



Exploring Rural Livelihoods and Social Structures: A Socio-Economic Analysis of Baroda Village of Sonipat District

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Abstract— This case study presents a socio-economic analysis of Baroda village, located in the Sonipat district of Haryana, based on detailed fieldwork conducted among 100 households comprising 245 respondents. The study aims to evaluate the demographic profile, occupational structure, educational attainment, income levels, housing conditions, access to basic amenities, and social dynamics prevalent within the village community. Data collection was carried out using structured questionnaires and face-to-face interviews, ensuring representation across various age groups, genders, and social categories. The analysis reveals that agriculture remains the primary occupation for a significant portion of the population, with increasing dependence on non-farm activities such as labor work, private services, and small-scale businesses. A noticeable shift towards urban employment among the youth was observed, driven by limited returns in agriculture and educational aspirations. The literacy rate among respondents is at a moderate level, with notable disparities in education between males and females. Although most households possess basic amenities like electricity and drinking water, access to sanitation, healthcare, and higher education remains inadequate. Caste-based social stratification influences land ownership patterns and employment opportunities, highlighting socio-economic inequality within the village. The study concludes that while Baroda exhibits gradual socio-economic transformation, it still grapples with structural issues such as gender disparity, limited employment diversification, and unequal access to resources. Recommendations include policy interventions focusing on education, skill development, and rural infrastructure to ensure the inclusive and sustainable development of the village. This case study contributes to understanding the micro-level dynamics of rural Haryana and aids in grassroots planning.



Keywords— Drinking Water, Rural Infrastructure, Rural Households, Socio-Economic Transformation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural India is often described as the heart of the nation, not only in terms of population but also in terms of cultural and socio-economic diversity. According to Mahatma Gandhi, “The future of India lies in its villages.” This assertion continues to resonate in contemporary development discourse, where understanding rural livelihoods and social structures is critical for inclusive and sustainable growth. India is a land of villages, with over two-thirds of its population residing in rural areas.

Villages are not just demographic units but are deeply rooted in cultural, social, and economic traditions that have shaped the nation’s history and development. The village of Baroda in the Sonipat district of Haryana represents a microcosm of rural India and serves as a meaningful case study to explore the interplay between livelihood opportunities and the social structures that influence them. Rural livelihoods are often associated with agriculture and allied activities, but this traditional view is transforming. Increasing fragmentation of land, limited irrigation

resources, mechanization, and climatic challenges are forcing rural households to diversify their income sources. Labor migration, informal work, small-scale entrepreneurship, and participation in government schemes are becoming increasingly common strategies. In this changing landscape, Amartya Sen's insight becomes highly relevant: *"Development is freedom. Development consists of the removal of various types of unfreedoms that leave people with little choice and little opportunity of exercising their reasoned agency."* A true socio-economic analysis, therefore, must go beyond measuring income and poverty—it must examine opportunities, constraints, and institutional factors that shape rural lives.

In Baroda, like many parts of Haryana, the village economy revolves primarily around agriculture. However, disparities in land ownership, availability of irrigation, access to credit, and dependence on manual labor create a differentiated experience for different households. The dominant castes, often with historical land control, benefit from large landholdings and political influence, while Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) tend to rely on wage labor, tenancy farming, or low-income occupations. This duality highlights the continued influence of caste on the socio-economic structure of rural India. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously stated, *"Caste is not just a division of labor, it is a division of laborers."* Caste, therefore, becomes not only a social identity but also a strong determinant of economic status and mobility in Baroda village. The patriarchal nature of rural society further complicates access to livelihoods, particularly for women. Women, although central to agricultural labor and household management, often lack ownership of assets, formal employment, or say in household decisions. Gender disparity manifests in education, employment, health care, and political participation. In the context of Baroda, these gendered norms significantly influence how livelihood strategies are distributed and valued across households. In recent years, various government interventions such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), Ujjwala Yojana, and access to subsidized Public Distribution System (PDS) rations have attempted to alleviate rural poverty and enhance livelihoods. However, the effectiveness of these schemes depends on several factors: awareness, implementation, corruption, and local politics. Evaluating their reach and impact in Baroda village offers valuable insights into how rural welfare policies are experienced on the ground.

Baroda village also reflects the emerging trends of rural-urban migration, especially among the youth. Many young men migrate seasonally or permanently to cities like Delhi, Rohtak, Sonipat, and Panipat for employment in factories,

construction, transport, and services. Migration, while offering new income sources, also reshapes household structures and social dynamics, leaving behind feminized and elderly-dependent villages. "Migration is both a strategy and a necessity," as noted by rural sociologists, and analyzing its drivers and consequences is essential in understanding the evolving livelihood patterns of Baroda's households.

