

Original Article

Socio-Economic Survey of Kotni Village

Priti Kumari

Education, Kalinga University, Chhattisgarh, India.

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Abstract - The chief objective of education gets duly completed with the symmetrical approach of theoretical and practical outcomes. In this regard, a socio-economic survey was conducted in the village of Kotni, Raipur, and Chhattisgarh. During the survey, the surveyors reported various issues related to the occupation, household types, medical facilities, education, drinking water, sanitation system, household electronic items, usage of toilets, financial perspectives, and composition of families of the villagers. It can be aptly summarised that the villagers have grievances regarding the basic amenities (like the supply of drinking water and the sanitation system.). In contrast, they are overall satisfied with their simple lifestyle. In this regard, it is to be notified that the local administration and the government should work together to figure out several problems and adopt necessary measures to ensure the qualitative lifestyle of the villagers.

Keywords - Economic, Village, Survey.

1. Introduction

The survey is conducted with the help of Kalinga University and B.Ed 2nd year students. There are 50 sets of Questionnaires divided into three sections. Section- A has 25 sets of questions related to the family. Section- B has another 25 questions related to the community. Section- C consists of the observer's view and feedback. The questions are related to social and economic issues of villagers, such as their routine work, professions, source of income, the composition of families, etc. This is a scheduled survey through which data has been collected and interpreted.

2. Objectives

There are three main objectives:

- To know about the development of Kotni village.
- To know the living condition of the villagers.
- To know the implementation of government policies.

3. Methodology

This is a scheduled survey. The observation method has been used.

4. Interpretation

With the help of the students of Kalinga University (B.Ed 2nd Year) went to village Kotni to do a Socio-economic and educational survey. We reached through the mode of bus transport. It was a great experience. Our main motto for this survey is to know the villagers' living, social, and economic conditions.

In this process, we all divided into 5 groups. We have 50 sets of Questionnaires divided into three sections in which their social and economic condition has been mentioned. After that, we were assigned to go out. Ask

them about their routine work, professions, source of income, the composition of families, health, education, facilities, etc.

5. Findings

The major findings are:

5.1. Vehicles

It has been observed that the villagers mostly use two-wheelers for daily purposes. As the village is quite remote from the city, the villagers use motorcycles to go to the city for their needs. Along with motorcycles, the villagers have been found to use bicycles also. City buses ply as per the schedule implemented by the state transport department for the people's convenience.

5.2. Health Insurance

The villagers do not have health insurance. While communicating with the villagers, the economic plight has been quite obvious. They lack the amount to be deposited within the due time limit of insurance.

5.3. Household Electric Items

The aura of modernity is still elusive for the villagers. The villagers use color T.V and electric fans as per their necessity. Affordability is an important factor here. There are a few families who use coolers during summer.

5.4. House Type

In the village, people mostly stay in kaccha houses. In addition, certain families have made pucca houses for a better lifestyle. It has also been surveyed that few villagers have built pucca houses and kaccha houses. It is to be noticed here that the type of houses is interrelated with the economic affordability of villagers. Maximum numbers of people stay in kaccha houses that reflect their socio-economic condition. The rented house is almost nil in the village.



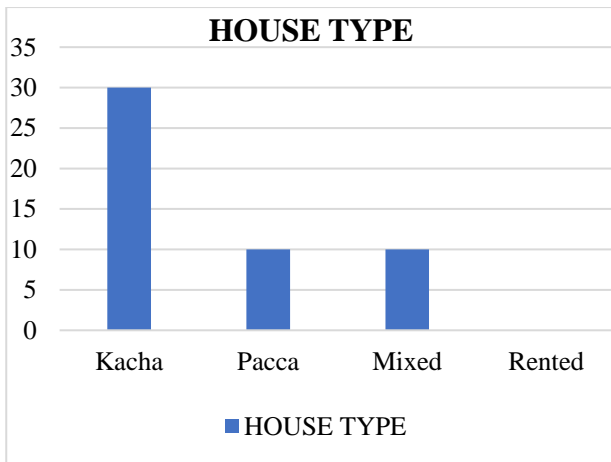


Chart. 1

5.5. Occupation

The village's chief economy depends on agricultural activity; hence, people are engaged in farming or farming-related work. Out of the surveyed houses, about thirty families are involved in farming, whereas five are involved in doing business. Besides farming and business, villagers are also engaged in other activities like co-workers on construction sites and labor to earn a livelihood. Needless to say, in this regard that the villagers need to work hard for their livelihood.

