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)

LIST OF TABLES

- Age Structure of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Sex Ratio of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Level of Education of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Occupation of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Marital Status of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Income Pattern of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Religion of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Caste of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Language of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Source of Drinking Water in SARANIA HILLS Area
- House Type of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Bathroom Facility of SARANIA HILLS
- Kitchen Facility of SARANIA HILLS AREA
- Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Sewage Facility of SARANIA HILLS Area

LIST OF FIGURES

- Age Structure of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Sex Ratio of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Level of Education of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Occupation of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Marital Status of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Income Pattern of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Religion of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Caste of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Types of Language of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Source of Drinking Water in SARANIA HILLS Area
- House Type of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Bathroom Facility of SARANIA HILLS
- Kitchen Facility of SARANIA HILLS AREA
- Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS Area
- Sewage Facility of SARANIA HILLS Area

- Certificate
- Acknowledgement
- Types of Tables
- Types of Figures

CONTENTS

Chapter 1 - *INTRODUCTION*

1.1	Introduction	Page 1
1.2	Objective	Page 2
1.3	Methodology	Page 3 - 4
1.4	Significance	Page 4
1.5	Review of Literature	Page 4 - 5

Chapter 2 - *PHYSICAL SETTINGS OF THE SURROUNDING AREA*

2.1	Location of the Study Area
2.2	Physiography
2.3	Climate
2.4	Population
2.5	Settlement
2.6	Infrastructure
2.7	Transport and Communication

Chapter 3 – *DEMOGRAPHIC SETTINGS OF STUDY AREA*

3.1	Age Structure	Page: 8
3.2	Sex Ratio	Page: 9

3.3	Literacy Rate	Page: 10
3.4	Level of Education	Page: 11
3.5	Caste Ratio	Page: 12
3.6	Religion Ratio	Page: 13
3.7	Language Ratio	Page: 14
3.8	Marital Status	Page: 15

Chapter 4 – *SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF STUDY AREA*

4.1	Income Pattern	Page: 16
4.2	Types of Economic Activity	Page: 17
4.3	Employment Status	Page: 18
4.4	Ration Card	Page: 19
4.5	Source of Drinking Water	Page: 20
4.6	House Type	Page: 21
4.7	Toilet Facility	Page: 22
4.8	Fuel Used for Cooking	Page: 2

Chapter 5 – *SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION*

5.1	Summary	Page: 24 -25
5.2	Conclusion	Page: 26

BIBLIOPHILIA

APPENDIX

- Appendix I Page: 29 - 32
- Appendix II Page: 33 - 38

Chapter 1 – INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of social science research is to understand and explain a social phenomenon orsituation 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 jointcooperative 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 realityis 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 oneshould 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 peopleof 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 smallunits 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 **KAHILIPARA Area**.
    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 **KAHILIPARA Area**.

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 be 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 whosemembers 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. Asocio-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 statisticaldata 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 arefactors 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 ofa 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 andpresented in a graphic format. The data had been based on deductive research and hypothesis has been

formulated from it. Questionnaires has been administrated to variousgroups 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 atan 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 have more rainfall. The average annual temperature in SARANIA HILLS Guwahati is 24.0°C(75.3°C). 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 km^2.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 KAHILIPARA area. 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*

AGE STRUCTURE

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

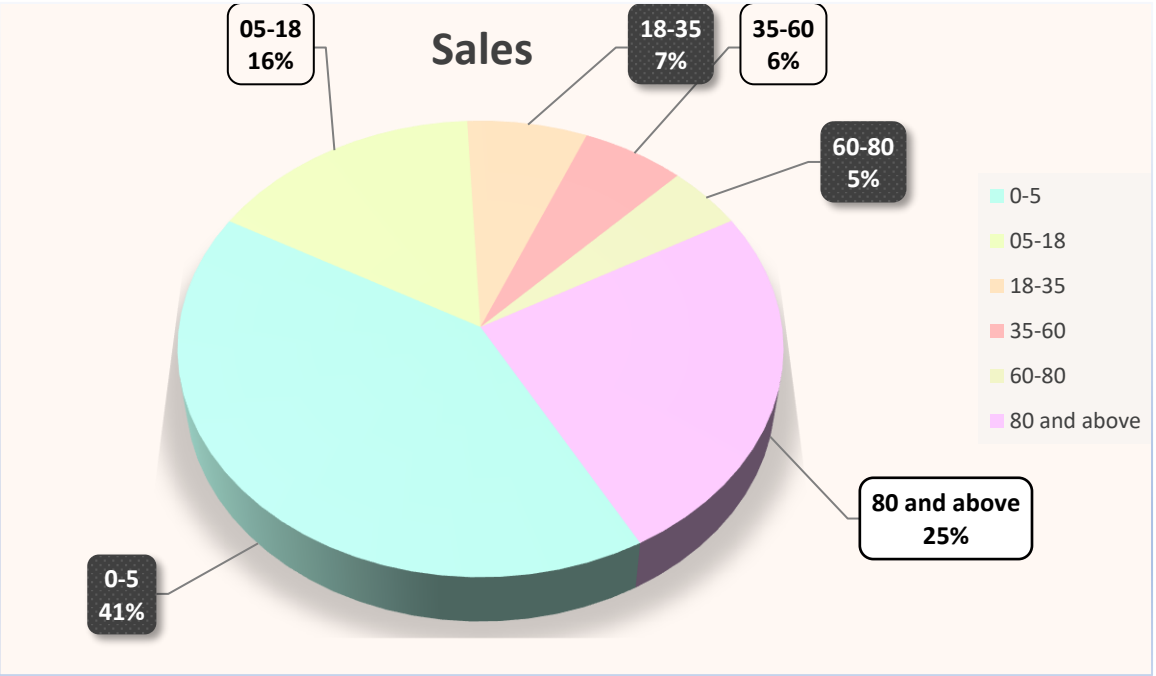
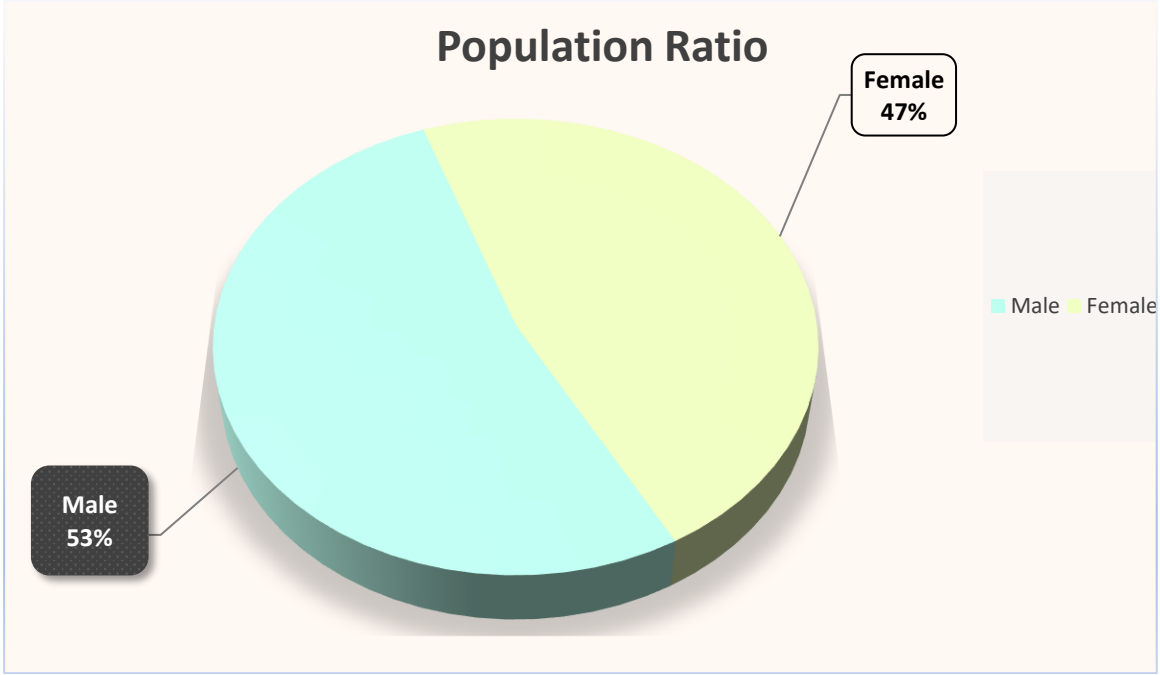


Fig.3.1: Age Structure of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 3.1 represents the **Age Structure** of **SARANIA HILLS Area**. Here, age group 0-5 yearsis 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 KAHILIPARA Area falls under the age group of 80 and above years.

