A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF VILLAGE KOTH KALAN IN HISAR DISTRICT

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Introduction:-

Socio-Economic survey is a very developmental activity. In socio-economic survey we prepare demographic details, household category wise population report, educational status, land holding and cropping patterns, lives stock details of the village, annual income and expenditure of families in the village. The information regarding every family in the village can be retrieved in any manner required. Once village information is collected and analyses the changes that take place in the entire village as well as in each individual family.

Importance of socio-economic survey at present:-

Socio-economic survey is very important for development of a place or people. By the help of this survey we know the real conditions of area that what kind of people lives in this area? It tells us about the economic conditions that what types of economic activities are coming out by them? It tells about the social conditions of any area. What types of families, how the families survive, and what type of meal they use? It also tells us about their educational attainment and self dependency.

Socio-economic data provide us actual situation of that area. Being surveyed we can analysis that what type of improvement can be implied there? We can think about the reforms of that area and make policies for development.

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 actual economic situation of the people. How many people face the problem of poverty in any particular area? It tells us about the dependent and independent population from total population. It gives the information of resources. It tells us about the annual income of families, 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 t technology they use. What kind of cropping pattern is found in that area?

Socio-Economic data of any area helps government to know 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.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:-

This research work is based on socio-economic aspects of a village. The researcher has expectations that this work would be helpful for policy makers and researchers.

DATA BASE:-

The present study is based on the primary data collected through a personal direct interview method. The survey was conducted from 19th February to 23rd February 2015. All village persons were covered by this survey. The information collected through the survey included caste wise their social and economic status.

METHDOLOGY:-

Household have been in different social and economic criteria in order to revel their cast wise social and economic status.

SEX RATIO:-

The sex ratio of India is 1940 females per 1000 males where as it is only 872 is Haryana as per 2011 census table 01 shows 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 differ the ways of other demographic characteristics, the balance between two sex 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.

Table 0.1 sex ratio among different castes 2015

Name of cast	Sex ratio
Jat	679
Brahmin	833
Kumhar	1000
Sunar	667
Lohar	1000
Teli	950
Nai	474
Chimbi	609
Khati	667
Pirai	1176
Chamar	781
Valmiki	1217

Table 0.1

Average= $265/330 \times 1000 = 803$, TF÷TM× 1000

Source field survey 2015,   Average 803

The average sex ratio of the village is 803 and three wide variation in different castes. Valmiki community has the highest sex ratio i.e. 1217. The second highest sex ratio is found in pirai community i.e. 1176. 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 Sunar community the sex ratio is 1000 and it is also above the average sex ratio.

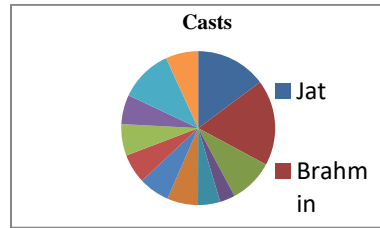Fourth rank is of the Teli community with 950 females per thousand males in Chimbi community.

In Nai community the sex ratio is found 474. The study reported the sex ratio is negatively correlate with socio- economic development as the social and economic development s the social and economically developed castes i.e. Chimbi and Nai have very low sex ratio.

There are some other casts which have sex ratio below the average, they includes Jat community (679 females per 1000 males) following by Chamar (781) belongs to small family. They believe in the term "Small family is a happy family."

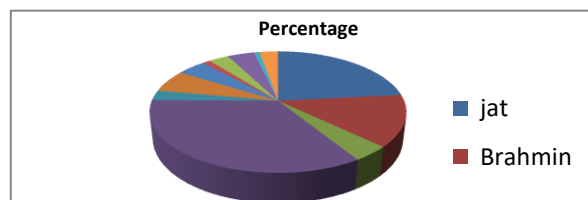**Table 0.2 Caste wise distribution of population:-**

