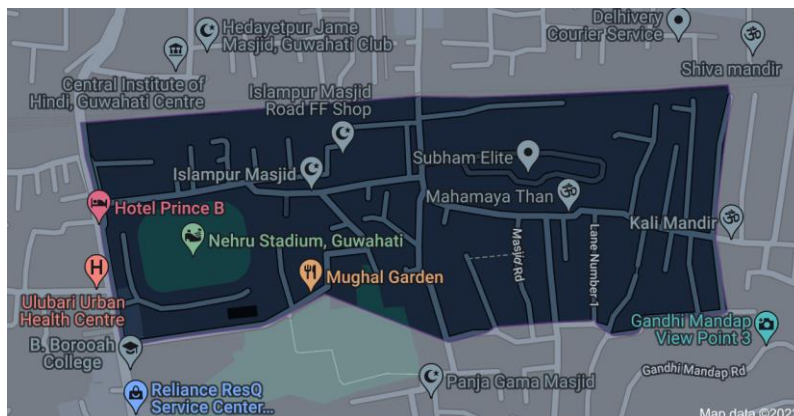


SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SARANIA HILLS

GUWAHATI, 781019



Field Report Submitted for the Fulfilment of Higher Secondary (HS) Final Year
Practical Examination



DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

SUBMITTED BY –

NAME – BICHITRA DEVI

EXAMINATION ROLL NO. – 0010

REGISTRATION NUMBER – 109581

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, B. BOROOAH COLLEGE,

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that "**BICHITRA DEVI**" student of **HigherSecondary Final Year** has successfully completed their **Geography Project** on "**Socio – Economic Survey**" under the abled guidance of "**Nripendra Ram Kalita**".

(Dr. Nripendra Ram Kalita)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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*I would also like to thank the **Assam Higher Secondary Education Council (AHSEC)** and the residents of **SARANIA HILLS, SILPUKHURI Guwahati – 781019** who helped me in completing my survey report successfully in the specified amount of time*

(BICHITRA DEVI)

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Chapter 1 – INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of social science research is to understand and explain a social phenomenon or situation in its current context in its relation to past events, situations and forecast the emerging scenario, research begins with an idea which serves as the basis for the research questions, formulation of hypothesis and their testing. Geography as a discipline constitutes an interface with natural sciences on one hand and social sciences on the other hand. Geography looks at the reality from the perspective of space and hence joint cooperative and collaborative research is very common in Geography.

The prime idea of the research is to investigate reality and establish theory about the observations. It can be in two ways, the Theoretical and the Empirical. Theoretical reality is assumed by human intellect and is based on mathematical construct. Empirical reality is based on observation and owing to its limited range, sometimes it is referred as limited range, sometimes it is referred as empirical partiality, hence the research sums up to bridging the gap between theoretical totality and empirical partiality. A study which brings forward a new fact or generalization or which demolishes or establishes a hypothesis or a theory, or a principle already existing or which puts a variety of information into order or system for further research is a valid one which

ends with a new discovery or theory research which is of two types, i.e., Fundamental and Applied. The best problem for research is their own curiosity. Before choosing the problem one should ask the following questions to one self -

- Is this problem really of interest to me
- Is it significant in the sense that it extends the frontier of knowledge?
- Can I handle these problems within the constraints of resources available?
- Has the problem not been investigated by someone else?

OBJECTIVE

Socio-Economic Survey is an important part of education to know the status of the people of various society. The sole aim of Socio-Economic Survey is to get information about the socio-economic condition of the people living in a particular region area. The development of an area depends on Geo – Socio Economic setting of the area. The small units help us for collecting data of various socio-economic conditions.

Some basic objectives of Socio-Economic Survey are –

- 1) To know about the local area, its past and present and various problems of socio- economic conditions.
- 2) To get acquainted with the social environment.
- 3) To know about the **Demographic Settings** of **SARANIA HILLS**.

I. Age Structure

II. Sex Ratio

- III. Literacy Rate
- IV. Level of Education
- V. Types of Caste
- VI. Types of Religion
- VII. Types of Languages
- VIII. Marital Status

4) To know about the **Socio-Economic Status** of **SARANIA HILLS**.

- I. Income Pattern
- II. Types of Economic Activity
- III. Employment Status
- IV. Ration Card
- V. Source of Drinking Water
- VI. Toilet Facility
- VII. Fuel Used for Cooking

Methodology & Database

Selection of Area

The area chosen for the Socio-economic Survey had been chosen after great consideration by the learned and dedicated staff members of the Department of

Geography and Principal himself.

Selection of the Sample

The sample households were chosen randomly and most importantly the one whose members were willing to cooperate and share the required data with the survey conductor.

Selection of the Method

Various methods were applied for the collection of data. These methods included – stratified Random Sampling Methods, Survey Method, Questionnaire Method, Observation Method and Interview Method.

Data Source

Primary data is collected with the help of Questionnaire with a stratified random sampling technique. After collecting the data, we tabulate the questionnaire and present it with the help of appropriate statistical technique such as pie diagram etc., with the help of computer software like Excel, MS Word etc.

Data Processing and Presentation

All the data collected were further aggregated into relevant tables, diagrams, and charts using the data sheets. The study has been based on deductive research or material. Various hypothesis has been formulated. In order to achieve the objective of the study a comparative study method has been adopted to make an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic study of the area or region.

Questionnaire has been administered to various groups using a variety of questions format. Thus, the report is made with the help of generalization of compact data.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

A **socio-economic survey** is regarded as one of the most **important** sources of statistic data on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions. Socio-Economic data on any area helps to know that what kind of help should be given for proper progress. It's vital for planning **purpose** that what part of life is in backward form and how can it be improved. It tells us about the economic conditions that what type of economic activities are coming out by the people of the area. It also tells us about their social conditions. A socio-economic survey gives us an overall idea of the social and economic conditions of a specified region.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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. Socio economic issues are factors that have negative influence on an individual's economic activity including lack of education, cultural and religious discrimination, overpopulation, unemployment and corruption.

The aim of **socio-economic survey** is to understand a social situation in the present time in relation to the past events. The main objective of the research is to find out results based on observations and studies and establish theory about the observations. Socio-Economic survey lets us know about the present status of the current population of a particular area. To get the proper information about a particular region or area and to find out the present situation, socio-economic survey is very important. The development of area depends on a Geo-socioeconomic setting of the area. While conducting socio economic survey, we need to find out about the educational status, economic background, living standards, water supply, etc. It is very important to select methodology for conducting a socio-economic survey. For that, we should begin with selection of the area; secondly, we should select the sample for the study on which the research is to be conducted. Thirdly, we should select the method, viz., random sampling method, survey method, questionnaire method, observation method and interview method.

Next, we need to decide on the data source that is to be considered for

survey. Lastly, the data collected should be processed and presented in a graphic format. The data had been based on deductive research and hypothesis has been formulated from it. Questionnaires has been administrated to various groups using a variety of question formats. Thus, the report is made with the help of generalization of compact data. Thus, we can conclude that the significance of a socio- economic survey is to let us know about the economic conditions of the people of a specified region, what type of economic activities come out of the area and about their social conditions

Chapter 2 – PHYSICAL SETTING OF THE SURROUNDING AREA

2.1 *LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA*

SARANIA HILLS, Guwahati is situated at **26.1758°N latitude** and **91.7652E longitude** and is at an elevation of **51 meters** over the sea level.

2.2 *PHYSIOGRAPHY*

SARANIA HILLS, Guwahati is surrounded by hills on sides making it almost a valley. It is surrounded by other localities, viz., Lachit Nagar, Silpukhuri etc.

