



**GOVERNMENT COLLEGE
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Project Report

**Event: Socio Economic Survey
(Department of Geography)**

Date: 27 December 2022

Venue: Tharu Village, District Kangra (HP)

Principal

Govt. College Nagrota Bagwan

Govt. College
Nagrota Bagwan
District Kangra H.P 176047

Distt. Kangra (H.P.)

PROJECT REPORT

SOCIO ECONOMIC SURVEY

Socio-economic survey is regarded as one of the most important source to collect statistical data and gather information at the local level by conducting primary surveys which is usually called field survey. A social economic survey was conducted by Geographic Department of Government Degree College Nagrota Bagwan on 27 December 2022. This survey was conducted under the supervision of Department Head of Geography, Professor Nikesh Sharma and student of the department participated in this field survey.

Through this survey, students analyse the household pattern and socio-economic structure of Tharu village located in Kangra valley of Nagrota Bagwan tehsil, district Kangra. As we know Himachal Pradesh is a rural state in which majority people live in village and agriculture is their main occupation. Due to the wide disparity in literacy, income level, modes of transportation, commercialization of agriculture, horticulture, nature of occupation etc. the present project report is focused on studying the life of people reside in the lap of nature. Students found that the subsistence agriculture activities and livestock rearing was main occupation of the people of the village. There was higher composition of nuclear families rather than joint families in the villages. This study is helpful to understand the complex nature of human activities and the utilization of resources and reflect a way to improve socio -economic structure and household pattern, rural settlement in high Himalayan mountainous region in Himachal Pradesh on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing , individual, and household characteristics and living conditions.

INTRODUCTION

Himachal Pradesh is a northern state in India, known for its scenic beauty and mountainous landscape. The state is home to several rural villages, each with its own unique charm and character. In this introduction, we will focus on one such village, nestled in the heart of Himachal Pradesh—a picturesque place that offers a glimpse into the simplicity and beauty of rural life in India.

The village we are referring to is situated in the Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh i.e Tharu village, which is surrounded by lush green forests and mountains. It is home to a small community of people who lead a simple yet fulfilling life and are known for their hospitality and friendly nature.

Famously, Tharu is an ethnic group that primarily inhabits the Terai region of Nepal and the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh. The Tharu people are known for their expertise in agriculture, fishing and handicrafts. Their traditional occupations include farming, animal husbandry and weaving. They are also skilled in making a variety of household items, such as baskets, mats and brooms. But they are also found in other parts of India. It is also possible that there must be any connection between the community Tharu and rural village of Himachal Pradesh.

In 1971, at the time of formation of the state it was an economically backward region with poorly developed rural infrastructure such as rural roads, electricity, housing, transport, banking and market network due to its mountainous terrain. As we know, Socio-economic conditions in the rural area totally 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. It reveals that subsistence agriculture is main source of income and economic development in rural areas.

They are totally depending upon natural surroundings environment for day-to-day survival. Agricultural activities in this valley are controlled by the topographic features, soil and climatic condition. 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 totally depends upon physical nature of the area.

A socio-economic survey is regarded as one of the most important source to collect statistical data and gather information at the local level by conducting primary surveys which is usually called field survey. This is a basic component of enquiry in geography. By doing survey we understood that earth is a home of humankind. Through survey primary data is collected from the entire households by observing, questioning, recording, evaluating, informal discussions, analyzing and responding to the situations in the real society. Fieldwork through primary survey helps us to collect first-hand data. Through this survey we analyse the household pattern and socio-economic structure of Tharu village located in Kangra valley of Nagrota Bagwan tehsil, district Kangra. As we know Himachal Pradesh is a rural state in which majority of the people lives in village and agriculture is their main occupation. Due to the wide disparities in literacy, income level, modes of transportation, commercialization of agriculture, horticulture, nature of occupation, etc. the present project report is focused on studying the life of people reside in the laps of nature. it was found that the subsistence agriculture activities and livestock rearing was the main occupation of the people of the village. There was higher composition of nuclear families rather than joint families in the village. The report will be helpful to understand the complex nature of human activities and the utilization of resources and reflect a way to improve existing

socio-economic structure and household pattern rural settlement in high Himalayan mountainous region in Himachal Pradesh on household expenditure and income as well as other data on the status of housing, individual and household characteristics and living conditions.

