# Study Of Occupation And Income Of Resident Of Manoharpur Village

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**Main Occupation of Household :** It is revealed that in the study village Agriculture (29.62 per cent), Labour (36.43 per cent) and Business (7.75 per cent) are three main occupations pursued by the households. These are followed by service (20.93 per cent) and Animal husbandary occupations. Among Jat community Agriculture is the main occupation i.e. 71.79 per cent. In Nai and Teli communities agriculture occupation is 40.00 and 40.00 per cent respectively. In Brahmin community agriculture occupation is 20.00 per cent. Most of the agriculture land is owned by these communities. Jhimar are only the marginal farmers. The study reported that most of households among Jhimar community take the land on lease for cultivation. The study reported that Chamar, Jhimar, Dhanak, Nayak, Valmiki, Khati and Shansi are mainly engaged in Labour, business and service while very few households are engaged in service and business in Jat and Brahmin communities. Among scheduled caste most of the households are engaged in labourer i.e. in Nayak community 100 per cent, in Dhanak community 80.00 per cent, in Chamar community 70.00 per cent, in Valmiki community 55.00 percent, in Shansi community 40.00 per cent and in Teli community 20.00 per cent respectively while very few households are engaged in service and business in Jat and Brahmin communities. The study reveals that the households of scheduled caste give priority to labour in non agricultural activities like construction. It is due to fluctuating fortune in the agriculture because of uncertainty of rainfall and frequent drought that they are not inclined to do cultivation on own land or leased land. The study shows that animal husbandry is not the main occupation of any of these communities.

| TABLE 2.4: Distribution of main occupation by caste groups, 2015 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of castes | Agriculture | Animal husbandry | Labour | Business | Service | Other |
| Jat | 71.79 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 7.69 | 20.51 | 00.00 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chamar** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 70.00 | 00.00 | 20.00 | 10.00 |
| **Valmiki** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 55.00 | 5.00 | 35.00 | 5.00 |
| **Saini** | 16.66 | 00.00 | 33.33 | 16.66 | 16.66 | 16.66 |
| **Nai** | 40.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 60.00 | 00.00 |
| **Brahmin** | 20.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 20.00 | 60.00 | 00.00 |
| **Jhimar** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 83.33 | 00.00 | 16.66 | 00.00 |
| **Dhanak** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 80.00 | 20.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| **Khati** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 50.00 | 16.66 | 33.33 | 00.00 |
| **Nayak** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| **Teli** | 40.00 | 00.00 | 20.00 | 00.00 | 40.00 | 00.00 |
| **Shansi** | 00.00 | 00.00 | 40.00 | 40.00 | 00.00 | 20.00 |
| **Total** | 29.62 | 00.00 | 36.43 | 7.75 | 20.93 | 4.65 |

Source: Field survey, 2015.

## Subsidiary Occupation of Household

The subsidiary occupation is significant feature of the village economy of district Jind. The earning through auxiliary occupation is less than the main occupation of the households, but has a significant contribution in household's economy. Large majority of households of the village have adopted the subsidiary occupation due to uncertanity of rainfall and economic uncertainty.

Table 2.5 reveals that half of households of the study village have adopted the subsidiary occupation. Among them 13.72 per cent households are engaged in Agriculture, 55.55 per cent households are engagaed in Animal husbandry, 8.33 per cent households are engagaed in Labour, 5.55 per cent are engaged in Business and 6.94 per cent households are engaged in Service. On the other hand, very few households have adopted the service and business as subsidiary occupation. In Saini community 50.00 per cent households have adopted the agriculture as subsidiary occupation, 50.00 per cent are engaged in service. In Brahmin community 100 percent households are engaged in Animal husbandry and 100 per cent households of Nayak community are also engaged in Animal husbandry. In Shansi

community 100 per cent households have adopted the labour as subsidiary occupation. In Teli community 50.00 percent households are engaged in Business.

