

**A**  
**FIELD WORK REPORT**  
**ON**  
**“Socio-Economic Status”**



**(A Case Study of Badhra Village)**

**By**

**M.Sc. Geography (2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)**

**Session 2022-23**

**Presented to:**

**Dr. Anil Kr. Sangwan,  
Asstt. Prof. (Geog.)**

**Presented By:**

**Ms JYOTI**

**Univ. Roll No. 221220616001**

***G.C.W. Badhra (C.B.L. University, Bhiwani)***

## **PREFACE**

(प्रस्तावना)

The field work report of Socio Economic Status in village Badhra is essentially to be prepared in partial fulfillment of the course 19 GEO-207 which is the practical work in 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester of M.Sc. (Geography). The socio Economic household survey is to be conducted by the students of M.Sc. 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester.

The students are proposed to collect the informations with observations as a primary data regarding religion, castes, education, occupation, income, saving, house types, LPG, drinking water supply, electricity supply, agriculture land, livestock, irrigation and crops sown in the area.

Hopefully, information collection and the results concluded with the observed data will prove beneficial for the inhabitants and the policy makers in framing and executing the policy of the study area.

The survey of the study area is to be conducted by the students in the guidance of our Teacher, Dr. Anil Kumar Sangwan, Assistant Professor in Geography with the prior permission of Hon'ble Principal of the College.

## GRATITUDE/ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (आभार)

On the successful completion of observed and collected information from the study area of electoral booth no. 113 of village Badhra in District Charkhi Dadri, I am grateful to my guide, mentor and the friendly teacher Dr. Anil Kr. Sangwan, Assistant Professor in Geography who guided conductively on every step of the survey conducted by me. I pay my sincere thanks to all the respected faculty members of the Geography Department who help me on every walk whenever, it is required. I am also thankful those respondents who shared their informations with me.

I am very much thankful to the Hon'ble Principal of the College who gave me this opportunity with his consent to conduct the socio economic survey of household in village Badhra District Charkhi Dadri (Haryana) for partial fulfillment of the Course 19 GEO - 207 Field Work Socio Economic (Practical) of 2<sup>nd</sup> Semster in M.Sc. Geography.

I am also thankful to the Educationist, Sh. Sajjan Singh ji, Ex-President of College Committee Badhra, Ex-Zila Parsad Sh. Anil Kumar and Mr. Shinty, President of Vyapar Mandal Badhra who introduced me with the study area and blessed me for conducting the survey.

## CERTIFICATE BY STUDENT

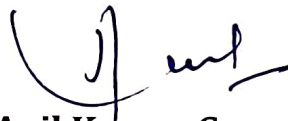
It is assured that the field report entitled "**Socio-Economic Survey of Household in Badhra Village (Charkhi Dadri)**" submitted to the Department of Geography, Govt. College for Women, Badhra (C.B.L.U. Bhiwani) in partial fulfillment of the course 19 GEO 207 Field Work Socio-Economic (Practical), 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester, M.Sc. Geography, is an original work carried out by me.

*Tyoti*  
Signature of the Student

## **CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE BY SUPERVISOR**

It is certified that the field work and the report, entitled "**Socio-Economic Survey of Badhra Village (Charkhi Dadri)**" submitted to the Department of Geography, Govt. College for Women, Badhra in partial fulfillment of the **course 19 GEO 207. Field work Socio-Economic (Practical) 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester, M.Sc. Geography** is an original work carried out by the student under my guidance and supervision.

Any kind of help received by the scholar during the field work is duly acknowledged by me.



**Dr. Anil Kumar Sangwan**

**Assistant Professor in Geog.**

## CONTENTS

| <i>Sr. No.</i> | <i>Particulars</i>                                 | <i>Page No.</i> |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
|                | Preface  | 1               |
|                | Acknowledgement                                    | 2               |
|                | Certificate By Student                             | 3               |
|                | Certificate of Acceptance                          | 4               |
| 1              | An Introduction of Field Work                      | 06-07           |
| 2              | An Introduction of Badhra (The Study Area)         | 08-11           |
| 3              | Objective of the Study                             | 12              |
| 4              | Data Source and Methodology                        | 13              |
| 5              | Finding from the Survey                            | 14-23           |
|                | a) <i>House Details</i>                            |                 |
|                | b) <i>Sex Composition</i>                          |                 |
|                | c) <i>Social Group</i>                             |                 |
|                | d) <i>Education Status</i>                         |                 |
|                | e) <i>House Conditions</i>                         |                 |
|                | f) <i>Annual Income &amp; Occupation Structure</i> |                 |
|                | g) <i>Agricultural Land &amp; Live Stock</i>       |                 |
|                | h) <i>Luxury Items &amp; Conveyance</i>            |                 |
|                | i) <i>Problems of the Villagers</i>                |                 |
| 7              | Conclusion and Suggestion                          | 24              |
| 8              | Reference  | 25              |

## AN INTRODUCTION OF FIELD WORK

Field work is an important aspect in the study of Geography. The purpose of geography is not fulfilled without doing field work, because geography is such type of science which deals with space and time. Theoretical concepts should be assisted with practical experience by doing field surveys of selected area.

According to Ratzel, "I traveled, I sketched, I described, in the same way as freeman says "Geography is a matter of travel, a matter of seeing things with our own eyes.

