



INDIRA GANDHI UNIVERSITY
MEERPUR REWARI HARYANA

To be treated as strictly Confidential

M.Sc (GEOGRAPHY) Practical Examination DEC-2023

COLLEGE : GCN-113-GOVT. COLLEGE, NARNAUL

Subject : **Lab Course-1: (Field -work): Socio-Economic Survey & Report writing-P1**

Paper/Code :

Max Marks :

Minimum Pass Marks :

Semester : Third Semester

Student Type : Regular

Roll No.	College Rollno	Student Name	Marks In Figure	Marks In Word	Entry Date
171121101157	10439	PARMOD KUMAR	44	Forty-four	12/12/2023 11:38:47 AM
171131101051	10412	KARTIKEY	48	Forty-eight	12/12/2023 11:38:50 AM
171161101320	10438	MANISHA	45	Forty-five	12/12/2023 11:39:24 AM
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181161101318	10402	PREETI KUMARI	47	Forty-seven	12/12/2023 11:40:13 AM
181161101492	10437	SHARMILA	45	Forty-five	12/12/2023 11:40:17 AM

Note :- The mark column should not be left blank, either fill in awards or mark student as absent.

Signature of Int Examiner

Signature of Ext Examiner

(Name In Capital Block Letter)

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181181104068	10404	NAVITA	45	Forty-five	12/12/2023 11:40:21 AM
182231101066	10442	MONIKA KUMARI	47	Forty-seven	12/12/2023 11:40:25 AM
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Note :- The mark column should not be left blank, either fill in awards or mark student as absent.

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(Name In Capital Block Letter)

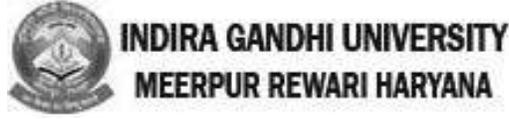
(Name In Capital Block Letter)

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Roll No.	College Rollno	Student Name	Marks In Figure	Marks In Word	Entry Date
221130901005	10432	ANKIT	46	Forty-six	12/12/2023 11:41:18 AM
221130901006	10436	KIRAN SAINI	48	Forty-eight	12/12/2023 11:41:21 AM
221130901007	10424	PRAVIN KUMAR	46	Forty-six	12/12/2023 11:41:33 AM

Note :- The mark column should not be left blank, either fill in awards or mark student as absent.

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PASS PERCENTAGE (SUBJECT WISE) OF - MASTER OF SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)
College : Govt. College, Narnaul
SEMESTER : Sem - 3
SESSION : DECEMBER-2023
Practical

SUB- CODE	SUBJECT NAME	-----SUBJECT-----		
		APPEARED	PASSED	PERCENTAGE
GEOG305	Seminar/Journal Club	31	0	0
GEOG306	Self Study Paper	31	0	0
GEOG307	Lab Course-1: Visual Interpretation of Aerial Photographs	31	31	100
GEOG308	Lab Course-2(Field-Work): Socio-Economic Survey & Report Writing	31	31	100

Total Appeared : 31 **Total Passed :** 25 **Pass Percentage :** 80.65

Total Fail : 6 **Total With-Held :** 0 **Total UFM :** 0

**PHYSICAL SOCIO – ECONOMIC SURVEY OF
VILLAGE RAGHUNATHPURA**

A REPORT

Submitted to fulfill the requirement of paper VIII

"Report – based on field survey"

FOR

M.SC GEOGRAPHY 3RD SEMESTER



Supervised by:

Dr. Chandermohan

Associate Professor

Department of Geography

Govt. College Narnaul

Submitted By:

NAME:- VICKY KUMAR

CLASS ROLL NO. 10408

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

GOVT COLLEGE NARNAUL

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY
GOVT. COLLEGE, NARNAUL**

DISTT. MAHENDERGARH (HARYANA)

PIN – 123001

CERTIFICATE

It is certified that the report on "Physical - Socio - Economic" condition of Village Reghunathpura, Mahendergarh (Haryana) presented by VICKY KUMAR

Is based on Field Survey Orgnized by Department of Geography for the Students of M.Sc Geography 3rd Semester for the Session 2023-2024 under my Supervision. I am satisfied with her / his efforts and refer the report for Practical Examination.

Dated :.....

