

A Socio Economic Study of Puri District, Orissa, India (A Case Study of Bali Nolia Sahi Ward No 11)

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INTRODUCTION

Puri is a coastal district of the Odisha state on India. This district comprises 1722 revenue villages. It has one sub division, 11 tahasils and 11 blocks. The district has been named after its headquarter town of Puri. According to Cunningham, the ancient name of this town was Charitra mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang as Che-li-ta-lo. But the restoration of this word che-li-ta-lo as Charitra. The importance of the town as a seat of Vaisnavism increased when Chodaganga Deva constructed the temple of Purusottama Jagannath and installed the image of the deities. Thereafter, it became famous as the abode of Purusottama and was popularly

Called Purusottam Kshetra. The district has a conglomeration of different religious sects and faith in course of its history. Majority of the people are Hindus. The other important communities are Muslim, Sikhs, Jains, Christians and indigenous groups are found in the district. The Hindu monuments of various sects like Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Sakit cult, Ganapatya, Mahabir etc. are found. Similarly Muslim Mosques, Christians Church are also noticed here.

Coastal location of the district is rich in sea water, brackish water, as well as sweet water of river and ponds which are suitable for fishing and other types of aquaculture. For fishing specially for marine fishing people from other states have migrated in this district. The socio economic condition of the people of an urban area settled mainly by fishermen of Puri district have been surveyed, studied, and presented.

STUDY AREA

The study area covers the Bali Nolia Sahi ward no 11 of Puri Municipality of Puri district in the state of Orissa. The latitudinal extension of Nolia Sahi ward from 19°47'45''N to 19°47'51''N and longitudinal extension 85°53'5''E to 85°53'20''E. The study area is bordered by Marine drive of Puri sea coast in south, Bali Harijan basti in north, Gopala balibha in east and Bali Mochi Sahi basti in west.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The following objectives are taken in the case study.

1. To evaluate the location, physical set up and demographic characteristics of the study area.
2. To study the socio economic condition of fishermen of Puri District.
3. To examine the satisfaction level of the citizen particularly on the municipal service.
4. To suggest some suitable measures for further development.

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

The entire information has been collected both from the primary and secondary data sources. Primary data has been collected by house hold survey in the study area with a set of well design questionnaire. The house hold has been selected by random sampling.

The secondary data has been collected from the published and unpublished bulletins, statistical hand book, census, Ngo's report etc. then the information has been tabulated statistically analysed and interpreted.

5. PHYSICAL SET UP

The study area is located on the seashore of Bay of Bengal. This area are the depositional landforms of recent origin and geologically belong to the Post-Tertiary Period. Average altitude of the area is 10 meters. The soil of the district as well as the study area is sandy loamy type. But in the extreme south on the sea beach sandy soil is found. The region is drained mainly by the distribution of the Mahanadi, Bhargabi, Kushabhadra, devi and daya river.

The climate of Puri district as well as the study area is tropical monsoon type. According to Indian Meteorological Department highest temperature was recorded 35° to 37° C in the month of may during summer session and lowest temperature was recorded 11° to 14° C in the month of January during the winter session. The average annual rainfall is about 2633 mm which 74% is recorded during the monsoon rainy session. Vegetation type of the region is tropical deciduous and main trees are cashew nut coco nut.

6. SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION

Different segment of socio economic development of Bali Nolia sahi word is discuss below

Table 1: Sex composition

Gender	No of respondents	Percent
Male	648	53.77
Female	557	46.22
Total	1205	100

Source: house hold survey

In the Puri district among the total population male constitute 50.08 percent and female 49.19 percent while in the study area among the total population male and female constitute 57.7 percent and 46.22 percent respectively.

Table 2: Age composition

Age group	No of male	No of female	Percent of male	Percent of female
0 – 5	110	77	9.12	6.39
5 – 15	129	102	10.70	8.46
15 - 40	258	245	21.41	20.33
40 – 60	105	104	8.71	8.63
Above 60	46	29	3.81	2.40

Source: house hold survey.

Information of table 2 reveals that number of person below 15 years and above 60 years is lesser than the number of person between 15-40 years. Thus the dependency ratio is low and working age population is high. Economic standard of the population should be high due to working age population. But practically due to lack of employment opportunity most of the working population remain unemployment. So the economic condition is not better as expected.