Socio - economic status is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. Socio-Economic is the social science that studies how economic activity affects and is shaped by social processes. In general, it analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local, regional or the global economy.

Thus Socio- economic status is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family economic and social position in relation to others.

Socio-economic status is typically broken into three categories viz high, middle and lower economic status in order to describe an individual, family, society, or village. Any one or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed while placing any family or individual into one of these categories.

**Concept and Definition:**

Society is a group of people involved in persistent social interaction or a large social grouping, sharing the same geographical and social territory with common prevailing culture and the political authority.

A socio- economic group is a measurement of your social background based on your (or your parents' or guardian's) occupation and employment status. Social classification is a convenient, generic label that may be used to refer to any of a number of broadly related processes by which the resources in a collection are categorized by multiple people over an ongoing period, with the potential result that any given resource will come to be represented".



## **AN INTRODUCTION OF BADHRA (THE STUDY AREA)**

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Badhra village is 061537. Badhra village is located in Badhra Tehsil of Charkhi Dadri District which came in existence on 1<sup>st</sup> Dec., 2016 as 22<sup>nd</sup> District in Haryana, India. Badhra and Hanswas Khurd Gram Panchyat were collectively turned into Municipal Committee on 27 June, 2021 but with the resentment of mostly villagers it again converted as Gram Panchyat of Badhra and Hanswas Khurd Village on 16 Dec., 2022 with High polling in favour of Gram Panchyats. It is situated 34 km away from District Headquarter of Charkhi Dadri. Badhra is a Village, Tehsil and Sub Division in Charkhi Dadri District of Haryana. In India, a tehsil is a revenue-cum-administrative unit in a sub-division of a district that is responsible for the administration and revenue collection of a particular area within the district.

The total geographical area of village is 3730 Acre and 03 Kanal. But 3282 Acres and 04 Kanal of Total land is under Agriculture cultivation and 447 Acres 07 Kanals is an Habitat arear of Badhra Village. 87.178 Acers of land is under forest cover of Bargad, Peepal, Neem, Sisham, Kikar, Palm, Safeda, Amrod, Jamun and Babul etc. Badhra has a Total Population of 6,333 peoples, out of which male population is 3,319 while female population is 3,014. Literacy rate of Badhra Village is 72.63% out of which 84.28% males and 60.98% females are literate. There are about 1,209 houses in Badhra Village.

Administratively, Badhra is administered by a sarpanch who is elected by electrols of the village during panchyat tenure. As per 2019 status, Badhra village comes under Badhra assembly constituency &

Bhiwani-Mahendragarh parliamentary constituency. Charkhi Dadri is nearest town to Badhra village for all major economic activities.

### **Population of Badhra**

| Particulars           | Total | Male  | Female |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Total Population      | 6,333 | 3,319 | 3,014  |
| Literate Population   | 3,981 | 2,373 | 1,608  |
| Illiterate Population | 2,352 | 946   | 1,406  |

### **POPULATION OF STUDY AREA**

Badhra is a large village located in Charkhi Dadri District, Haryana with total 1209 families residing there. The Badhra village has population of 6333 of which 3319 are males while 3014 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Badhra village population of children with age 0-6 is 852 which makes up 13.45 % of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Badhra village is 908 which is higher than Haryana state average of 879. Child Sex Ratio for the Badhra as per census is 794, lower than Haryana average of 834.

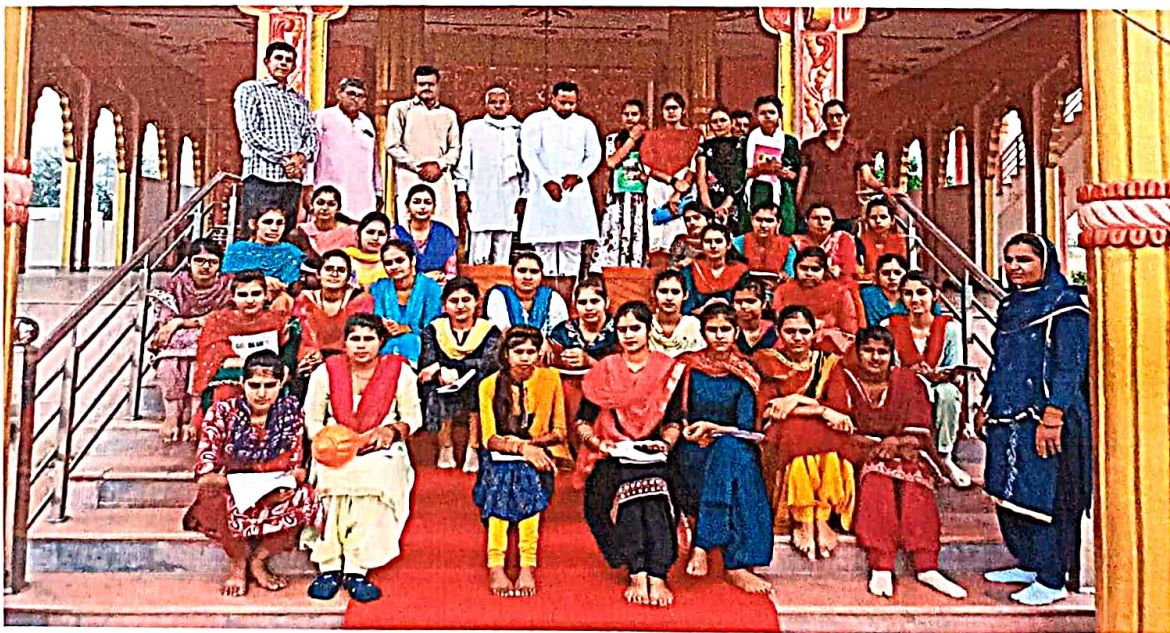
Badhra village has lower literacy rate compared to Haryana. In 2011, literacy rate of Badhra village was 72.63 % compared to 75.55 % of Haryana. In Badhra Male literacy stands at 84.28% while female literacy rate was 60.98%. One Govt. PG College of Girls is located and two schools of Senior Secondary Schools (Boys & Girls) are surrounding it. One PHC is located on Satnali Road near general Bus Stand at Badhra. Besides, other Govt. Institutions likes SDM, Tehsildar, DSP, Civil Court, Police Station, Forest Range, Post Office, Public Health Office, Block Education Office, Irrigation Department, DHBVN Office, Panchyat Department, Govt. Banks