Dr. Chandermohan
Associate Professor
Department of Geography
Govt. College, Narnaul

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I express my esteem and heartily thanks to Dr. Chandermohan, Associate Professor, Geography Deptt., Govt. College, Narnaul for their illustrious guidance during practical work without their guidance and internal encouragement this work could not be completed. I am also very thankful to the villagers of Raghunathpura for their kind Support and Co-operation. I shall remain indebted to all those learned souls, know and unknown hands who directly or indirectly helped to me and enlightened with the touch of their knowledge.

Dated :.....

Name: VICKY KUMAR

Roll No. 10408

Class : M.Sc Geography 3rd Sem

Deptt. Of Geography

Govt. College, Narnaul

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INTRODUCTION

Meaning of Geography-

The word 'Geography' has been taken from two Greek words (Geo + Graphy) Geo means 'the earth' and Graphy means 'to describe' so the description of earth is called Geography. But today the scope of geography is so comprehensive that it is not related only to the description of the earth but we study the atmosphere to some extent as well as some interior part of earth also in Geography.

Role of Field Study in Geography -

Geography enjoys a high position among the field sciences. For the proper understanding of the subject, observation of geographical facts in the field is absolutely essential. Field study is an important part of study in geography. As we know about an English phrase, I read, I forget, I see, I remember, I do, I understand, viz. we do anything practically we never forget. So the study of any area is important. We can remember any area better by visiting it rather than by reading about it in the books.

Geography is a vast subject which has a very broad scope of its studies. Scholars go direct to the field and collect original and first hand information, which serve as raw material for investigation.

Meaning of Field Study -

Field Study has referred to first hand information by focusing attention at particular area, the complex association by phenomena and process at particular time.

According to James Fairgrieve "Geography comes through the soles of one's shoes." It means the real knowledge about the geography is not perceived by the library but through the study of field. According to Retzel, "I traveled, I sketched, I described." In the same way Freeman says, "Geography is a matter of travel, a matter of seeing things with our own eyes."

Why is Field Survey required ?

- 1) Geography is a field science thus a geographer's enquiry always needed to be supplemented through well planned field surveys.
- 2) These surveys enhance our understanding about the pattern of spatial distribution, their association and relationship at the local level.
- 3) Further the field surveys facilitate the collection of local level information that is not available through secondary sources.

4) Field surveys are required so that the problem under investigation is studied in depth as per the defined objectives.

5) It helps to understanding the situation and process in totality and at the place of their occurrence.

Thus there are many aspects in geography for which field work become necessary.

Identification of Problems -

The research problem undertaken for study must be carefully selected. The task is a difficult one, although it may not appear to be so. Help may be taken from a research guide in this connection. Nevertheless, every researcher must find out his own salvation for research problem can't be borrowed. A problem must spring from the researcher's mind like a plant springing from its own seed. If our eyes need glasses, it is not the optician alone who decide about the number of the lens we require. We have to see ourselves and enable him to prescribe for us the right number by cooperating with him. Thus the research guide can be helpful in identifying the research problems. However the following points may be observed by a researcher in selecting a research problem or a subject for research;

1) Subject which is overdone should not be normally chose, for it will be a difficult task to throw any new light in such a case.

2) Controversial subject should not become the choice of an average research.

3) Too narrow and too vague problems should be avoided.

4) The selection of a problem must be preceded by a preliminary study. This may not be necessary when the problem require the conduct of a research closely similar to one has already been done. But when the field of enquiry is relatively new and does not have available a set of well developed techniques, a brief feasibility study must always be taken.

5) The study of Physical - Socio - Economic conditions of village having undertaking topography was conducted due to the lack of firsthand knowledge of the area and impact on socio – economic conditions.

Objectives -

The objectives are important elements of field survey of any area. Without objectives the study is incomplete. The main objectives of this Field Survey of Village Raghunathpura are as follows :-

1) To know about the Physical -Socio – Economic conditions of the Village.

2) To know about the physical environmental conditions of the study area.

- 3) To analyze the interaction between physical environment and cultural environment of the study area.
- 4) To be acquainted with the research methodology.
- 5) To acquaint with the geographical knowledge at local level..

