

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF BHOGIPUR VILLAGE IN THE NUH DISTRICT OF HARYANA

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DEDICATED TO
MY FAMILY, TEACHERS, FRIENDS
AND VILLAGERS OF INDIA



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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work incorporated in this filed entitled “**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF BHOGIPUR VILLAGE IN THE NUH DISTRICT OF HARYANA**” is an original piece of work completed under our supervision in session 2020-21 as a part of M.A. Final Practical Paper Field Work. It is hereby recommended that the Report may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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Date- 5 March, 2021

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CONTENTS

Chapter	Page Number
Cover Page	i
Declaration of Certificate	ii
Acknowledgement	iii
Contents	iv
Dedication	v
Chapter 1- Introduction	1-7
1.0.Introduction	
1.1. Geographic Background of the study area	
1.2. The Study area	
1.3.Objectives	
1.4.Research Questions	
Chapter 2- Database and Methodology	8-10
2.0.Introduction	
2.1.Database	
2.2.Methodology	
2.3.Organization of Study	
Chapter 3- Basic Health Infrastructure Facilities and socio-demographic Characteristic of study population	11-23
3.0.Introduction	
3.1.Availability and accessibility of the basic infrastructural facilities in the villages	
3.2.Sex Ratio	
3.3. Level of Poverty	
Chapter 4- Summary and Conclusions	24-26
Bibliography	27-28

Chapter-1

Introduction

If we start on a lighter note, I would go back to that old phrase which helps in narrating the story behind the growth of a society. The phrase is ‘a sound body has a sound mind’. Though, it seems simple interplay of some catchy words, it can help in explaining a lot of research that has been done in the field of health and education. It goes without saying that socio-economic factors are a necessary aspect of life, only if we assume ourselves working actively and with interest.

Social and economic development is defined both in positive and in negative senses. In the positive senses, it is a condition of physical, mental and social well-being. While in the negative senses; it is the absence of any crime, corruption, and other socio-economic bad activities. Thus, mind, body and society interact in reciprocity to produce healthy human being. Development is holistic and is thus seen in the entirety of human society. It is not only physical, biological or genetic but also has other dimensions like economic and political, social and psychological, cultural, environmental, medical, individual and societal. Since it is holistic, both individual and society are the ultimate units of analysis. Although, both individual and society play their roles, it is argued that the individual have greater responsibility than society for maintenances and it is society that plays a decisive role for socio-economic development (*Mehta, 1996*).

Socio-economic condition of people of any area depicts the level of development in the region of the country. Socio-economic activities in space have a definite pattern. It may be observed that in some areas these activities are concentrated whereas in other areas there is a dearth of many basic amenities. The socio-economic factors play vital role in the process of

resource allocation to various production activities for achieving income maximization. These factors are responsible for such spatial variation. Many factors, such as demand function, accessibility by rail and road, cost of obtaining these functions, level of development and administrative structure of region play significant role in developing the social amenities. Land tenure and ownership pattern, farm size, family size, allocation of labour within the family, customs and religious factors, on-farm and off-farm employment opportunities, migration and market and credit facilities are accounted for estimating and analyzing alternative production. Thus, socio-economic factors govern to a large extent the actual agricultural production process. In developing countries, agro-ecological and socio-ecological conditions differ considerably in both space and time. The socio-economic development of the region is based on land resources and water resources. Due to increase in population, these resources are over stretched often leading to resource depletion. So, there is dire need to manage these delicate resources. Resources form the bases of economic growth of a country as well as the society, in terms of their requirement, availability at the present level and so more for future conservation. Thus a precise assessment of the consumption quantum of existing and potential resources, their structure and process is very essential particularly to keep pace with the planning development today. Resource availability is a necessary condition for development if the material base of the economic independency of a state simultaneously the use of resources represents the main sphere of interaction between men, economy and nature. The resource base in a country with vast territory extends like India is characterized by an uneven distribution of individual resources by diversity in their productivity level and in regional resource combinations and by disparities in the natural resource potential of different regions. In conditions like this policy formulation for resource development rests on the understanding the development of natural resources and its impact on the natural environment and secondly the regional integration of technological and socio-

economic facts which lead to the formation of regional production complexes national capital of India in the economy and society of the state was a natural outcome.

