

## **Session 2002-2003:**

During this session following Academic Activities were undertaken by the Department of Management, K. C. Das Commerce College apart from the regular classes.

### **Activity- 1**

#### **Guest lecture for Management Major Students:-**

A guest lecture was organized by the department on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2002 on the topic- **“New Issue Market for Corporate Securities”**. **Prof. R. K. Pathak, senior lecturer, Gauhati Commerce College, Management Department, delivered the lecture.** In his one & half hour lecture, he had given a detailed analysis regarding **Conception of New Issue Market, physical existence, functions, current position and problems of new Issue Market** in India.

After the lecture, Prof. Pathak had a very enchanting interaction phase with the students. Prof. Pathak had answered the various questions of the students regarding the topic.

### **Activity- 2**

#### **Assignment to Major & Pass course Students for TDC 2<sup>nd</sup> year students:**

The department gave an assignment to its major students on the topic- **“Evolution of Management Thoughts”**. All the major students have successfully completed the assignment work and secured good marks out of the total 20 marks provided from their internal unit test examination.

Similarly, pass course students of the year were directed to prepare **Organization or Capital Structure** of any **National or Multi-National Company** or institution on the Chart Papers. Almost all students had beautifully done the assignment.

### **Activity- 3**

#### **Field Work for TDC 1<sup>st</sup> Year Major Students:**

A Field survey was conducted on 11<sup>th</sup> February 2003 by the Management Department with its 78 Major Students in the Garooghuli Village under the Rani Block of Kamrup district. The survey was conducted on Demographic pattern, Socio-economic position and

entrepreneurial potentialities of the village. The students had visited each and every household of the village and gathered the information with the help of the questionnaires made for the purpose.

The students were first divided in to twelve groups consisting of six to seven members and each group was named after the name of great philosophers or thinkers of management viz- F.W. Taylor, Henry Fayol, Peter Drucker etc. Two lecturers from English department and from Economics Department also assisted in conducting the Survey successfully.

**List of Students for the Field Survey:**

<b><u>Sl No</u></b>	<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Roll No</u></b>	<b><u>Name of the Group</u></b>	<b><u>Remark</u></b>
1.	Rahul Tewari	357	F.W. Taylor	Group leader
2.	Moloy Barman	237		
3.	Nitesh Tewari	63		
4.	Deepa Sarma	139		
5.	Ragini Tewari	145		
6.	Raj Shekhar Paul	331		
7.	Avijit Dutta	231	Henry Fayol	Group leader
8.	Raimil Ranjan	233		
9.	Shibu Das	203		
10.	Chandan deb	235		
11.	Rinky dey	138		
12.	Jitendra Pratap Singh	109		
13.	Maykh Paik	219	Peter Drucker	Group leader
14.	Alokesb Bordoloi	330		
15.	Dibyajit Rakshit	141		
16.	Rohit Kumar	64		
17.	Merry Venuth Sangma	211		
18.	Puspita Roy Choudhury	211		
19.	Nikhil Gupta	124		
20.	Biswajit Sarma	336	Merry Parker Follet	Group leader
21.	Amit Kr. Paul	77		
22.	Jamal Hussain Chaudhury	278		
23.	Meneo Seneo Miacheuo	344		
24.	Sangita Kumari Jadav	261		
25.	Payal Agarwal	88		
26.	Nabaraj Newar	50		
27.	Jyotirmoy Malakar	127		
28.	Biswajit Sen	67		

29.	Ram Naresh	75	Elton Mayo	Group leader
30.	Biswanath Roy	326		
31.	Sweta Suraka	179		
32.	Vikash Verma	297		
33.	Methu Dutta	352		
34.	Arindam Chakravorty	03		
35.	Pratul Lahkar	120	Mc Gregor	Group leader
36.	Dwepal Das	32		
37.	Subhradeep Das Gupta	287		
38.	Poppy Sarma	15		
39.	Sukanya Ghosh	136		
40.	Sajid Khan	148		
41.	Sumit Bhattacharjee	193		
42.	Niranj Kr Chakraborty	115	Luthar Gulick	Group leader
43.	Aparup Chaudhury	20		
44.	Debashis Mazumdar	129		
45.	Rini Dey	276		
46.	Madhu Sarma	147		
47.	Esha Agarwal	275		
48.	Sandeep Mukherjee	318	Maslow	Group leader
49.	Riajul Haque	92		
50.	T.P. Tiagi Paul	210		
51.	S.F. Ali	162		
52.	Mangaulien	43		
53.	Anil Jain	17		
54.	L. A. Sangma	46	Wheeler	Group leader
55.	Bhaskar Dutta	243		
56.	Dipankar Bhuyan	351		
57.	Sutapa Roy	170		
58.	Anita Sarma	152		
59.	Radha Singh	266		
60.	Subhasis Phukan	69	Alfred Weber	Group leader
61.	Naimul Hussain	101		
62.	Raimika Bhattacharjee	267		
63.	Manorama Gupta	198		
64.	K-Ve	319		
65.	Bablu Agarwal	84		
66.	Prasun Kr. Tewari	11		Group leader
67.	Dipak Kalita	23		

