

Selected Attribute of Households and Socio-Economic Pattern: A Case Study of Malan Village (Kangra Valley), Tehsil Nagrota Bagwan, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India

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Abstract: This paper is an attempt to analyse the household attributes and socio-economic pattern of Malan village located in kangra valley of Nagrota Bagwan tehsil, district Kangra. The people of the present research area reside in the laps of nature. This study investigates nature and design of dwellings and socio-economic condition of this village. This paper searching to unfold the question how people survive in this Himalayan mountainous valley and limited landholding area and how they generate their livelihood? Is geographical factors affects their household pattern, and climatic conditions are mostly mountainous sub-tropical type of climatic region. To answer these above following questions field, visit of the same area has been conducted. This research paper is descriptive in nature. The primary Data were collected from the entire households through interviews, informal discussions and field observation. The Malan village was investigated and it was found that the subsistence agriculture activities and livestock rearing was the main occupation. Some other interesting facts noticed in this study area such as shifting trends towards horticultural activities. On the context of households, there was higher composition of nuclear families rather than joint families. There is lack of adequate of social infrastructure such as education and health institutions. The paper will be helpful in carrying out the further analysis and showing a way to improve existing socio-economic conditions and household pattern rural settlement in high Himalayan mountainous region in Himachal Pradesh.

Keywords: Dwelling, livelihood, social infrastructure, occupation, Agriculture, Literacy.

Introduction

At the time of formation of Himachal Pradesh in 1971, it was an economically backward rural area with poorly developed rural infrastructure such as rural roads, electricity, housing, transport, banking and market network due to its mountainous terrain. Socio-economic conditions in the rural area differ from the plain area. Socio-economic characteristics also different from rural to urban area as the farmer engaged in subsistence agriculture activities and the latter one involved in non-agriculture activities, respectively. Agriculture plays an essential role in the process of economic development. Besides providing food it provides employment and savings to households. It reveals that subsistence agriculture is main source of income and economic development in rural areas. In Himachal Pradesh mostly people are residing in rural areas. They are totally depending upon natural surroundings environment for day-to-day survival. The present study area agricultural activities are the main source of their survival and occupation. Agricultural activities in this valley are controlled by the topographic features, soil and climatic condition. Mostly people engaged in agriculture activities in Malan village. The slanting of roof with traditional slate shingles expressed the climate condition of those rural settlements. The material used in the house construction depends on the climate, soil of a particular region and source of income of the family in these rural

settlements. Therefore, rural settlements of areas of mountainous area are bounded by the physical nature.

Survey research is the most popular and common research method used in social sciences as well as in our society. It is one of the most important areas of measurement in applied social researches. The broad area of survey research encompasses any measurement procedures that involve asking questions of respondents. A socio economic survey is regarded as one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions. The total Literacy rate of Malan Village is 81.9 %. There is no population belongs to Tribal population. The schedule caste populations are only 6.5 % and it is below the district as well as State average population of Scheduled Caste population. About 57 percent populations of this village are engaged in various activities and are working population.

Main objectives of Study area

The objectives of the present study area are to: -

1. Investigate the availability of selected basic amenities among the households;
2. Analyze the demographic and occupational pattern;
3. Study the availability of social infrastructure.
4. The economic survey is conducted to take care of the economic condition and the status of community such as source of income.

Data sources and Methodology

The present study area is based on primary survey. Data has been collected from door-to door survey on household level in December, 2021. The required information collected on demographic and occupational pattern, health services, education availability and household size, type and dwelling pattern etc. The Base map was collected from the respective Patwari of the village. Based on research questions, this study was guided by the following methodological steps. For compilation tabulation, mapping and analysis of data for cartographic techniques were pressed into service. Malan village was selected from Nagrota Bagwan Block. This rural village was selected from kangra valley come under Nagrota Bagwan tehsil of district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh. The relevant information was gathered through the personal investigation, informal interviews of old age people and field observation. A questionnaire was framed to collect required information for this research paper and stayed in rural area for the duration of one day and filled the questionnaire which were framed. Separately, interview was also taken from the village Pradhan, old aged persons, assistant of Patwari and shopkeepers of the same area to gather the historical information as well as thrown light upon the changing scenario throughout the time. *We use mixed methods for this survey. One is Qualitative research and other is Quantitative Method.*

Location of Malan village: *Geographically, Malan village Latitude is 32.08669 and Longitude is 76.35024 and Altitude of Malan is 846 meters above mean sea level. Malan is a village in Nagrota Bagwan Tehsil in Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh State, India. Malan Village is 4 kms far from the tehsil headquarter i.e., Nagrota Bagwan, 20 km from district headquarter. The adjoining villages namely Hatwas, Lakha Mandal, Bhuner, Dhoran, Massal, Pathiar and keer Chamba etc in study area. The study area was selected on the basis of their location National high way Name 154 is passing center of this Malan Village. Climate means the usual condition of the temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, rainfall, and other meteorological elements in an area of the*

Earth's surface for a long time. Climate of this area is classified as Hot and humid in summer and cold and dry in winter season. The average winter temperature is 9°C and average temperature of summer is 28°C, whereas annual average temperature is 21.8°C. The average precipitation of Malan is 1578 mm. Vegetation of the village dictated by altitude and precipitation. The main vegetation of these villages is Mulbery, Bamboo, siris, Beul, Chir/pine etc. *Massal are the nearby villages to Malan. Malan is surrounded by Nagrota Bagwan Tehsil towards west, Bhawarna Tehsil towards East, Kangra Tehsil towards west, Dharamshala Tehsil towards north. Dharamshala, Hamirpur, Chamba, Dalhousie are the nearby cities to Malan.* Malan Local Language is Pahari. Total population of Malan Village is 878 and number of houses are 197.

