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Socio-economic analysis of: Dangar Pothar Gaon-II (Romai Gaon Panchayat), Lahowal, Dibrugarh District

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Abstract: Socio-economic survey is an important part of education. The main aim of socio-economic planning is to transform the socio-economic condition of the people living in the rural areas. The primary reason for this examination is to underline the legitimacy of the investigation and present the exploration subject, and this investigation was created to comprehend the way of life of the individuals in the town. The general investigation gives clear pictures reflecting the socio-economic profile of the town. In this investigation, the study deals with the present structure of the village and in order to make it more relevant, the study also seeks to examine the same at the village level. To make it more appropriate, it also analyses the socio-economic profile of the households. Researcher in this examination explored living conditions, well-being, cleanliness factors, educational conditions, transportation, broadcast communications gear, water supply and different issues confronting the whole population.

Keywords: socio-economic; survey; rural areas; education; living conditions; transportation; population; Dangar Pothar Gaon; cleanliness; Lahowal.

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1 Introduction

Dangor Pothar Gaon-II is a small village situated 17 kilometres beyond the Lahowal region. The concrete road adjacent to Lahowal is linked to the confluential point. The typical village path has taken a right turn from the confluential point. Two to three kilometres of distance runs to the destined village.

The villages constitute of cultivated fields, mini-tea gardens, very few retail shops of about two to three and scattered typical village houses made of mud and straw and

14 concrete houses. The village is also occupied by large open grasslands with diverse greeneries.

The overall socio-economic condition of the village is very poor; to be more technical the condition was critical. The village is not having medical facility. The road connectivity is very bad; the framework of the road is of kaccha nature. In rainy days the village roads gets damaged by excessive water logging and semi-liquid soil. No proper drainage facility is availed by the village people. There exist only kaccha drains. About half of the village people are not having formal electricity connection. For communication purpose majority of the people as well as the households availed for mobile phones. The village is lagging behind in transportation facilities. But at least the village possesses a primary school.

But an interesting observation is made out of the survey. The behaviour of the village people is very warm-welcoming towards a stranger. Unlike urban people, the village people provide comforts to the stranger by positive response, good cooperation, refreshment offerings of any kind, and sweet words and smile. The people possess time for a stranger unlike urban atmosphere. The people are also having a consideration for a stranger like their own kind. The village doors are welcoming in nature. It is well experienced from the survey that financially weak are morally strong, on the other hand financially strong are morally weak. The poor people of the village are also having a wide hopeful view towards a helping hand but such helping hand mismatched with will of the poor people.

The main aim of this study is to introduce the topic of the study emphasising the relevance of the study and this study was developed to know the living standard of the people of the concerned village. The overall study gives a clear picture reflecting the socio-economic profile of the concerned village. The study generally deals with the present structure of the village and in order to make it more relevant, the study also seeks to examine the same at the village level. And moreover the socio-economic profile of the households are analysed. From this study the researcher has examined the living conditions, health and hygiene factors, educational status, transport and communication facilities, water supply and other problems faced by the people as a whole.

2 Literature review

W. Li, Asia A research titled ‘Human resource development and poverty alleviation: a study of 23 poor counties in China’ was performed by Wei in 1994. The link between HRD markers and poverty status is investigated in this study. The study indicates that raising educational levels, improving health, and gaining skills and experience can all help to reduce and alleviate poverty. According to Kumar and Aggarwal (2003) used consumption patterns, employment, and educational level of the slum population to assess the amount of poverty in Delhi slums. They discovered that the migrants had a very low level of education, that there was a gender gap in economic position, and that a large proportion of households were living in poverty. The majority of households spent an average amount of their money on food. The study included a sample of 196 people who ranged in age, income, education, family size, and food consumption habits. To prevent personal bias, simple random selection was employed to include every item of the population with an equal probability. The survey was carried out in July 2001. Chudali et al. (2011) said that there is a wide range of variation in education expenditure

