

SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY OF AGIA ROKHAPARA
VILLAGE

REPORT SUBMITTED BY

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Class- B.Sc 4th Sem

Subject- Economics (Major)

College – Dudhnoi College

Session:- 2021

PREFACE

Before having a clear idea of what is actually a Socio-Economic Survey, it is essential that to know the meaning of Socio-Economic survey separately. Socio is derived from the word 'society'. Society is nothing but a group of people organized culturally as well as systematically. The first and foremost condition for the development of a society is its economic condition.

Socio-Economic Survey is an important part of education to know the status of the people of various societies. The sole aim of the Socio-Economic Survey is a planning of our country is to transform the socio-economic condition of the people living in rural areas. The problems of poverty, unemployment and improper living conditions prevail and have persisted for long periods which didn't attain the adequate importance in policy made by the government. Through there is some progress seen in the economic conditions of the people, but the process in the educational field is in a very deplorable condition. To bring about the economic condition and control of population growth is necessary.

The Survey-report is a modest attempt to develop an awareness and insight into socio-economic study of the various social, cultural, environmental and economic aspects of the population residing at Agia Rokhapara village.

This report contains the analytical study of socio-economic factors with a practical approach, while conducting the survey we studied the socio-economic and cultural educational status, transport and communication facilities and the problems faced by the people of the village.

The information obtained where the analysis is interpreted to prepare a report on the survey conducted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Socio-Economic Survey is a difficult task and it requires help from different individuals for its success. This Socio-Economic Survey is initiated by Dudhnoi College, Goalpara to survey a village we belong, so I decided to survey the "Agia Rokhapara Village" during the period 23rd October to 25th October, 2021. I am thankful to my college for this valuable task.

I am thankful for the timely and consistent co-operation given by my guide Mrs. Dipanjali Devi in preparing this report. I acknowledge their advice and help as a constant source of inspiration and help during survey. I am also thankful to the people of Agia Rokhapara Village who provided useful knowledge about their Occupations, Education, Social and Economic Life.

I hope this report will help to understand the Socio-Economic aspect of Village Area of Agia Rokhapara.

INTRODUCTION

As a part of field work module of Agia Rokhapara Village Study segment course. We had a opportunity to closely observe the various forms of interventions taking place within the Agia Rokhapara Village. On the basis of simple random sampling 20 households was carried out and a schedule is designed to collect information from the individual on their priorities on alternative livelihood.

This report contains the analytic study of Socio-Economic factors with practical approach, while conducting the survey we studied the Socio-Economic and living conditions, health and hygiene, educations status, transport and communications facilities and many more problems faced by the people of village.

The information obtained where the analysis are interpreted to prepare a report on the survey conducted.

OBJECTIVES

The main objective of village study segment is:-

To get insight into the socio-economic and cultural realities of rural life .

To understand the dynamics of various village level institution in addressing the developmental work.

To understand the status of women; their contribution and the role played by them in developing rural entrepreneurship

To understand the dynamics of social structure, infrastructure, resources and various intervention on the villagers and how it effects them.

To blend classroom learning with the field experience

METHODOLOGY

The data collected are on demography, social structure, village economy, village organizations and people's institutions and the issues of development. Both Quantitative and Qualitative data were collected. The quantitative data were on population, land holding, literacy, rate. The qualitative data were quality of housing pattern which were obtained from the village after the interaction with the villagers.

The required data were collected from both primary source and secondary source.

SAMPLE DESIGN

For questionnaire survey systematic random sampling was done. 20 households were selected randomly; efforts were made to collect different information regarding social and economical status of the villagers from all caste and economic group.

DATA ANALYSIS

Statistical tools like tables, graphs, bar charts, averages, percentages, etc. were used to analyze the data collected on various things like case, sex ratio, different occupations livestock, assets, land holding pattern, literacy level and different infrastructure like road, electrification.

Limitations of Data Collection:-

- a) People hesitate to tell about details regarding income and assets.
- b) People are not clear about the present value of their asset.

Geography and Social Structure

LOCATION

Agia Rokhapara is situated at 29.03 North Latitude, 89.67 East Longitude. Agia Rokhapara Village is located in Agia block of Goalpara District is the state of Assam. It comes under Agia Balijana Panchayat. It is located 7.5 km approach from Agia Block, 16 km from Goalpara. This village is divided into two parts- 1) Front Rokhapara and 2) Back Rokhapara , where Front Rokhapara has an area of about 72 Hector or 599.5 Bigha and whereas Back Rokhapara has an area of about 94 Hector or 783 Bigha.

Location of the Village

Village	Agia Rokhapara
Block	Agia
District	Goalpara
State	Assam

Boundaries

East	Rokhapara Singimari Bill
West	Cleanest Village(Rangshapara)
North	Rokhapara Sub-Center
South	Forest

