



A Socio-Economic Study of Hansawas Khurd Village of Charkhi Dadri District

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Abstract— Despite notable improvements in the social conditions of villages across Haryana, significant challenges remain for a large segment of the population, particularly in accessing higher education and essential services. While the government has made considerable efforts to provide basic facilities in rural areas, many residents continue to struggle with inadequate healthcare, education, and sanitation. To gain deeper insights into these persistent issues, a detailed case study was conducted in Hansawas Khurd village, situated in the Charkhi Dadri District. The study focused on evaluating various indicators of education and socio-economic status among rural households. Key aspects analyzed included household facilities, levels of educational achievement, employment patterns, and income distribution. The research utilized primary data collected from 60 households, covering a total of 150 respondents. By examining this data, the study aimed to provide a comprehensive assessment of the community's access to essential resources and the impact of infrastructure development on their daily lives.



Keywords— Rural Household, Livelihood, Infrastructural Improvements.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural livelihoods, which support millions of households through diverse agricultural and non-agricultural pursuits, serve as the cornerstone of economies worldwide. Gaining a deeper understanding of the complexities faced by communities reliant on farming, non-farm industries, and traditional crafts is crucial for grasping the essence of rural livelihoods. Through a case study, this exploration delves into the intricate dynamics of rural living, shedding light on the interconnected socio-economic, environmental, and cultural factors that influence and define these communities (J.V. Meenakshi & Ranjan Ray, 2002).

A vital part of global socioeconomic systems, rural livelihoods are distinguished by their diversity, flexibility, and particular difficulties. Developing successful policies and programs targeted at eradicating poverty, promoting sustainable development, and advancing fair progress requires an understanding of the intricacies of rural livelihoods. In this regard, case studies are a crucial instrument for exploring the complexities of rural

livelihoods and providing information that may guide theoretical frameworks, policy, and practice. (Sitakanta Panda, 2015).

According to the Education Commission (1964–1966), "in a world based on science and technology, education determines the level of prosperity, welfare, and security of the people." In India, a region's top educational system is the best indicator of its socioeconomic position. There are significant regional disparities in India's economic growth and human development indexes, which is quite concerning. The gap between the rural and urban sectors is evident even within states. Economic progress in each location depends on its capacity to comprehend many socioeconomic factors (K. M. Singh, 2014). Outlining the socioeconomic characteristics of the research region and household livelihoods is the main objective of this paper.

Significance of the Study: -

Like many Indian rural neighborhoods, Hansawas Khurd Village is a microcosm of larger socioeconomic issues and trends. Over the last few decades, Haryana, a state renowned for its agricultural output, has seen

substantial upheaval. These include changes in farming methods, migration from rural to urban areas, and changing socioeconomic conditions. Examining a particular town in this light offers important insights into how these more general tendencies appear locally.

This study is important because it can help scholars, development professionals, and policymakers understand the unique opportunities and requirements in Hansawas Khurd. Stakeholders may more effectively plan and carry out interventions that address the particular difficulties encountered by rural communities in Haryana and comparable areas by having a deeper awareness of the socioeconomic environment of the village.

Study Area: -

Hansawas Khurd village, located in Charkhi Dadri district of Haryana, India, is an excellent example of rural life. Khurd is a prime example of rural life with its rich agricultural heritage, diverse socio-economic structure, and vibrant culture.

Hansawas Khurd Village is situated geographically in the western part of the Charkhi Dadri District and occupies an area of around 571 hectares ([District at a Glance | District Charkhi Dadri | India](#)). This village has an excellent agro-climatic environment that is ideal for developing a range of crops, including wheat, mustard, millet, and cotton. It is surrounded by beautiful fields and fertile farmland. Homesteads and farmlands are scattered throughout the countryside, accompanied by public areas like marketplaces, schools, and temples that operate as hubs for trade and social interaction.

