Socio-Economic Analysis (A Case Study of Village Chaudhariwali)

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Abstract: **Disparity on the basis of caste has been common in social, economic and political spheres as well as settlement for generations in India. Social restrictions 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 of the society generally pursued formal education. Some 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 (Kulkerni, 2002:5).**

In the changing situation of modern India, democratic institutions are giving way to new social patterns 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 problem, economic condition, literacy etc.**

I. STUDY AREA

The village "Chaudhariwali" a typical village in semi-arid region of Hisar district of Haryana and inhabited by eight heterogeneous castes / communities professing mainly Bishnoi and Hindu religions is selected for the present socio-economic survey. Geographically, it is located at 29˚5''' North latitude and 75˚45''' East longitude (fig.1). It is the remotely located village of the region, situated 40 KM west of Hisar city along Rajasthan boarder, connecting through village road from Hisar-Badhra via Balsamand and Hisar-Badhra via Ghurshal i.e. state highway. The village "Chaudhariwali" came in to existence about 180 years before as a nucleus settlement of 48 families belonging to Bishnoi community who came from Bikaner and Jodhpur (Rajasthan). Accordingly, Bishnoi 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, Suthar, Khati, Nai, Nayak, Chamar and Balmiki etc. and they resided in their respective social space in the village. In 2011, a total of 535 families of different social groups are residing in the village. Total population of the village is 2269 persons. As per survey, Out of 346 families, 65.23 percent families are nucleated followed by joint (27.87 percent) and extended (6.90 percent).

II. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The objective of the present study is;

a) To evaluate the social and economic structure at household level.

III. 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 346 households carried on September, 2015 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. Historical informations are analysed and synthesised.

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: literates divided by population and multiplying by hundred. Further, literate's population are divided into formal and primary, middle, matric, senior secondary, J.B.T., ITI /Polytechnique and higher education. 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 is 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:

$$DR = \frac{P14 + P60}{P\,15-59} * K$$

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

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 formal, primary, middle, matric, higher secondary and higher education level of education.

Further, married male and female are grouped on the basis of their present age into following categories such as below 25 years, 25 to 40 years, 40 – 55 years and above 55 years. Then, on the basis of age at marriage, these groups 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 worker 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 (workers' occupation), the workers are classified into following categories i.e. Cultivator, Labourer, Govt. Job, Private Job, shopkeeper and others. Monthly income has been calculated at household level. In order to assess variations in monthly income by household within village, it has been categorised into ten categories. The variation in size of landholdings is also viewed in six categories.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Social structure and composition of population in the village "Chaudhariwali". The survey carried out to identify social characteristics of the household has identified eight castes in the village. Brahmin, traditionally a priest caste, accounts numerically only 1.16 percent households in the village. Bishnoi is the dominating caste in the village accounting for 73.41 percent of total households. Bishnoi caste, traditionally agricultural community, plays a significant role on the economic structure and function in the village. Bishnoi is a sectarian caste which came in to existence as a congregation of people belonging to different occupational castes on the basis of 29 rules framed / teaches by Guru Jambeshwar ji. Chamar, a scheduled caste, registers second numerically important social groups in the village. Traditionally, they are working as an agricultural labourer in the village. Suthar, Khati, Nai and Nayak, traditionally, socially and economically backward artisan communities are observed collectively 8.09 percent households. Balmiki another scheduled caste accounts only 1.73 percent households in the village.

Table 1 reveals the level of literacy and gender disparity index in the village. It is evident that in 2011, the literacy rate is 64.92 percent in the village with significant gender disparity index (.31). During 1991 – 2011, the study area made a significant progress in literacy rate i.e. 21.27 percentage points with reducing gender disparity but sill observed lagging behind as compare to rural Haryana.