Education and health—key indicators of human development—remain areas of concern in rural India. Baroda, although better connected and relatively developed compared to remote villages, still faces gaps in access to quality schools, trained teachers, healthcare centers, and sanitation. The literacy rate may be increasing, but the quality of education, dropout rates, and gender parity need close examination. The absence of proper health infrastructure forces many villagers to rely on private care, quacks, or distant hospitals, increasing economic vulnerability during illness. These conditions align with Amartya Sen's idea that *"poverty is not just a lack of income but a deprivation of basic capabilities."*

Another important aspect of rural socio-economic analysis is the status of infrastructure—roads, electricity, water supply, sanitation, and internet connectivity. In Baroda, basic infrastructure is present but often unevenly distributed or poorly maintained. Households located in the main village area benefit from better services, while those on the peripheries, often belonging to marginalized castes, experience neglect. "Social geography reflects social inequality," as spatial scholars often argue, and Baroda's physical layout reinforces the hierarchical social order in subtle but powerful ways (K. M. Singh et al., 2014).

This study aims to examine Baroda village through an interdisciplinary lens, drawing from sociology, economics, development studies, and political science. The objective is to understand how caste, class, gender, and policy intersect to shape rural livelihoods. It also seeks to evaluate how far the village has moved toward inclusive development and what structural barriers continue to inhibit progress. Through fieldwork, interviews, household surveys, and secondary data, the research intends to offer both a grounded and comprehensive understanding of Baroda's socio-economic fabric.

Significance of the Study: -

The study of rural livelihoods and social structures is essential for understanding the foundation of India's socio-economic development. Baroda, a village in the Sonipat district of Haryana, represents a dynamic rural landscape where traditional social hierarchies intersect with modern development initiatives. This research holds significance

as it seeks to uncover the lived realities of rural households—their economic activities, social positioning, and access to basic services—within the broader framework of inequality and transition.

Firstly, the study contributes to rural development literature by offering micro-level insights into how factors such as caste, landholding, gender, and education influence access to livelihoods. In doing so, it sheds light on the persistence of social stratification and its impact on economic opportunities in contemporary rural settings. Secondly, the findings can help policymakers and local governance bodies better understand the gaps between policy design and implementation, particularly in welfare schemes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, and PDS.

Study Area: -

Baroda village (Thuthan and Mor), situated in the Gohana Tehsil of Sonipat district in the northern Indian state of Haryana, exemplifies the socio-economic and cultural dynamics prevalent in rural North India. It is one of the larger and better-known villages of the district, situated approximately 30 kilometers west of Sonipat city and around 90 kilometers from the national capital, Delhi. The village is well-connected by road and lies in proximity to the National Highway (NH-352A), providing it with reasonable accessibility to nearby urban centers.

Geographically, Baroda is situated in the fertile plains of the Indo-Gangetic region, with alluvial soil and favorable agro-climatic conditions. The region benefits from both canal irrigation (Western Yamuna Canal) and groundwater sources, making agriculture the predominant occupation of the local population. Major crops include wheat, rice, mustard, and seasonal vegetables. However, like many other rural areas in Haryana, the village is also witnessing a gradual shift from traditional agriculture to non-farm employment, especially among the youth.

Administratively, Baroda comes under a Gram Panchayat system, with elected members handling local governance and development activities. The village has a mix of Scheduled Castes (SC), Other Backward Classes (OBC), and dominant agricultural castes like Jats, creating a socially stratified but interdependent rural society. Caste continues to influence social relations, landholding patterns, access to education, and participation in governance. According to the latest Census data and village records, Baroda has a population of 11,260 people, spread across 1281 households. The literacy rate is relatively high compared to the rural average, with both government and private schools operating in the area. There is a presence of health sub-centers, anganwadi centers, and a few private clinics, but higher-level medical

services are accessed in Gohana or Sonipat (Census of India, 2011).

The village has basic infrastructure such as electricity, piped drinking water, paved roads, public toilets, and community halls. Government schemes such as MGNREGA, PMAY, Ujjwala Yojana, and Swachh Bharat Abhiyan have seen varying degrees of implementation. However, challenges remain in terms of employment, especially for landless laborers, women, and marginalized communities. A growing trend in Baroda is youth migration to nearby cities for work in factories, transport, and service sectors. This migration has economic benefits but also impacts traditional family structures and social relations. The influence of urbanization, mobile connectivity, and changing aspirations is visible among the younger population.