SEX RATIO

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

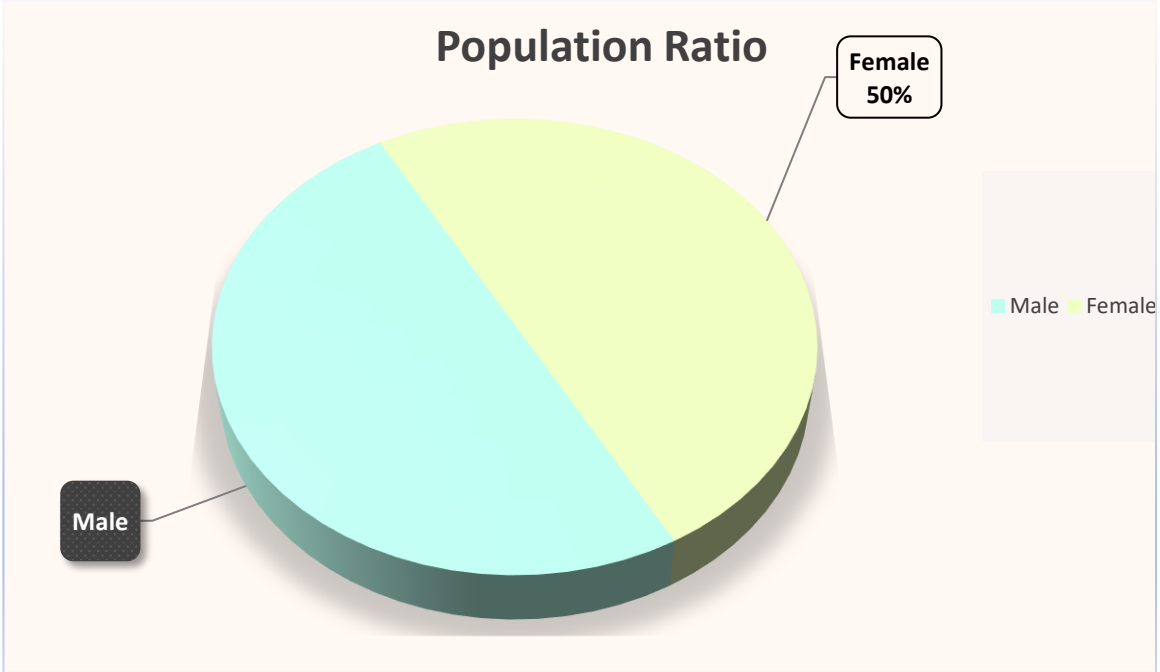


The Fig 3.2 represents the **Sex Ratio** of **KAHILIPARA Area.**

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

LITERACY RATE

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 Fig 3.3 represents the **Literacy Rate** of **KAHILIPARA Area***

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

LEVEL OF EDUCATION.

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.

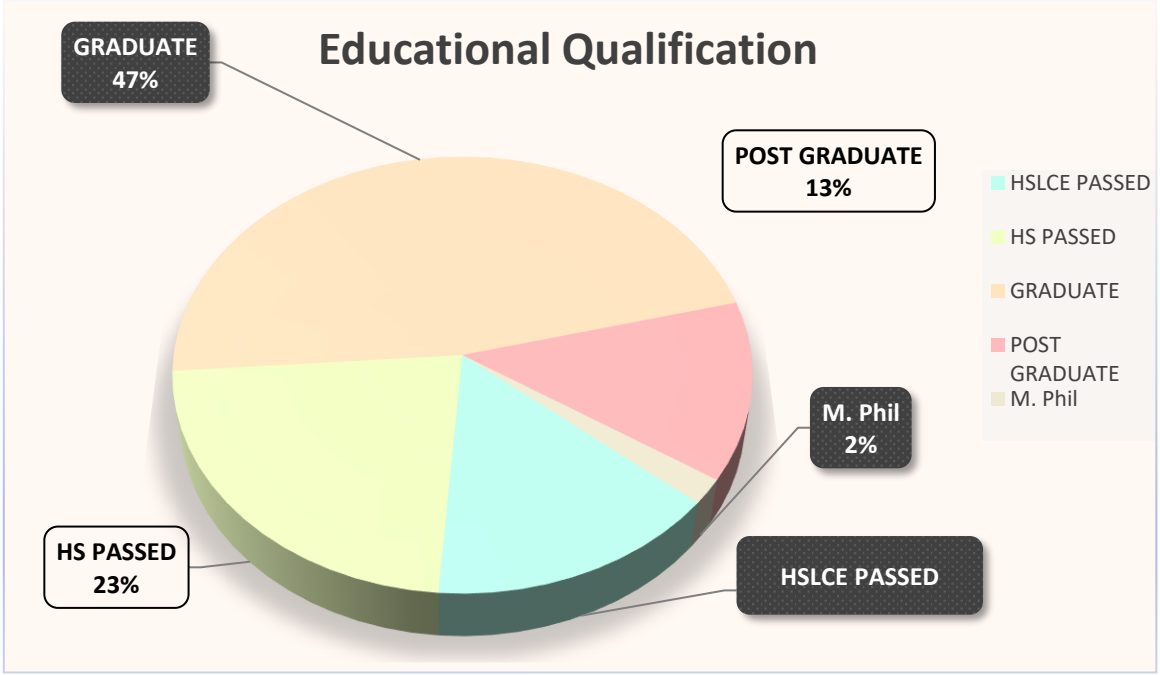

Fig.3.4: Level of Education of KAHILIPARA Area.

The following is thepercentage 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 KAHILIPARA Area are Graduates,following with students, and the least being PostGraduate.

MARITIAL STATUS

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.**

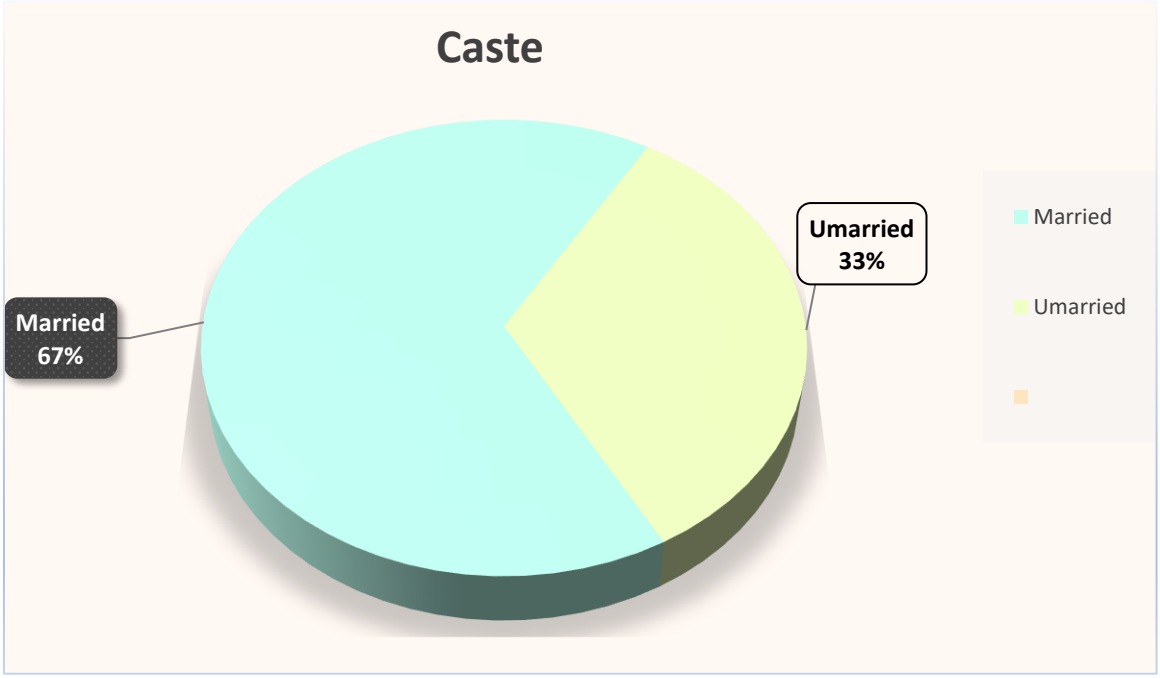

Fig.3.5: Marital status of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 3.8 represents the **Marital Status Structure** of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 67% of thepopulation is married, 33% is unmarried.

TYPES OF CASTE

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**).

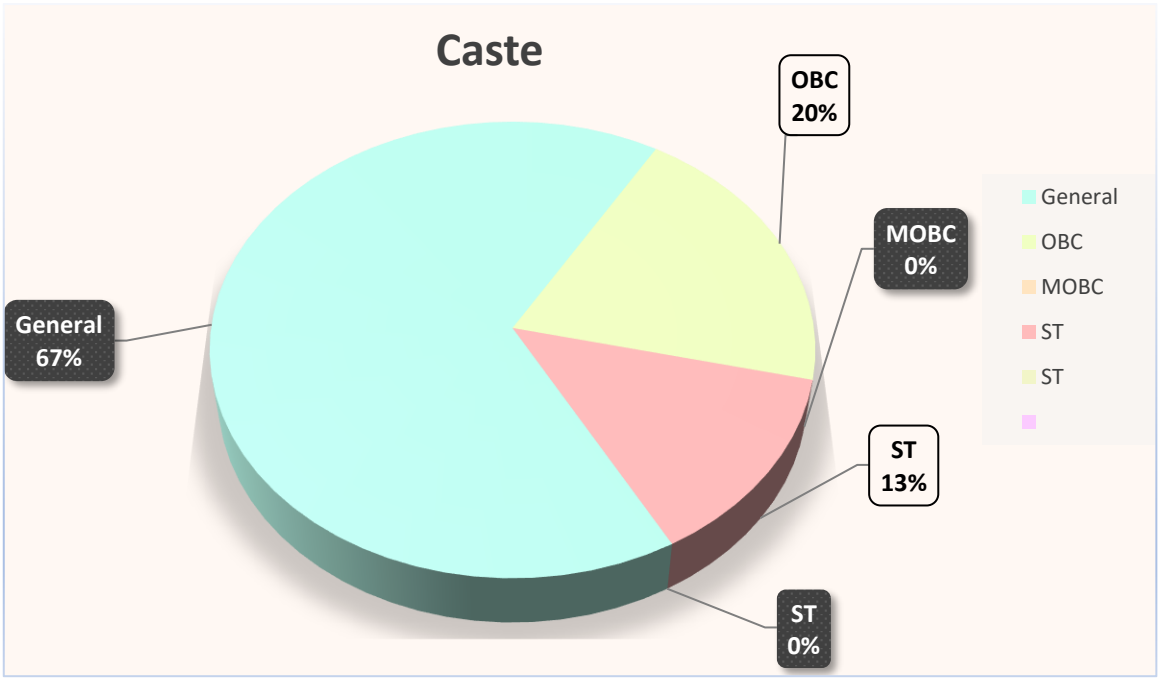

Fig.3.5: Types of Caste Ratio of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 3.5 represents the **Caste Ratio** of a specified part of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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%.