Review of Literature

The available literature has been reviewed under three different sub-heads, namely Socio-economic development, Demographic and occupational pattern and Nature of dwelling. Socio-economic development Kapur (2011) observed that the socio-economic development of hills and mountainous areas include eco-preservation and eco-restoration. Community participation is considered to be an important aspect in mountainous areas as these individuals are secluded from the societies and residing in remote areas. He further suggested proper techniques are required in the implementation of agriculture activities and the development of infrastructural facilities i.e. roads and transportation should be considered. Roy, M.L. et al. (2013) explained that the socio-economic status (SES) is a combined measurement of economic and social position of an individual or a group. It has a profound role in determining one's accessibility to the common resources, livelihood pattern, household food & nutritional security etc. Jaswal (2015) remarked that the rural health has been one of the neglected sectors in Indian economy. She further pointed out that there has been short fall in terms of physical infrastructure and human resource in rural health care. Kwatiah (2011) examined economic development creates various types of occupation and these can be broadly classified into three categories; primary, secondary, tertiary. The primary occupations include animal husbandry, fishery, poultry farming etc. Secondary activities include manufacturing industries composed of both large and small scale and mining. Tertiary activities include all other activities like transport, communication, banking, insurance, trade etc. In another study, Cham (2019) found socio-economic inequities and the educational outcomes efforts to reduce gaps in socioeconomic status. He observed the association between socioeconomic status (SES) and educational achievement, and differences among educational systems, together with changes over time.

Interpretation and Analysis

Dwellings are the representation of the human imprint upon the physical landscape, showing the traditional as well as modern attainments. Surroundings have its impact on the nature of the dwelling and it can be seen variations in dwelling pattern. The same pattern applied in Malan village, who located in Kangra valley of Kangra district. The ongoing discussion based on the household attributes followed by the socio-economic condition of the same area.

Site and Situation of Study Area

The site is the land or place on which the settlement is built; it can be sited on hill, by a river side or a plain area. A site of a settlement described its physical and cultural aspects. Settlement location influences the availability of water supply, building material, quality of soil, climate, shelter and safety. The Malan village is located near Pathankot-Mandi National Highway. The settlement pattern in Malan is dispersed and linear pattern. Most of the houses were dispersed in nature but

few houses were clustered too. The clustered settlement was compact or closely built-up area of houses.

Nature of Dwelling

This village has three types of dwelling in the form of Kuccha, Pucca and Semi-Pucca houses (Plate 1). From the data analysis, it was found that the more than three fourth of the houses are pucca houses, one-fifth Kuccha houses (Plate: 1) and remaining less than 5 percent are semi-pucca type houses in Malan Village. Trends towards the pucca houses in the village were found due to the increase in their earning availability of material through road connectivity. The age of the dwelling in this village observed that mostly pucca houses were constructed since 2000 after growth of economy from agriculture to secondary and tertiary activities. Kuccha houses in this village were constructed about sixty years to hundred years ago. **Latha** map also gave the details of its **Awadi** area, 1961-62. Earlier all the houses were kuccha. Houses particularly pucca or semi pucca houses constructed due to the construction of roads. Construction material such as wood, stone, cement, metallic sheets, sand, bricks, clay, Slate, shingles, concrete were the most common type of material used for settlements. The choices of the households to construct the house were based on their economic condition. Most of the pucca houses have their walls made from stones/bricks duly coated with cement. Walls were made up of locally available stones of varying sizes. Material used for the floors such as stones, cement, mud and timber. On the other side, Kuccha houses walls were plastered with mud and clay on both sided and finished with mud and cow-dung. Semi-pucca houses bricks were made up from mud and the walls were plastered with cement. On the whole, it can be said that the kuccha houses made up from clay, mud made bricks and timber etc. A wooden beam was placed horizontally to give support to the roofs of semi-pucca and kuccha houses. The floor of the kuccha houses made up with the mixture of mud and cowdung.

The final touch up to the floors was done by mixing a green colour pigment mix with the cow-dung. The main source of water for the construction purpose was Baner Khad linked small kuhals flowing along this village. It is perineal stream. It can be said the life line of the study area. One small micro hydel power project on this khad is also generating electricity and supply the power to main grid.

A roof type is the top covering of a building and its construction necessary to support it on the walls of the building. It provides protection against rain, snow, sunlight, extremes of temperature and wind. In simple words it defines as a building envelope. The roof mainly consisted of slates which are easily available in this dualadhar range, whereas few houses observed roof type was in the form of lantel. As the lantern used for various purposes such as drying the agricultural production and also used for many other household activities also Roof type of Pucca houses having lantar found in this village. It was made up of concrete materials like stones, cement, iron rods etc.