like SBI, PNB, Co-op. Bank. Private Bank of HDFC is also working in the village Badhra.

Historically, Badhra has an old fort where police station and administrative work were executed during Jindiya Riyast before Independence. Now its remnants are present in front of Govt. College for women (Photo-1).



People of the study area worship mainly Baba Hanuman ji, So, all the villagers collectively got constructed the Historical famous Hanuman Mandir on Badhra – Loharu Road (Photo-2).



**The Data At a Glance Are Given Below**

| <b>Particulars</b>  | <b>Total</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Total No. of Houses | 1,209        | --          | --            |
| Population          | 6,333        | 3,319       | 3,014         |
| Child (0-6)         | 852          | 475         | 377           |
| Schedule Caste      | 1,312        | 695         | 617           |
| Schedule Tribe      | 0            | 0           | 0             |
| Literacy            | 72.63 %      | 83.44 %     | 60.98 %       |
| Total Workers       | 2,010        | 1,517       | 493           |
| Main Worker         | 1,322        | -           | -             |
| Marginal Worker     | 688          | 316         | 372           |

As per data, Schedule Caste (SC) constitutes 20.72% of total population in Badhra village. The village Badhra currently doesn't have any Schedule Tribe (ST) population. In Badhra village out of total population, 2010 people were engaged in work activities. 65.77 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 34.23 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 2010 workers engaged in Main Work, 574 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 8 were Agricultural labourer.

## **OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY**

**Main objectives of the field survey are following:**

1. To understand the ground reality of the study area by observation
2. To know about socio-economic conditions of the survey area
3. To understand several problems being faced by the people of the area.
4. To know about agriculture land ownership and related issues.
5. To analyze the facilities like house hold type, marital status, education, income, occupation, land holdings, animals, sex composition, LPG Connection, water, and sanitation, electricity, transportation and irrigation facilities etc. available in the village.

## **DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY**

Major parts of the report is based on primary data while some secondary data have also been collected from the website of census of India 2011. Secondary data has been used to understand the basic characteristics of population, land, and forest area of the village. Primary data is collected through field survey. By keeping the fact in mind that there will be some error while telling up the questionnaire, total 105 households were surveyed as per caste and location of the households. To show and to support the data appropriate graphs, tables and diagrams have been prepared with the help of MS Office.

## FINDINGS FROM THE SURVEY

The report is based on the socio economic field survey of the area containing electoral booth No. 113 (out of 5 booths) of the village Badhra. It was conducted to understand the method of collecting primary data from the field. The main focus of the survey was to understand the socio-economic condition of the villagers. The socio-economic condition was primarily understood in terms of house hold types, marital status, education, income, occupation, land holdings, animals, sex composition, LPG Connection, water, and sanitation, electricity and irrigation facilities etc.

People from different religion, castes and classes are living harmoniously in the Village. Hindi is the mother tongue but Haryanvi is the dialect of the villagers.

In the following section major findings from the field survey of the village has been discussed with the help of a questionnaire which has been comprising of five sections viz General Information, Family and Educational details, Occupational and professional details, Basic Amenities and facilities, and Agriculture and Pet Animals under the subheadings such as household type and characteristic, social characteristic, housing and sanitation conditions and household asserts and economic condition.