Haryana is among one of the economically developed states of India. But southern part of Haryana is least developed since long time. The study of socio-economic condition of rural area in the most backward districts of Haryana i.e. Nuh situated in its southern part has a specific significance as it reflects the influence of economic development of the society.

❖ **Geographical Background of the Studied Area**

Nuh district is one of the 22 districts in the Indian state of Haryana. It has an area of 1,507 square kilometres and 10.9 million populations. It is bounded by Gurgaon district on the north, Rewari district on the west and Faridabad and Palwal districts on the east. It is predominantly populated by the Meos, who are agriculturalists, and Muslims.

Mewat region geographically coordinates on Latitude 27°54'05"North and Longitude 77°10'50"East, is a hilly region, comprising the portions of ancient Matsya-desh and Surasena or modern southern part of Haryana and north-eastern Rajasthan. Mewat is historically very important region lies in the south of Delhi, takes its name from its inhabitants, the Meos. In the ancient period, its boundaries were roughly described, running irregularly from Deeg in Bharatpur, Alwar itself and Dholpur in Rajasthan, Rewari, Palwal and Gurgaon in Haryana and also include parts of the districts of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. Mewat possesses several hill ranges of Aravali Mountain. Mewat region in modern times generally comprising a very small portion in comparison of ancient and medieval one, starts from north of Sohna in Gurgaon district, in the south the Deeg and Kama in Bharatpur and Alwar districts, in east the Tijara and Tapokra, in west the Punhana in Nuh district and Hodal in Palwal district. The average elevation of Mewat(Nuh) area above the surrounding alluvial plain is 500 feet. The summit of the plateau consists of a barren expanse covered with masses

of coarse sandstone, almost entirely unrelieved by verdure. The whole range may be regarded as the boundary between the elevated Rajputana desert and the low-lying valley of the Jumna, rather than as a separate hill system. The Aravali Hills falling Mewat area popularly known as Kala Pahar has a special significance in Mewat.

The district falls under the Sub-Tropical, Semi-arid climatic zone with extremely hot temperature in summer. Dryness of air is a standard feature in Nuh district except during the monsoon season. May and June are the hottest months of the year with the temperature ranging from 30°C to 48°C. January, on the other hand, is the coldest month with temperature ranging between 2 °C to 25 °C. Strong dusty winds are conspicuous during summer. The annual rainfall varies considerably from year to year. The maximum rainfall is experienced during the monsoon season. The average rainfall varies from 336 mm to 440 mm in the district. Humidity is considerably low during the greater part of the year. The Nuh district experiences high humidity only during the monsoon period. During the monsoon, the sky is heavily clouded, and winds are strong during this period. Winds are generally light during the post-monsoon and winter months. Sometimes the thunderstorms are accompanied by heavy rain and occasionally by hailstorms. In the winter months, fog sometimes appears in the district.

❖ The study area

The present socio-economic study of Bhogipur village may not only contribute to the academic and intellectual needs. But, it may also help the planners, policy makers and administrators in appropriately evolving re-orienting and remodelling effective and meaningful policies and programmes for their successful implementation for improvement of socio-economic profile of Bhogipur village. It is important to know about the geography of an area before going deep into understanding it. If we comprehend the geographic features of an

area, it becomes quite simple to make sense of the problems existing there. Geography of an area includes landscape, population diversity, education and health status, which is also one of the main focuses of this work.

Longitude 76° 55' 3.37" E to 76° 56' 18.61" E
Latitude 28° 9' 44.5" N to 28° 10' 48.11" N

The present micro-level study pertains to Bhogipur village in Tauru tehsil in Nuh district of the Haryana. It lies from **76° 55' 3.37" E to 76° 56' 18.61" E Longitude and from 28° 9' 44.5" N to 28° 10' 48.11" N Latitudes**. The village is located in south-western direction from Tauru town and north-west of Nuh, district headquarter. It is about 20 kilometres away from the district headquarter. The village is surrounded by Raniaki in the north, khaikat Tauru in south, Sewka in north-west, kheri in west and Chilawali in east. The land in the village is almost a level plain with medium textured sandy and sandy loam soils which are poor in organic matter content and nutrients. The village grows crop during Kharif and Rabi both seasons. Wheat and mustard are the major crops grown in the village. While, Bajra and Jowar are minor crops. Buffalo, cows, sheep and goats constitute the livestock in the village. This village is inhabited by both Hindu as well as Meo (Islamic) population. The total population is 425 persons with 225 male and female 200 (Field Survey, 2021). The village economy is primarily based on agriculture and livestock.