A dwelling is a unit of residential accommodation occupied by a single person or by people living together as a family. All the houses have varmamda in Malan Village. The design of houses shows that now people adopted modern style and traditional style of houses slowly vanishing from this village. Some of the dwelling has the traditional style three storey set up houses build-up. People also constructed animal shelter or locally it is called Gharal/cowshed separately for cow, goat, sheep etc. The most of the Gharal were made of mud, stone and clay material with roof made up of slate shingles. In some dwellings, the animal shelter was attached within their houses at ground floor. The size of dwelling comprises maximum of double storey. Some of the household are three-storeys where the ground floor mostly used for animal shelter and middle for residential area and

top for storing dry grass in winter season. The design of dwelling of both the villages includes varmamda in their houses. Aangan (open space in front of house) can be seen each and every household of this village. Aangan is the place attached in the front of the houses, many rituals are performed in this place, most of the household activities are done in this place, and it is made up of mud, cow dung slurry and kucha in nature.



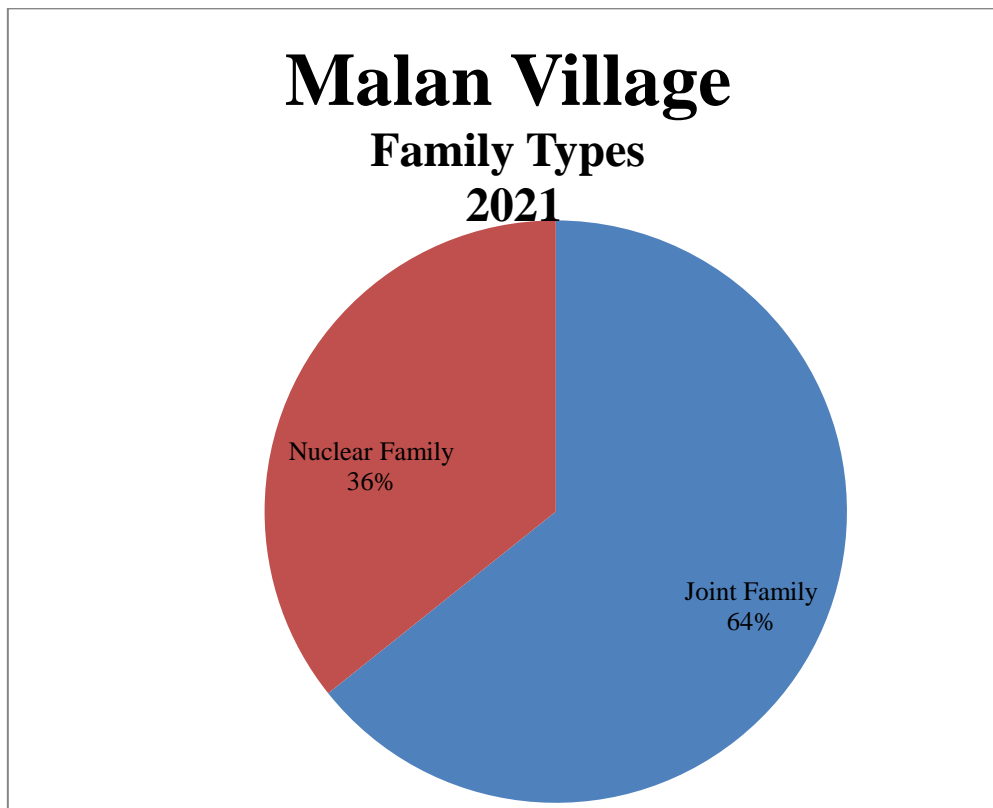
Plate: 1 Kuccha House

Livelihood in Study Area

Livelihood means how the people of this area earn from their daily needs. These rural settlements have the main economic strength is how many numbers of livestock they have in terms of goat and sheep, cow, buffaloes, as they produce dairy product milk, paneer, khoya (dry milk product which is used to prepare sweets). It was observed household pattern changed from traditional to modern infrastructure that reflects their economic condition far better than the earlier. Further, it was also observed this fact not applied for all the household of this village, some were poor due to less numbers of livestock and they fulfill their basic needs only. The traditional occupation of this village was agriculture and rearing of livestock. However, in the contemporary scenario considerable occupational diversification has taken place. The productions of dairy products (milk, ghee, paneer) also provide a great economic benefit to the people of these villages. Even donkey and horses are used for carrying the material to the doorsteps of the houses. Very interesting facts observed during field visit, although few numbers of households shifting from traditional occupation activities to modern one such as planting apple orchards, plums, litchi etc. in their land as climate of this area suited for their cultivation and people can earn much more from these products. In simple words, it was observed that sheep and goat rearing, domestication of cows provide a good earning to the people to fulfill the basic necessity of life.

Family types: Household consists of two types of families joint and nuclear. A joint family is an extended family and is consisting of all the members of the family and there is an emotional bond between more than one or two generation to keep the family united in all types of upcoming critical situations. It is a large undivided family live together in a common house, included grandparents, father, mother and children under one roof. On the other side of scale, nuclear family is a family structure that consists of two parents living with their children, also known as an immediate family. This system is different from an extended family system Malan village, nearly two-third (64.28 per