between different income groups of agricultural households. The benefits of knowledge, medical costs and education flow to higher income groups of rural households. Expenditure shows a direct relationship with income level. The research relates the consumption model to the income and employment of Nepalese in different topographical situations. Five villages were selected to conduct the study. They found that the income elasticity of aggregate food demand is 0.40, which represents a 0.41% change in food demand if income changes by 1%. According to Asaju (2013) conducted a study titled 'Human resource development and poverty reduction in Nigeria: a symbiotic relationship'. The study aims to identify the relationship between human capital development and poverty alleviation in Nigeria and examines how, through education, HRD can be made effective in alleviating poverty. The study believes that poverty is the same as underdevelopment, so investing in HRD through education will lead to job growth, income generation and a dramatic reduction in poverty and poverty. The research proposes to orient the education modules on strengthening individual skills, innovation and autonomy. In Chaudhuri et al. (2018), numerous studies go into detail about how water and sanitary facilities affect long-term human development. However, despite the fact that the water-sanitation nexus is recognised in water-sanitation-hygiene (WASH) literature, it is rarely evaluated as a whole. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the possible implications of various socio-demographic factors that are expected to influence the development of WASH profiles and to incorporate several WASH profiles and to incorporate several WASH parameters into a composite WASH Quality Index (WASHQI) for Rural India. The study found that a large area in Central India was considerably (p 0.001) lagged in numerous WASH facilities under a cautious approach (perhaps the most sanitary WASH scenario), and these areas appeared as important hotspots that require immediate management activities. Punjab and Haryana in northwest states recorded a stronger WASH profiles as a result of several progressive social changes. In Ezbakhe et al. (2019), this work explores the UNECE/WHO-Europe 'equitable access score-card' for evaluating the access to WASH services by marginalised and vulnerable populations in this setting. This paper specifically examines its benefits and drawbacks as a tool for identifying these groups' requirements in using WASH services, and suggest an expanded version of the score-card to address these drawbacks. The study discovered that the score-card diagnostic is especially helpful for gathering data on the degree of accessibility of the various marginalised and vulnerable groups, as well as the particular public policies and financial mechanisms in place that address and support their needs. In Gomez et al. (2019), this study examines the impact of several socio-economic conditions on rural residents' access to better water sources in developing nations. The paper focuses on access to piped 'total enhanced' data. The findings imply that factors such as gross national income (GNI), female primary completion rate, agriculture, growth of the rural population, and governance indicators like political stability, control of corruption, or regulatory quality are related to water access, although specific correlations depend on the type of water used and the income category under study. In Kwami et al. (2019), the burden of stunting, which affects almost 160 million children under the age of five, is widespread. The study investigates the connections between stunting and WASH characteristics in Ethiopia, a country with little research on the topic. In addition to handwashing habits and access to drinking water, this study also considers demographic and social behavioural aspects such as the age, gender, and primary caregiver's gender. The necessity for ongoing interventions is

highlighted by higher rates of stunting as children get older since early initiatives to promote nutrition and WASH behaviours are more successful in encouraging long-term health outcomes for children. Buheji et al. (2020) numerous underprivileged communities across the globe are now dealing with very difficult socio-economic and livelihood effects as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic. In order to understand how the pandemic is affecting the poor, this research paper will analyse this socio-economic impact. The study emphasises how challenging it is for the underprivileged to follow severe measures like social isolation or lockup. The study paves the way for further investigation into more specialised initiatives for the underprivileged during upcoming lockdowns. Marí-Dell'Olmo et al. (2021) this study examines social disparities in COVID-19 incidence in Barcelona during the first two waves of the pandemic, stratified by age, gender, location, and income. Data on COVID-19 instances that were verified through lab testing was gathered. The study found that over the course of the two waves, women showed a greater cumulative COVID-19 incidence before the age of 64, but the trend changed after that point. The study further found that in some impoverished areas, the sickness was more common. In the second wave, the risk ratio increased in the poorest groups relative to the richest ones. The study concludes that there are disparities in COVID-19 occurrence in a Southern European urban area. Kaiser and Barstow (2022) this paper comes to the conclusion that improving, expanding and enhancing rural transportation infrastructure benefits rural residents significantly. However, this research also urges further sector convergence and expanded use of rural-focused systems techniques. Saha (2022) the main purpose of the paper is to draw attention to the economic servitude and educational weakness (weak consciousness) of Malda District's rural poor, vulnerable, and urban slum dwellers. The study concludes that the Indian government has unveiled a number of programmes that will provide millions of underprivileged people with income in old age and serve as a model for the development of a strong and durable social security system in the nation.

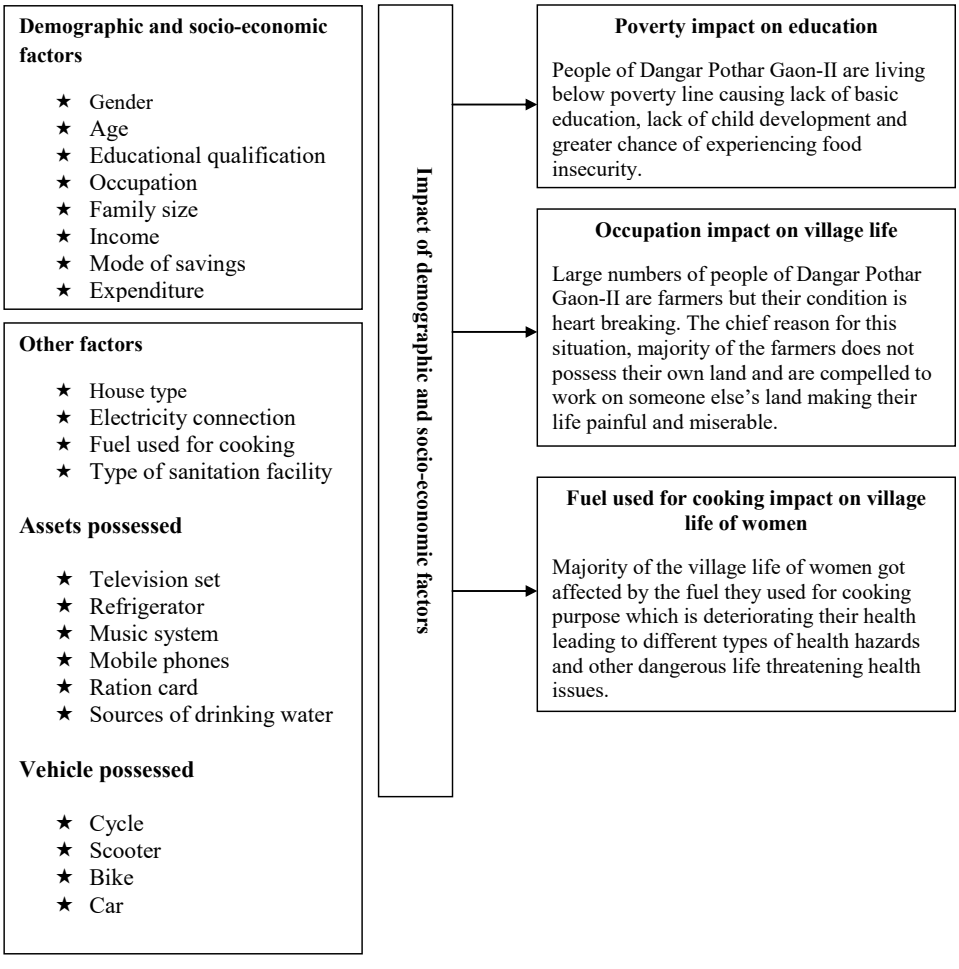
3 Conceptual framework on demographic and socio-economic factors