Hansawas Khurd Village's population is heterogeneous, representing a range of caste, religious, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The research area included 337 households in total. 1814 people are living in Hansawas Khurd village overall, 982 of them are men and 832 of whom are women. The number of total literates in the village is 1176, of which 725 are males and 451 are females (Census of India, 2011). Families involved in agriculture make up the majority of the population, and traditional farming methods are passed down through the years. The local economy is also significantly bolstered by many skilled laborers, craftsmen, and small-scale business owners. The village demonstrates a strong sense of Households, with familial and social ties significantly influencing its social dynamics.

Table No. 1: - Study Area

State	District	Tahsil	Village (Study Area)
Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Badhra	Hansawas Khurd

Source: Census of India, 2011

Objectives: -

- i. To examine the level of literacy among the surveyed households in the study area.
- ii. To analyze the socioeconomic conditions of the study area.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Primary data for the study was gathered through a comprehensive door-to-door survey conducted in the study area. Microsoft Excel was used to construct a variety of pie diagrams and bar graphs, and ArcGIS software was used for all geographic information system (GIS) tasks. Following data analysis, a rational assessment of the socioeconomic circumstances in the study region was made. A total of 60 respondents, representing 150 families, were chosen from the Hansawas Khurd village for the study's primary survey.

Analytical Framework

Determining the socioeconomic status of a home is a difficult undertaking, yet it is nevertheless required for a comprehensive analysis. Asset indices are often used as proxies by scholars, even if direct access to such data may not always be feasible. These indices take into account a number of factors to establish socioeconomic class, such as educational attainment, employment, income level, and home comforts. Indicators that fall under the category of domestic amenities include possession of televisions, refrigerators, cars, bikes and tractors, as well as access to sanitary facilities and gas connections.

Information about each member of the home is gathered, such as the total number of family members, gender, age, marital status, relationship to the household, degree of education, and highest degree earned. The specific indicators that were employed are listed below:

- Occupational levels
- Types of Vehicles
- Home Appliances used
- Income-Levels
- Education-Level attained
- Household Amenities

Results and Discussions: -

Analyzing and interpretation of data is a crucial step in the research process. In order to extract valuable information from survey data, this critical step involves a process called analysis. However, interpretation and analysis are inherently interdependent, creating a symbiotic relationship in which neither can progress without the other.

The first stage is analysis when closely examining raw data shows trends, patterns, and correlations.

Nevertheless, this analytical process is left incomplete without interpretation, without the underlying information necessary to reach significant findings.

Table No. 2: - Respondents using Home Appliances

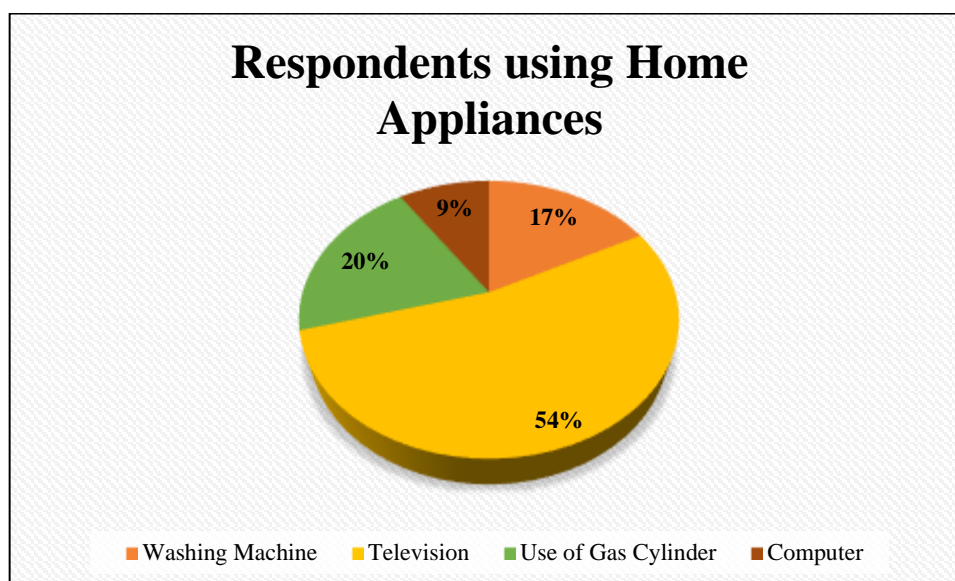
Sr. No.	Home Appliances	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Washing Machine	26	17.3
2.	Television	80	53.3
3.	Use of Gas Cylinder	30	20
4.	Computer	14	9.3
	Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey

Table no. 2 presents data on the usage of various home appliances among respondents, highlighting the number and percentage of individuals using each. The

highest percentage of respondents, 53.3%, reported owning or using a television, with 80 individuals indicating its widespread adoption as a common household appliance. The use of gas cylinders for cooking or other purposes comes next, with 30 respondents accounting for 20% of the total, reflecting its significant but more specialized role in daily life. Washing machines are utilized by 26 respondents, making up 17.3% of the sample, which suggests that while it is a popular appliance for convenience, its adoption may be influenced by factors such as affordability, need, or space availability. Computers, with 14 respondents representing 9.3%, show relatively lower adoption, potentially pointing to disparities in access to technology, differing household priorities, or the presence of alternative digital devices like smartphones or tablets that meet similar needs. Overall, the data underscores the varied distribution of household appliance use, with televisions leading as an essential entertainment and information device, followed by appliances that support cooking, cleaning, and digital connectivity, reflecting differing levels of necessity, affordability, and accessibility among users.

Fig. No. 1



Source: Table No. 2

Table No. 3: Vehicles Used by Respondents

Sr. No.	Types of Vehicles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Motor Car	13	8.66
2.	Tractor and Trolley	63	42
3.	Bike	55	36.6
4.	Bi-Cycle	18	12

5.	No Vehicle	1	0.66
	Total	150	100

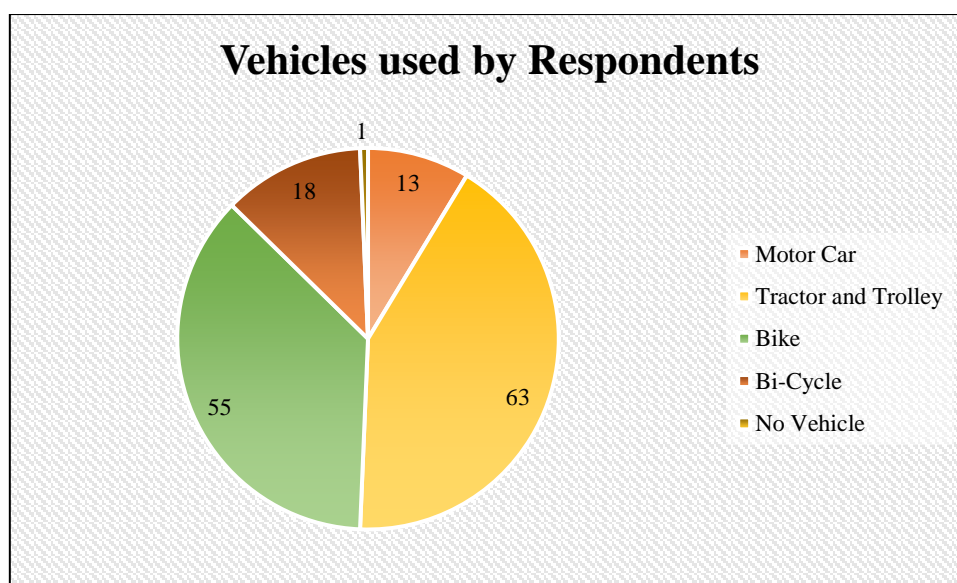
Source: Field Survey

Table no. 3 The table illustrates the distribution of different types of vehicles owned or used by respondents, providing insights into transportation preferences and accessibility within the surveyed population. The most commonly used vehicle is the tractor and trolley, with 63 respondents accounting for 42% of the total, suggesting its