The survey area chosen for the study is in the Nuh district of the Haryana, which is the most backward district of the state in term of basic infrastructure of socio-economic and wealth index. Nuh is not only the most backward district in the state but also has the lowest population living in the urban area.

Table 1: Basic demographic indicators, 2011

S. N.	Indicator	India	Haryana	Mewat
1	Population	1,210,854,977	25,351,462	1,089,263
2	Growth Rate	17.64 %	19.90 %	37.93 %
3	Sex Ratio	940	879	907
4	Literacy rate	74.04%	75.55	54.08 %
5	Density	382	573	723

Source: Census of India, 2011

The Nuh district shows a low literacy rate of 54 percent compared with 75 percent of the state. Female and male literacy rate in the district is also lower than the state average.



THE STUDY AREA

Village BHOGIPUR, District NUH (HR)



<https://www.google.co.in/maps/place/Bhogipur>; <https://nuh.gov.in/map-of-district/>

❖ Objectives

The specific objectives of the socio-economic survey are as follows:

1. To analyse the social condition of the study area.
2. To analyse the economic condition of the study area.
3. To assess of basic amenities and infrastructure of household head of the family in the village.
4. To understand the proper reasons of least development in the area.

❖ Research Questions

1. What are the socio-economic conditions of the study area?
2. What is the level of accessibility and availability of basic amenities and infrastructure?

Figure 1.1 Field Work Team with Dr Rajpal Bhiduri and Smt.Priti



Chapter-2

Database and Methodology

❖ Database

The present field survey is based on both the primary and secondary data collected from different sources. Secondary data used for the survey have been collected from the following sources:

- **Secondary Data Base-** Secondary data have been collected from the District Census Handbook of Mewat district, different Census series for the state of Haryana and the related information from district headquarters and from Govt. Websites such as literacy rate, percent of total population, percent of SC & ST population, sex ratio, marital status, growth rate, level of urban population etc.
- **Primary Data Base-** It is based on Local Field Survey in the study area. Intensive field work in February month, 2021 has been conducted to collect the primary data. The primary data have been collected through Field survey of 70 households from whole Bhogipur village (Tauru tehsil) complete census. M.A. (geography) final year students sent to the field area in separate group (10 groups-each group have 3 students) for data collection. The household level data have been collected through canvassing a structured household questionnaire.

❖ Methodology

Techniques and tools are the logical approach for obtaining and presentation of information about a specific problem to be studied. In the present study, both techniques of research, i.e., scientific and social have been applied to achieve the desired objectives of the study. Under scientific technique, after having formulation of research problem, objectives,

research question, and conceptual and operational definitions, pertinent secondary and primary data have been collected and analyzed. Under social technique, primary data have been collected through intensive field work with the help of structured questionnaire. The questionnaire has been articulately designed to achieve the objectives of the present study. In accordance, it has been divided into three parts: village status questionnaire, household status questionnaire and socio-economic status questionnaire. The information's were collected through questionnaire from 70 households from Bhogipur village of the Mewat district of the Haryana. Geography students are divided into 10 groups. Each group consisted from three students.

The village questionnaire recorded general information of the village which includes type of work, village electrification, health and educational facilities in the village. The household questionnaire recorded general information of the household which includes background characteristics of the members of the household, religion, caste, income, house type, family size, family structure, land holding, toilet facility, source of lighting, fuel for cooking, source of drinking water and owner of different durable goods in the households. While, the social questionnaire recorded special information of education, sex ratio, political participation, problem of village (Questionnaire section).

The present research work is largely accomplished by computer such as Microsoft word, Microsoft excels, SPSS 20.0, QGIS, Adobe Photoshop and other computer based techniques. These techniques have been applied in mapping and analysis of primary and secondary data. So, the following quantitative research method has been used in the study.

- ❖ The study based on intensive field work.
- ❖ Household level interviews have been carried out with the head of the household.