Research Methodology -

Research Methodology is very important aspect in Field Survey. With the help of Research Methodology we are able to analyze the collected information and prepare report based on field survey. The following steps were taken to process and analyze the data:

Source of Data -

The task of data collection begins after a research problem has been identified and research plan chalked out. While deciding about the method of data collection to be used for the study, the researcher should keep in mind two types of data –

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

We used both primary and secondary types of data in the study. We collected the primary data by filling the schedules through asking questions to the villagers, which was prepared according to the requirement of the study. We collected the secondary data from head of the village and school. Physical environment of the study area has been taken from the internet.

A) Preparation and filling of schedules-

We prepared the schedules for the various Physical - Socio - Economic aspects. These schedules were filled by asking certain questions to the villagers of Raghunathpura. Thus we collected information about the village by interacting with villagers.

B) Tabulation -

After collecting the data it was tabulated in logical order for analysis. The unit of analysis was taken as household. Tabulation is essential because of following reasons-

- 1) It conserves space and reduces descriptive statement to a minimum.
- 2) It facilitates the process of comparisons.
- 3) It provides a basic for various statistical methods.

Tabulation can be done by hand or by electronic devices. The choice depends on the size and type of data. We tabulated the raw data by hand because the size of data was not so large.

C) Statistical Methods -

The data was analyzed with various techniques of statistics like measurement of central tendency and measurement of dispersion. The important methods that were used to analyze the data are as follows :-

- 1) Statistical Average
- 2) Measures of dispersion
- 3) Measures of relationship

D) Cartographic Techniques -

Cartographic representation of geographical data plays an important role to understanding the data. We prepared maps and diagrams with the help of these data. These maps and diagrams represent data more effectively.

Steps for Field Work process -

1. Preliminary stage -

First of all, after identifying the problem of study area We prepared the schedule for collecting data about the problem of study area.

2. Operational stage-

In this stage, we visited the village and filled up schedules as a primary data for villagers and collected secondary data for Patwari, Gram Sarpanch and the Headmaster of school of that village.

3. Tabulation stage -

After editing raw data, we tabulated the data according to the requirement analysis.

4. Mapping stage -

On the basis of tables, we prepared maps and diagrams of the study area.

5. Reporting stage-

After the completion of maps and diagrams, the rough report was prepared. After the correction and rectification, the final report was prepared.

Physical setting of Study Area -

Location & situation :

Our study area is Village Raghunathpura, which was 5 Km from Narnaul. Narnaul is situated at a distance of 400 Km Chandigarh and 150 Km from Delhi.

Raghunathpura is located in the Mahendergarh District of Haryana State. It is located at 28°24'5"N latitude and 76°02'4"E longitude.



Relief:

In general, the topography of the study area is uneven. It is situated near Aravali Hills. The rocks of this area are mainly sedimentary and composed of gravels. About 40 – 45% of total geographical undertaking but there are no problems of agricultural activities.

Climate :

The climate of study area is characterized by Semi - Arid climate with cold winter and hot summer. The amount of rainfall is 75 – 125 cm per year. The mean annual temperature ranges between 23 to 28°C. The minimum temperature in winter's (January) is 5-10°C and in summer (June/July), the maximum temperature is near about 45°C.

Natural Vegetation :

This area is situated in Semi - Arid climate deciduous and zero-fertile. People are less aware of the environmental protection and conservation. The major vegetation types are Herbs, Janti, Kikar, Neem, Seesam, Piple, Bar, Calotropis etc. This area is covered dry.

Soil :

The soil of this area is as mountainous silt and clay type which is more fertile soil of the area. The soil is more favourable both Rabi and Kharif Crops. Pockets of land are found sand stone rocks. In this areas the layers of soil is thin and fertility is not

satisfactory. The soil of this area is composed of gravels, silt and clay. The fields are small in which traditional agriculture practices are applied and use of Camel, Tractor and Small type of Machine in agriculture work.

Wildlife:

The study area is situated near the Aravall Hills in the undulating topography. The main wild lives of this area are cats, dogs, antelope (Neel Gaay), Fox, Wolf, Hedy Hog, Snakes, Calotes, Rat, Peacocks, Parrots, Sparrows were chirping on the tress, chirping on the tress, that scene was very attractive to us.