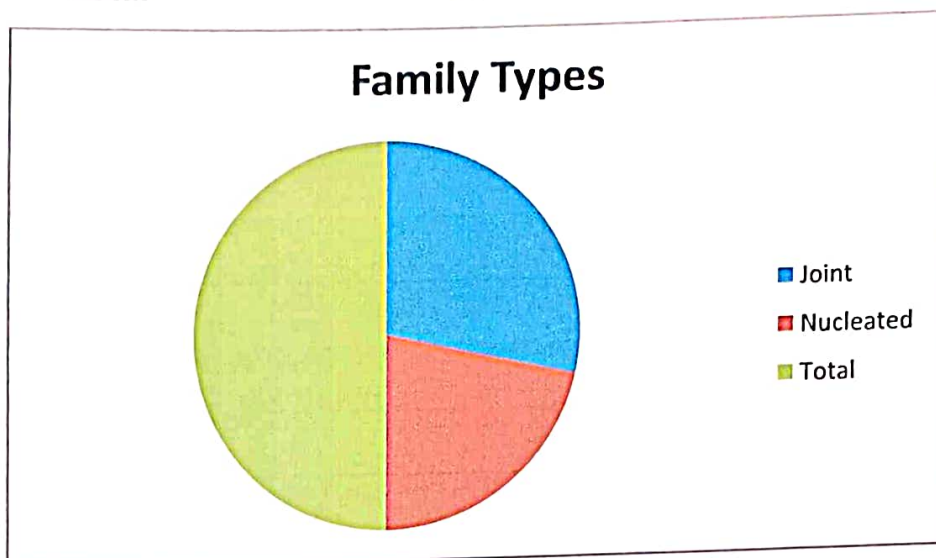
### **Household:**

A household is a group of people who live together and share money. Household type refers to the differentiation of household on the basis of whether they are census family or non-census family household.

### **Family type**

It means that the people of the Badhra village live in joint or nucleated family.

| <u>Family type</u> | <u>No. of families</u> | <u>%age</u> |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Joint              | 60                     | 57          |
| Nucleated          | 45                     | 43          |
| Total              | 105                    | 100         |



The above diagram show that nearly 57% peoples live in nucleated family and only 53% people live in joint family. It shows that majority of the people live in nucleated family which also determines the social relationship of peoples.

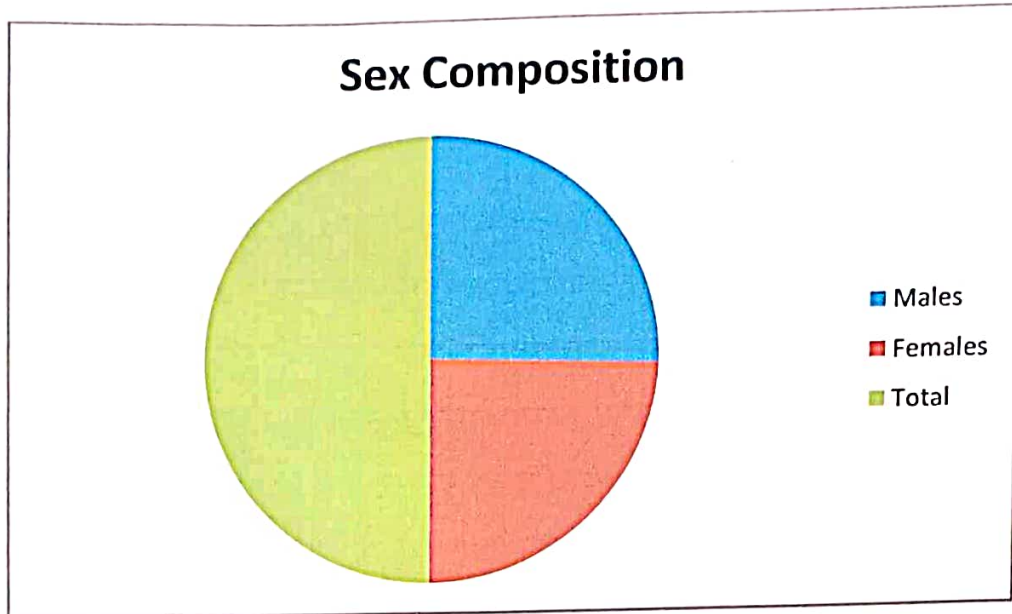
### **Sex Composition:**

It is the proportion of females to per thousand males in an area. The sex ratio is calculated differently in different countries.

$$\text{Sex Ratio} = \frac{\text{Total population of female}}{\text{Total population of males}} \times 1000$$

| <u>Gender</u> | <u>No. of Persons</u> | <u>%age of the total</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Males         | 230                   | 51%                      |
| Females       | 220                   | 49%                      |
| Total         | 450                   | 100%                     |





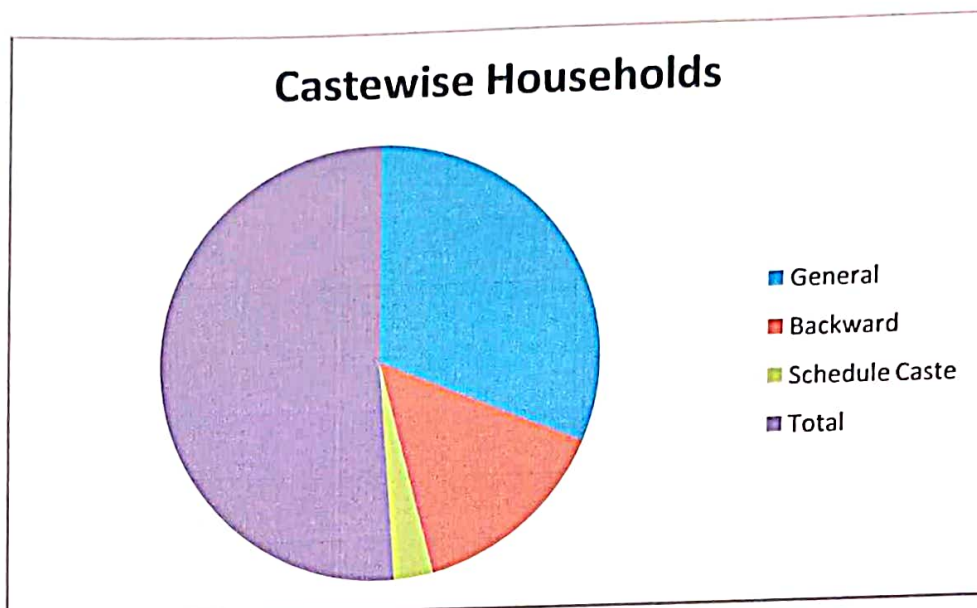
The above diagram should that 51% of the population of the village is male and 49% are females.