- ❖ To know the nature of distribution of different variables, univariate descriptive statistics in terms of per cent distribution have been used.
- ❖ Bivariate Analysis: Association between dependent and independent variables is examined with the help of Cross-Tabulation. Cross-Tabulation shows comparisons between groups. In these study different socio-economic factors has been analyzed by bivariate methods.

❖ **Organization of Study**

The study has been divided into four chapters.

Chapter first is introductory, which includes statement of the problem, Geographic Background of the study area- Location and Extent, Physiographic, climate of the Haryana, objectives, and research questions.

Second chapter deals with data base and methodology.

Third chapter deals with basic infrastructure facilities, availability and socio-economic characteristic and analysis of study population in Bhogipur village in Mewat district. After the study of basic facilities and socio-economic structure of the study area, proper analysis with justified reasons is presented in this chapter.

Final chapter presents the problem and their suggested solution of this study area and conclusive reporting.

Chapter-3

Basic infrastructure facilities and socio-economic characteristic of studied population

Introduction

The interplay of historical, socio-economic, demographic, institutional and legislative factors should transform basic infrastructure facility with the differentiated pace at regional level into development of village life, which is also the primary focus of the present study.

Figure: 3.1 Researcher doing survey in village common hall



The chapter presents the status of basic infrastructure facilities in the studied area. It also presents a brief introduction to characteristics of the studied areas. The data used in the text was collected through village, household and socio-economic status questionnaires. The data collected describe the availability and accessibility of the basic infrastructural facilities in village. Thereafter, it provides socio-economic and housing amenities of individual respondent, also helping in drawing a relation of these factors to the economic status of surveyed households.

❖ Availability and accessibility of the basic infrastructural facilities in the village:

In this section, information is collected on various infrastructural facilities available in villages, including educational and health facilities. It is further ascertained whether a village has availability of ashram school or madrasa, primary, secondary and higher secondary school, college, technical college. Next, it is also enquired whether the village has any ICDS (Anganwadi), sub-centre, other government health facilities, private clinic, including ISMH, Private hospital, and club/mandal.

Figure: 3.2 Primary and Middle school in the village



Finally, information on the availability of 14 specified facilities is collected; it is recorded whether the facilities are available within the village; if not, the distance of the village from the nearest such facility. The Indian constitution commits itself to the cause of

education in the country. The Article 21A spells out that it shall be the duty of the state to give free basic education to the citizen. Similarly, Article 45 states that the Government shall concentrate its efforts in providing care and education for all its children. Last but not the least the Indian Constitution also states in Article 51A (K) that parents/guardians should provide their children with proper educational opportunities. However, ground realities present a totally different picture from what the Constitution stipulates. The rate of school level attainment is still marred by social inequality and regional disparities.

Figure: 3.3 Livestock of the household in the village



As per the study Primary schools are available within the village. Secondary or higher secondary schools are not available in the study area. Colleges and other higher educational institutions are hardly accessible in the village. So, it can be said that the infrastructure for education is limited for the study area.

Under ‘Right to Life’ article – Article 21- of the constitution of India, it is true that right to health and healthcare should be part of it as it is a human right. Although healthcare is a State-list entity, meaning State governments are largely responsible for these services, the constitution has also placed it in concurrent-list. The central government also has a responsibility to take care of these services. While

fundamental rights are justifiable, the socio-economic rights such as health, education, among others are under the constitutional instrument of directive principles, hence not justifiable. These socio-economic rights are the subjects of planned development which state takes care of through its five-year plans and other policies.

Figure: 3. 4Waste nali system of the village



Although, anganwadi is avail in most rural areas in the country but access to basic health facilities is limited. For healthcare, the studied area is more or less fighting against the same lack of facilities as in higher-education centres. It is surprising that the studied area has not even one club/mandal in its catchment area. Stating the obvious, it clearly implies that the health infrastructure in the studied area is insufficient; on a harsher tone, it is next to zero.

❖ **Socio-economic characteristics of the household:**

This metrics underscore information on ownership of residence, land ownership and basic amenities in the house. The methodology used to collect the data was simple; a questionnaire was presented to every household to collect the responses. To collect data on housing type, it was easy to judge and for that reason interviewer's observations were used. The questions were about source of lighting, drinking water, toilet facilities were accessed and a couple of questions on cooking fuel generally used. The data is available in the table below.