68.	K-L-Kr.Singh	249	Philip Kotlar
69.	Ajender Pandit	174	
70.	Jahida Begum	253	
71.	R. G. Momin	215	
72.	Jayanta Kumar	223	
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73.	Sono Lohiya	359	Group leader
74.	Sonia Pathani	24	
75.	Dhrubajyoti Rabha	208	L. H. Heny
76.	Sanghamitra Sengupta	181	
77.	Roshen Chettry	51	
78.	Santosh Das	225	
79.	Jyoti Agarwal	14	
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## **REPORT OF THE SURVEY**

# **SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION AND ENTREPRENEURAL PROSPECTS**

**Of**

## **Garooghuli Village**

**(Under Rani Block of Kamrup District)  
Guwahati-35**

**A Study**

Conducted by

**Department of Managemet**

**K.C. Das Commerce College**

(Under Information and Career Guidance Cell)

KCDCC

**Chatribari, Guwahati-8**

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## Preface

The Government of India has been making an untiring effort by introducing various rural development programmes, in order to solve the chronic socio-economic problems of villages in India. Even then there is no such improvement with the people living below the poverty line in rural areas.

Assam being one of the states of India, where 89% of the population is inhabited in rural areas also faces the same situation.

Therefore an effort is being made by the undersigned Management Department of the College to focus the socio-economic conditions the village named Garooghuli which falls under Kamrup district of Assam under Rani Block. Also to highlight the entrepreneurial prospects in the concerned village.

It is worth mentioning that the socio-economic conditions of a village have a very important bearing on the success or failure of the various development scheme(s) and programme(s) that are being implemented in the village.

The study was carried out in the Garooghuli village of Rani Block of Kamrup District, Assam, where the total population was 944 (asper 1991 census) out of which more than 50% of the total population of the village comprises of tribal people (mostly Karbis and Rabhas). The socio-economic condition of the village was very poor, none of the villagers had a pucca house except two-three, but there is enough potential for developing entrepreneurship among the villagers. The study reveals that beetle nut and bamboo are found in abundance and that too of good quality.

This study was carried out by the undersigned with the co-operation of the students of Management Department. We are thankful to Dr. Swabera Islam of Economics Department, Mrs. Prarthana Barua and Ms Ajita Bora of English Department of the college for extending their co-operation during field survey.

Mr. Pronob Sarma of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship also deserve our sincere thank for his co-operation while doing the study.

D. K. Ahmad, Director, IIE also deserves our sincere thanks for his valuable advice for the study. Mr. Dinesh Chandra Boro, BDO, Rani Block of Kamrup District also deserves our hearty thanks for extending his helping hand in preparing the report.

Mr. Hitesh Deka, Principal of this college deserves our regards and appreciation for his untiring efforts to help and make this study possible and a success.

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Dated: Guwahati the 19<sup>th</sup> April 2003.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this era of globalization, it is realized that the traditional way of classroom teaching does not help in moulding the students in complete manner, according to the demand of the present scenario. Taking this into consideration, and as a part of academic activities, a field survey was conducted by the Major students of TDC 1<sup>st</sup> Year of Management Department at the Garooghuli village under Rani Block of Kamrup District on 11<sup>th</sup> of February, 2003.

The team was led by teachers of Management Department. Two teachers from English Department and one from Economics Department also accompanied and helped the team in conducting the survey in a smooth manner.

A team of 79 students under 12 groups participated in the survey, the details of which is given in annexure I.

## **Objectives of the survey**

The survey was undertaken with the following objectives:

1. To have a fair picture about the living conditions of the people of that village.
2. To get a proper and detailed idea about the socio-economic condition and basic amenity facilities.
3. To know the awareness of the people about the basic amenities of Health and Hygiene.

4. To know the entrepreneurial and industrial prospects and potentialities of that area.

### **Methodology**

Both secondary and primary sources were adopted in order to collect various data. For collecting the primary information, a questionnaire was prepared covering all aspects of the objectives and each group were allotted 6 to 8 household to collect the information through the questionnaire.

Some basic information like total population, number of households, total male, female and children etc were collected from secondary source i.e, the block office.

Statistical tools applied in the study are bar diagram and pie diagram as well as random sampling method is adopted. Out of the total data collected by the students 36 households were selected for the study.