A.O. of Parrots		% of total
Male	813	44%
Female	709	38%
TOTAL	1522	100%



SOCIO - ECONOMIC CONDITION OF RAGHUNATHPURA VILLAGE

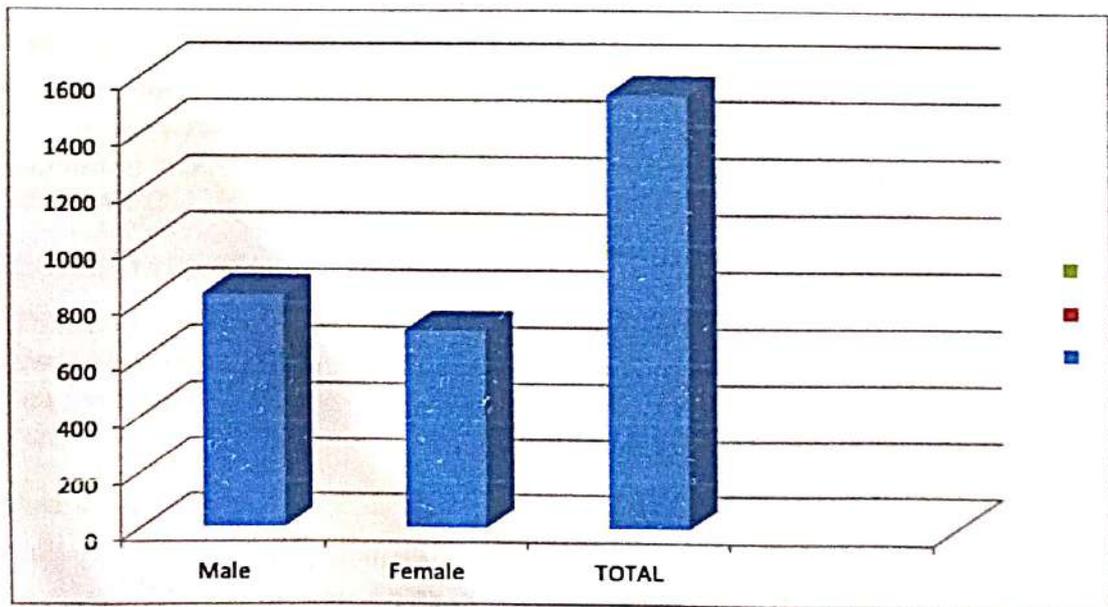
The population, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, income, occupational structure and other social amenities are included to measure the Physical -Socio – Economic conditions of the study area. The social status of village Raghunathpura is as following :-

Population -

The total population of village is 1542 having 833 male and 709 female. The total population of village is shown in this table.

TOTAL POPULATION

No. of Person		% of total
Male	833	46%
Female	709	54%
TOTAL	1542	100%



To see the above table we can say that the sex ratio of the village is better as compare with the concern state Haryana.

Education-

The literacy rate of the village is 85%. The male literacy rate is 92% and female literacy rate is 75%. The level of participation in higher education is satisfactory to the availability of colleges nearby. Due to good economic condition of the villagers they can afford the higher education. Colleges also located in Narnaul at a distance of 5Kms from the village.

Health-

The village Raghunathpura is situated in the western slope of Aravali range. The people of the area are having good physique. The health of the villagers is good and no person was suffering from chronic disease. Pollution free environment with lush semi green vegetative cover provides a strong base for good health of villagers. There is primary health facility.

Transportation -

The means of transportation in the village is well metalled the link of Delhi to Khetri Copper Jhunjhunu , Sikar and Nagur. The village is connected by with neighboring villages. There is more government or private transport facility is available.

Electricity -

The village is electrified (100%). Every house is having power supply connection. Most of the household use electric appliance to perform various activities. The electricity appliances used by the villagers are given below :

Electricity Items	No. of appliances
T.V.	215
L.E.D.	27
Refrigerator	189
AC	16
Generator	11
Fan	556
Cooler	250
Others	85
Total	1349

In village total number of items is 1349 in which maximum number of Fans and use of 15 Generators. The mean of communication in the village is cell phone. There is availability of postal services. There is no problem of connectivity and good signal of network provided by various companies.