Figure: 3.5 Semi-Pucca house of the village



According to the table, each household has an average of 6 members. While as it is more comparing to state average.

Table: 3.1 Type of the Family of the Respondents

Type of Family	Number of Household	Percentage
Joint Family	41	59.4
Nuclear family	28	40.6
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

In the family type categories, 40.6 percent of households are nuclear families while the majority of rural population has owned their houses. Overall, data is shown that around 49 percent of households live in semi-pucca houses, while 20 percent live in pucca houses in the study area. The condition of the house is a strong indicator of the economic status of the family living in it.

Figure: 3.6 Cow and buffalo dung in the village



Table: 3.2 Type of the Family of the Respondents

Separate kitchen	Number of Household	Percentage
Yes	39	57
No	30	43
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

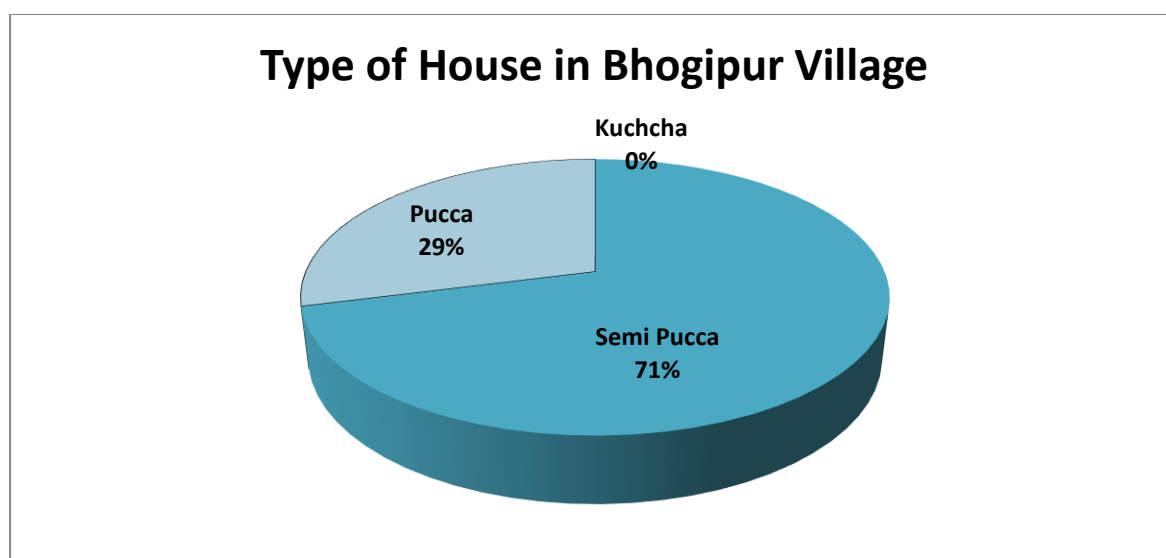
While around 57 percent houses have separate kitchen. All the households have electricity facilities. Households have water from tube wells are the main source of drinking water. Availability and accessibility of safe drinking water are crucial for healthy life.

Table: 3.3 Type of House in Bhogipur Village

Type of house	Number of Household	Percentage (%)
Kuchcha	00	00
Semi Pucca	49	71
Pucca	20	29

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

Figure:-3.7 Type of House in Bhogipur Village



Around 29 percent respondents said that they don't have a toilet facility. So, they have no access to toilet facilities. Open defecation causes a number of diseases. Availability and use of toilet facilities within the premises of the house is crucial for the security and health of women. It reveals that only 29 percent of houses in the village have separate toilet facilities with flush. It shows that total sanitation programmed has not been effectively implemented in the village. The people have not changed their attitude towards sanitation as well. According to the responses regarding fuel used for cooking, it became evident that it is prominently Liquid petroleum gas. It is around 85 percent of the population in the villages. A meagre 15 percent of the households use traditional methods for cooking fuel.