### **Social Groups And Facilities**

A Social group has been defined as people who interact with one another, have some similar characteristic and collectively have a sense of unity. The Population comprises of Hindu and Muslims and there are many castes in the village like Jat, Brahman, Vaish, Khati, Dhobi, Nai, Dhanak and Chamar. The complete residents of electoral booth No. 113 in village Badhra have safe drinking water facility through Govt. Supply.

### **Caste Wise Surveyed Households**

| <u>Caste</u>   | <u>No. of Households</u> | <u>%age</u> |
|----------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| General        | 64                       | 61          |
| Backward       | 30                       | 29          |
| Schedule Caste | 06                       | 10          |
| Total          | 105                      | 100         |

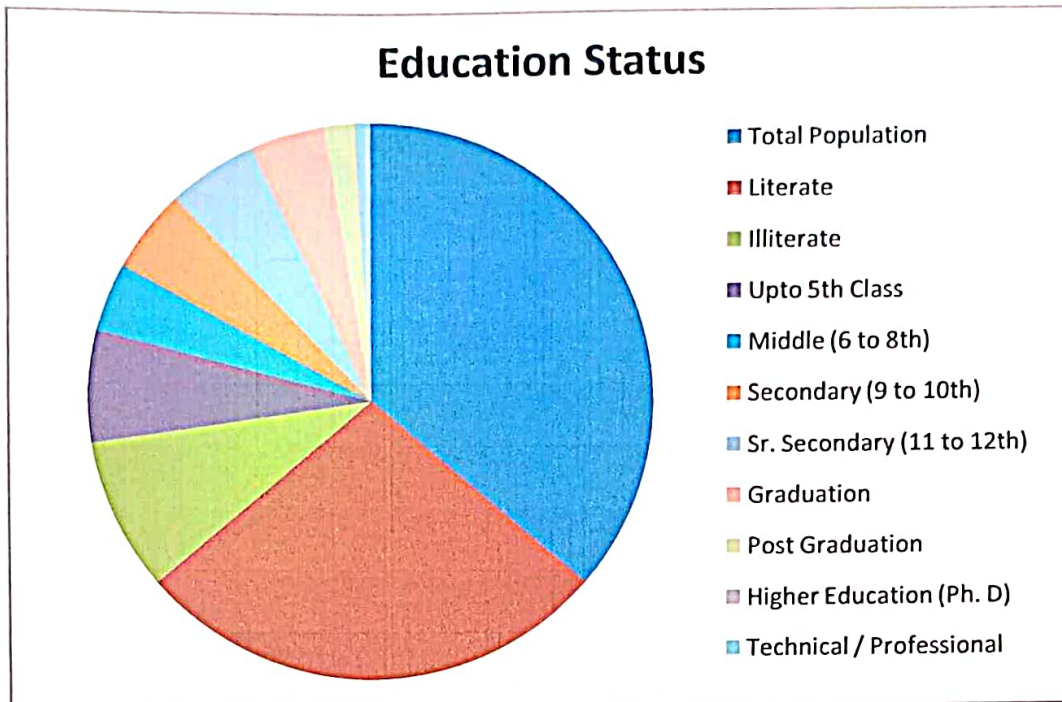


The above chart shows the caste wise social status of electoral of booth no. 113 in Badhra village. About 61 percent of the households belong to general caste in the village.

#### **Educational Status :**

The United Nation define that any person of 7 years and above who can read, write and understand any language is literate The census of India has also adopted the same definition.

| <b>Education Level</b>                  | <b>Total Population</b> | <b>Percentage</b> |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Total Population                        | 450                     | 100%              |
| Literate                                | 340                     | 75.55%            |
| Illiterate                              | 110                     | 24.45%            |
| Upto 5 <sup>th</sup> Class              | 80                      | 17.78%            |
| Middle (6 to 8 <sup>th</sup> )          | 50                      | 11.11%            |
| Secondary (9 to 10 <sup>th</sup> )      | 60                      | 13.33%            |
| Sr. Secondary (11 to 12 <sup>th</sup> ) | 65                      | 14.44%            |
| Graduation                              | 52                      | 11.55%            |
| Post Graduation                         | 22                      | 4.88%             |
| Higher Education (Ph. D)                | 01                      | 0.22%             |
| Technical / Professional                | 10                      | 2.22%             |

