



## THE ASSESSMENT OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF THE HEMAVATHI WATERSHED

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### ABSTRACT :

Socio economic studies the how economic activity affects social processes. In general it analyzes how societies progress, stagnate, or regress because of their local or regional economy. Socioeconomics is sometimes used as an umbrella term with different usages. The present study is to examine the socio economic condition in the Hemavathi watershed, four parameters are taken i.e., size of land holding, level of education, house types and income level. Hemavathi river is one of the important tributary of river Cauvery. Hemavathi watershed across 2400 villages, out of this 240 villages are selected for primary survey.



**KEYWORDS :** socio economic, Hemavathi watershed, villages.

### INTRODUCTION:

The term 'Social economics' may refer broadly to the use of economics in the study of society. Socioeconomic status is an economic and sociological combined to measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. When analyzing a family's socio economic status, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, versus with an individual, when their own attributes are assessed.

Socioeconomic refers to a wide range of interrelated and diverse aspects and variables relating to/or involving a combination of social and economic factors. These aspects and variables could, in general, be categorized into several categories including, economic, demographic, public services, fiscal and social. The social aspects may, for instance, involve community life as well as social and cultural attitude and values. Community services may meanwhile be concerned with housing and requirements for public services such as water, sanitation, communications, police and fire protection facilities, solid waste disposal as well as health and educational services. Similarly, economic factors may include general characteristics, structures and changes various economic activities and employment. Socioeconomic is an adjective and it is used to describe something that relates to or is concerned with the interaction of social and economic factors. It is basically, income and social position that is used to measure the status of a family or an individual in a community (Murdock, S.H et al., 1986).

### OBJECTIVES

To study the Socio-economic condition of the people in different zones of the study area.

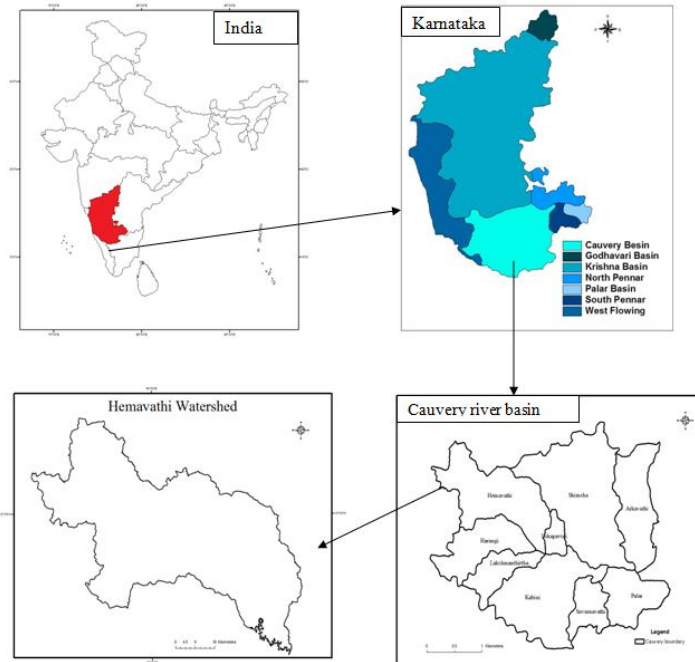
**METHODOLOGY**

These above mentioned objectives are full filled through the primary survey with the questionnaire. Hemavathi watershed covered around the 2400 villages, out of the 2400 villages selected 10% villages as a sample area; it comes around 240 villages across the study area. These sample villages selected by random sampling and also selected according to size of the villages and their location. Out of the 240 sample area, primary survey was down 10 households in each village in different socio economic hierarchy of the families. This questionnaire also concentrates on infrastructure of the villages, like education facilities, drinking water facility, hospital facilities, bank and co-operative societies in the villages. The socio economic aspects like religion, community, total number of the family, marital status, education level etc., are covered in the questionnaire. The study area has divided into three zones according to the temperature, rain fall and elevation, the responses are analysed according to the different zones of the study area.

**STUDY AREA:**

The Hemavathi River is a very important tributary of the Cauvery river. It starts in the Western Ghats at an elevation of about 1,219 meters near Ballala Rayana Durga in the Chikamagalur district of the state of Karnataka and flows through Chikamagalur, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore districts, before joining the Cauvery river near Krishnarajasagara. It is 245 km long and it has a drainage area of about 5,697.65 km<sup>2</sup>. A larger reservoir has been built on the river at Gorur in the Hassan district. In the entire Cauvery basin the Hemavathi watershed is second largest in terms of area.

