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A Socio-Economic Analysis of Bamnoli Village of Jhajjar District: A Case Study

Ashish

M.A, NET & JRF in Geography, Baba Mastnath University, Rohtak, Haryana, India

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Abstract— *Despite noticeable advancements in the social status of villages across Haryana, significant challenges persist for a substantial portion of the population, particularly in accessing higher education and essential amenities. While the government has made strides in extending basic facilities to rural areas, many residents still face obstacles in obtaining adequate healthcare, education, and sanitation services. A detailed case study was conducted in Bamnoli village, located in the Jhajjar District to better understand these ongoing issues. This study aimed to evaluate various indicators of education levels and socio-economic statuses within the rural Households. Key parameters examined included household amenities, educational attainment, occupational levels, and income levels. The objective was to comprehensively analyze the village's socio-economic landscape and educational dynamics. The research relied on primary data collected from 110 households, encompassing a total of 300 respondents. Through this data, the study sought to understand the Households' access to fundamental resources and the overall impact of infrastructural improvements on their daily lives.*

Keywords— ***Socio-Economic, Higher Education, Development, Household Amenities.***

I. INTRODUCTION

Rural livelihoods are the foundation of economies worldwide, supporting millions of households through a range of agricultural and non-agricultural activities. Understanding rural livelihoods is crucial to understanding the complexities of communities that rely on agriculture, non-farm industries, and traditional vocations for their subsistence. Through an analysis of a case study, we delve into the complex dynamics of rural livelihoods to reveal the intricate interactions between socio-economic, environmental, and cultural factors that influence rural life (J.V. Meenakshi & Ranjan Ray, 2002). Rural livelihoods are a core component of global socio-economic systems, characterized by their adaptability, diversity, and unique challenges. Understanding the complexities of rural livelihoods is essential for developing effective policies and initiatives aimed at reducing poverty, fostering sustainable development, and promoting equitable progress. In this context, case studies serve as an invaluable tool for examining the intricacies of rural livelihoods, offering insights that can inform policy, practice, and theoretical frameworks (Sitakanta Panda, 2015).

The Education Commission (1964–1966) emphasized that "education determines the level of prosperity, welfare, and security of the people in a world based on science and technology." In India, the best way to determine a region's socioeconomic standing is to look at its top education system. Significant geographical differences exist in India's human development and economic growth indices, which is a cause for great worry. Even within states, there is a clear disparity between the rural and urban sectors. Any region's ability to understand different socioeconomic elements is a prerequisite for economic growth (K. M. Singh, 2014). The goal of this article is to outline the research area's socioeconomic features and the livelihood of households.

Significance of the Study: -

Bamnoli Village, like many rural areas in India, is a microcosm of broader socio-economic trends and

challenges. Haryana, a state known for its agricultural productivity, has seen significant changes over the past few decades. These changes include shifts in agricultural practices, rural-to-urban migration, and evolving socio-economic dynamics. Analyzing a specific village within this context provides valuable insights into how these broader trends manifest at the local level.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to inform policy-makers, development practitioners, and researchers about the specific needs and opportunities within Bamnoli. By understanding the socio-economic landscape of the village, stakeholders can better design and implement interventions that address the unique challenges faced by rural communities in Haryana and similar regions.

Study Area: -

Bamnoli village, located in the Jhajjar district of Haryana, India, is an excellent example of rural life. Located close to Rohtak City, Bamnoli is a prime example of rural life with its rich agricultural heritage, diverse socio-economic structure, and vibrant culture.

The Village is situated geographically in the center of the Bamnoli District and occupies an area of around 844 hectares (Census of India, 2011). This village has an excellent agro-climatic environment that is ideal for developing a range of crops, including rice, wheat, mustard, and vegetables. 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. Bamnoli Village's population is heterogeneous, representing a range of caste, religious, and socioeconomic backgrounds. The research area included 983 households in total. 5141 people are living in Bamnoli village overall, 2847 of them are men and 2294 of whom are women. The number of total literates in the village is 3665, of which 2219 are males and 1446 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 1: - Study Area

State	District	Tahsil	Village (Study Area)
Haryana	Jhajjar	Bahadurgarh	Bamnoli

Source: Census of India, 2011

Objectives: -

i. To evaluate the study area's socioeconomic status.
ii. To investigate why the respondents' enrolment in higher education in the study region is so low.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both the data source such as primary as well as secondary data information. Which Secondary data has been collected from the Census of India, 2011, and published and non-published documents of the Govt. of Haryana, and Primary data was collected in the study area by an extensive door-to-door survey. Various pie diagrams and bar graphs were created using Microsoft Excel, and ArcGIS software was utilized for all geographic information system (GIS) activities. After the data was analyzed, a logical evaluation of the socioeconomic conditions of the research area was drawn. For the primary survey in this study, 110 families totaling 300 respondents were selected from the Bamnoli village.

III. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Although determining a household's socioeconomic status is a complex task, it is nonetheless necessary for a thorough examination. Although it may not always be possible to obtain such data directly, academics frequently use asset indices as proxies. To determine socioeconomic status, these indices consider various variables, including income level, employment, home comforts, and educational achievement. Ownership of televisions, refrigerators, automobiles, bikes, and tractors, as well as access to gas connections and sanitary facilities, are examples of indicators that fall under the category of domestic amenities.

Details about each household member are collected, including the number of family members overall, gender, age, relationship to the household, marital status, level of education obtained, and highest degree attained. The following lists the particular indicators that were used: -Profession

- Vehicles Used
- Education-Level attained
- Home Appliances used
- Income-Level
- Household Amenities

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

An important point in the research process is the analysis and interpretation of data. This crucial stage entails analyzing survey data to glean insightful information—a

procedure known as analysis. But interpretation and analysis are intrinsically linked, producing a symbiotic connection in which one cannot advance without the other.

The first phase is analysis, in which unprocessed data is carefully examined to identify trends, patterns, and correlations. However, in the absence of interpretation, this analytical exercise is left unfinished, devoid of the contextual knowledge required to draw meaningful conclusions.

Table 2 provides data on the usage of various home appliances among 300 respondents, expressed in terms of both the number of users and percentages. It shows that the most commonly used appliance is the fridge, with 108 respondents (36%) indicating its use. This suggests that refrigeration is a key priority in households. The use of gas cylinders follows closely, with 92 respondents (30.66%) relying on this essential source for cooking and heating. Television ownership is less widespread, with 54 respondents (18%), which could indicate evolving preferences in entertainment or access to other media forms.

Table 2: - Respondents using Home Appliances

Sr	Home Appliances	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Use of Gas Cylinder	92	30.66
2.	Computer	46	15.33
3.	Fridge	108	36
4.	Television	54	18
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