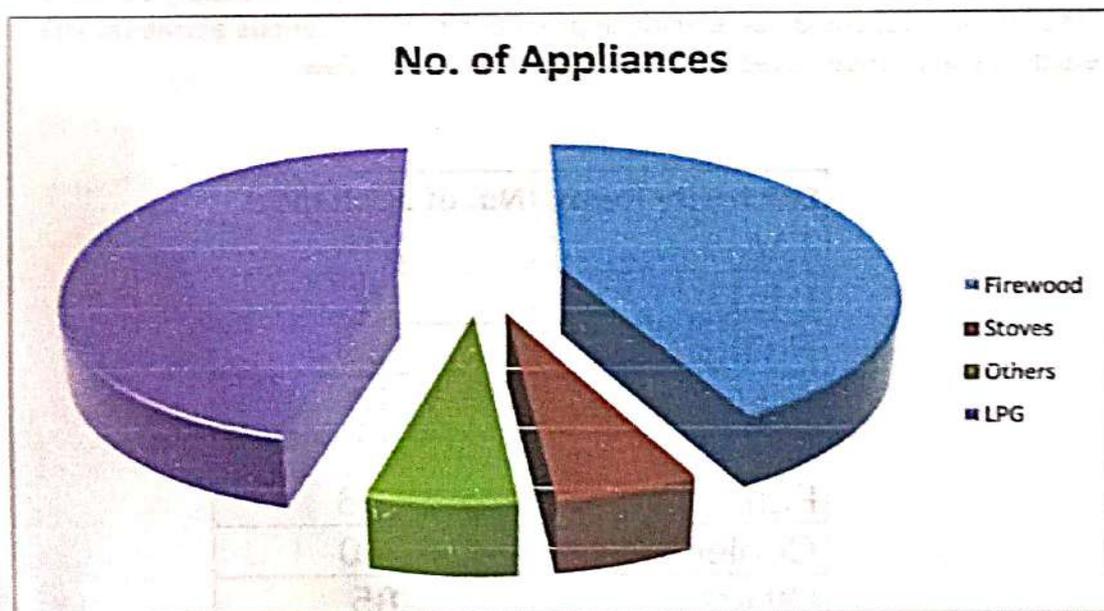
Drinking water-

The villagers get water supply provided by the Panchayat and Public Health. They are having three submersible for the drinking water.

Energy source - used for cooking -

Most of the houses use LPG and fire wood for cooking. The people llected firewood from the hilly area and agriculture fields. There is no use of LPG in any house.

Energy used for Cooking	No. of appliances	% total
LPG	213	46%
Firewood	198	42%
Stoves	27	6%
Others	28	6%
Total	466	100%