TYPES OF RELIGION

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.

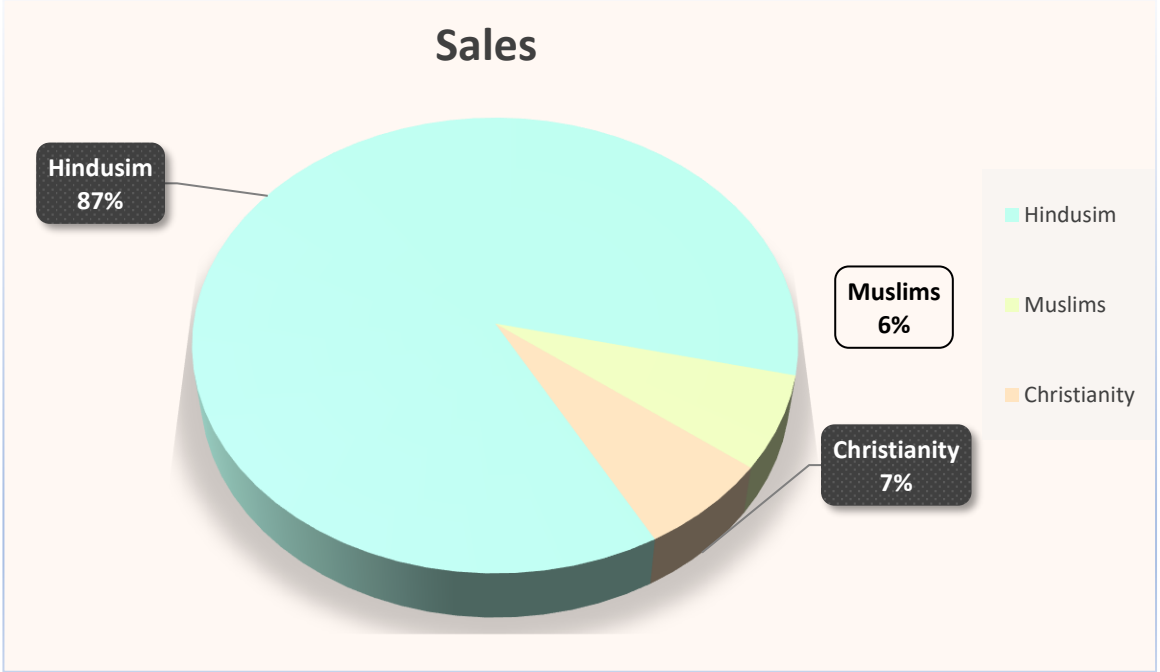

Fig.3.6: Types of Religion Ratio of KAHILIPARA Area

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

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 relationshipmaybe seen when the country data are arranged by geographic region

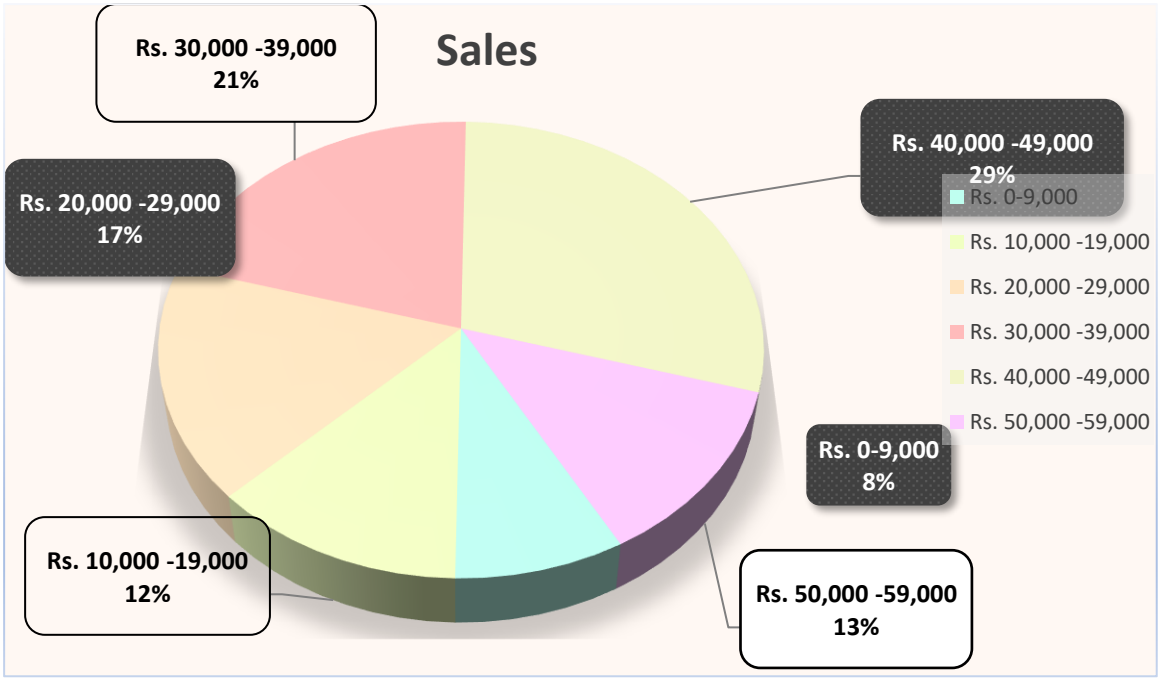

Fig.4.1: Income Pattern of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 4.1 represents the **Income Pattern** of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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% andthe rest earning Rs. 20,000-29,000 monthly with a population ratio of 17%

TYPES OF LANGUAGE

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

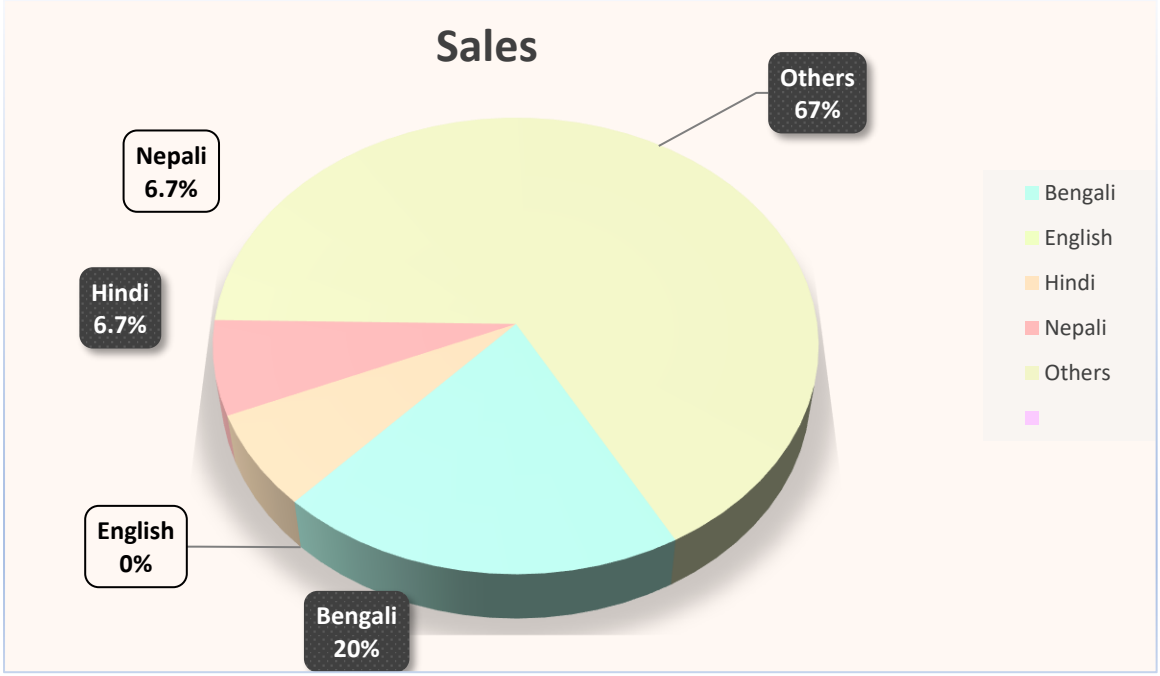

Fig.3.7: Language Ratio in KAHILIPARA Area

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

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 **drinkingwater** 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**).