Figure: 3.8 Machine for animal food cutting in the village



Table: 3.4 Availability of Toilet facilities in Bhogipur Village

Toilet facility	Number of Household	Percentage
Flush Toilet	20	29.0
Shared flush Toilet	19	27.5
Shared/pit Toilet	10	14.5
No facility	20	29.0
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

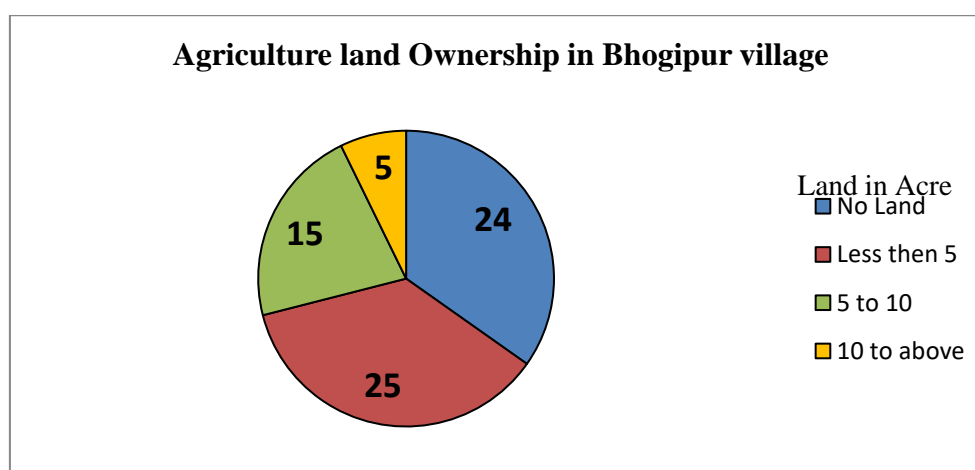
Table: 3.5 Land Ownership in the Bhogipur village

Agriculture land	No. of Household	Percent
No Land	24	34.8
Less than 5	25	36.2
5 to 10	15	21.7
10 to above	5	7.2
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

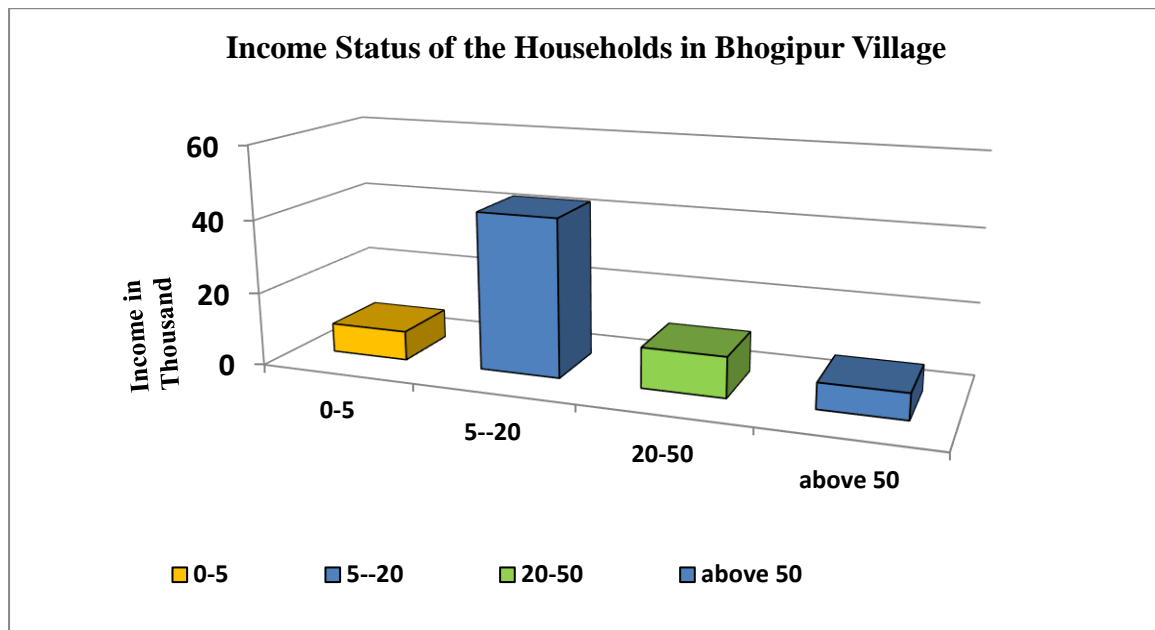
Table 3.5 shows the distribution of size of land holding and households in Bhogipur village. It reveals that about 35 percent of households in the village do not have own land. Only about 5 households fall in the category of the large farmers having holding size larger than 10 acres.

