ಭಾರತೀಯ ಆದಿಮಜಾತಿ ಸೇವಕ ಸಂಘ (ರಿ)
ಬಿ.ಎ.ಜೆ. ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಕಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ
ಹಲಗೇರಿ ರಸ್ತೆ.
Permanently Affiliated to Karnataka State Women's University Bijapur.
Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh(R)
BA JSS ARTS AND COMMERCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
Sri Gayatri Campus, Halageri Road Ranebennur581115 Dist.: Haveri State Karnataka
STD:08373- Office: 267968, 297468, Mobile: 9481736128
Email: bajsswck09@gmail.com web: bajsswomenscollege.com

SOCIO ECONOMIC SUREVRY DEPT OF SOCIOLOGY

Sl.No	Student Name	Reg No	Topic	Sign
01	Anjuma Bydagi	A1823203	Socio Economic Educational Surevey Introduction	
02	Annapurna Yaligar	A1823204	Development of communities in india	
03	Anusha Pujar	A1823205	Communities in Karanataka	
04	Barati Tavaragi	A1823209	The theories adopted in present study	
05	Deepa S	A1823211	Symbolic interactionism Theory	
06	Kusuma H Cchlageri	A1823224	Social Exchange Theory	
07	Lakshmi Madivalra	A1823225	Importance of study	
08	Lalitha Binger	A1823227	Research Methodology	
09	Latha Guttura	A1823228	Social and Educational Conditions of Respondents	
10	Latha Yalji	A1823230	Economics Status And Government Programs	
11	Lakshmi Nayak	A1823231	Major findings and suggestions	
12	Madhu	A1823233	Conclusion	
13	Nirmala Pujar	A1823240	Data Collections	
14	Priynka Olekar	A1823248	Analysis the Data	
15	Ratnmma Kilarad	A1823249	Summary Of Report	



HOUSEHOLD SURVEY SCHEDULE

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE No. **TITTLE**

TABLE AGE OF THE RESPONDENT.

TABLE RESPONDENTS MARITAL STATUS.

TABLE RESPONDENTS EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION.

TABLE RESONDENTS INFORMATION ON EDUCATION DROP OUTS

TABLE RESPONDENTS INFORMATION ON HOSTEL FACILITY

TABLE RESPONDENTS ANNUAL INCOME.

TABLE RESPONDENTS MATERIAL POSSESSION..

TABLE RESPONDENTS TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION

TABLE RESPONDENTS OCCUPATIONAL PREFERENCE.

TABLE RESPONDENTS INFORMATION ON LAND OWNERSHIP.

TABLE RESPONDENTS OCCUPATIONAL ATTAINMENT.

TABLE RESPONDENTS RESPONSE TO GOVERNAMENT PROGRAM.

CONTENTS

PAGE NO

CERTIFICATE

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

LIST OF TABLES

1. INTRODUCTION

2. SOCIAL AND EDUCATION CONDITON OF THE RESPONDENTS

3. ECONOMIC AND GOVT. PROGRAMMES UTIIZATION AMONG RESPONDENTS

.4. CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER - 1

SOCIAL ECONOMICAND EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF HAROGOPPA, HAVERI DISTRICT

INTRODUCTION

Man is a social animal. He likes to live in a group life. It is evident that nowhere in the history of mankind man led an isolated life. Isolation brings boredom to him. Ultimately this isolation may lead to destruction of his creativity. So men prefer to live in group. When we practically think about man social life only few people in the world lead such social life. For ex: light house man, who lives in the coastal areas, saint men who lives in the mountains region praying god, and condemned prisoners leads single life. Apart from these rare examples no where men can live solitary life.

For this reason only 'Aristotle' the Greek Philosopher described "man as a social animal". It has been proved that through the group activities only he can create social life. Social life is an indispensable part of human life, man personal life, activities all depends upon it. In fact social life enhance the creativity of the human beings, this may make way for the development of him and community. In the field of sociology studying and understanding of the society is taking place continuously, like wise while understanding the societies, studying few societies carefully is not new to sociologist. So studying, understanding and enriching the community's understandings is very important.