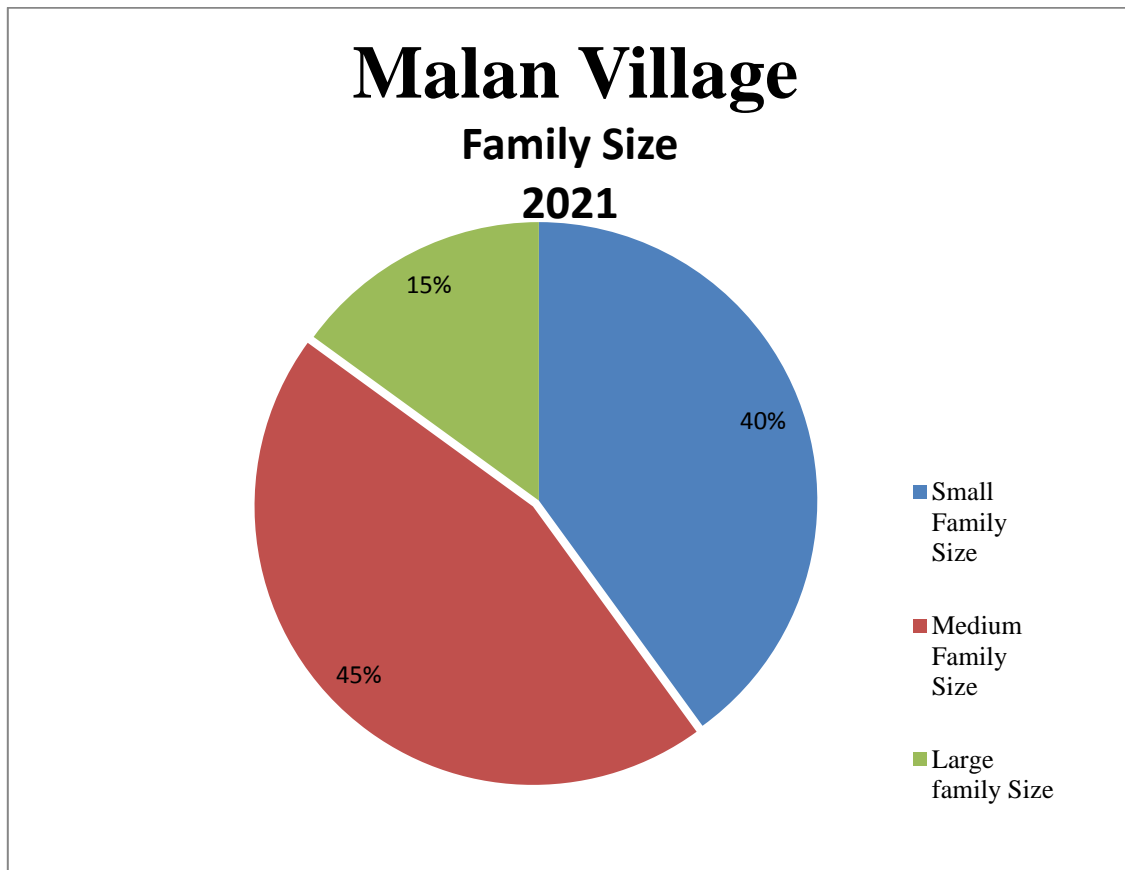
cent) were joint families and remaining more than one-third (35.72 per cent) consists of nuclear families.



Source: Field Survey 2021

Size and ownership

Family size is an indicator of societal structure that may vary over time. The term family size is sometimes used to represent the total number of individuals comprising a family unit. The family size in Malan village was categorized into three categories namely, small (up to 4), medium (5-9), large (above 10). Nearly (40 per cent) families were found under the small families, nearly two-fourth (45 per cent) comprised medium size and remaining more than one-fourth (15per cent) under the category of large family size in both of the villages. During interaction in the village it was found that Malan village was male dominated society. The land and other property (livestock, agricultural land) were in the control of males. In fact, all decisions related to family, livestock, land were taken by the males only.



Source: Based on Field Work 2021

Basic Amenities

Basic amenities consist to make life easier and more pleasant. Government intends to provide the basic amenities such as roads, water and electricity. Basically, it includes safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, road connectivity, electrification, fuel, social services such as education institutions and recreational facilities. Malan village has the availability of water facility for twenty-four hours. It is most essential need of life as used for washing clothes, bathing, feeding animals and cooking purposes. The main source of water is perennial river (*Banerkhad*) and their source is the snow-fed ranges of Dhauladhar. The supply of water was provided through taps outside the houses in this village. The villagers were also depending upon the *kuhals* (small water channels) for agriculture activities. It is noticed that Baner khad is providing adequate water supply for domestic and agricultural activities to this village in summer season too. People also used natural sources of water for drinking purposes such as Baudi.

On the context of sanitation, Malan village have proper toilet facilities. Toilets constructed outside the main house. Malan village maximum houses have attached toilet within the main house. It was further noticed that the outlet of water from the kitchens are well managed properly. The streets of the village were shabby condition. The water from kitchens and toilets were drained directly into the *kuhals and towards khad*. It affects the nearby area as well as Baner Khad.

The study area surrounded by dense forests and the villagers gather fodder and wood for their daily use from these forests by walking distance of about four to five kilometres. They are usually dependable for the energy on the wood collected from these forest areas, those who are from weaker section. The use of L.P.G (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) is used by those who have good

earning. The abundance of natural wood that was available free of cost didn't allow the people to use gas (LPG). Although, L.P.G connections distributed there Most of the households used LPG since 2016 under the scheme namely, *Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, 2016*. People were usually using the traditional methods for the energy resources as due to easy accessibility of fuel wood. The use of kerosene in this Malan village is quite less as compared to wood fuel and L.P.G.

Age-Sex Composition

The total number of population is 878 in Malan Village rural settlement, comprised 49.8 percent of females and 50.2 percent males. Age group 0-4 also recorded higher percentage of males than the females. Clearly shown only age-group (31-60) has larger share of persons and in this group female population was higher than the male. Age group (0-4), (5-18) and (60-above) are dependent population upon the (19-60) age group population.