Figure:-3.9 Agriculture land Ownership in Bhogipur village



Income structure: - about 40 households have monthly income between 5 to 20 thousand rupees, 5 households have below 5 thousand and 5 households have monthly income more than 50,000 thousand rupees.

Figure:-3.10 Income Status of the Households in Bhogipur Village



- **Sex Ratio: -**

It is a proximate indicator of social status of women in a society. As expected, sex ratio is low in Bhogipur village. The sex ratio of the village is 889 which is less than the Nuh district average.

- **Level of Poverty: -**

The government provided special rations cards to the households falling below poverty line. These are called BPL cards. Table 3.6 shows the distribution of BPL cards among Bhogipur village. It is evident that about 23.4 percent households in the village hold BPL cards.

Table: 3.6 Availability of Ration card in Village Bhogipur

Type of Ration Card	Number of Household	Percentage
APL	23	33.3
BPL	16	23.3
NO	30	43.4
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

- **Level of participation in election:**

It is a proximate indicator of political status of human being in a society.

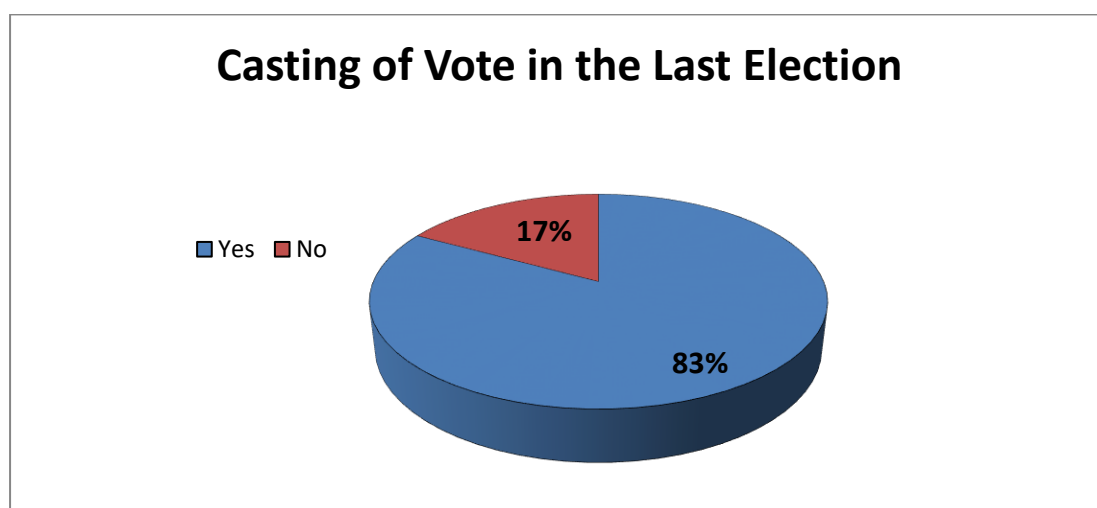
Around 83 percent voter cast their vote in last election. They are very aware about their political rights. Result is shown in table below. But, 17 percent of voter did not cast their ballot in last election. It is a serious concern.

Table: 3.7 Casting of Vote in the Last Election

Casting of Vote in last Election	No. of Household	Percentage
Yes	57	83
No	12	17
Total	69	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021 (Primary data)

Figure:-3.11 Casting of Vote in the Last Election



The study of population characteristics such as age, sex, religion, language, literacy, occupation etc. holds the prime place for population geographers (*Thomlinson, 1965*). These phenomena have great significance to both the individual and society. Thus, an analysis of population characteristics is important for understanding the demographic behaviour and addressing the population problems of any area. In this chapter, attempt has been made to analyse the varied characteristics of the population in the study area.