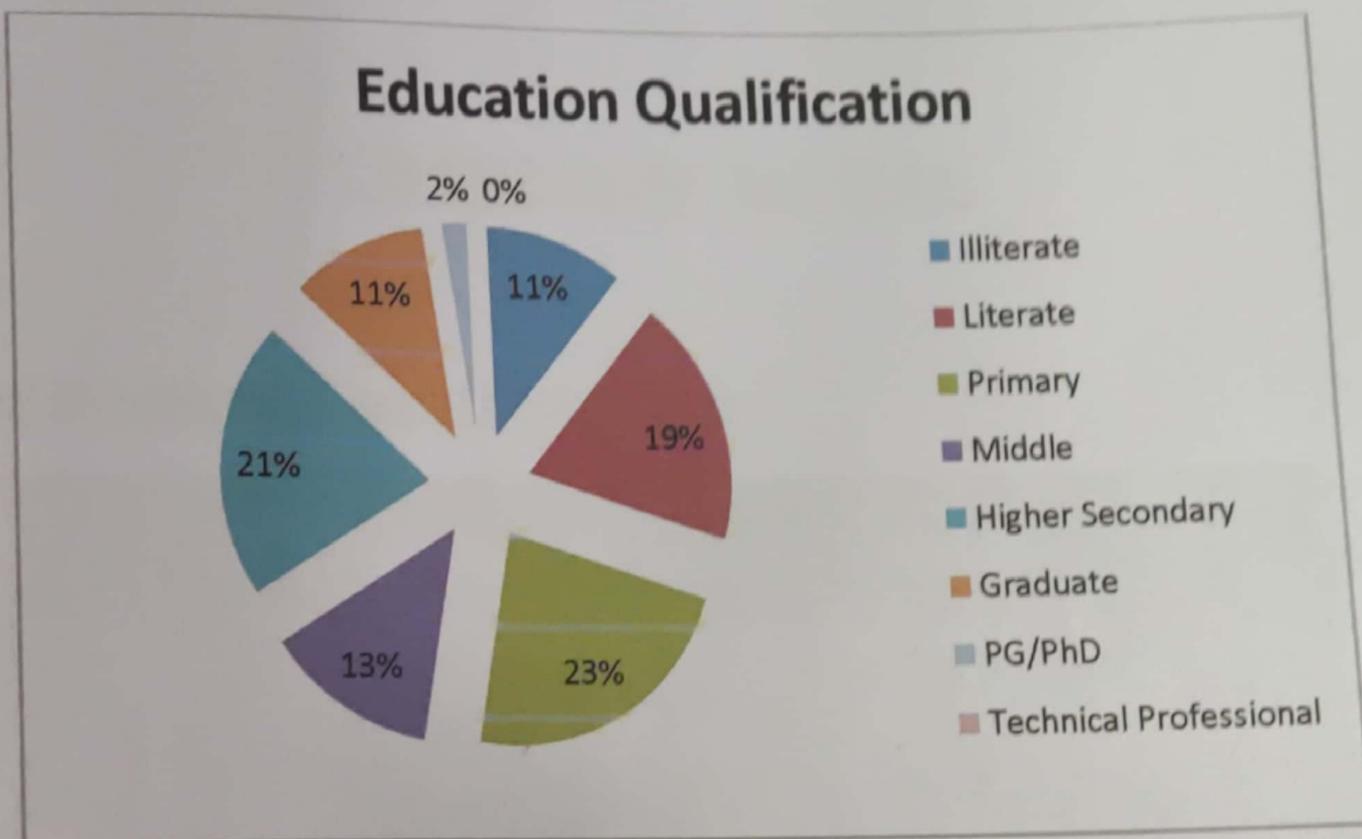
DEMOGRAPHY OF VILLAGE:-

Total population of the 20 Households that we selected from the village is Agia Rokhapara , out of which total no. of male is 58 and total no. of female is 42. The total no. of children is 37 out of which no. of boys and girls (between 0-18) is 3 and 15 respectively.

SC	OBC	General
8	19	12

EDUCATION RATE

The education qualification of 20 households of Agia Rokhapara Village are shown with the diagram.



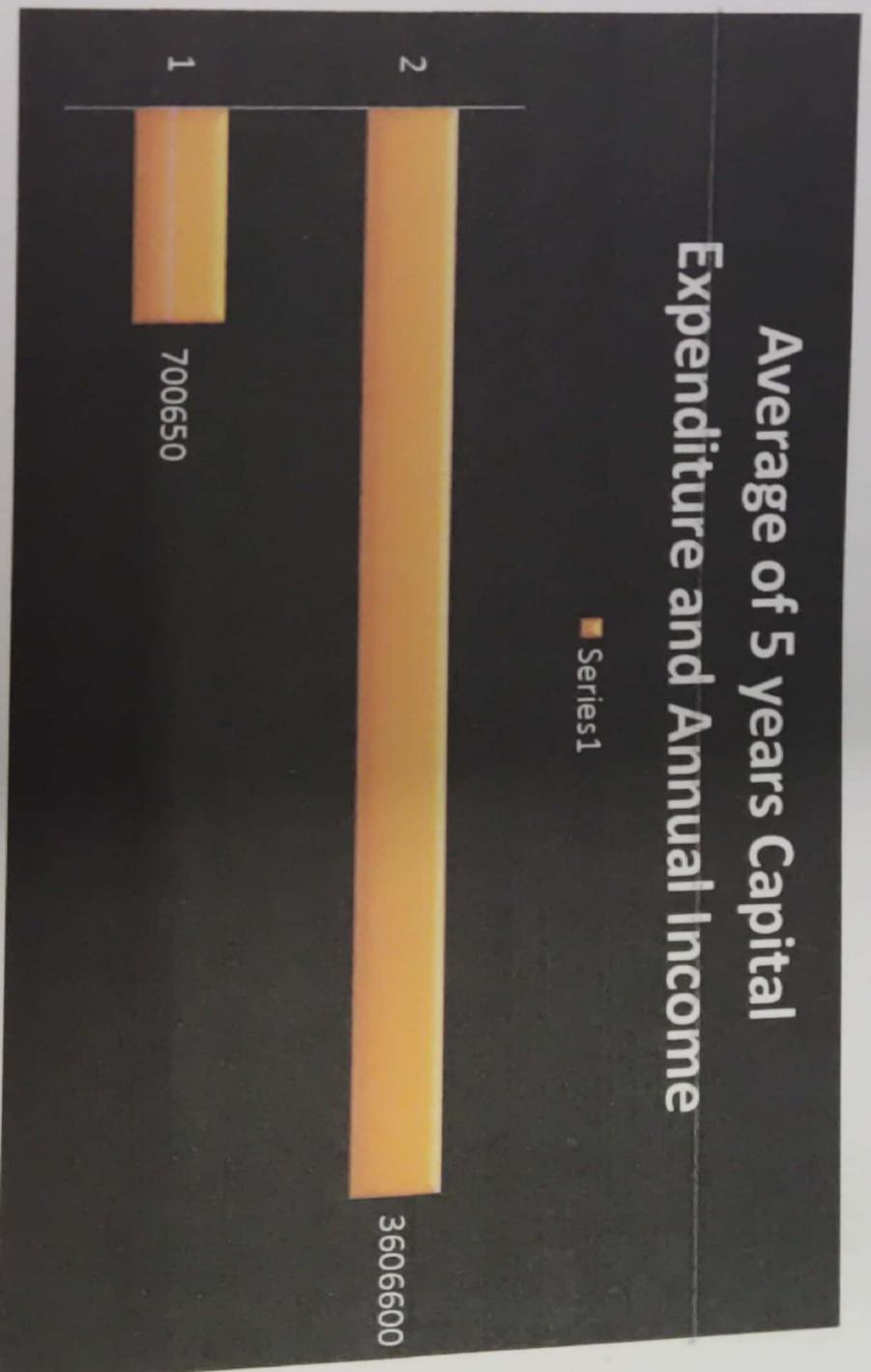
MARTIAL STATUS

Martial Status	in %
Single	54.70%
Married	37.11%
Widow	8.19%
Widower	0
Divorced	0
Separated	0



