

Socio-Economic Analysis : A case study of village Khasa Mahajanana

SHALESH

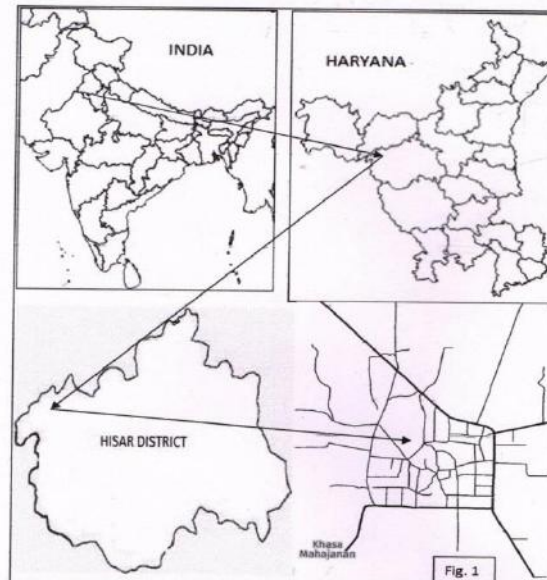
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Abstract: Disparity on the basis of castes has been common in social, Economic and political spheres as well as settlement for generation in India. Social restriction and degree of discrimination on castes may be attributable, at least in part, to cultural and historical factors and hence could differ from one social group to another. Though, education has been valued as a vehicle of social change but only a few selected sections were explicitly prohibited from receiving education thereby preventing equality in education. This naturally led to wide variations in education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social groups. These are most acute in between the 'caste Hindus' and the castes that were treated as 'untouchable' now grouped as scheduled castes (Kulkarni, 2002:5). In the changing situation of modern India, democratic institutions are giving way to new social pattern and space articulation. Therefore, it would be a matter of great academic interest to conduct a socio-economic survey at village level.

Key Words: Social pattern, economic condition and literacy rate etc.

1. STUDY AREA:

The village 'Khasa Mahajanana' a typical village in semi-arid region of Hisar district of Haryana and inhabited by nine heterogeneous castes/communities professing mainly Jaat and Hindus religions is selected for the present socio-economic survey. Geographically, it is located at 29°32' North latitude and 75°59' East longitude (Fig. 1) It is the remotely located village of the region, situated 29 km. North of Hisar city and Agroha old time lived in the place Mahajanana. The village community come from the Rajasthan area mostly Jaat (Fegeria). Accordingly, Jaat of the village as per needs of their social and economic functions invited the other castes people to reside in the village such as Brahmin, Khatri, Kumhar, Chhimpi, Mali, Nai, Chamar and Bori etc. and they resided their respective socia 'Khasa Mahajanana' come in to existence about 180 years before, passed the time Mahajanana leaved this place and other 1 space in the village. In 2011, a total of 702 families of different social groups are residing in the village. Total population of the village is 3685 persons. As per survey, out of 146 families in total families carried out of percentage 20.80. Total population male -1943 and female 1742. according to census of India 2011.



2. OBJECTIVES STUDY:

The objective of the present study is:

- To understand the educational development at household level
- To understand the age and sex pattern at household level.
- To examine the trends of mean age at marriage for males and females and also tries to understand the relationship between age at marriage and level of education.
- To evaluate the occupational and economic structure at household level.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The present work involves the use of various natures of data and maps collected from different sources from both published and unpublished categories. Secondary information is gathered from census of India, literatures, historical records, etc.

The primary data has been generated through a census household survey of 146 households carried on March 2018 in the village. The data has been collected through canvassing of structured questionnaires. The data relating to the socio-economic structure has been recorded at the household level on the basis of their availability and consent caste wise. Historical information are analysed and synthesized.

