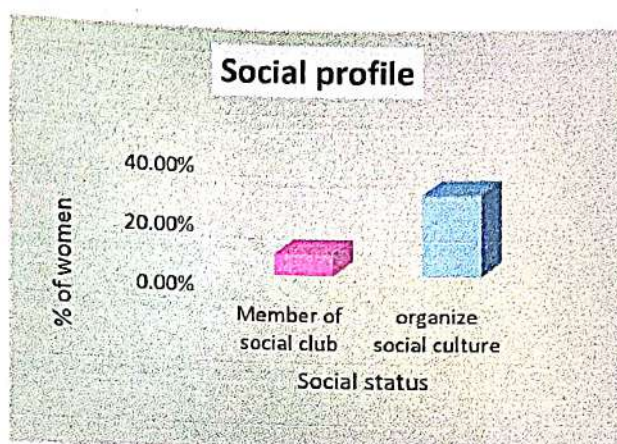


Fig No: 3.7 Social profile

3.3 Economic background:

3.3.1 Monthly family income of women's:

According to field survey, over 25% of families women's have a luxury standard of living and most of them belong to higher income cohorts (High-Middle and rich). Only 17.5% women's have an income of less than 5000 per month i.e., belongs to the aspiring or lowest income cohort. And most of the 57.5% women's have an income of 10,000-20,000. Also, the survey found that 82.95% of women's do some financial savings in the form of bank deposits, and insurance for their future. And they create their own identity, also they known about women's empowerment

Table No: 3.8 Income of women's		
Monthly women's income	Number	Percentage
<5000	14	17.05%
5000-10,000	19	23.75%
10,000-20,000	27	33.75%
20,000-30,000	13	16.25%
>30,000	7	8.75%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

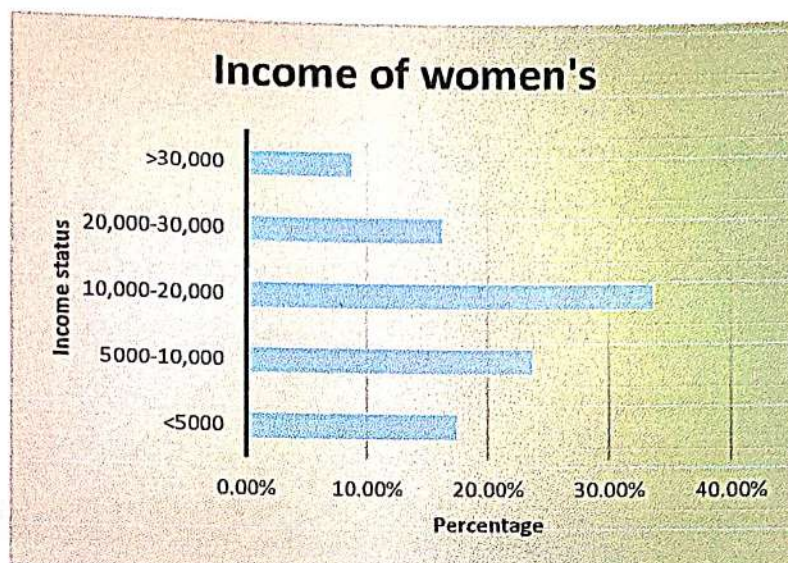


Fig No: 3.8 Income of women's

3.3.2 Occupation pattern:

The occupational structure of a nation refers to the percentage of its work force employed in various economic ventures. The field survey in both the comparative study in kotemukha and Manikjore village's Women's also gives us data about the occupation .The shows that most of the women's are engaged with self-help group and 100 day's work (50%), some are engaged in private sector(13.75%)and government sector(22.5%) and some are engaged in handicraft, and self-business(13.75%) etc.

Table No: 3.9 Occupation pattern		
Occupation of women	Number	Percentage (%)
Govt. job	18	22.50%
Private job	11	13.75%
100 day's work	17	21.25%
Self-help group	23	28.75%
Other's work	11	13.75%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