### **Profile of the village**

Garooghuli is a small village accessible by half pucca road and half kacha road from Guwahati city. The distance from the main Guwahati city to the village is about 20 km. It is under Rani Block and Azara Gaon Panchayat of Kamrup District of Assam. This village is about 6 to 7 kms towards west of NH-37 covering area of 107.93 Hector.

## **ANALYSIS OF DATA**

### **1. Demographic Pattern**

Garooghuli village, as stated earlier is situated 20 Kms away from the Guwahati city and falls under the Rani Block of Kamrup District of Assam. The village mainly comprise of the tribal population (mainly Rabhas and Karbi tribe). Almost all the villagers are from Hindu Community. However, the details of demographic pattern are given in diagram 1. From the diagram 1 it can be seen that below 6 years of age there are only 18 numbers, 37 numbers exist between the age of 7 to 18. The highest number of persons exists between the age 18 to 60 year and only 6 numbers of persons exist above the age of 60.

### **2. Housing condition and sanitation**

From the survey it can be seen that the housing conditions of the villagers were very poor. Except one or two pucca houses, most of the houses are built of straw, bamboo mud and sometimes out of tin also.

Also it is disheartening to see that even in this modern era, the people of Garooghuli village do not have proper sanitation facility. Most of the villagers have to go to the forest to answer their nature's call, only few villagers have built proper sanitary latrines which are depicted in diagram 2. Diagram 2 depicts that 30 numbers of householders do not use latrines and only 6 households use latrines built according to their own convenience.

### **3. Educational Status**

Educational status of the villagers is very poor. Most of the people are illiterate. That is may be because of their poor condition which is proved in the economic aspects as well as non availability of educational institutions in the village. The village has only one primary school.

From the survey of 36 households of the village, the educational level is analyzed in tevl1. It is found from the table that 56% of the women arte illiterate in comparison to 44% men's illiteracy. Men's percentage relating to primary education is 51 in comparison to 49% of women having primary education. None of the households had the graduation degree and above, but in higher secondary level, 3 males and 1 female among 36 household were found.

### **4. Economic Condition of the village**

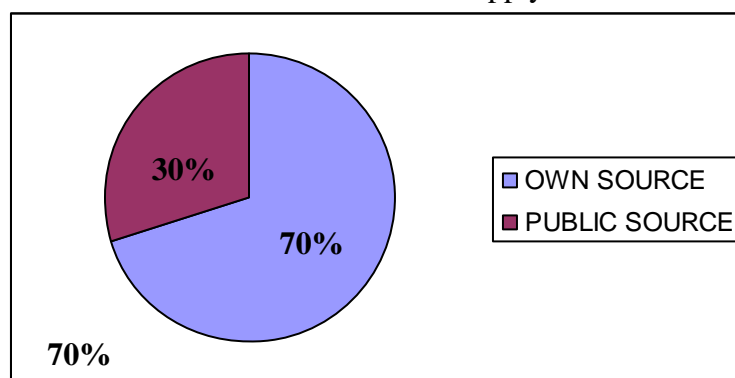
The economic condition of the Garooghuli village is indeed very poor, as majority of the villagers' income is Rs 60-70 daily and that too not regular. According to the United Nations Development Programme Report states that persons earning bellow 1 Dollar (i.e., 49 Rupees) a day, will fall below poverty line, hence majority of the population of the village lies below the poverty line, which is made clear in Table2.

It can be stated from table 2 that 17 (highest) no. of households fall under the range of income of Rs 5000-25,000 and 7 no of households are engaged in agricultural activities and 5 no of households are engaged in small business of their own. Only 2 numbers of households fall under the highest range of income between Rs 85,000-1, 05,000 and that too those two numbers are engaged in their own small business.

### **5. Drinking water and electricity facilities**

The main source of drinking water supply in the village under study is well and that too not in a concreted manner. As shown in the diagram 3, only 30 % of the households use water from their own sources, tube wells are used in particular, whereas the rest 70% use water from public sources, Govt wells in particular are used by majority of the villagers. **DIAGRAM-3**

Sources of water supply





It is really unfortunate that the village experiences complete darkness since 1998. The Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) has stopped functioning in the village due to theft of equipments, which was found out from the survey. Most of them use hurricane-lamp in their houses.

#### **6. Social institution of the village**

The institution/organizations available in the village are- one club, a women organization, ananganbadi center, one non-Government organization and two religious places i.e., one Mandir and one Namghar. The details of which are given in the table 3.

It is really a very astonishing fact that in this modern age, there are no bank and post office facilities. It is found out that one branch of the State Bank of India at Lokhra about 2 and ½ miles away from the village under study. The villagers find a post office about 2Km away from the village, in a place known as Kotabari. Another fact can be revealed from the study that the village, in a place known as Kotabari. Another fact can be revealed from the study that the agents of “Sahara” came to the village to collect the savings from the people.