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.
5. To study the impact of nearby towns like Nagrota Bagwan as well as other institutes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A report of Government of Himachal Pradesh 2001 reported agriculture is one of the main pillars of the people of the Himachal Pradesh on which 66.71 per cent of population depends for their livelihood. This report further demarcated that due to hilly terrain terraced cultivation is adopted in the same area, close to four-fifth of holdings fall in the category of small and marginal farmers. Due to ideal climate for fruit cultivation, horticultural and vegetables growing, seasonals well as off season a well-diversified farm economy has developed rapidly during the past three decades. They inferred that Himachal Pradesh is primarily an agrarian state. Most of the people in

rural areas are dependent on agricultural produce. However, growth rate of the state is higher than the growth rate of the national level. **Kumar(2012)**, conducted a study to sketch out different levels of socio-economic development in the state of Himachal Pradesh during the decade of 1990s. The study further revealed that disparities in the economic sector appeared to have increased with respect to industrial development and urbanization but, declined with respect to per capita income, secondary sector contribution in the district domestic product and the work participation rate. They also evaluated notable variation under permanent pastures and net sown area. On the other side, other land categories had not shown significant change, the study on cropping pattern in Solan district over the period identifies that among food crops area under wheat and paddy has increased whereas, in case of barley and maize, it had declined considerably. Area under non-food crops has shown increased trend for cash crops. He also disclosed the fact shifting of area from food grains towards vegetables, fruits, spices are considerably high. On the whole, it pointed out that the farmers of the area are shifting towards commercial cropping.

Data sources and Methodology

The present study area is based on primary source of survey. Data has been collected door-to door from every house 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.

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 survey-based report 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 particular area to gather historical information which throw light upon the changing scenario throughout the time. We use mixed method for this survey. One is Qualitative research and other is Quantitative Method.

- **QUALITATIVE RESEARCH**

It refers to a type of research methodology that focuses on exploring and understanding the underlying reasons, opinions, motivations and attitude of individual or group. It seeks to explore a specific phenomena, not prove predication according to Qualitative Research Method. It involves methods such as participant observation, in-depth interviews, focus groups and ethnographic studies. Researchers may spend extended periods of time in a particular place or community to gain a deep understanding of the local context and culture.

- **QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH**

It is a methodology that involves the use of numerical data and statistical analysis to examine spatial patterns and relationships between variables. It involves the collection of large datasets, which can be analyzed using statistical techniques to test hypothesis and identify patterns in the data.

Location of Tharu Village

Tharu village is located in Nagrota Bagwan tehsil of Kangra district in Himachal Pradesh, India. It is situated 25km south from district headquarter Dharamshala, and 240 kms from state headquarter Shimla. Nagrota Bagwan is the sub-district of Tharu village situated at the distance of 1.5km which has not even become a source of income for villagers but also for health, education and other basic needs because it became a center of education throughout the state. In Google Map we see the information about the Tharu village. It is the only constituency in Himachal Pradesh to have both government Medical and Engineering colleges. It includes prestigious Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical College Tanda, Rajiv Gandhi government engineering college, Govt. Pharmacy college, Post Graduate college, etc. The adjoining villages namely Tarindi, Kanehr, Jalbimbi, Lahlesar, Matyari etc. in study area. The study area was selected on the basis of their location National highway 154 is passing center of this Tharu Village. Total geographical area of Tharu village is 35.93 Hectares. Population density of Tharu is 27 persons per Hectares.

According to Census 2011 information the location code or village code of Tharu village is 009952. The Pin code of Tharu village is 176047 and postal head office is Nagrota Bagwan.