significant role, possibly in rural or agricultural areas, where such vehicles are essential for farming and transportation of goods. Following closely, bikes are owned by 55 respondents, comprising 36.6%, indicating their popularity as an affordable, convenient, and versatile means of personal transportation, suitable for both urban and rural settings. Bicycles, with 18 respondents (12%), reflect a modest preference, which might be attributed to economic considerations, environmental awareness, or the lack of need for motorized vehicles in certain lifestyles or regions. Motor cars, owned by only 13 respondents (8.66%),

represent a relatively small proportion, likely reflecting the higher costs associated with car ownership and maintenance, as well as the availability of alternatives like bikes and public transportation. Interestingly, just one respondent (0.66%) reported not having any vehicle, highlighting the near-universal access to some form of transportation within the surveyed group. This table paints a comprehensive picture of transportation dynamics, emphasizing how utility, affordability, and purpose influence vehicle ownership patterns.

Fig. No. 2



Source: Table No. 3

While motorized vehicles like tractors and bikes dominate due to their practicality in various terrains and socioeconomic contexts, the presence of bicycles underscores their enduring relevance as a cost-effective and environmentally friendly option. Meanwhile, the lower prevalence of cars might point to economic constraints or the sufficiency of other transportation modes in fulfilling respondents' mobility needs. Overall, the data reveals a transportation landscape shaped by a blend of practical, economic, and cultural factors, with most individuals relying on vehicles tailored to their specific needs and circumstances, ensuring mobility and convenience while reflecting broader societal trends in vehicle ownership and usage.

Table No. 4: Educational Level of Respondents

Sr. No.	Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	50	33.33
2.	10 th	47	31.33

3.	12 th	17	11.33
4.	B.A.	15	10
5.	M.A.	9	6
6.	Any Other/Diploma	12	8
	Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey

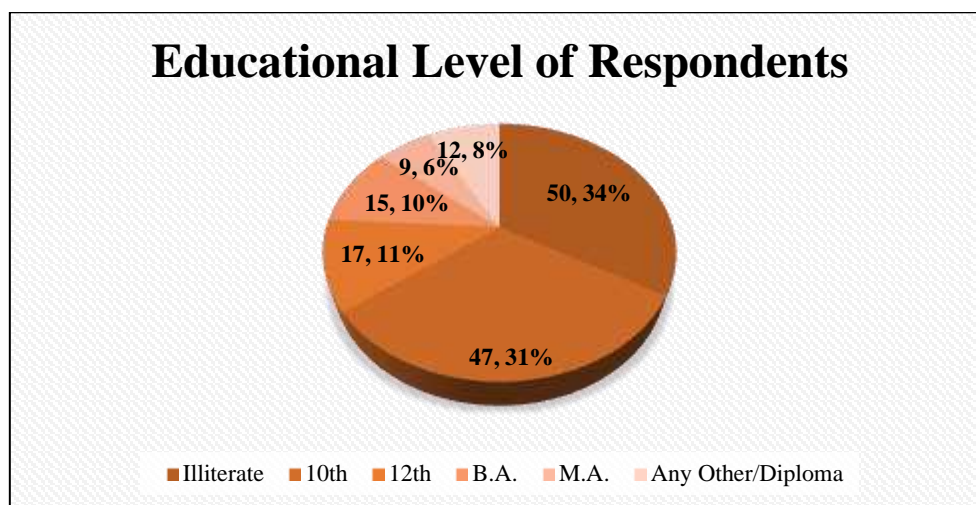
The above table provides a detailed overview of the educational levels among the surveyed respondents, highlighting the distribution and relative prevalence of different levels of education within the group. The largest segment of respondents, 33.33%, representing 50 individuals, is classified as illiterate, indicating that a significant portion of the population lacks basic reading and writing skills. This underscores challenges such as limited access to educational resources, socioeconomic barriers, or historical factors contributing to illiteracy. Close to this

figure, 31.33% of respondents, or 47 individuals, have completed up to the 10th grade, showcasing a substantial proportion of the population that has attained foundational education but may not have pursued higher studies, possibly due to financial constraints, early entry into the workforce, or limited access to secondary education facilities.