Table 1
Village: Chaudhariwali
Level of Literacy (in percentage)

Caste	Total	Male	Female	Disparity Index
1991	43.65	63.51	19.14	0.64
2011	64.92	78.91	48.72	0.31
Ru. Hary. in 2011	71.42	81.55	60.02	.21
Source: Census of India				

Table 2
Village: Chaudhariwali
Level of Educational Development
Sept. 2015   (in percentage)

	Total	Male	Female	Disparity Index
Formal & Primary	25.39	18.94	37.02	-0.34
Middle	20.99	18.42	25.63	-0.16
Matric	27.87	29.64	24.68	0.09
10+2	18.73	21.92	12.97	0.25
J.B.T.	1.12	0.35	2.53	-0.86
I.T.I./Poltech	1.91	2.45	0.94	0.42
Higher Education	12.07	9.99	4.95	0.32
Source: Primary Survey				

Table 3
Village: Chaudhariwali
Distribution of Population by Age And Sex Groups
Sept. 2015
(In Percentage)

	Below 15 years			15-59 years			Above 60 years		
	TP	M	F	TP	M	F	TP	M	F
Village Level	22.62	22.45	22.81	67.25	67.57	66.92	10.11	9.98	10.27
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 67.25 percent of total population of the village is observed in the age group 15-59 years. The proportion of males and female are about 67.57 and 66.92 percent respectively. The age group below 15 years comprises about 22.62 percent of total population in the mohalla in which the proportions of males and females are 22.62 and 22.45 percent respectively. Comparatively, the proportion of above 60 years population is very low i.e. only 10.11 percent in which the share of females (10.27 percent) are more.
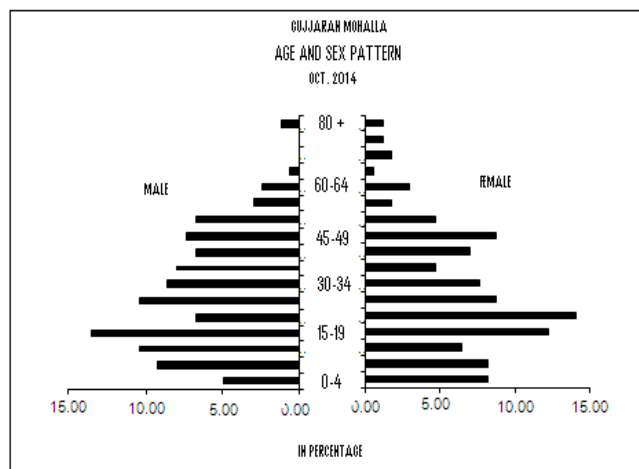

Fig. 1 reflects the various characteristics of age and sex attributes in the village. The number of dependent in children age group is much more than older dependent age group. In near future, it is very good sign for the village society because population below 25 years entering in to working categories are in significant proportion of the total population than those who will retire from working category. Concluding by the age

and sex pyramid shows that birth rate have started to decreasing with balance in sex, yet will have to necessary to reduce it more by family planning in near future.

Table 4 Village: Chaudhariwali Pattern of Sex Ratio Oct. 2014 (In Percentage)	
Years	**Female Per Thousands Males**
	Over all
1991	820
2011	878
Sept. 2015	880

Table 4 reveals increasing trend of sex ratio in the village during 1991 to September 2015. There are 880 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 far away from balanced sex ratio.

It is observed from table 6 that the mean age at first marriage for males and females are about 21.40 and 17.80 years in the Village. It is a good indication for the village society that the legal age at marriage in India i.e. 21 years for male and 18 years for female has been touched. Table also reveals that in young age group (below 25 years), the trend of mean age at marriage for male has been observed with slightly declined as compare to older age groups in spite of increasing trend of literacy rate and in proportion of higher education in respective age groups but in case of female, it is slightly improved in spite of significant improvement in literacy rate.