The conceptual framework showing demographic and socio-economic factors is showed in Figure 1.

4 Objectives of the study

- To have an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the concerned village.
- To know about the financial and physical possessiveness of the village households.
- To study about the basic facilities availed by the village people.
- To determine the impact of the geographical conditions of the village.
- To identify gaps in infrastructure such as schools, health and drinking water.

Figure 1 Showing demographic and socio-economic factors of the respondents



5 Significance of the study

The present study will facilitate to know and measure the assorted problems long faced by the people living within the villages of Lahowal Region. It will additionally help to understand the way to tackle the issues so that employment opportunities can be generated, improvement of education and health sector can be done, however environmental friendly strategies of production can be taken into consideration, and also to know the various methods and policies that are obsessed by the various states of India and so a similar strategies and plans can be enforced in the state of Assam so as to promote inexperienced economy. The researcher get the thought about the answer that is best for determination such sort of socio-economic issues and therefore this can be helpful for village people those that suffer from this problem. Besides, it will be useful for alternative researchers who are fascinated by doing advance work on same topic.

6 Scope of the study

The scope of the study is an attempt to create awareness and insight to socio-economic study of the various social, cultural and economic aspects of the people at Dangor Pothar Gaon-II and also to study the living conditions, health, and hygiene, educational status, transportation and communication facilities, water supply, electricity connection and the problems faced by the people of the concerned village. For these purposes villagers of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II Lahowal, Dibrugarh, Assam, has been taken into consideration.

7 Research methodology

7.1 Nature of the study

The present study is both descriptive and analytical in nature.

7.2 Source of data

The data and information was collected mainly from both primary and secondary sources. For collecting primary data, schedule method was adopted by the researcher and schedule has been drafted containing profile of the respondents and topic related questions. A door-to-door survey conducted to fill the schedule in the study area. Villagers were invited to take part in the study after being briefed about the purpose of the study. Villagers were also assured about confidentiality of their responses. The data was also collected from secondary sources through census of India, previous literature reviews, different websites, journals, etc.

7.3 Population of the study and sample description

The total population of Dangar Pothar Gaon-II (Romai Gaon Panchayat) is 555 as per population census 2011. Probability sampling method was used by the researcher because the total population of Dangar Pothar Gaon-II was known. So as to set the sample size Krejcie and Morgan's table for a finite population has been used by the researcher. A total of 226 samples were selected. The researcher employed random sampling method after determining the sample size.

7.4 Data collection technique

In this project, the methodology which is adopted is a descriptive in nature and for this purpose data and information was collected mainly from primary sources. The researcher used the schedule method, in which the researcher personally visited the village and asked the villagers (respondents) questions and recorded all of their responses on their behalf. Only 126 responses were obtained throughout the data collection via schedule. Out of the 126 responses, 45 schedules were eliminated which were not usable because the villagers were not very comfortable enough to answer all the schedule questions. As a result, only 81 responses were found to be useful for further investigation.

7.5 Analysis of data

Data analysis was carried out with the help of a questionnaire which were tabulated and analysed with the help of simple statistical tools like percentage. Diagram was drawn in the form of bar diagram to make the reader convenient to easily understand the report.

8 Analysis and interpretation of the study

From Table 1 and Figure 2, it is clear that out of 81 households, 38 (46.9%) belongs to male category and 43 (53.1%) belongs to female category.