Moving further, 11.33%, or 17 respondents, have achieved education up to the 12th grade, indicating a smaller, but notable, group progressing to higher levels of schooling. This suggests either increased access to resources or greater awareness about the benefits of education at this stage. Graduates with a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree constitute 10% of the respondents, or 15

individuals, reflecting a modest level of participation in higher education, likely influenced by factors such as aspirations for professional advancement or the availability of tertiary institutions. A smaller segment, 6% (9 respondents), has pursued postgraduate studies, attaining a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree, which reflects the aspirations and opportunities for a select group aiming for advanced knowledge and specialization in their fields. Finally, 8% of the respondents, or 12 individuals, fall under "Any Other/Diploma," highlighting a group pursuing alternative or vocational education, such as technical diplomas, skill-based certifications, or niche courses tailored to specific career paths.

Fig. No. 3



Source: Table No. 4

This distribution underscores a multifaceted educational landscape influenced by socioeconomic, cultural, and infrastructural factors, where basic and intermediate education levels dominate, while higher education and specialized qualifications remain less prevalent. The data emphasizes the need for targeted interventions to enhance access to education, reduce illiteracy, and support higher educational aspirations, fostering a more equitable and skilled society.

Table No. 5: Availability of Sanitation Amenities

Sr. No.	Sanitation Facility	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Toilets Available	103	68.66
2.	Toilets under construction	42	28

3.	Not Constructed/Available	5	3.33
	Total	150	100

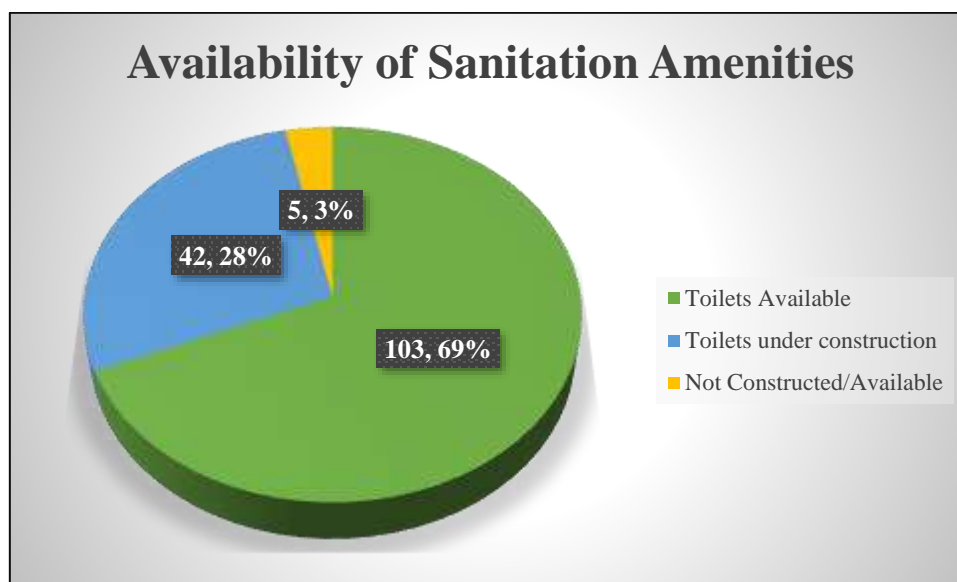
Source: Primary Survey

Table no. 5 provides a comprehensive view of the status of sanitation facilities among respondents, shedding light on the availability and development of toilets within the surveyed population. A significant majority, 68.66%, comprising 103 respondents, reported having access to fully constructed and functional toilets. This figure indicates progress in sanitation infrastructure, potentially driven by initiatives promoting hygiene, health, and dignity in households and communities. It highlights the successful implementation of programs aimed at addressing basic sanitation needs, reflecting both awareness and accessibility of resources to achieve this goal. However, 28% of respondents, totaling 42 individuals, reported that toilets in

their households were still under construction. This transitional figure suggests ongoing efforts to improve sanitation infrastructure, but also indicates challenges such as resource constraints, delays in construction, or lack of

immediate access to funds and materials. This group represents a critical phase where targeted support can ensure the timely completion of facilities, thereby improving sanitation access.