EXPENDITURE PATTERN

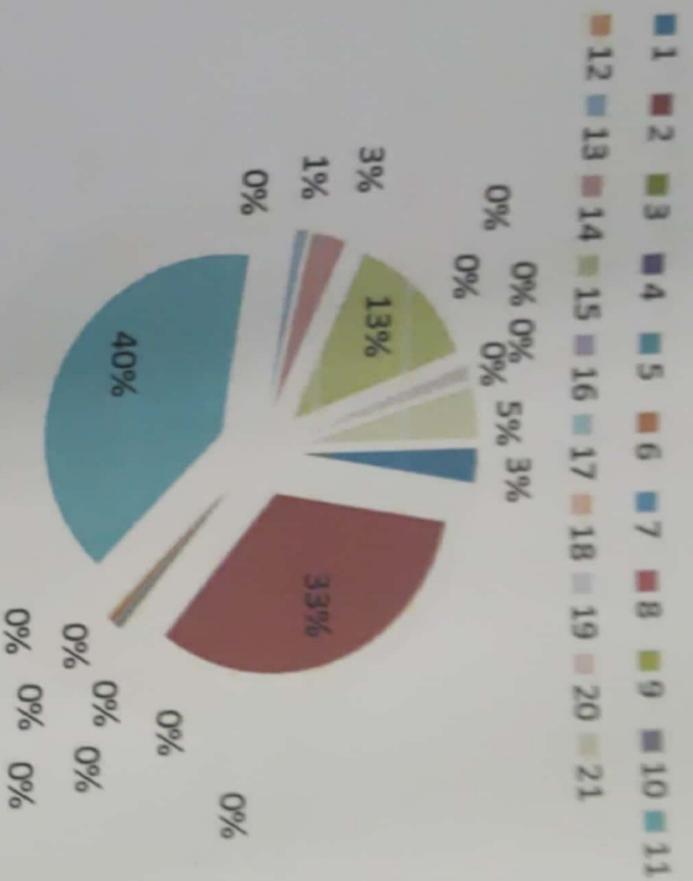
Annual Income and Capital Expenditure



The average of Annual Income of 20 Households is Rs. 700650 and the average of Capital Expenditure of Last 5 Years is of Rs. 3606600.

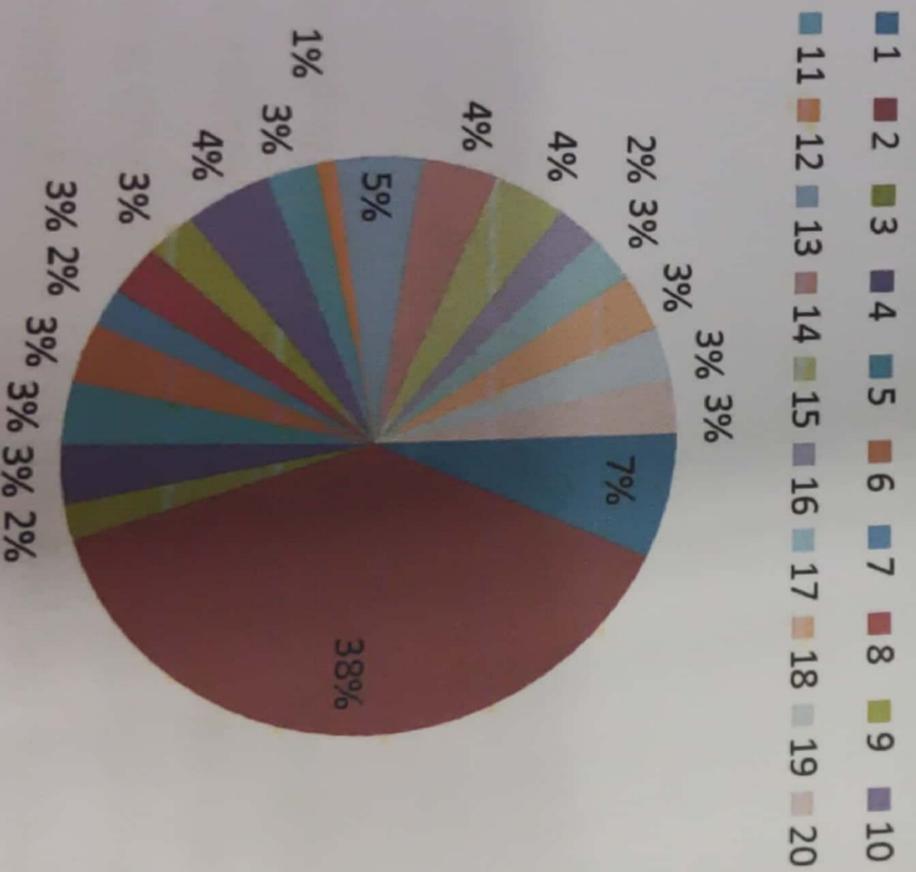
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Capital Expenditure



ANNUAL INCOME

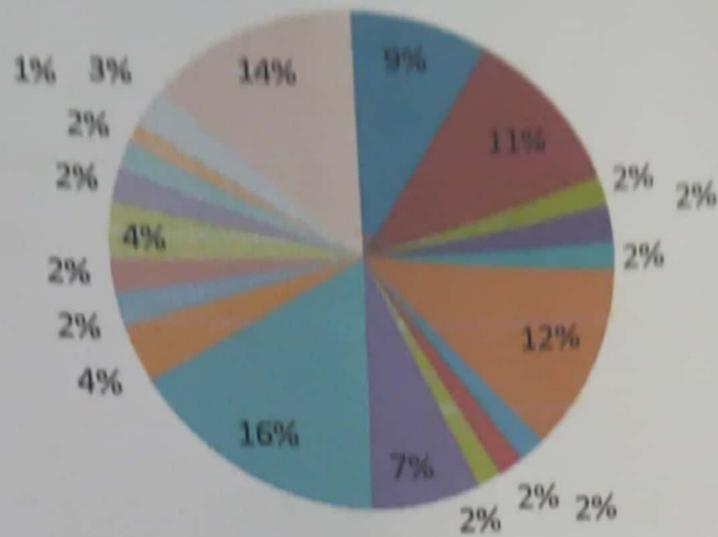
Annual Income



ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE

Annual Household Expenditure

■ 1 ■ 2 ■ 3 ■ 4 ■ 5 ■ 6 ■ 7 ■ 8 ■ 9 ■ 10
■ 11 ■ 12 ■ 13 ■ 14 ■ 15 ■ 16 ■ 17 ■ 18 ■ 19 ■ 20

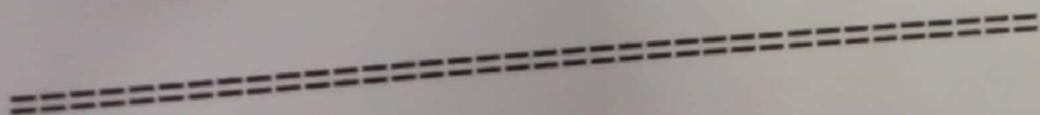


HOUSEHOLD LIABILITIES

Among 20 households there are 91% of liabilities family those who Borrowed Money from the cooperative Society, government, Commercial or from Rural Banks, etc. Whereas non liabilities from the selected 20 Households are of only 9%.

CONCLUSION

The village study enabled me in studying the various aspects of the village life. We came to know various things knowing which perhaps were not possible without staying in village among the rural population. I completed this project work with the contribution of village people who has helped me by giving their valuable time.