Objectives: -

- i. To examine the basic amenities of livelihood in Baroda village.
- ii. To study the impact of literacy on livelihood choices and income levels.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study relies on both primary and secondary data sources. Secondary data was obtained from the Census of India (2011) and various published and unpublished reports from the Government of Haryana. Primary data was gathered through an extensive door-to-door household survey conducted in the study area. To visualize the findings, pie charts and bar graphs were created using Microsoft Excel. Following data collection, a comprehensive and logical assessment of the socio-economic conditions in the study region was carried out. For the primary survey, 100 households comprising 245 respondents were selected from Baroda village.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

A vital stage in the research process is the analysis and interpretation of data, where survey findings are examined to extract valuable insights. Analysis involves the careful evaluation of raw data to uncover trends, patterns, and relationships. However, this process alone is incomplete without interpretation, which provides the necessary context to understand and give meaning to the results. The two are deeply interconnected—analysis identifies what is happening, while interpretation explains why it is happening. Together, they form a mutually dependent process, as meaningful conclusions can only be drawn when both steps work in harmony.

Table No. 1: - Respondents using Home Appliances

Sr. No.	Home Appliances	No. of Respondents	Percentage (each from out of 100)
1.	Use of Gas Cylinder	236	96.32
2.	Computer	44	17.95
3.	Fridge	231	94.28
4.	Television	219	89.38
	Total	245	

Source: Primary Survey

Table No. 1 illustrates the household appliance ownership in Baroda village, offering a significant insight into the quality of life, access to basic amenities, and modernization levels in rural households. Out of 245 respondents surveyed, the percentage of families using various home appliances has been calculated to reflect the diffusion of modern technology and its impact on daily life. A remarkable 236 respondents (96.32%) reported using gas cylinders for cooking. This high percentage highlights a substantial transition from traditional cooking methods, such as using firewood or cow dung cakes, to cleaner and more efficient sources of energy. The widespread adoption of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) indicates not only improved access to government-subsidized schemes, such as the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala

Yojana, but also a growing awareness of the health benefits associated with clean cooking fuel. Reduced indoor air pollution, convenience in cooking, and time-saving are some of the major advantages that have motivated rural households to adopt gas cylinders.

Similarly, television ownership stands at an impressive 219 respondents (89.38%), indicating near-universal access to mass media in Baroda village. Television serves as a key source of information, entertainment, and education for rural households. It helps bridge the urban-rural divide in terms of awareness about national and local issues, health information, farming techniques, and government schemes. The presence of TVs in almost every home also reflects improved electrification and increased disposable income among the villagers. It plays a pivotal role in shaping social and cultural values while also acting as a unifying medium of entertainment for all age groups.

In terms of refrigerator usage, 231 respondents (94.28%) reported having one, which is a clear indicator of improved lifestyle and the capacity to afford energy-dependent appliances. Refrigerators are no longer a luxury in many rural areas, but a necessity that allows families to preserve food, reduce wastage, and maintain nutritional quality. The widespread use of refrigerators also points to the reliability of the electricity supply in the village—an essential requirement for the operation of such appliances. Moreover, it reflects a changing food culture where storing cooked meals, dairy products, and perishable items is becoming a common practice in rural homes.

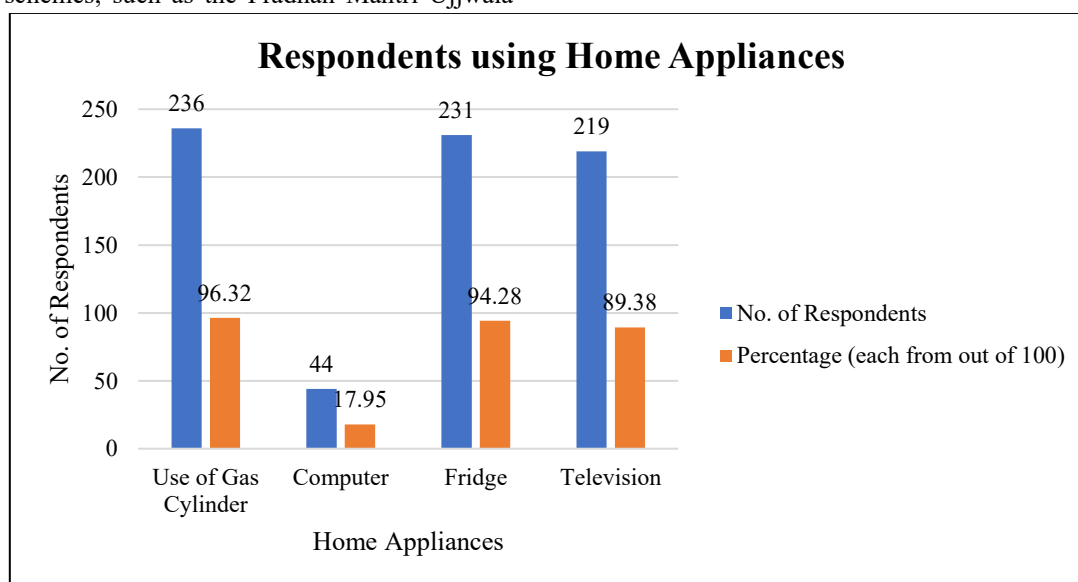


Fig. 1: Respondents using Home Appliances

Source: Based on Table No. 1

While the presence of gas cylinders, TVs, and refrigerators is high, the ownership of computers is relatively low, with