**Map:1: Location map of Hemavathi watershed**



**Analysis:**

**1. Zone one in the Hemavathi Watershed**

**1.1. Land Holders:**

Land holders are divided into 4 categories, i.e., No agriculture land holders, less than 1 acre land holders, 1 to 5 acres land holders and more than 5 acres of land holders.

**Table:1: Hemavathi watershed: Size of Land Holding of the Respondent**

Cast	Families	Land holders			
		No land	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	541	10% (56)	25% (134)	64% (344)	1% (7)
Kurubas	205	11% (23)	25% (52)	63% (130)	0
Lingayats	89	10% (9)	43% (38)	47% (42)	0
SC	236	27% (64)	55% (130)	18% (42)	0
ST	26	65% (17)	35% (9)	0	0
Muslim	15	86% (13)	7% (1)	7% (1)	0
Christian	0	0	0	0	0
Others	138	43% (59)	30% (42)	26% (36)	1% (1)

Source: Data computed by the author

According to this table (6.6) totally 1250 families comes under Zone one, out of this 1250, 541 families are comes under Vokkaligas community, 205 and 89 families comes under Kurubas and Lingayats, 236 and 26 families are comes under SC and ST, 15 families are Muslim religion and 138 families comes under Other communities.

Out of the 541 Vokkaligas families 10% (56) of the families are don't have any agriculture land, 25% (134) of the families have less than 1 acres of agriculture land, 64% (344) of the families have 1 to 5 acres of land and 1% (7) of the families have more than 5 acres of agriculture land. In the Kurubas communities 11% (23) of the families are don't have any agriculture land, 25% (52) families have less than 1 acres of land and 63% (130) of the family have 1 to 5 acres.

In this Zone 89 families are comes under the Lingayats communities, out of this 10% (9) of the families are don't have agriculture land, 43% (25) families have less than 1 acres of agriculture land and 47% (44) families have 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land. Out of the 1250 families 236 families are comes under SC categories, out of this 27% (64) of families are don't have land, 55% (130) and 15% (42) families have less than 1 acres and 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land. Out of the 26 ST families 65% (17) of the families are don't have agriculture land, 35% (9) of the families have less than 1 acres and only one family have 1 to 5 acres of land.

Totally 15 families are comes under Muslim religion out of this 86% (13) of the families are don't have any agriculture land, 7% (1) of the family have less than 1 acres and 7% (1) of the family have 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land. 138 families are comes under Other communities out of this 43% (59) of the families are don't have any agriculture land 30% (42) and 26% (36) of the families are have less than 1 acres and 1 to 5 acres of land and only 1% (1) of the family have more than 5 acres of agriculture land.

### 1.2.Income:

Income is the consumption and savings opportunity gained by an entity within a specified timeframe, which is generally expressed in monetary terms. (Barr, N. 2004). However, for households and individuals, "income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interests payments, rents and other forms of earnings received... in a given period of time" (Case, K. & Fair, R. 2007). Income is divided in to three levels i.e., less than 1 lakh, 1 to 5 lakh and more than 5 lakh.

**Table:2: Hemavathi Watershed: Income level of the Respondents**

Cast	Income		
	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	60% (322)	38% (206)	2% (13)
Kurubas	60% (123)	40% (82)	0% (0)
Lingayats	70% (62)	28% (25)	2% (2)
SC	90% (213)	9% (22)	1% (1)
ST	92% (24)	4% (1)	4% (1)
Muslim	40% (6)	60% (9)	(0)
Christian	0%(0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	67% (93)	33% (45)	(0)

Source: Data computed by the author

Table 6.7 shows the different level of income according to the categories, out of the 541 Vokkaligas, 60% (322) of the families have less than 1 lakh income, 38% (206) of the families have 1 to 5 lakh and only 2% (13) of the families come under more than 5 lakh income group. In the Kurubas community 60% (123) of the families are have less than 1 lakh income and 40% (82) families comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group. 70% (62) of the Lingayats families have less than 1 lakh income, 28% (25) and 2% (2) families are comes under 1 to 5 land more than 5 lakh income group.

