



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF MANOHARPUR VILLAGE

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This Paper 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.



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### 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.

**TABLE 2.1: Caste-wise distribution of population, 2015**

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
Khati	4.21
Nayak	3.81
Teli	3.68
Shansi	3.68

Source : Field survey, 2015



The high per centage of Jat community in this village indicates that the study village which is in Jind district is fully Jat dominant area in Haryana. The Chamar community possesses the 2nd largest no. i.e.15.92 per cent of the total population. Chamar community is dominant among scheduled castes. They are well educated and better developed than other scheduled castes. It can be said that this community got the maximum benefit of reservation policy. Valmiki community, numerically rank third with 14.47 per cent share in the total population of the village. They are not so educated and aware towards education and their literacy rate is very low. Therefore, they could not compete for govt. job as effectively as the Chamar. They live under worse condition in the village. Fourth rank is of saini caste with 6.57 per cent population share, they have small agricultural land holdings in which they grow fruits and vegetables. Their social and economic status is fairly satisfactory. Nai community found 5.26 per cent in the village. Generally, the households of Nai caste are less in the village, as they migrated to villages where they are not ever before to do their traditional work of hair dresser. Brahmin community found 5.13 per cent in the village. It is found that, this community is not so well off due to small size of land holding. Most of them are either cultivators and agriculture labourers. They suffered a lot because they are in general category and can't get the benefit of schemes launched for socio-economic development of poor families. Jhimmer community constitutes 5.13 per cent population share. It is found that their social and economic status is not so good. Dhanak community constitute 5.13 per cent of population share. This is the most deprived caste in the village. The benefit of any scheme has not reached to them because of their structural poverty and illiteracy. It is followed by Khati community with 4.21 per cent population. Their social and economic status is good because they own agricultural land and also do their traditional work related to carpenter and construction in the village, so economically they are relatively well off. It is found that, Nayak community has 3.81 per cent in in the total population share. They are mostly labourers and their social and economic status is not so good. Teli community has 3.68 per cent in the village. They have small agricultural landholdings in which they work. Shansi community found 3.68 per cent in the village. They have no land holdings. Their main occupation is labour.



## 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. It has been found that they have one or two children per family in present generation. Adult males are 62.62 and females are 66.98 per cent share of their respective total population. The percentage of old aged males (above 60) is 11.11 and old aged females are 14.15 per cent. In Chamar community the percentage of young males are 30.30 per cent and females are 29.09 per cent. It is found that the proportion of young males and females is same in Chamar community. Adult males are 60.60 per cent and females are 54.54 per cent. Old males are 9.09 per cent and females are 16.36 per cent. In Valmiki community young males are 33.96 per cent and females are 35.08 per cent. Adult males are 64.15 per cent and females are 59.64 per cent. Old males consist of 1.88 per cent and females are 5.26 per cent. In Saini community young males are 43.17 per cent and females are 28.57 per cent. The low percentage of young females as compare to young males in Saini community indicates their skewed sex ratio. Adult males are 48.27 per cent and females are 61.90 per cent. Old males are 10.34 per cent and females are 9.52 per cent.

In Nai community young males are 28.57 per cent and females are 15.78 per cent. Adult males are 66.66 per cent and females are 78.94 per cent. Old males are 4.76 per cent and females are 5.26 per cent. In Brahmin community percentage of young males are 42.85 and percentage of young females are 33.33. Percentage of adult males are 42.85 and percentage of adult females



are 61.11. Percentage of old males are 14.28 and percentage of old females are 5.55. In Jhimar community per centage of young males are 22.22 and females are 28.57. Percentage of adult males are 61.11 and females are 61.90. Percentage of old males are 16.66 and females are 9.52. In Dhanak community young males are 15.00 per cent and females are 26.31 per cent. The low per centage of young persons in Dhanak community shows the fact that they have adopted the family planning. It has been found that they have one or two children per family in present generation. Adult males constitute 70.00 per cent and females 52.63 per cent share of their respective total population. The per centage of old aged males is 15.00 per cent and old aged females are 21.05 per cent. In Khati community young males are 23.52 per cent and females are 6.66 per cent. Adult males are 70.58 per cent and females are 93.33 per cent. Old males are 5.88 per cent and females are 00.00 per cent. The per centage of adult male and females are very high in every community. In Nayak community young males are 44.44 per cent and females are 18.18 per cent. Adult males are 55.55 per cent and females are 63.63 per cent. There is no old male population in this community and females are 18.18 per cent.

**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

Source: field survey, 2015

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 . 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>

Source: Field survey, 2015

The average sex ratio of the village is 953 and there are wide variations in different castes. Jhimar community has the highest sex ratio i.e., 1166. The second highest sex ratio is found in Teli community i.e., 1153. It is not because of the fact that they consider the male and female child equal rather it is because of their ignorance about the misuse of sex determination technology and poverty. In Valmiki community the sex ratio is 1075 and it is also above the average sex ratio. Furth rank is of Jaat community whose sex ratio is 1070. In Dhanak community sex ratio is 950 and in Nai community sex ratio is 904 which is below from the village average sex ratio. In Khati community the sex ratio is found 882. In Shansi community the sex ratio is 866 which is low from average ratio. In Brahmin community the sex ratio is found 857. The study reported that sex ratio is negatively correlated with the socio-economic development as the social and economically developed caste i.e. Brahmin have very low sex ratio. There are some other castes which have sex ratio below the average, these includes Chamar community whose sex ratio is 833. The lowest male female ratio is found in Saini (785) and Nayak (611). These communities have adopted the family planning. They are well known about the merits of small family. They believe in the term “small family a happy family”.

### **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)Busines (v)Service (vi) Other economic activities (PCA,2008-09).

## References

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