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A Socio-Economic Survey of Adampur- Dadhi village in Charkhi Dadri, Haryana

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Abstract— *This study presents a socio-economic survey of o Adampur- Dadhi village in Charkhi Dadri, Haryana, conducted to assess household living conditions, livelihood patterns, and access to basic infrastructure. Primary data was collected from 200 households using structured questionnaires and observation, supplemented by secondary data from census and local administrative records. The analysis examines demographic structure, literacy and educational attainment, primary and secondary occupations, landholding and income levels, housing quality, water and sanitation facilities, healthcare access, and awareness of government welfare schemes. Findings highlight key strengths—such as community cohesion and active participation in local livelihoods—alongside challenges like seasonal income fluctuations, infrastructure gaps, or uneven access to health and educational services. Based on these results, the report outlines practical, targeted interventions to improve rural livelihoods, basic amenities, and sustainable village development.*

Keywords— ***Socio-economic survey, rural development, demographics, livelihood, infrastructure, household survey.***

Study Area

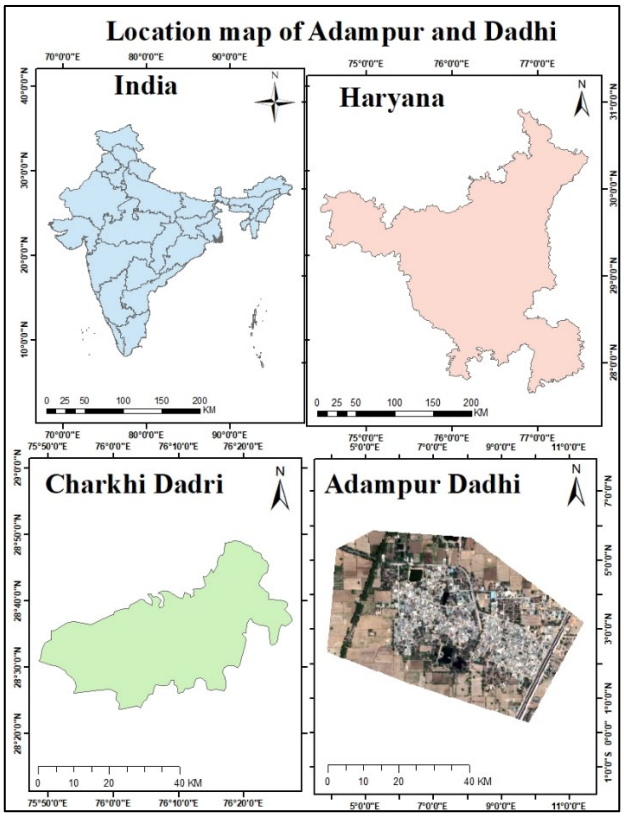
Adampur Dadhi are a village in Charkhi Dadri Tehsil/Block in Charkhi Dadri District of Haryana State, India; the village is located at 28° 30' 34" N latitude and 76° 12' 20" E longitude in Charkhi Dadri Tehsil. This village belongs to Rohtak/Hisar Division. It is located around 16 km to 18 km towards South-West direction from District headquarter Charkhi Dadri, 295 km from state capital Chandigarh, and approximately 115 km to 120 km from the national capital, Delhi. Dadhi Chilar (3.0 km), Dudhwa (3.1 km), Datoli (4.0 km), Mandola (4.0 km), and Mandoli (4.1 km) Kheri Bura (5.5 km), Mehra (6.0 km), Kaliyana (8.0km) are the nearby Villages to Adampur Dadhi. Adampur Dadhi is surrounded by Badhra Tehsil towards West, Mahendragarh Tehsil towards South, and Jhajjar District towards East. Charkhi Dadri, Mahendragarh, Kanina, and Bhiwani are the nearby cities/towns to Adampur Dadhi. The total geographical area of the village is approximately 1250 hectares.

When it comes to administration, following the creation of Charkhi Dadri as an independent district, Adampur Dadhi functions under the administrative jurisdiction of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) Office, Charkhi Dadri. At the local level, Adampur Dadhi Village is governed by a Gram Panchayat headed by a Sarpanch, who is an elected representative chosen through local elections as per the Constitution of India and the Panchayati Raj Act. As per state administrative divisions, Adampur Dadhi village comes under Badhra Vidhan Sabha (Assembly) constituency and Bhiwani - Mahendragarh Lok Sabha (Parliamentary) constituency. Charkhi Dadri is the nearest major town and district center for all major administrative, judicial, and economic activities.

The climate condition of this village is tropical steppe and semi-arid/hot, which is mainly dry with very hot summers and very cool winters except during the monsoon season when moist air of oceanic origin penetrates the region. The temperature in this village varies from 2°C in peak winter to 45°C in peak summer.

A total of around 780 to 820 families (households) reside in Adampur Dadhi village. According to the Population Census 2011, the village has a total population of approximately 4,250, of which around 52.5% are males and 47.5% are females. In the village, the population of children in the age group of 0-6 years accounts for approximately 12.5% of the total population. The average sex ratio of Adampur Dadhi village is approximately 905 females per 1000 males.

As per the 2011 census, the overall literacy rate of Adampur Dadhi village stands at approximately 73.5%. Male literacy stands higher at around 84.8%, while female literacy rate is approximately 61.2%.