According to this table out of the 236 SC community 90% (213) of the families are comes under less than 1 lakh income group, 9% (22) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group and 1% (1) comes under more than 5 lakh income group. And in the ST community 92% (24) of the families have less than 1 lakh income, 4% (1) of the family comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group and 4% (1) of the family have more than 5 lakh income. Out of the 13 Muslim families 40% (6) families have less than 1 lakh income, and 60% (9) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group. 138 families are comes under other community out of this 67% (93) of the families are comes under less than 1 lakh income group and 39% (45) families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group.

### 1.3.House Type

Types of houses are not play important role in the economic factors. For the analysis purpose house are divided into three types e i., Kachha house, RCC and other. Table 6.8 shows the type of houses in cast wise. In the vokkaligas 85% (460) of the families have kachha house, 14.78% (80) of the families have RCC and only 0.18% (1) family come under other type of house.

**Table:3: Hemavathi Watershed: Type of House of the Respondents**

Cast	House type		
	Kachha	RCC	Other
Vokkaligas	85% (460)	14.78% (80)	0.18% (1)
Kurubas	86% (177)	14% (28)	0% (0)
Lingayats	72% (64)	28% (25)	0% (0)
SC	98% (231)	2% (5)	0% (0)
ST	(100%) 26	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	53% (8)	47% (7)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	85% (118)	15% (20)	0% (0)

Source: Data computed by the author

Out of the 205 Kurubas families 86% (177) of the families are comes under kachha house and 14% (28) families comes under RCC. In the Lingayats community 72% (64) of the families have kachha house and 28% (25) of the families have RCC type of house. Compare to Kurubas community Lingayats community people have more RCC type of houses.

As per this table in the SC community only 2% (5) of the families have RCC houses rest of the families (98%) are comes under kachha type of houses. But in the ST community totally 100% (26) of the families are have only kachha house type not other types of houses. In the Muslim religion 53% (8) families have kachha house and 47% (7) families are comes under RCC type of houses. In the other communities 85% (118) families are comes under kachha type of house and 15% (20) families have RCC houses.

#### 1.4.Education:

Education is a systematic process through which a child or an adult acquires knowledge, experience, skill and sound attitude. It makes an individual civilized, refined, cultured and educated. For a civilized and socialized society, education is the only means. Its goal is to make an individual perfect. Education has a great social importance specially in the modern, complex industrialised societies. Education is indicates the level of living, living style and also economic status of the family.

**Table:4: Hemavathi Watershed: Level of education of this respondents**

Cast	Education		
	High school	PU	Degree
Vokkaligas	89% (479)	7% (40)	4% (22)
Kurubas	92% (189)	6% (13)	2% (3)
Lingayats	67% (60)	28% (25)	5% (4)
SC	94% (221)	5% (14)	1% (1)
ST	100% (26)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	100% (15)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	79% (109)	14% (19)	7% (9)

Source: Data computed by the author

Table 6.9 shows the education level of the families in the sample villages, education level are classified into 3 group i.e., below high school, PU and Degree. In the Vokkaligas community maximum families are studded up to high school only, 89% (479) of the families and 7% (40) of the families are studded up to Pri- University and 4% (22) of the families are studded up to degree level. 92% (189) of Kurubas families are studded up to high school level, 6% (13) and 2% (3) of the families are studded up to PU and Degree level. In the Lingayats 67% (60) of the families are studded up to high school, 28% (25) and 5% (4) of the families are studded up to PU and degree level.

According to this table out of 236 SC families 94% (221) of the families are studded up to high school, 5% (14) and 1% (1) of the family studded PU and Degree. In the ST community totally 100% (26) of the families are comes under high school level only, and in Muslim religion also 100% of the families are comes under high school level only. In the other community 79% (109) of the families are studded up to high school level, 14% (19) of the families are studded PU and 7% (9) of the families are studded up to Degree.

## 2. Zone two in the Hemavathi Watershed

### 2.1.Land holders

Totally 601 families are comes under Zone two, out of this Vokkaliga community have 262 families, Kurubas 83 families, 55 families are comes under Lingayats, 129 families are SC and 25 families are ST and 4 families are comes under Muslim religion and 43 families comes under Other categories.