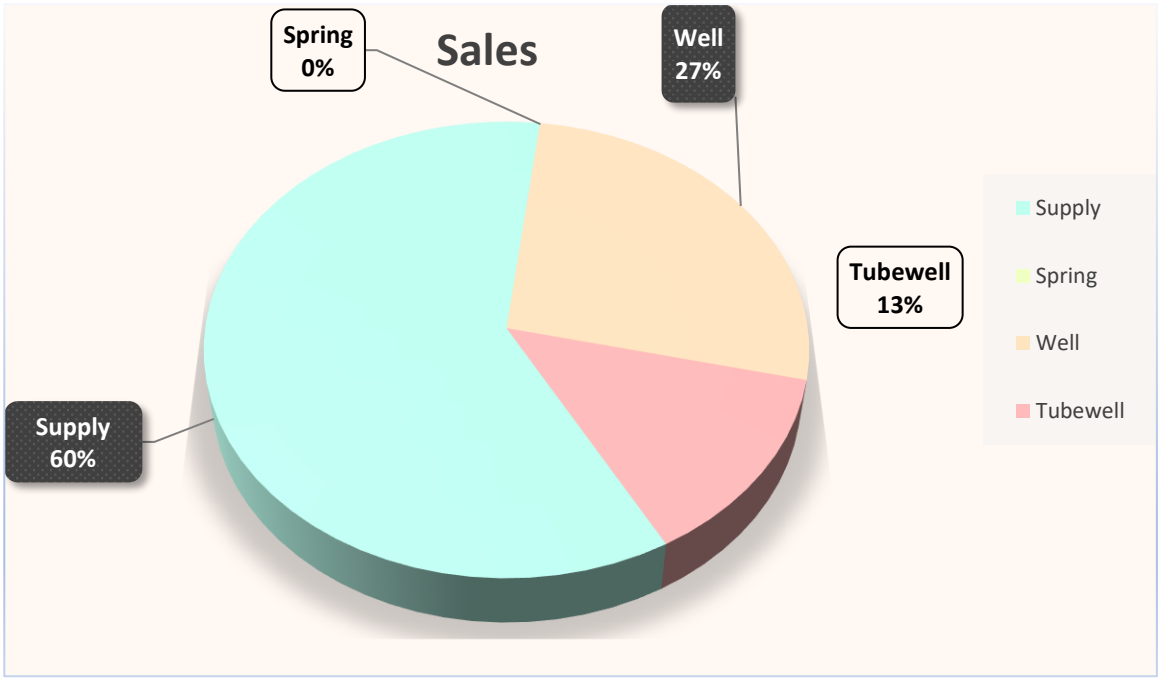

Fig.4.5: Source of Drinking Water in KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 4.5 represents the **Source of Drinking Water** in **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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

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.

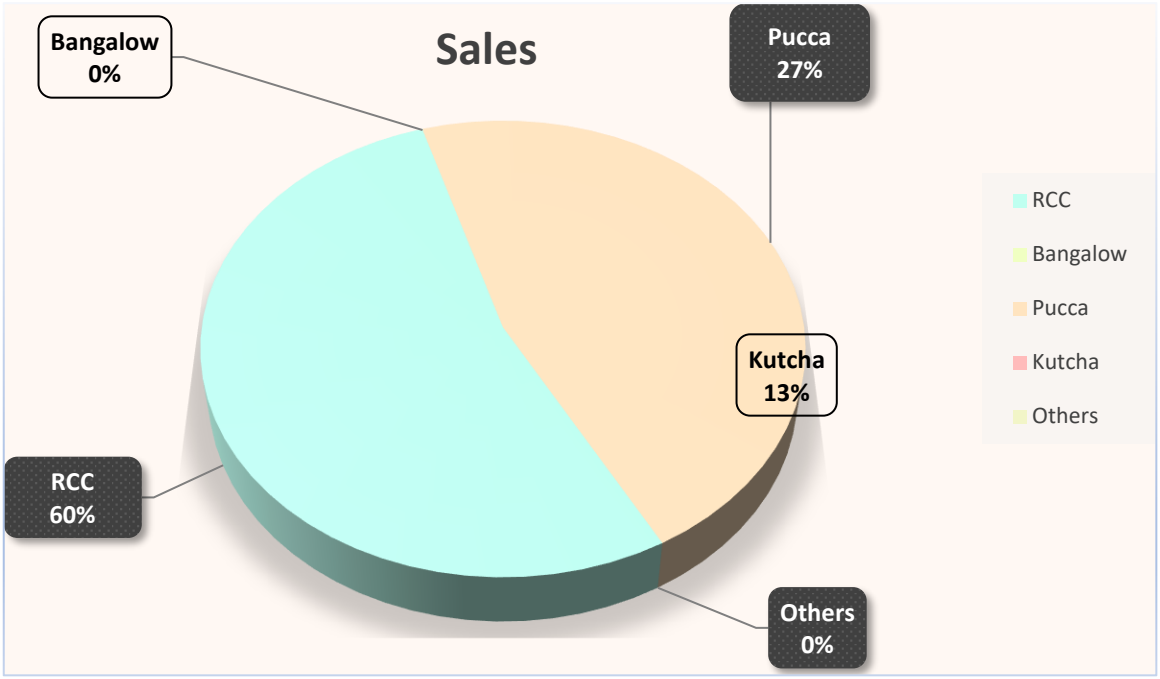

Fig.4.6: Type of Dwelling in KAHILIPARA Area

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

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.

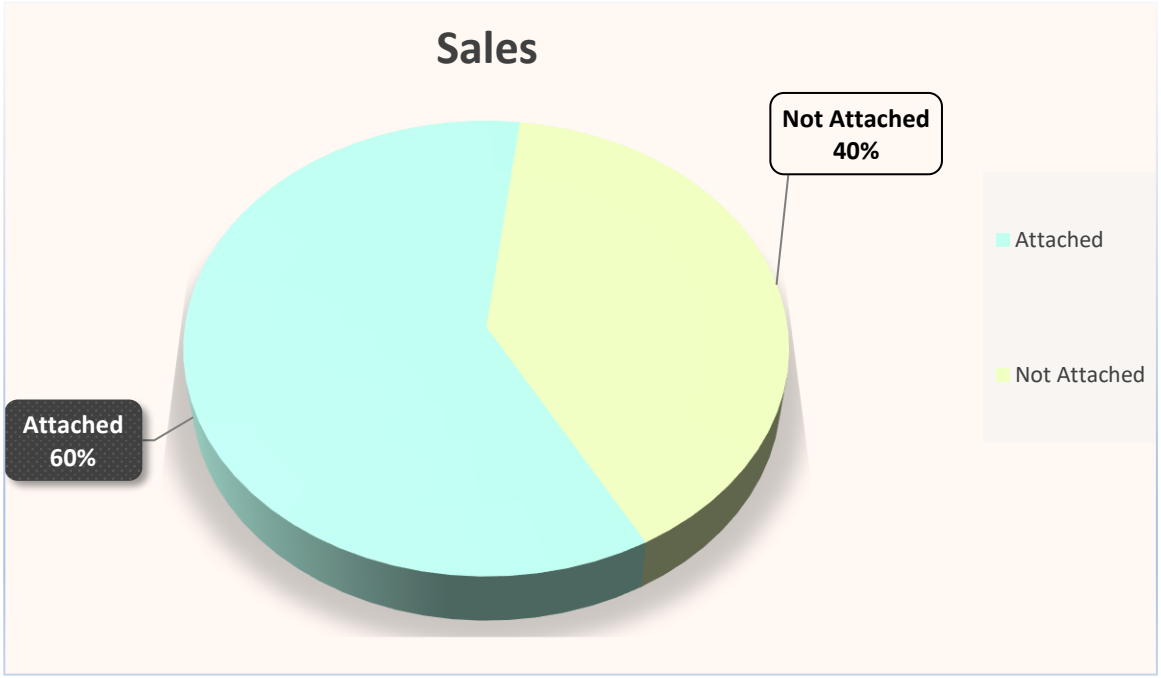

Fig.4.7: Toilet Facility of KAHILIPARA Area

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

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.

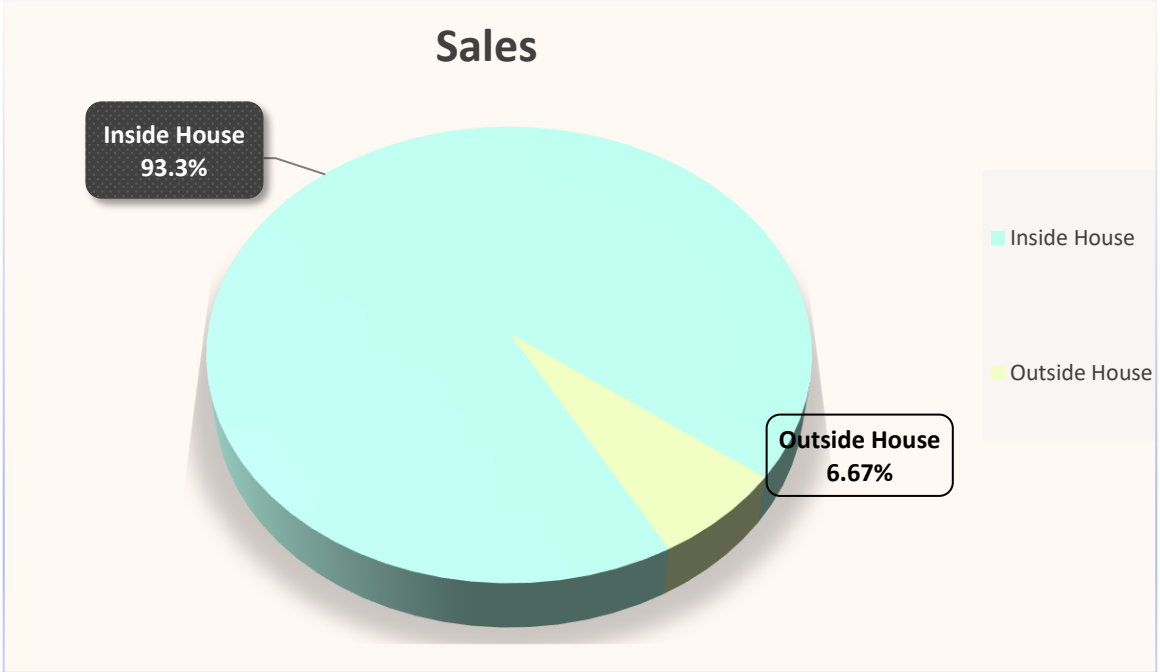

Fig: Kitchen Facilities of SARANIA HILLS

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%.

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.

