



JSS MAHAVIDYA PEETHA, MYSORE-4
JSS INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Sakaleshpur-573134, P.B.No: 26, Hassan Dist.

(Affiliated to University of Mysore and Recognized by NCTE)

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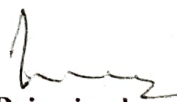
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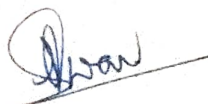
Plan of action for SES survey of Kowdally Village- February 2022

(Initiated by IQAC)

Date	Programme/Activity	Time
22-02-22 Tuesday	Orientation for Students	4.15 – 5.15 pm
23-02-22 Wednesday	Distribution of survey work for students and making groups for teacher educators	10.30-11.30 am
24-02-22 Thursday	SES Survey of Kowdally village	9.00-10.15 am

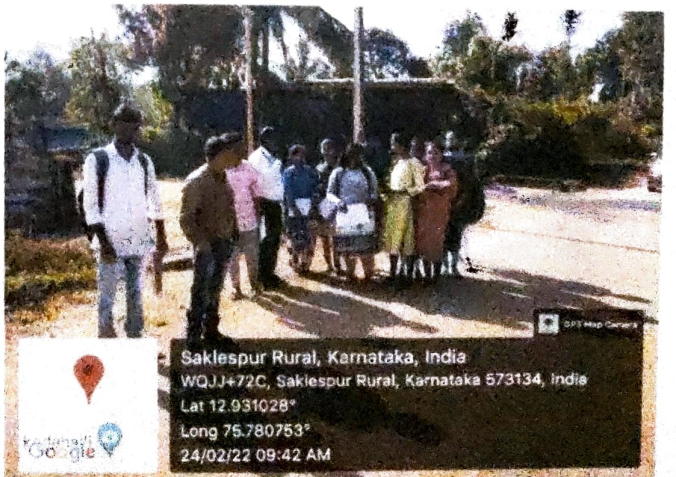
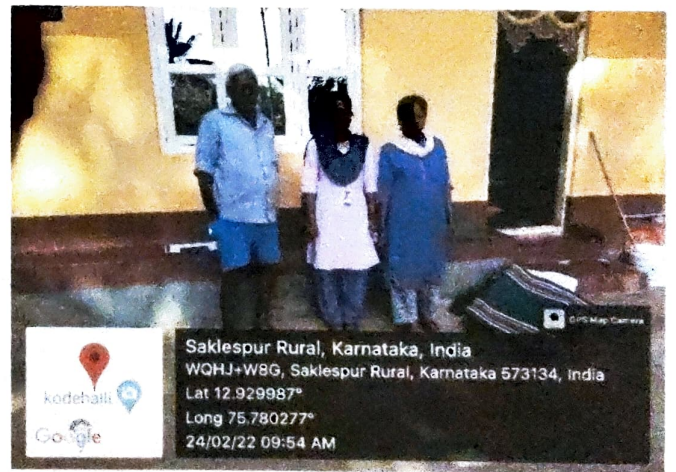
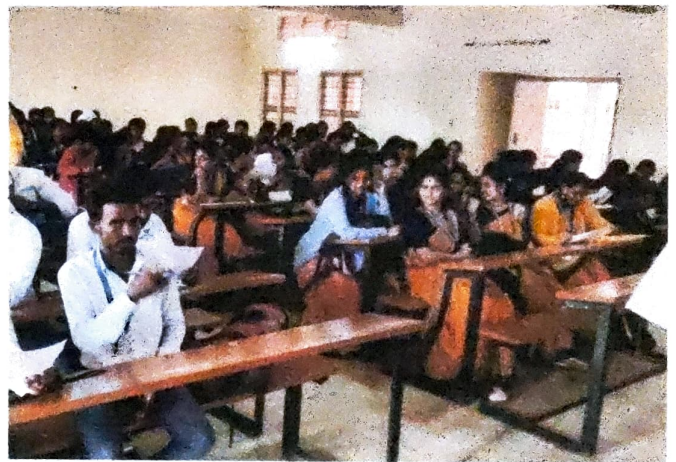

IQAC coordinator
Dr. NANJUNDAPPA.S
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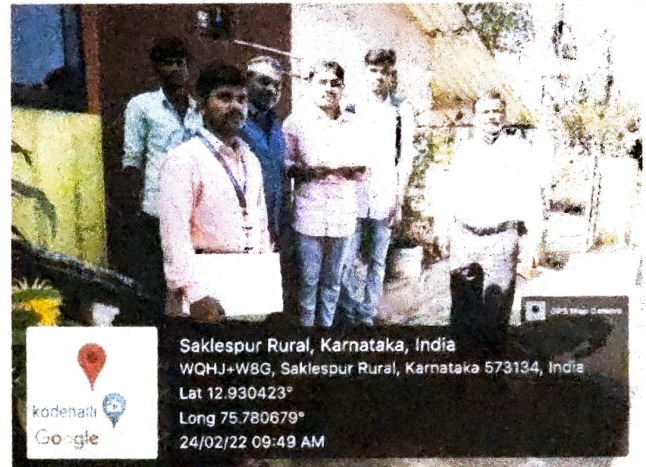

Principal 17/2/2022
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Hassan Dist.