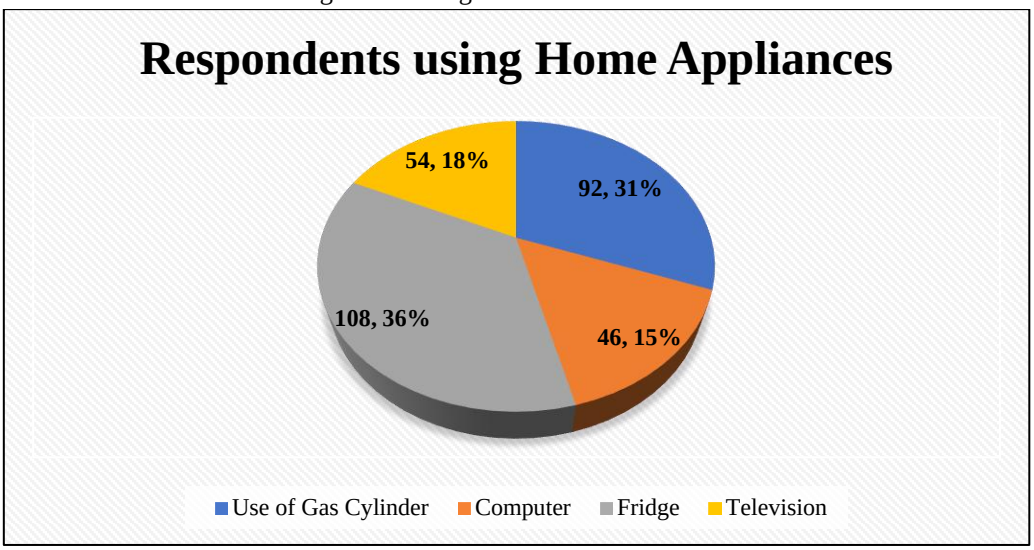

Fig 1
Source: Table 2

Table 3: Vehicles Used by Respondents

Sr	Types of Vehicles	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Tractor	69	23
2.	Car	49	16.33
3.	Cycle	103	34.33
4.	Motor Cycle	68	22.66
5.	No Vehicle	11	3.66
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Finally, computers are used by 46 respondents, representing 15.33% of the sample, reflecting the growing yet limited penetration of technology in households. The total of 300 respondents ensures a balanced representation, with the percentages summing to 100%. This table highlights the varying levels of access to different household technologies, showing that basic needs like cooking and refrigeration are more commonly met compared to entertainment and computer usage.

The above table provides data on the ownership of different types of vehicles among respondents, revealing their transportation preferences and economic conditions. The most commonly owned vehicle is the cycle, with 103 respondents (34.33%) owning one. This high percentage suggests that bicycles are a popular and accessible mode of transportation, especially in communities where affordability and convenience are key factors. Cycling is often used for short-distance travel and requires no fuel, making it a practical choice for many.

Tractor ownership is reported by 69 respondents (23%), indicating that a significant portion of the population is likely to engage in agricultural activities. Tractors, essential for farming, suggest that the respondents might live in rural areas where agriculture plays a crucial role in their livelihoods. This high ownership also reflects the importance of farming equipment in these regions. Moreover, Motorcycles are owned by 68 respondents (22.66%), demonstrating their popularity as a motorized mode of transportation. Motorcycles are more affordable than cars and are often preferred for both personal and work-related travel, particularly in areas with rough or narrow roads. They offer a fuel-efficient and practical means of transport. Car ownership, on the other hand, is less common, with only 49 respondents (16.33%) reporting ownership. Cars are more expensive to purchase and maintain, indicating that only a minority of respondents can afford this luxury, reflecting economic differences among the population.

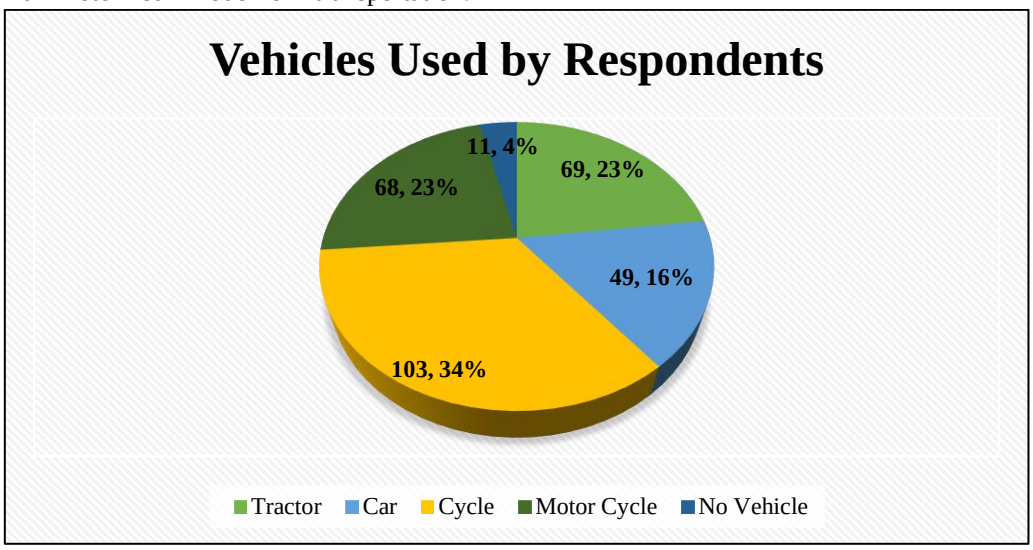

Fig 2

Source: Table 3

Lastly, 11 respondents (3.66%) reported having no vehicle at all, possibly relying on public transport or walking. This lack of vehicle ownership could reflect financial limitations or a lifestyle that does not require personal transport.

Table 4: Educational Level of Respondents

Sr	Educational Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	36	12
2.	10th	113	37.66
3.	12th	75	25
4.	B.A.	60	20
5.	M.A.	12	4
6.	Any Other/Diploma	4	1.3
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

Table 4 presents data on the educational levels of respondents, providing a snapshot of their academic achievements and distribution across different stages of formal education. The data gives insight into the educational landscape of the group, highlighting the various levels of schooling attained and possibly reflecting the socio-economic and cultural factors influencing education in the community.