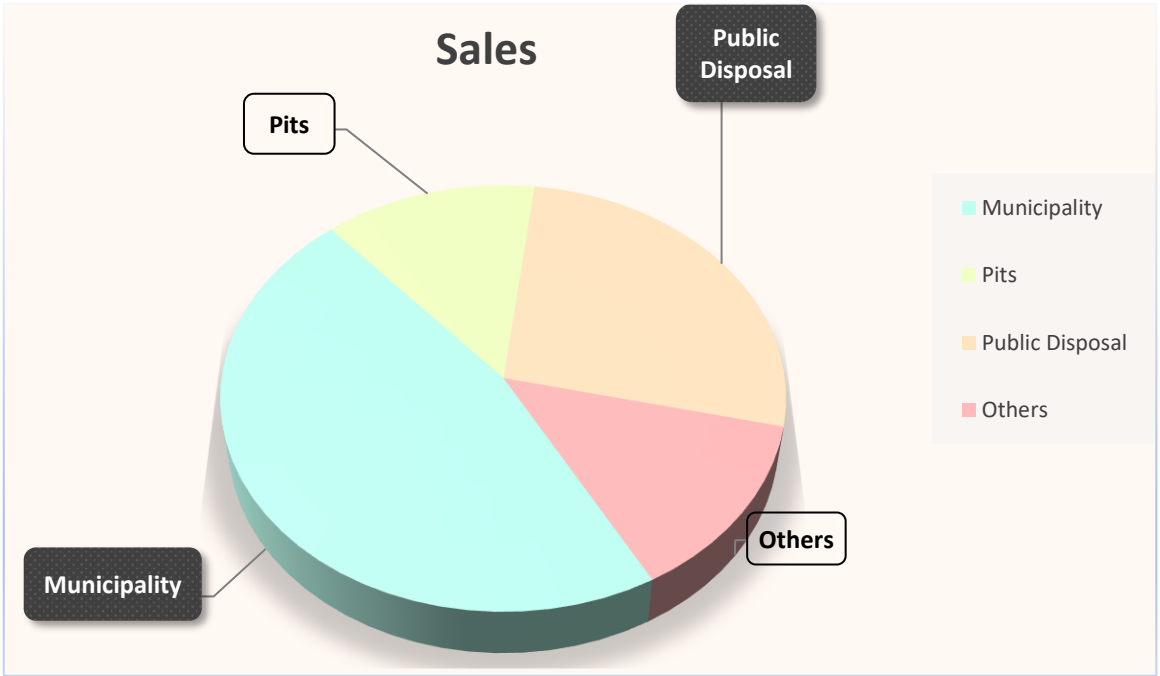

Fig: Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS

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.

AGE STRUCTURE

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

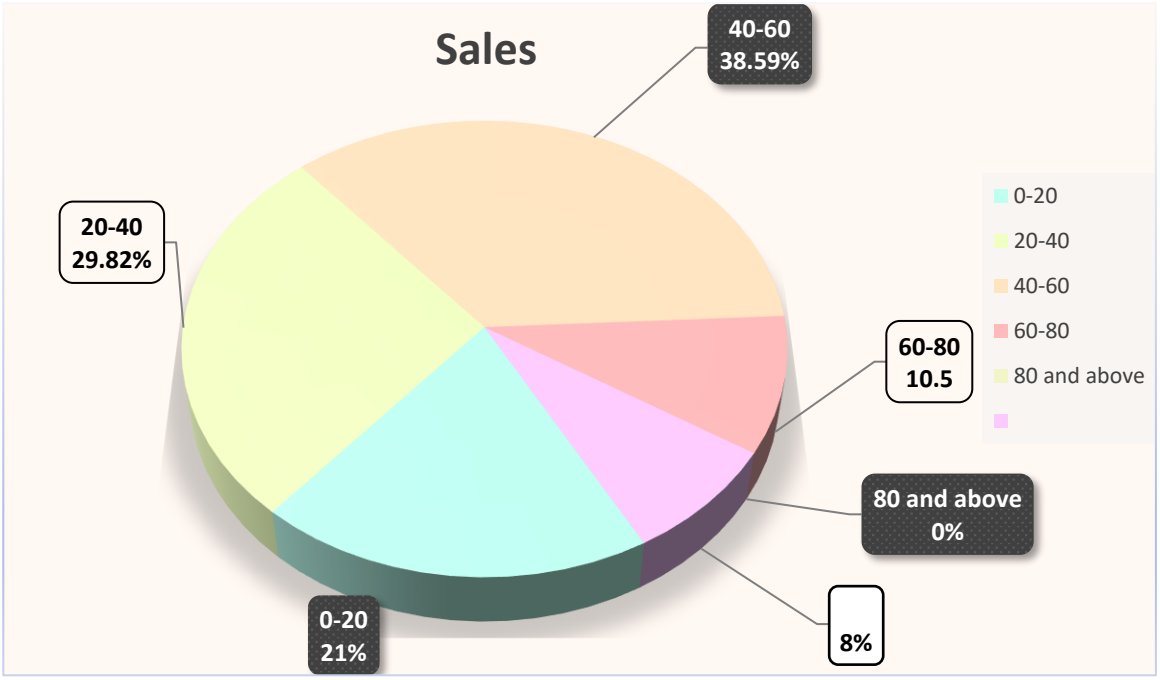

Fig.3.1: Age Structure of KAHILIPARA Area

Here, age group 0-5 yearsis 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 KAHILIPARA Area falls under the age group of 80 and above years.25%. Therefore, from the above pie diagram

the majority population of KAHILIPARA Area falls under the age group of 80 and above years.

SEX RATIO OF SARANIA HILLS

GENDER	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Male	30	
Female	27	

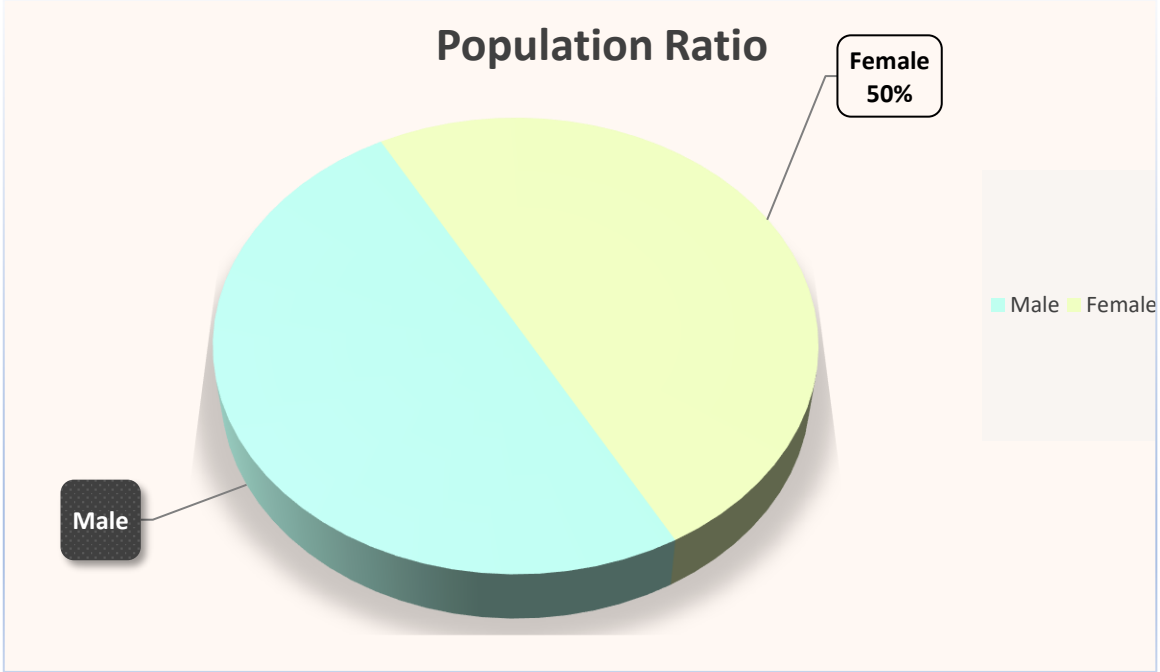

Fig 3.2: ***Sex Ratio*** *of* ***KAHILIPARA Area***

The Fig 3.2 represents the **Sex Ratio** of **KAHILIPARA Area. T**he male population according to the survey is 53% and the female population is 47%. Hence, the male population of KAHILIPARAArea is slightly higher than the male population.