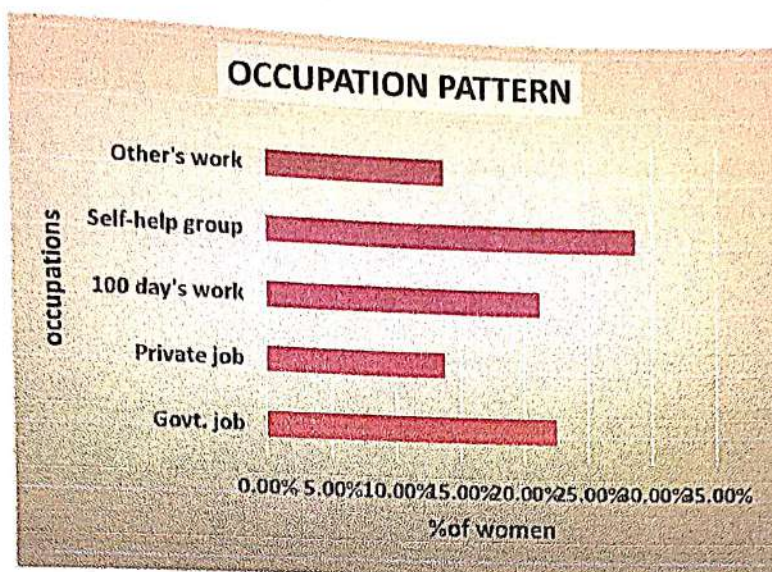


Fig No: 3.9 occupation pattern

3.4 Medical factor:

Health facilities Are places that provide healthcare. They include hospitals, clinic, and output care centres etc. This includes affordability, restrictions on their mobility, and a lack access to transport, as well as mental and emotional well-being of rural women are needed in rural areas.

3.4.1 Facilities from sub-centre:

Both the village's women's are given facilities from sub-centre (88%) during the time of mother and child care, safe delivery, family welfare services such as oral pills, primary medical care, Birth and Death Registration. But 12% of women ignore this facilities.

Table No:3.10 Sub-Centre		
	Number	Percentage (%)
Yes	44	88%
No	6	12%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

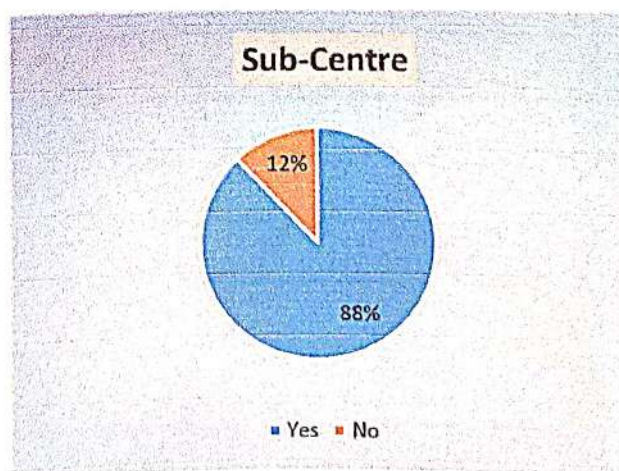


Fig No: 3.10 Facilities from sub-centre



3.4.2 Facilities from Hospital:

Available facilities from hospital: pregnancy care, pre conceptual counselling, Maternity and Birthing centre, diet counselling etc. are accepted 84% of women but 16% of women are do not accepted this facilities.

Table No:3.11 Facilities from Hospital

Response	Number	Percentage
yes	42	84%
No	8	16%

Source: Field survey, 2023

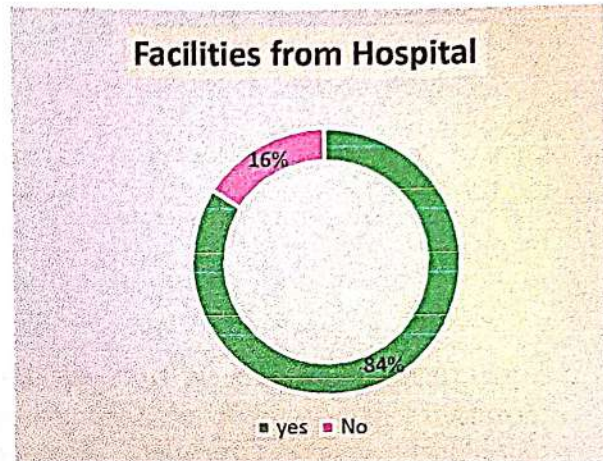


Fig No: 3.11 Facilities from Hospital

3.4.3 Health Diseases:

Poor health conditions among SC and ST women are caused by insufficient Medical facilities. Both the villages most of the women are attacked by anaemia which is 31.55%. Least amount of the women attacked by 4.76%. And high blood pressure and diabetes disease are attacked by 53.57%.