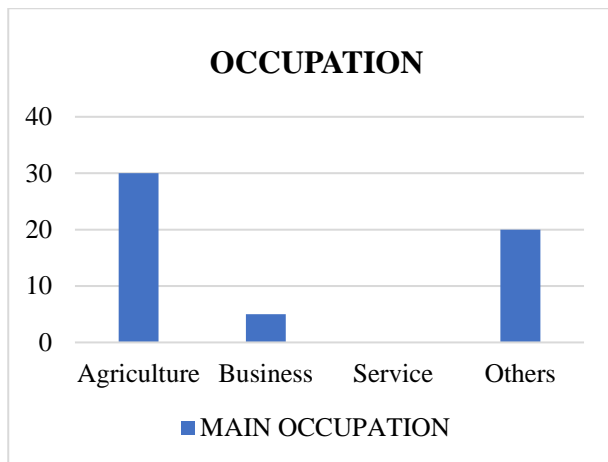


Chart. 2

5.6. Drinking Water

Drinking water is one of the most important sources of basic amenities to be ensured in our daily lifestyle. Quite strikingly, villagers' dissatisfaction regarding the water supply has been found. Even nearly 80% of the families use handpumps as the source of drinking water, and few families still arrange drinking water from other resources excluding well and handpumps. Those who are economically strong can arrange bore well to ensure drinking water supply.

The proper sanitation facility should be given utmost priority to ensure the pan India cleanliness drive, an initiative taken by Govt. of India. It is notified that villagers (at least 30 families of the surveyed houses) use private toilets. Another prominent example is that about

10% of the villagers still use open toilets. The villagers expect active cooperation or effective measures to solve this problem as fast as possible by the administration body.

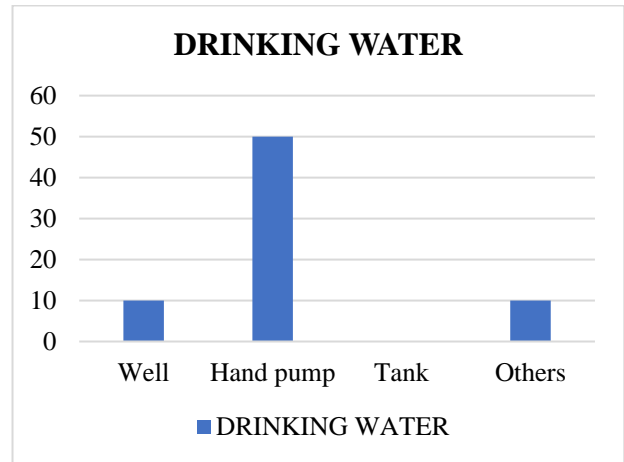


Chart. 3

5.7. Bank Account

As per the government scheme, most villagers have bank accounts. They use it for each transaction related to agriculture. On the other hand, they do not have sufficient funds due to various circumstantial crises. As a result of it, they do not have fixed deposits.

Yes, in the age of the digital economy, rural people use debit cards or ATM cards. They use it for drawing money as per their requirements. The government directly credits the amounts they get as wages of crops as minimum support prices in their accounts. It helps them to be benefitted and makes the economic transaction quite transparent. The usage of credit cards is irrelevant to them.

It has been observed that the whole economy of the village is reliable on farming. The villagers have taken a loan from Grameen Bank at a lower interest rate to manage the farm expenditure. The repayment of the loan amount is interrelated with the good wages they must get for crops. The government should take effective steps in this regard.

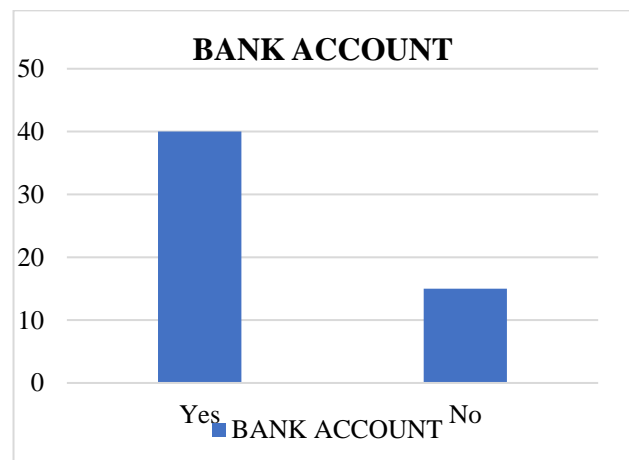


Chart. 4

6. Results

In the village, people mostly stay in kaccha houses. In addition, certain families have made pucca houses for a better lifestyle. It has also been surveyed that few villagers have built pucca houses and kaccha houses. It is to be noticed here that the type of house is interrelated with the economic affordability of villagers. Maximum numbers of people stay in kaccha houses that reflect their socio-economic condition, and the rented house is almost nil in the village.