Study area map

Land Use/ Land Cover (LULC) Analysis of Adampur Dadhi



LULC map of Adampur Dadhi

Spatial Pattern of LULC shows how different types of land are spread across Adampur and Dadhi villages. Most of the outer area is covered by farming land, while houses and buildings are grouped together in the middle and stretch outward along the main roads. Small patches of trees and plants are scattered around the edges and field borders, and a few small ponds (Johads) are located near the main living area.

Objective of the Field Survey:

1. To know about demographic and education status of the study area.

2. To get an idea about the economic status, occupation and agricultural activities.

3. To understand housing conditions / amenities and environmental issues.

4. To analyse health conditions and well-being a people.

Methodology

1. Questionnaire: A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent

2. Sampling Technique: There are many different sampling techniques that can be used to collect data. Total 200 households from Adampur- Dadhi were surveyed during the study by using random sampling method

3. Secondary data: Secondary data has also been gathered from different sources like Anganwadi and Gram Panchayat.

4. Master table and Cross tables: Table that contains the core data that is used to define other tables and relationships in the database is called a master table. Master table was typically made to store data that was used as a reference or a source of information for other tables in the database.

5. Data presentation: The data is presented numerically by tables and visually through various diagrams like bar diagrams, pie charts etc.

6. Software: The report work dominantly depends on the use of several software's such as MS Excel for constructing cross tables and diagrams, MS Word for report writing and Arc Map for map making.

1.1 Family type:

Total Family	No. of Family		Percentage of total	
	Adampur	Dadhi	Adampur	Dadhi
Nuclear	76	54	63.33%	67.5%
Joint	43	25	35.84%	31.25%
Extended	1	1	0.83%	1.25%
Total	120	80	100%	100%

Table 1.1: Distribution of Household according to family type:

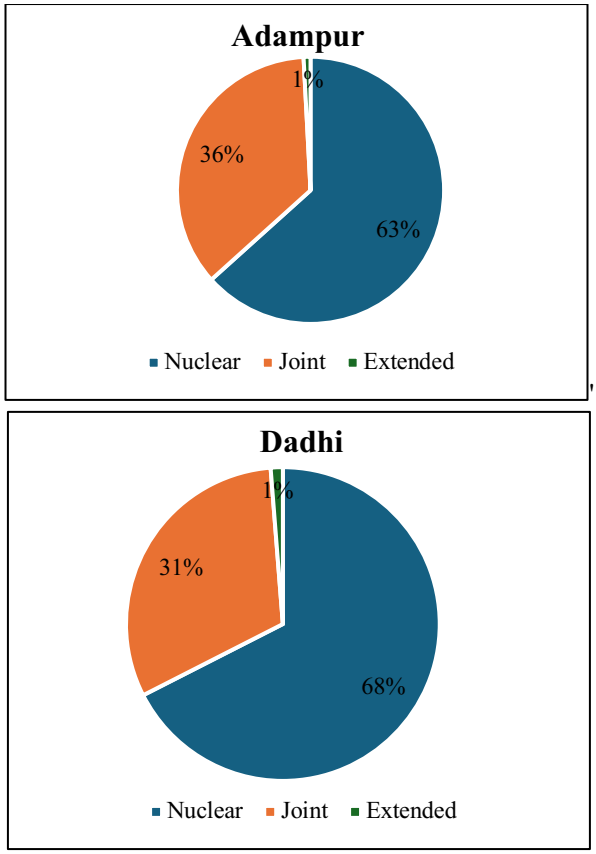


Fig.1.1: Distribution of household according family type in Adampur and Dadhi

2.Demographic and Educational information:

2.1 Age group:

Demographic distribution across age cohorts highlights the active labor force and dependency structure in both villages:

Key Findings: Both villages demonstrate a strong **demographic dividend potential**, as the working- age group (18-59 years) constitutes the major share of the population **(61% in Adampur and 66% in Dadhi).** The age-sex distribution is well-balanced across all categories, indicating stable rural population dynamics and manageable dependency ratios.

Table 2.1: Distribution of population according to Age group:

Village →	Adampur			Dadhi		
Age group ↓	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**
0-5	15(5%)	17(6%)	32(5%)	6(3%)	12(7%)	18(5%)
6-17	60(18%)	55(19%)	115(18%)	24(12%)	19(11%)	43(12%)
18-59	203(62%)	176(60%)	379(61%)	132(67%)	115(65%)	247(66%)
Above 60	52(16%)	46(16%)	98(16%)	34(17%)	30(17%)	64(17%)
Total	330(100%)	294(100%)	624(100%)	196(100%)	176(100%)	372(100%)

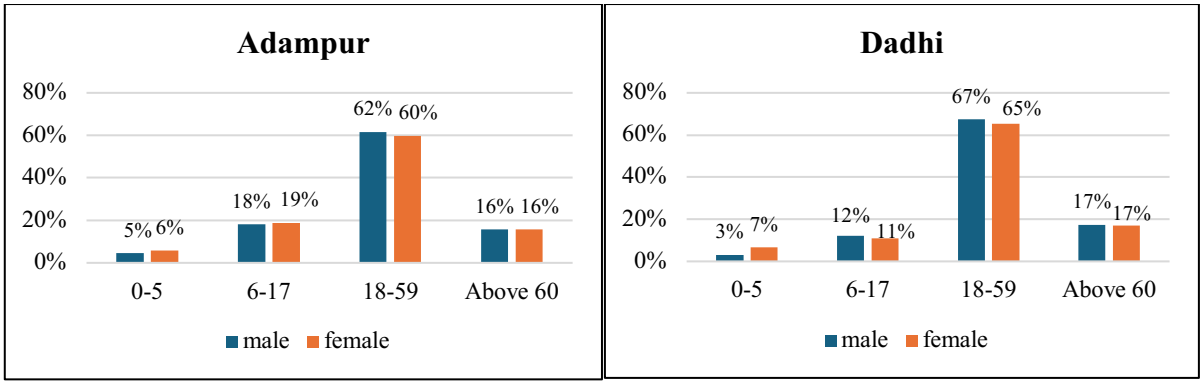


Fig.2.1: Distribution of population according to Age group in Adampur and Dadhi

2.2 Education status:

Educational attainment levels show steady literacy progress along with distinct gender variations across the two villages:

Key Finding: Secondary education forms the largest segment in both villages (24% in Adampur, 29% in Dadhi). Higher education and professional qualifications are steadily rising, though female illiteracy remains higher than male illiteracy in both study sites.

Table 2.2: Educational status of population in Adampur and Dadhi villages:

Village →	**Adampur**			**Dadhi**			**Education status %**	
Education ↓	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Adampur**	**Dadhi**
Illiterate	49(15%)	71(25%)	120	12(6%)	48(29%)	60	20%	17%
Primary	47(15%)	50(18%)	97	20(10%)	23(14%)	43	16%	12%
Middle	56(17%)	42(15%)	98	36(19%)	25(15%)	61	16%	17%
Secondary	83(26%)	60(21%)	143	67(35%)	37(22%)	104	24%	29%
Graduation	73(23%)	40(14%)	113	32(17%)	17(10%)	49	19%	14%
Post Graduation	8(2%)	17(6%)	25	14(7%)	15(9%)	29	4%	8%
Technical/Professional	8(2%)	1(0%)	9	10(5%)	1(1%)	11	1%	3%
Other	0(0%)	2(1%)	2	2(1%)	1(1%)	3	0%	1%
Total	324	283	607	193	167	360	100%	100%

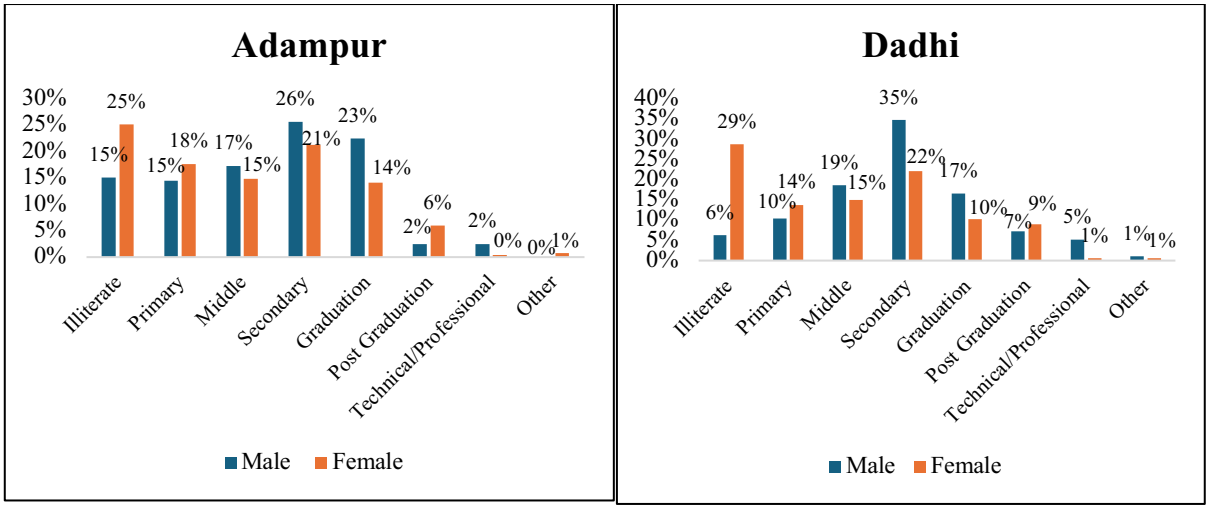


Fig.2.2: Education Status in Adampur and Dadhi villages

2.3 Occupation:

Working Population distribution: The Primary field survey data highlights the gender composition of the workforce across the two study villages:

Table 2.3: Working population in Adampur and Dadhi villages

Village ↓	**Working population**				
	Male		**Female**		**Total**
Adampur	187	91%	18	9%	205
Dadhi	121	83%	25	17%	146

