

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

SURVEY REPORT

Submitted to the

Govt. College Theog

The students of B.A IIInd year Discipline specific course Govt. College Theog conducted a primary survey of nearby villages of C.D. Theog on 10-11-2022. The general purpose of conducting such surveys is to describe and analyze some economic phenomena at micro level or key issues at individual level i.e Organization, industry, institution, a village or a community etc. The present study focuses on income and occupation aspects of sample households of the area under study. Since the proposed study comprises of income and activity aspects pertaining to discipline specific course of B.A. IIInd year Economics hence the proposed study is expected to impart hand on experience to collect and analyze data based on qualitative survey. The survey was confined mainly to collect qualitative data relating to socio-economic profile of the sample households. The basic purpose was to collect data at micro level and understand the concept of national income, methods to measure it, and understand the sectoral distribution at macro level. Such study has also been valuable to understand the functional distribution of income at different level and thus helpful in formulating the policies and programmes pertinent to economic development.

The sample households belonged to the Tikker village of Bharara Panchayat of C.D block Theog. The data reveals that the agriculture reported to be the main activity or occupation in terms of main source of income for a large proportion (87.5 per cent) of sample households. Non-agriculture was main activity for a small proportion (12.5 percent) of households. Within agriculture cultivation of fruit crops, vegetables and dairy farming were reports as main activities. Outside agriculture sample households were mainly engaged in trade/commerce and services. Social status category-wise analysis reveals that the sample household belonged to two social group only i.e. Rajput and Brahmins. It was found that majority of them belonged to Rajput (70.0 per cent) category and only 30 per cent were Brahmin households. The data also reveals that agriculture was main activity of both the social category households. The study shows that the Rajput households were mainly concentrated around agriculture whereas Brahmins had more diversified occupations.



The land status category analysis reveals that the relatively greater proportion of sample households belonged to marginal and small landholding category. The proportion of household belonging to these land status categories were 56.25 and 25.0 per cent respectively. Medium landholders constituted only a small proportion of sample HHs. The study concludes that the samples HHs were mainly engaged in agricultural activities. The traditional crop cultivation being less remunerative in nature, the sample households had shifted towards cash crop practices. It was also found that the marginal landholders and small landholders had their more diversified activities than the other land status category households. It was observed that the sample households engaged in variety of economic activities had opted such activities out of opportunities and development. The sample households raised various issues and problems that need to be given attention for the betterment of progressive rural economy. The problem mainly pertains to labor availability, rising input costs, marketing and selling, price issues, transportation, storage problems. These problems can be held as future areas of concern and research.