44 respondents (17.95%) reporting access to this digital device. This suggests that while Baroda village has

embraced many aspects of modern living, the digital divide persists. Factors such as cost, lack of digital literacy, and limited internet access may contribute to the lower penetration of computers. However, this statistic also shows a potential growth area, especially as digital infrastructure expands and education improves. Encouraging the use of computers can significantly enhance digital empowerment in the village, aiding in education, online services, e-governance, and job opportunities.

Table No. 2 Education Level among various Respondents

Sr. No.	Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	31	12.65
2.	10 th	39	15.91
3.	12 th	71	28.97
4.	B.A.	57	23.26
5.	M.A.	27	11.02
6.	Any Other/Diploma	20	8.16
	Total	245	100

Source: Primary Survey

The data on the usage of home appliances among 245 respondents in Baroda village offers a revealing picture of rural household living standards and technological adoption. Among the surveyed population, the use of gas cylinders emerged as the most common, with 103 respondents (42.04%) reporting its use. This indicates a significant shift from traditional fuel sources like firewood or cow dung to cleaner, safer, and more efficient cooking alternatives. The widespread adoption of LPG reflects increased awareness about health and environmental issues, as well as the positive impact of government schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, which aims to provide gas connections to rural households. The refrigerator is the second most commonly used appliance, with 58 respondents (23.67%) indicating ownership. This reflects improved food storage capacity, which contributes to better nutrition and reduced food wastage. The presence of refrigerators also signifies rising income levels and increasing rural demand for modern utilities. Television usage, reported by 45 respondents (18.36%), highlights the growing role of media in rural life. Access to television not only provides entertainment but also acts as a medium for information dissemination and awareness about government schemes, health issues, and educational content. It reflects a deeper integration of rural households into the national information and entertainment network.

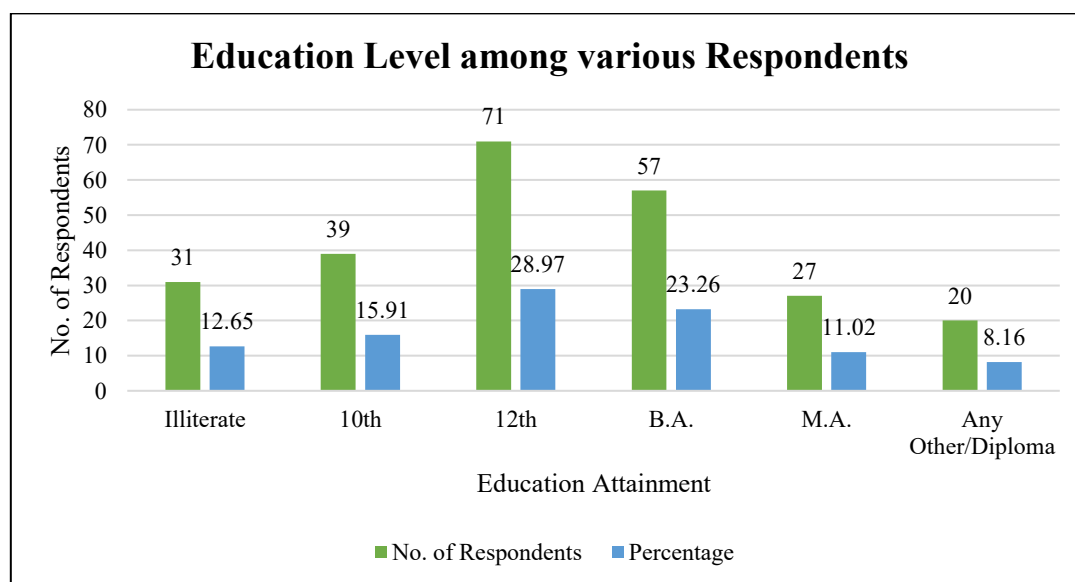


Fig 2: Education Level among various Respondents

Source: Table No. 2

Interestingly, computer ownership, although the lowest among the listed appliances, is still reported by 44 respondents (17.95%). In a rural setting, this number is quite significant and indicates growing digital awareness, particularly among youth and students. However, it also

highlights the challenges related to digital access, such as affordability, infrastructure, and internet availability.