For centuries together men are living in one or another community, it has become a practice for the human beings to live in communities. When the culture of the human beings developed, changes occurred naturally in communities also. The development took such a turn that from nomadic stage he developed in to the civilized stage. The civilized societies more or less pushed the life of the human beings into the development to its pinnacle. At the same time even though the development is at peak but unfortunately in various places of the world, still there are few communities are leading an isolated, under-developed stage.

Many of these communities are backward in nature suffering from various difficulties and disabilities hampering the development of their community and also the progress of society. When we look into the communities, which are found globally they are different in language, culture, geographical conditions, religion and employment etc. At the same time these communities are different in their structure, families and religion etc. When communities of America, Africa, Antarctica and European countries were analyzed by the anthropologist, it has been found out that they differ a lot in various aspects

of their life and structure. When analyzed deeply it also has been found out that the communities are responsible for the existence of their nations.

Along with the development it has been witnessed that there is a considerable amount of conflicts and differences were expected side by side for the process of development. **Louis Wirth Categorically** stated that "Communities are the key factors responsible for the human personality development, at the same time communities put restriction on his behavior also. Individual capacity, creativity, brilliance are not equally distributed among the community members. The above mentioned capacities or traits of the men do depend upon the opportunities and the role played by him or her for his society, community and their own growth."

DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN INDIA

Indian society is literally termed as one of the ancient communities of the world. Apart from the ancientness, Indian Society is formed by the conflicting history. If one observer's carefully Indian society consisted with two warring cultured community namely Dravidian cultured community, another Aryan cultured community. Dravidian cultured people are the people, who were native people and the Aryans were aliens, who invaded the native Dravidians. This led to the continuous conflict between the Dravidian and the Aryans.

In the conflict, ultimately the Aryans won the final battle; Aryan's made the Dravidians as their slaves and started to establish these cultural traits on the native lands.

This resulted into the development of new culture, traditions, language in the Indian society. This also resulted into the division of the Indian society. The division among the society lead to the emergence of Brahmanas, Kshtriyas, Vaisyas and Shudras. Gradually this division among the communities made way for the acceptance and dominance of the major communities. In the later days these communities were occupationally oriented and this has resulted to the existence of thousands of communities in India based on occupation. In fact these huge numbers of communities are nowhere found in the world except in India.

At the same time these communities are going to decide the status and role of the individuals in the community. In fact these types of communities, created the rank of higher or lower, touchable, untouchable, inferior and superior, ultimate these differences created a huge gap in the societies, this may have resulted in damaging the fabric and the unity of society.

COMMUNITIES IN KARNATAKA

In Karnataka we find different types of communities. These communities differ culturally, traditionally, geographically, language, religious practices, castes and status etc. These different types of communities are found in both Urban and Rural areas. As far as the Karnataka state is concerned, it consists number of communities such as kurubas community, Talvar Community, Lingayat Community, Madar Community, Reddy Community, Brahmana Community, etc. In these above mentioned communities, many Communities are socially backward Community suffering from social, economic, political, disabilities for centuries. These many community people are found in all most all parts of Karnataka but majority of them are residing in the villages. Even though India is forging ahead to the 21st century, many Community people are still struggling to improve their social, educational, political, and religious and health conditions.

Due to the efforts of the government and through the implementation of government sponsored programs, facilities and constitutional safeguards the life of many Community people are seeing new ray of hope. At the same time due to the impact of westernization, modernization, economic, liberalization changes are taking place in the life of these Communities. But these changes are taking place not at free of cost. Many Community people are forcing their way with considerable amount of hard work and dedication to improve their condition. These efforts to change their living condition and the amount of social awareness created in theses Community are the key important aspect to know and to study in the Harogoppa village Haveri district.

AREA OF STUDY

The present study is undertaken in the Harogoppa village, Haveri district total population 1355, number of houses273, total literacy rate 67 female literacy rate 28.9, The Haveri district is traditionally a backward area which comes under the northern part of Karnataka. As per the gazetteer of Karnataka there are nearly 552 villages under this district. Every village adorned with different types of communities which are differentiated in terms of language, culture, life style etc.