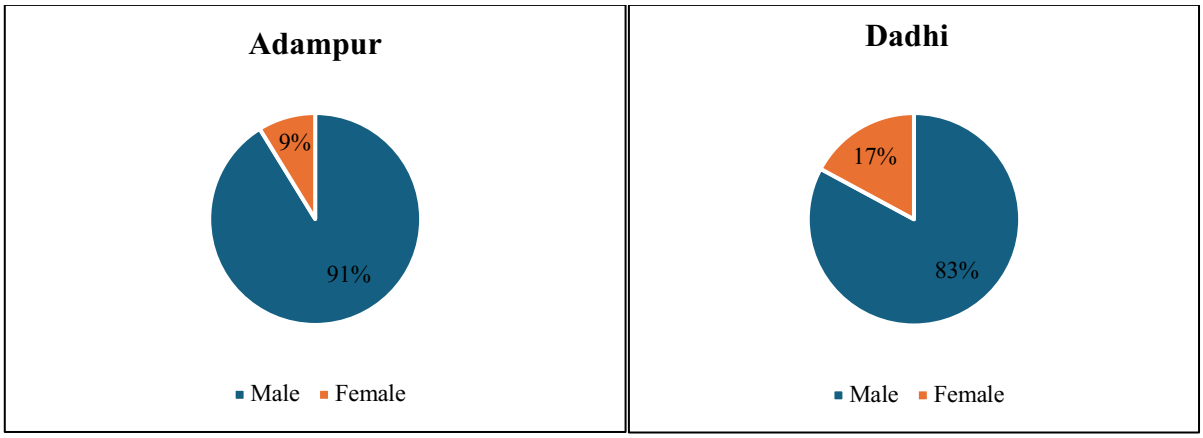


Fig.2.3: Working population in Adampur and Dadhi villages

2.4 Occupational Categories (Sectoral Engagement):

The occupational profile across primary, secondary and tertiary sectors shows distinct employment patterns in both villages:

Key Findings: Agriculture remains the primary economic backbone in both villages, engaging over 35% of working males. However, significant economic diversification into secondary and tertiary service sectors (Govt./Private jobs and local businesses) is evident, particularly in Dadhi where female employment is notable in formal government positions (38%) and livestock management (23%).

Occupation	Persons								Total	
	Adampur				Dadhi					
	Male		Female		Male		Female			
Agriculture	68	36%	6	33%	47	39%	3	12%	124	120%
Animal Husbandry	2	1%	2	11%	1	1%	6	23%	11	36%
Govt. Job	37	20%	3	17%	26	22%	10	38%	76	97%
Private Job	37	20%	4	22%	21	18%	3	12%	65	71%
Laborer	21	11%	1	6%	9	8%	1	4%	32	28%
Business	15	8%	0	0%	11	9%	0	0%	26	17%
Other	7	4%	2	11%	5	4%	3	12%	17	31%
Total	187	100%	18	100%	120	100%	26	100%	351	400%

Table 2.4: Occupation of population in Adampur and Dadhi:

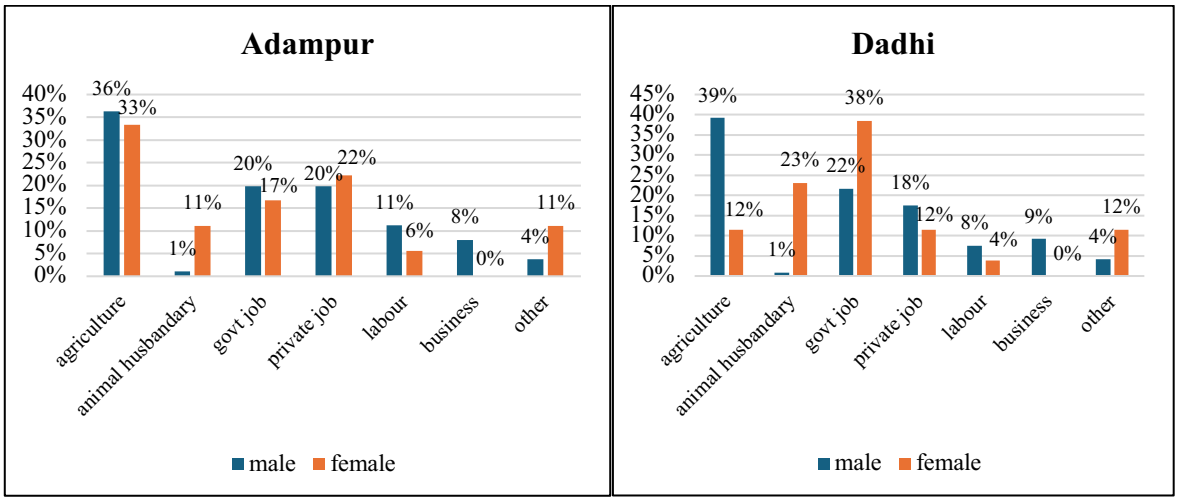


Fig.2.4: Occupation of population in Adampur and Dadhi villages

3.Settlement and Household: -

A settlement is any place where people live and build a community, ranging from a single isolated dwelling to a large city. A household is a social and economic unit consisting of one or more people who live together in the same house or dwelling and share basic living

3.1 Type of house condition in Adampur and Dadhi:

Village	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Kutcha	Total
Adampur	90(56.25%)	29(74.35%)	1(100%)	120(60%)
Dadhi	70(43.75%)	10(25.64%)	0(0%)	80(40%)
Total	160(80%)	39(19.5%)	1(0.5%)	200(100%)

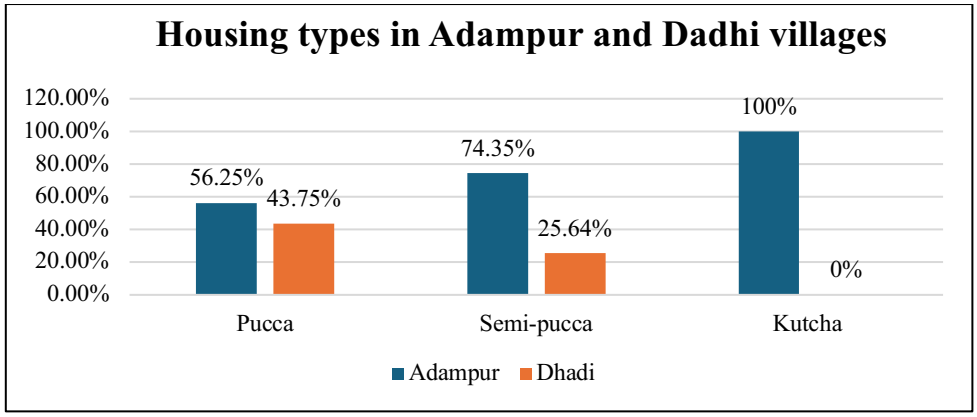


Fig.3.1: Housing types in Adampur and Dadhi villages

Total 200 households.: Pucca - 160 (80%) dominates, followed by Semi-pucca - 39 (19.5%), Kutcha - 1 (0.5%).