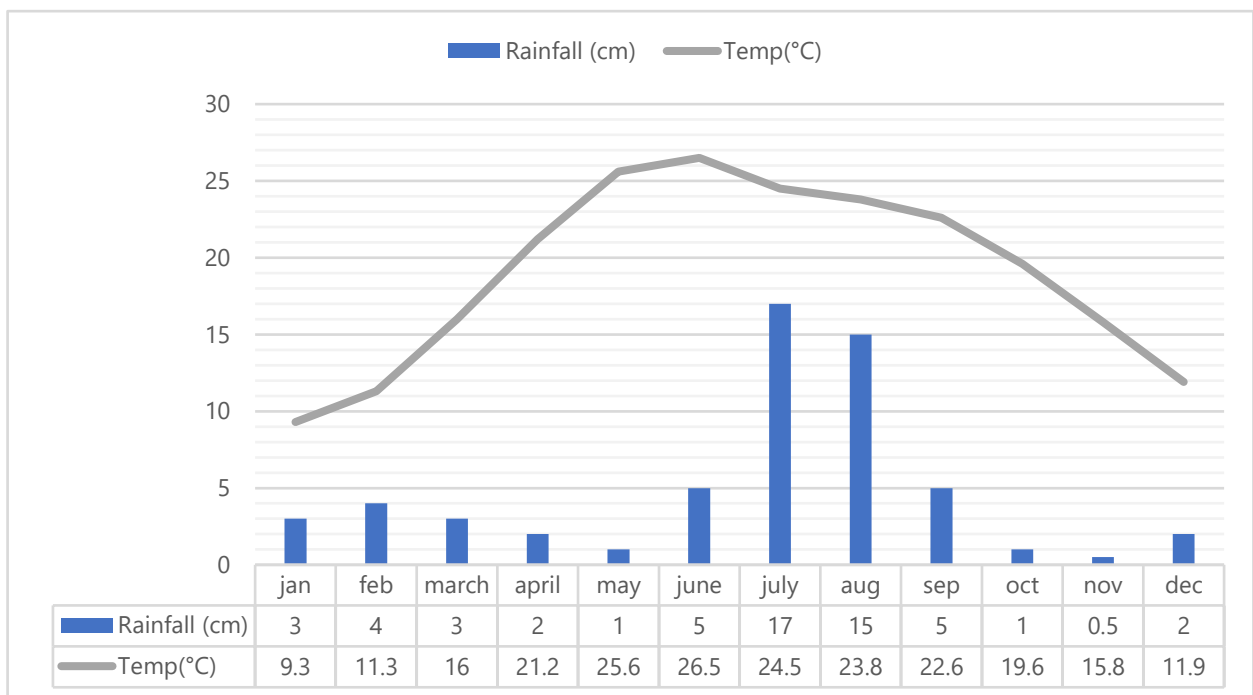


Geography and Climate -

Tharu is located in northern hemisphere its longitude and latitude is 32°06'28"N and 76°21'59"E respectively. 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. The climate is classified as humid subtropical warm type in Tharu. In winter, there is much less rainfall than in summer in Tharu. Here the average annual temperature is 19°C / 66.2°F. The annual rainfall is 1578mm / 62.1 inches. Summer begins here at the end of June and ends in September. Vegetation of the village dictated by altitude and precipitation. The village is widely known for its large production of sub-tropical fruits. The cold climate of the region is suitable for cultivation of citrus fruits like apples, Amla, mangoes and Lemon tree etc. has several sub-tropical forests. They are characterized by broad-leaved plants like Khair, Kachnar, Tun, Beul and Siris. Bamboo is mainly found in this area. These forests provide timber, firewood, fodder and several raw materials for industries. Various kinds of herbs or medicinal plants are also found in abundance in this region. These herbs are used for making ayurvedic medicines, body oils and other herbal products.

The difference in precipitation between the driest month and the wettest month is 17 inches. During the year, the average temperature vary by 17.2°C. The month with the highest relative humidity is August (86.08%). The month with the lowest relative humidity is May. The month with the maximum rainy days is August (28 Days). The month with the fewest rainy days is November (3days).

The temperature of summer season ranging from 20°C to 40°C and temperature in Winter season ranging from 5°C to 20°C. As town is surrounded by forests and is located near the confluence of the Baner and Buhal khad and Ghoralatinu nala. The region is known for its natural beauty with numerous scenic spots.



Source: Based on Field Survey 2022

Drainage Pattern

Drainage pattern formed by the rivers and lake in a particular drainage basin. They vary depending on the topography of the region. The river

named Buhal khad and Ghoralatinu nala khad flows near to this village and considered as the lifeline because it provides water for domestic purposes and agriculture. The water is utilized on regular basis by the villagers.