Haveri district majority of communities are leading a miserable and pitiable life. In order to study this social, economic and political life and try to bring changes in their life, especially people of the Harogoppa village in the Haveri district has been chosen for the study.

THE THEORIES ADOPTED IN PRESENT STUDY

Conflict Theory:

Conflict theory is especially useful in understanding war, wealth and poverty, the haves and the have not's, revolutions, political strife, exploitation, divorce, ghettos, discrimination and prejudice, domestic violence, rape, child abuse, slavery, and more conflict-related social phenomena. Conflict Theory claims that society is in a state of perpetual conflict and competition for limited resources.

Conflict Theory assumes that those who have large means perpetually try to increase their wealth at the expense and suffering of those who have not. It is a power struggle which is most often won by wealthy elite and lost by the common person with limited means; power is the ability to get what one wants even in the presence of opposition, authority is the institutionalized legitimate power.

The Conflict Theory has been repeatedly tested against scientifically derived data and it repeatedly proves to have a wide application among many different levels of sociological study. That is not to say that all sociological phenomena are conflict-based. But, most Conflict theorists would argue that more often Conflict assumptions do apply.

Functionalism or Structural Functionalism Theory:

The next grand theory is called Functionalism or Structural Functionalism. The Functionalist Theory claims that society is in a state of balance and kept that way through the function of society's different parts. This theory has underpinnings in biological and ecological concepts. Society can be studied the same way the human body can be studied - by analyzing and keeping balance to the specific systems which are working or not working, diagnosing problems and devising solutions to restore the balance. The socialization, religious involvement, friendship, health care, economic recovery, peace, justice to the injustice, population growth or decline, community, romantic relationships, marriage and divorce, normal and abnormal family experiences are just a few of the evidences of functional way of restoring balance in our society.

Sure, Functionalists would agree with Conflict Theorists that things do break down in society and that unfair treatment of others is common. As you can already tell, Functionalism is more positive and optimistic than Conflict Theory; Functionalists realize that just like the body, societies get "sick" or dysfunction. By studying society's parts and its functions, Functionalists can understand better how society remains stable or adjust to destabilizing forces when unwanted changes occurs. According to this theory most societies are based on functional approach and try to maintain a healthy balance among itself and if they don't them would collapse like many have in the past. Equilibrium is the state of balance maintained by social processes that help society adjust and compensate for forces that might tilt its path towards destruction.

Symbolic interactionism Theory

Interactionism comes in two theoretical forms: Symbolic Interaction and Social Exchange. By far, my favorite sociological theory is Symbolic Interactionism. Symbolic Interaction claims that society is composed of ever-present interactions among individuals who share symbols and their meanings. This is a very useful theory for understanding other people improving communications learning and teaching skills in cross-cultural relations and generally speaking, "not doing harm to your roommates" as many of my students often say after understanding this theory. Values, communication, hunting, crisis management, fear from crime, fads, love and all that comes with it, evil and sin, what's hot and what's not, alien abduction beliefs, mate selection, arbitration, dating joys and woes, and both personal and private belief meanings and definitions can all be better understood by using Symbolic Interactionism.

Symbolic Interactionism is very powerful in helping people to understand each other. Newlyweds, roommates, life-long friends, young adult children and their parents, and teammates can all utilize the principles to "walk a mile in the other's shoes;" "see the world through their glasses". One of the major realizations that come with Symbolic Interactionism is that you begin to understand the other people in your life and come to know whether they are right or wrong or just they have a different point of view. They just define social symbols with varying meanings.

Social Exchange Theory

The remaining theory and second interactionism theory is Social Exchange. Social Exchange theory claims that society is composed of ever present interactions among individuals who attempt to maximize rewards while minimizing costs. Assumptions in this theory are similar to Conflict theory assumptions yet have their intrinsic underpinnings. Basically, human beings are rational creatures, capable of making sound choices after understanding the pros and cons of the situation. This theory uses a formula to measure the choice making processes of the individuals.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study "A social, economic and educational survey in Harogoppa village of Haveri District" is an important study as far as the research work is concerned. Due to effect of modernization especially in the field of education there might be some development in this village, but however over all development is a difficult one. The village people still are suffering from various problems like low status in the hierarchy, lack of higher education, political rights and participation etc. These disabilities are hampering their process of mobility and development. So by studying and by presenting the data with findings and suggestions Harogoppa village may bring new methods, ways to develop and progress.