2.3 *CLIMATE*

SARANIA HILLS, Guwahati lies 51 meters above sea level. The climate is warm and temperate. When compared with winter, the summer has more rainfall. The average annual temperature in SARANIA HILLS Guwahati is 24.0°C (75.3°F). The annual rainfall is 3038 mm (119.6 inch).

2.4 *POPULATION*

The population structure of the area comprises of the total population of 25,110 people according to the 2020 census. Its population density is 12365

people per km². Male Population 13016 & Female population is 12094. The communities residing are mainly of Hindus and Muslims who are further subdivide into SC, ST, OBC and General caste.

2.5

SETTLEMENT

Settlement facilities in SARANIA HILLS, Guwahati has developed over the years. With most of the house being pucca the ratio of pucca to semi-pucca is 92:8.

2.6

INFRASTRUCTURE

Social infrastructure like banks, schools, and parks surround SARANIA HILLS. It is also very well connected to the various parts of the city by public transport. KAHILIPARA, Guwahati is under construction project. Metro Heights in KAHILIPARA, Guwahati by Metro

Build and Trade is a residential project. It is an under-construction project with possession offered in July 2023.

Chapter 3 - DEMOGRAPHIC SETTINGS OF STUDY AREA

3.1

AGE STRUCTURE

The composition of a **population** of a specified area in terms of individuals of different ages.

Here, age group 0-5 years is 16%, 5-18 years is 16%, 18-35 years is 7%, 35-60 years is 6%, 60-80 years is 5% and age group 80 & above is 25%. Therefore, from the above pie diagram the majority population of SARANIA HILLS falls under the age group of 80 and above years.

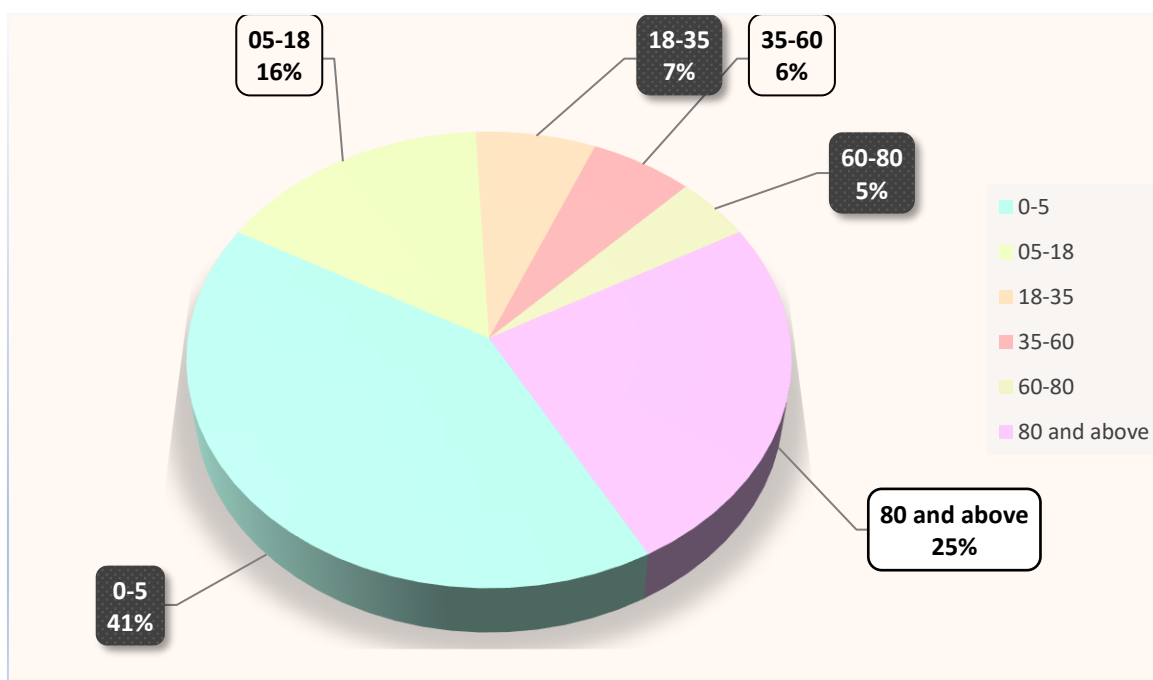
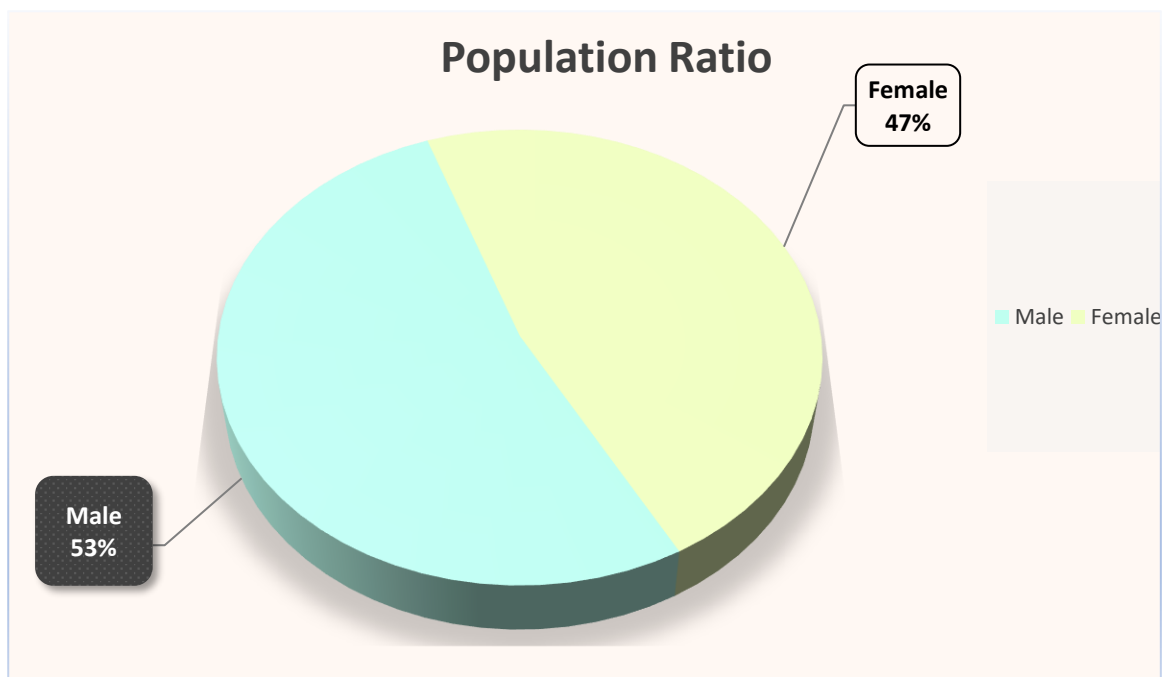


Fig.3.1: Age Structure of SARANIA HILLS

Sex ratios are among the most basic of **demographic parameters** and provide an indication of both the relative survival of **females** and **males** and future breeding potential of a population. It is the ratio of males to females in a population. Mostly the ratio tends to be **1:1**.