Table 1 Showing classification of respondents on the basis of gender

Gender	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Male	38	46.9
Female	43	53.1
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 2 Showing classification of respondents on the basis of gender (see online version for colours)

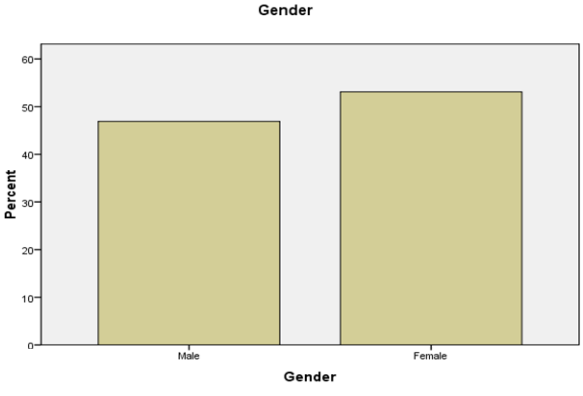


Table 2 Showing age composition of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II Village

Gender	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Below 30 years	20	24.7
30–40	29	35.8
40–50	16	19.8
50–60	6	7.4
60 and above	10	12.3
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 3 Showing age composition of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II Village (see online version for colours)

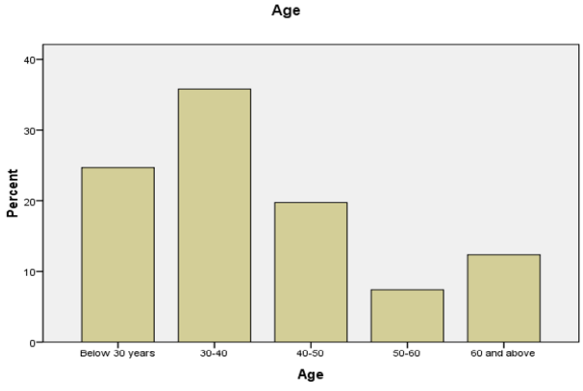


Table 2 and Figure 3 indicates that out of 81 households, 20 (24.7%) are below 30 years, 29 (35.8%) are between 30–40 years, 16 (19.8%) are between 40–50 years, 6 (7.4%) are between 50–60 years and 10 (12.3%) are of 60 years and above.

Table 3 showing classification of respondents on the basis of educational qualification

Educational qualification	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Below HSLC	59	72.8
HSLC	10	12.3
HSSLC	11	13.6
Graduate	1	1.2
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 4 Showing classification of respondents on the basis of educational qualification (see online version for colours)

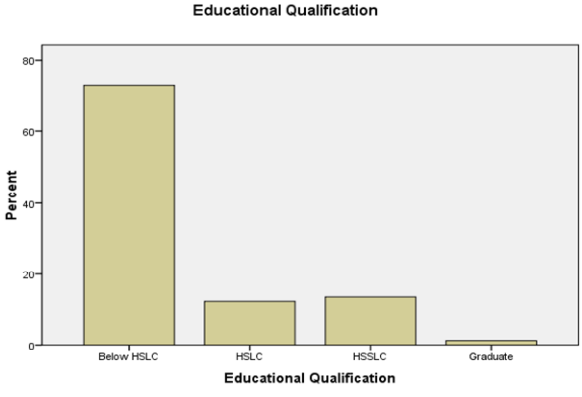


Table 3 and Figure 4 reveals that out of 81 households, 59 (72.8%) are below HSLC, 10 (12.3%) are HSLC passed, 11 (13.6%) are HSSLC passed and 1 (1.2%) are graduate.

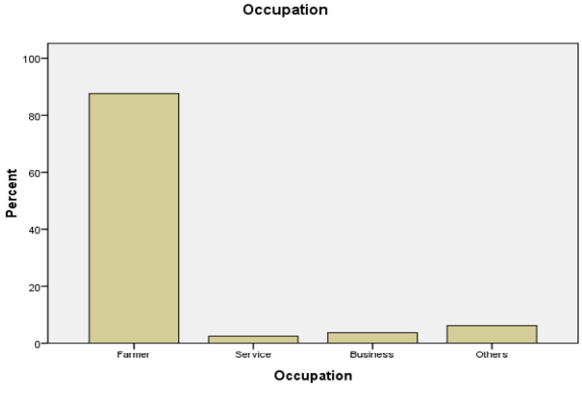
This is because poverty is the root of the problem, as the majority of villagers live below the poverty line, resulting in difficult living conditions, poor health, unemployment and malnutrition, here are some of the problems that plague them to get the basic education.

Table 4 Showing occupational distribution of the sample households

Occupation	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Farmer	71	87.7
Service	2	2.5
Business	3	3.7
Others	5	6.2
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 5 Showing occupational distribution of the sample households (see online version for colours)



So far as the occupation of the respondents is concerned, they are divided into two categories which include peasant and allied activities. The allied activities of the respondents include the daily wage labourer and tea garden labourer.

Table 5 and Figure 5 indicates that out of 81 households, 71 (87.7%) are farmers, 2 (2.5%) are doing service, 3 (3.7%) are doing business and 5 (6.2%) are doing some other types of occupation. Thus majority of the respondents are farmers. Farmers are an important part of a nation's human wealth, to be more precise; they are the mainstay of the Indian economy and are responsible for all the crops and livestock necessary for the well-being of the country. Nonetheless their conditions are pathetic and heartbreaking. The main reason for this situation is that the majority of farmers do not have the right to own land and work as hired labourers on other people's land. So, without land ownership, it becomes difficult for them to invest in any form of technology and is forced to stick to traditional farming. Other reasons such as loans from private lending institutions/private money lenders rising farming costs, poor harvest and excessive use of chemical fertilisers, etc. form a vicious cycle of debt that they do not can resist.