(Teacher-In-Charge)
DR. PRABHAWAMY M.

Socio Economic Survey-A report

A survey on Socio-economic status of Kowdally village was conducted on 24-02-22 with an intension to know its Socioeconomic Status. Kuppuswamy's SES scale was revised and constructed to collect the data. An action plan through which trainee teachers were oriented about the collection of data was designed and accordingly the required data was collected on the above said day. Further the data was analysed to know SES of the village. All the teaching faculty and trainee teachers were participated actively in the said event.





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A report on socioeconomic status (SES) survey of Kowdally Village

JSS Institute of Education has selected Kowdally (Cowdahalli) village as an area of study with an intention to know its socio-economic status (SES). The village is located respectively at a latitude and longitude of 75.7851121 and 12.9258195 in Sakleshpur Taluk of Hassan District (**Figure 1**, Google Maps), Karnataka, India. The population in Cowdahalli village was 588 in 2022 and is estimated to be 641 in 2023 [1]. The village is at a distance of 3.9 km from the bus stand via NH-75 and the total geographical area of the village is 112.76 hectare (1.12 square km) [2].



Figure 1. Location of Cowdahalli village of Sakleshpur Taluk

Socioeconomic status (SES) of Cowdahalli village was studied by using the revised Kuppaswamy's SES scale for the year 2021 [3, 4] by considering the impact of COVID-19, which was constructed by Dr. Prabhuswamy M. and is given in **Table 1** below.

Table 1. Revised Kuppaswamy's SES scale for the year 2021

Category	Score
A. Education	
Profession or Honours	7
Graduate or post graduate	6
Intermediate or post high school diploma	5
High school certificate	4
Middle school certificate	3
Primary school certificate	2
Illiterate	1
B. Occupation	
Profession	10
Semi-profession	6
Clerical, shop owner, farmer	5
Skilled worker	4
Semi-skilled worker	3

Unskilled worker	2
Unemployed	1
C. Family income per month in ₹. (2021)	
≥ 1,52,782	12
76,392 – 1,52,781	10
57,147 – 76,391	6
38,194 – 57,146	4
22,913 – 38,193	3
7,647 – 22,912	2
≤ 7,646	1
Socioeconomic class	
Upper class(I)	26-29
Upper middle (II)	16-25
Lower middle (III)	11-15
Upper lower (IV)	5-10
Lower (V)	< 5

SES study had shown that there are about 145 households which depend on multiple activities / skills such as jobs, agricultural activities, small business, skilled, semi-skilled activities and few percentage of family heads have no jobs. The educational and occupational status and of the head of the families are given in **Table 2** and **3** below.

Table 2. Percentage of head of the families having various levels of education

Educational status of head of the family	%
Professional	1.4
UG	3.5
Higher secondary	4.9
Lower secondary	18.2
Higher primary	11.2
Primary	28.7
Illiterate	32.2

Table 3. Percentage of head of the families having various levels of occupation

Occupation status	%
Government /Private Job	5.6
Agriculture	25.9
Small business	7.0
Skilled worker	13.3
Semi-skilled worker	7.7
Unskilled worker	32.2
Un-employee	8.4

A total of 36 households are depending on agriculture to lead their lives. The percentage of various socioeconomic class to which the 145 households belong to are given in **Table 4**. The percentage of households belonging the various social class is shown in **Figure 2**.