Table No. 3: Vehicles Used by Respondents

Sr. No.	Types of Vehicles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	No Vehicle	09	3.67
2.	Motor Cycle	101	41.22
3.	Cycle	60	24.48
4.	Car	40	16.32
5.	Tractor	35	14.28
	Total	245	100

Source: Primary Survey

The above table provides data on the types of vehicles owned by 245 respondents in Baroda village, offering important insights into the rural transportation landscape and economic conditions of the households. The most commonly owned vehicle is the motorcycle, with 101 respondents (41.22%) reporting its use. This indicates the growing preference for two-wheelers due to their affordability, fuel efficiency, and suitability for rural roads. Motorcycles serve as a primary mode of transport for commuting to work, accessing markets, and daily mobility, particularly for the male members of the household. Bicycles are the next most prevalent, with 60 respondents (24.48%) indicating ownership.

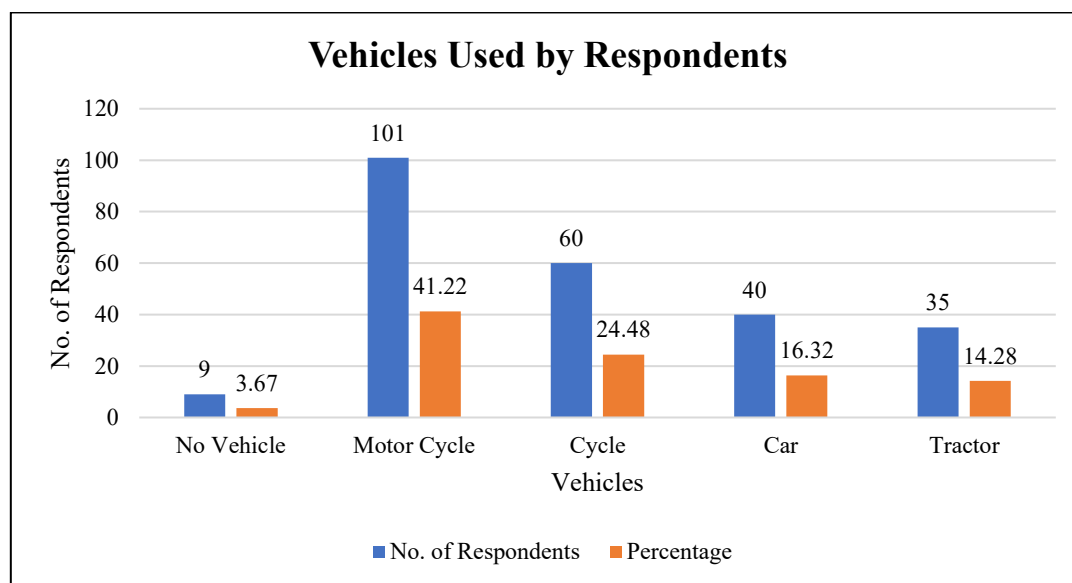


Fig 3: Vehicles Used by Respondents

Source: Table No. 3

Cycles are often used by school-going children, laborers, and low-income households for short-distance travel. The continued reliance on bicycles suggests economic constraints among a section of the population, though it also reflects environmentally sustainable transportation practices. Car ownership is reported by 40 respondents (16.32%), reflecting a rising standard of living and increased disposable income among some families. It also indicates the emergence of a rural middle class with aspirations for urban lifestyles. The use of cars enhances comfort and status, and in some cases, they may also be used for business or transport services.

Tractors, owned by 35 respondents (14.28%), represent an important asset in agricultural economies. Their ownership indicates larger landholdings and greater investment capacity in agricultural mechanization. Tractors are not only used for plowing fields but also for the transportation

of goods, indicating their multifunctional utility in rural livelihoods.

On the other hand, only 9 respondents (3.67%) reported having no vehicle, suggesting a high level of mobility access in the village. This low number reflects improvements in rural connectivity and a growing integration with nearby towns and markets. Overall, the data highlights Baroda village's transition towards greater mobility, influenced by economic status, occupational needs, and evolving lifestyle preferences.

Table No. 4 shows the sanitation facilities in Baroda village, collected from 245 respondents, highlights significant progress in rural sanitation infrastructure, while also drawing attention to areas that still require improvement. A striking 233 households (95.10%) reported having access to a toilet within or near their home, which is a strong indicator of the successful implementation of rural sanitation schemes such as the

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission). This high percentage reflects a positive shift in rural hygiene practices, awareness levels, and governmental intervention over the past decade. The availability of toilets in the vast majority of households suggests a reduction in the practice of open defecation, which traditionally posed serious health risks and social issues. Improved sanitation has a direct impact on public health by reducing the spread of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, and typhoid. It also significantly enhances the safety and dignity of women, children, and the elderly, who were most vulnerable in the absence of private sanitation facilities.