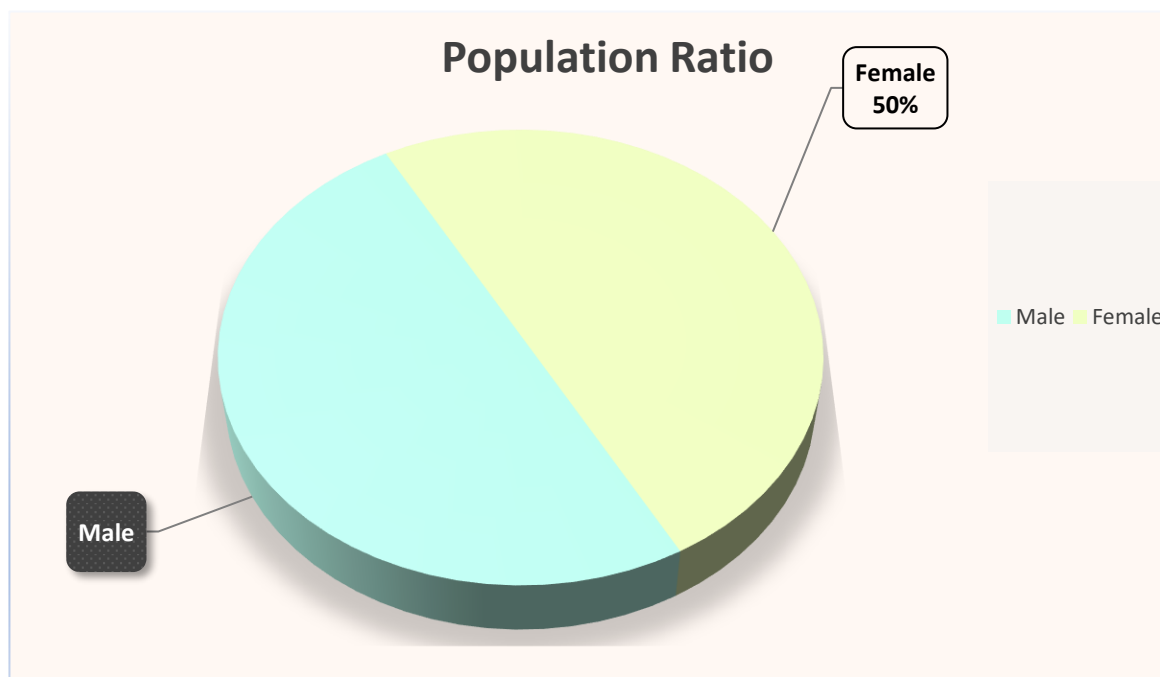
The male population according to the survey is 53% and the female population is 47%. Hence, the male population of SARANIA HILLS is slightly higher than the female population.



The Fig 3.2 represents the **Sex Ratio** of **SARANIA HILLS**.

Literacy Rate is one of the demographic parameters that provide us with the percentage of people in a certain sample of population or country or area that can read and write.

The majority population being literate with 90.5 % of the total population and the rest 9.5% of the population being illiterate.



The Fig 3.3 represents the **Literacy Rate** of **SARANIA HILLS**

Levels of Education are an ordered set of categories, intended to group **educational** programs in relation to gradations of learning experiences and the knowledge, skills and competencies programs is designed to impart.

The following is the percentage of population with qualification in each level of Education: HSLCE Passed: 15%, Higher Secondary Pass: 23%, Graduate: 47% Postgraduate: 13%, M. Phil: 2% Therefore, we can say that most of the population of SARANIA HILLS are Graduates, following with students, and the least being PostGraduate.

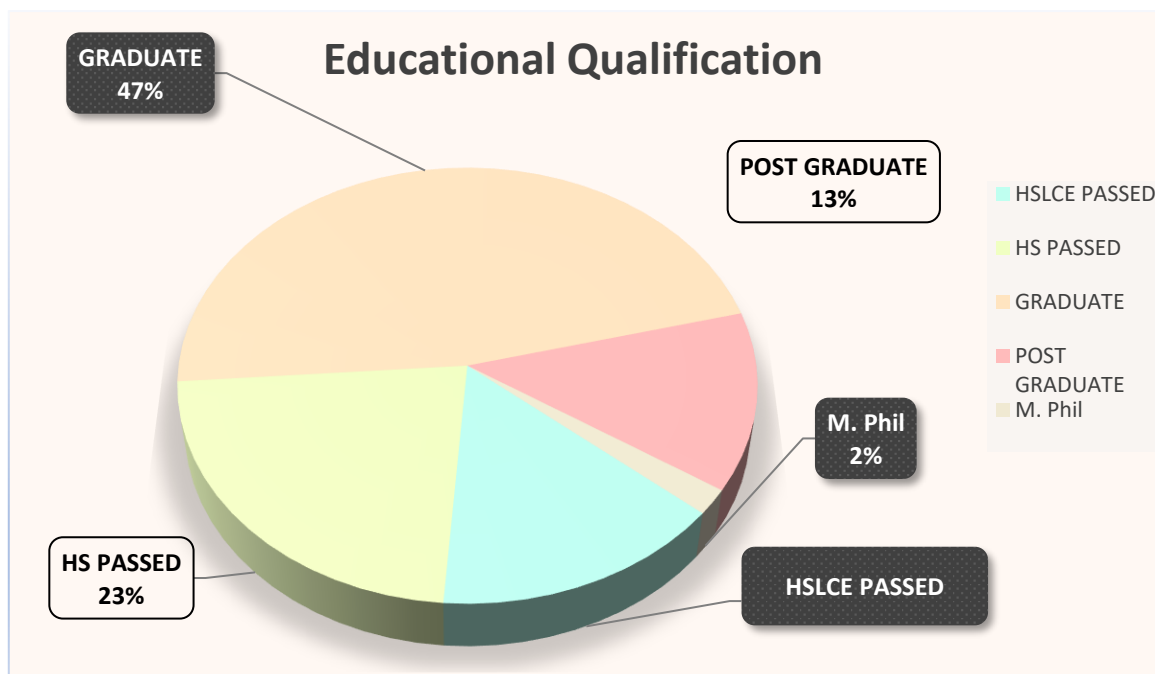


Fig.3.4: Level of Education of SARANIA HILLS.

Marital Status is the **civil status** of everyone in relation to the marriage laws, i.e., **never married, married, widowed** and **not remarried, divorced** and **not remarried, married** but **legally separated**.

The Fig 3.8 represents the **Marital Status Structure** of **SARANIA HILLS**. 67% of the population is married, 33% is unmarried.

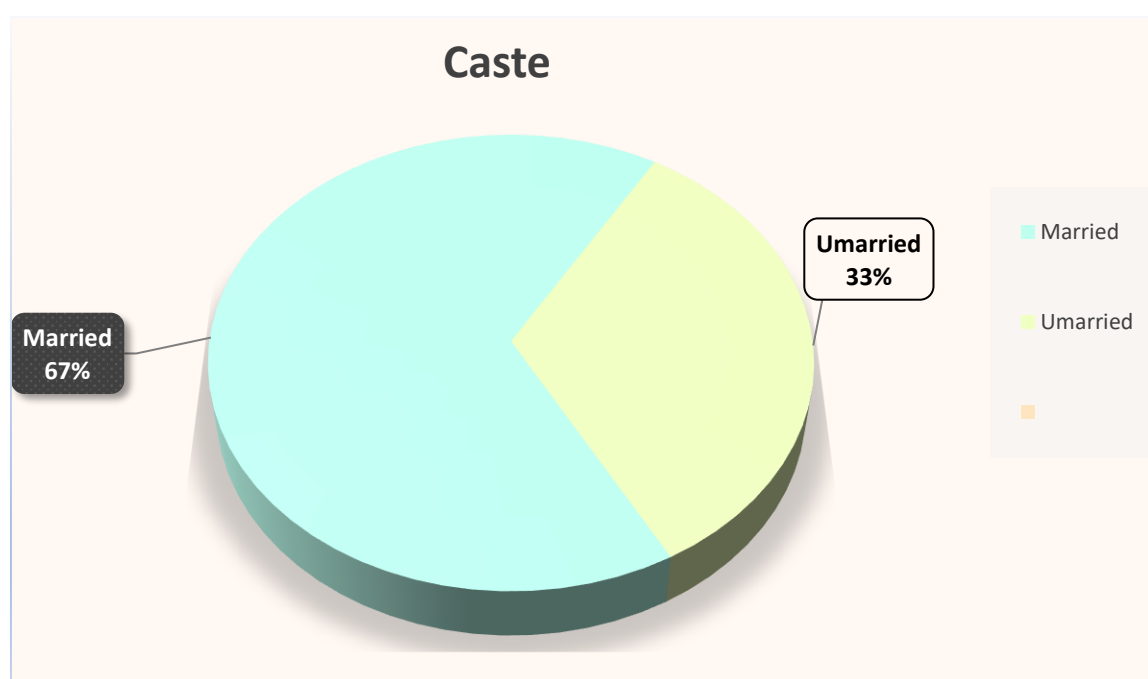


Fig.3.5: Marital status of SARANIA HILLS

Caste Ratio is one of the **demographic** parameters that provides us with the ratio of a specified population that belong from the different castes (**SC, ST, OBC** and **Unreserved or General**).

