

Economic status and characteristics of Jhanwari village Bhiwani district, Haryana

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Abstract

The financial status is an essential determinant of wellbeing and nutritious status and also of mortality and grimness. Financial status is a measure of a person's or family's monetary and social position in connection to others, in light of different factors in charge of that like pay, training, occupation, family discharge, physical resources, social position, social investment, political impact, and so forth. Larger part of analysts concur that pay, instruction and occupation together best speak to SES, while some others feel that adjustments in family structure, family discharge and so on ought to likewise be considered. Riches is likewise viewed as a determinant of SES, which is an arrangement of financial stores or resources, exhibits a wellspring of security giving a measure of a family's capacity to meet crises, assimilate monetary stuns, or give the way to live easily. Financial status additionally impacts real usage of different accessible wellbeing offices. There have been a few endeavors time to time to create diverse scales to gauge the financial status. This present research paper on the economic status of jhanwari village the total population of village Jhanwari is 360 having 183 males and 177 females. Sample survey method used in which 61 houses are taken as sample. Sex composition of village were 50.9% male and 49.1% are females.

Keywords: social economic status, financial, population

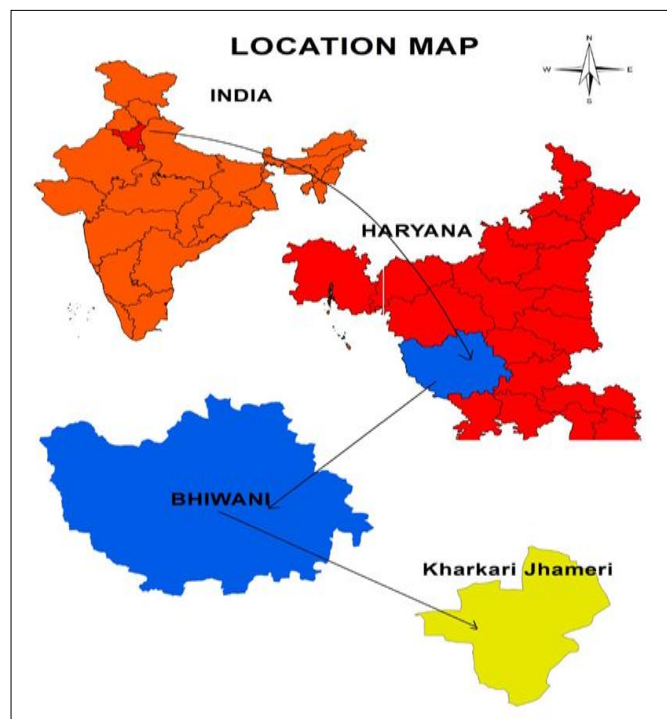
Introduction

To quantify the financial status of a person in urban networks. It depends on three factors to be specific training, occupation and wage. For the provincial zones, Pareekh order wound up well known in view of nine qualities to be specific rank, control of family head, training of family head, level of social investment of family head, landholding, lodging, cultivate control, material belonging and sort of family. Financial status (SES) is a standout amongst the most imperative factors in sociology contemplates/inquiries about. In this way, there is a ceaseless need to build up a very dependable, legitimate and pertinent SES scale. Additionally, these scales were created for a specific sort of populace not material to bigger delegate cross-segment of the network. This is diverse in created and creating nations now in the present examination after talked about the financial status currently go to the present investigation, the entire investigation in view of the financial qualities of Jhanwari village. A field work improved the situation the investigation.

