

# Socio Economic Survey of Mohdinipur Village

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## Area of Study

Village Mohdinipur is located in the broad plan of Yamunanagar. Mohdinipur is situated in Karnal Tehsil and District. This located at 29 30 52 North Latitude and 77 4'43" East Longitude. The village is at a height of 245 meters above mean sea east, Rasulpur in west , Mustafabad in south . The total areas of Mohdinipur is 3603 persons according to census 2010. It was characterized by 1892 males and 1711 females. Out of total population, the scheduled caste polulation is 301 persons , formed by 153 males and 148 females . It covers fertile land with ethnic cultural diversity. Its Hadbast Number is 88. We have a successful experience of participatory natural resource mangement which has been proved to be conductive fro bringing

Rural population is socially divided into two groups : upper caste and lower caste such and SC and OBC . Upper caste people are generally resourceful and landlord. On the other hand lower caste people live bad and complex life with worst economic conditions. The Housing conditions vary according to households in the village. The upper

about socio-economic and cultural transformation of the village community.

## Methodology

To collect political and physical maps of Haryana and Karnal to keenly identify the study area.

Formation of detailed interview schedules including questions on housing and sanitation condition of families .

Draw rough sketch of study area.

Collect information individually according to interview schedule and after all data are classified and tabulated with the help of statistical technieues.

Suitable diagrams are prepared to show all the characteristics.

After that all these points are intensively interpret and suggestion are given

## HYPOTHESIS

caste households having higher social and economic status have better housing conditions.

Size of houses increases according to increasing economic and social status of the households.

The households having high social and economic status use mostly L.P.G as a fuel.

The better sanitation and drinking water conditions are found in the households enjoying higher social and economic status and the bad sanitation

and drinking water conditions are found in the households enjoying lower social and economic status in the village.

Sanitation facilities are improved among the households having high social and economic status.

## INTERPRETATION

### Types of houses

Table 1.1 shows that on the basis of construction material , mainly three types of houses are found in Mohdinipur village of Karnal Tehsil namely Kutcha, Pucca and Mixed . In upper caste 15 percent of households have kutcha types of house, 25 percent Pucca types of houses and 60 percent have mixed types of house . In schedules caste 29 percent have kutcha types of houses, only 2 percent of pucca types of houses and 64 percent have mixed types of houses

Caste Group	Types of Houses							
	Kutcha		Pucca		Mixed		Total	
	NO	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UPPER	10	15	16	25	39	60	65	100
SC	12	29	1	2	29	69	42	100
OBC	12	29	11	26	19	45	42	100
TOTAL	34	29	28	19	87	58	149	100

In other backward caste 29 of the households have kutcha type of house, 26 percent have pucca types of houses and 45 percent have mixed types of houses that is represented in figure 1

*Table No. 1.2*  
*Size of Houses by Social Status*

Caste Group	Types of Houses							
	Kutchha		Pucca		Mixed		Total	
	NO	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
UPPER	10	15	16	25	39	60	65	100
SC	12	29	1	2	29	69	42	100
OBC	12	29	11	26	19	45	42	100
TOTAL	34	29	28	19	87	58	149	100

In other backward caste 29 of the households have kutchha types of house , 26 percent have pucca types of hoses and 45 percent have mixed types of hosues that is represented in figure 1.1

#### Types of fuel used

Table 1.3 shows on the basis of fuel used five categories are found in percentage wise at Modoinipur as Kerosene , LPG , Electricity , Wood and Cow Dung .

Amount upper caste 5 percent of the households use kerosene and 1% uses electricity, 34 percent households use LPG , 26 percent households use wood and 34 percent households use cow dung cake as a fuel .

Table 1.3

CASTE GROPU	TYPES OF HOUSES											
	KEROSENE		LPG		ELECTRICITY		WOOD		COW DUNG		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%		
UPPER	03	5	22	34	1	2	17	25	22	34	65	100
SC	0	0	6	14	0	0	11	25	25	60	42	100
OBC	0	0	6	14	0	0	10	24	26	62	42	100
TOTAL	03	2	34	23	1	1	38	26	73	49	149	100

#### Sources of Drinking Water

CASTE GROUP	SOURCE OF DRINKING OF WATER									
	TAP		HAND PUMP		TUBE WELL		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	NO	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	%	
UPPER	46	71	15	23	2	3	2	3	65	100
SC	23	55	14	33	3	7	2	5	42	100
OBC	28	67	5	12	7	16	2	5	42	100
TOTAL	97	65	34	23	12	8	6	4	149	100

Table 1.4 shows that on the basis of source of drinking water four categories are found as tap , hand pump , tube well and others in the village Mohdinipur.

Among upper caste 71 percent households use tap as a source of drinking water, 23 percent use hand pump and 3 percent use tubewell where as 3 percent households use other source of drinking water.

Among scheduled caste 55 percent households use tap as a source of drinking water , 33 percent households use handpump, 7 percent households use tubewell and 5 percent households use other source of drinking water.

Among other backward caste 67 percent households use tap as a source of drinking water, 12 percent households use hand pump,16 percent households use tubewell and 5 percent households use other source of

drinking water that is represented in figure 1.4

On the total surveyed households in study area 65 percent households use tap as a source of drinking water, 23 percent households use hand pumps, 8 percent households use tubewell whereas 4 percent households use other source of drinking water.

#### Distance of Drinking Water

Table 3.8 shows the distance of drinking of water of households in study area. Two categories are found in the village Mohdinipur ( A ) Within Premises (B) Outside Premises

Among upper caste 77 percent of households have facility of drinking water with in premises whereas 23 percent of households have source of drinking water outside premises . Among scheduled caste 64 percent households have facility of drinking water within premises whereas 36

percent households have source of drinking water outside premises. Among other backward caste 76 percent households have facility of

drinking water within premises and 24 percent households have source of drinking water outside premises that is represented in figure

CASTE GROUP	DRINKING WATER DISTANCE					
	WITH IN PREMISES		OUTSIDE PREMISES		TOTAL	
	NO	%	No.	%	No.%	%
UPPER	50	77	15	23	65	100
SC	27	64	15	36	42	100
OBC	32	76	10	24	42	100
TOTAL	109	73	40	27	149	100

The main purpose of this survey is to highlight the housing and sanitation conditions of the village Mohdinipur in District Karnal (Haryana)

After considering the housing and sanitation conditions of the study area it has been found that household having low social and economic status have poor housing and sanitation condition.

Mostly household having low economic and social status having Kuccha type of houses. In the village , the households having low and economic status have minimum size ( 1 to 2 rooms ) of houses . Some upper caste group has medium & large size of

houses . Maximum people of this village are suffering from bad ventilation conditions and poor cleanliness level . Some people of upper caste group have separate kitchen , but many other caste groups like SC , BCC having no facilities of separate kitchen .

**References :-**

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