Figure: 3.12 Tube-well system in the village



The world economy of today is based on knowledge and this knowledge is essentially imparted through the medium of education. The recent boom of the Indian economy is based on a large skilled pool of educated Indians. In pursuance of this, the Government of India built a structure to further education but this mechanism was flawed in terms of two weaknesses. The first one is that the institutions that were created were largely concentrated only in a few urban centers – which were a continuation of a largely colonial legacy. Secondly, the system was not socially inclusive in all its dimensions. It is commonly accepted that a minimum twelve years of school education is the basic qualification that is needed for the pursuance of a higher education and this no doubt needs considerable socio-economic resources. This availability of the socio-economic resources is in turn either directly or indirectly determined by the prevalent social structure. As we have seen that social inequality increases with education level and it reach its maxima at the graduate level. Higher education has a determinative impact on the individual's socio-economic position. Increased efforts towards education accessibility, quality and affordability are central to global development efforts.

Figure: 3.13 One of the group doing survey in village women



Conclusions

The real India live in villages, this saying is as true today as it was when the country got independence 71 years back. As more than two-third of the population of the country lives in villages, rural development is an eminent factor for the development of our economy. The present study at a broad level, presents the scenario of the level of socio-economic development in Bhogipur village in Nuh District. It is found that about two fifth of the families in the village are nucleated. It shows that breaking down of joint families is prevalent in the village. The village has mostly medium and large size families (6 person average). There is also a significant difference in family size across the religion and caste. The Family size is high among Muslim community and SC category people than the Hindu community and rest caste groups. The land distribution in the village is not equitable. About one-third households are landless. Landless households are high among Muslim community and SC category people than the Hindu community and others caste groups. On the other hand the extreme highlighted aspect seen in the study area is only less than two percent people have attained higher education. There is much difference between male and females under this aspect at this level. Females are less likely to attend higher compare to their male parts.

The sex ratio in the village is above than state average. Hindu community have better sex ratio than Muslims community in almost all age groups. The conditions and construction of houses are quite satisfactory. There are no mud houses in the village all houses are either Semi-Pucca or Pucca category. The village faces the major problem of drainage in village road. Only few houses in the village have reported availability of toilet facilities in the premises of house. It shows that total sanitation programme has not been effectively implemented in the village. In terms of possession of BPL Cards, one-fifth

households in the village are below poverty line. The proportion of such households is very high in scheduled castes people.

Right to Education is the primary right of every citizen of India, whether a child resides in a high profile society or in a far away not so developed secluded village. In India, condition of rural education is still improving, the conditions of these rural schools is still very poor. There are only one school in the study area which has facility to educate middle standard (8th Class) only. The availability of teachers against pupils is also not adequate. Therefore, the quality of education is very poor due to the Burdon of work to the available teachers. Bhogipur village has lack proper infrastructure facilities also in the school since long time. There are no proper facilities for sitting in the school due to non-availability of furniture. Even the basic amenities like drinking water, clean toilets etc are also not available in school at village. There is also need secondary and senior secondary school in the village. A special school for girls is also demanded by villagers during the survey work. There is no proper drainage system available in study area. The study discusses about the availability and accessibility to health care services in Bhogipur village. Study area did not have any sub-centre for health facility in the village. The quality health care services and its access to the rural communities have long struggle of accessibility. Nearly 86 percent of all the medical visit in India are made by rural people with majority still travelling more than 100 km to avail health care facility of which 70-80 percent is born out of pocket landing them in poverty. The Government focused in generating infrastructures in urban area only but fail to do so in rural, where 70 percent of Indian population are struggling to their lives. Though existing infrastructural setup for providing health care in rural India is on a right track, yet the qualitative and quantitative availability of primary health care facilities is far less than the defined norms by the World Health Organization or really demanded by local people. There is also lack of public transport in the village. It is connected by road to near town but no

private and public transport is available for students and others villagers for their daily commercial, educational etc. local visits.

At last as conclusion excreted in this field work study I feel my duty to suggest some ideas and plans towards the balanced development of each region or area of the Nation. Some suggestions for the Government, Administrators, Policy makers and the Social workers are given such as availability and accessibility of health and education facility, basic infrastructure for all-road, transport, drainage and playground for adaptation and implementations.

If these suggestions are implemented by true heart then no such least developed area will be left in the country.

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