Study Area

Jhanwari is a town in Tosham Tehsil in Bhiwani locale of Haryana state. It has a place with Hisar Division it is found 28km. towards west from area central station. Bhiwani 6km from Tosham, Jhanwari is encompass by Kairu tehsil towards south, Bawani – Khera Tehsil towards north, Siwani Tehsil towards west, Bhiwani tehsil towards East. Kharkhari Makhwan (2km.), Saral(3km.), Banganwala (3km.), Thilod(5km.) the adjacent town to Jhanwari. Jhanwari neighborhood dialect is Hindi. Jhanwari is a medium size town situated in Tosham Tehsil of Bhiwani locale, Haryana with add up

to 288 families dwelling. The Jhanwari town has population of 1526 of which 811 are guys while 715 are females according to Population Census2011. In Jhanwari town populace of youngsters with age 0-6 is 165 which make up 10.81 % of aggregate population of village. Normal Sex Proportion of Jhanwari town is 882 which is higher than Haryana state normal of 879.



Source: Other sources

Fig 1: Location map of jhanwari village

Tyke Sex Proportion for the Jhanwari according to evaluation is 634, lower than Haryana normal of 834. Jhanwari town has bring down education rate contrasted with Haryana. In 2011, proficiency rate of Jhanwari town was 70.68 % contrasted with 75.55 % of Haryana. In Jhanwari Male proficiency remains at 83.24 % while female education rate was 56.99 %. Jhanwari town is administrated by Sarpanch (Head of Town) who is chosen illustrative of town. In Jhanwari town out of aggregate populace, 454 were occupied with work exercises. 92.07 % of laborers portray their work as Primary Work (Business or Winning over A half year) while 7.93 % were associated with Peripheral movement giving job to under a half year. Of 454 specialists occupied with Primary Work, 283 were cultivators (proprietor or co-proprietor) while 53 were Agrarian worker.

Objectives

1.To know about various problems related to economic condition of village.

Result and Discussion

Occupation structure

An occupation is something that you spend time doing, either for pleasure or because it needs to be done. The working population take part in various occupation ranging from agriculture. There were no fixed jobs that the household members were engaged in, agriculture activities are carried out for the purpose of self-sustain only, the few members were engaged in daily wage earner like labourers some even had govt. jobs too. In Jhanwari village about 29.5% persons are engaged in govt. jobs and 13.1% peoples are engaged in private sectors. And 57.4% population is engaged in agriculture activities.

Table 1: Occupation Structure

Sr. No.	Occupation	Total house in absolute figure	In %
1	Govt.	18	29.5%
2	Private	8	13.1%
3	Farming	35	57.4%

Source: field work

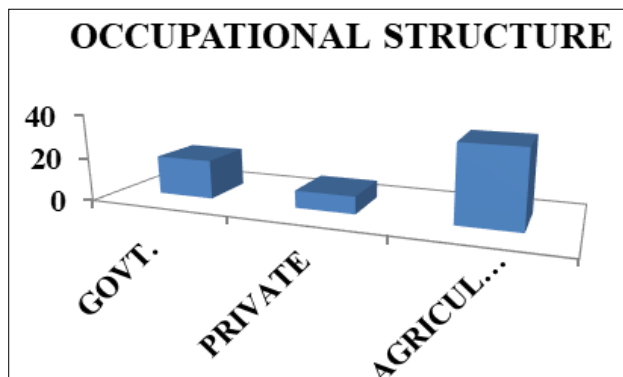


Fig 2

Income level of the village

The annual income of the families was ranging from 70 thousand to 13 lakhs. About 29 houses have income in between 70,000 to 2.5 lakh.

Table 2: Income Status of the Family

Sr. no.	Income in Lakh	Total house in absolute figures	In %
1	0-2.5	29	47.5%
2	2.5-5	19	31.1%
3	5- 7.5	9	14%
4	7.5-9	1	2.1%
5	9-11.5	2	3.2%
6	11.5-13	1	2.1%

Source: Field work

Plot size

According to the collected data there were about 70.5% pucca houses and 8.1% kutcha houses. this table shows that below 50sqyards there were 5house, between 50 to 150sq yardstotal house were 29 and above 200 sq yards only 12 houses constructed in the village. Mostly residents of the village were lower middle class.