The village's chief economy depends on agricultural activity; hence, people are engaged in farming or farming-related work. Out of the surveyed houses, nearly 30 families are involved in farming, whereas families are found to be involved in doing business. Besides farming and business, villagers also engage in other activities, working on construction sites and labor to earn a livelihood. Needless to mention, in this regard that the villagers need to toil hard for their livelihood.

Drinking water is one of the most important sources of basic amenities to be ensured in our daily lifestyle. Quite strikingly, the dissatisfaction of villagers regarding the water supply has been found. Even though nearly 80% of the families use handpumps as the source of drinking water, few families still arrange drinking water from other resources, excluding wells and ponds. Those who are economically sound can arrange bore well to ensure drinking water supply.

The proper sanitation facility should be given utmost priority to ensure the pan India cleanliness drive, an initiative taken by govt. Of India. It is noteworthy that villagers (at least 30 families of the surveyed houses).

Use private toilets along with this; another most cited example is that near about 10% of the villagers still use open toilets. The villagers expect active cooperation or effective measures to solve this problem as fast as possible by the administration body.

7. Major Problems Faced by Villagers

Here is the data on problems faced by the villagers. Through this pie chart, it is clearly shown that their biggest problem is related to housing. Maximum people 47% were unhappy with their type of houses. Also, sanitation is a big problem, 32% here. Problem-related to drinking water are 11% and 10% of occupations.

8. Observation

It has been observed that the village people are very simple and their way of talking is also good. The main occupation of this village is agriculture. The village people are very cooperative and loving. However, this village faces many problems, including medical facilities, transport, lack of education, and an improper drainage system. Roads are damaged. The financial condition of the village is very poor. They only depend on agriculture. The family system is mostly jointly organized. This area is not

too developed. There is no safety facility for the people. Maximum houses are kaccha without having a proper system in their houses. They do not have any other source of income. They would not use any modern techniques in agriculture because of ignorance of technology.

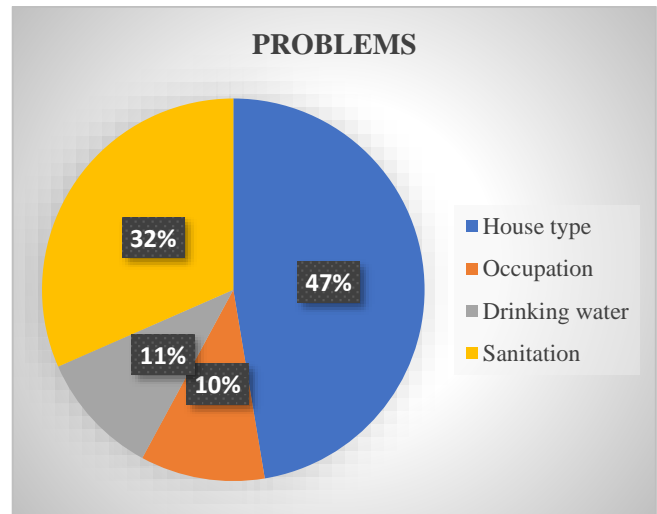


Chart. 5

9. Suggestions

Here are some suggestions to improve their livelihood:

- ✓ Build a higher secondary school for boys & girls.
- ✓ People have to be aware of government programs.
- ✓ Use new technology in the agricultural sector.
- ✓ People need to make the connections the electricity.
- ✓ Construction of toilets in their houses.
- ✓ Throw garbage in the proper place.
- ✓ Proper drainage system.
- ✓ People have to improve their economic conditions by doing extra jobs.
- ✓ People should be aware of their safety.
- ✓ Sarpanch should take care of the village.

10. Feedback

The village has to be properly needful developed. It still lacks the necessary amenities for a basic lifestyle. In the village, there is only a middle-standard school. The majority of the residents of the village are OBC. People are partially satisfied with the implementation of government schools. The village has mixed types of houses, including kaccha and pucca. The major transportation system of the village is the city Bus. Commonly highest education standard in a family is standard 10th. The criminal rate of the villagers is almost nil. Women are quite active inside and outside the precinct of houses. The village does not have a proper disposal system like waste Management. The government and local administration like Panchayat should work together to better their lifestyle than the current security.

11. Conclusion

The progress of any country depends on the development of the village. So, it is necessary to take major steps to better the villagers. The government regulates many schemes and programs, and the need is for

implementation. Like Panchayat, the government and local administration should work together to develop the village. The villagers should also be aware of their rights and duties.

Acknowledgement

I am greatly thankful to Kalinga University, Raipur, Villagers of Kotni, Raipur, and B.Ed 2nd year students. Without them, this survey cannot be conducted.

Chart

- Chart.1- House type
- Chart.2- Occupation
- Chart.3- Drinking water
- Chart.4- Bank account
- Chart.5- Problems

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