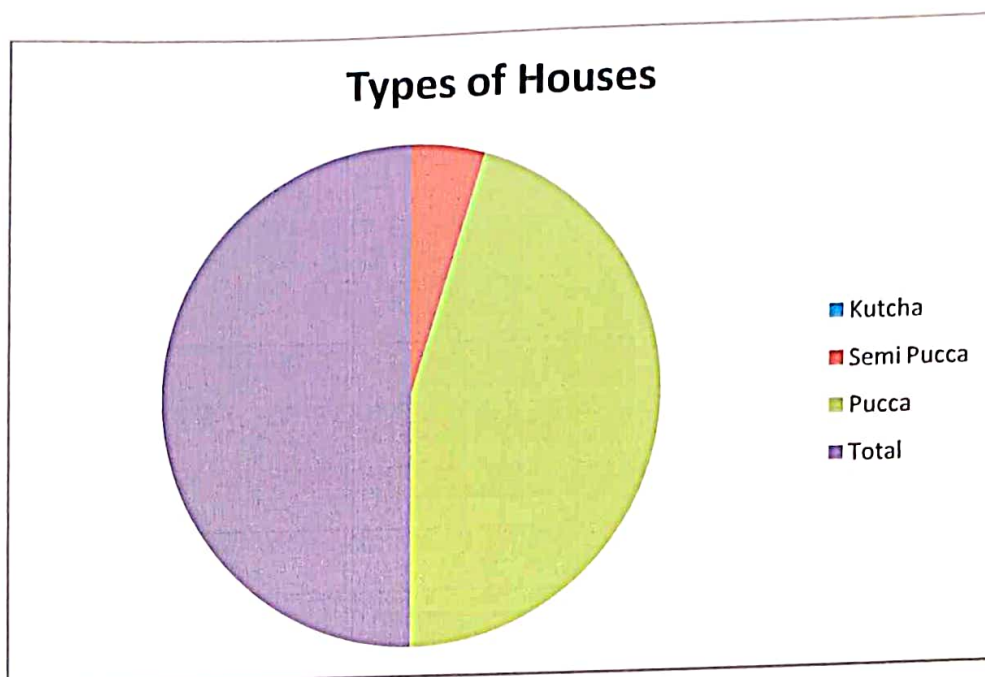


It is found during the survey that 10 people are ITI/ Poly technique/ BAMS and MBBS Degree holders,

### Housing Condition

Housing means any type of shelter where people lives in the area of village Badhra. During household survey, we learned about the housing conditions and their types of different houses and learnt the economic conditions also. There are different types of houses in the village such as Kutcha, Semi Pucca and Pucca.

| <u>Type of house</u> | <u>No. of Houses</u> | <u>%age of the Total</u> |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Kutcha               | Nil                  | 0.0                      |
| Semi Pucca           | 10                   | 9.52%                    |
| Pucca                | 95                   | 90.48%                   |
| Total                | 105                  | 100%                     |

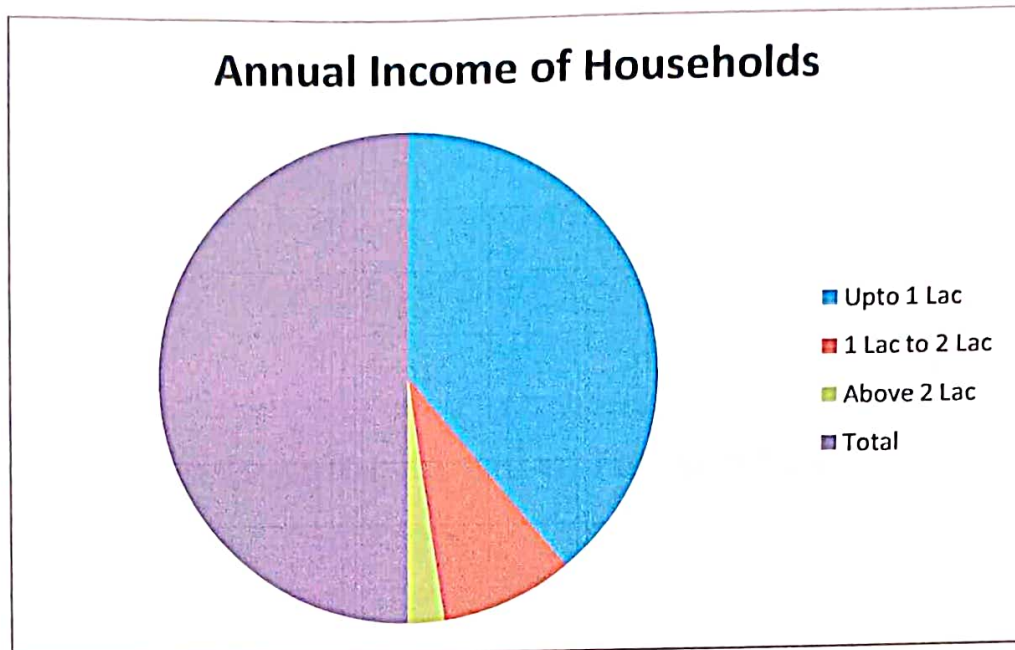


The above pie chart shows that about 90% of the houses in village Badhra are pucca type and about 10% of the houses are semi-pucca and no house was of Kutchha type. The houses have sufficient No. of rooms bearing, washrooms with legal electricity connections.