Table 3

Sr. no.	Plot size	Total house
1	Below 50	5
2	50-100	15
3	100-150	29
4	Above 200	12

Source: Field work

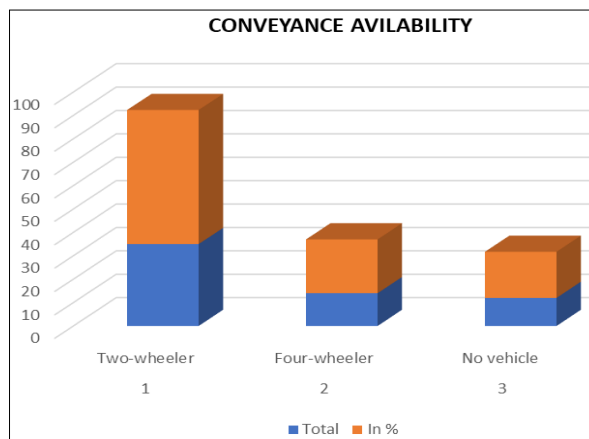
Conveyance availability

Most of the villages had only two-wheeler in the village only some of the villagers had four wheelers rest of the people depends on the transport facility like roadways buses. they provide their best to the people who reside in the village and survive without any conveyance. By the help of roadways, they reached their destiny at the required time for example. Hospital, bustandschool's colleges etc. the students of colleges and other institutions depends on the govt buses this transport facility is a boon for the villagers. In the Jhanwari village houses having two-wheeler are 35 or fourwheelers are 14 rest of the 12 are living without any conveyance.

Table 4: Conveyance Availability

Sr. no.	Conveyance	Total	In %
1	Two-wheeler	35	57.3
2	Four-wheeler	14	23
3	No vehicle	12	19.7

Source: Fieldwork



Source: Field work

Fig 3

Acc. To this fig 57.3% peoples used two-wheeler for their daily life workand 23% use four-wheeler. And about 19.7% peoples have not their own conveyance they use public transport.

Luxury Items

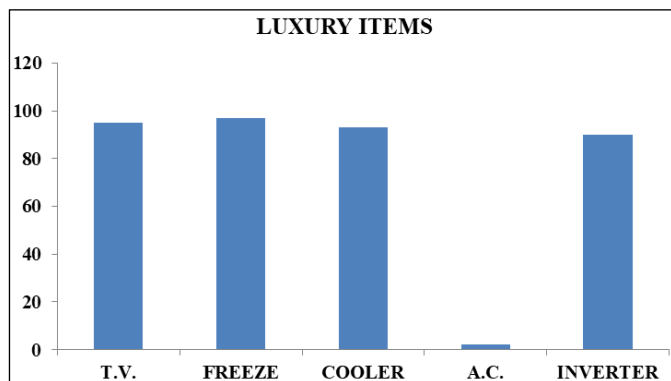
In Jhanwarivillage facilities of T.V. is available to 95% and cooler is 93%, A.C. are found in only 2% houses and inverter found in 90% houses which shows the good economic status of the village.

Table 5: Luxury Items

Sr No.	Luxury Items	IN %
1	T.V.	95%
2	Freeze	97%
3	Cooler	93%
4	A.C.	2%
5	Inverter	90%

Source: Field work

The standard of living of the people was quite good as most of the villagers have fridge, T.V., cooler, inverter and other luxury items.



Source: Field work

Fig 4

Conclusion

From economic survey of the villagers we can conclude that main occupation of the villagers is agriculture. Source of irrigation is wells and rainfall. Peoples use chemical fertilizers. The villagers use supply water for drinking. The firewood and LPG are simultaneously used for cooking. The houses in village are mainly made up of stone, brick, cement, tiles, cement sheet etc. There were few houses constructed purely from mud. The public transport facility was available in the village. About 47.5% population annual income is lies between 0- 2.5 lakh. Maximum peoples have plot size between 100- 150 sq yards. About 95% population had luxurious goods like T.V., Freeze, Cooler, Inverter etc. According to data one can say that economic status of village Jhanwari was better. In conclusion, the present survey shows that village Jhanwari is socio- economically developed, though not to the extent desired.

References

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