With negligible percent of Scheduled Tribe and More Other Backward classes (MOBC). The Other Backward classes (OBC) is leading them with only 20%, KAHILIPARA has its maximum population under the Unreserved / General Caste with a total of 67%.

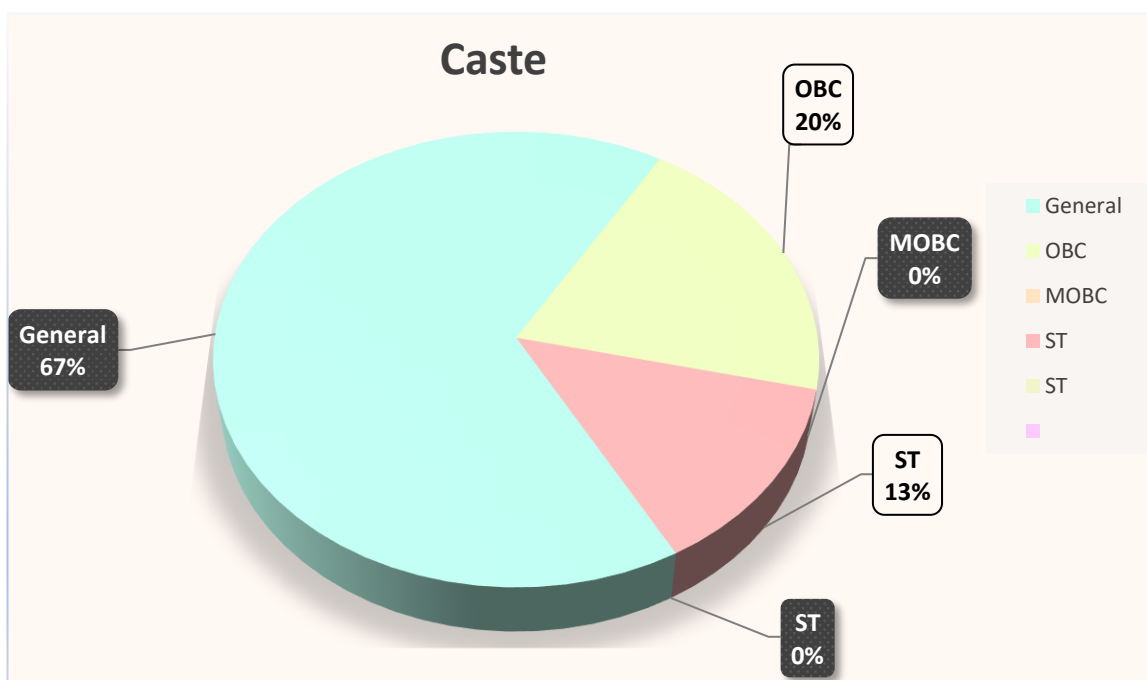


Fig.3.5: Types of Caste Ratio of SARANIA HILLS

Religion ratio is one of the **demographic** parameters that defines the ratio of **religions** practiced in a particular country, the world or an area / locality.

With Hindus being 87% populated, Muslim population of 6%, Christian population of 7% Therefore, SARANIA HILLS is mostly populated by Hindus

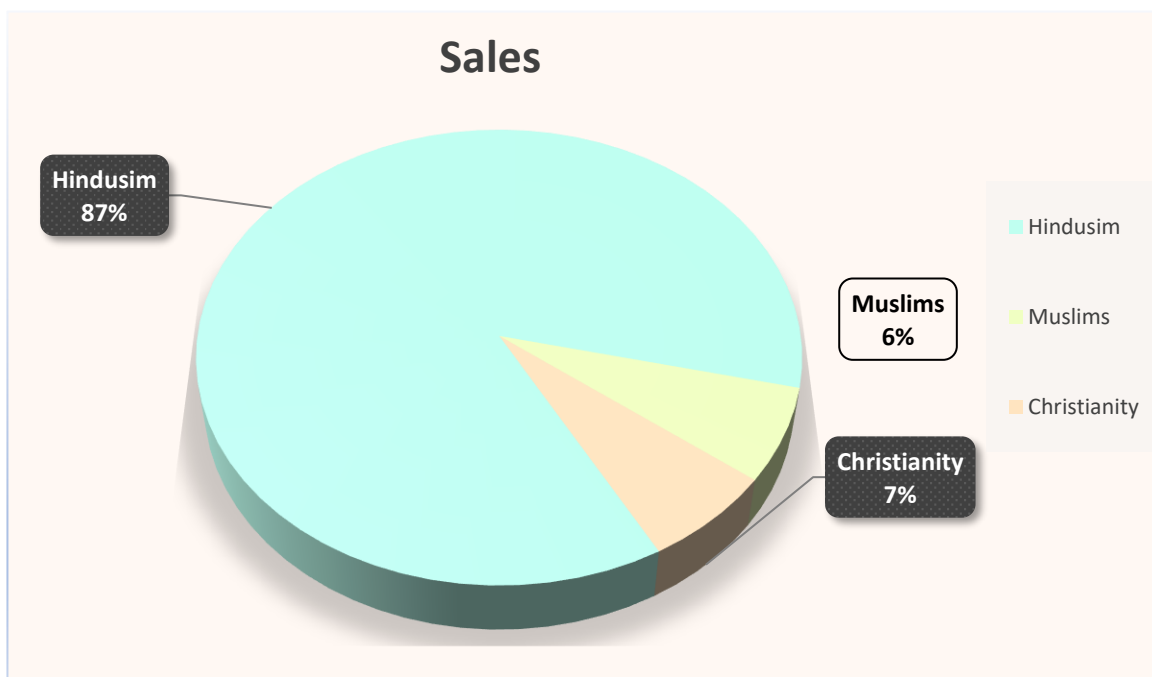


Fig.3.6: Types of Religion Ratio of SARANIA HILLS

The ratio that determines the number of languages spoken in a specified part of region /area is called the language ratio.

With the majority population speaking Other Languages with a population ratio of 67% and Bengali speaking population with the ratio of 20%.