#### **Occupational Structure and Annual Income:**

Annual income is the amount of Rupees you earn in one fiscal year. It may include your yearly salary, business, agriculture, wages laborer and retired employees from services etc. We find variation in annual income of the villagers because they are engaged in different occupations like farming, wage laborer, shopkeeper, services of Govt. semi Govt. / private sector about 60% of the population are an employee, 28% are students and only 12% are engaged in different above said occupations.

| <u>Annual Income</u> | <u>No. of Households</u> | <u>%age of the houses</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Upto 1 Lac           | 82                       | 78.09                     |
| 1 Lac to 2 Lac       | 18                       | 17.14                     |
| Above 2 Lac          | 5                        | 4.76                      |
| Total                | 105                      | 100%                      |



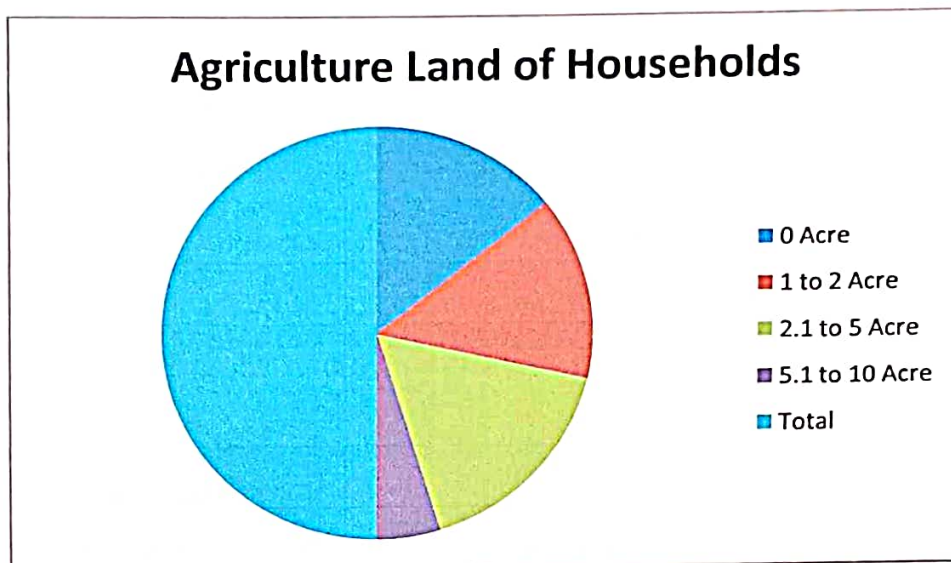
The annual income of the household are low but they are thrifting or sparing as 75% household make less expenditure of below fifty thousand annual. Besides, the people of surveyed area have saving habits, also. Their saving beliefs in government savings only of LIC. inspite of any private financial institutions of saving.

The above chart shows that more than 78% of the households have income more than below 1 Lacs. About 17% households have their income between 1 Lac to 2 Lacs and only about 5% of their income more than 2 Lacs from all sources of earnings i.e. services, farming, cattle farming and wages etc. Annual income is fluctuated among different castes, also.

#### **Agriculture Land and Livestock**

India is an agricultural country and agriculture and their livestock is the backbone of the Indian economy. India's total agricultural land is 159.7 million hectares in which Haryana have the 4.42 million hectares of agricultural land. Badhra village of Charkhi Dadri Distict, has 985 hectares of land. About 7 hectares is irrigated land and 978 hect. Is irrigated area. But 75% households of study area have different size of land holdings and rest 30 house hold no agriculture land as it is shown in the following table:

| Agricultural land | No. of Households | %age   |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 0 Acre            | 30                | 28.57% |
| 1 to 2 Acre       | 30                | 28.57% |
| 2.1 to 5 Acre     | 35                | 33.33% |
| 5.1 to 10 Acre    | 10                | 9.52%  |
| Total             | 105               | 100%   |



Above chart shows that 16% of the households are not have the agricultural land, in spite of that they are occupation in agriculture 30% households have the agricultural land in between 0.5 to 2.0 acre. 31% households have the agricultural land in between 2.1 acre to 5.0 acre. Only 5% households have the agricultural land above 10 Acres.

The householders produced major agriculture crops of Wheat (65%) and Sarson (35%) in rabi season and Bajra (52%), Cotton 40%) and rest Gwar about (8%). Main sources of irrigation of their agricultural production is tube-well (51%) and rest 49% farmers used canal and other sources of irrigation.

## Employment Status

The graph shows that about 5% person of the village are government employees, about 3% are working in private sector, 38% are working as farmer, 10% are working as labour, about 2% are working as shopkeeper and 26% are working otherwise.