Marital Status

Education

1. Single

2. Married

3. Widow

4. Widower

5. Divorced

6. Separated

1. Agriculture

2. Tenant Cultivator

3. Owner- Cultivator

4. Land Owner

5. Self-Employed

6. Service

6(a) public

6(b) private

7. Business/Industry

8. Transport

9. Construction labour

10. Mining Labour

11. Contractor

12. Dairying

13. Religious work

14. Others

1. Illiterate

2. Literate

4. Middle

5. Higher Secondary

6. Graduate

7. PG/PhD

8. Technical/Professional

4. HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EXPENDITURE AND LIABILITIES

a) Sources of Annual Household Income (Rs.)

Sources	Income(Rs)
1. Agricultural Produce	
2. Dairy produce	
3. Livestock sale	
4. wages	
5. Self-employment	
6. Sale property	
7. Rent/interest	
8. others	

b) Capital Expenditure (Rs)

Items	Annual Expenditure	Expenditure Last 5 Years
1.Land		
2.Building		
3.Livestock		
4.Implements/machinery		
5.Others		
Total		

c) Annual Household Consumer Expenditures (Rs.)

Items	Expenditure Incurred (Rs)
1.Food	
2.Fuel	
3.Clothing	
4.Education	
5.Health	
6.Foot wear	
7.Electricity	
8.Beverages	
9.Intoxicants	
10.Services/repairs	
11.Rents	
12.Taxes	
13.Durable Goods	
14.Transport	
15.Social Customs	
Total Expenditure	

d) Household liabilities / Loans (Rs)

Sources	Borrowed Amount (Rs)	Principal Prepaid (Rs)
1.Government		
2. Cooperative Society		
3. Commercial/ Rural Banks		
4. Insurance		
5. Provident Fund		
6. Money lender (Mahajan, Landlord, Professional etc.)		
7. Relative /Friends		
8. Others (Specify)		
Total		

INTERVIEWER

Name ----- Signature-----

ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT



Report Submitted by:-

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Subject: Skill Enhancement

College: Dudhnoi

Year: 2022

INTRODUCTION

The Socio Economic Survey report is a modest attempt to develop an awareness and insight to Socio Economic study of the various social, cultural, environmental and economic aspect of the population residing at New Dudhnoi Part 3 Village.

A Socio Economic Survey is regarded as one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions.

The functioning of the village as a political and social entity brought together members from different castes and the villagers are simple and plain, their life is tranquil and peaceful. This is the reason of choosing the village for survey.

This study was conducted in New Dudhnoi Part 3 Village during the period date 14/12/21 to 19/12/21. This survey has been completed on the basis of simple random sampling of 20 household in the method of direct personal interview.

This socio economic survey helps us to know about the lifestyle of the people. This report provides information of 20 households from which can able to know the religion, caste name, tribe name of the particular household. From this socio economic survey it is possible to prepare demographic details, total number of agricultural land, wasteland, residential land, house type, household type, main household occupation, household annual income etc. Through this survey it is possible to know the marital status of each and every member of the household. It tells about the educational status, household capital expenditure, household liabilities/loans etc. Socio economic survey provide actual situation of the area. It tells how many people face the problem of poverty, how many people use vehicles and what type of vehicles they used. It helps to know about their cropping pattern and livestock tendency. Being surveyed can analyze that what types of improvements can be implies here. It gives information about the sources of household income. It helps to know that how many people can earn through agricultural produce, diary produce, livestock sale, wages, self employed sale property, rent/interest etc. Some people may earn through more than one sources.

Aims and Objectives

The sole aims and objectives of the socio economic survey is to transform the socio economic condition of the people living in the rural areas of Kuchdhowa block of Goalpara district. The specific object are given below –

1. To know about the economic background of the village and the families.
2. To know about the local areas, its past and present and various problem of socio economic condition.
3. To know about the changes of Pre-Covid and Post-Covid expenditure of the household and the expenditure of last 5 years.

Research Question

Weather the socio economic condition of New Dudhnoi Part 3 Village is at per with the national average?

Methodology

The methodology which has been followed for data collection is door to door method. Two or three students approached to each individual's house and asked the questions that had been formulated before the conducting survey. Data were collected through personal interview discuss with family members on the assessment spot. Data collection methods were both qualitative and quantitative. This report has been prepared on the basis of primary data.

a) Sample Design

Among 20 household the structured questionnaire has been provided and collects the data through systematic random sampling method. Efforts were made to collect different information regarding social and economical status of the villagers from all caste and economic group.

b) Data Analysis

Statistical tools like tables, graphs, bar charts, averages, percentages etc. were used to analyze the data which we collected on various things like case, sex ratio, different occupations livestock, assets, land holding pattern, literacy level and different infrastructure like road, electrification.

Limitations of Data Collection

- I. People hesitate to tell about details regarding income and assets.
- II. People are not clear about the present value of their asset.

Discussion and Results

A. Location of the village

New Dudhnoi Part 3 is a village in Kuchdhowa Tehsil in Goalpara District of Assam state, India. It is located 31 KM towards South from District head quarters Goalpara, 4 KM from Kuchdhowa, 112 KM from state capital Dispur.

B. Boundaries of the Village

East – New Dudhnoi 2 No path.

West – Mondalgram Village.

North – Railway Line.

South – 37 No National Highway.

C. Demography of Village

Among 20 household in this study the total population of the village is 77, out of which total number of male is 38 and total number of female is 39. The total number of children is 18, out of which number of boys and girls (between 0-18) is 6 and 12 respectively. The population belonging to the age group of 18-60 years constitutes 72.73%, and belonging to the age group of 60 years and above constitutes 3.90% which is shown in the following table.

Age Wise Population		In%
0-1 Years	0	0%
1-5 Years	2	2.60%
5-14 Years	5	6.49%
14-18 Years	11	14.29%
18-60 Years	56	72.73%
60 Years and above	3	3.90%

D. Social Structured

Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total Household
20	0	0	0	20

Caste Wise Distribution			
ST	SC	OBC	Others
5	4	2	9
25%	20%	10%	45%

Among the 20 household all the household belongs to Hindu religion. The social group composition of village New Dudhnoi Part 3 is divided amongst the Schedule Tribes (ST) 25%, Schedule Castes (SC) 20%, Other Backward Caste (OBC) 10% and other caste 45%.

E. Land Holding Pattern

Land	Area In Bigha	IN%
Agriculture land	42	82.35
Residential land	5	9.8
Wasteland	4	7.85

Among the 20 household, the total land of the village is 51 bigha; out of which total Agriculture land is 42 bigha; total residential land is 5bigha and wasteland is 4 bigha.