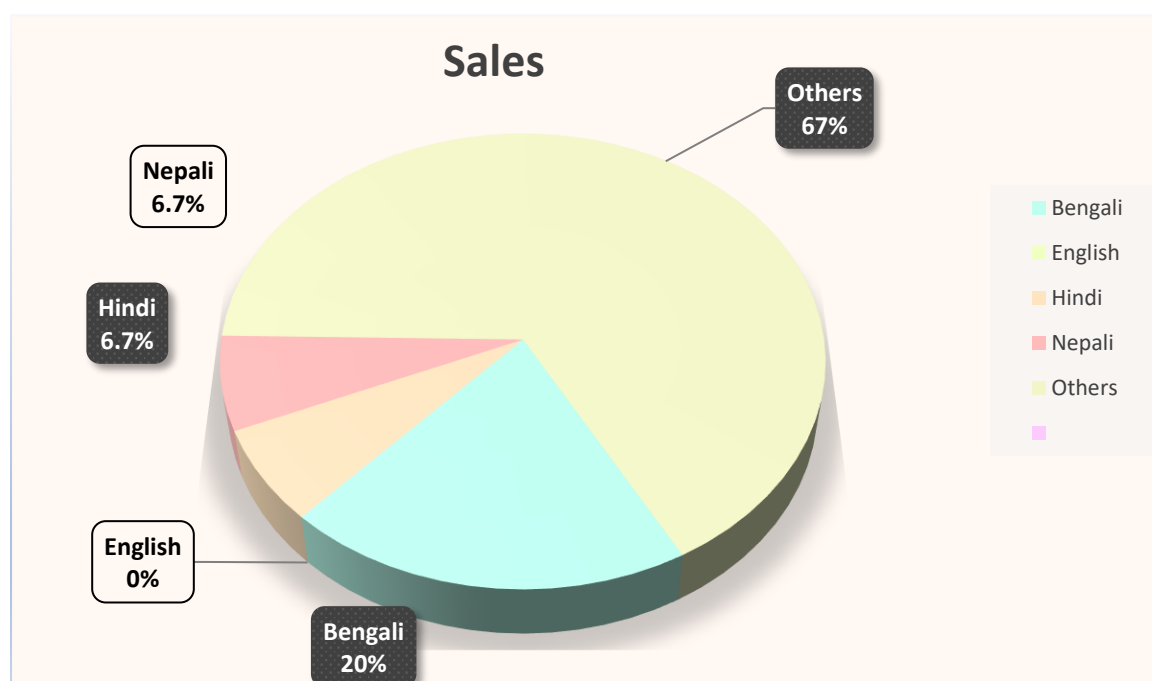


Fig.3.7: Language Ratio in SARANIA HILLS

Chapter 3 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF STUDY AREA

INCOME PATTERN

Income distribution **patterns** are found to be diverse across countries and unrelated to any obvious way to per capita GDP or the rate of GDP growth. Some related relationship maybe seen when the country data are arranged by geographic region

The annual income of most of the population is Rs. 40,000 and above with a population ratio being 29%, followed by annual income of Rs. 30,000 – 39,000 with a population ratio of 21% and the rest earning Rs. 20,000-29,000 monthly with a population ratio of 17%

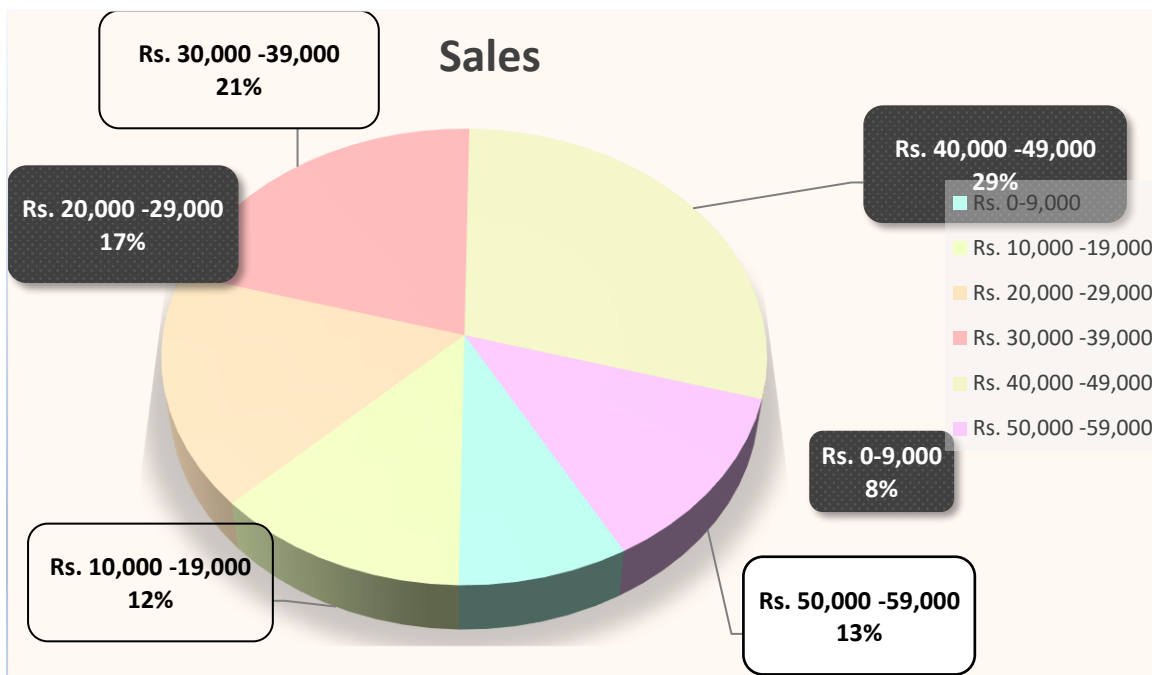


Fig.4.1: Income Pattern of SARANIA HILLS

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

Our main **sources** of **water** for **drinking**, washing, agriculture and industry are **surface water**, **ground water** and collected **rainwater**. But in current situations supply of **drinking water** can also be either: Directly from a **water treatment plant network (centralized supply)**, **local supply (individual supply)** or from a **distribution network (bottled water, tabled water)**.

Most of the households have supply water with a percentage of 60%. Rest of them use well & Tubewell water i.e., 27% and 13% respectively

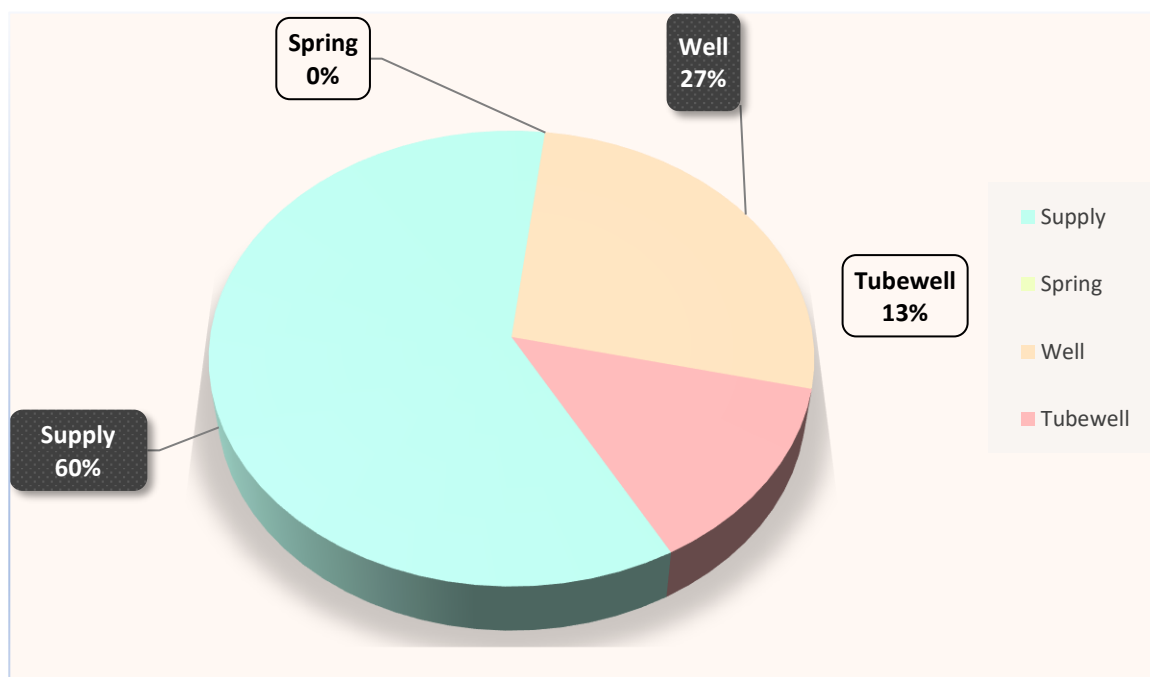


Fig.4.5: Source of Drinking Water in SARANIA HILLS

HOUSE TYPES

Type of Dwelling here refers to the **housing conditions** of the population presiding over aspecified region. Whether the housing structure is pucca, semi – pucca, kuccha, others.