Table No. 4: Availability of Sanitation Facilities

Sr. No.	Sanitation Facility	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Toilets Available	233	95.10
2.	Toilets under construction	01	0.40
3.	Not Constructed/ Available	11	4.48
	Total	245	100

Source: Primary Survey

However, despite this overwhelming progress, the data also shows that 11 households (4.48%) still do not have any toilet facilities. These families continue to depend on open defecation, which not only poses health risks but also social and environmental challenges. The persistence of such conditions may be attributed to factors like poverty, lack of awareness, or challenges in land availability and water access. This minority still represents a gap in the universal goal of sanitation coverage and underscores the need for focused micro-level policy interventions, community engagement, and awareness campaigns. Additionally, 1 household (0.40%) reported that a toilet was under construction. This is a positive sign, indicating that efforts are ongoing and there is still momentum in the village to achieve 100% sanitation coverage. The presence of even one case under construction may inspire other families without toilets to move toward building one, especially if financial or technical support is provided.

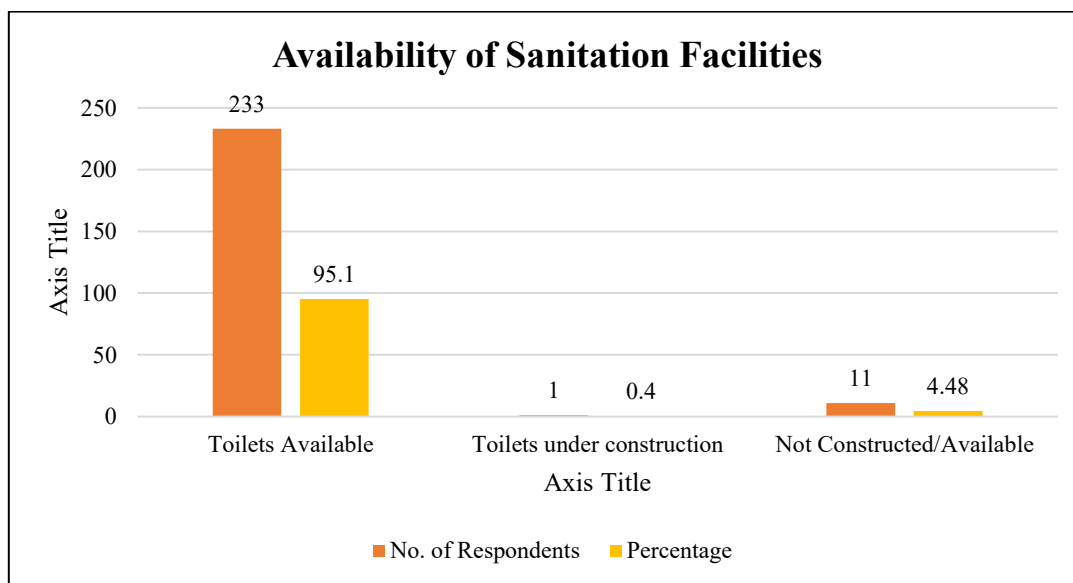


Fig 4: Availability of Sanitation Facilities

Source: Table No. 4

The impact of improved sanitation facilities extends beyond health and hygiene. It contributes to better educational outcomes, especially for girls, who are more likely to attend school when adequate toilet facilities are available. It also influences livelihood and productivity, as a clean and healthy environment ensures fewer sick days and greater community well-being.

The occupational structure of Baroda village, based on responses from 245 individuals, provides valuable insights into the socio-economic fabric and livelihood patterns of the rural population. The data reveals that the majority of the respondents are engaged in agricultural work, with 110 individuals (44.89%) identifying agriculture as their primary occupation. This highlights the village's continued

dependence on agriculture as the backbone of its economy. Farming remains the main source of livelihood, particularly for those with landholdings or those employed as farm laborers. Despite the challenges of declining productivity, climate risks, and market fluctuations, agriculture continues to sustain a significant portion of the village population, underscoring its socio-economic relevance.

Table No. 5: Occupational Structures of Respondents

Sr. No.	Different Occupations	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Govt. Job	44	17.85
2.	Private Job	65	26.53
3.	Agriculture Worker	110	44.89
4.	Industrial Worker	21	8.57
5.	Labor	05	0.04
6.	No Profession	00	00
	Total	245	100

Source: Primary Survey

The second-largest employment group comprises individuals in private sector jobs, with 65 respondents (26.53%). This reflects a shift in rural employment trends, where an increasing number of individuals are now looking beyond agriculture for stable income sources. Many may be working in shops, private companies, or as skilled or semi-skilled workers in nearby towns or industrial areas. The growth in private sector employment

suggests rising education levels, increased mobility, and diversification of rural income sources, which contribute to improving living standards and reducing over-dependence on agriculture.

A notable portion of the population, 44 respondents (17.85%), are employed in government jobs, which are generally considered prestigious and secure sources of income in rural areas. Employment in the public sector—ranging from teaching and clerical jobs to police, defense, or administrative services—indicates higher educational attainment among these individuals. It also points to a section of the population with better socio-economic status, as access to government jobs often correlates with social capital and educational opportunities.