**Table:5: Hemavathi watershed: Size of Land Holding of the Respondent**

Cast	Families	Land holders			
		No land	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	262	13% (35)	18% (47)	65% (169)	4% (11)
Kurubas	83	17% (14)	17% (14)	65% (54)	1% (1)
Lingayats	55	18% (10)	35% (19)	45% (25)	2% (1)
SC	129	42% (54)	46% (60)	12% (15)	0% (0)
ST	25	72% (18)	28% (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	4	75% (3)	0% (0)	25% (1)	0% (0)
Christian	0	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	43	30% (13)	37% (16)	30% (13)	2% (1)

Source: Data computed by the author

According to the table 6.10 out of the 262 Vokkaliga families 13% (35) of the families are don't have land, 18% (47) of the families have less than 1 acres, 65% (169) of the families have 1 to 5 acres of land, and 4% (11) of the families have more than 5 acres of agriculture land. In the Kurubas communities 17% (14) of the families are don't have any agriculture land, 17% (14) families have less than 1 acres of land, 65% (54) and 1% (1) of the family have 1 to 5 acres and more than 5 acres of agriculture land.

Out of the 55 Lingayats families 18% (10) of the families are don't have any land, 35% (19) and 45% (25) families have less than 1 acres and 1 to 5 acres of land, and 2% (1) of the family have more than 5 acres of agriculture land.

129 families are comes under SC categories out of this 42% (54) of the families are don't have agriculture land, 46% (60) of the families have less than 1 acres of land, 12% (15) of the families have 1 to 5 acres of land. And out of 25 ST families 72% (18) families are don't have land, 28% (7) of the families have less than 1 acres of land.

Out of the 4 Muslim religion families 75% (3) of the families are don't have agriculture land, and only one family (25%) have 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land. And 43 families are comes under Other categories, out of this 30% (13) of the families are don't have land, 37% (16) of the families have less than 1 acres and 30% (13) families have 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land and only one family (2%) has more than 5 acres of land.

### 2.2.Income:

Table 6.11 shows the level of income in different categories, in Vokkaligas 51% (134) of the families have less than 1 lakh income, 44% (114) and 5% (14) of the families are have 1 to 5 and more than 5 lakh income. 53% (44) and 45% (37) of the families in Kurubas categories comes under less than 1 lakh and 1 to 5 lakh income and only 2% (2) of the families are comes under more than 5 lakh income group.

**Table: 6: Hemavathi Watershed: Income level of the Respondents**

Cast	Income		
	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	51% (134)	44% (114)	5% (14)
Kurubas	53% (44)	45% (37)	2% (2)
Lingayats	73% (40)	22% (13)	4% (2)
SC	96% (124)	4% (5)	0% (0)
ST	100% (25)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	0% (0)	100% (4)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	60% (26)	35% (15)	5% (2)

Source: Data computed by the author

In the Lingayats categories 73% (40) and 22% (13) of the families are have less than 1 lakh income and 1 to 5 lakh income and 4% (2) of the families are comes under more than 5 lakh income group. 96% (124) of the SC families are comes under less than 1 lakh income group and 4% (5) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group. And 100% (25) families in ST categories are comes under less than 1 lakh income group. In the Muslim religion totally 100% (4) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group only, and in other community 60% (26) families are comes under less than 1 lakh income group, 35% (15) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh and 5% (2) of the families are comes under more than 5 lakh income group.

### 2.3.House type:

According to this table (6.12), in the Vokkaliga category 85% (223) of the families have kachha house 14% (37) of the families have RCC and 1% (2) of the families have other type of house. In the Kurubas category 92% (76) and 8% (7) of the families are have kachha and RCC houses. 95% (52) of kachha house and 5% (3) of RCC house comes under Lingayats category. 99% (128) of the SC families have kachha house and only one family have RCC house and totally 100% (25) of the ST families have only kachha house type.

**Table:7: Hemavathi Watershed: Type of House of the Respondents**

Cast	House type		
	Kachha	RCC	Other
Vokkaligas	85% (223)	14% (37)	1% (2)
Kurubas	92% (76)	8% (7)	0% (0)
Lingayats	95% (52)	5% (3)	0% (0)
SC	99% (128)	1% (1)	0% (0)
ST	100% (25)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	25% (1)	75% (3)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	88% (38)	9% (4)	2% (1)

Source: Data computed by the author

Out of the 4 Muslim families only one house have kachha house and 75% (3) families have RCC house, and in the Other categories 88% (38) of the families are comes under kachha house type, 9% (4) of the families have RCC house and only one family have other type of house.