F. Housing Pattern

Types Of House	No Of House	In%
Katcha	4	20%
Pucca	11	55%
Mixed	5	25%

Among the 20 household there are three types of houses; pucca houses is house which is built of cement, iron and bricks and type of the house is bungalow, Katcha house with mud and bamboo walls, doors and windows made from bamboos, floor was plastered with mud and cowdung and mixed house built of cement, iron, bricks and bamboos.

Among 20 household, the number of Katcha house is 4, the number of pucca house is 11 and mixed house is 5.

G. Household Types

Nuclear	10
Joint	3
Extended	2
Other	5

Among 20 household 10 Nuclear families, 3 Joint families, 2 Extended families and 5 other type of families lives in the village. All families are permanent domicile in the village. Some people are residing since birth and some people immigrant due to marriage, work, service, business etc.

H. Marital Status

Marital Status	No Of People	In%
Single	41	53%
Married	30	39%
Widow	4	5%
Widower	2	3%
Divorced	0	0%
Separated	0	0%
Total	77	100%

According to the table 53% people are single, 39% are married, 5% are widow and 3% are widower among the 20 household.

I. Education Level

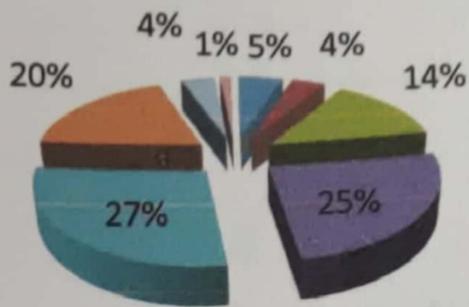
In India, education in the rural segments is not only important to eradicate poverty and illiteracy, but also for a variety of other social, economic as well as cultural and political reasons. The role of education, both urban and rural, is huge growth of the country's economy.

Sl.No	Education Qualification	No Of People
1	Illiterate	4
2	Literate	3
3	Primary	11
4	Middle	19
5	Higher Secondary	21

6	Graduate	15
7	PG/Phd	3
8	Technical/Professional	1

Education Qualification

- Illiterate
- Literate
- Primary
- Middle
- Higher Secondary

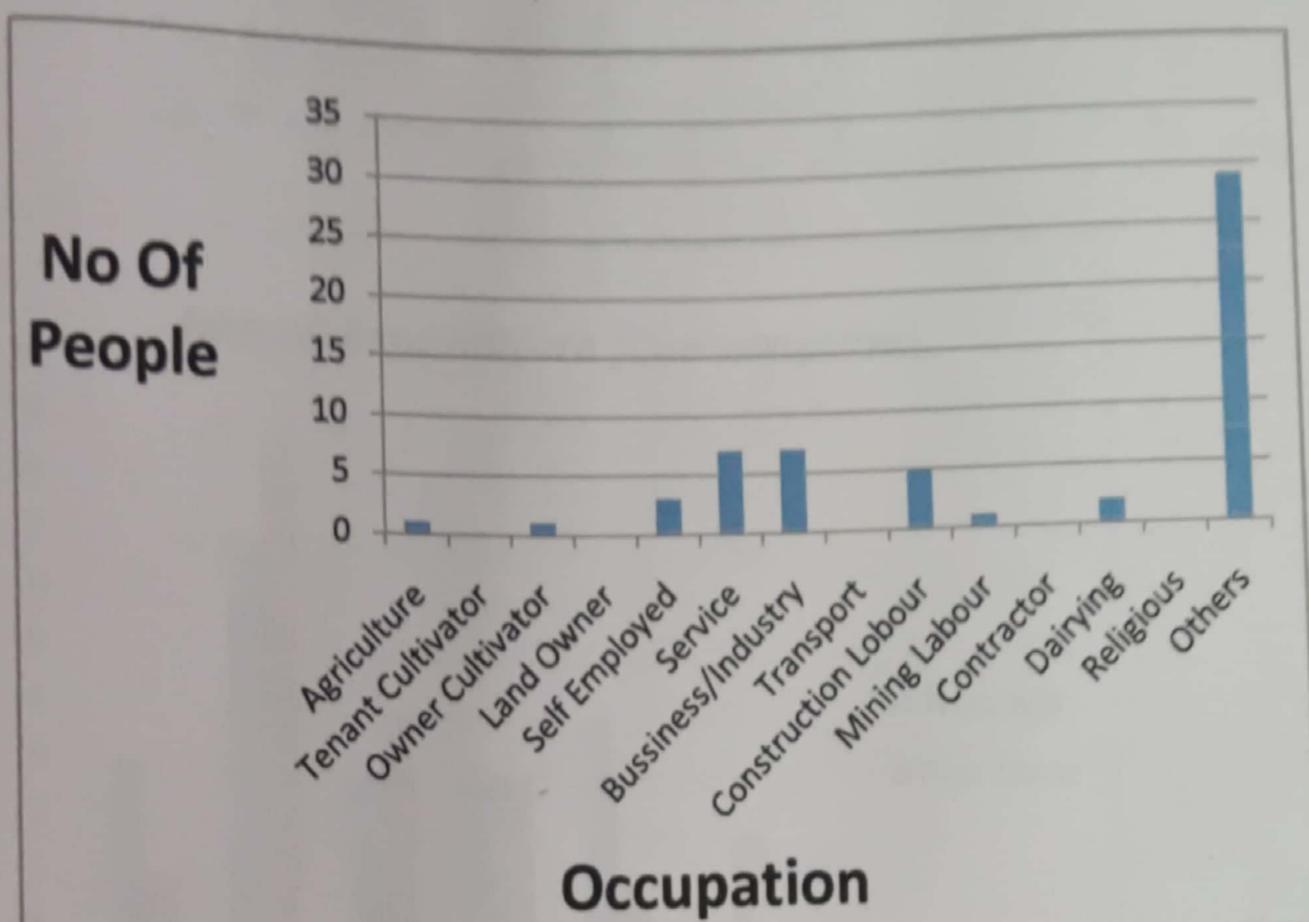


Among the 20 household 5% are illiterate, 4% are literate, 14% are primary, 25% are middle, 27% are higher secondary, 19% are graduate, 4% are PG/PhD and 1% are technical/professional.