Table 3: Literacy rate

total respondents	Literate male	Literate female	Total literate	Male percent	Female percent
1205	292	208	41.49	58.40	41.60

Source: house hold survey

In the Puri district literacy rate is 77.96 percent of total population where male and female 88 percent and 67 percent respectively. But in the survey area Bali Nolia sahi ward literacy rate is only 41.49 percent where male and female 58 percent and 41.49 percent respectively.

Table 4: Caste composition

Caste	No of person	Percent
General	293	24.31
Schedule caste	638	52.94
Schedule tribe	125	10.37
Backward classes	149	12.36

Source: house hold survey.

In the Puri district peoples of different caste live together. Out of total population 81.7 percent belong to general caste and SC and ST 18 percent and 0.29 percent respectively. But in the survey area Bali Nolia sahi maximum population belong to schedule caste with 52.94 percent where as General, Schedule caste, schedule tribe and other backward classes population are 24.31percent, 10.37 percent and 12.36 percent respectively.

Table 5: Religious composition

Religious	No of person	Percent
Hindu	1191	98.83
Christian	14	1.16

Source: house hold survey.

In the Puri district different religious like Hindus, Muslim, Sikhs, Jain, live together. But in Bali Nolia sahi only two religious community are observed. Such as Hindus and Christian .maximum of the peoples are belongs to the Hindu community with concentration 98.83 percent and belong to Christian.

Table 6: Different workers

Categories of workers	No of person	Percent
Main workers	310	25.72
Marginal workers	48	3.98
Non workers	847	70.29

Source; house hold survey

In the puri district 70 percent of total population is belong to non working population 30 percent belong to working population. Among the working population 182 percent of respondents are main workers and 22 percent of respondents are marginal workers. But in the surveyed area 70 percent of total population belong to non working population and 30 percent of total population are belong to working population. It indicates that in the survey area the number of dependent population on working population is very high in comparison to Puri district.

Table 7: occupational structure

Occupation	No of male	No of female	Male percent	Female percent	Total
Fisherman	125	01	34.91	0.27	35.18
Lifeguard	10	-	2.79	-	2.79
Businessmen	116	25	32.40	6.98	39.38
Servicemen	14	19	3.39	5.30	9.21
Others	40	08	11.17	2.23	13.40

Source: house hold survey

In the surveyed area Bali Nolia sahi 70 percent of total population were belong to non working group and 30 percent of total population are belong to working group. Among the working population fishing is the main occupational with 35 percent of workers engaged in it and sharing of male and female population in fishing 99.2 percent and 0.8 percent respectively. In the other occupation 2.7 percent, 39.4, 9 percent and 13,4 percent of worker engaged in life guard, businessman, serviceman and others activities respectively.

Water supply and sanitary facility

In the study area Bali Nolia sahi drinking water supply from municipality and tube well out of total house hold 58 percent drinking water supply by municipality and 42 were supplied by tube well. Among the total house hold 48 percent use traditional lavatory and rest 52 use scientific lavatory supply by municipality.

Fuel

In the survey are three types of fuel use such as Gas, timber, and kerosene. large number of house hold 51 percent of house hold use timber and 38 percent and 11percent are use gas and kerosene respectively.

Problems of study are

Following are the problems faced by the people of our study area

1.The slum dwellers of the study area are faced quit environmental problems. They do not have good sanitary system

1. Educational attainment of the people of study are is not so good.
2. Most of the people migrated from Andhra Pradesh so they are faced to language problems.
3. Although this is an urban area but they have not good civil amenities .
4. Most of the people are dependents on fish collection from the sea . but they generally used traditional system and equipment for fishing. So they are not so much financially benefited.
5. Overall the socio-economic condition of the study are is so poor due to lack of availability of employments.

SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. Health and hygienic condition of the slum area to be Enrich. the steep should be taken local authority and government.
2. Employment opportunity to be produced by establishing small or medium scale industry depending on the sea resource
3. The municipal authority to be more active to provide urban amenities.
4. To improvement the educational level, not only the government but also the local people should be more conscious and active.
5. Several scheme for socio-economic development provided by central government and state government should be proper implement.

CONCLUSION

The economic condition shown by the nature and role of the working population and urban amenities shown by the housing condition, supply of drinking water, sewage system etc. but in the study area which is not standard for living life of inhabitant of Bali nolia sahi ward.

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