## 2.4. Education

Table 6.13 shows the education level in different categories, 81% (211) Vokkaligas families are studied below high school, 15% (39) of the families are studied up to PU level and 5% (12) families are studied up to Degree level. In the Kurubas category 94% (78) and 6% (5) of the families are studied below high school and PU level, 80% (44) of the Lingayats families are comes under below high school, 15% (8) families up to PU level and 5% (3) of the families studied up to Degree.

**Table:8: Hemavathi Watershed: Level of education of this respondents**

Cast	Education		
	<10	PU	Degree
Vokkaligas	81% (211)	15% (39)	5% (12)
Kurubas	94% (78)	6% (5)	0% (0)
Lingayats	80% (44)	15% (8)	5% (3)
SC	98% (126)	2% (3)	0% (0)
ST	96% (24)	4% (1)	0% (0)
Muslim	100% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Others	84% (36)	9% (4)	7% (3)

Source: Data computed by the author

Out of the 129 SC families only 2% (3) of the families are studied PU level, remaining 98% (123) of the families is comes under below high school level. In the ST category only one family have PU level of education rest of the families (96%) are comes under below high school level. In the Muslim religion all 4 families comes under below high school level only, in the Other categories 84% (36) families comes under below high school level, 9% (4) families comes under PU level and 7% (3) families have up to Degree level of education

## 3. Zone three in the Hemavathi watershed

### 3.1. Land holders

Totally 480 sample families are comes under Zone three, out of this 235 families comes under Vokkaligas categories, 19 families are comes under Kurubas categories, 54 families are comes under Lingayats, 121 and 26 families comes under SC and ST, 4 families are Muslim religion, one family is Christian religion and 27 families are comes under other communities.

In the Vokkaligas categories 29% (67) of the families are don't have agriculture land, 10% (23) of the families have less than 1 acre, 43% (102) families comes under 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land and 18% (43) of the families have more than 5 acres of agriculture land.

Out of the 19 Kurubas families 32% (6) of the families are don't have land, one family have less than 1 acres of land, 47% (9) and 16% (3) of the families have 1 to 5 acres and more than 5 acres of land. In the Lingayats communities 52% (28) of the families are don't have land, 4% (2) and 24% (13) families have less than 1 acres and 1 to 5 acres of land, and 20% (11) of the families have more than 5 acres of agriculture land.



**Table:9: Hemavathi watershed: Size of Land Holding of the Respondent**

Cast	Families	Land holders			
		No land	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	235	29% (67)	10% (23)	43% (102)	18% (43)
Kurubas	19	32% (6)	5% (1)	47% (9)	16% (3)
Lingayats	54	52% (28)	4% (2)	24% (13)	20% (11)
SC	121	88% (107)	6% (7)	6% (7)	0% (0)
ST	26	96% (25)	0% (0)	4% (1)	0% (0)
Muslim	4	75% (3)	25% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Christian	1	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)
Others	20	20% (4)	15% (3)	45% (9)	20% (4)

Source: Data computed by the author

As per this table 121 families are comes under SC communities out of this 88% (107) of the families are don't have agriculture land, 6% (7) of the families have less than 1 acres of land and 6% (7) of the families have 1 to 5 acres of land, and in the ST community 96% (25) of the families are don't have agriculture land, only one family comes under 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land group.

In the Zone three totally 4 families are comes under Muslim religion out of this 3 (75%) families are don't have land and only 1 family have less than 1 acres of agriculture land. In Christian religion only one family have 1 to 5 acres of agriculture land. And 20 families are comes under Other communities, in this 20% (4) of the families don't have agriculture land 15% (3) and 45% (9) of the families have less than 1 and 1 to 5 acres of land and 20% (4) of the families have more than 5 acres of agriculture land.

### 3.2.Income:

According to table 6.15, totally 31% (72) Vokkaligas families have less than 1 lakh total family income, 48% (113) of the families have 1 to 5 lakh and 21% (50) of the families have more than 5 lakh income. In the Kurubas category 21% (4) and 63% (12) families comes under less than 1 lakh and 1 to 5 lakh income group and 16% (3) families comes under more than 5 lakh income group. 52% (28) and 30% (16) Lingayats families are comes under less than 1 lakh and 1 to 5 lakh of income group and 18% (10) of the Lingayats families comes under more than 5 lakh income group.

