

Study of Socio Economic and Annual Income Status of Haibatpur Village

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Abstract – Socio-economic survey is a very development activity. In socio-economic we prepare demographic details. Household category wise, population report, education status, land holding and cropping pattern of the village, lives stock details of the village. Annual income and expenditure of families in the village information is collected and analysis the changes that take place in the entire village as well as in each individual family.

Key Words: Social, Economic, Annual Income, Status.

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INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic survey is very important for the help of this survey. We know the actual condition of area. What kind of people lives in this area? It tells us about the social condition of the people in any area. What type of family, how the family survives. It also tells us about their education attainment and self-dependency.

ANNUAL INCOME

Table 2.5 show the category wise level of income in the study of village. Although information related to income is not given accurately by the respondents though the other has tried its level the accurate and reliable information from 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 such as Jaat and Brahmin are included. In backward caste jangra, kumhar, saini communities are mentioned. In schedule caste in which chamar, valmiki, solger communities are included .

Table No. 2.5 Level of Income by Caste Group, 2018

Income in rupees	Schedule caste	Backward caste	General caste
Below 50,000	55.07	33.33	11.59
50,000-2 lakes	33.33	38	29
2 lakes – 4 lakes	9.52	38.09	52.38
Above 4 lakes	-	75	25

Source:- field survey 2018

The study reveals that 55.07 per cent household of schedule caste fall in the income group of below 50,000 while the household in general caste in this category are eligible i.e. 11.59 per cent. The per centage of backward caste household in this category are also high i.e. 33.33percen.It show the wide gap between the economic condition of scheduled, backward and general caste. The Jaat and saini have large land holdings and other means of life such as livestock rearing, transport and other income level is high as compare to other communities.

In the second income group of 50,000-2,00,000 the households of scheduled caste are low i.e. 33.33 per cent and backward caste household are 38 per cent. It means that most of the families are economically found in backward caste, the household of general caste in this category are 29 per cent. The analyses of this table shows that there is wide gap in the level of scheduled, backward and general caste in the income group of (2,00,000 -4,00,000) the per centage of families of scheduled caste are only 9.52 per cent. Inflect 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 per cent of families of general caste 52.38 per cent. In the income group of (above 41) the households of scheduled caste are 0 per cent and households of backward castes are 0 per cent. The household of general caste in this category are 25 per cent. Thus, it is found that there is wide gap in the socio-economic conditions of scheduled, backward and general caste. 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 comes 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 every one 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 (<http://www.enow.com>) 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 2.6 Per Capita Income at Constant Price, 2018

Caste	Per Capita Income
JAAT	40532.56
BRAHMIN	12439.02
TELI	40000
SAINI	128552
JANGRA	39064.81
KUMHAR	6593.75
VALMIKI	9066.79
CHAMAR	11000
NAYAK	22067.16
SOLGAR	28000

Source:- Field Survey 2018

The per capita income of India is \$1500 (2013) and 150000 rupees (2014) in Haryana at constant price in 2014. In the case of study village,

The average per capita income is rupee which is below both the state and national average. The root cause of this i.e. 88 per capita income is disguised and seasonal employment in rural areas. The jaat community has high per capita income which is 40532.56. The saini community has 128552 per capita income. The chamar community has many resources. So, their per capita income is below the village average i.e. 32781.00 rupees

CONCLUSION:

The present paper has attempted to examine the economic status of the villager in Haibatpur village, district Jind (Haryana) the nature of the study has no doubt, been limited but, the investigator has tried his best to bring out useful and enlightening inferences on the basis of this limited survey.

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