Table 5 showing distribution of family members

Number of family members	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
2–4	46	56.8
4–6	31	38.3
6 and above	4	4.9
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 6 Showing distribution of family members (see online version for colours)

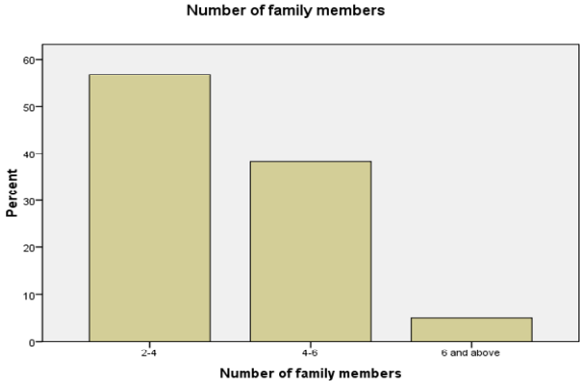


Table 6 Showing number of children

Number of children	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
1–2	47	58.0
3 and above	7	8.6
No child	27	33.3
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 7 Showing monthly income of the family

Monthly income	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Below 5,000	47	58.0
5,000–10,000	32	39.5
10,000–15.000	1	1.2
15.000 and above	1	1.2
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 5 and Figure 6 has given a picture that out of 81 households, 46 (56.8%) are having 2–4 family members, 31 (38.3%) are having 4–6 family members and 4 (4.9%) are having 6 and above family members.

From Table 6 and Figure 7 it is evident that out of 81 households, 47 (58.0%) are having 1–2 children, 7 (8.6%) are having 3 and above children and 27 (33.3%) are having no children. Thus majority of the respondents are having no children.

Figure 7 Showing number of children (see online version for colours)

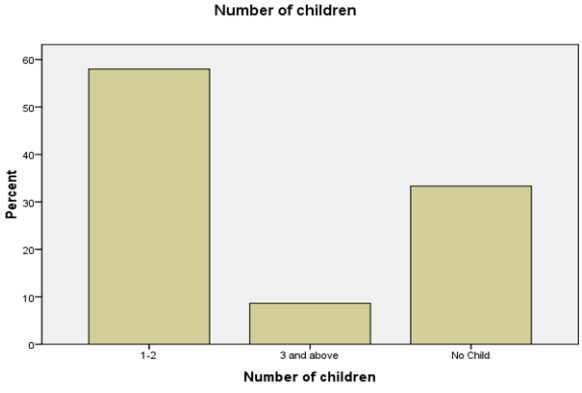


Figure 8 Showing monthly income of the family (see online version for colours)

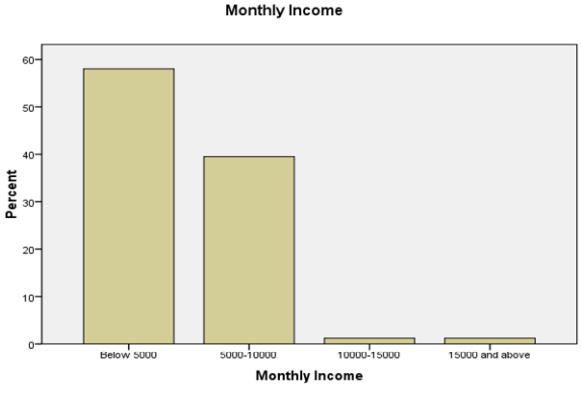


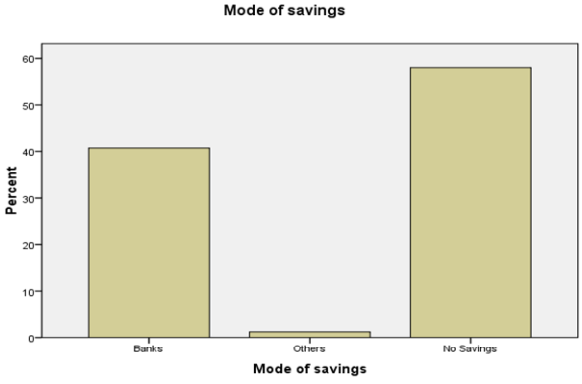
Table 8 Showing mode of savings of different households

Mode of savings	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Banks	33	40.7
Others	1	1.2
No Savings	47	58.0
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

The collected data of monthly income of the villagers of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II represents that out of 81 households, 47 (58.0%) have monthly income below 5,000, 32 (39.5%) have monthly income between 5,000–10,000, 1 (1.2%) are having monthly income between 10,000–15,000 and 1 (1.2%) have monthly income between 15,000 and above. This survey noted that least number of the respondents is having monthly income between 10,000–15,000 and 15,000 and above.

Figure 9 Showing mode of savings of different households (see online version for colours)



The investigation in 80 households reveals that out of 81 households, i.e., 33 (40.7%) they generally make their savings in banks, whereas only 1 (1.2%) of the household they make their savings in some other and 47 (58.0%) of the households they do not have any mode of savings.

