

# Socio-Economic Aspects Of Population : A Case Study Of Manoharpur Village, Jind

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**Abstract :** Socio-economic survey is a very development activity. In socio-economic we prepare demographic details. Household category wise, population report, education status, land holding and cropping pattern of the village, lives stock details of the village.



Annual income and expenditure of families in the village information is collected and analysis the changes that take place in the entire village as well as in each individual family.

**Importance Of Socio-Economic Survey:-** Socio-economic survey is very important for the help of this survey. We know the actual condition of area. What kind of people lives in this area? It tells us about the social condition of the people in any area. What type of family, how the family survives. It also tells us about their education attainment and self dependency. What types of crops are growing by them? It helps us to know about their cropping pattern and tock rearing tendency. What type of technology they use. eforms of that area.

## Use Of Socio-Economic Survey:-

- We know that what kind of activities coming out by the people. Like:- primary, secondary and tertiary etc.
- It tells us about the real economic situation of people. How many people face the problem of poverty in any particular areas?
- It tells us about the dependency and independency population from total population. It gives us the real information of human resources.
- It like annual income of family, per person income. It tells us that how many people use vehicles and what type of vehicle they use. It tells us that what type of technology they use cropping pattern is found in that area.
- Socio-economic data of any area help government to know that what kind of help they should be given to them for proper progress. It is of vital for planning purpose that what part of life is in backward form and how can it be improved.

**Study Area:-** Manoharpur village is situated in Jind tehsil of district Jind. It lies about 8 km North-East of Jind. It is linked by Jind and Safidon-Panipat road and good bus services. Jind *mandi* and Pillu-Khera *mandi* services as the grain marbel for the farmers.

The village is inhabited by a number of communities but Jat and Chamar are numerically dominant communities. 200 households belong to Jat community and agriculture and livestock are the main source of their livelihood. The village has 130 household of Chamar community which is largest social group. People of these households are mainly engaged is agriculturally as wage labourers. The village has one primary and one senior secondary school. There are 101 students and 5 teachers in girl's primary school.



In boy's primary school there are 364 students in senior secondary school in which 185 females and 179 males. There are 23 teachers in the school.

### Importance of women education:-

- Women education in India plays a very important role in all over development of the country. It is not only helps in the development of helps the human resources, but in improving the equality of life at home and outside.
- Educated women not only tend to promote education of their girl children but also can provide better guidance to their all family.
- Moreover educated women can also help in the reduction of infant morality rate and growth of the population.
- Women education is a global issue and discussion on women rights are at the force front of many formal and informal campaigns worldwide.
- Gender discrimination still persists in India and lot more need to be done in the field of women's education.
- The backwardness of the majority of Indian women is due to lack of education as well as to their economic dependence on man. The women of middle classes and of rich classes get good education and get jobs. They are economically independent and equal to man. But the number of such women is very small.
- The concept of Woman empowerment was introduced at the international women conference at NAROIBI in 1985.
- Education is milestone of woman empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges to conform their traditional role and change their life, so that we cannot neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment in India is poised to becoming super power.

**Socio-Economic Structure Of The Village:** This chapter analyses the socio-economic characteristics of the village like caste-wise distribution, age group, literacy, educational level, occupational structure sex-ratio, marital status and income level.

Name of castes	Caste-wise distribution of Population
Jat	26.97
Chamar	15.92
Valmiki	14.47
Saini	6.57
Nai	5.26
Brahmin	5.13
Jhimar	5.13
Dhanak	5.13



<b>Khati</b>	4.21
<b>Nayak</b>	3.81
<b>Teli</b>	3.68
<b>Shansi</b>	3.68

### Distribution of caste-wise population :

Table 2.1 reveal that there are twelve castes in which Jat community has the maximum numbers in the village, Manoharpur. This caste possesses 26.97 per cent of the total population of the village. The high per centage of Jat community in this village indicates that the study village which is in Jind district is fully

#### Age- groups

Table 2.2 discuss the age structure of the population by casts . It is classified in three groups, which are as follow:

Young (0-15) years

Adult (15-59) years

Old (above 60) years

In Jat community young males are 26.26 and the percentage of young females are 18.86. It is found that the proportion of young males and females is not same in Jat community. The low per centage of young persons in Jat community show the fact that they have adopted the family planning.