Objectives:

1) To know the socio-economic condition of respondents of Harogoppa village
2) To study the educational condition of Harogoppa village people
3) To find out occupational changes those have taken place in Harogoppa village
4) To analyze the policies and programs of the government and its awareness among the village.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Based on the nature and universe of the study, sample of respondents are selected. Researcher has gathered information from respondents. The data is collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Primary Data:

Primary data may be collect from the 50 respondents through observation and head of the household interview schedule method.

Secondary Method:

Secondary information may be collected from the books, journals, articles, newspapers, magazines, Census reports, community organizations, etc.

Analysis of Data:

Tables, charts and SPSS are made to use for data analysis.

CHAPTERIZATION:

The present study includes **four** chapters.

Chapter I

In this chapter Introduction, Meaning of community, the theories adopted in present study, Importance of the study, Objectives, Methodology and chapters.

Chapter II

This chapter includes- socio-economic condition of the respondents

Chapter III

Third chapter includes educational status and utilization of government programs among the respondents.

Chapter IV

This chapter includes Conclusion part consisting of findings and suggestions.

SOCIAL AND EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS OF RESPONDENTS

INTRODUCTION:

Social economics is a study that focuses on the relationship between social behavior and economics, and it examines how social norms, ethics and other social philosophies that influence society and help in shaping an economy, and uses history, politics and other social sciences to examine potential results for example Poverty is a socio-economic issue. Socio-economic issues are factors that have negative influence on an individuals' economic activity including: lack of education, cultural and religious discrimination, overpopulation, unemployment and corruption.

The social science that studies how social and economic activities affects and how it is shaped by **social** processes In general it analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy, or the global economy. Socioeconomic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or his family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. It is commonly conceptualized as the social standing or class of an individual or group. When viewed through a social class lens, privilege, power, and control are emphasized. This chapter studies the social and economic aspects of the peple of Harogoppa village, Haveri district.

Respondent’s personal information

TABLE **AGE OF THE RESPONDENT**

SLNO	RESPONDENTS AGE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	20-25	03	06.00 %
2.	26-30	07	14.00 %
3.	31-40	18	36.00 %
4.	41 AND ABOVE	22	40.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100 %**

Age and sex ratio of the respondents

The above data clearly shows that 35 respondents (71.00%) who were head of households interviewed were above the age of 30 years. 14 respondents (29.00%) were family members interviewed is their absence. Among it 35 were male and 14 were female. This data clearly shows that the head of the households were male.

TABLE - RESPONDENTS MARITAL STATUS

SLNO	RESPONDENTS MARITAL STATUS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	MARRIED	32	64.00 %
2.	UNMARRIED	09	18.00 %
3.	WIDOWER	00	00.00 %
4.	WIDOW	09	18.00 %
5.	DIVORCEE	00	00.00 %
6.	SEPARATE	00	00.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100 %**

Marital status of the respondent

The above data clearly shows that 41 respondents (84.00 %) were married and 6 respondents (12.00 %) were unmarried 2 respondents (4.00 %) were window .

TABLE - RESPONDENTS EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

SL.NO	RESPONDENTS EDUCATION	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	ILLITERATE	13	26.00 %
2.	PRIMARY	20	40.00 %
3.	SSLC	11	22.00 %

4.	GRADUATE	05	10.00 %
5.	PROFESSIONAL COURSE	00	00.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100%**

TABLE- RESPONDENTS NATURE OF THE FAMILY

SL.NO	RESPONDENTS FAMILY NATURE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	ELEMENTARY FAMILY	09	18.00 %
2.	JOINT FAMILY	41	84.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100%**

The above data shows that nearly 41 (84%) of the respondents were living in joint family system and nearly 8 (16%) respondents were living in elementary form of family system. This clearly shows the traditional way of family system still prevails largely in villages compared to that of cities and being a satellite community it is bound to continue

Educational information of the respondents

The data clearly shows that 19 respondents (39.00%) were illiterate 20 respondents (41.00%) studied primary school7respondents (14.00%) studied SSLC2 respondents (4.00 %) finished graduation. There were post graduate respondents and profession course 1 respondent (2.00 %).