J. Occupation

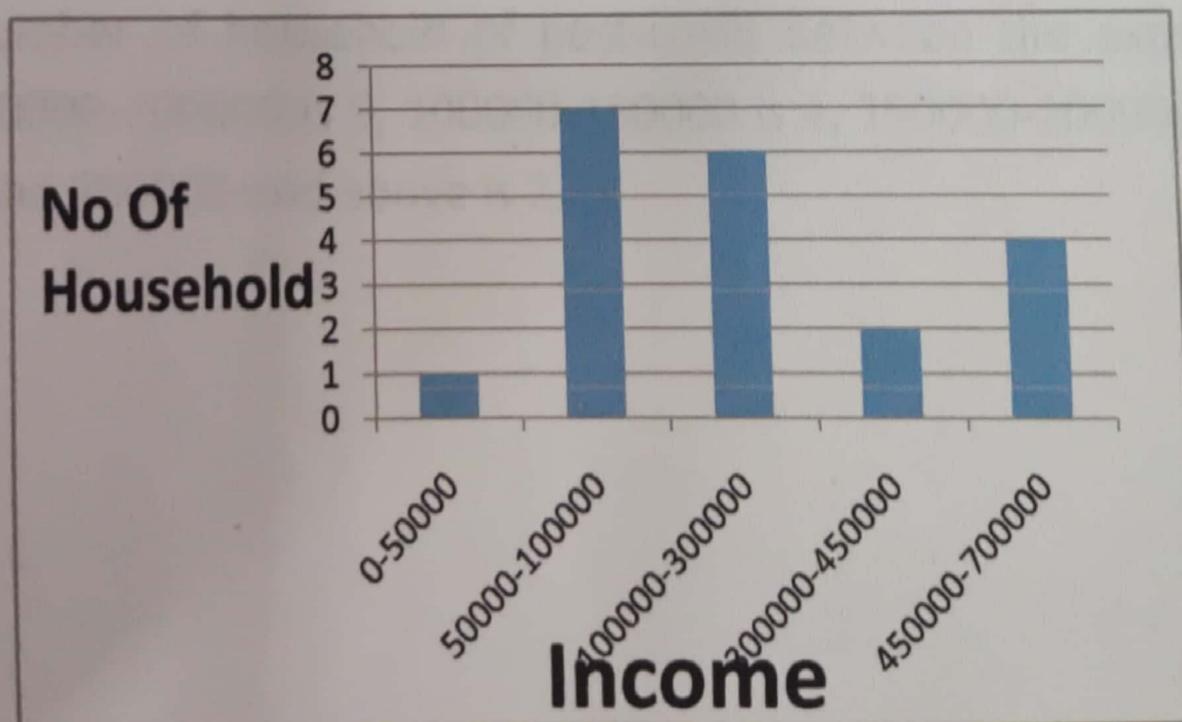
Sl.No	Occupation	No Of People
1	Agriculture	1
2	Tenant Cultivator	0
3	Owner Cultivator	1
4	Land Owner	0
5	Self Employed	3
6	Service	7
7	Bussiness/Industry	7
8	Transport	0
9	Construction Labour	5
10	Mining Labour	1
11	Contractor	0
12	Dairying	2
13	Religious	0
14	Others	29

Among 20 household Agriculture is the occupation of 2% people, tenant cultivators are 0%, owner cultivators are 2%, land owner is 0%, self-employees are 5%, services like public and private is the occupation of 13 % people, business/ industry is the occupation of 13% people , transport is 0%, construction labourers are 9%, mining labours are 2%, contractor is 0%, dairying is 4%, religious work is 0% and others are 52% respectively.



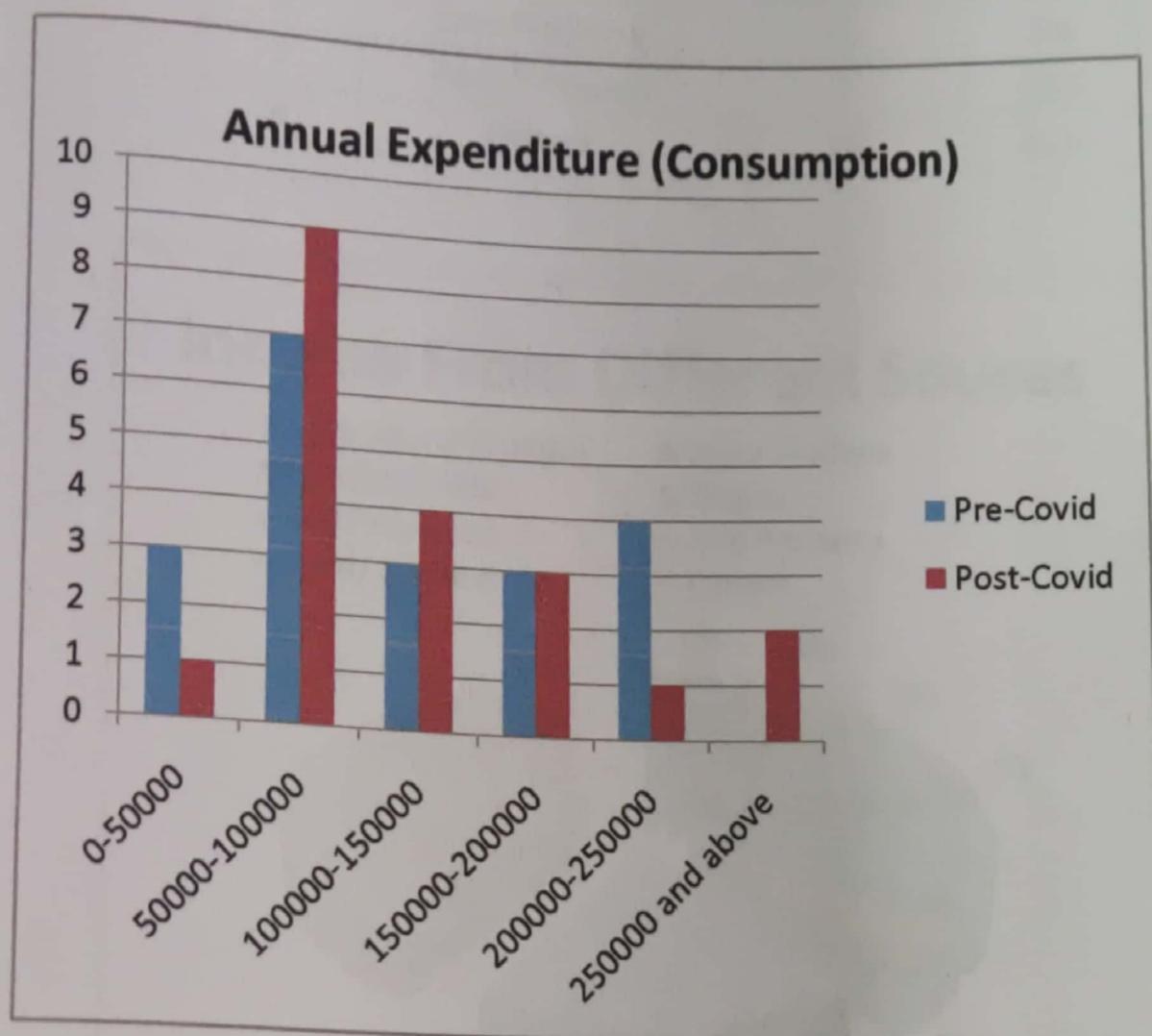
K. Income (In Monetary Terms)