Table 4. Percentage of various socioeconomic class

Socioeconomic status	Households	Percentage
Upper class (I)	1	0.7
Upper middle (II)	18	12.6
Lower middle (III)	39	27.3
Upper lower (IV)	68	47.6
Lower (V)	17	11.9

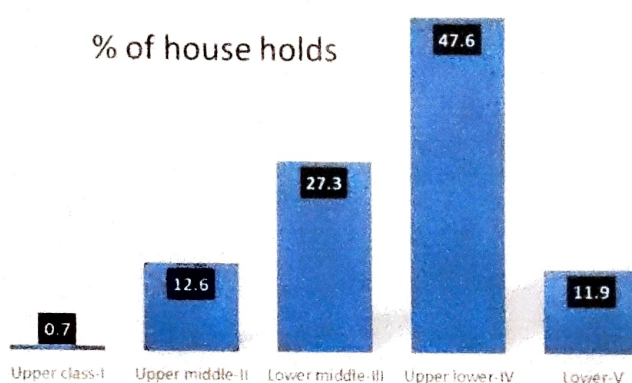


Figure 2. The percentage of households belonging the various social class.

The study had unfold the fact that less than 1% of the total households are in Upper class (I) status and about 13 % of the total households (18 of 145 households) have occupied a Upper middle (II) status. The remaining 86 % of the total households (124 of 145 households) are lying under the socioeconomic Lower middle (III), Upper lower (IV) and Lower (V).

It was also found from the study conducted on the facilities provided by the concerned authorities that about 43 % of the households don't have water facilities, 64 % are not getting pure drinking water facilities, 95 % require transport facilities, 99 % require health centre, 45 % need houses, and about 78 % have expressed the requirement of UGD facilities. **Table 5** gives 'Yes' and 'No' percentage of facilities available in the Cowdahalli village. **Figure 3** shows a Radar chart of 'Yes' and 'No' percentage of facilities available in the Cowdahalli village.

Table 5. 'Yes' and 'No' percentage of facilities available in the Cowdahalli village

	Yes %	No %
Electricity	88.8	11.2
Water (Domestic)	56.6	43.4
Toilet facilities	91.6	8.4

LPG	83.9	16.1
Drinking Water	36.4	63.6
Ration Card	93.7	6.3
Transportation facilities	4.9	95.1
Primary Health Centre	1.4	98.6
Housing from Govt.	55.2	44.8
UGD facilities	21.7	78.3
Temple/Majid/Church	79.0	20.1

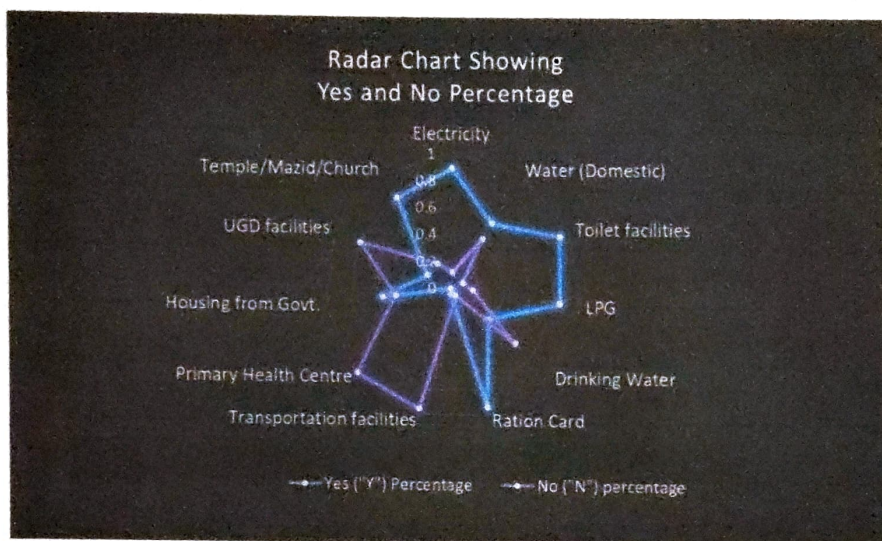


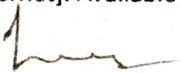
Figure 3. Radar chart showing 'Yes' and 'No' percentage of facilities available in the Cowdahalli village.

Conclusion/Recommendations

The study has revealed that the village needs to be focussed seriously by the concerned authorities for further improvement of socioeconomic status of the families in particular or village as a whole by providing the necessary amenities like domestic and pure drinking water facilities, transportation facilities, health care centres, houses for shelter, underground drainage system to the village, higher education facilities for youths and security from the wild animals like elephants for villagers.

Reference

- [1]. <https://www.indiagrowing.com/Karnataka/Hassan/Sakleshpur/Cowdahalli>
- [2]. <https://vill.co.in/karnataka/hassan/sakleshpur-574055530/cowdahalli-055536149050/>
- [3]. Kuppaswamy B. Manual of Socioeconomic Status (urban), Manasayan, Delhi, 1981.
- [4]. MoSPI, Government of India [Internet]. Available from www.mospi.gov.in


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