**Table:10: Hemavathi Watershed: Income level of the Respondents**

Cast	Income		
	<1	1 to 5	>5
Vokkaligas	31% (72)	48% (113)	21% (50)
Kurubas	21% (4)	63% (12)	16% (3)
Lingayats	52% (28)	30% (16)	18% (10)
SC	97% (117)	3% (4)	0% (0)
ST	88% (23)	12% (3)	0% (0)
Muslim	0% (0)	100% (4)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)
Others	35% (7)	45% (9)	20% (4)

Source: Data computed by the author

Out of the 121 SC families 97% (117) of the families are comes under less than 1 lakh income group, only 3% (4) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group. In the ST category 88% (23) families

less than 1 lakh and 12% (3) families are 1 to 5 lakh income group. In the Muslim religion 100% (4) of the families comes under 1 to 5 lakh income group only, in the Christian religion also comes under 1 to 5 income group, and in the Other communities 35% (7) of the families are comes under less than 1 lakh, 45% (9) of the families are comes under 1 to 5 lakh and 20% (4) of the families are comes under more than 5 lakh income group.

### 3.3. House type

Table 6.16 shows the different types of houses in the zone three, in Vokkaligas category 77% (180) of the families are have kachha house, 23% (55) families have RCC houses. 68% (13) and 32% (6) of the families in Kurubas category have kachha and RCC house type. In the Lingayats category 76% (41) of the families have kachha house and 24% (13) of the family have RCC house, 100% (121 and 26) of the SC and ST families have kachha house only, in Muslim religion 3 (75%) families have kachha and only 1 (25%) family have RCC house. In the Christian family have RCC house, and in Other communities 70% (14) of the families have kachha type of house and 30% (6) of the families have RCC.

**Table:11: Hemavathi Watershed: Type of House of the Respondents**

Cast	House type		
	Kachha	RCC	Other
Vokkaligas	77% (180)	23% (55)	0% (0)
Kurubas	68% (13)	32% (6)	0% (0)
Lingayats	76% (41)	24% (13)	0% (0)
SC	100% (121)	0% (0)	0% (0)
ST	100% (26)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Muslim	75% (3)	25% (1)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)
Others	70% (14)	30% (6)	0% (0)

Source: Data computed by the author

### 3.4. Education:

The table 6.17 shows the education level of families in different categories, according to this table 56% (131) of the Vokkaligas families have only below high school level of education, 25% (60) of the families have up to PU and 19% (44) of the families studied up to Degree level.

**Table:12: Hemavathi Watershed: Level of education of this respondents**

Cast	Education		
	<10	PU	Degree
Vokkaligas	56% (131)	25% (60)	19% (44)
Kurubas	84% (16)	0% (0)	16% (3)
Lingayats	43% (23)	40% (22)	17% (9)
SC	98% (119)	2% (2)	0% (0)
ST	92% (24)	8% (2)	0% (0)
Muslim	100% (4)	0% (0)	0% (0)
Christian	0% (0)	100% (1)	0% (0)
Others	45% (9)	25% (5)	30% (6)

Source: Data computed by the author

In Kurubas category 84% (16) of the families studied below high school and only 16% (3) of the families have up to Degree level of education. 43% (23) of the Lingayats families studied below high school, 40% (22) families studied up to PU and 17% (9) of the families studied up to Degree level.

According to this table 98% (119) of SC and 92% (24) of ST families studied below high school and 2% (2) of the families in SC and 8% (2) of the ST families have studied up to PU level. In the Muslim religion 4 families studied below high school level, in Christian religion studied PU level and in the Other communities 45% (9) of the families studied below high school level, 25% (5) of the families studied up to PU level and 30% (6) of the families studied up to Degree level.

### CONCLUSION:

According to this analysis agriculture land holders and income are inter linked, more land holder are getting high income. But income of the family and type of house are not inter linked, because most of the families are getting 5 lakh and above, but still they are living in the type of the kachha house. And the education is influenced on land holders and level of income. Less than 1 lakh income of those doesn't have land or less than 1 acre, in their family the education level up to high school level or lesser than that.

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