Income (In Monetary Terms)	No Of Household
0-50000	1
50000-100000	7
100000-300000	6
300000-450000	2
450000-700000	4



L. Annual Expenditure (Consumption)

Annual Expenditure	Pre-Covid	Post-Covid
0-50000	3	1
50000-100000	7	9
100000-150000	3	4
150000-200000	3	3
200000-250000	4	1
250000 and above	0	2



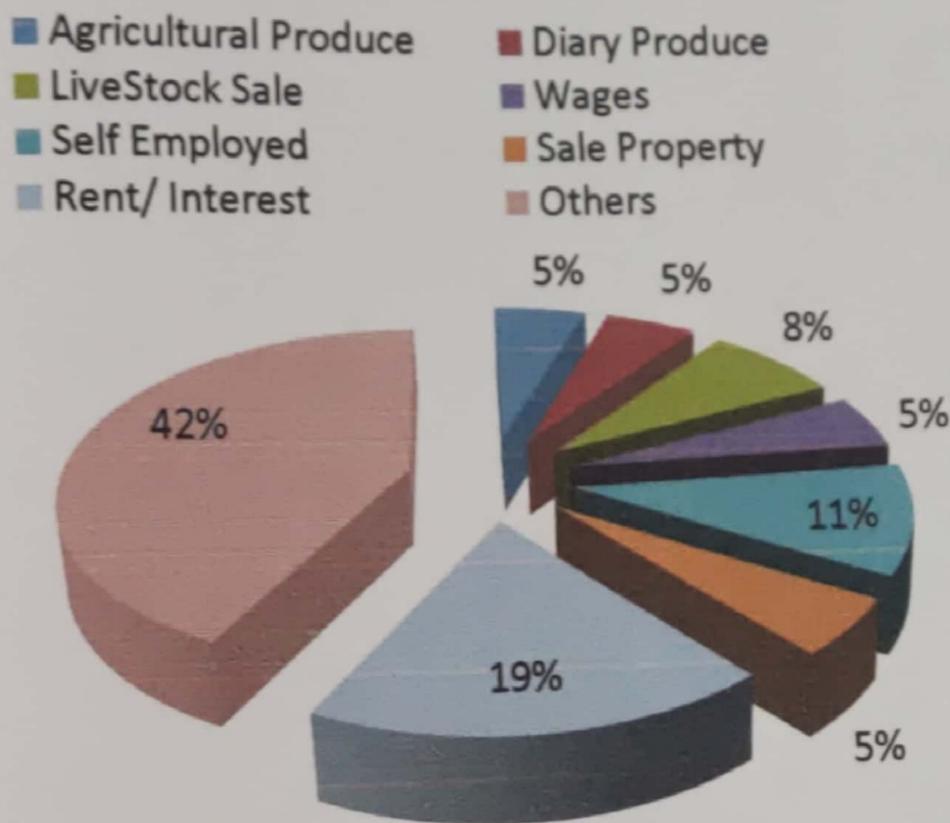
The annual expenditure of 20 household of New Dudhnoi part 3 village is shown in the above table and diagram. The number of household of pre-covid between the expenditure of 0-50000 is 3, 50000-100000 is 7, 100000-150000 is 3, 150000-200000 is 3, 200000-250000 is 4 and 250000 and above is 0.

The number of household of post-covid between the expenditure of 0-50000 is 1, 50000-100000 is 9, 100000-150000 is 4, 150000-200000 is 3, 200000-250000 is 1 and 250000 and above is 2.

M. Category Wise Income

Sl. No	Sources Of Income	No Of Household	In%
1	Agricultural Produce	2	5%
2	Diary Produce	2	5%
3	Livestock Sale	3	8%
4	Wages	2	5%
5	Self Employed	4	11%
6	Sale Property	2	5%
7	Rent/ Interest	7	18%
8	Others	16	42%

Income From Different Sources



Among 20 household the income from Agricultural produce is 5%, Dairy is 5%, Livestock sale is 8%, Wages are 5%, Self employment is 11%, Sale is 5%, Rent/interest is 18% and others are 42%.

N. Category Wise Capital Expenditure

Sl.No	Category	Annual Expenditure	Expenditure Last 5 Years
1	Land	0	3
2	Building	4	7
3	Livestock	4	2
4	Implements/Machinery	5	7
5	Others	10	11

Category Wise Capital Expenditure

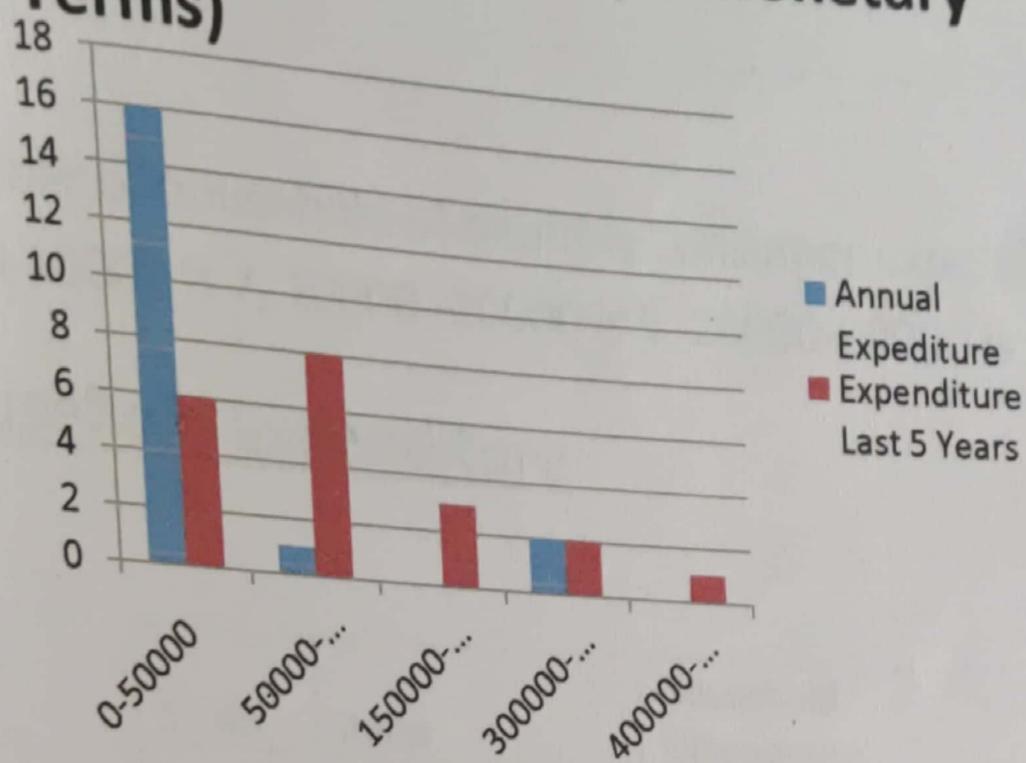


number of household of annual expenditure and the expenditure of last 5 years from land is 0 and 3, from building is 4 and 7, from livestock is 4 and 2, from implements/machinery is 5 and 7 and from others are 10 and 11 respectively.