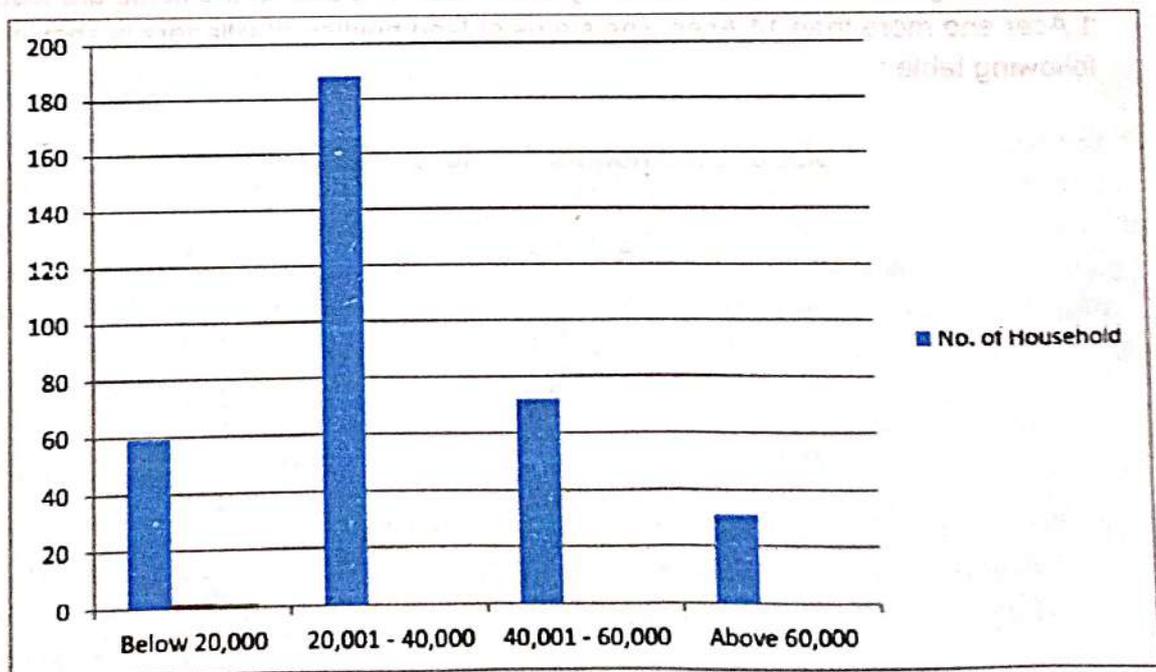
House Types-

House is the third most important need of man after food and clothes. The houses of village are made of locally available building material such as stone, bricks, wood etc. there are mostly houses are Pakka few houses are looking urban type houses.

Economnic status-

We include total annual income of people, sources of income such as agriculture, Govt. Service, Private Service, Business etc. and other occupation analyzing the economic status of the village. The main source of livelihood is agriculture. The small technical equipments and latest methods are applied in farms for raising the crops. So the economic condition of the village is very good. The economic status of the study area is described by following table :

Annual Income	No. of Household
Below 20,000	59
20,001 - 40,000	188
40,001 - 60,000	72
Above 60,000	31



Showing this table 31 household is having income more than 60,000. Around 29% household are categorized is below 40,000 income group. The house hold include in above sixty thousand income are engaged in agriculture and Govt. Services. On the other hand the people engaged in primary activities like agriculture and labour are poor because of small land holding.

Agriculture –

The status of agriculture in this region is very suitable due to following reasons :-

- 1) Fertile land both Rabi and Kharif crops.
- 2) Use of Technical Equipments in farming.
- 3) Use of Chemical and Bio fertilizers.
- 4) Canal and tube well irrigation facilities.
- 5) Significant role of agro - forestly.

Main crop of the study area -

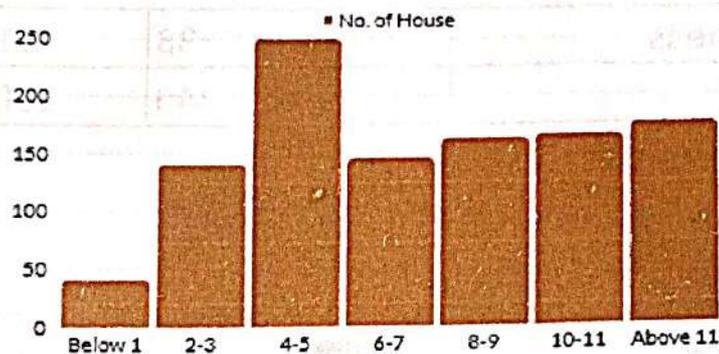
Crop of the study area are Wheat, Gram, Barley, Mustard, Bajra, Jowar, Gooar, Vegetables etc.

Land holding -

The total agriculture land is around by 1034 Acer. The size of the fields are less than 1 Acer and more than 11 Acer. The status of land holding of villagers is shown in the following table :

Size of Land holding (No. of House
Below 1	40
2-3	140
4-5	250
6-7	145
8-9	162
10-11	165
Above 11	175

LAND HOLDING



It is very clear from the above table that size of land holding is suitable for farming in these fields is near profitable so the farming practices are economically close to satisfactory.