Through the figure it can be noticed 0-4 age group shows the higher percentage of males than the females and there was a wide gap between them. More than three-fourth were males and less than one-third females.

Literacy

In the context of literacy rate was low in Malan. Gender gap also exists as enrolment of females was very less than the males. There was not even a single female enrolled or completed Graduation in Malan. On the other side of scale, only two males completed graduation degree. The total number of male students of Malan village was 60 in which 12 enrolled at primary school and 42 in secondary and 6 were graduates. The total numbers of female student's in Malan village were 43, comprises 6 in primary school and 31 enrolled in secondary and 6 were graduates and 1 is Post graduate.

Therefore, it was noticed that the male literacy rate is higher than females in Malan villages as the areas have male dominated society. On contrary, student of Malan village have to go Nagrota, Palampur and Dharamshala for higher education. Source of education in the villages was Aanganbadi and primary school as well as high School and it was also noticed lacking of teaching staff as well as infrastructure. The students from these village cover less distance daily for attaining the secondary education in Malan. It was observed that parents are allowing their girls to travel far distant located institutes and it does not create obstacle for the girl's higher education. Another interesting fact observed during the field visit Malan village, there was no drop out between the (5-18) age group due to the availability of primary and secondary schools within the Malan panchayat. It reflects the awareness about education among them. The study area has one dispensary in Malan which caters large number of people of the village and 500m away from village and hospital facilities are available at Nagrota. In study area villagers has still belief in black magic or Flick (Jhaadh-fook).

Occupational pattern: Malan Village

Agriculture and livestock rearing is the prime occupation for their livelihood. Very few people have involved in service sector. In order to meet their day-to-day expenses, villagers have taken many occupational activities such as spinning wheel and weaving wool. In the account to other activities only males indulged in their own business.

The agriculture crops have limited production or are under subsistence farming in going on the villages. The farmer has involved their traditional methods for agriculture activities. The contribution of peoples in agricultural sector is high as compare to another sector (business and

services). Simultaneously, villagers have involved in daily wages and MANREGA project under Panchayat. Traditional methods have used i.e., ploughing levelling manuring (cow dung) for agricultural purposes. Both male and female involved in agriculture equally.

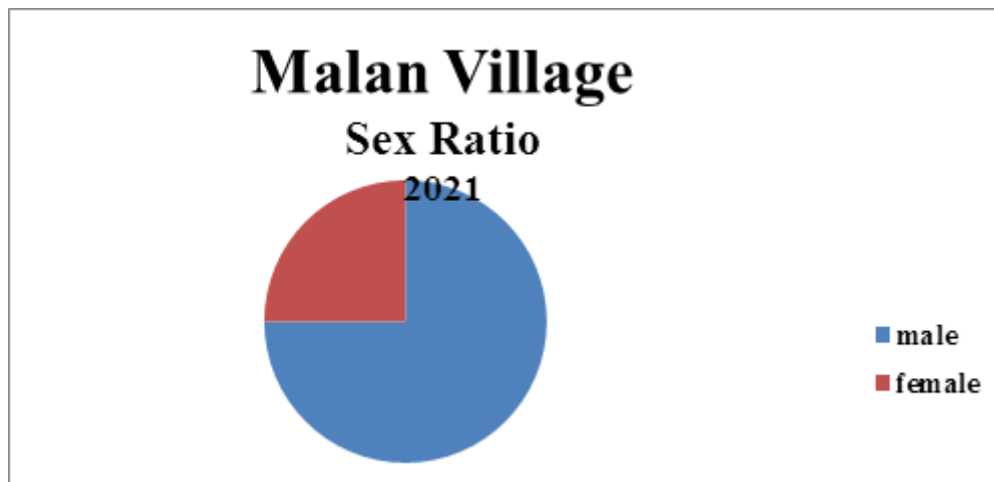
Agriculture production of this village is only for self-consumption. It is also observed that the income of service sector is more than the agricultural sector as they still use old and traditional methods of farming and secondly due to lack of scientific and new techniques of agriculture this sector is contributing less in income of the local inhabitants bit it is very essential for their livelihood in study area. Different crops grown at different point of time such as wheat, rice, maize, fodder crops, mustard and pulses are major crops these areas people produce these crops for self-consumption is Malan village. Rice, maize, and fodder are kharif crops. The duration month of these crops are June-September. Wheat, mustard and pulses are Ravi crops. The duration month of these crops are November-April. Cucumber, tomato, potato and beans are Zaid crops. Vegetable and fruits are Potato, Tomato, and Chilly for their personal use. Malan villages adopted traditional methods of agriculture. Cow dung used as a fertilizer. They used khapral for throwing the animal dung near to their cropping fields for use as fertilizers. They obtain wool from sheep in raw form and it has to go through several processes to bring it to the right stage of use.

Present Socio-economic and Natural Conditions

Malan site is located at a distance of 20 km in the south-eastern direction from Dharamshala, District's headquarter, and its topography consists of plain and rolling area. Jugal Khad River and a main irrigation canal cross a middle part of the site exist from the north to the south.