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

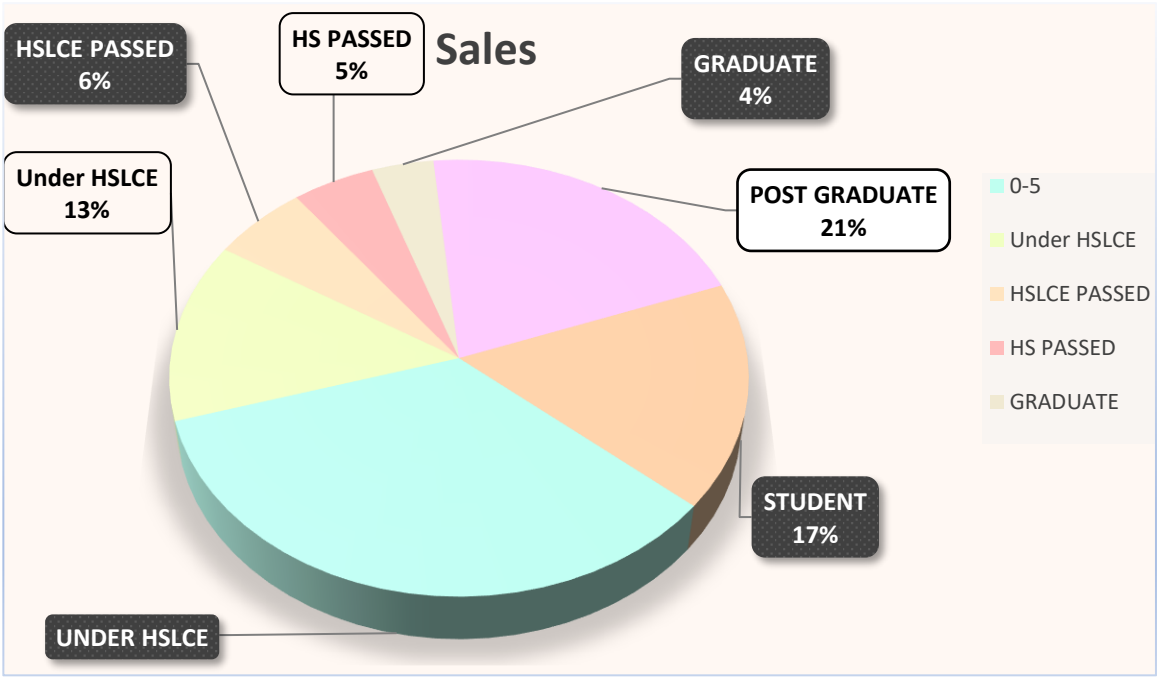

Fig 3.3: ***Literacy Rate*** *of* ***KAHILIPARA Area***

The Fig 3.3 represents the ***Literacy Rate*** *of* ***KAHILIPARA Area.*** The majority population beingliterate with 90.5 % of the total population and the rest 9.5% of the population being illiterate.

TYPES OF OCCUPATION

Types of Occupation	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Pensioner	3	12.5
Businessperson	8	33.33
Service (G)	7	19.17
Service (P)	6	25.00
TOTAL	24	1.00

MARITAL STATUS

MARITIAL STATUS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	PERCENTAGE
Male		
Female		
TOTAL		

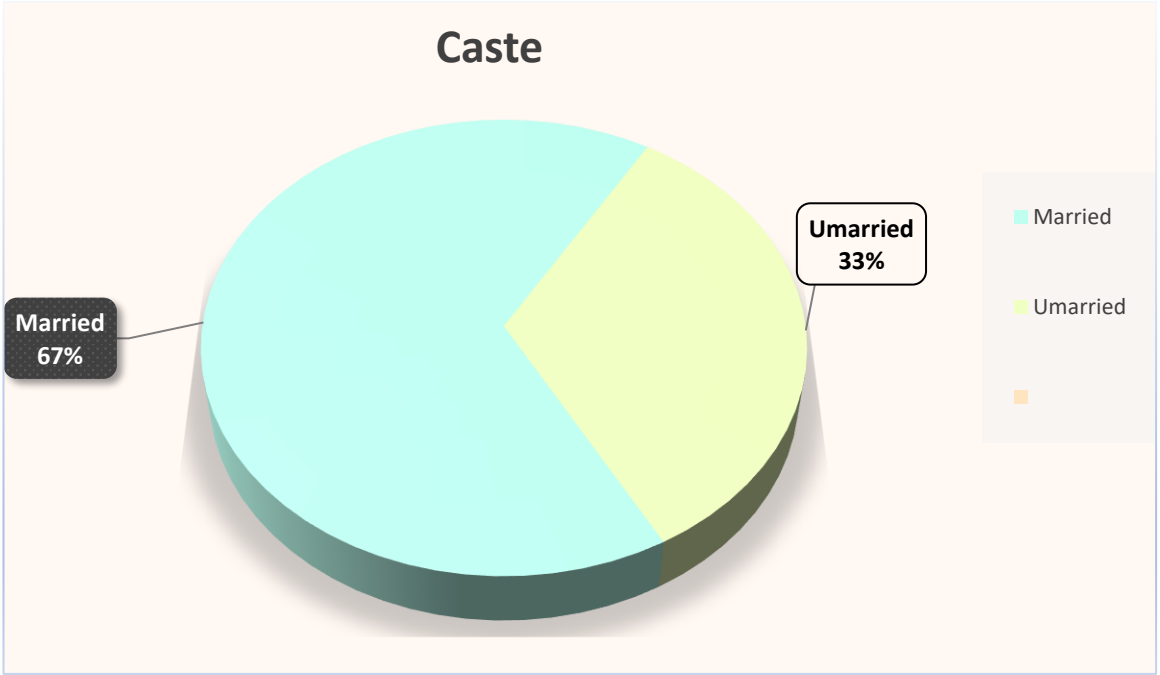

Fig.3.5: Marital status of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 3.8 represents the **Marital Status Structure** of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 67% of thepopulation is married, 33% is unmarried

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

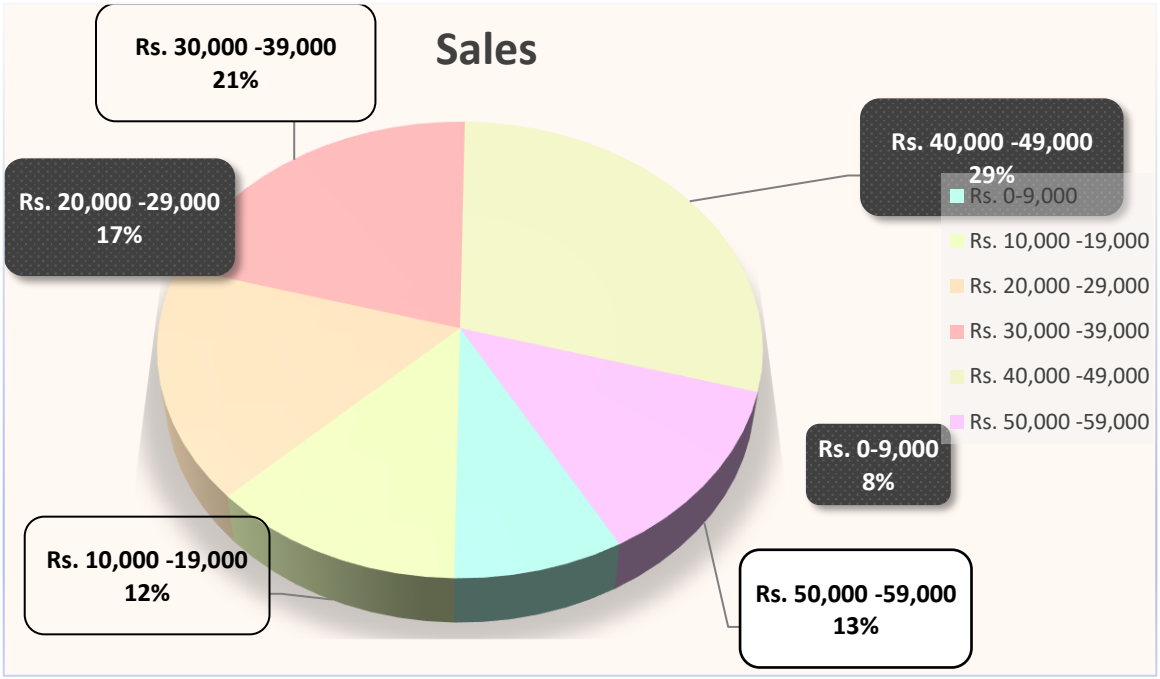

Fig.4.1: Income Pattern of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 4.1 represents the **Income Pattern** of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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% andthe rest earning Rs. 20,000-29,000 monthly with a population ratio of 17%