Table 9 Showing classification of monthly savings

Monthly savings	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Below 1,000	25	30.9
1,000–5,000	7	8.6
5,000 and above	2	2.5
No savings	47	58.0
Total	81	100.0

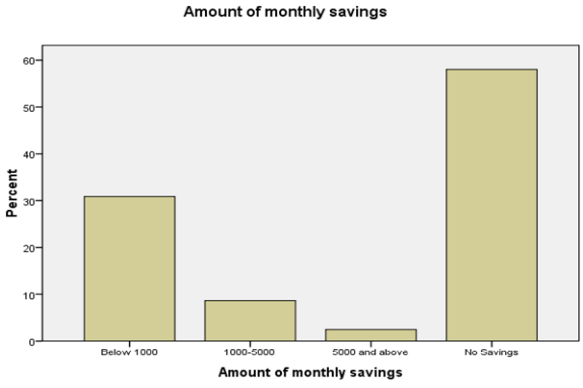
Source: Field study

Table 10 Showing monthly expenditure of rural poor households

Amount of monthly expenditure	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Below 1,000	12	14.8
1,000–5,000	60	74.1
5,000 and above	9	11.1
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 10 Showing classification of monthly savings (see online version for colours)



It is found that out of 81 households, 25 (30.9%) they have monthly savings below 1,000, 7 (8.6%) have monthly savings between 1,000–5,000, 2 (2.5%) have monthly savings between 5,000 and above and 47 (58.0) of the households they do not have any savings. So, the poor and marginal villagers they hardly can make savings out of their monthly income due to their poverty.

Figure 11 Showing monthly expenditure of rural poor households (see online version for colours)

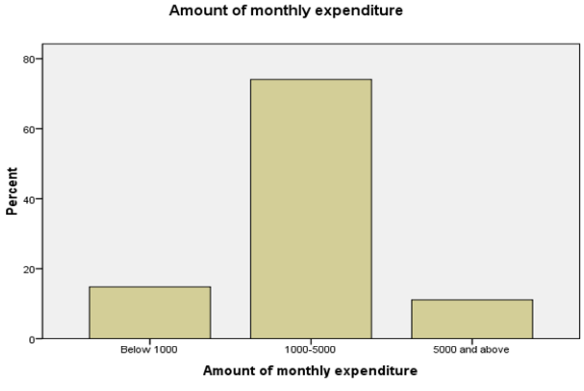


Table 11 Showing type of house of the villagers

Type of house	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Pucca	14	17.3
Kaccha	53	65.4
Mixed	14	17.3
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 10 and Figure 11 shows that the average sample monthly expenditure of the rural households in Dangor Pothar Gaon-II. Out of the interviewed 81 households, 12 (14.8%)

they have a monthly expenditure of below 1,000, 60 (74.1%) they have a monthly expenditure between 1,000–5,000 and 9 (11.1%) having a monthly expenditure 5,000 and above. Most of the poor and marginal villagers are not in a position to spend a penny on education and treatment for their children.

Figure 12 Showing type of house of the villagers (see online version for colours)

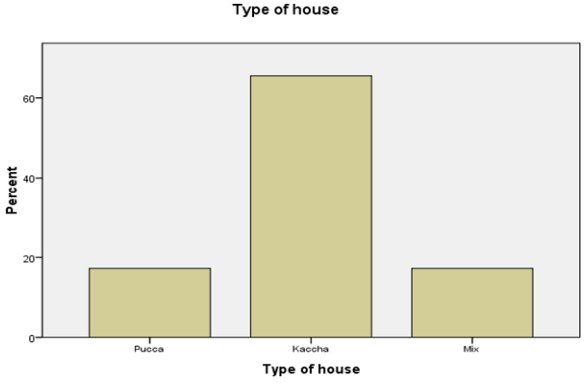


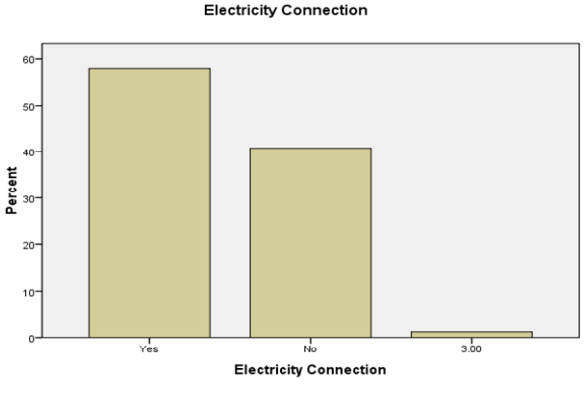
Table 11 and Figure 12 gives a sad picture that out of 81 households, 14 (17.3%) they live in pucca houses whereas majority of the villagers 53 (65.4%) they live in kaccha houses and 14 (17.3%) they live in mixed type of houses.

Table 12 Showing electricity connection

Gender	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Yes	47	58.0
No	34	41.7
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 13 Showing electricity connection (see online version for colours)



In this survey it is found that out of 81 households, majority of the households 47 (58.0%) they have electricity connection and the remaining households 33 (40.7%) they do not have any electricity connection. This is because many families of the village are not in a position to avail this facility as it is unaffordable for them. Therefore, this is one of most serious issue where the villagers are looking for cheap electricity which is a basic amenity of life.