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 Tharu 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 Tharu village is located near Pathankot-Mandi National Highway 154. The settlement pattern in Tharu 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

The nature of dwelling refers to the characteristics or features of a place where people live, such as it's physical layout, architecture, construction and land use. It includes the size, shape and design of the building. The materials used to construct it, the number of rooms, the presence of amenities such as plumbing and electricity and the style of furnishing and décor. The nature of dwelling also be influenced by

factors such as climate, geography and available of resources in a particular location. This village has three types of dwelling in the form of Kuccha, Pucca and Semi-Pucca houses. From the data analysis, it was found that the more than four fifth of the houses are the pucca houses, one- sixth are Kuccha houses and remaining 5 percent are semi- pucca type houses in Tharu village. Trends towards the pucca houses in the village were found due to the increase their earning availability of material through road connectivity. The age of the dwelling in this village observed that mostly pucca houses were constructed since 2002 after the growth of economy from agriculture to secondary and tertiary activities as many of them are involving in government department. Kuccha houses in this village were constructed about thirty years to fifty years ago. 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 selection of the material for the construction of houses were solely depends upon the economic situation the individual. Many of the walls of the pucca houses made from stone/bricks and coated with cement. Walls of the houses were made up of surrounding available stones of different sizes. For the construction of the floors the material used as stones, cement, mud and timber. Whereas, the walls of the Kuccha houses were plastered with mud and clay on both inner and outer side and finished with mud and cow-dung. Semi-pucca houses have bricks which were made from mud and walls were plastered with cement. Wholly, 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 coddung.

For floors the final touch up was by mixing a green color pigment mix with the cowdung. The main source of the water for the construction purpose was Baher Banganga which is north of the village Tharu and Jugal khad which is south of the Tharu village and both of them met at near Dr. Rajendra Prasad Medical college Tanda. They are on one side of NH154 and linked with small kuhals flowing along this village. It is perineal stream.

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, sunlight, extremes of temperature and wind. The roof mainly consisted of slates which are easily available in Dhauladhar range, whereas few houses observed roof type was in the form of lantern. 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 lantern found in this village. It was made up of concrete materials like stones, cement, iron rods etc.

In this village the dwelling of the people may also involve a particular way of life that is shaped by the environment and the culture of the community. People who live these areas may be more self-reliant and resourceful and may have a close relationship with natural world. All the houses have veranda in Tharu 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 with their houses. The size of dwelling comprises maximum of double storey. Some of the household are three storeys which are almost located near the National Highway where the ground floor mostly used for economic

purpose i.e shop, training institutes, food corner etc. and middle and upper for residential purpose. The design of dwelling of both the villages includes Aangan (open space in front of house) in their houses 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 kuccha in nature.

LIVELIHOOD IN STUDY AREA

Livelihood is the job you work at to earn the income that supports you financially. It refers to their "means of securing the basic needs (food, water, shelter and clothing) of life. Livelihood is defined as a set of activities essential to everyday life that are conducted over one's life span. Such activities could include securing water, food, fodder, medicine, shelter, clothing. An individual's livelihood involves the capacity to acquire basic needs in order to satisfy the basic needs of themselves and their household. The activities are usually carried out repeatedly and in a manner that is sustainable and providing of dignity. 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, cheese, khoya (dry milk product which is used to prepare sweets), also some also produce eggs by some poultry farm. In several places of village, we observed that some households of this village are still poor and afford only their basic needs due to various reason of lack of agricultural lands and livestock. Due to increase in source of income or economy of the area we observed that the pattern of household is continuously changed from traditional to modern infrastructure. The traditional occupation of this village was agriculture and rearing of livestock. In even today's time Donkeys and Horses are used for carrying the material to the

doorsteps of the houses. While we visited the fields we observed many interesting facts that many people were shifted from traditional occupation activities to the modern a climate of the area is suitable for the cultivation of apple, orchards and mostly the mushrooms and for the storage of such type of products there also developed a cold store in the centre of the village proves very helpful for the local villagers and boost the economy of the village and the near places. Finally, it was observed that rearing of goat and sheeps, domestication of cows and buffaloes and poultry farming provide good earning to the people to fulfil the basic need of the life.