Industrial workers account for 21 respondents (8.57%), reflecting the influence of nearby industrial zones or cities like Sonipat, Panipat, or even the Delhi NCR region. These individuals may be engaged in factory work, production units, or other forms of industrial labor. The presence of industrial workers indicates the growing integration of rural villages like Baroda with the broader urban and industrial economy. It also represents a form of semi-urban livelihood that bridges traditional rural work with modern economic activities. Moreover, only 5 respondents (0.04%) reported working as laborers, which may seem unexpectedly low given the typical reliance on casual labor in rural areas. This may be due to changing trends, with casual labor being integrated into other categories such as agricultural or industrial work. It is also possible that individuals prefer to identify themselves with more socially acceptable or stable occupations, leading to underreporting of casual labor.

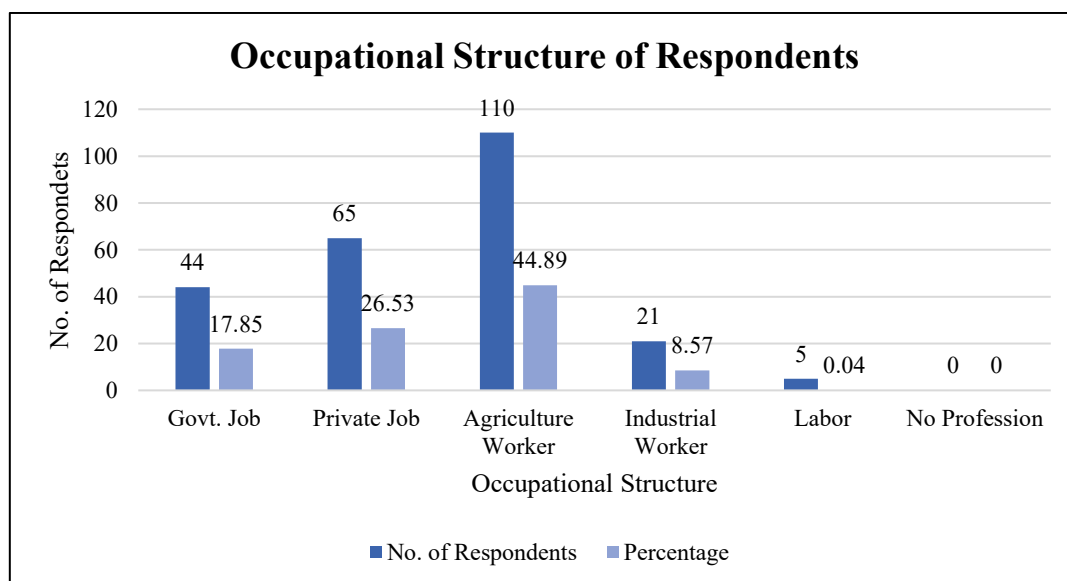


Fig 5: Occupational Structure of Respondents

Source: Table No. 5

Notably, no respondent reported having no profession, which is a positive indicator of economic engagement in the village. This suggests that every individual surveyed has some form of occupation or income-generating activity, reflecting low unemployment levels. It also shows the vibrancy of the rural economy and the willingness of the villagers to engage in various livelihood options despite economic constraints.

Table No. 6: Income Level among Respondents

Sr. No.	Income Groups	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 5000	04	21.66
2.	5001-10000	47	23.33
3.	10001-15000	148	25.66
4.	15001-20000	33	23.33
5.	Above 20000	13	6
	Total	245	100

Source: Primary Survey

Table No. 6 presents a clear picture of the economic condition and earning capacity of rural households. The population is categorized into five income groups,

reflecting varied financial standings and socio-economic diversity within the village.

A small segment of the population, 4 respondents (1.66%), fall under the “Below ₹5000” income bracket. This group likely represents the most economically vulnerable households, possibly engaged in low-paying daily wage labor or irregular employment. Their limited income severely restricts access to basic needs such as quality food, healthcare, education, and housing. This category highlights the ongoing challenges of poverty and underemployment in rural India, although the low percentage is a positive indication that extreme poverty is not widespread in this village. The largest group belongs to the ₹10,001–₹15,000 monthly income range, with 148 respondents (60.40%). This group represents over half of the surveyed population and indicates that a substantial number of households fall in the lower-middle-income category. These individuals are likely employed in semi-skilled jobs such as farming, private sector employment, or small-scale businesses. Their income allows for the fulfillment of basic needs and modest savings, but they may still be vulnerable to financial stress due to health emergencies, inflation, or crop failures. This group reflects the rural working class—economically active but not fully secure.