Representation of Data through Charts:

Sex Ratio:



Source: Field work survey 2021

The above pie chart shows the percentage of males and females. In above chart the percentage of male is 75% and female percentage is 25%. So through this we analyses that there is the huge difference between the sex ratio. Malan is a medium size village located in Nagrota Bagwan Tehsil of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh with total 197 families residing. The Malan village has population of 878 of which 441 are males while 437 are females as per Population Census 2011.

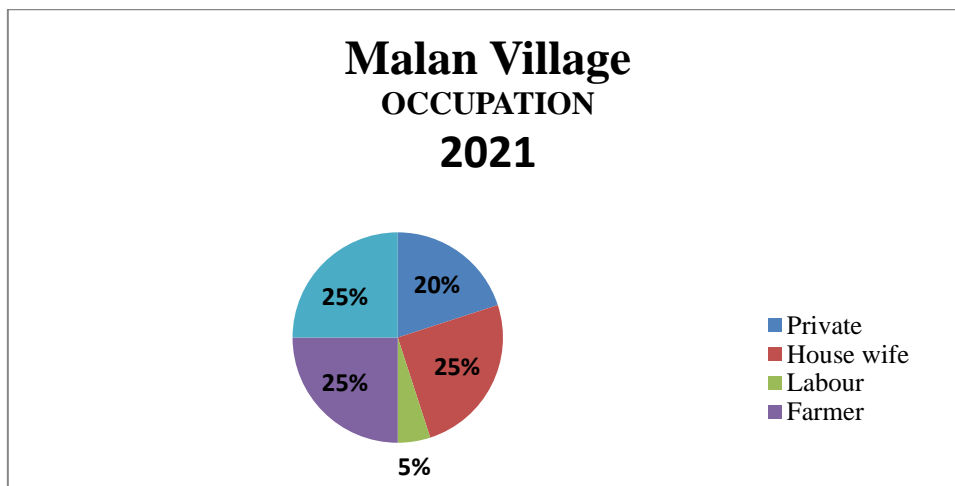
In Malan village population of children with age 0-6 is 74 which make up 8.43% of total population of village. Average Sex ratio of Malan village is 991 which is higher than Himachal Pradesh state

average of 972. Child Sex Ratio for the Malan as per census is 850, lower than Himachal Pradesh average of 909.

Malan village has higher literacy rate compared to Himachal Pradesh. In 2011, literacy rate of Malan village was 89.43% compared to 82.80% of Himachal Pradesh. In Malan Male literacy stands at 92.52% while female literacy rate was 86.35%.

As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raj Act, Malan village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of village) who is elected representative of village.

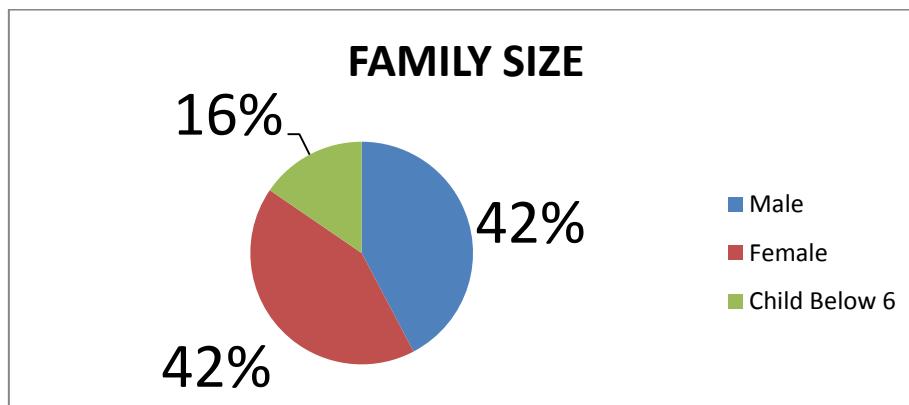
OCCUPATION:



Source: Field work survey 2021

In above pie chart we see the information about the occupation. The most of the females are house wife in Malan village. The percentages of females are 25%. 20% people in private sector. 25% people are farmer. 25% people are in govt. job and rest of 5% is laborer.

Family Size:



Source: Field work survey 2021

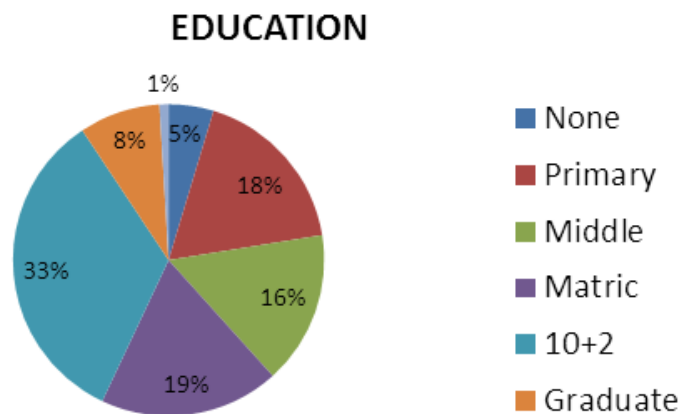
In above pie chart we see the family size. 16% are the children below 6 years. The percentage of males and females in family size are equal that is 42%. Through this pie chart we analyze that the numbers of females is equal to number of males.

Malan Ambari is a medium size village located in Nagrota Bagwan Tehsil of Kangra district, Himachal Pradesh with total 82 families residing. The Malan Ambari village has population of 326 of which 168 are males while are females as per population census 2011.