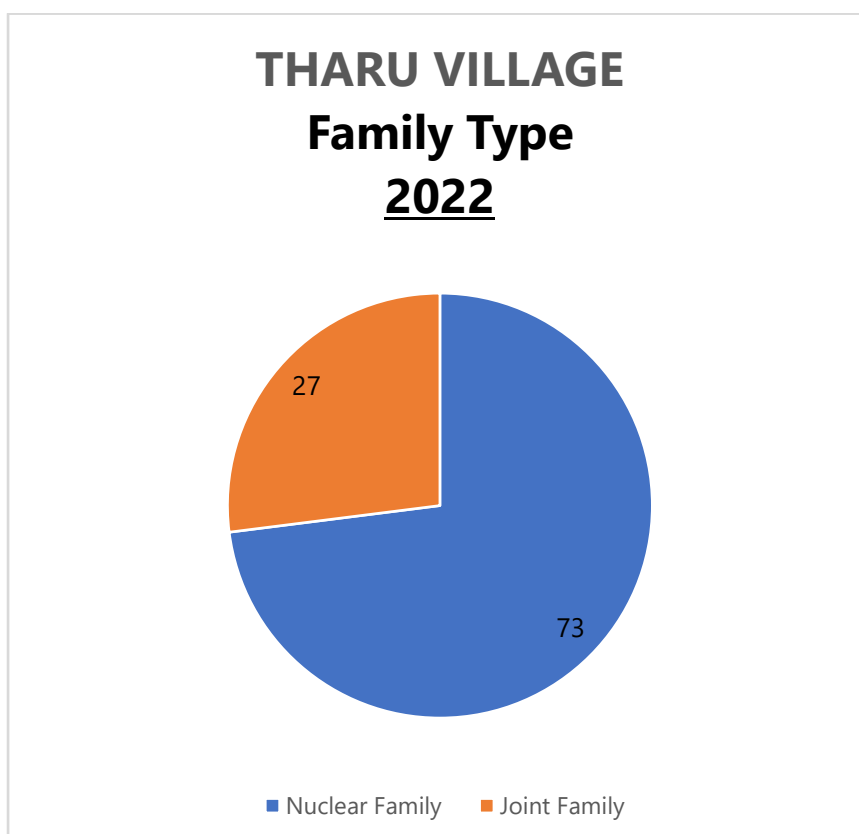
Demography

Tharu has a total population of 966 peoples, out of which male population is 491 while female population is 475. Total literacy rate of Tharu (595) is 88.02%, for male literacy is 92.38% and for female literacy rate is 83.61%. There are about 210 houses in Tharu village. There are 967 Femals per 1000 males out of 966 total population of village. There are 828 girls per 1000 boys under 6 years of age in the village. In Tharu village population of children with age 0-6 is 106 which makes up 10.97 % of total population of village. As per constitution of India and Panchyati Raj Act, Tharu village is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected by representative of village in every 5 years.

FAMILY TYPES

The study area consists two types of families i.e Joint and Nuclear. Whereas, family is a group of persons united by the ties of marriage, blood or adoption, constituting a single household and interacting with each other in their respective social positions, usually those of spouses, parents, children and siblings. The family is not differentiated