The literacy rate has been computed excluding age group 0-6 year's population. Literacy rate is calculated with the help of under mentioned formula: literacy divided by population and multiplying by hundred. Further, literate's population are divided into primary, middle, matric, ser. secondary, technical education (ITI/Polytechnic/Diploma), higher education (UG/PG). Sopher's disparity index, modified by Kundu and Rao (1985) has been used to assess the gender disparity in level of literacy with the help of under mentioned formula:

$$DS = \text{Log}\left(\frac{X_2}{X_1}\right) + \text{Log}\left(\frac{200-X_1}{200-X_2}\right)$$

Where DS is gender disparity index, X_1 is percentage of literate females to total female population and X_2 percentage of literate males to total male population.

On the basis of age and sex, the population is divided into three categories such as below 15 years, 15-59 years and above 60 years. The map of age and sex pyramid has been prepared to highlights the age and sex attribute of the village. Sex ratio is calculated as number of females per thousand males. Dependency ratios have been computed with the help of under mentioned formula:

Where DR is dependency ratio, P14, P60 and P15-59 denote the population in the age groups 0-14, 60 and above and 15-59 respectively, $K=100$.

$$DR = \frac{P_{14} + P_{60}}{P_{15-59}} * K$$

Mean age at marriage for males and females are calculated by average (mean) method literacy rate of married male and female has been calculated with the formula married male and female literates are divided by total married male and female respectively and then, multiplying by 100. Literate married male and female are classified into primary, middle, matric, higher secondary, Technical education and higher education level of educations.

Further, married male and female are grouped on the basis of their present age into following categories such as below 30 years, 30 to 45 years, and 45 years above and these group are also classified into following stages of age at marriage such as up to 15 (child age stage), 15 to 18 (adolescent age), 18 to 21 (legal age at marriage for female), and 21 and above (legal age at marriage for male).

The work force in the present study includes both the main and marginal workers. According to census of India, 2001, the main workers is one who has worked for 183 days or more in a year in one or more than one economic activity. On the basis of their economic activities (occupation), the workers are classified into following categories i.e. cultivator, labourer, govt. job and other. Monthly income has been calculated at household level. In order to assess variations in monthly income by household within village, it has been categorized into five categories. The variation in size of landholdings is also viewed in categories.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Social structure and composition of population in the village 'Khasa Mahajanana'. The survey carried out to indentify social characteristics of the household has indentified nine cast in the village. Brahmin, traditionally a priest caste, accounts numerically only 2.05 percent households in the village. Jaat is the dominating caste in the village accounting for 39.04 percent of total household. Jaat caste, traditionally agricultural community, plays a significant role on the economic structure and function in the village. Jaat is a sector in caste which came into existence as a congregation of people belonging to different occupational cast. Chamar, a scheduled caste, registers second (25.40) numerically important social groups in the village. Traditionally they are working as an agricultural labourer in the village. Khati (4.10), kumhar (5.47), Chhimpi(5.47), Nai(6.16), Mali(5.47), backward communities Bori another schedule caste(6.84) in the village.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:

The word literacy as used in the Indian census literature does not convey any qualified sense of meaning. The census meaning of literacy tends to cover the whole range of individuals from high educate to those who can both read and write any passage in any language with an understanding. Still, literacy rate forms an important demographic element and is a good measure of human progress towards modernization (Siddiqui and Naseer, 2004:25). In the

modern context, a wide diffusion of literacy and education is indispensable to the process of development, both in social and economic terms. Though education by itself does not ensure socio-economic progress, the lack of it can certainly be an obstacle in the developmental process. A certain minimum level of literacy is, therefore, a basic requirement for a people to get out of ignorance and backwardness. While an overall progress in literacy and education is necessary in a country in this context, equally important is its distributional spread in all its area, towns and villages, social classes and the two sexes (Gosal, 1985:261).

Table 1 reveals the level of literacy caste wise and gender disparity index in the village. It is evident that in 2011, the literacy rate is 65.10 percent in the village with significant gender disparity index (0.16). The caste wise gender disparity very different Jaat and Nai good sign of gender disparity (0.10) but still observed lagging behind as compare to rural Haryana in 2011 (0.21).