Cast	Male	Female	Total
Jat	59.5	10.45	15.03
Brahmin	55.55	44.45	18.25
Kumhar	50	50	0 9.45
Sunar	57.89	42.11	03.25
Lohar	42.85	57.15	04.72
Tali	51.28	48.72	0 6.58
Nai	51.28	48.72	06.58
Chimbi	62.16	37.84	06.25
Khati	60.00	40.00	06.73
Pirai	45.94	54.06	06.25
Chmar	57.15	42.91	11.28
Valmiki	5.09	43.91	06.95

Table 0.2

Casts

Male's and female's total

Caste	Percentage
Jat	54888
Brahmin	32031
Kumhar	9464
Sunar	80000
Lohar	6250
Chamar	14018
Tali	10256
Valmiki	2586
Nai	7143
Chimmbi	9459
Khati	2050
Pirai	6486
Total	234631

Percentage

Per capita income of India is 40756 rupees and 55214 rupees in Haryana at consonant price in 2014-15. In the cast of the studied village the average per capita income is 234631 rupees which is below both the state and national average. The root cost of this less per capita income is disguised and seasonal employment in rural areas. The Jat and Sunar communities have high per capita income which is 54888 and 80000 respectively sources of income are also access, so their per capita income is high in the village. As compare to the other castes. The Lohar community has not many sources so, their per capita income is below the village average. Pirai, Khati, Kumhar, Chimmbi caste have low per capita income. The main reasons of low per capita income in schedule caste are seasonal employment and unemployment. It is found that less area earnest and more are development in these families.

Table 0.3 annual Income:-

Category	Below 100000	1-2 laks	2-3 laks	Above 3 laks
General	4.08	3.06	9.18	17.34
BC	33.67	12.24	0.00	4.08
SC	11.22	05.10	0.00	01.02

Table 0.3

Table shows the category wise level of income in the study village. Although the 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 village by personal observation of households. In backward castes Chimmbi, Kumhar, Khatti, Pirai, Nai, Sunar, Lohar, Tali communities are mentioned. The schedule castes in which Chamar and Valmiki communities are included.

The main occupation of households:-

The main occupation is significant feature of the village economy of district Hisar. The earning through this occupation is more than the subsidiary occupation of the household but has a significant contribution in household economy.

Table no. 0.5 reveals that among the people of studied village, 35% households are engaged in agriculture. 20% households are in business and 25% as labors. On other hand very few household have adopted the services and business as main occupation. In jat community 100% household adopted agriculture as main occupation. Jat community is followed by Brahmin community in which 73.33% household have adopted agriculture. 20% are engaged in service and very few have adopted service and labour as main occupation. Kumhar, Sunar, Lohar, Tali,Valmiki, Nai, Khati, and Prai have some land for agriculture. The household which used to agriculture as main occupation of above communities are 14.28% respectively.

Table 0.4 ditribution of main occupation of household by groups 2015

Caste	Agriculture	Services	Business	Labour
Jat	100.00		00.00	00.00
Brahmin	73.33	20.00	06.67	00.00
Kumhar	00.00	00.00	09.09	00.00
Sunar	00.00	00.00	100.00	00.00
Lohar	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00
Chamar	00.00	10.00	00.00	90.00
Teli	00.00	20.00	00.00	80.00
Valmiki	00.00	28.57	00.00	71.43
Nai	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00
Chimbi	14.28	00.00	28.57	57.15
Khati	00.00	25.00	12.05	62.05
Pirai	00.00	00.00	00.00	100.00
Total	35.00	20.00	20.00	25.00

It is found that the service and business is not the main occupation of these communities because service and business are subsidiary occupation of them.

Among backward castes only the Chimmbi community has the land for agriculture but this land is not sufficient to sustain their lives because every household has one or half acre. Most of household are engaged in business 28.57% and in labour 57.15%. Kumhar, Sunar, Lohar, Chamar, Tali, Nai, Valmiki, Pirai castes are note engaged in agriculture because they have not land for agriculture.

Conclusion:-

Study of this village shows socio- economic conditions of villagers by casts. It is important to improve the level of education of people belongs to lower section. Work for improvement of level of women education is necessary. There is need of works others than agriculture. Job oriented education should be provide to all villagers. There is need of banking system to improve the economic system of

villagers. Housing facilities, health facilities, education facilities, power facilities should be provide by the government to villagers.

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