TYPES OF RELIGION

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

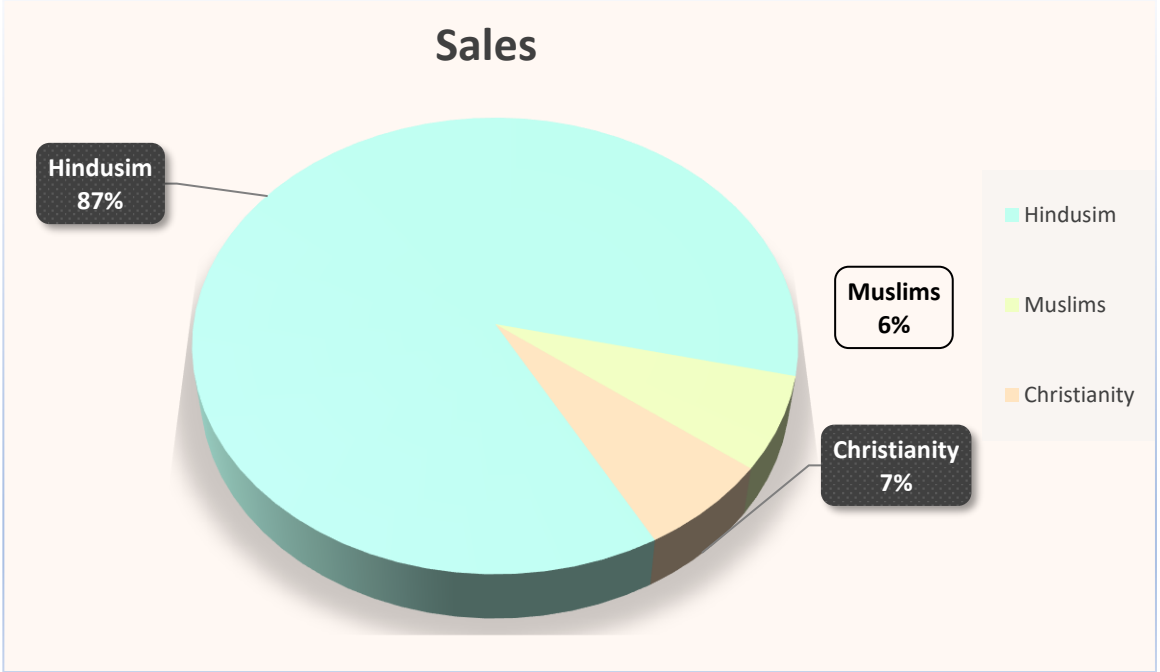

Fig.3.6: Types of Religion Ratio of KAHILIPARA Area

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

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%

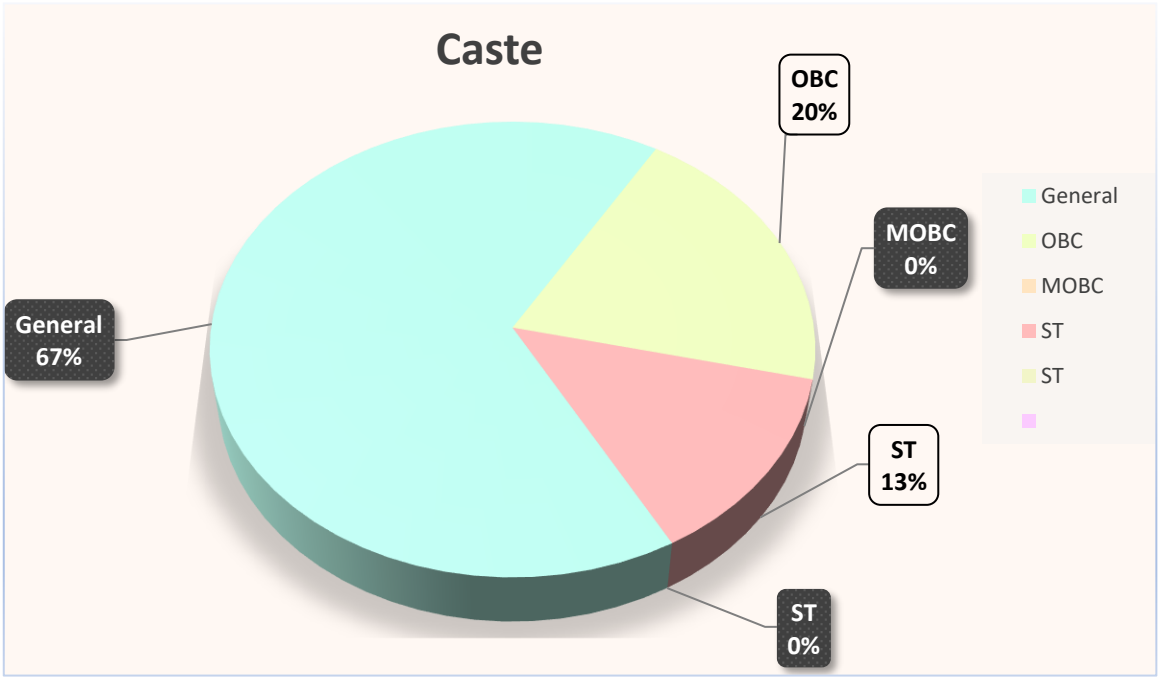

Fig.3.5: Types of Caste Ratio of KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 3.5 represents the **Caste Ratio** of a specified part of **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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%.

TYPE OF LANGUAGE

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

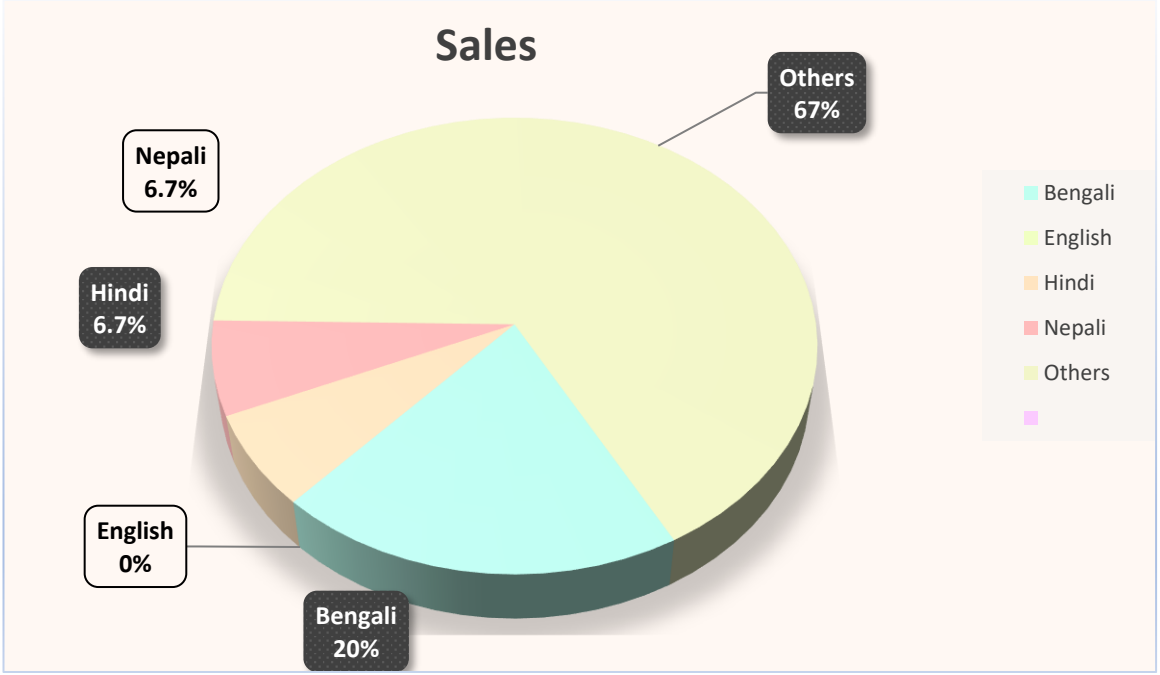

Fig.3.7: Language Ratio in KAHILIPARA Area

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

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%

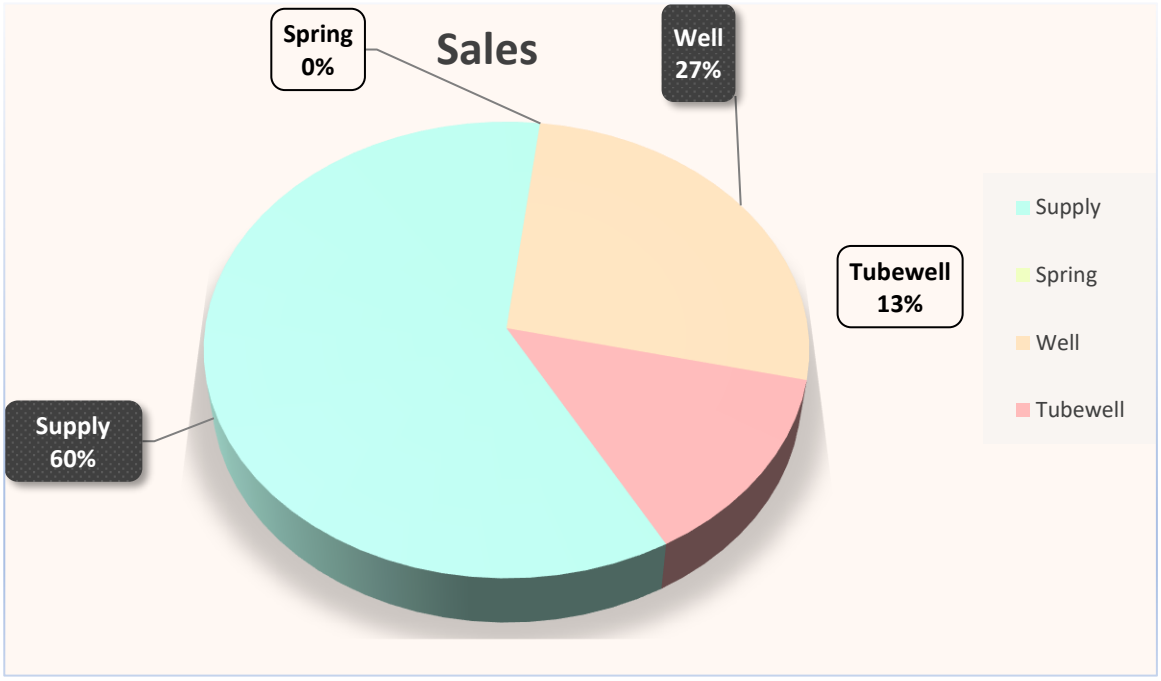

Fig.4.5: Source of Drinking Water in KAHILIPARA Area

The Fig 4.5 represents the **Source of Drinking Water** in **KAHILIPARA Area.** 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