This data show that most of the village members were illiterate and only 7 respondents (14.00 %) finished SSLC graduate only 2 respondents (4.00%) and no postgraduate respondent was found. This is a very bad condition as per as education is considered so villagers and concerned political authorities have to check this status and take the necessary steps to increase the education level of the villagers.

HOSTEL FACIITY UTILIZATION

CHAPTER - 3

ECONOMIC STATUS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

INTRODUCTION

An activity related to government policy and its administrative practices that can have an effect on society political system is a system of politics and government. It is usually compared to the legal system, economic system, cultural system, and other social systems. In a general sense, it refers to institutions or groups and their relations to each other, their patterns of interaction within political systems and to political regulations, laws and the norms present in political systems in such a way that they constitute the political landscape of the political entity. A political institution is a system of politics and government. It is usually compared to the law system, economic system, cultural system, and other social systems. It is different from them, and can be generally defined on a spectrum from left, i.e. communism and socialism to the right, i.e. fascism.

OCCUPATION.

OCCUPATION OF THE FAMILLY.

TABLE- RESPONDENTS ANNUAL INCOME

SL.NO	RESPONDENTS ANNUAL INCOME	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	Less than 20,000	34	68.00 %
2.	25,000 to 50,000	08	16.00 %
3.	1-2 lakh	08	16.00%
4.	Above 3 lakh	00	00.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100%**

Respondent's Yearly income

The above data shows there nearly 41 respondents (84.00 %)Said their yearly income is less than 20000 and 25-5000 7 respondents (14.00%) and 1-2 lakh 1 respondent (2.00 %) above 3 lakh nil.

The above data shows that there were 42 respondents (86.00%) who still follow traditional occupation and 7 respondents (14.00%) follow new occupation. The above data shows most of the respondents do follow traditional occupation which is agriculture even though agriculture has advantages and several problems; some of them are natural and some others are manmade. For example Small and fragmented land-holdings, Seeds, climate change, manures, fertilizers and biocides, lack of mechanisation, Soil erosion, agricultural marketing:Inadequate storage facilities etc.

What the researcher is trying to suggest is that there might be some advantage by doing traditional occupations like agriculture but as we stated above there are so many problems that are being faced by the farmers in the entire nation. Along with traditional occupation villagers should also try to expand their economic activities only depending upon agriculture alone is not sufficient for the economy and development of any community or society.

TABLE - RESPONDENTS INFORMATION ON LAND OWNERSHIP

SL.NO	LAND OWNERSHIP	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	YES	39	78.00 %
2.	NO	11	22.00 %
	TOTAL	**50**	**100%**

Respondent's information on Agriculture land ownership

The data shown that nearly 35 respondents (71.00%) said they own the land and 14 respondents (29.00%) said they did not own any land. As per as the land which is irrigated concerned 24 respondents (49.00%)said yes to irrigated land which is between 1-5 acres and 6-10 acres there was no respondent. 11-15 acres there was 1 (2.00%) respondent who owned it .Above 16 acres there was no respondent found during the study. As per dry land is concerned only 10 respondents (20.00%) said they own it 1-5 acres.