Sr. No.	Caste	Total	Male	Female	Disparity Index
1	Brahaman	75	100	55.55	0.27
2	Jaat	67.06	73.43	60.48	0.10
3	Khati	68.96	80.00	57.14	0.16
4	Kumhar	74.35	86.95	60.00	0.18
5	Chhimp i	76.47	80.95	47.36	0.25
6	Mali	72.72	55.55	93.33	-0.20
7	Nai	54.76	60.00	50.00	0.10
8	Chamar	70.55	86.04	53.24	0.22
9	Bori	50.00	57.14	42.10	0.15
	Village Level	65.10	74.92	53.62	0.16

Source : Primary Survey

Level of Education	Total	Male	Female	Disparity index
Primary	18.20	15.86	21.84	-0.15
Middle	26.96	28.79	24.14	0.07
Matric	22.49	20.29	28.86	-0.10
10 + 2	17.30	17.71	16.66	0.02
Technical Edu. & Diploma	7.19	8.49	5.18	0.22
Higher Education	7.86	8.86	6.32	0.15
Village Level	65.10	74.92	53.62	0.16

Source : Primary Survey

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE:- The age and sex composition is fundamental to every population study. Age and sex are the basic characteristics or biological attributes of any community which affect not only its demographic but also its social, economic and political structure, for they influence birth and death rates, internal and related attributes (Bhinde and Kanitkar ,1988 :120)

Below 15 Years			15-59 Years			Above 60 Years		
T P	M	F	T P	M	F	T P	M	F
143	72	71	475	252	223	29	15	14
22.10	21.24	23.05	73.41	74.34	72.40	4.48	4.42	4.55

Source : Primary Survey

Table-3 Indicates the age specific distribution of population in the village. The population has grouped into three age group categories i.e. below 15 years, 15-59 years above 60 years. About 73.41 percent of total population of the village is observed in the age group 15-59 years. The population of male-74.34 and female are about 72.40 percent respectively. The age group below 15 years comprises about 22.10 percent respectively. The age of group below 15 years comprises about 22.10 percent of total population in which the proportion of males and females are 21.24 and 23.05 percent respectively. Comparatively, The proportion of above 60 year population is very low i.e. only 4.48 percent in which male 4.42 percent and females 4.55 percent.

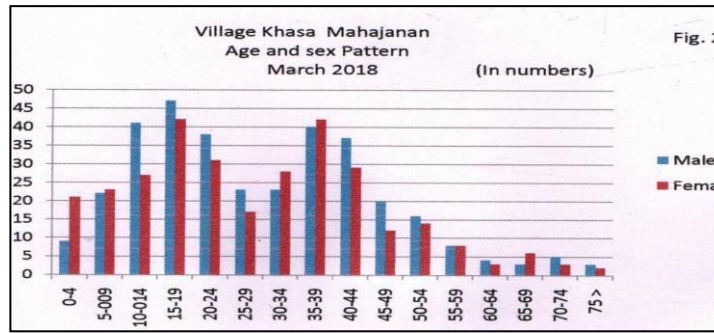


Fig. 2 Reflects the various characteristics of age and sex attributes in the village. The number of dependent in children age group is much more than older dependent age group. In near future, it is very good sign for village society because population below 25 years entering into working category. Concluding by the age and sex pyramid show that village 'Khasa Mahajanana' birth rate have strated to decreasing with balance in sex, yet will have to necessary to reduce it more by family planning in near future.

PATTERN OF SEX RATIO:-

The balance between the sexes is an important aspect of population structure. The sex composition in a population at a given instant is the result of preceding hundred years births, deaths and migration (Levis, 1965:73)

Sr. No.	Caste	In Percentage
1	Brahaman	1285
2	Jaat	968
3	Khati	933
4	Kumhar	652
5	Chhimpi	619
6	Mali	833
7	Nai	1100
8	Chamar	880
9	Bori	904
	Over all	908
Source : Primary Survey		

Table-4. Reveal increasing trend of sex ratio in the village March 2018 caste wise. There are 908 females per thousand males in the village at the time of field survey which is very near to rural sex ratio (882) of Haryana in 2011 but for away from balanced sex ratio. It is interesting to note that Brahmin caste have exhibited positive sex ratio i.e. 1285 and Nai caste 1100 females per thousand males. The two caste in the village negative i.e. sex ratio Chhimpi 619 and Kumhar 652 females per thousand males.