Table No:3.12 Health diseases

Name of the disease	Number	Percentage (%)
High blood pressure	49	29.17%
diabetes	41	24.40%
Anaemia	53	31.55%
Breast Cancer	8	4.76%
Heart disease	17	10.12%

Source: Field survey, 2023

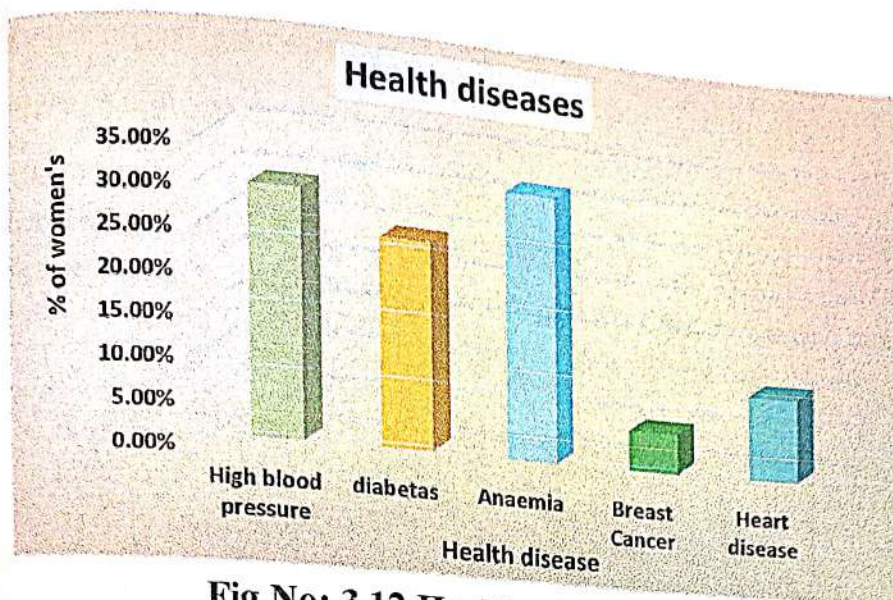


Fig No: 3.12 Health diseases

3.5 POLITICAL STATUS:

According to our argument above, social status shapes how we see the (political) world and thus influences which political issues. At present day Most of the women's fear from politics so, least amount of the female are member of panchayet (27.45%). And attending political meeting (72.55%).

Table No:3.13 Political status		
	Number	Percentage (%)
Directly involves in politics	14	27.45%
Attending political meeting	37	72.55%
Source: Field survey, 2023		

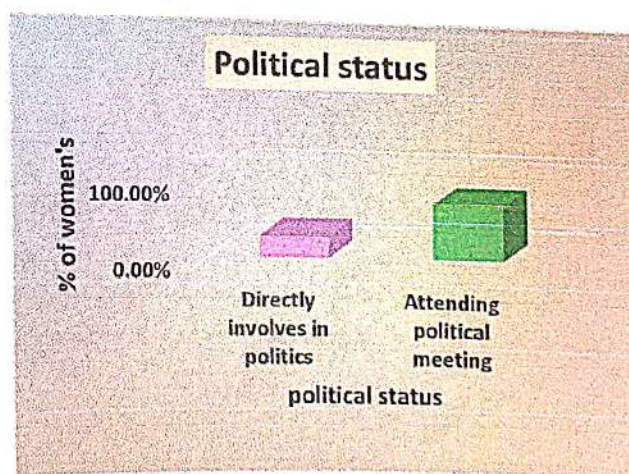


Fig No: 3.13 political status

3.6 Basic rural amenities:

3.6.1 Bank account:

Both the villages of kotemukha and Manikjore, here most of the women are educated and involved in Self-help group, government job and private sector (65%). So the percentage of bank account holders (88.46%) in two village's women but the bank account are does not present (11.54%) female according to survey data.

Table No: 3.14 BANK ACCOUNT		
BANK ACCOUNT	Number	Percentage
Yes	92	88.46%
No	12	11.54%