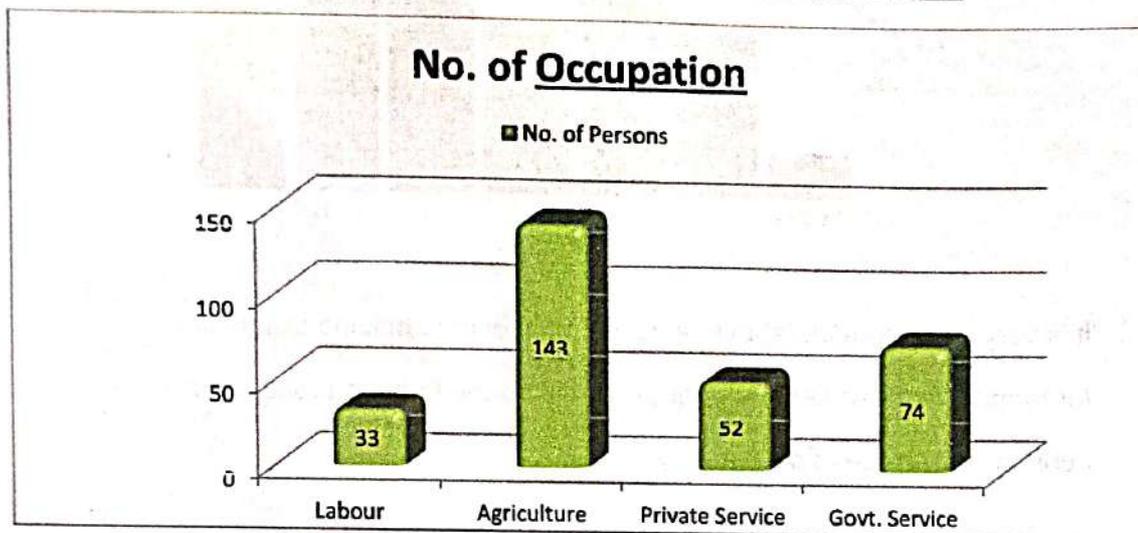
Physical environment and social status-

Physical environment and social status are mainly dependent of nature. Cultural environment is closely associated with the physical environment. The effect of climate and topography has been evaluated on the social status of the villagers. The people of study area live a Rural - urban life. Agriculture productivity is satisfactory due to land holding, fertile land and facilities of irrigation. People lead a simple life but few families live modern life. There is linear settlement pattern with scattered due to connecting State - Highway and settled at Tube Wells.

Occupational Structure -

The working population takes part in various occupations raising from agriculture, Business, Labour and services. In Raghunathpura village agriculture is main occupation of the villagers. All the villagers have land to cultivate the crop. The occupational structure of the village is as follows:

No. of Occupation	No. of Persons	% total
Labour	33	10%
Agriculture	143	42%
Private Service	52	15%
Govt. Service	74	22%
Business	38	11%
Total	340	100%



To see the above table and Bar Diagram it is clear that 143 person out of 340 workers are engaged in Agriculture. In government job 74 persons are there and 52 persons are working in Private Sector, 33 and 38 persons are engaged in Labour and Business activities respectively.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

The village is located in the west direction from Narnaul in the foot hills of Aravali. It is not self sufficient in natural resources. When we reached the village we think that people of this area living very comfortable life because the village situated near a city Narnaul. We conducted the survey in the area we came to know they are living comfortable life due to fertile land and connectivity of Canals, social awareness, good education and political issues. Most of the people of this area are engaged in Agriculture, Govt. Service, Private Service and Business.

The summary of the field work conducted is as following :-

1. The total population of the village Raghunathpura is 1542 having 833 Male and 709 Female.
2. The status of women in the society is very satisfactory.
3. The size of land is small, agriculture land is fragmented.
4. There are some pockets of but soil fertility is more favourable for Agriculture productivity is higher.
5. Agriculture operation is made with the help of Mechanical implements.
6. The agriculture is Intensive Subsistence type.
- 7 The source of irrigation is Canals, Tube Well with sprinklers and rainfall. more are some modern farms which are small but well manared
9. Maximum farmers use chemical fertilizers
- 10.The number of livestock in study area for domestic purpose.
- 11.The main occupation of the village is agriculture and allied activities.
- 12.The economic status of the village is higher.
- 13.About r98% people have pucca houses which are made up of stone, bricks, concrete and cemernt.
- 14.The villagers always use general appliances of electricity such as T.V., L.C.D., Refrigerator, Washing Machine etc.
- 15.The LPG and firewood are energy source which is used for cooking.
- 16.People are well aware about the importance of environmental protection and conservation.
- 17.There are sufficient facilities of education, health, water supply, transport and animal hospital.

Problems of the Study Area -

1. Agriculture -

- a) The crops sown in this village half of the land depend upon rainfall.
- b) Productivity of the crop is very low near Hill Sloppy area.
- c) The study area is small and fragmented.
- d) Growing of vegetables are very few.

2. Animal Husbandry -

- a) The breed of livestock found in this village is only domestic purposes and income from animal is low.
- b) There is no interest of livestock for business purpose.

3. Social Amenities -

- a) Sex ratio is low.
- b) There is lack of higher education in the village early marriage is Common in the Illiterate families.

4. Economic Condition -

- a) The economic condition of the people is poor they are depend only labour.
- b) Educated people are unemployed.
- c) Farmers of the village are not interested to use Biotic Fertilizers.