It is observed from table 5 that the mean age at first marriage for males and females are about less than 30 years 18 to 21 age group male 51.85 and females 47.06 percent same age group up to 45 years females 47.03 percent and another age group up to 21 years good sign male 56.36 percent.

AGE AT MARRIAGE

Marriage is an event of great social and economic significance in most societies. It is a rite of passage that marks the beginning of an individual's separation from the parental unit, even if generation continue to be socially and economically interdependent. In many developing countries, it represent the union not only of two individuals, but also of two families or kinship group. In many societies, it also entails a substantial transfer of assets from parents to children.

The marriage in Indian society has been very closely associated with socio-cultural and religious customs. The females have not been accorded the social status equal to their male counterparts. The situation is so alarming that social reformer forced the government to introduce legislative measure for fixing the age at marriage. In this regard, the amendment made in 1978(in the amended Act of 1949 in Sharda Act passed in 1935) further increased the

marriage age for boys to 21 years and for girls to 18 years (Ahuja, 1993:142). The marriage at an early age may lead to higher fertility of woman since they start reproducing at a comparatively younger age.

Therefore, it is attempt to examine the trends of mean age at marriage for males and females and also tries to understand the relationship between age at marriage and level of education.

Table : 5 Village : Khasa Mahajanan Distribution of ever married persons by age at marriage among different age group March : 2018 (In percentage)						
Age Group	<30		30 – 45		> 45	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
<15	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.12	0.00	6.52
15-18	14.81	44.11	25.51	41.42	09.09	23.91
18-21	51.85	47.06	36.74	40.40	34.55	47.83
21>	33.34	8.83	37.75	06.06	56.36	21.74
Distribution of ever persons by educational development among different age group in percentage						
Educational level	<30		30 – 45		> 45	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Without educational level	7.32	10.85	24.80	47.73	47.91	71.11
Primary	14.64	13.18	12.00	18.19	8.33	11.11
Middle	23.78	20.16	22.40	13.64	22.92	08.89
Matric	17.68	25.58	16.80	09.09	10.42	08.89
10+2	14.64	18.61	15.20	5.68	10.42	0.00
Technical edu. & Diploma	10.97	4.65	4.00	3.40	0.00	0.00
Higher Educaion	10.97	6.97	4.80	2.27	0.00	0.00
Source : Primary Survey						

Table-5 presents the distribution of ever – married persons by their age at first marriage and present age group in the village. It is good indication that the proportion of married females after attaining the legal age at marriage has continuously increased significantly, but, it is a matter of concern that married males after attaining the legal age at marriage have shown declining share with the passage of time. Again it is a matter of concern that the practice of child marriage (below 15 years) with the passage of time is still observed in significant proportion both in case of male and female nil. Only females 30-45 and up to 45 years age 12.12 and 6.52 percent at marriage time less than 15 years. Age group 15 to 18 years male marriage good sign less than 30 male 14.81 and 30-45 years male 25.51 up to 45 year 9.09 percent. Good sign of village male and female age group 18 to 21 years mean at marriage 41.04 and female are 45.09 percent. Educational Development ever marriage person different age group good sign in the village.

Table : 6 Village : Khasa Mahajanan Distribution of population by work participation rate March 2018 (In Percentage)			
Caste Wise	Main Workers		
	Total	Male	Female
Brahaman	37.50	57.14	22.22
Jaat	46.03	56.25	35.48
Khathi	72.41	86.66	57.14
Kumhar	46.15	39.13	60.00
Chhimpri	47.05	52.38	38.46
Mali	39.39	44.44	33.33
Nai	45.23	70.00	22.72

Chamar	40.49	52.32	27.27
Bori	52.50	61.90	42.10
Village Level	49.41	54.44	44.06
Source: Primary Survey			

Table-6 displays that about 49.41 percent person are engaged in gain full employment with gender difference i.e. 10.38 percent point. It is good several that there are noticed male and female work participation rate. On the basis of field survey, occupational structure in the work participant caste wise male and females. Village level all categories male and female good work participant.