In Malan Ambari village population of children with age 0-6 is 41 which make up 12.58% of total population of village. Average Sex Ratio of Malan Ambari village is 940 which are lower than Himachal Pradesh state average of 972. Child Sex Ratio for the Malan Ambari as per census is 1412, higher than Himachal Pradesh average of 909.

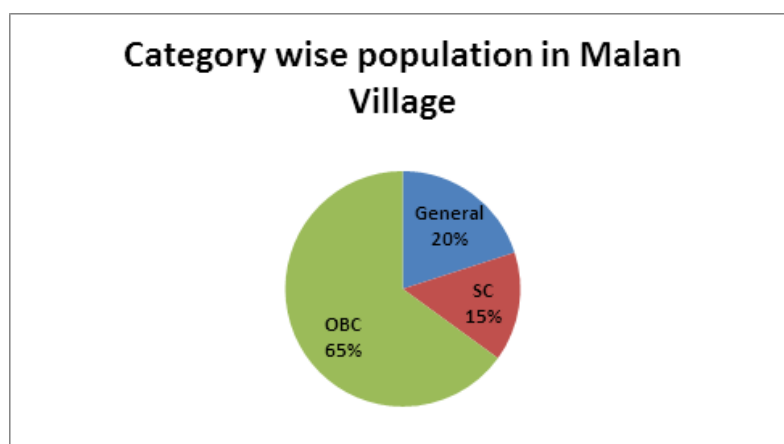
Education: In above pie chart we analyze the education of the people that how much people get the higher education. In above chart we see that 5% people are that who never go to school. 18% people are those who only done there primary education. 16% people are those who done there middle education. 19% people are those who done there matric. 33% people are those who done there +2. Only 8% people of this village have completed their higher education.

Education:



Source: Field work survey 2021

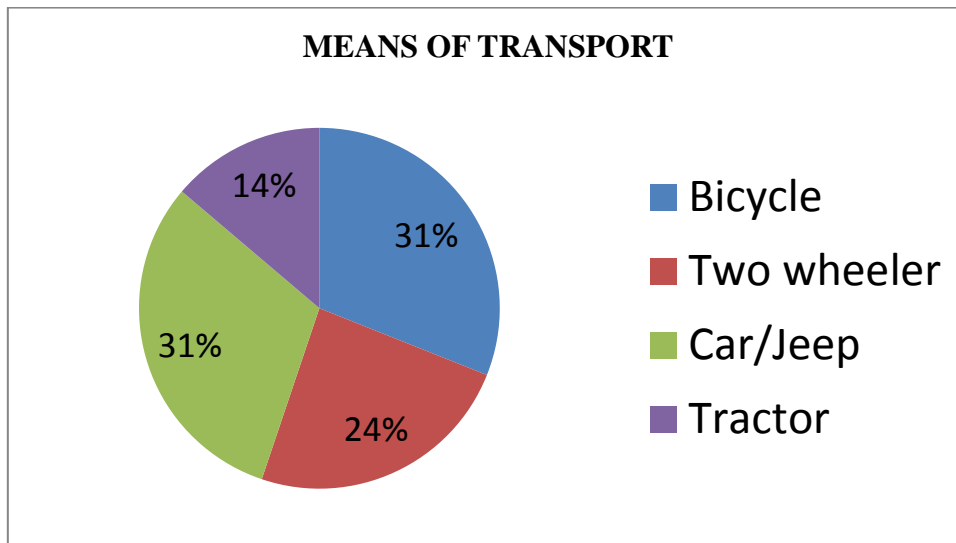
Category:



Source: Field work survey 2021

In above pie chart the information about the category is share. In this village the percentage of OBC is higher that is 65%. The percentage of General category is 20%. And the rest of people are in SC category that is 15 %.

Means of Transport:

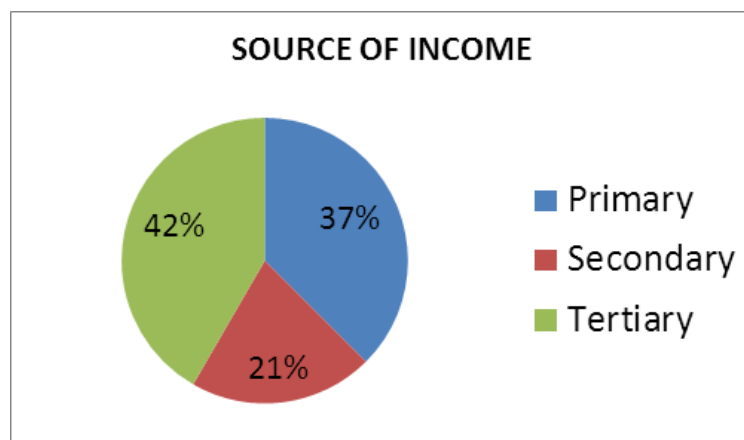


Source: Field work survey 2021

In a Malan village everyone have means of transport either it is bicycle, two wheeler, car, tractor etc. The percentage of vehicle is 31% which is higher. The percentages of two wheelers are 24%. And the percentage of Car/jeep is 31%. And the percentage of Tractor is 14%. The above mention diagram shows the details of means of transport. Through above data analysis we found that the percentage of four wheelers is more as compare to other transport.