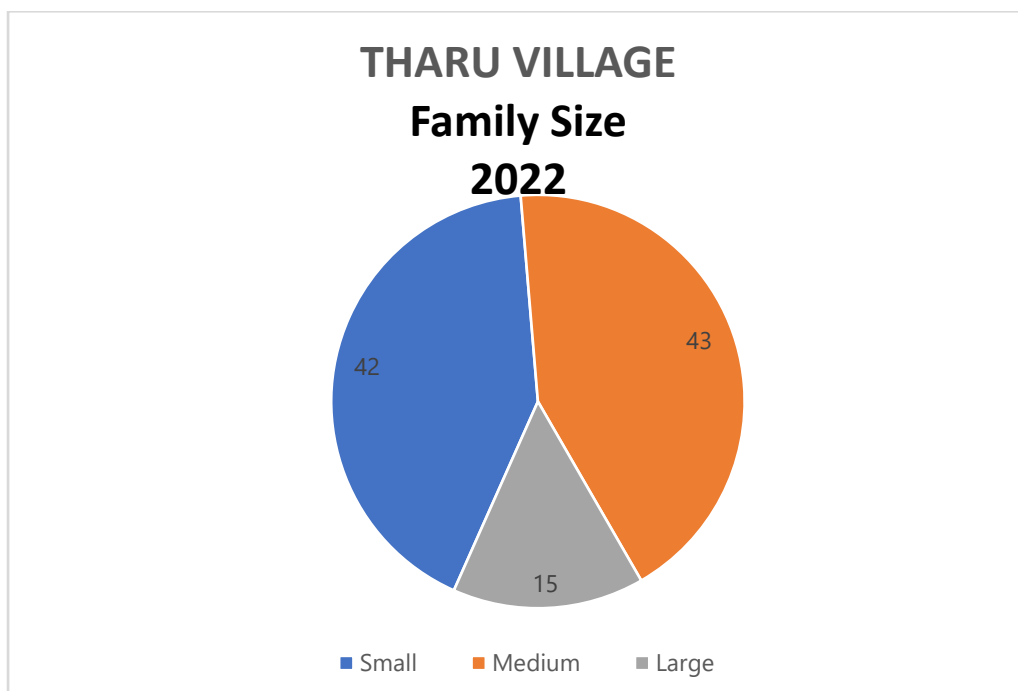
from the marriage pair, but the essence of the family group is the parent child relationship, which may be absent from many marriage pairs. A family which consists two married adults, usually a man and a woman, along with their children, usually living in a private separate dwelling. This type of unit, commonly known as a **Nuclear Family**. But sometimes, the family includes not only the parents and their unmarried children living at home but also children that have married, their spouse and their further offspring and possibly elderly dependents as well. Such an arrangement is called **Joint Family or Extended Family**. There is an emotional bond between more than one or two generations to keep the family united in all types of upcoming critical situations. Tharu village nearly has one-fourth (27 per cent) joint families and remaining three-fourth (73 per cent) consists nuclear families.



Source: Based on Field Survey 2022

Size and Ownership

In today's society the size of the family indicates the social structure that varies from time to time. The term Family is used to represent the total number of persons who living in the same dwelling comprising the family unit. The family size in Tharu village is categorized into 3 groups namely, small (up to 4), medium (up to 7) and large (more than 7). Nearly two-fourth (42 per cent) families were found under the small families, again two-fourth (43 per cent) comprises medium size and remaining one-fifth which is about (15 per cent) comes with the villagers it was revealed that the Tharu village is a partially male dominant society, but not in the whole village because in some houses women owned the position of the head of the family. But mainly the land and livestock were in the control of the males. They took all important decisions of the family as well as society.