Fig. No. 4



Source: Table No. 5

On the other hand, 5 respondents, accounting for 3.33%, stated that toilets were neither constructed nor available in their households. This small but significant percentage points to gaps in the coverage of sanitation programs, reflecting persistent barriers such as extreme poverty, geographic isolation, or lack of awareness about the importance of toilets for health and hygiene. The presence of these households without access to basic sanitation underscores the need for continued efforts to achieve universal coverage, ensuring that even marginalized groups are included in developmental programs. Overall, the data paints a nuanced picture of sanitation development, where a majority has achieved access, some are in transition, and a minority still lags behind. This underscores the importance of sustained policies, financial support, and educational campaigns to bridge the gaps, accelerate progress, and promote equitable sanitation access for all, ultimately contributing to improved public health and quality of life.

Table No. 6: Different Occupations of Respondents

Sr. No.	Different Occupations	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Govt. Job	28	18.66
2.	Private Job	32	21.33

3.	Agriculture Worker	70	46.66
4.	Industrial Worker	12	8
5.	Labor	16	10.66
6.	No Profession	02	1.33
	Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey

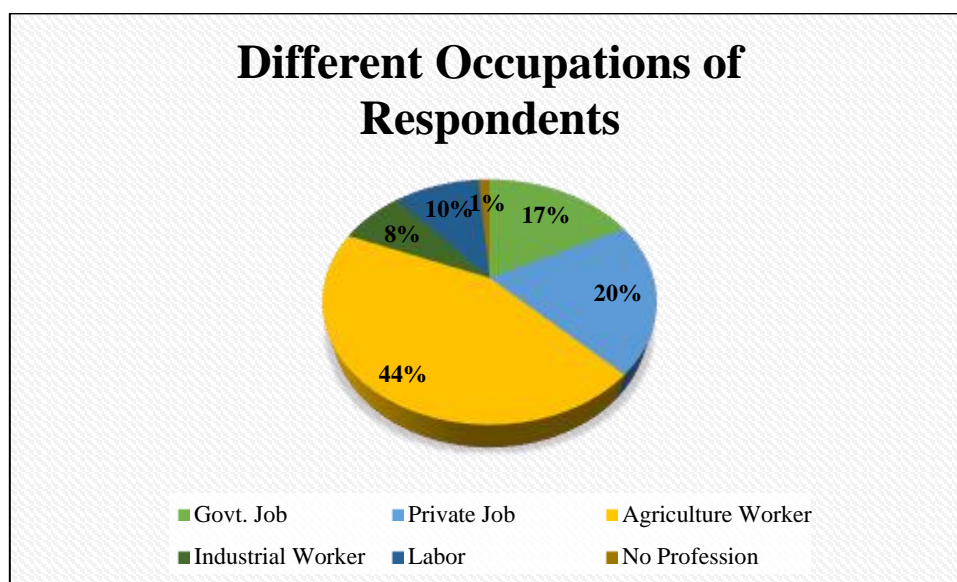
Table No. 6 provides a detailed breakdown of the occupational distribution among respondents, offering insights into the prevalence and diversity of employment sectors within the surveyed population. The largest group, comprising 46.66% or 70 respondents, is engaged in agricultural work, underscoring the central role of agriculture as a livelihood, especially in rural or semi-rural settings. This highlights the sector's importance in sustaining households and contributing to local economies, while also pointing to a potential reliance on traditional occupations that may be shaped by geographic and socio-economic contexts. The second-largest category, private jobs, accounts for 21.33% or 32 respondents, reflecting a growing shift toward private-sector employment, possibly in areas such as retail, services, or small enterprises. This trend indicates diversification in the job market, driven by

urbanization, education, and the expansion of industries outside agriculture. Government jobs, with 28 respondents making up 18.66%, signify a significant source of stable and secure employment for a portion of the population. These roles are often associated with social prestige, economic security, and access to benefits, indicating their enduring appeal in both urban and rural contexts.