Respondent's Material possession

The data shows that material possession of the respondents among them 31respondents (63.00 %) said they owned scooter and there was no jeep or car was found among the respondents. other transportation were 3 respondents (6.00 %.). As for as immobile property is concerned 23 respondents (47.00 %) owned land and 9 respondents (18.00 %) owned plot and 40 respondents (82.00 %) owned house 1 respondent (2.04 %) owned o

TABLE–

RESPONDENTS RESPONSE TO GOVERNAMENT PROGRAM UTILISATION

SL.NO	GOVT. PROGRAMS	YES OR NO	TOTAL
1	EDUCATION	YES	21
2	HOUSE	YES	17
3	AGRICULTURE	YES	13
4	BUSINESS	YES	01
5	ANY OTHER	NO	00

Government

The above data shows that 21 respondents are already taken benefits in the field of education and 13 respondents have already utilized in the field of agriculture and 17 respondents in the field of infrastructure (housing and toilet facility). 1 respondent said in obtaining job 1 respondent said he had taken help in order to setup business.

TABLE–

RESPONDENTS RESPONSE TO THE GOVT.BENIFTS TAKENESPECIALLY BY THEIR CHILDREN

SL.NO	BENEFITS TAKEN BY CHILDREN	YES OR NO	TOTAL
1. 1	SCHOOLING	YES	45
2. 2	SCHOLARSHIP	YES	45
3. 3	BICYCLES	YES	25
4. 4	HOSTEL FACILITY	YES	04
5. 5	OTHER	NO	00

Government facilities given to the children of the respondents

The data shows 2 major contribution a) Sarvashikshanaabhiyan compulsory schooling along with mid day meals b) The scholarship provided to students in the school c) providing bicycles and hostel facility for girls. Apart from these there were no other facilities mentioned by the respondents.

CHAPTER - 4

CONCLUSION

The main objectives of the study are to understand and analyze the social, economic, and educational condition among the people of Harogoppa, Haveri district. The findings of this study are based on the data collected from 50 respondents. The study shows the social and economic life viz., occupation, education, family-patterns, etc. and its impact on the development of the people of Harogoppa The present chapter delineates the major findings and suggestions, which are considered the most important for the study.

Here are the Major Findings of the Present Study

1. The data shows that the Harogoppa village people in the past were living in the forests and in mountain regions. They were depending upon forest products for their livelihood. But in the present, data shows that nearly 80 percent of the respondents are engaged in agriculture and most of them are leading a settled life. Majority of farmers were aware of the use of modern agricultural products and most importantly due to the effect of modernization, westernization and urbanization the people of Harogoppa are able to lead settled life.

2. It is observed that literacy rate among the respondents of Harogoppa village were little bit astonishing because nearly 40 percent of the respondents were illiterates. Another 40 percent had just done primary education. Even though the villagers seemed to be well off in agriculture but in education they lack behind and need to do lot more in improving education system.

3. The study shows that the annual income of the people of Harogoppa is very poor nearly 80 percent of the people income is below 20 thousand annually.

4. As the study showed 60 percent of the respondents owned 2 wheeler and none had car or jeep for transportation. 45 percent of the respondents owned land between 1-5 acres.

5. Study showed that nearly 40 percent of the marriages (Female) took place below the age of 20 years and another 40 percent in between to 20-25.

6. It is seen that housing condition in the village is very bad nearly 90 percent of the respondents live in the mud houses and most of them polished with red oxide floor. Where each of the houses are attached to each other and giving no room for fresh air and sunlight to enter the house.

7. The respondents have shown their discomfort towards the drainage system in the village and most of them believe that bad sanitary condition in the village is also one of the causes for the transferring of diseases. As the studies have showed respondents suffering from many diseases.

8. The Latrine facility in the village is needed to improve as only 45 percent of the families have the latrine facility in the house and 55 percent of the families go field defecation. In order to improve health and hygiene villagers need to build toilet facilities and political institutions need to build community toilet system for the usage of those who do not have toilets.

9. Nearly 50 percent of the respondents and their families do not wash their hands with soap after field defecation they wash with plain water and ash. The same response was obtained when they were asked whether they wash their hands with soap before having their food. It was mainly due to their ignorance and economic condition of their families.

10. The people of Harogoppa take both vegetarian and Non-vegetarian. The source of Non-vegetarian is mainly Mutton, chicken and fish. They prepare the food at home only. Nearly 90 percent of the respondents take Non-vegetarian twice in a week. The people of Harogoppa (especially elders) need to be careful in the consumption of both liquor non vegetarian as the study shows that nearly 53 percent of people are suffering from heart related problems, blood pressure and sugar etc. and rest are suffering from minor ailments.