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%

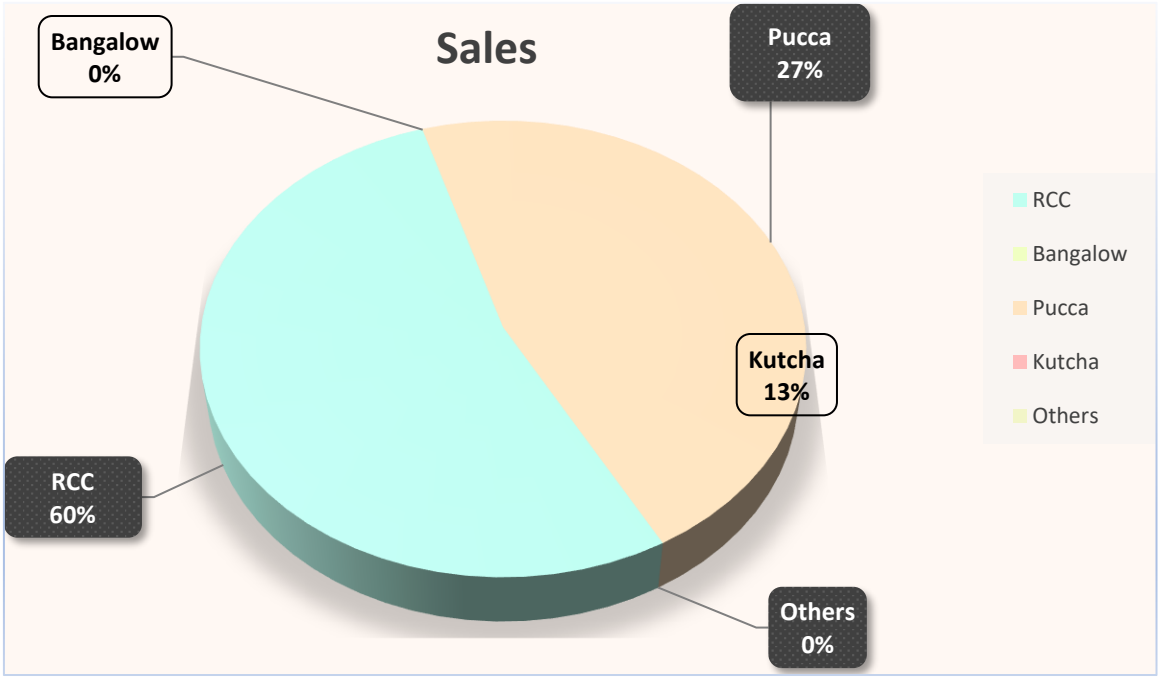

Fig.4.6: Type of Dwelling in KAHILIPARA Area

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

BATHROOM FACILITIES

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

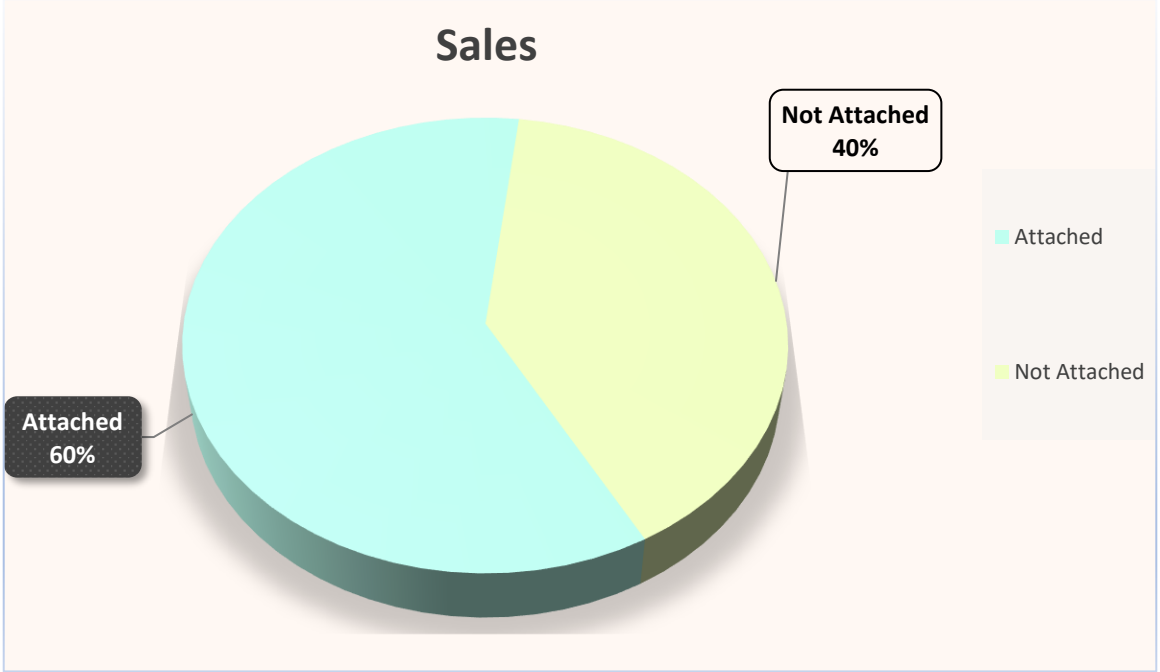

Fig.4.7: Toilet Facility of KAHILIPARA Area

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

KITCHEN FACILITIES

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

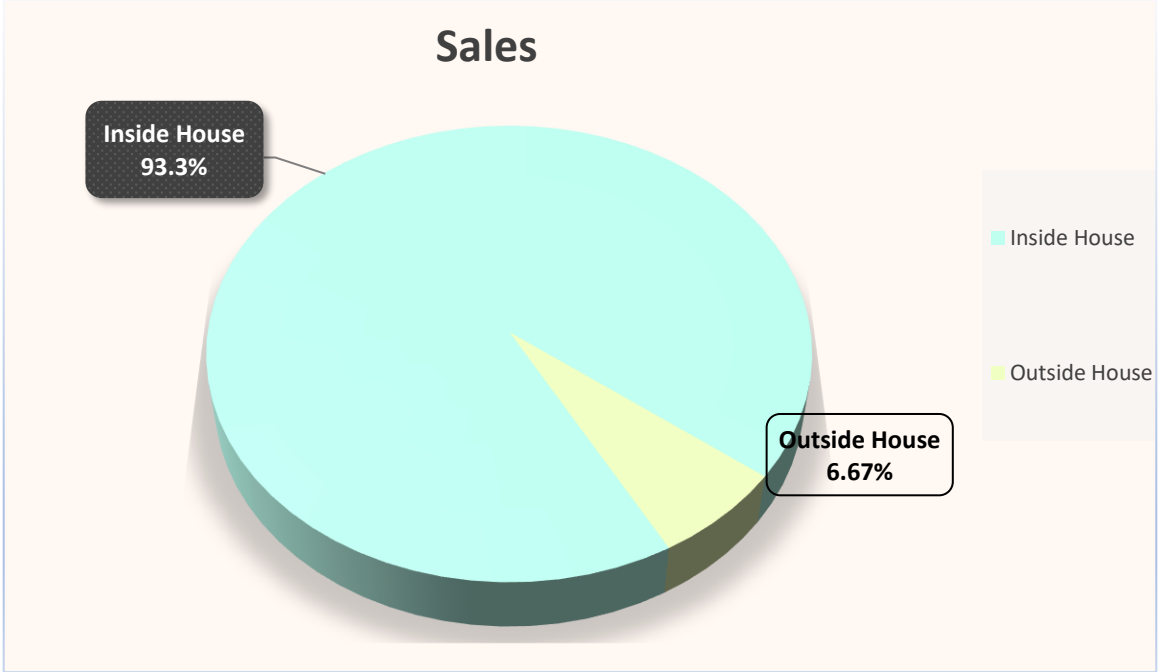

Fig: Kitchen Facilities of SARANIA HILLS

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%.

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%

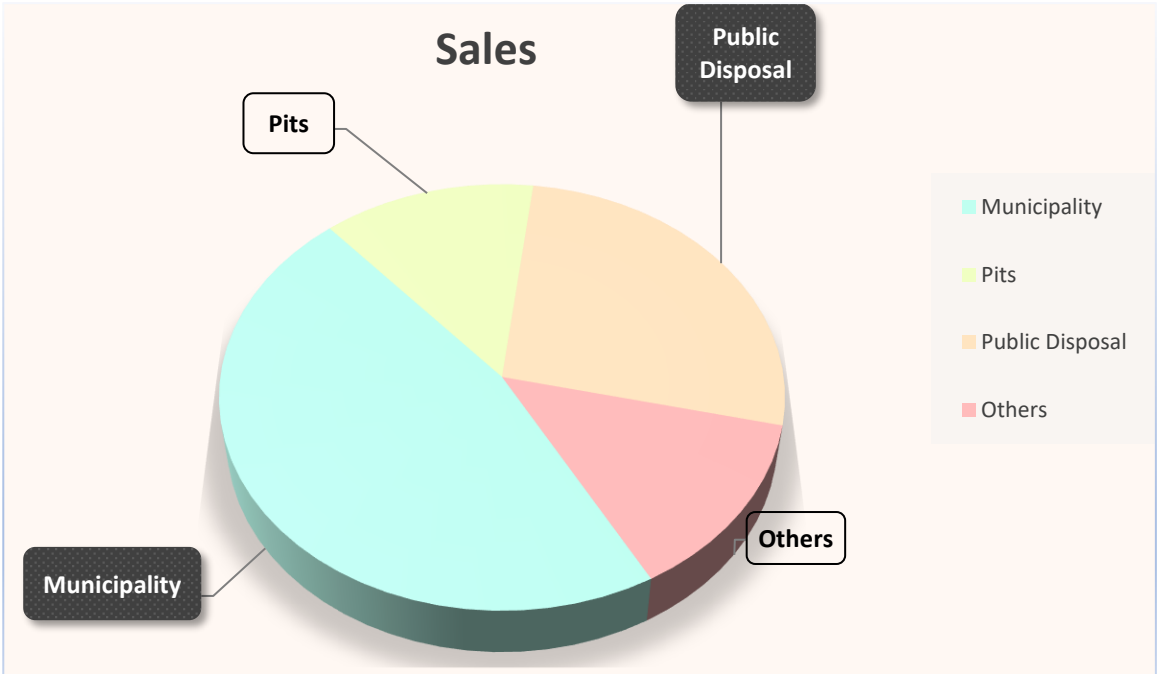

Fig: Types of Garbage Disposal of SARANIA HILLS

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.

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 thatsums 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 educationwhich 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**. Methodologyis 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 aboutthe 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 ofthe 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 wediscuss 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 DrinkingWater, 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