O. Capital Expenditure (In Monetary Terms)

Capital Expenditure (In Monetary Terms)	Annual Expenditure	Expenditure Last 5 Years
0-50000	16	6
50000-150000	1	8
150000-300000	0	3
300000-400000	2	2
400000-500000	0	1

Capital Expenditure (In Monetary Terms)



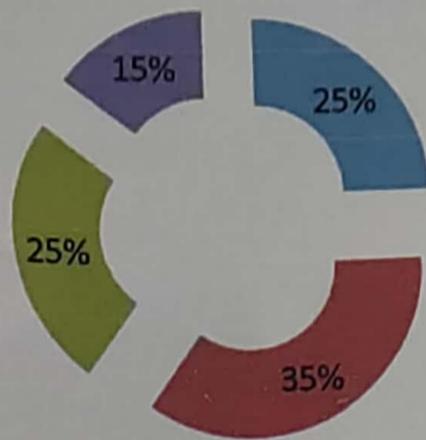
The number of household of annual expenditure and the expenditure of last 5 years from capital is in between 0-50000 is 16 and 6 number of household, 50000-150000 is 1 and 8, 150000-300000 is 0 and 3, 300000-400000 is 2 and 2 and 400000- 500000 is 0 and 1 households respectively.

P. Monthly Consumer Expenditure

Monthly Consumer Expenditure	No Of Household
0-5000	5
5000-10000	7
10000-20000	5
20000-30000	3

Monthly Consumer Expenditure

■ 0-5000
 ■ 5000-10000
 ■ 10000-20000
 ■ 20000-30000



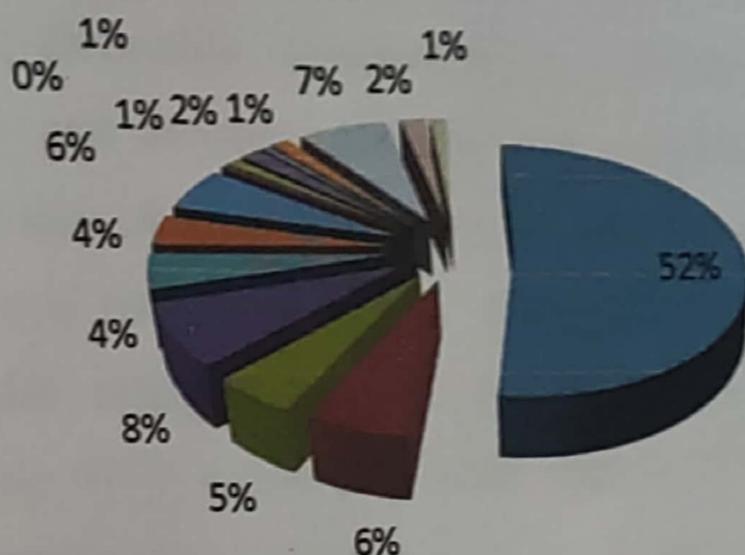
The number of household of monthly consumer expenditure in between 0-5000 is 5, 5000-10000 is 7, 10000 -20000 is 5, 20000-30000 is 3 respectively.

Q. Household Expenditure

Sl. No	Items	Household Expenditure
1	Food	1148000
2	Fuel	128000
3	Clothing	105000
4	Education	170000
5	Health	98100
6	Footwear	83300
7	Electricity	126800
8	Beverages	11000
9	Intoxicants	23500
10	Services/Repairs	37500
11	Rents	14000
12	Taxes	33200
13	Durable Goods	158570
14	Trasnport	44000
15	Social Customes	30000

Household Expenditure

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ■ 1 Food | ■ 2 Fuel |
| ■ 3 Clothing | ■ 4 Education |
| ■ 5 Health | ■ 6 Footwear |
| ■ 7 Electricity | ■ 8 Beverages |
| ■ 9 Intoxicants | ■ 10 Services/Repairs |
| ■ 11 Rents | ■ 12 Taxes |
| ■ 13 Durable Goods | ■ 14 Transport |
| ■ 15 Social Customs | |



Among the 20 household 52% of the income is spend on food, 6% of the income is spend on fuel, 5% of the income is spend on clothing, 8% of income is spend on education, 4% of the income is spend on health care, 4% of the income is spend on footwear, 6% of the income is spend on electricity, 0% of the income is spend on beverages, 1% is spend on intoxicants, 2% of the income is spend on services/repairs, 1% of the income is spend o rents, 2% of the income s spend on taxes, 7% on durable goods, 2% of income is spend on transports and 1% of income is spend on social customs respectively.

R. Household Liabilities

Among 20 household, the total borrowed amount (Rs) 315000 and the total principle prepaid (Rs) 123000. 27.28% people have commercial/Rural banks loans, 18.18% people have government loans and 54.54% people borrowed loans from relative/friends.

RECOMMANDATION

1. Rural banking should be set up for financial assistance to the village people.
2. Scholarship and financial assistance should be given to good student especially to a girl child.

3. Villagers should be educated regarding elementary hygiene and scientific method of cultivation.

Conclusion

The condition of village school is not satisfactory moreover the villagers don't understand the important of education. They have limited knowledge on health. The fact like equality between different caste, female position in the house, unity among villagers etc. are among some of the positive aspects of the village. Still there is sufficient scope of improvements in the village related to the providing of livelihood opportunity to the villagers. We can say that providing subsidies will not help but what the villagers actually needed is the information and knowledge about their products, their value and their demand in the outside market, so that they could get appropriate return for their hard work.

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am using this opportunity to my gratitude to everyone who has supported me throughout completion of this survey. I am thankful for their aspiring guidance, valuably constructive criticism and friendly advice during the project work. I am sincerely grateful to them for sharing their truthful and illuminating views on a number of issues related to the project.

First of all would like to express my warm thanks to our HOD sir Mr. Shuvash Barman and our guides Mrs. Dipanjali Devi and Mrs. Dipti Baisya maam for their valuable and constructive suggestions and guidance during the planning and development of this field survey. Their willingness to give their time so generously has been very much appreciated. I would also like to thank other teachers of our economics department that help and guide us while doing this field survey. At last but not the list, I would like to thank my dear senior brothers and sisters and my dear friends who have contributed with their valuable and precious time and work without them this survey would have been unsuccessful.

I am also thankful to the people of New Dudhnoi part 3 Village who provided useful knowledge about their occupation, social and economic life.

I hope this report will help to understand the socio economic aspect of village area of New Dudhnoi Part 3.