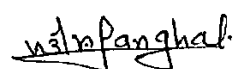


M.A (Geography) 3rd Semester (Session 2022-23)**Field Survey****Date of Survey 26 Nov., 2022**

S. No	Name of Student	Roll No
1	Sonali	221133153002
2	Neha	221133153003
3	Heena	221133153004
4	Tannu	221133153005
5	Sapna	221133153007
6	Ritu	221133153008
7	Mahima	221133153009
8	Garima	221133153010
9	Pooja	221133153011
10	Ritu	221133153012
11	Tamanna	221133153014
12	Akata	221133153015
13	Seeta	221133153016
14	Kirti	221133153017
15	Monika	221133153018
16	Jyoti	221133153020
17	Jyoti	221133153021
18	Sangeet	221133153022
19	Nancy	221133153023
20	Ekta	221133153024
21	Neeru	221133153025
22	Mannu	221133153026
23	Sunita	221133153027
24	Jyoti	221133153028
25	Anjali	221133153029
26	Krishma	221133153030
27	Indu	221133153032
28	Neha	221133153033
29	Prabhat	221133153034
30	Latasha	221133153037
31	Kusam Lather	221133153038
32	Ritu Rani	221133153040
33	Nikki	221133153042
34	Preeti	221133153043
35	Reena	221133153044
36	Sweety	221133153045
37	Priyanka	221133153046



Mr. Satish Kumar
Assistant Professor in Geography



Field Survey of Titoli Village (2022-23)



Field Survey of Titoli Village (2022-23)

1.1 Prologue

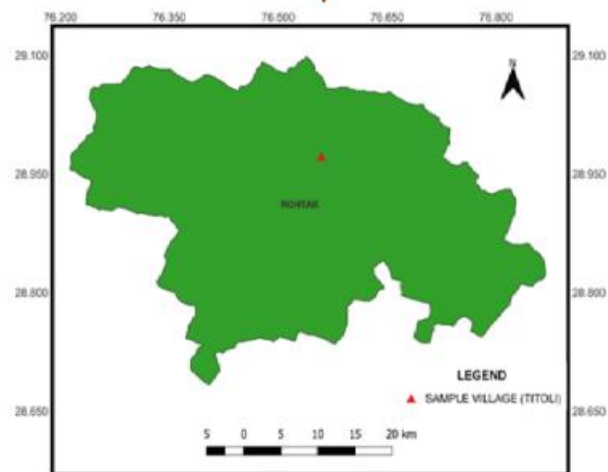
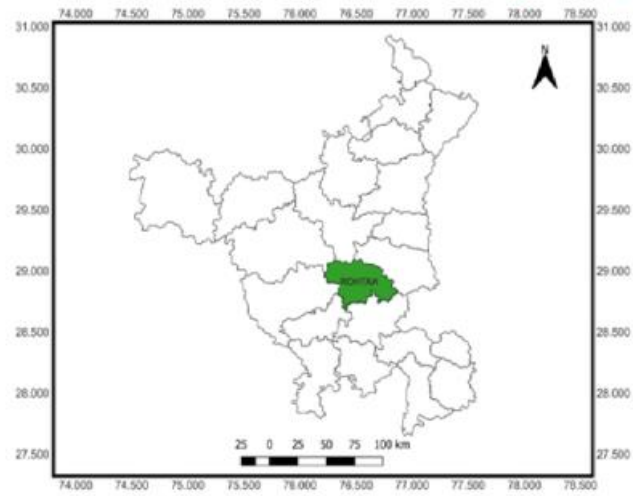
Haryana is one of the developed states in India. Development is a multi-dimensional concept. Socio-economic status is evaluated as a combination of factors including income, level of education, size of landholding, pattern of food consumption, caloric intake per head, occupational structure, and other basic amenities and infrastructure facilities at micro level. It is a way of looking at how individuals or families fit into society using economic and social measures that have been shown to impact individual's health and well-being. Socio-economic status and health conditions are closely related, and socio-economic status can often have profound effects on a person's health due to differences in ability to access health care as well as dietary and other lifestyle choices that are associated with both finances and education. A country which is failed to develop the knowledge and skill of its people and to make their best use is likely to be lag behind. Socio-economic status can be developed in many ways, one of the developments would be handicapped as long as village population remain less important, illiterate, powerless, and deprived the just and equitable status most important being education. Now a days, literacy and education among rural population has come to mean a more efficient fulfillment of the changing role and status, better quality of life, freedom from ignorance, diseases, poverty, malnutrition etc.

Lastly healthy and balanced growth of the nation depends on the proper socio-economic development of a nation. Development is a comprehensive process; its ecological, cultural, social, economic, institutional and political dimensions must be understood and interrelated. A number of researches and planning have expressed that population should be integrated into ongoing socio-cultural process so as to improve the existing poor conditions of rural population. There is general consensus that income, education, and occupation together represent Socio-economic status better than any of these alone (Krieger et al., 1997). Socio-economic status is an appropriate term for the current report, for measurement of social class interest, which are resource-based and prestige-based measures. Socio-economic status is often considered a personal demographic variable, however, Socio- economic status can also reflect aspects of an individual's broader environment. As a result, it can be measured at the individual level

Fig. 1.1

**Field Survey of
Village
Titoli(2022-23)**

STUDY AREA



SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Development is a multi-dimensional concept and can be expressed by measuring number of factors like, basic amenities, social, economic, political, demographical, infrastructural etc. The major dimension of development includes the level of economic growth, degree of modernization, level of nutrition available, quality of housing, pattern and mode of distribution of goods and services and access to communication. All such parameters broadly can be categorized into three categories i.e., basic amenities, social and economic development. While measuring the level of social development, the study reveals that the literacy rate of the study village is much more than the district as well as state's average which indicates a higher standard of education and the good ability of the population to find formal employment. The sex ratio of the study area is lower than the state average, which itself shows the lowest sex ratio in India. Education is the backbone of all short of development.

The findings of the study suggest that about 80 percent people is educated and rest of 20 percent people are illiterate, whereas, majority of people are educated only upto secondary level. Child marriage accounts a higher percentage in the region which is often the result of entrenched gender inequality. The figures of waste disposal method are disappointing from the environmental point of view, as 100 percent households dispose their waste material in open source. The level of basic amenities development depicts a satisfactory picture. Almost 100 percent of household have electricity connection, toilet facility. Consumption of electricity in modern era is treated an indicator of economic development. Along with electricity and toilet facilities, the study area receives safe drinking water and quality of education. Level of cleanliness and ventilation facilities is also good in more than 50 percent of households. The land of the study region is highly cultivable and with the help of good irrigation facilities the region has high agricultural productivity which is also a measurement of development. Housing index shows the economic prosperity. About 64 percent houses are cement plastered house. A significant portion of families use both traditional as well as modern fuel to meet their daily energy requirement. The overall study conclude that the study area has higher level of basic amenities development and have average social and economic status of their people.