The area has 60% RCC House structure and 40% Pucca house structure. Clearly, most of the housesof SARANIA HILLS are pucca houses.

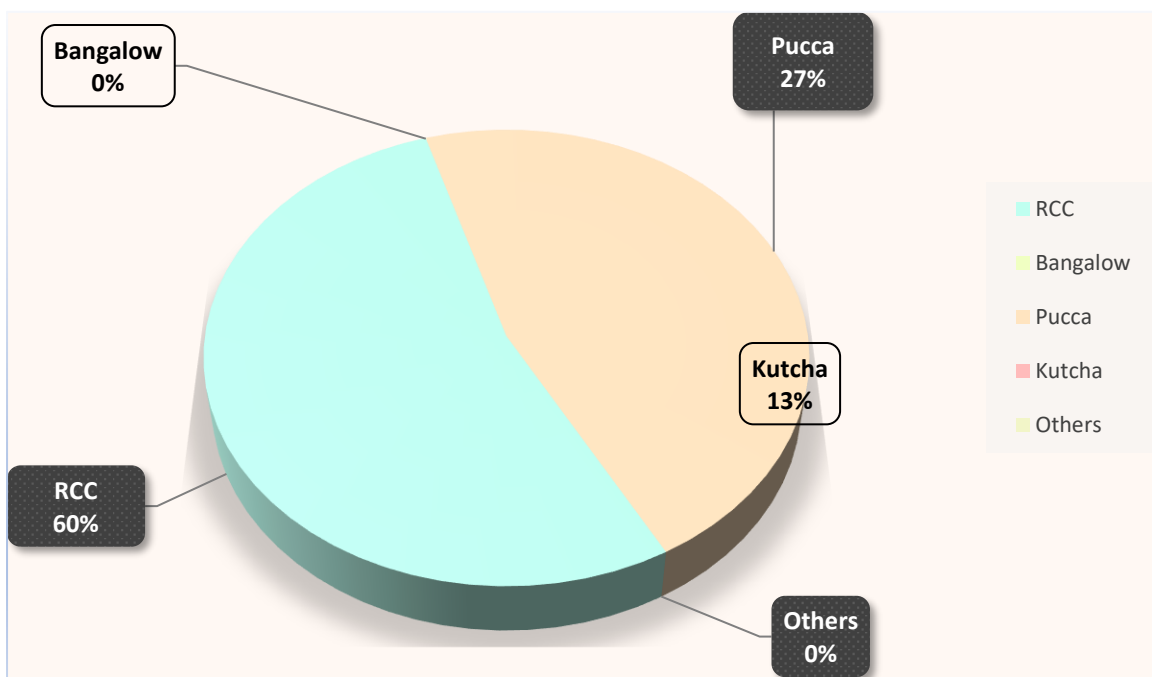


Fig.4.6: Type of Dwelling in SARANIA HILLS

BATHROOM FACILITIES

Bathrooms are commonly made of ceramic (porcelain), concrete, plastic or wood. However, many poor households in developing countries use very basic, and often unhygienic toilets. Nearly one billion people have no access to a toilet at all and are forced to do open defecation or use public toilets.

The area has 60% houses that has its Attached Bathrooms and 40% houses that has not attached bathrooms. Therefore, majority of the houses in the region has attached toilets.

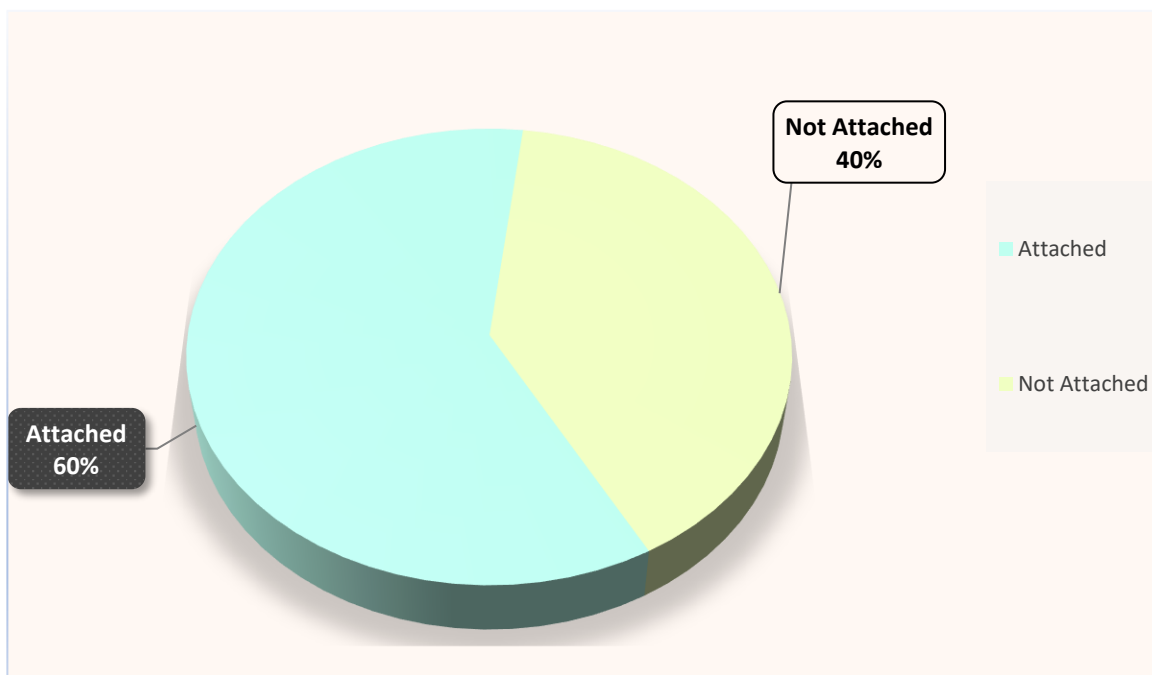


Fig.4.7: Toilet Facility of SARANIA HILLS

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Many people like their kitchen inside their homes but most of population is unable to have that privilege. Modern homes have their kitchen inside whereas some traditional houses still have their kitchen outside their houses.

The above figure represents the kitchen facilities of SARANIA HILLS. The area has about 93.3% of the kitchen inside their houses. A minority of the houses have their kitchen outside their houses which is about 6.7%.