Source: Field survey, 2023

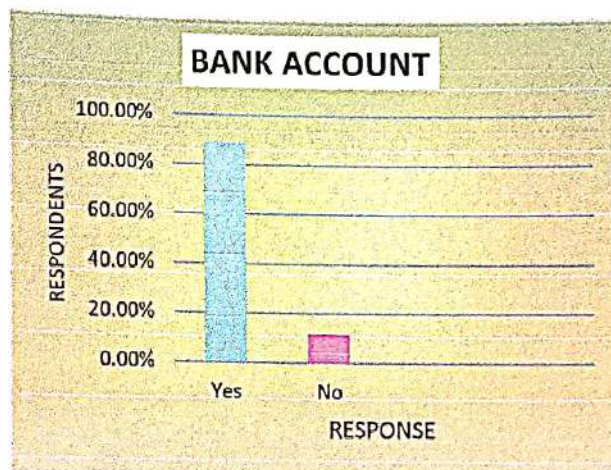


Fig No: 3.14 Bank Account

3.6.2 Beneficiaries by government:

The government of West Bengal runs a number of schemes for the development of Women .All types of beneficiaries like , most of the women's accepted Swasthy sathi card(28.40%) , 25.44% women's are accepted Lakshmir Bhandar, and 11.83% female student are accepted student scholarship. Least amount of the student accept the student credit card (1.18%).

Table No:3.15 Beneficiaries by government		
scheme name	Number	Percentage
Kanyashree Prakalpa	18	10.65%
rupashree prakalpa	7	4.14%
Lakshmi Bhandar	43	25.44%
Scholarship for student	20	11.83%
Sabooj sathi scheme	31	18.34%
swasthy sathi card	48	28.40%
student credit card	2	1.18%

Source: Field survey, 2023

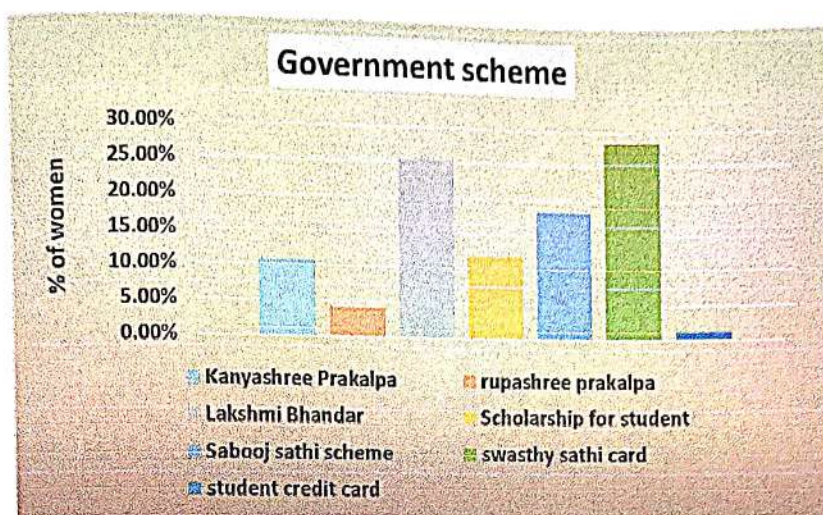


Fig No: 3.15 Government scheme



Photo Plate No:1.2 Education facilities



Photo Plate No: 1.3 Health Centre



Photo Plate No: 1.4 Household pattern



Photo plate No:1.5 Panchayet office

CHAPTER-IV

4.0 Major findings:

1. If we look into the relief of kotemukha and Manikjore villages under Bhagwanpur-II Block in purba Medinipur districts, that is the plain area.
2. The data on age composition reveals that the percentage of adult women is high (58.65%) and least amount of female belongs to child age group (19.23%).
3. Poverty status are also very high in this study area because 64% of women belongs in BPL card and remaining 36% of women is APL holder.
4. The survey data also indicate that most of the people are educated up to secondary (20.19%). While analysing the marital status 53.93% are married and 32.58% are unmarried.
5. This data shows that 63.79% of women are conscious about their marriage age and preferred delay marriage.
6. More than 80% of women accepted medical facilities from hospital and Sub-centre. And less than 20% of women ignore the medical facilities.
7. In this study area 31.55% of women are attacked by anaemia and 29.17% of women are suffering from high blood pressure disease. Least amount of women's are suffered by breast cancer (4.76%).
8. 27.45% of women are directly involved in politics and 72.55% women are attending political meetings.

4.1 Problems:

In many parts of the world, including some rural areas, women may face various challenges-

Violence against women: Women may experience various forms of violence, such as domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking, which can severely impact their safety and well-being.

Limited access to education: In certain areas, cultural norms or economic constraints may hinder girl's access to education, leading to lower literacy rates and limited opportunities for personal development.

Economic empowerment: Women may face barriers in accessing economic opportunities, including employment discrimination, limited job choices, gender pay gaps, which can perpetuate financial dependence.

Child marriage: At present day, child marriage is still prevalent, which adversely affects girl's education, health, and overall life choices.

Lack of legal rights: Women might face challenges in accessing justice and legal protection against discrimination, violence, and property rights.