**TABLE 2.2:Percentage of age groups among different castes, 2015**

Name of castes	Total	Male	Female	Young 0-15		Adult 15-59		Old 60 +	
				Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female



<b>Jat</b>	26.97	48.18	51.70	26.26	18.86	62.62	66.98	11.11	22.43
<b>Chamar</b>	15.92	54.54	45.45	30.30	29.09	60.60	54.54	9.09	16.36
<b>Valmiki</b>	14.47	48.18	51.81	33.96	35.08	64.15	59.64	1.88	5.26
<b>Saini</b>	6.57	56.00	44.00	41.37	28.57	48.27	61.90	10.34	9.52
<b>Nai</b>	5.26	52.50	47.50	28.57	15.78	66.66	78.94	4.76	5.26
<b>Brahmin</b>	5.13	53.84	46.15	42.85	33.33	42.85	61.11	14.28	5.55
<b>Jhimar</b>	5.13	46.15	53.84	22.22	28.57	61.11	61.90	16.66	9.52
<b>Dhanak</b>	5.13	51.28	48.71	15.00	26.31	70.00	52.63	15.00	21.05
<b>Khati</b>	4.21	53.12	46.87	23.52	6.66	70.58	93.33	5.88	00.00
<b>Nayak</b>	3.81	62.06	37.93	44.44	18.18	55.55	63.63	00.00	18.18
<b>Teli</b>	3.68	46.42	53.57	15.38	33.33	76.92	60.00	7.69	6.66
<b>Shansi</b>	3.68	53.57	46.64	53.33	38.46	40.00	53.84	6.66	7.69

In Teli community young males are 15.38 per cent and females are 33.33 per cent. Adult males are 76.92 per cent and females are 60.00 per cent. Old males are 7.69 per cent and females are 6.66 per cent. In Shansi community per centage of young males are 53.33 per cent and percentage of young females are 38.46 per cent. Per centage of adult males are 40.00 per cent and females are 53.84 per cent. Per centage of old males are 6.66 per cent and females are 7.69 per cent. Thus the study reported that the proportion of adult persons is highest as compare to young and old age persons in every community hence it indicates that there is high per centage of working population in the study village.

**Sex Ratio:** Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. Trewartha (1953) remarked that the proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to geographical analysis of an area because it is not only an important feature of the landscape but it also influences the other demographic elements significantly ([www.census.ac.in](http://www.census.ac.in)). In India sex ratio is calculated as- number of females per thousand males. The sex ratio of India is 940 females per 1,000 males whereas it is only 877 in Haryana as per 2011 census.

Table 2.3 show the sex ratio among different castes in the study village, 2015. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics. The balance between two sexes affects the social and economic relationship within a community. Since the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in the economy and society.

<b>Name of caste</b>	<b>Sex ratio</b>
<b>Jat</b>	1070
<b>Chamar</b>	833
<b>Valmiki</b>	1075
<b>Saini</b>	785
<b>Nai</b>	904
<b>Brahmin</b>	857



<b>Jhimar</b>	1166
<b>Dhanak</b>	950
<b>Khati</b>	882
<b>Nayak</b>	611
<b>Teli</b>	1153
<b>Shansi</b>	866
<b>Average</b>	<b>953</b>

The average sex ratio of the village is 953 and there are wide variations in different castes.

### Occupational structure

The occupational structure of the household refers to the main source of livelihood. It is also an indicator of the economic characteristics of the household. The occupational structure of the society is the product of a number of intimately related factors (chandna, 2008). The present study enlists six occupations in the study village: (i) Agriculture (ii) Animal husbandry (iii) Labour (iv)Business (v)Service (vi) Other economic activities (PCA,2008-09).

**TABLE 2.4: Distribution of main occupation by caste groups, 2015**

Name of castes	Agriculture	Animal husbandry	Labour	Business	Service	Other
<b>Jat</b>	71.79	00.00	00.00	7.69	20.51	00.00
<b>Chamar</b>	00.00	00.00	70.00	00.00	20.00	10.00
<b>Valmiki</b>	00.00	00.00	55.00	5.00	35.00	5.00
<b>Saini</b>	16.66	00.00	33.33	16.66	16.66	16.66
<b>Nai</b>	40.00	00.00	00.00	00.00	60.00	00.00
<b>Brahmin</b>	20.00	00.00	00.00	20.00	60.00	00.00
<b>Jhimar</b>	00.00	00.00	83.33	00.00	16.66	00.00
<b>Dhanak</b>	00.00	00.00	80.00	20.00	00.00	00.00
<b>Khati</b>	00.00	00.00	50.00	16.66	33.33	00.00
<b>Nayak</b>	00.00	00.00	100.00	00.00	00.00	00.00
<b>Teli</b>	40.00	00.00	20.00	00.00	40.00	00.00
<b>Shansi</b>	00.00	00.00	40.00	40.00	00.00	20.00
<b>Total</b>	29.62	00.00	36.43	7.75	20.93	4.65

### Annual Income

Table 2.6 show the category- wise level of income in the study village. Although information related to income is not given accurately by the respondents though the author has tried its level the accurate and reliable information from the villagers by personal observation of households inhabit the village.