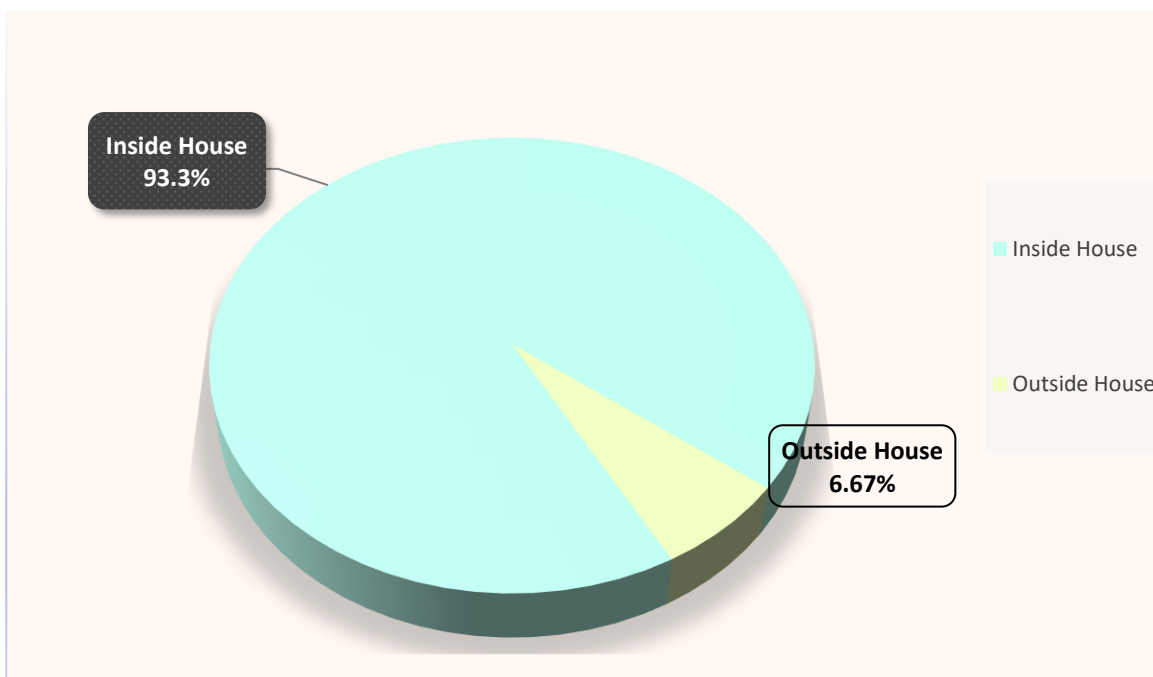


Fig: Kitchen Facilities of SARANIA HILLS

TYPES OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Garbage disposal is one of the necessary things in a particular area. Garbage disposal is carried out by many means depending on the area. The main types of garbage disposal are- Municipality, Pits, Public disposal and many others etc.

The above figure represents the type of garbage disposals of SARANIA HILLS. Most of the people depend on the Municipality for the garbage disposal of their household with the percentage of 46.6%. Public disposal is also often used in garbage disposal with the percentage of 26.6%. Whereas the pits are only used by 13.3% of the population.

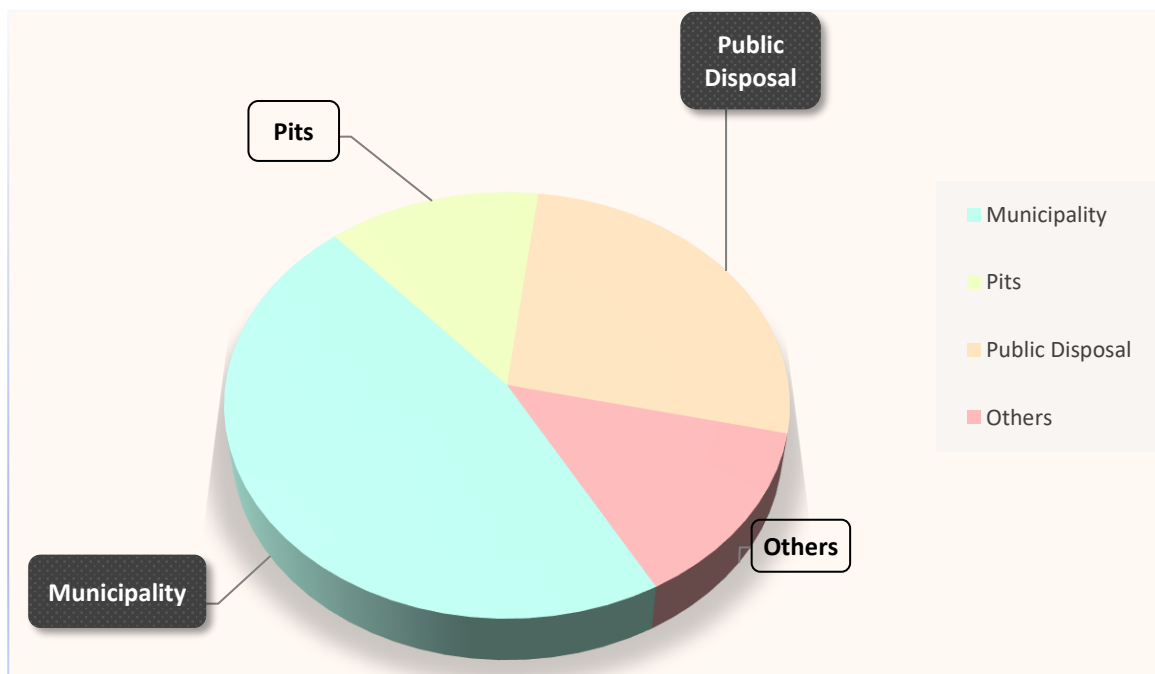


Fig: Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS

Chapter 5 – Summary and Conclusion

Summary

In this report we learn about the concept of Socio-Economic Survey. The purpose or **prime objective** of the research is to investigate and establish theory about the observations made during the survey period. Socio-Economic is basically a research that sums at bridging the gap between theoretical totality and empirical partiality. A theory research can be of two types, i.e., fundamental or applied. Also, the best problem for researchers is their own curiosity. Socio-Economic Survey is an important part of education which helps in knowing the status of people in various society. The **basic objective** of this survey is to know about the local area and to get acquainted with the social environment. One of the most important aspect of a survey is **methodology**. Methodology is a procedure in which a survey is conducted. The different levels are Selection of area, selection of the sample, selection of method, data source and data processing and presentation. The **significance** of a socio-economics survey is regarded as one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as the status of housing and living conditions.

We also learn about the different topics related to a socio-economic survey. **First**, is the **Location of Study Area**. This gives us information on as what are the latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of the area, its elevation above the sea level and the like. **Second**, the **Physiography** of the area. In this point we learn about the physical structure of the study area. The **third** point is **Population** which gives us information about the number of people residing over the region. **Fourth** is **Climate** of the study area. **Fifth** is the **Settlement Status** of the residents of the

region. Last and **sixth** point is **Infrastructure** of the region. In this point we learn about the infrastructural progress of the area as whether any construction activity is going on in the specified area.

Further we study about the **Demographic Settings of the Study Area**. Demographic analysis is the study of a population based on factors such as age, race and sex. Demographic data refers to socio-economic information expressed statistically including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates and more. Here we discuss the following topics: Age Structure, Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate, Level of Education, Types of Caste, Types of Religion, Types of Language and Marital Status. The above-mentioned topics are illustrated in the form of **Pie Diagrams / Charts** in an elaborated method with the explanation of the topic.

Socio-Economic Status is the social **standing** or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income, and occupation. Examinations of socioeconomic status often reveal inequities in access to resources, plus issues related to privilege, power and control. In this chapter we study the following topics: Income Pattern, Types of Economic Activity, Employment Status, Ration Card, Source of Drinking Water, House Type, Toilet Facility and Fuel Used for Cooking. The above-mentioned topics are illustrated in the form of **Tables** and **Pie Diagrams / Charts** in an elaborated method

CONCLUSION

SARANIA HILLS is an area / locality of **Guwahati** city. It is under **Kamrup District, Assam, India**. Most of the population are either Business Owner or Service (G) by Occupation. The **Socio-Economic Status** of the area is in a quite good condition. As far as literacy is concerned 90.5 % of the residents are literate. Most of the people are Graduates. The educational facility of the area is up to the mark. The income pattern of the area is also doing quite good of having most of the people earning an income of Rs. 40,000-49,000. The houses in the area are mainly building There are a few pucca houses but majority of them are RCC structure. The area has a good accessibility as there is availability of public transport that connects the specified area to different part of the city. Private vehicles are also present in majority of the houses.

In a nutshell, it is safe to conclude that the area of **SARANIA HILLS** is socio-economically developed with proper availability to primary and basic day to day requirements.