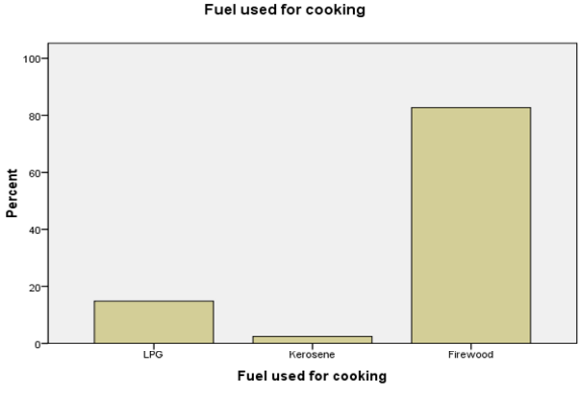
Efforts have been made to electrify the village but still there are many households are yet to be electrified. As it is well known that the electricity is considered to be the basic necessity of the people. Without electricity development cannot be possible. Therefore, government has been attempting to supply electricity to the remotest corner of the villages.

Table 13 Showing fuel used for cooking

Fuel used for cooking	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
LPG	12	14.8
Kerosene	2	2.5
Firewood	67	82.7
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 14 Showing fuel used for cooking (see online version for colours)



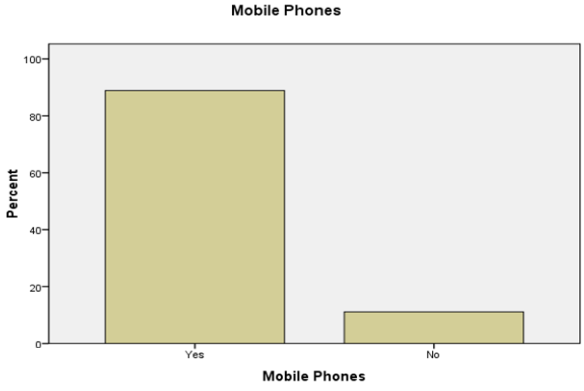
The collected data mentioned in Table 13 and Figure 14 indicates that out of 81 households, 12 (14.8%) they used LPG for cooking, 2 (2.5%) they used kerosene for cooking and 67 (82.7%) they are using firewood for cooking they also use dung cake, kerosene and coal as a primary source of energy for cooking which, in turn, is deteriorating the environment to a greater extent leading to destruction of forests, ecosystem and animal habitats and even leads to soil erosion. Mainly women and children are the ones who usually assemble these fuels and they are the ones whose health will be affected to a great extent suffering from different types of health issues like respiratory and heart diseases, eye irritations, bronchitis problem, etc.

Table 14 Showing number of respondents having mobile phones

Mobile phones	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Yes	72	88.9
No	9	11.1
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 15 Showing number of respondents having mobile phones (see online version for colours)



Mobile phones are the important means of communication from one part of the world to another. Mobile telephone connection is available so that the villagers can avail the benefit. Table 14 and Figure 15 portrays that out of 81 households, 72 (88.9%) are having mobile phones whereas the remaining households 9 (11.1%) are not having any mobile phones.

Table 15 Showing number of respondents having a ration card

Mobile phones	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Yes	72	88.9
No	9	11.1
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 16 Showing sources of drinking water

Mobile phones	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Tubewell	76	93.8
Motor pump	5	6.2
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 15 affirms that out of 81 households, 72 (88.9%) are not having ration card and 9 (11.1%) are not having ration card.

Figure 16 Showing number of respondents having a ration card (see online version for colours)

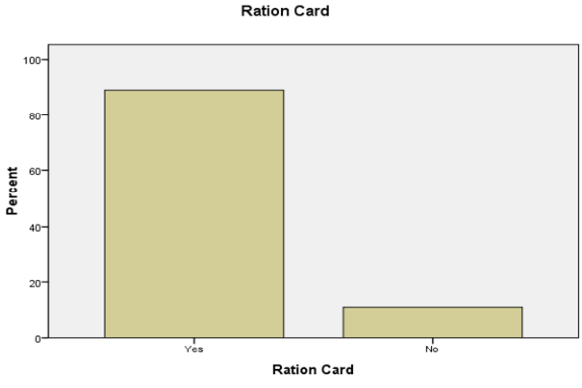


Figure 17 Showing sources of drinking water (see online version for colours)

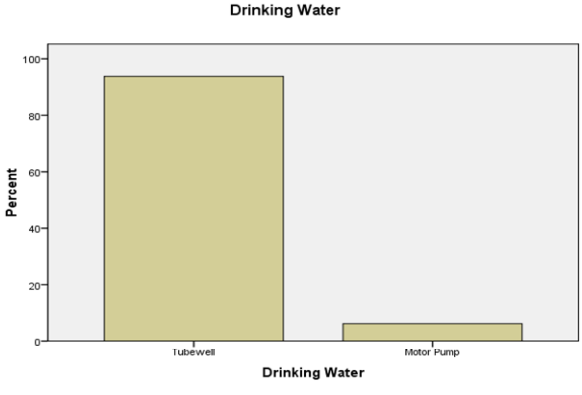


Table 16 and Figure 17 has ensured that out of 81 households, 76 (93.8%) they use water from tubewell, and 5 (6.2%) they use water from motor pump.