Labor roles, reported by 16 respondents or 10.66%, showcase the reliance on unskilled or semi-skilled work in sectors such as construction, transport, or manual services, reflecting the demands of infrastructure development and economic activities that require flexible labor. Meanwhile, industrial workers, forming 8% of the respondents or 12 individuals, highlight participation in manufacturing or factory-based employment, typically concentrated in areas with established industrial hubs. This segment points to the development of industries and the

integration of respondents into structured labor environments, albeit on a smaller scale compared to agriculture or private jobs. Notably, 2 respondents, accounting for 1.33%, reported having no profession, which may include students, homemakers, or those temporarily unemployed, reflecting a minimal but significant portion of the population not engaged in formal employment. Collectively, the data reveals a dynamic occupational landscape shaped by traditional reliance on agriculture, a shift toward private and industrial employment, and ongoing participation in government and labor sectors. This distribution underscores the multifaceted nature of economic engagement, driven by geographic, educational, and infrastructural factors, while also pointing to opportunities for further diversification and upskilling to enhance income stability and economic resilience across different occupational categories.

Fig. No. 5



Source: Table No. 6

Table No. 7: Income Level of Different Respondents

Sr. No.	Income Groups	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 5000	16	10.66
2.	5001-10000	55	36.66
3.	10001-20000	44	29.33
4.	20001-30000	20	13.33
5.	Above 30000	15	10
	Total	150	100

Source: Primary Survey

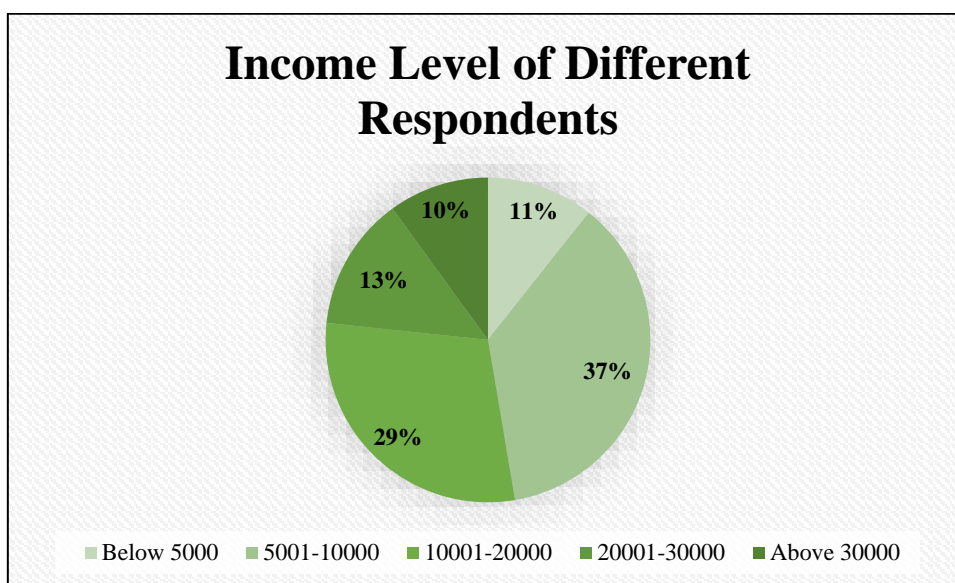
The table provides a detailed analysis of the income distribution among respondents, illustrating the economic diversity and disparities within the surveyed population. The largest income group, encompassing 36.66% or 55 respondents, earns between ₹5001 and ₹10,000 per month, indicating that a significant portion of the population belongs to the lower-middle-income category. This suggests that while they may have sufficient resources to meet basic needs, their financial flexibility might be limited, reflecting potential challenges in savings or discretionary spending. The second-largest group, representing 29.33% or 44 respondents, earns between ₹10,001 and ₹20,000 per month, showcasing a transition toward a middle-income range where individuals likely

enjoy relatively greater economic stability and purchasing power, enabling them to invest in better living standards, education, or health services.