Table 5 Village: Chaudhariwali Distribution of Ever Married Persons by Age at Marriage among different Age Groups Sept. 2015 (In Percentage)								
Age Groups	<25		25 – 40		40- 55		>55	
	M			F	M	F	M	F
< 15	6.45	11.11	2.59	18.75	5.26	13.04	5.50	21.90
15 - 18	29.03	33.33	17.10	35.80	14.04	37.39	14.68	31.43
18 - 21	38.71	45.68	36.27	28.41	39.47	39.13	30.28	30.48
21 >	25.81	9.88	44.04	17.05	41.23	10.43	49.54	16.19
Distribution of Ever Married Persons by Educational Development among different Age Groups								
Educational Level	<25		25 - 40		40- 55		>55	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Literacy Rate								
	100.00	92.59	96.89	49.15	70.18	33.04	65.14	100.00
without educational level	0.00	8.00	3.74	13.56	8.75	36.84	11.27	59.46
Primary	12.90	22.67	13.90	40.68	28.75	36.84	25.35	37.84
Middle	12.90	18.67	13.37	17.80	15.00	10.53	25.35	0.00
Matric	9.68	25.33	27.27	15.25	30.00	7.89	23.94	0.00
10+2	41.94	14.67	21.93	8.47	13.75	7.89	2.82	2.70
Higher education	22.58	10.67	19.79	4.24	3.75	0.00	11.27	0.00

Table 5 presents the distribution of ever-married persons by their age at first marriage and present age groups 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 (from old to young age group). 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 (6.45 percent) and female (11.11 percent). This situation is observed in spite of significant improvement in literacy rate and proportion of matric and onwards level of education in this age group.

Table 6 displays that about 44.10 percent persons are engaged in gainful employment with gender difference i.e. 25.93 percent point. It is good to reveal that there are noticed increasing trend of the work participation rate during 1991 to field survey 2015 with as well as twice increased in female work participation rate.

Table 6
Village: Chaudhariwali
Distribution of Workers by Work Participation Rate
(In Percentage)

Years	Total	Male	Female
1991	36.11	52.91	15.63
September 2015	44.10	56.35	30.42

On the basis of field survey, occupational structure in the village has been categorized into following types such as Cultivator, Labourer, Government job, private job, shopkeeper and others.

Table 7
Village: Chaudhariwali
Distribution of Workers by Occupational Structure
Sept. 2015

(In Percentage)	
Types of Occupation	Total
Cultivator	48.94
Labourer	36.77
Govt. Job	5.47
Private Job	4.35
Shopkeeper	2.48
Others	1.99
Source: Primary Survey	

Table 7 exhibits that about 85.71 percent workers in the village are engaged in primary economic activities. Majority of them are cultivators (48.94 percent) followed by labourer. Remaining 14.29 percent workers are engaged in tertiary activities including Govt. servants (5.47 percent) private jobs (2.48 percent) and others (1.99 percent).

The analysis of data reveals that about 48.70 percent of total population is dependent on working age population in the village.

Table 8 shows the pattern of per household monthly income in the village. The average monthly income per household in the village is Rs.12, 503. A majority of (69.70 percent) households are observed below average monthly income

Table 8 Village: Chaudhariwali Distribution of Households by Monthly Income Sept. 2015			
Per Household Monthly Income (Rs.)	Number of household	Households In percentage	Cumulative percentage of households
below 5000	88	25.43	25.43
5000-10000	97	28.03	53.47
10000-15000	59	17.05	70.52
15000-20000	33	9.54	80.06
20000 – 25000	18	5.20	85.26

25000 – 30000	13	3.76	89.02
30000 – 35000	17	4.91	93.93
35000 – 40000	3	0.87	94.80
40000 – 45000	8	2.31	97.11
45000 and above	10	2.89	100
Source: Primary Survey			

10 -20	36	10.40	97.40
20 and above	09	2.60	100
Source: Primary Survey			

Table 9 exhibits the size of landholdings in the village. The average size of landholdings in the village is 4.44 ha per household. A majority of (68.50 percent) households are identified as below average size of landholding in which more than one fifth (20.81 percent) households are identified as landless.

Table 9

Village: Chaudhariwali

Distribution of Households by Landholdings

Sept. 2015

Size of Landholdings	Number of household	Households In percentage	Cumulative percentage of households
Landless	72	20.81	20.81
1-2	57	16.47	37.28
2-5	113	32.66	69.94
5 – 10	59	17.05	86.99

V. 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.

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