Source of Income: In above diagram show the percentage of the source of income of the village people. As we clearly see that the percentage of Tertiary sector is higher than the entire sector. Basically there are three type of sector through which the people can generate their income. In Malan village the percentage of primary sector 37%. This means that now the craze of primary sector is decrease. The percentage of Secondary sector is 21%. This means that the craze of working in this sector is very low. The percentage of tertiary sector is higher that is 42%. This means that now the people show their interest in this sector.

Source of Income:



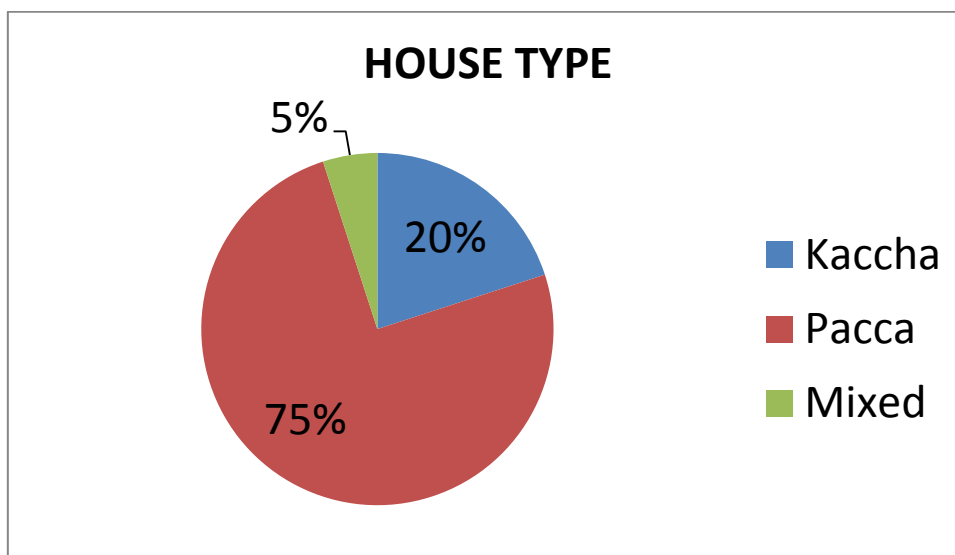
Source; Field work survey 2021

The site is famous for potato cultivation mostly covered by existing irrigation system; therefore, crop diversification can be promoted through irrigated farming as a sample. It is also necessary to strengthen water user's group for better water distribution. Since this site is special producing area for potato, one of the strategic crops under the present Study will be useful for reference to other potato producing areas. The farmers have a keen interest in marketing to obtain a better price for their produces.

House Type: The above pie chart shows the detail of house type. The type of house show how the areas are developed. Through this we can analyze that the area of village is developed. The percentage of cemented house is high that is 75%. And the percentage of Kaccha house is 20%. The percentage of mixed house is 5% which shows that the people have both type of house are there either it is mud house or cemented house.

According to census 2011 information the location code or village code of Malan village is 009991. Malan village is located in Nagrota Bagwan Tehsil of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh, India. It is situated 21km away from district headquarter Nagrota Bagwan. Nagrota Bagwan is the sub-district headquarters of Malan village. As per 2009 stats, Malan village is also a gram panchayat.

House Type:



Source: Field work survey 2021

The total geographical area of village is 101.39 hectares. Malan has a total population of 878 people. There are about 197 houses in Malan village. Nagrota Bagwan is nearest town to Malan for all major economic activities.

Summary and Conclusion: Ever since the dawn of human civilization, especially in rural settlement man has been thriving for more development in their rural setup as compare to urban areas. This thrust of continuous development has many times to cover several hurdles in the progressive both of such rural environment. The present study area showed the changes occurred in the rural settlement in mountainous environment which has poorly developed infrastructure, meagre resources, harsh climatic conditions and rugged terrain for proper rural development. The study area highlighted changes occurred in rural nature of dwelling, demographic aspects, basic amenities, livelihood and social set up in spite of tough life in rural settlement in mountainous environment. The village Malan is situated below the Dhauladhar range in Himachal Himalayas.

The village is located near Baner, which is the tributary of river Beas. It is a perennial stream, which is the main lifeline for livelihood of rural settlements. From the data analysis, it was found that 20% people have Kaccha house and 75% people have pacca house and rest of them is 5% which have mixed house which means both kaccha and pacca house. Malan village, nearly two-third (64.28 per cent) was joint families and remaining more than one-third (35.71 per cent) consists of nuclear families. Nearly three-fourth (twenty five per cent) families were found under the small families, nearly two-fourth (forty-five per cent) comprised medium size and remaining more than one-fourth (thirty per cent) under the category of large family size in both of the villages. Ownership is the state of exclusive rights and control over property. During field visit it was found that Malan villages were male dominated society. Life is hard in the hilly rural areas but the people of these areas very hard working that reflects positive picture. Every household involved in agriculture although it was limited to self-consumption due to small-size holdings and traditional methods of farming. It is vital to implement appropriate programs, schemes and projects for the development of these areas as these were lack in infrastructural facilities. There should be introduction of new methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, provide seeds for horticulture purpose and financial support should be given for fish farming as it can enhance the earning of the people. There is proper transportation and roads in Malan village although link road are connected to this village. This is a need of the government should introduce projects to improve the living condition of the inhabitants. Physical infrastructure and human resources should be provided there for betterment of social infrastructure. Government should introduce awareness programmes at village level of self-employment and given incentives and awareness to start fish farming and horticulture and taking care of them. Training should be given to the people of the villages so that they taking interest in agriculture diversification.

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