Source: Based on Field Survey 2022

BASIC AMENITIES

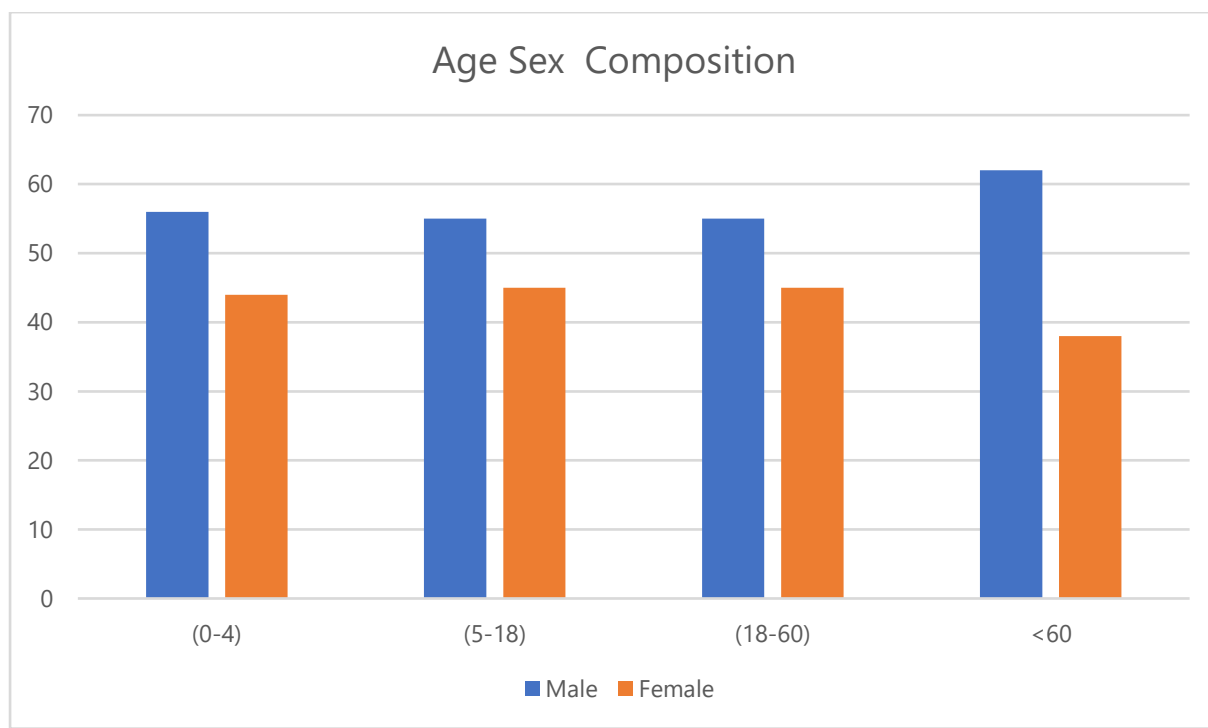
Amenities are things such as basic facilities that are provided for people's convenience, enjoyment or comfort. These amenities make life more pleasant and easier. Government provide the basic amenities to the people like roads, irrigation, electricity and health. In basic amenities includes the sanitation, housing, road connectivity and drinking water, electrification, fuel and also social services like education and recreational facilities. There is proper availability of water facility but only for time to time. The source of water is underground and also by government schemes. It is a basic need for humans and a precious asset that living beings have. Water is equally vital for the survival of the plant and animal kingdoms. The supply of water is available through taps located in the outside of the every house. For agricultural purpose the villagers also used kuhals (small water channels) to drain their fields. People also used other natural source of water for drinking purpose such as *Baudi*.

On the view of sanitation, Tharu village has proper facility of toilets. In some houses toilets are constructed outside the houses and also attach with their houses. It was also noticed during the survey the outlet water from the kitchen is also well managed. The streets were also in the good condition made up of concrete and cement. The drains are also made on the both edges of the street which are well connected with the houses. The study area is surrounded by densely forests and villagers gather fodder and wood for their daily use. The people of the village belonged from weaker section are depends upon the wood obtained from the forests for the energy. Maximum of them used L.P.G but only who are economically well settled. As due to abundance of wood make people to use only free of cost fuel for energy instead of paying for L.P.G. Although L.P.G connections were distributed there after 2017 under the scheme of, Pradhan Mantri

Ujjawal Yojana, 2016 and Himachal Grihini Suvidha Yojna, 2018. Due to the easy accessibility of the fuel wood the people still using the traditional energy resources.

Age Sex Composition

The total number of Population in Tharu village is 966 rural settlement, from which 50.82% constitutes males and rest of the 49.17% are females. 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.



Source: Based on Field Survey 2022

Literacy

As we know Tharu is a medium size village with total 210 families residing. The village has a population of 966 as per population Census 2011. In village the population of children with age (0-6) is 106 which makes up 10.97% of total population of village. It has higher literacy rate as compared to the state. The literacy rate of Tharu village is 88.02% compared to 82.80% of Himachal Pradesh. The male literacy rate of the village stands at 92.34% while female literacy rate was 83.61%.