#### **7. Government assistance to the Village**

Government Aid to the village prior to 2001-02 was completely nil. During the year 2001-02 the Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs 50,000/- for construction of road cum culvert from Katakpara to Garooghuli village under JGSY (Jawahar Gram Sarak Yojana) scheme of Central Government. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs 50,000/-, only Rs 34,050/- was received and utilized. Under the same scheme, another amount of Rs 2,40,000/- was received (out of the sanctioned amount of Rs 3 lakhs) and utilized for construction of road from Katakpara to Garooghuli during the year 2002-03.

Under the Individual Beneficiary Scheme (IBS) and Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) scheme of the Central Government, a few villagers had received some amount of money for construction of residential houses and Goat shed as follows.

#### **8. Entrepreneurial aspect**

In Garooghuli village, many agricultural products are available, such as betel nut, coconut tree, banana, mango etc. Most of the people earn their livelihood by cutting & selling wood, which is not their regular business. They face various problems like financial, marketing etc, to start their own business. As there is no local entrepreneur in Garooghuli village, given proper financial and other assistance to them, they can start their own business.

If financial and other assistance are provided to them, they prefer fruit gardens, Poultry farms, weaving, Pig farms, Agriculture as a source of income generating activities.

#### **9. Conclusions**

From the study it can be stated that despite of the expiry of 56 years of independence the State of Assam is yet to gain momentum in the socio-economic field, which is proved by selecting the village Garooghuli of Kamrup District under Rani Block for study. The socio-economic condition is very poor, the villagers do not even have proper sanitation and health facilities. The people even experience darkness due to failure on the part of ASEB to provide electricity.

In spite of very poor socio-economic condition, there are enough potentialities in the village from entrepreneurship point of view, which can be nurtured by giving proper financial and other assistance.

## **FINDINGS**

1. It was observed that the people of the Garooghuli village under Rani Block of Kamrup District (Assam) are mostly engage themselves as daily wage earners. They cut wood from the nearby hills and sell them and they use it for self consumption as well. Only few of the villagers depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Their energy can be diverted in to some productive work provided they are trained and made aware of their potentialities.

2. The study reveals that the village is thinly populated with 506 male and 438 female (as per 1991 census) out of which 285 male and 251 female are of schedule tribe people. It means that more than 50% of the total population of the village comprise of tribal (mostly Karbi & Rabha) population. Also it is to be noted that these people are very hard working and fun loving. Given a chance they can even prove themselves as enterprising.

3. It was observed that the village is experiencing darkness since 1998, as the Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB) has stopped functioning in that area, the reasons of which is yet unknown. However, the villagers cited one reason, which was due to theft of electricity components of ASEB. No effort, so far has been done by the Government regarding installation of solar energy lights. It may be stated that there is every possibility of installing solar lights in order to restore the problem of darkness due to non availability of power.

4. The study also reveals that the housing conditions of the villagers are very poor. None of the villagers had a pucca house except two or three. The houses were mainly built out of straw and bamboo and some of them out of thin sheet also. Another startling revelation has been made regarding sanitation of the village. Only few villagers have proper sanitary latrines. Most of them go to the nearby hills and forest to answer their nature's call.

5. It is also observed from the study that the educational status of the villagers is very poor. Only few (2 or 3) of the villagers of the household under study could only complete the higher secondary level of education.

6. The study reveals that despite of the poor socio-economic condition of the village under study, there are great entrepreneurial potentialities in the field of agricultural products, particularly beetle nut. Given some scope to the villagers, beetle nut production can be taken on commercial purpose.

Besides, agricultural products, piggery and poultry firm can also be taken up by the villagers for commercial purpose.

As stated earlier Garooghuli village consists of the tribal people, tribal women in particular are expert in weaving. Given some financial assistance, they can take up weaving as a business.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. Development of a particular area mainly depend on proper road communication, which is not available in Garooghuli village. So, in order to develop the area, building of roads must be given more importance.
2. Good health is another aspect of development, which depends on Health & Hygene and pure drinking water facilities. So, steps should be taken I this regard.
3. All the exercise of development will be fruitless until and unless the people of the area are educated or literate. In this respect the college can implement the scheme of adult education and can also provide basic requirements of education like books, blackboards etc, (as the village is adopted by the collage).
4. Central Government has the scheme to provide assistance regarding solar power to those areas where electricity is not available. This can be availed by the villagers of the village under study.
5. Since, bamboos and beetle nut are found in great quantity, beetle nut can be produced in large scale for business purpose.
6. Weaving is a common feature among the women of the village. If some assistance is given in kinds like providing different materials, it can be produced for commercial purpose.

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