Village-wise: Adampur - 90 pucca (56.25% of pucca category), 29 semi-pucca (74.35% of semi-pucca). The only kutcha house is from Adampur. Dadhi - 70 pucca, 10 semi-pucca, no kutcha.

Key Finding: Housing condition is good - 80% pucca houses, showing improved economic status and government housing schemes. Kutcha housing is almost eliminated. Adampur has more semi-pucca houses than Dadhi.

3.2 Condition of house in Adampur and Dadhi:

Village	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Total
Adampur	93(60%)	27(62.79%)	0(0%)	120(60%)
Dadhi	62(40%)	16(37.20%)	2(100%)	80(40%)
Total	155(77.5%)	43(21.5%)	2(2%)	200(100%)

Total 200 households: Good - 155 (77.5%) highest, followed by Satisfactory - 43 (21.5%), Poor - 2 (1%). Adampur - 93 Good, 27 Satisfactory, 0 Poor. Dadhi - 62 Good, 16 Satisfactory, 2 Poor.

Key Finding: 99% houses are in Good to Satisfactory condition, showing overall good housing quality and economic improvement. Only 1% poor condition, both cases from Dadhi village. Adampur has 0% poor houses, indicating slightly better housing status than Dadhi.

3.3 Ventilation in houses in Adampur and Dadhi:

Village	Good	Satisfactory	Poor	Total
Adampur	90(58.82%)	30(66.66%)	0(0%)	120(60%)
Dadhi	63(41.17%)	15(33.33%)	2(100%)	80(40%)
Total	153(76.5%)	45(22.5%)	2(1%)	200(100%)

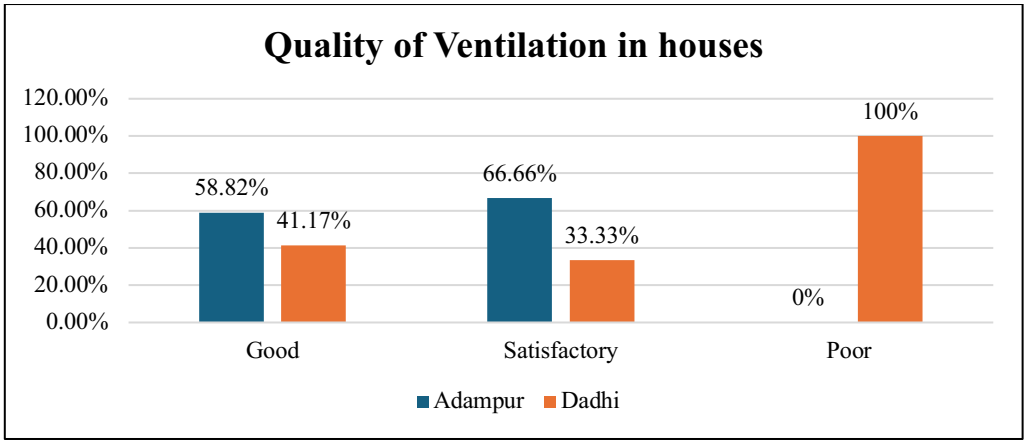


Fig.3.3: Ventilation in houses in Adampur and Dadhi villages

Total 200 households: Good - 153 (76.5%) highest, followed by Satisfactory - 45 (22.5%), Poor - 2 (1%). Adampur - 90 Good, 30 Satisfactory, 0 Poor. Dadhi - 63 Good, 15 Satisfactory, 2 Poor.

Key Finding: 99% houses have Good to Satisfactory ventilation, indicating good living conditions and health awareness in housing design. Only 1% poor ventilation, both from Dadhi. Adampur again shows 0% poor, slightly better than Dadhi.

4. Land Ownership and Land Use

In Adampur Dadhi (a village located within the Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana), land ownership is legally governed by the Jamabandi record system, while land use is predominantly rural, categorized by semi-arid, dryland agricultural practices.

Land Use Patterns:

Adampur Dadhi falls into a zone dominated by rural and agricultural zones, regulated broadly by the district's environmental limits and town planning controls.

Cropping Patterns: Land is utilized for dryland farming. The primary *Kharif* crop is Bajra (pearl millet), which handles the dry summer periods well. The primary *Rabi* (winter) crops include Mustard, Wheat, and Gram. Irrigation relies heavily on a split balance between local tube wells and regional canal distributaries.

4.1 The household own agricultural land

Village	Yes	No	Total
Adampur	61(50.83%)	59(49.17%)	120
Dadhi	56(67.46%)	24(28.91%)	80
Total	117(58.5%)	83(41.5%)	200

Table 6.1 shows the distribution of 200 households from two villages - Adampur (120) and Dadhi (80) - based on agricultural land ownership. In Adampur village, out of 120 households, 61 households own agricultural land and 59 do not. It shows an almost equal distribution. In Dadhi village, out of 80 households, 56 households (70%) own land and only 24 households (30%) do not. This indicates land ownership is higher in Dadhi compared to Adampur. Overall, out of total 200 households, 117 households (58.5%) own agricultural land, and 83 households (41.5%) do not. This shows that many of the surveyed households are landowners.