The largest segment of respondents has completed the 10th grade, with 113 individuals (37.66%) falling into this category. This significant percentage suggests that basic education, at least up to secondary school, is widely pursued and achieved by many. Completing 10th grade is often considered a crucial educational milestone, as it typically marks the end of compulsory schooling in many regions and opens doors to further academic or vocational training. The high percentage in this category may reflect both the accessibility of schooling up to this level and the societal emphasis on obtaining at least a foundational level of education.

Following this, 75 respondents (25%) have completed 12th grade, indicating that a quarter of the population has pursued education beyond the basic level. The 12th grade is typically associated with the completion of higher secondary education and is a stepping stone for entry into higher education institutions. This data reflects that a

significant portion of the respondents have shown an interest in continuing their education beyond the minimum requirement, likely to improve their career prospects or gain entry into more specialized fields of study. The relatively lower percentage compared to the 10th grade might be due to economic barriers, early workforce entry, or limited access to higher education in certain regions.

The table also shows that 60 respondents (20%) have achieved a Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) degree, representing a notable portion of individuals who have pursued higher education at the university level. B.A. degree indicates that these respondents have invested time and resources into specialized academic studies, possibly in fields such as humanities, social sciences, or other non-technical disciplines. This achievement suggests a certain level of economic stability and access to higher education institutions. However, compared to the total sample, the percentage of respondents with a B.A. is relatively smaller, possibly reflecting challenges related to affordability, accessibility, or the need for some individuals to prioritize work over further education.

Interestingly, only 12 respondents (4%) have completed a Master of Arts (M.A.) degree. This low percentage suggests that pursuing postgraduate studies is not as common among the respondents, possibly due to the higher financial costs associated with advanced degrees, a lack of necessity in their professional aspirations, or limited access to postgraduate programs. Those who have attained an M.A. have likely pursued further specialization in their fields, potentially seeking higher-level professional or academic positions. However, A small number of respondents, 4 individuals (1.3%), reported having obtained other forms of education, such as diplomas. Diplomas are typically vocational or technical in nature and often represent a more targeted approach to education, focusing on specific skill sets required in various industries. The low percentage could suggest either limited availability or recognition of these programs or that such qualifications are less commonly pursued compared to more traditional academic degrees.