| TABLE 2.5: Distribution of subsidiary occupation of household by caste groups, 2015 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of castes | Agriculture | Animal husbandry | Labour | Business | Service | Other |
| Jat | 22.82 | 60.00 | 2.85 | 00.00 | 2.85 | 11.42 |
| Chamar | 12.50 | 37.50 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 50.00 |
| Valmiki | 00.00 | 00.00 | 60.00 | 20.00 | 00.00 | 20.00 |
| Saini | 50.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 50.00 | 00.00 |
| Nai | 33.33 | 33.33 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 33.33 | 00.00 |
| Brahmin | 00.00 | 100.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Jhimar | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Dhanak | 00.00 | 66.66 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 33.33 |
| Khati | 00.00 | 75.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 25.00 |
| Nayak | 00.00 | 100.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Teli | 00.00 | 50.00 | 00.00 | 50.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Shansi | 00.00 | 00.00 | 100.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 | 00.00 |
| Total | 13.72 | 55.55 | 8.33 | 5.55 | 6.94 | 9.72 |

Source: Field survey, 2015.

The study reveals that in entire village animal husbandry is the subsidiary occupation as very few households sell the milk and milk- product. They earn more by selling the animals.

**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. All the caste-groups   which inhabited the study area have been in three categories i.e. General caste in which the castes such as Jat and Brahmin are included. In backward caste – Saini, Jhimmer, Khati, Nai communities are mentioned. The scheduled caste in which Chamar, Teli, Valmiki, Shansi, Dhanak and Nayak communities are included.

| 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 |

Source: Field survey, 2015

Categories of the annual income are as follows:

(Below-150,000)

(150,000-300,000)

(300,000-450,000)

(Above-450,000)

The study reveals that 78.68 per cent households of scheduled caste fall in the income group of  below 150,000 lakh, while the house hold in general caste in this category are negligible i.e. 27.27 per cent. The per centage of backward caste households in this category are also high i.e.52.17 per cent. It shows the wide gap between the economic conditions of scheduled, backward and general castes. The Jat and Brahmin have large land holdings and other means of life such as livestock rearing, transportation and other business activities; hence their income level is high as compare to other communities.

In the second income group of (150,000-300,000) the households of  scheduled caste are negligible i.e. 13.11 per cent and backward cate household are 30.43 per cent. It means that most of families are economically sound in backward caste. The households of general caste in this category are 31.81 per cent. The analysis of table shows that there is wide gap in the income level of  scheduled, backward and general castes. In the income group of (300,000-450,000) the percentage of  families of scheduled caste are only 6.55 per cent. Infact these

families belong to the Chamar community and other scheduled sub castes are not able to have such type of annual income due to their structural poverty. The percentage of families of general caste is 20.45 per cent. In the income group of (above 450,000) the households of scheduled caste are 1.63 per cent and households of backward caste are 17.39 per cent. The households of general caste in this category are 20.45 per cent.

Thus it is found that there is wide gap in the socio-economic conditions of scheduled, backward and general castes. The annual income of general caste is very high while most of the scheduled caste families are below poverty line. They have not sufficient means of life as a result their annual income is very low. The purpose of the study is also to highlight this fact of reality in rural areas come true.

**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, espeically when compared to other nations 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

| TABLE 2.7 Per capita incomes at constant price, 2015 | |
|---|---|
| **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 |
| **Average** | 37823 |

Source: Field survey, 2015

The per capita income of India 40765 rupees and 55214 rupees in Haryana at constant price in 2010-11. In the case of the study village the average per capita income is 37823 rupees which below both the state and national average. The root cause of this less per capita income is disguised and seasonal employment in rural areas. The Jat community have high per capita income which is 70576. The Nai community have 43420 per capita income. Other sources of income are also in excess, so their per capita income is high in the village as compare to other castes. The Brahmin community has not many resources, so their per capita income is below the village average i.e. 36564 rupees. Valmiki, Dhanak and Chamar castes have low per capita income. The reason of low per capita income in scheduled caste are seasonal employment and disguised unemployment. It is found that less are earners and more are dependent in these families.

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