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ONLINE COPY OF THE SURVEY

<https://chhetriprem.github.io/Socio-Ecomomic/FINALTOUCH.pdf>

APPENDIX – I

Department of Geography
B. Borooah College, Guwahati -7

1. Name of the head of the family
Village Block
Subdivision District

2. Household Information

Sl No.	Age	Sex	Educational Qualification	Occupation	Marital Status	Monthly Income (in Rs.)
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						

3. What religion do you follow?

a. Hindi ☐ b. Islam ☐ c. Christian ☐
d. Others (specify)

4. Caste

- a. General b. OBC c.. MOBC
d. ST ☐ e. SC ☐ f. Others (specify)

5. Which language do you speak?

6. a. Nepali ☐ b. Bhutia ☐ c. Hindi ☐
d. English ☐

7. Where do you get your drinking water?

- a. Supply water ☐
b. Spring ☐
c. Well ☐
d. Others (specify)

8. House type:

- a. RCC ☐
b. Bungalow ☐
c. Pucca ☐
d. Kutcha ☐

9. Bathroom Facilities?

- a. Attached ☐
☐

b. Not Attached

10. Availability of tap in bathroom

a. Available ☐

b. Not available ☐

11. Kitchen Facility

a. Inside House ☐

b. Outside House ☐

12. Types of Garbage Disposal

a. Municipality ☐

b. Pits ☐

c. Public Disposal ☐

d. Others ☐

APPENDIX – II

TABLE 1: AGE STRUCTURE

AGE	No. Of Respondent	Percentage
<i>0 – 20</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>21.05%</i>
<i>20 – 40</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>29.82%</i>
<i>40 – 60</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>38.59%</i>
<i>60 – 80</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>10.5%</i>
<i>80 and above</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>Total no. of Respondent</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100%</i>

Fig.3.1: Age Structure of SARANIA HILLS

Here, age group 0-5 years is 16%, 5-18 years is 16%, 18-35 years is 7%, 35-60 years is 6%, 60-80 years is 5% and age group 80 & above is 25%. Therefore, from the above pie diagram the majority population of SARANIA HILLS falls under the age group of 80 and above years. 25%. Therefore, from the above pie diagram the majority population of SARANIA HILLS falls under the age group of 80 and above years.

TABLE 2: SEX RATIO OF SARANIA HILLS

GENDER	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	30	
Female	27	

*Fig 3.2: **Sex Ratio** of **SARANIA HILLS***

The Fig 3.2 represents the **Sex Ratio** of **SARANIA HILLS**. The male population according to the survey is 53% and the female population is 47%. Hence, the male population of SARANIA HILLS is slightly higher than the male population.

TABLE 3: LEVEL OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
MATRICULATE	8	15.09
HS PASSED	12	22.64
GRADUATE	25	47.17
MASTER'S DEGREE	7	13.20
M. PHILL	1	1.89
TOTAL	53	100

Fig 3.3: Literacy Rate of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 3.3 represents the **Literacy Rate of SARANIA HILLS**. The majority population being literate with 90.5 % of the total population and the rest 9.5% of the population being illiterate.

TABLE 4: MARITAL STATUS

MARITAL STATUS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male		67%
Female		33%
TOTAL	57	100%

Fig.3.4: Marital status of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 3.8 represents the **Marital Status Structure** of **SARANIA HILLS** 67% of the population is married, 33% is unmarried

TABLE 5: INCOME PATTERN

MONTHLY INCOME	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Rs. 0-9,000	2	8.33%
Rs. 10,000-19,000	3	12.5%
Rs. 20,000 – 29,000	4	16.67%
Rs. 30,000 – 39,000	5	20.83%
Rs. 40,000 – 49,000	7	29.17%
Rs. 50,000 – 59,000	3	12.5%
TOTAL	24	100

Fig.4.1: Income Pattern of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 4.1 represents the **Income Pattern** of **SARANIA HILLS**. The annual income of most of the population is Rs. 40,000 and above with a population ratio being 29%, followed by annual income of Rs. 30,000 – 39,000 with a population ratio of 21% and the rest earning Rs. 20,000-29,000 monthly with a population ratio of 17%

TABLE 6: TYPES OF RELIGION

RELIGION	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE
Hinduism	13	86.67%
Islam	1	6.67%
Christianity	1	6.67%
TOTAL	15	100

Fig.3.6: Types of Religion Ratio of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 3.6 represents the **Types of Religions** of **SARANIA HILLS**. With Hindus being 87% populated, Muslim population of 6%, Christian population of 7% Therefore, SARANIA HILLS is mostly populated by Hindus

TABLE 7: TYPES OF CASTE

CASTE	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
General	10	67%
OBC	3	20%
MOBC	0	0%
ST	2	13%
SC	0	0%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig.3.5: Types of Caste Ratio of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 3.5 represents the **Caste Ratio** of a specified part of **SARANIA HILLS**. With negligible percent of Scheduled Tribe and More Other Backward classes (MOBC). The Other Backward classes (OBC) is leading them with only 20%, KAHILIPARA has its maximum population under the Unreserved / General Caste with a total of 67%.

TABLE 8: TYPE OF LANGUAGE

LANGUAGE	NUMBER OF REPOONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Bengali	3	20%
English	0	0%
Hindi	1	6.7%
Nepali	1	6.7%
Others	10	66.6%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig.3.7: Language Ratio in SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 3.7 represents the **Language Ratio** of **SARANIA HILLS**. With the majority population speaking Other Languages with a population ratio of 67% and Bengali speaking population with the ratio of 20%.

TABLE 9: SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

DRINKING FACILITIES	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
SUPPLY WATER	9	60%
SPRING	0	0%
WELL	4	27%
TUBEWELL	2	13%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig.4.5: Source of Drinking Water in SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 4.5 represents the **Source of Drinking Water** in **SARANIA HILLS**. Most of the households have supply water with a percentage of 60%. Rest of them use well & Tubewell water i.e., 27% and 13% respectively

TABLE 10: HOUSE TYPE

HOUSE TYPES	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
RCC	8	53.3%
Bungalow	0	0
Pucca	7	46.70%
Kutcha	0	0
Others	0	0
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig.4.6: Type of Dwelling in SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 4.6 represents the **Type of Dwelling** in **SARANIA HILLS**. The area has 60% RCC House structure and 40% Pucca house structure. Clearly, most of the houses of SARANIA HILLS are pucca houses.

TABLE 11: BATHROOM FACILITIES

BATHROOM FACILITY	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Attached	9	60%
Not Attached	6	40%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig.4.7: Toilet Facility of SARANIA HILLS

The Fig 4.7 represents the **Bathroom Facility** of **SARANIA HILLS**. The area has 60% houses that has its Attached Bathrooms and 40% houses that has not attached bathrooms. Therefore, majority of the houses in the region has attached toilets.

TABLE 12:: KITCHEN FACILITIES

KITCHEN FACILITIES	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Inside House	14	93.3%
Outside House	1	6.67%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig: Kitchen Facilities of SARANIA HILLS

The above figure represents the kitchen facilities of SARANIA HILLS. The area has about 93.3% of the kitchen inside their houses. A minority of the houses have their kitchen outside their houses which is about 6.7%.

TABLE 13: TYPES OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

TYPES OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	NO. OF RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE
Municipality	7	46.6%
Pitts	2	13.3%
Public Disposal	4	26.6%
Others	2	13.3%
TOTAL	15	100%

Fig: Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS

The above figure represents the type of garbage disposals of SARANIA HILLS. Most of the people depend on the Municipality for the garbage disposal of their household with the percentage of 46.6%. Public disposal is also often used in garbage disposal with the percentage of 26.6%. Whereas the pits are only used by 13.3% of the population.