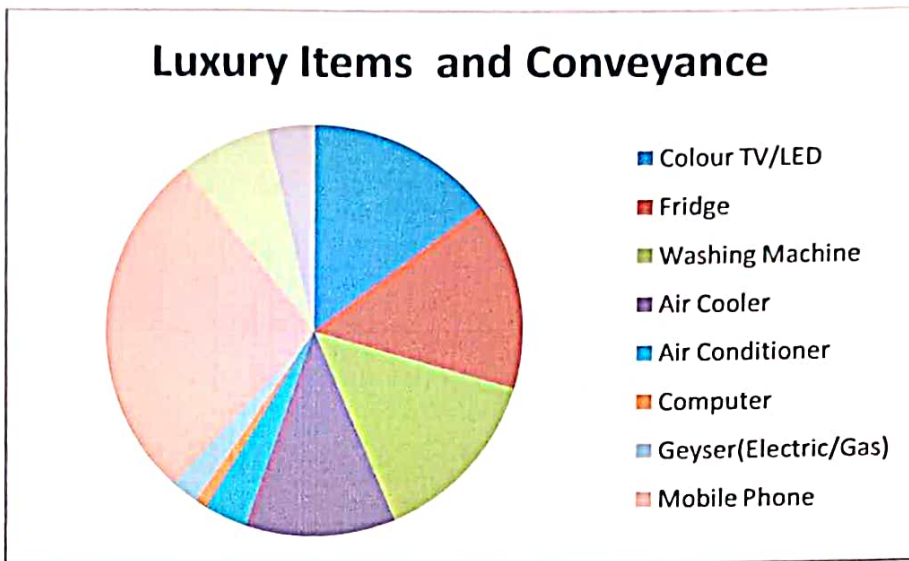
## Livestock

Besides, agriculture and allied activities have been the core livelihood of majority of the rural people since the ancient times. It provided valuable supplementary income to most of the rural households as majority are small and marginal farmers. Live stock helps on family nutrition, family income and soil productivity. Sixty percentage of the household have different livestock i.e. 50% have buffalos and rest 10% have Cows and goats.

## Luxury Items and Conveyance -

A luxury items is not necessary to live but it is deemed highly desirable items with a culture or society. The households have different kinds of luxuries and mean of conveyances.

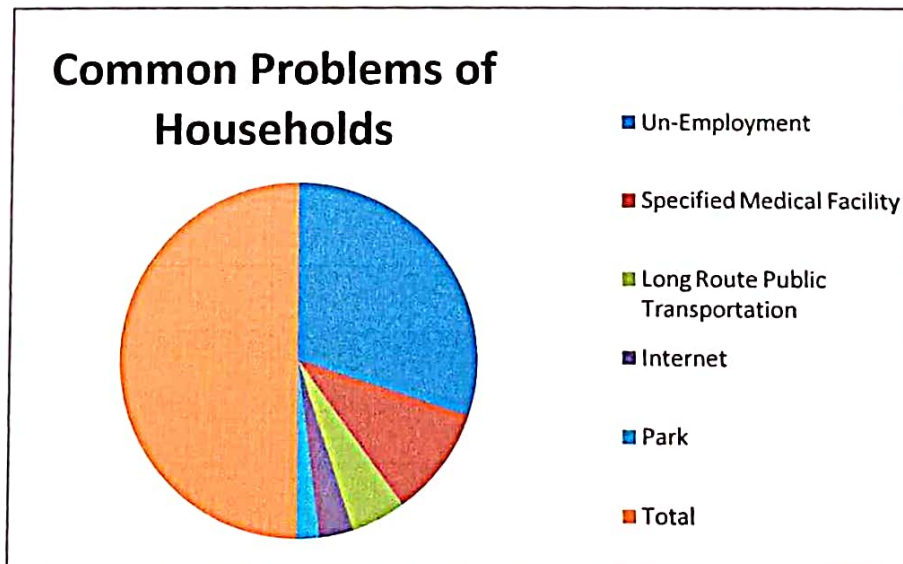
| <u>Items</u>         | <u>Luxury items &amp; Conveyance</u> | <u>%age</u> |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Colour TV/LED        | 96                                   | 91.42       |
| Fridge               | 97                                   | 92.38       |
| Washing Machine      | 92                                   | 87.61       |
| Air Cooler           | 76                                   | 72.38       |
| Air Conditioner      | 22                                   | 20.95       |
| Computer             | 6                                    | 5.71        |
| Geyser(Electric/Gas) | 14                                   | 13.33       |
| Mobile Phone         | 180                                  | 171.42      |
| Two Wheelers         | 46                                   | 43.80       |
| Four Wheelers        | 24                                   | 22.85       |



As per observations it seems that majority of the households live a healthy and easy life. They used required necessary items.

### Common Problems of the Households

| Common Problems of the Households | %age |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| Un-Employment                     | 60%  |
| Specified Medical Facility        | 20%  |
| Long Route Public Transportation  | 10%  |
| Internet                          | 6%   |
| Park                              | 4%   |
| Total                             | 100% |





Outcomes :

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

Concluding the report that the study area of the Badhra village , it can be said that the Badhra Village is a well representative of the Indian Village where people of different caste and class are living harmoniously. Economic condition of the villagers is good as their main source of occupation is farming and livestock. The villager has the common facility of administrative services, banking facilities, water supply, electricity, Girls college and schools, playground etc. But they face the acute shortage of unemployment due to lack of Industrialization and Technical Education Facilities. The Villagers feel the shortage of specified Medical Facilities and Long Route Public Transportation along with lack park and amusement facilities.

## References:

1. Kothari, C.R. (2004) methodology (methods and technique): New Delhi.
2. Dr. Bipin Asthana, Research
3. Determining sample size <http://www.quartrics.com/an/experience/management/research/determine-sample-size/>.
4. Indian village direction about Badhra <http://village.ino.in/Haryana/Bhiwani/Badhra.htm>.
5. Kumar N. shekhar C.kumar P, junda as.  
Kuppusmavy's socio economic status scale. Updating for 2007.India J  
pediatr2007 : 74:1131-2.
6. Badhra population-Bhiwani Haryana, <http://www.Censue2011.co.in/data/village/61536badhraharyana.html>.
7. [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)
8. Chrome and Youtube