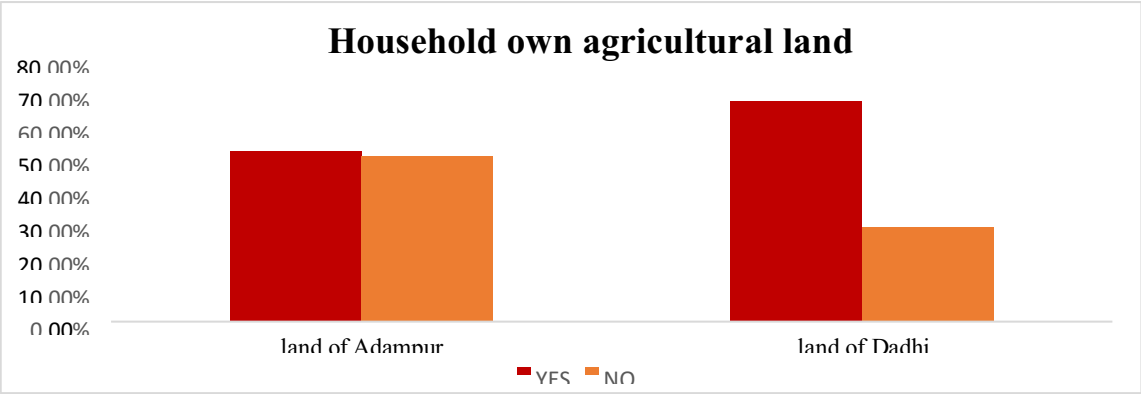


Fig.4.1: household own agricultural land

4.2 Landholding category

Landholding Category	Adampur	Dadhi	Total
Landless	59(71.08%)	24(28.92%)	83(41.5%)
Marginal	9(60%)	6(40%)	15(7.5%)
Small	27(58.69%)	19(41.30%)	46(23%)
Medium	14(43.75%)	18(56.25%)	32(16%)
Large	7(46.66%)	8(53.33%)	15(7.5%)
Very large	4(44.44%)	5(55.55%)	9(4.5%)
Total	120(60%)	80(40%)	200(100%)

Table 4.2 shows the total agricultural land owned by the households in the two selected villages. The total agricultural land owned by the 200 surveyed households is 527.5 acres. Out of this, Adampur village accounts for 251.5 acres (47.68%) and Dadhi village accounts for 276 acres (52.32%). It is interesting to note that although Adampur has more land-owning households compared to Dadhi (56 households), the total land area in Dadhi is higher.

This indicates that the average landholding size is larger in Dadhi village than in Adampur village.

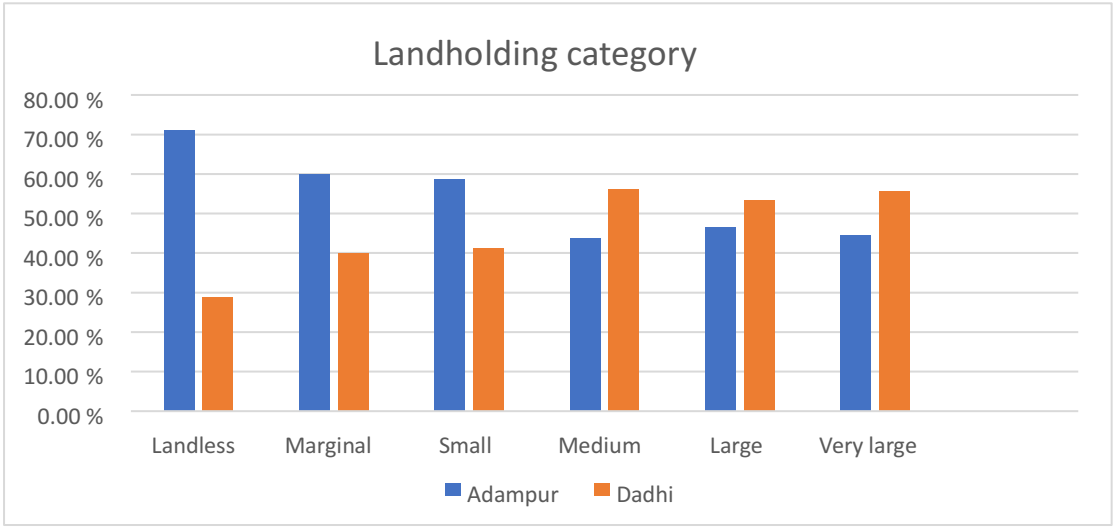


Fig.4.2: Landholding category

4.3 Major Kharif crops grown

Kharif crops	Adampur	Dadhi	Total
Bajra	38(54.28%)	21(36.84%)	59(46.45%)
Cotton	4(5.71%)	6(10.52%)	10(7.88%)
Guar	2(2.85%)	0	2(1.57%)
Pulses	1(1.42%)	0	1(0.78%)
Fodder	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Bajra+cotton	24(34.28%)	25(43.85%)	49(38.59%)
Bajra+Cotton+Guar	1(1.42%)	2(3.50%)	3(2.36%)
Bajra+Pulses	0	2(3.50%)	2(1.58%)
Bajra+Cotton+Fodder	0	1(1.75%)	1(0.79%)
Total	70(55.11%)	57(44.89%)	127(100%)

Table 4.3 shows the cropping pattern adopted by 127 households during the Kharif season. Overall picture: The most dominant crop is Bajra (Pearl Millet) alone with 59 households (46.45%), followed by Bajra + Cotton mixed cropping with 49 households (38.59%). Cotton alone is grown by 10 households (7.88%). Other combinations like Bajra+Cotton+Guar, Bajra+Pulses, and Guar are adopted by very few households.