Table 17 Showing having a television set

Television set	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Yes	47	58.0
No	34	42.0
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Television is more important visual-cum-audio media of communication, as regards the possession and non-possession of a television set by the respondents and the data mentioned above, it is apparent that out of 81 households 47 (58.0%) have possessed the television set whereas the remaining households 34 (42.0%) are not having television set.

Figure 18 Showing having a television set (see online version for colours)

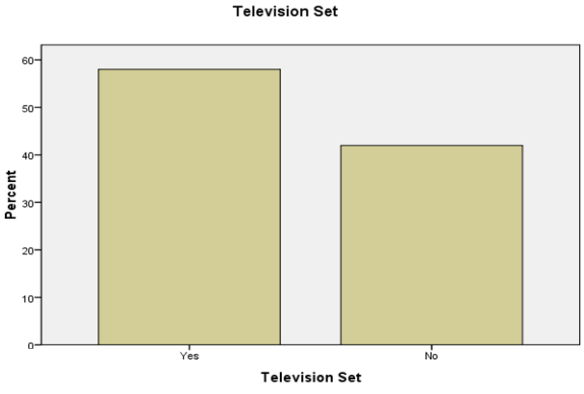


Table 18 Showing classification of respondents having a cycle, scooter, bike and car

Variable		*Frequency*	*Percent*
Cycle	Yes	71	87.7
	No	10	12.3
	Total	81	100.0
Scooter	Yes	4	4.9
	No	77	95.1
	Total	81	100.0
Bike	Yes	10	12.3
	No	71	87.7
	Total	81	100.0
Car	Yes	0	0
	No	81	100.0
	Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Table 18 depicts that out of 81 households, only 71 (87.7%) are having cycle and the remaining households 10 (12.3%) are not having cycle. Around 4 (4.9%) are having scooter and the remaining households 77 (95.1%) are not having scooter. Moreover, only 10 (12.3%) are having bike and the remaining households 71 (87.7%) are not having bike. Table 18 further discloses that none of the households are having a car.

Table 19 Showing sanitation facility

Sanitary latrine	*No. of respondents*	
	In numbers	*In percentage*
Yes	81	100.0
No	0	0
Total	81	100.0

Source: Field study

Figure 19 Showing sanitation facility (see online version for colours)

Table 19 and Figure 19 portrays that out of 81 households, all the households are having sanitation facility.

9 Limitations of the study

- The respondents hesitate a lot for declaring out the genuine information.
- The study roams within the premises of academic area. The study not primarily focused for the societal welfare which is need of the hour.
- The findings cannot be generalised as the subjects belonged to a specific village. Hence, if the further researcher can pay adequate attention in those limitations then more fruitful results will come.

10 Suggestions

- The government has introduced different types of training programmes for the weaker sections of the society in order to develop the human resources like computer training, tailoring skills, parlour knowledge, gardening skills, plumber skills, electrification skills, but the villagers are not aware of such training programmes so it is the duty of the Gaon Panchayat to make the villagers aware about this so that they start their own small self employed business in order to earn a nominal livelihood and can also earn their minimum basic income. Moreover the people of those two villages can avail those opportunities by diversifying from primary sector (agriculture) to tertiary sector (different types of training skills).
- Social workers should be appointed who will go the respective villages and make the villagers aware about the various centrally sponsored schemes and state's schemes which are launched by the Government of India and the state of Assam so the villagers can avail those benefits from such schemes.
- NGO's and the social workers make the landless villagers and daily wage earners aware to take fishing as their occupation because the state of Assam is blessed with

abundant water resources and has immense potential to become top fish producer and exporting state in the country.

- Assam has a wealth of scenic beauty, and because the villagers are mostly uneducated, the Assam Tourism Development Corporation Limited can encourage them to participate in tourist-related activities such as providing assistance in hotels, transportation, and serving as tourist guides, as they have a better understanding of the land and can describe the beauty of the place with nuance. As a result, their standard of living will improve, as will Assam's tourism industry. This strategy can help the farm industry, which is mostly plagued by hidden unemployment, which has a negative impact on people's quality of life.

11 Conclusions

From the survey and analysis of the information collected from the village. The study concludes that the economic and living condition of the people of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II is poor, but the attitude of the people towards the society is appreciable. There can be so much more economic development of the village, if the village gets fund from government or various schemes available which will help in utilising advance technology in agriculture, since most of the villagers are farmers. It will be very helpful for the villagers if the government look into the matter and conditions of the people and understand and consider their case and provide them aid in improving their lifestyle and take steps in solving the problems of the village. Thus Socio-Economic Survey report reflects the face of the people of Dangor Pothar Gaon-II. Moreover, forests cover almost a quarter of the state's land area. Assam's forests are rich in valuable trees, and the state is blessed by nature with plenty of rainfall, so the government, Gaon Panchayats, social workers, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) should provide proper guidance and corrective actions, and pay more attention to the strengths and weaknesses in agriculture, fisheries, forest and related industries, and tourism. It will be extremely beneficial to the villagers by taking all of the aforementioned issues seriously that have covered in the paper and give them with assistance in improving their lifestyle and taking efforts to solve the difficulties of the villages, resulting in the state's general upliftment.

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