**TABLE 2.6: Level of income by caste group, 2015**



Income in Rupees	Scheduled caste	Backward caste	General caste	Total
Below 150,000	78.68	52.17	27.27	56.37
150,000-300,000	13.11	30.43	31.81	22.65
300,000-450,000	6.55	00.00	20.45	10.15
Above-450,000	1.63	17.39	20.45	10.93

Categories of the annual income are as follows:

(Below-150,000)

(150,000-300,000)

(300,000-450,000)

(Above-450,000)

### Per capita income

Per capita income is a useful economic indicator for an area. Basically, the per capita income is how much income of each individual of a population would receive if the area's total income were divided equally among all members of the population. Per capita income is often used as a measure of the wealth of the population of a particular nation, especially when compared to other nations (<http://www.ehow.com>).

To find the per capita income of an area, use the following formula:

$$pci = i/P$$

Where,

Pci = per capita income

i = total personal income

P = total population

Caste	Per Capita income in rupees
Jat	70576
Chamar	20102
Valmiki	24445
Saini	34280
Nai	43420
Brahmin	36564
Jhimmer	23435
Dhanak	11871
Khati	34203
Nayak	19793
Teli	28035
Shansi	16035



<b>Average</b>	37823
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Source: Field survey, 2015

The per capita income of India 40765 rupees and 55214 rupees in Haryana at constant price in 2010-11.

### Family Type

There are mostly joint families in Saini and Brahmin communities because of the farming activities but is seldom found in back-ward and scheduled caste families in the village. They live in nuclear form of family. It is found that joint family system is going to disappearing from the society that is considered to be the base of the village society.

Caste	Family type	
	Joint	Nucleated
Jat	35.89	64.10
Chamar	25.00	75.00
Valmiki	0.00	100
Saini	66.66	33.33
Nai	40.00	60.00
Brahmin	80.00	20.00
Jhimar	50.00	50.00
Dhanak	40.00	60.00
Khati	16.66	83.33
Nayak	0.00	100
Teli	20.00	80.00
Shansi	40.00	60.00

Source: Field survey, 2015

In Nai community 40.00 per cent joint families and 60.00 per cent nucleated families. There are mostly nucleated families in Valmiki and Nayak communities.

### CONCLUSION

The present study has attempted to examine the assesment of government policies launched for socio-economic development in Manoharpur village district jind (haryana).The nature of study has no doubt,been limited but, the investigator has tried his best to bring out some useful and enlightening infrences on the basis of this limited survey.

### Social Character of the Village



Literacy level of the villagers does seem to be satisfactory. The literacy rate comes to (75.13 per cent). Cast wise literacy level is highest in Brahmin community and being benefitted through government schemes Nai community has also the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest literacy level in the village. While other schedule sub-cast like Valmiki, Dhanak and Nayak communities have very low literacy rate in the village. Education wise condition of female is not good as male. The literacy rate among female is (67.65 per cent) as compared (79.94 per cent) among male.

. In general the housing condition is good in the village. The study analyzed the condition of houses caste-wise. In Jat, Brahmin, Saini and Khati communities the condition of houses is very good and they live in pucca and well furnished houses, whereas in scheduled caste most of families are still living in kutchra and mixed houses. There are mostly joint families in Jat and Brahmin communities because of the farming activities but is seldom found in back-ward and scheduled caste families in the village. They live in nuclear form of family. It is found that joint family system is going to disappearing from the society that is considered to be the base of the village society.

### **Economic Character of the Village**

The study reveals that there are many sources from which income can be derived. In case of Jat and Brahmin communities the main source of income is agriculture. Among the scheduled and back-ward castes households the total income is derived from wages and the total income is derived from agricultural labour wages. There is wide gap in the annual income of scheduled, back-ward and general castes families. Households of total scheduled caste in the village fall in the category of below- 1,50,000 per/ annum.

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