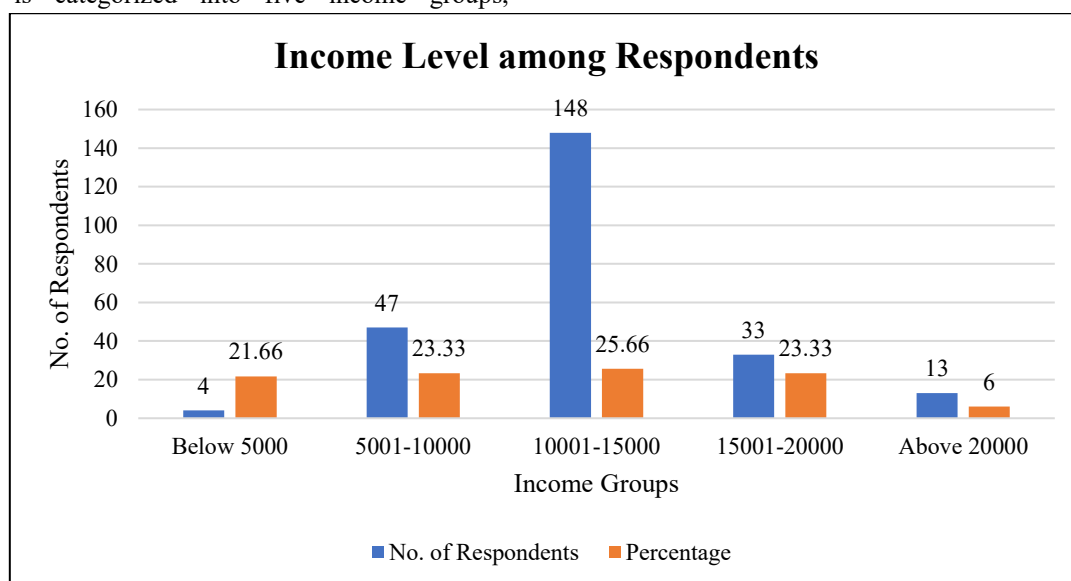


Fig 6: Income Level among Households

Source: Table No. 6

Following this, 47 respondents (19.18%) reported monthly incomes between ₹5,001–₹10,000. This bracket represents low-income earners who may be engaged in unskilled labor, small-scale agriculture, or casual work. While they are better off than the lowest income group, they still face financial challenges and are highly sensitive to income

instability. Limited income may restrict access to quality education, healthcare, and other upward mobility opportunities, keeping many in a cycle of poverty or near-poverty conditions. A relatively stronger segment includes 33 respondents (13.47%) earning between ₹15,001–₹20,000 per month. This group likely comprises

individuals employed in stable jobs such as government service, skilled private sector roles, or successful farming or business activities. They have relatively higher purchasing power and may have better housing, appliances, and access to education and healthcare services. Their financial situation allows for saving, investment, and participation in socio-cultural activities, which improves their overall quality of life.

At the upper end of the income spectrum, 13 respondents (5.30%) earn above ₹20,000 per month. Though a small portion, this group symbolizes rural economic advancement and modernization. These individuals may own businesses, have multiple income sources, or hold higher-paying jobs in government or urban-based employment. Their economic strength allows them access to modern amenities, digital technology, transportation, and opportunities for upward mobility, including private education and healthcare. They often set trends in rural consumption and influence local aspirations.

IV. CONCLUSION

The socio-economic analysis of Baroda village in Sonipat district provides a comprehensive understanding of the living conditions, livelihood patterns, infrastructure availability, and economic diversity within a rural context. The study reveals that agriculture remains the dominant occupation, engaging nearly half of the population. However, a significant number of respondents are also involved in private jobs, government services, and industrial work, indicating a gradual but steady shift from traditional agricultural dependence to a more diversified economy. This transition reflects increasing educational attainment, exposure to urban areas, and changing aspirations among the rural youth. Sanitation facilities in the village have shown remarkable progress, with over 95% of households having access to toilets, reflecting the success of government initiatives such as Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. The data on vehicle and home appliance ownership—such as gas cylinders, televisions, refrigerators, and computers—also indicate rising living standards and technological penetration into rural life. Access to basic amenities suggests improved awareness, better income levels, and infrastructural development. Literacy levels and access to modern resources suggest that Baroda village is transforming. However, certain issues persist, like a small fraction of families without sanitation facilities or stable income, which indicates the need for targeted policy measures, especially for vulnerable groups. The analysis of income groups highlights a broad lower-middle-class base, with most families earning between ₹10,000–₹15,000 per month.

While a small percentage still live below ₹5,000, a noteworthy section of the population has moved into higher income brackets, showcasing economic progress and a shift in rural consumption patterns. Despite this growth, the income disparity reflects ongoing challenges in achieving inclusive development.

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