It was noticed that male literacy rate is higher than females in Tharu village as the area have male dominating society. On contrary, student of the Tharu village have to go Kangra, Nagrota, Palampur, Dharamshala, for higher education. In the village the only source of the education is anganbadi and a primary school. It is located in the centre of the village. The school and anganbadi are in the same premises and have quite good infrastructure. The students from these village cover less distance daily for attaining the higher and secondary education in near by town Nagrota Bagwan. It was observed that parents are allowing their girl child to travel far distant located institutes and it doesnot create obstacle for the girl higher education. Another interesting fact was observed that during the field visit in Tharu village there was not even a single child who dropped out between the (5-12) age group due to the availability of primary schools within the Tharu panchayat. This shows the awareness of education among the local people. There is also a dispensary in Tharu panchayat which caters large number of the people of the village and hospital

facility is also available at Nagrota. In study area villagers has still in black magic and flick (jhaad-fook).

Occupational Pattern

The occupational pattern of the people are diverse and often reflect a combination of traditional activities and modern economic opportunities. As many people involved in agriculture as the means of livelihood instead of this many them are engaged in manufacturing and service sector. To meet there day to day expensis, villages have taken many occupational activities such as poultry farming, weaving, knitting, and embroidery etc. These handicrafts are often passed down from generation to generation and provide an important source of income for the women of the village.

Agriculture production of this village is mainly for self-cosumption and a very little agriculture is commercialized. Due to various adverse reasons like, still using the old and traditional method of farming and secondly due to lack of scientific and new technique of agriculture etc. This sector is contributing less in the income of the local inhabitants, but it is very essential of their livelihood in study area. That's why it is also observed that the income through service sector is more than the other sector.

The agriculture crops have limited production or are under substaince farming ongoing in the village. The farmer has involved their traditional method for agriculture activities. In agriculture sector there is highest number of people involved as compared to the other sector some of them also involved in daily wages and MANREGA project under Panchayat. As traditional methods were practiced for agriculture purposes i.e ploughing levelling manuring (cowdung). Male and female both equally involved in agriculture. Different crops are grown at different point of time such as wheat, rice, maze, fodder crops, mustard and pulses are major crops. The people of this village

produce these crops in bulk and sell them at near town. The duration month of these crops are June-September. Where as wheat, mustard and pulses are rabi crops and there duration is from November- April. Cucumber, tomato, potato and beans are Zaid crops. Cowdung is used as fertilizer in fields. They used Khapral for throwing the animal dung near to their cropping fields.

ROAD NETWORK

The whole state has a good road network there are 9 national highways with total length of 1208km, 19 state highways with total length of 1625km, and 45 major district road with total length of 1753km from which there is one national highway crossing through the center of the village NH154(Pathankot-Bilaspur) previously known as NH20(Nurpur-Jogindernagar) + NH21(Manali-Chandiagarh). Now newly constructed NH303 (Nagrota- Nadaun) previously known as NH20A(Nagrota- Ranital)+ NH88(Shimla- Matour), and 70 links of motorable Public Works Department's village road in the Blocks.


National Highway 303, commonly referred as NH 303, is a highway connecting the city of Nagrota Bagwan to Nadaun in Himachal Pradesh. Out of total 280 villages under 54 Panchayat in Nagrota Bagwan Block, 188 villages (67%) have been connected by all-weather motorable road, which is higher percentage of the State average (60%) and District average (64%).

There is two PWD village road passing through the center of the site from NH154 to the left and right side of the NH. There are many wide and narrow footpaths with various types of the pavement, which start from the village road and ends in crop fields or connects to another path or roads. Northern railway Jogindernagar- Pathankot line also passes along the south of the site in parallel with NH-154.





Department of Geography					
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List of students visited Tharu Vill Distt. Kangra on dated 5th March 2023					
Sr. No.	Name	Class	College Roll No	Univ Roll No	Remarks
1	Neha Dogra	BA 3rd Year	20GO001	1200620175	
2	Shivani Devi	BA 3rd Year	20GO003	1200620353	
3	Nikhil Gupta	BA 3rd Year	20GO004	1200620182	
4	Komalpreet Kaur	BA 3rd Year	20GO005	1200620127	
5	Sonika	BA 3rd Year	20GO007	1200620376	
6	Anita	BA 3rd Year	20GO008	1200620052	
7	Abhishek Bansal	BA 3rd Year	20GO010	1200620012	
8	Shikha Choudhary	BA 3rd Year	20GO013	1200620336	
9	Sourbh Kumar	BA 3rd Year	20GO014	1200620381	


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