11. The study showed that respondents in terms of political participation the respondents seemed to be very high alert due to their social , educational and political awareness 94 percent cast their votes

during elections and even the villagers seem to be participating and winning in elections of Gram panchayath and Taluk panchayath . This data shows a very healthy sign for the democracy and people's faith in the constitution.

12. The study shows that majority of the respondents were able to get good service from the village panchayat like purified drinking water facility , good roads, loan for constructing houses , toilet construction, etc. and Harogoppa SidharoodhaMath which is able to unite the people of the village in a very harmonious and joyful way.

13. Even though after such great efforts of local administration there are some disappointments among villagers about Transportation, Medical facility, Electricity, lack of Anganawadi and Drainage system as a researcher i do hope the local administration will definitely look into these necessities of their own people and take measures to solve them.

14. The study shows that the both men and women equally work and earn for their living whether it might be as agriculturist, coolie, labor and services. But as the society is shifting from agrarian economy to industrial economy the villagers need to shift their occupations in the way of modernization. Need to start small scale industries (Agarbatti making, Bindi making, candle making, papad making, wood work, jute bag making etc.) and set up small petty business enterprises (medical shops, fertilizer shops, grain grinding stores, artifacts, stitching clothes, embroidery etc.)

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

A) Respondent's Personal Information:

1) Name of the respondents:

2) Place of birth:

3) Age: of the respondents

A) 20-25 B) 26-30 C) 31-35 D) 36-40 E) More than 40

4) Sex of the Respondents

A) Male B) Female

5) Respondents Marital status.

A) Married B) Unmarried C) widow D) divorce

5.1) Educational Qualifications of the respondents

1) Illiterate 2) primary 3) S.S.L.C 4) Graduation 5) Post Graduation 6) Professional Course

B) RESPONDENT'S FAMILIY BACKGROUND

6) Nature of the Respondents family.

A) Elementary family B) joint family

Sl.no	Family members	Sex	marital status	education	occupation	Income
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

7) What was your age at the Respondent the time of marriage?

A) Less than 20 years B) 20to 25 C) 26to 30 D) more than 32

8) Whether of the Respondents marriage was arranged or love marriage

A) Arranged marriage 2) love marriage

9) At what age would you like of the Respondents children to get married?

SI.no	Children	Age at marriage				
1		Less than20 years	21-25	26-30	More than	No response
2	Sons					
	Daughters					

10) Respondents any instances of inter-caste marriage in your family?

A) Yes B) no

11) Do Respondents visit temples?

A) Yes B) no

12) If yes, which temples do you visit?

A) Ram mandira B) hanuman temple C) Durugadevi temple D) Basava templeE) Eshwar temple F) Mylarlingeshwr temple G) any other

13) When of the Respondents visit temples? How do the priests behave with you?

A) They never come to know about the caste B) They behave well due to my position C) I never bothered about the priests

C) RESPONDENT'S RELIGIOUS ASPECTS

14) Mention the name of Respondents family deity?

A) B)

15) Respondents of the celebrate the Hindu festivals?

A) Yes B) No

16) Respondents of the family members offer sacrifices to god or goddesses?

A) Yes B) No

17) If yes, name the animals to be a sacrificed.

A) Hen B) sheep or goat C) any other

18) If No, state the reasons.

A) Social awareness B) religious conversion

19) Respondents of the festivals do you celebrate?

A) Dasara B)Deepavali C) ugadi D) Basavajaynti E) sankranti F) All of this

D) RESPONDENT'S OCCUPATION AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

20) Respondents community occupation background

A) Traditional B) Recent or new

21) Traditional occupation of the Respondents family

A) Agriculture B) agriculture labors C) government job D) business E) leather worker F) Labor G) Cooli

22) Respondents Occupation attainment of their generation

SL.NO	Kin- members	Agriculture	Coli	Business	Labor	Service	Other
1	Grand-father						
2	Grand-Mother						
3	Father						
4	Mother						
5	Self						
6	Spouse						

23) Whether of the Respondents family own agriculture land?