5. Infrastructure facilities -

- a) The ew footpaths of the village are broken and the drain system is poor.
- b) Scarcity of drinking water is a very big issue for the whole village.
- c) There is no train linked to village.

6. Other services -

- a) There is only primary health centre.
- b) No post - office in the village.
- c) There are less bank facilities.
- d) There is no facility of higher education.

7. Environment situations -

- a) There is a problem of deforestation with overgrazing.
- b) Hot and dry area.

Recommendations For The Study Area

1. Agriculture

- a) By the use of fertilizers soil changes into a fertile and the productivity of the field increases.
- b) There is need to extend minor irrigation facilities like drip irrigation to this area. It will increase the net sown area and farm income.
- c) The financial condition of farmer should be improved by growing temperate vegetables, flowers and fruits in small land farms.
- d) The co-operative farming should be done by merging small fields with modern technology.

2. Animal Husbandry :-

- a) Development of animal husbandry will play significant role in supplementing the income of farmers, specially landless and marginal farmers. The livestock breed improvement programme will improve the production of milk.

3. Social Amenities :-

- a) Sex ratio should be increased by educating the people and status should be raised.
- b) Higher education should be provided by the government.
- c) Govt. should provide training to the people as a tailor, carpenter, barber, electrician and other small scale works etc. to increase the employment opportunities.
- d) Beti, Bachaow, Beti Padhaow Yojna should be implemented and strictly followed by the Administration.

4. Economic Condition :-

- a) By increasing the doze of Bio Fertilizers we can increase the productivity of various crops.

b) The Govt. should encourage the people to establish the small scale and cottage industry. It will increase the income and more people will get employment.

c) Govt. should provide jobs to the educated people.

d) There is an urgent need of improvement in the economic condition of villagers, farming and allied activities should be given priority in local planning.

e) The proper storage processing and marketing facilities of fruits and vegetables will increase the income of farmers.

5. Infrastructural Facilities :-

a) Broken footpath should be repaired.

b) Govt. should provide water supply to the village by making water tanks.

c) Govt. should provide more transport facilities such as buses and trains.

d) Govt. should develop rural tourism near firing range and Hanuman Mandir of Aravali Hills which can improve the financial condition of the Villagers.

6. Environmental situation :-

a) Govt. should give the punishment to the people who cut down the tree.

b) Agro - forestry programme should be implemented by the Govt. with the participation of local people.

c) Area under the forest should be increased.

Last but not least it is concluded that land, water, air and forest resources of this area should be protected and conserved in making long term planning.

फील्ड सर्वे रिपोर्ट रघुनाथपुरा



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पहाड़ और वनस्पतियों की जानकारी

फील्ड सर्वे रिपोर्ट रघुनाथपुरा



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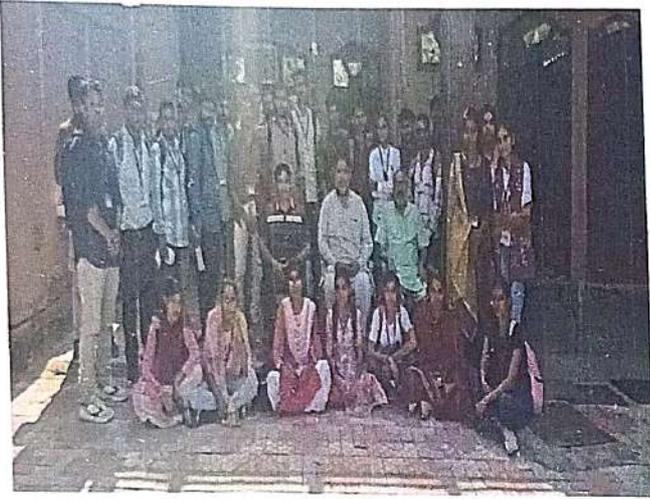
हेल्थ एंड वेलनेस सेंटर रघुनाथपुरा
हेल्थ चैकअप और जानकारी

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बाबा हनुमान मंदिर (खालदाधाम)

फील्ड सर्वे रिपोर्ट रघुनाथपुरा



रघुनाथपुरा गांव जानकारी और वहा की संस्कृति, पहनावा, भाषा की जानकारी देते हुए सरपंच और ग्रामवासी