A smaller segment, comprising 13.33% or 20 respondents, falls in the ₹20,001 to ₹30,000 income bracket, indicating an emerging upper-middle-income group that could be associated with stable employment, higher educational attainment, or specialized skills leading to better-paying jobs. Those earning above ₹30,000 per month account for 10% of respondents, or 15 individuals, representing the higher-income group within the sample.

This category reflects individuals with significant financial security, possibly holding senior positions in private or government sectors or operating successful businesses, contributing to economic leadership within their communities. At the other end of the spectrum, 10.66% of respondents, or 16 individuals, earn less than ₹5000 per month, placing them in the lowest-income category. This group likely faces significant financial hardships, with income levels barely sufficient to cover essential needs, underscoring issues such as poverty, limited access to employment opportunities, or reliance on low-paying jobs.

Fig. No. 6



Source: Table No. 7

The income distribution in the table highlights a diverse economic profile, ranging from those struggling with subsistence to those experiencing financial comfort and stability. This distribution underscores the varying socioeconomic realities within the population and points to the importance of targeted policies and interventions to uplift the lower-income groups while supporting upward mobility through education, skill development, and equitable economic opportunities. It also reflects broader economic trends, such as the dominance of lower-middle-income earners and the gradual emergence of higher-income segments, offering a glimpse into the evolving financial dynamics of the community.

III. CONCLUSION

The data provided across various tables offers a comprehensive insight into the socioeconomic status, lifestyle choices, and infrastructure development within the surveyed population. The findings highlight a mixed landscape of progress and challenges, revealing both

strengths and gaps in key areas such as home appliance usage, transportation, education, sanitation, occupation, and income distribution. A significant portion of respondents uses basic household appliances such as televisions and gas cylinders, indicating widespread access to essential utilities, though the lower adoption of computers signals a digital divide that limits opportunities for engagement with modern technology. Vehicle ownership reveals a heavy reliance on practical modes of transportation, with tractors, bikes, and bicycles being predominant, underscoring the influence of economic factors and geographic context on transportation choices. While motor cars are less common, their lower prevalence may be attributed to the higher costs associated with ownership and maintenance. In education, the survey paints a concerning picture of widespread illiteracy, with over a third of respondents unable to read or write, pointing to deep-rooted barriers to basic education, including poverty and limited access to educational resources. Though many respondents have completed their 10th grade, a sharp decline in educational attainment is observed as the

levels rise, reflecting financial constraints, limited access to secondary and tertiary education, and cultural factors that deter further academic pursuit. In terms of sanitation, a majority of respondents report having access to functioning toilets, signaling progress in improving public health and hygiene infrastructure, though gaps remain, with some households still in transition or lacking sanitation facilities altogether. The occupational data underscores the central role of agriculture as the primary livelihood, with nearly half of the respondents engaged in farming-related activities, followed by a growing number in private-sector jobs. This trend highlights a shift towards diversification in the workforce, though low-income, unskilled jobs like labor and industrial work remain prevalent, pointing to economic vulnerabilities and a need for upskilling and job security. The income distribution reveals a large portion of respondents in the lower-middle-income bracket, with limited financial flexibility, while higher-income groups are smaller but more economically secure. This income disparity reflects broader socio-economic inequalities and the challenges faced by lower-income individuals in accessing opportunities for upward mobility. The findings suggest that while there has been progress in some areas, such as sanitation and employment diversification, significant efforts are still needed to address the gaps in education, digital access, and income inequality. Targeted interventions are essential to improve literacy rates, ensure universal access to sanitation, promote skill development, and foster inclusive economic growth. By addressing these disparities, policies can contribute to the creation of a more equitable society, where all individuals have the opportunity to improve their quality of life and contribute to the nation's development. Ultimately, the data emphasizes the need for comprehensive, multi-faceted strategies that focus on education, infrastructure, economic opportunity, and social welfare to ensure sustainable, inclusive growth for all segments of the population.

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