A) Yes B) No

24) If yes, mention the acres.

A) Irrigated land

A) 1-5 acre

B) 6-10acre

C) 11-15 acre

D)16 and above acre

B) Dry land in areas

A) 1-5 acre

B) 6-10 acre

C) 11-15 acre

D)16 and above acre

25) Yearly income of the respondent

A) Less thanRs -20000 thousand B)25000-50000 thousand C)1 lakh-2 lakh D) more than 3lakh

26) Material possession of the respondents

Sl no	Mobile property		immobile property	
1	Scooter		Land	

2	Jeep		Plots	
3	Car		House	
4	Any other		Any other	

E) RESPONDENT'S POLITICAL ASPECTS

27) Whether Respondents exercised Adult franchise among the following?

A) MP Election B) MLA C) ZP D) TP E) Any E) All

28) Whether Respondents are allowed to exercise franchise freely and frankly?

A) Yes B) No

29) If yes, state the reasons

A) Social awareness B) Education awareness C) Political awareness

30) If No, state the reasons

A) Pressure of upper castes B) Education backwardness C) any other

31) Whether Respondents community member of political party of the following?

A) Congress B)Janata dal (u)&(s) C) BJP D) BSP E) Any other

32) Respondents of the contested in any of the following election?

A) Parliament election B) Assembly election C) ZP election D) Talukpanchayat election

33) Has anybody from Respondents family got elected?

A) Yes B) No

F) Government programs Information

34) Do Respondents community is benefitted with any government programs?

A) Yes B) no

35) If yes

A) Agriculture B) job C) business D) leather work

36) If no

A) No information about government programs B) Illiterate C) controlled by the dominant community officers and benefit only to them.

36) Mention the government programs known to you for the development of community?

1)

38) Name the government programs already utilized by you and Respondents community people?

A) Education B) job C) agriculture D) house E) business F) government job

39) Which are the village panchayat programs known to you for the development of the Respondents community?

A) Drainage system B) roads C) home D) education E) financial benefit F) self-employment training.

40) The governments programs which benefit especially the children of the Respondents community?

A)

B)

G) RESPONDENTS HEALTH ASPECT AND PROBLEM

41) What is the health problems found among your family?

42) Have you got toilet facility for your family?

A) Yes B) No

43) If yes, what mode of toilet system?

A) Open toilet B) closed toilet C) western toilet

44) If no, state reason?

A) No drainage system B) No space C) Traditional belief D) poverty E) Rent house F) Do not know the importance of toilet facility

45) What are the major problems found among the community?

46) Are there any problems related to deficiency of food intake?

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to all the members who encouraged and supported us in our survey.

Administration

Shree Rudrappa. M .Lamani

Chairman B.A.J.S.S Institution, Ranebennur and Honorable minister for textiles and Mujrai government of Karnataka.

Dr. R. M. Khuberappa

Honorable Secretary B.A .J.S.S. Institution, Ranebennur,

Teaching Faculty

Prof. S.A Tambe Principal B. A. J. S. S Women's College Ranebennur.
Prof. k Havinal Dept. of commerce
Prof. G. K Goudar Dept. of Geography. NSS Officer (Unit-I)
Prof. G. M. Nadiger Dept. of Political Science. NSS Officer (Unit-II)
Prof. shivanagouda Physical director
Prof. Basavaraj Malenahalli Dept. of Education.
Prof. Mallikarjuna L. Hanagi Dept. of Library.

I thank all the guest lectures and non-teaching staff.

We express our thanks to people of Harogoppa village & Health Department.

Special thanks to all the village people.

Department of Sociology **B. A. VI SemesterStudents**



IQAC Co-ordinator
B.A.J S.S
Arts & Commerce College for Wom
Halageri Road,
RANEBENNUR-581115

B.A.J.S. Arts & Commerce College for Women
RANEBENNUR
581115.

PRINCIPAL
BAJSS. Arts & Commerce College For Womens
Halageri Road, RANEBENNUR-581115