This shows that Bajra is the core Kharif crop of the study area, either as a sole crop or mixed with Cotton.

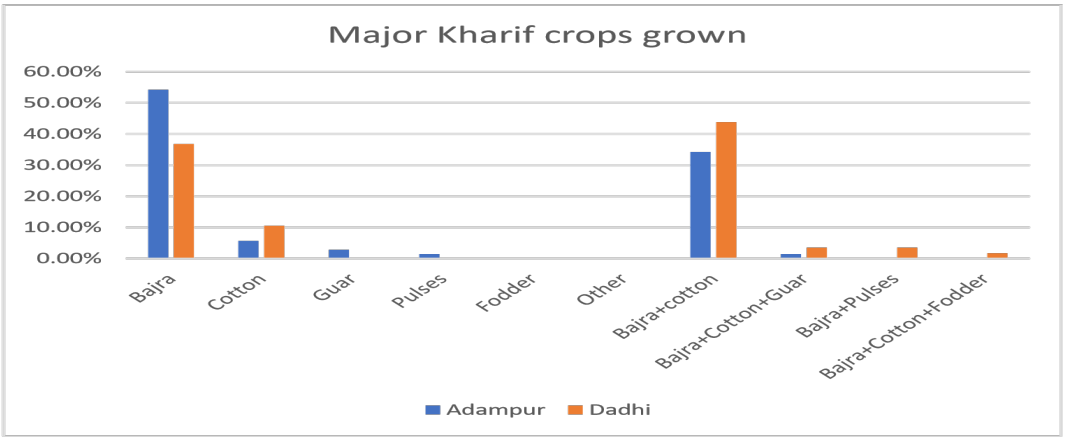


Fig.4.3: Major Kharif crops grown

4.4 Zaid crops

Village	Yes	No	Total
Adampur	3(100%)	117(59.4)	120(60%)
Dadhi	0	80(40.60%)	80(40%)
Total	3(1.5%)	197(98.5%)	200(100%)

This table shows the cultivation of Zaid crops (crops grown in the short season between Rabi and Kharif) in the two villages. Overall picture: Out of the total 200 households surveyed, only 3 households (1.5%) cultivate Zaid crops, while a vast majority of 197 households (98.5%) do not cultivate any Zaid crops.

This indicates that Zaid cultivation is almost negligible in the study area.

4.5 Commercial crops

Commercial crops	Adampur	Dadhi	Total
Wheat	1(3.70%)	0	1(1.63%)
Mustard	11(40.74%)	21(61.76%)	32(52.46%)
Gram	0	0	0
Bajra	2(7.40%)	1(2.94%)	3(4.91%)
Guar	1(3.70%)	1(2.94%)	2(3.29%)
Wheat+Mustard	4(14.81%)	1(2.94%)	5(8.20%)
Cotton	8(29.62%)	10(29.41%)	18(29.51%)
Total	27(44.27%)	34(55.73%)	61(100%)

Table 4.5 shows the commercial crops grown by 61 households (27 from Adampur and 34 from Dadhi). Overall picture: The most important commercial crop is Mustard with 32 households (52.46%), followed by Cotton with 18 households (29.51%). Wheat+Mustard is grown commercially by 5 households (8.20%), while Bajra (4.91%) and Guar (3.29%) are grown by very few. Wheat alone and Gram are almost negligible as commercial crops.

This indicates that Mustard and Cotton are the two main cash crops in the study area.