CHAPTER-V

5.0 Suggestion:

Education and awareness programmes: promoting education for girls and women, along with awareness campaigns on their rights and empowerment.

Economic empowerment: Providing skill development training and opportunities for income generation can empower women economically, enabling them to participate more actively in decision making process.

Legal support: Ensuring access to legal aid and support for women who face discrimination or violence can help protect their rights and improve their status.

Healthcare services: Enhancing access to quality healthcare, especially maternal and reproductive health services, is vital for the well-being of women in the district.

Safety and security: implementing measures to ensure women's safety in public spaces, workplaces, and homes is essential for their overall well-being and status in the community.

Political leadership: Encouraging more women to participate in local governance and homes is essential for their overall well-being and status in the community.

Engaging men as allies: involving men as allies in the fight for gender equality can accelerate positive change and create a more inclusive society.

5.1 Limitations of the study:

The present study has some shortcomings mainly due to time constraint and lack of reliable information. The basic limitations of the present study are-

- ❖ Whole study is based on limited primary data.
- ❖ The lack of sufficient data.
- ❖ This is a very short time study.
- ❖ Lack of detailed study on this topic previously.
- ❖ All women were not considered or covered under field survey.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS:

The status of women has been an evolving and dynamic process throughout history. Over the years, significant strides have been made in promoting gender equality and empowering women across the globe. Efforts to enhance education, economic opportunities, and political representation for women have contributed to their increased visibility and participation in various fields.

It is essential for societies to continue advocating for gender equality, dismantling harmful stereotypes, and fostering an inclusive environment that allows women to thrive.

Addressing these issues requires collective action from governments, institutions, communities, and individuals. Empowering women benefits not only women themselves but society as a whole, as it leads to more equitable and prosperous communities. By recognising the intrinsic value and contributes of women, we can create a world where every individual has the opportunity to achieve their fullest potential, regardless of gender.

Under the study of field survey of women status in kotemukha and Manikjore villages I get information of district of purba Medinipur about relief, physical form, political status, economic condition, cultural participation and also the demographic background of the study area from source. Through this study get information about, almost 50 household or 100% households (female status) survey in the study area. Total no of female is 104 out of 50 households in two villages, belong different age groups.

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A comparative study on –“Women Status of kotemukha and Manikjore villages under Bhagawanpur –II Block in purba Medinipur District in West Bengal”.

Village:

District:

Gram panchayet:

State:

1. General information of the respondents:

Name:	Gender: Male/Female/other	Occupation
Relationship with head of the household	Total female member:	Education
Category : Gen/SC/ST/OBC-A/OBC-B	Poverty status:APL/BPL	Marital status/UM/Widow

2. A. Social profile of the female member:

I. Level of education:

SL.No	Name	Age	Marital status	Age of marriage	Level of Education

ii. Health status:

General health condition	Poor/good
Medical facilities	Yes/no
No of available health centre	
Other available medical facilities	Yes/no

iii. Nutrition status of Women:

Female child	Pregnant women	Aged women
Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No

iv. Other Health issues:

SL.No	ITEM	
1.	High blood pressure	Yes/no
2.	Heart Disease	Yes/no
3.	Stroke	Yes/no
4.	Diabetes	Yes/no
5.	Anaemia	Yes/no
6.	Breast cancer	Yes/no
7.	Other problem	Yes/no

v. political profile:

Are you member of threetier panchayet raj system?		
Member of village	yes	no
member of the panchayet	yes	no
Member of Zilaparisad	yes	no



ii. Do you involve directly in politics? Yes/No

2. A. Economic profile of women member of a family:

Name	Occupation	Income	Bank account	Job card	Engaged in self-help group	Aadhaar card	Ration card	E-sharom card

B. Information of availability of other different government scheme:

SL.NO	Scheme Name	Beneficiary individuals (in no)
1.	Kanyashree prakalpa	
2.	Rupashree prakalpa	
3.	Lakshmi Bhandar prakalpa	
4.	Scholarship for student	
5.	Sabooj sathi scheme	
6.	Sikshashree prakalpa	
7.	Student credit card	
8.	Swasthya sathi card	

3. Social participation:

i. Do you participate regularly in family or community function? Yes/no

ii. Do you organize any social or cultural programme? Yes/no

iii. Do you participate in any movement relating to social or environmental problems? Yes/no

4. What is your opinion about women status?

5. What sorts of problems are there in your family regarding women status?

6. How can women status be improved according to you?

Surveyor signature