On the basis of field survey, occupational structure in the village has been categorized into following types such as cultivator, labourer, Govt. Job, and other.

DEPENDENCY RATIO:

Dependency ratio is an indicator of the pressure of dependent population on working population any region . Hence, higher dependency ratio signify the lower level of economic development. The analysis of data reveals that about 36.21 percent of total population is dependent on working age population in the village .

WORK PARTICIPATION RATE:

The census of India divides the population into two categories i.e. workers and non-workers on the basis of their engagement in gainful employment. According to 1991 census, workers are also classified into categories i.e. main workers and marginal workers.

OCCUPATINAL STRUCTURE:

The occupational of an individual refers to his trade, profession and type of work. The occupational composition of a society is a product of a number of intimately related factors. Advancement of science and technology introduce an element of specialization in the occupational structure by creating highly specialized type of job (Chandna, 1998). Occupational structure has been categorized into three type as primary, secondary and tertiary activities.

Table – 7 Village – Khasa Mahajanan Distribution of workers by occupational structure March 2018	
Type of occupation	Workers (In percentage)
Cultivator	55.09
Labourer	14.52
Govt. Job	9.79
Other	20.60
Source: Primary Survey	

Table-7 exhibits that about 69.61 percent workers in the village are engaged in primary economic activities. Majority of them are cultivators (55.09 percent) followed by labourer (14.52 percent). Remaining 9.79 percent works are engaged in tertiary activities including other workers 20.60 percent. The analysis of data reveals that about 36.21 percent of total population is dependent on working age population in village.

INCOME PATTERN:

Economic well-being has been a very important aspect of study in social geography. Per capita income is considered a good measure of well-being (National Human Development Report, 2001:33).

Table – 8 Village – Khasa Mahajanan Distribution of households by per capita monthly income March 2018		
Per Households Monthly Income(Rs.)	Number of Household	Household in Percentage
Below 3000	24	16.44
3000-5000	39	26.71
5000-8000	41	28.08

8000-12000	25	17.13
12000 & above	17	11.64
Source: Primary Survey		

Table-8 shows the pattern of per household monthly income in the village. The average monthly income per household in the village is Rs. 9349 to compare Haryana Household per capita monthly income 23222 in 2016-17 very low. The village household per capita monthly income, it has been viewed with respect to five categories, i.e. very low (below Rs. 3000), low (Rs. 3000-5000), moderate (Rs.5000-8000), high (Rs.8000-12000).and very high (Rs. 12000 and above) per capita monthly income. A majority of (51.23 percent) household are observed below average monthly income.

Table – 9		
Village – Khasa Mahajan		
Distribution of Household Of Landholder		
March 2018		
		(in percentage)
Landless	43	29.45
1-2	44	30.14
2-5	30	20.55
5-10	29	19.86
Source: Primary Survey		

Table-9 exhibits the size of land holding in the village. The average size of landholdings in the village is 2.65 ha. per household. A majority of (30.14 percent) households are indentified as below average size of landholding in which more than 32.88 percent households are indentified as landless.

5. CONCLUSIONS:

Concluding, the study answer the research question that village society can be observed as comparatively good economic condition with lagging behind in social and gender conditions. The literacy rate of the village male good sign but female literacy increased. It is very good that population below 25 years entering in to working categories are in significant proportion of the total population than those who will retire from working categories. The mean age at first marriage is abolished in case of males and females (Nil), it has exhibited declining trend towards young age group. It is a good indication of social development. The work participation rate (Main worker) is about percent in the village with a good sign difference between males and females i.e. 54.44 percent and 44.06 percent respectively. The per capita monthly income in the village 9349 only. An analysis of income pattern at household level indicates the moderately good economic status of people of the village.

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