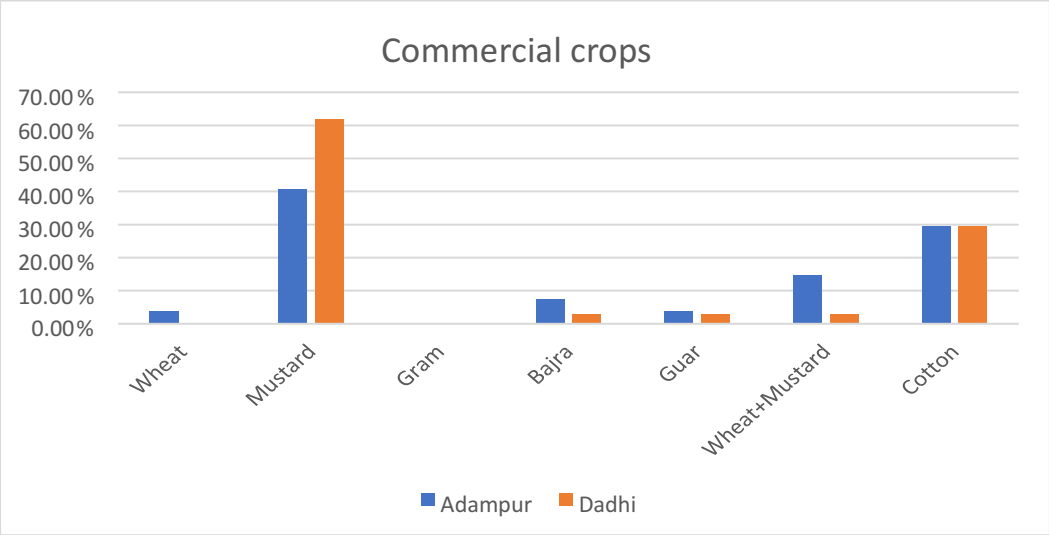


Fig.7.4: Commercial crops

4.6 Main source of irrigation

Village	Tubewell	Canal	well	Rainfall	Other	Total
Adampur	36 (67.92%)	4(7.54%)	6(11.32%)	7(13.20%)	0	53(50.97%)
Dadhi	45(88.23%)	0	3(5.88%)	1(1.96%)	2(3.92%)	51(49.03%)
Total	81(77.88%)	4(3.84%)	9(8.66%)	8(7.70%)	2(1.92%)	104(100%)

Table 4.6 shows the main source of irrigation for 104 households. Overall table: The dominant source of irrigation is Tubewell with 81 households (77.88%). Other sources like Well 9 (8.66%), Rainfall 8 (7.70%), Canal 4 (3.84%) and Other 2 (1.92%) are very minor.

This shows that agriculture in the study area is highly dependent on groundwater through tubewells, indicating a high level of groundwater exploitation.

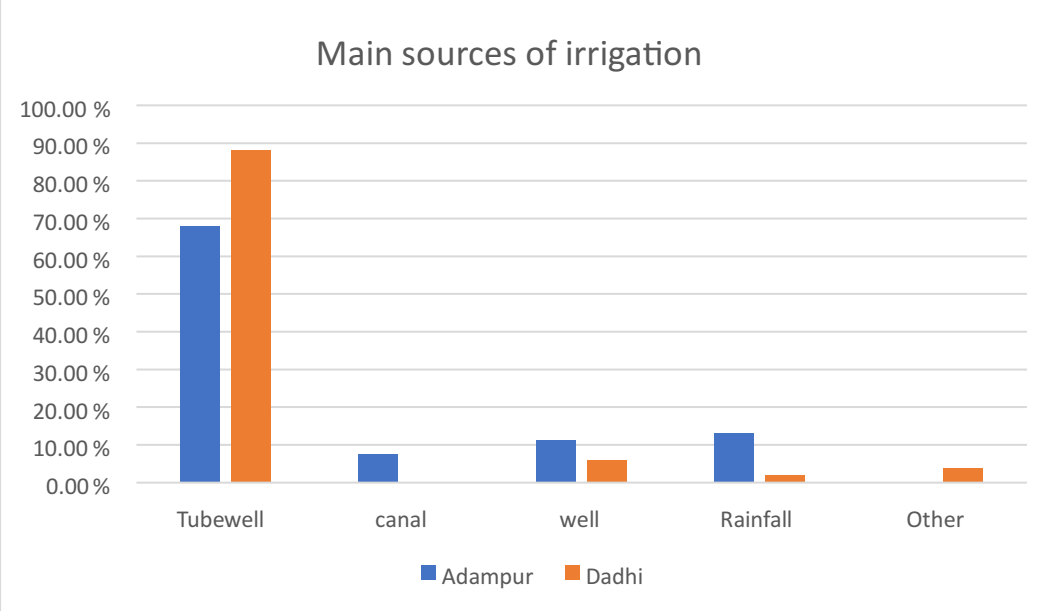


Fig.4.6: Main source of irrigation

Conclusion:

To conclude, it can be said that Adampur and Dadhi are well-representative agrarian villages of the Charkhi Dadri district in Haryana, showing a gradual transition toward socio-economic modernization while retaining traditional rural structures. The primary survey of 200 households (120 in Adampur and 80 in Dadhi) reveals a predominant shift towards nuclear family setups (over 60%), though joint families still hold significant social importance. The educational status of the population shows steady progress with most household heads being literate, and local schools in Jhojhu Kalan and Charkhi Dadri provide accessible education. While agriculture—centred around Bajra, Cotton, Wheat and Mustard remain the primary economic backbone, a noticeable diversification toward government jobs, private services and daily commuting for work is evident.

The villages possess well-developed basic infrastructure including near-universal electricity connections, piped drinking water supply, pucca houses and functional Anganwadi centers. Road connectivity to Charkhi Dadri is generally satisfactory, with Adampur residents relying heavily on public transport while Dadhi commuters prefer private vehicles. However, irregular piped water supply and severe groundwater depletion due to heavy dependence on tubewells for irrigation remain major concerns for both settlements.

The data suggests that household income is distributed across low, middle and high categories, with over 75% of families managing without any outstanding loans. Health status and access to primary healthcare facilities are largely satisfactory, with most villagers relying on government hospitals, though seasonal illnesses and commonly experienced. Furthermore, while smartphone and internet penetration is high (92.5%), awareness and actual benefit overage of government welfare schemes remain relatively low due to lack of information and documentation delays.

There are pressing environmental and sanitation challenges related to wastewater disposal, open drains (affecting 40% of households) and open dumping of solid waste especially in Dadhi village. Along with soil degradation and occasional crop residue burning, these issues negatively impact local hygiene and rural health. Therefore, the Panchayat and concerned government authorities must focus on improving drainage systems, waste management infrastructure, water quality and better dissemination of welfare schemes to ensure suitable development in both villages.

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[7] **Formula of Sex Ratio:** R.C. Chandana.

[8] **Health Definition by W.H.O.:** https://www.who.int