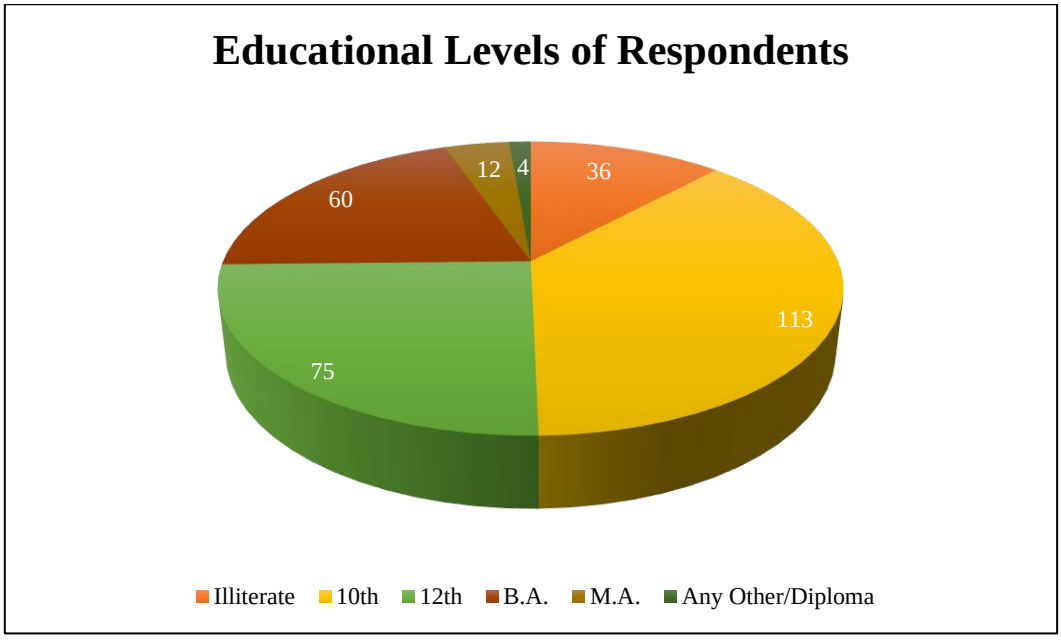

Fig 3
Source: Table 4

Lastly, 36 respondents (12%) are illiterate, representing a significant portion of the population that has had no formal education. This percentage highlights the ongoing challenges related to access to education, which could be influenced by factors such as poverty, geographical barriers, or cultural norms that deprioritize formal schooling, particularly in rural or marginalized communities. The presence of illiteracy in this sample underscores the importance of continuing efforts to improve educational accessibility and literacy programs.

In summary, the table reflects a diverse range of educational achievements among the respondents, from illiteracy to postgraduate degrees. While a majority have at least completed secondary education, there are noticeable gaps in higher education attainment, with a small proportion pursuing university degrees and postgraduate studies. This distribution points to a mix of opportunities and barriers within the educational landscape, shaped by socio-economic, cultural, and infrastructural factors.

Table 5: Availability of Sanitation Facility

Sr	Sanitation Facility	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Toilets Available	266	88.66
2.	Toilets under construction	30	10
3.	Not Constructed/ Available	4	1.33
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Primary Survey

The table presents data on the availability of sanitation facilities among respondents, specifically focusing on the presence of toilets. It provides a clear picture of the sanitation infrastructure in the community and highlights the progress made, as well as the gaps that still exist.

A vast majority of respondents, 266 individuals (88.66%), report having toilets available. This high percentage indicates that significant strides have been made in ensuring access to proper sanitation facilities. The availability of toilets is crucial for maintaining public health and hygiene, preventing the spread of diseases, and promoting a cleaner living environment. The data suggests that efforts to improve sanitation, possibly through government schemes or community initiatives, have had a positive impact on this population. The widespread availability of toilets also points to an improvement in the quality of life and a shift towards better living standards. It reflects the community's growing awareness of the importance of sanitation and its role in ensuring dignity, safety, and health, particularly for women and children who are disproportionately affected by the lack of such facilities.

However, 30 respondents (10%) indicate that toilets are currently under construction. This percentage represents an encouraging sign that efforts are ongoing to expand access to sanitation facilities. The construction of new toilets suggests that there is still a segment of the population that has not yet benefited from full access but is on the path to receiving these essential services. It highlights a transitional phase where improvements are actively being made to close the gap in sanitation coverage. The respondents in this category may soon join the majority with fully available facilities, which would further enhance the overall sanitation landscape of the community. This group signifies progress in development and investment in basic infrastructure, which is crucial for public health and well-being.

A small minority, 4 respondents (1.33%), report that no toilets have been constructed or are available. This group represents those who still lack access to sanitation facilities, a serious issue that requires attention. The absence of toilets can lead to open defecation, which poses significant health risks, including the spread of infectious diseases, contamination of water sources, and environmental degradation. The lack of facilities for these respondents may be due to various factors, such as extreme poverty, remote geographical location, or infrastructural challenges. Addressing the needs of this group is essential for achieving universal access to sanitation and improving overall health outcomes in the community.

Fig 4
Source: Table 5

The table reflects a positive trend in sanitation development, with the majority of respondents having access to toilets, while a small proportion is still awaiting the completion of facilities.

Table 6: Different Occupations of Respondents

Sr	Different Occupations	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Govt. Job	56	18.66
2.	Private Job	59	19.66
3.	Agriculture Worker	110	36.66
4.	Industrial Worker	36	12
5.	Labor	29	9.66
6.	No Profession	10	3.33
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Field Survey

The Above table provides data on the occupational distribution among respondents, offering insight into the types of work and employment patterns in the community. It highlights the various sectors in which people are engaged, reflecting a mix of formal employment, agricultural labor, and other forms of work.

A significant portion of respondents, 110 individuals (36.66%), work as agricultural workers. This indicates that agriculture plays a central role in the economy and livelihood of the population. The dominance of agriculture as an occupation suggests that the community is likely located in a rural or semi-rural area where farming and related activities are primary sources of income. Agricultural work, often characterized by seasonal fluctuations and dependency on climatic conditions, may involve tasks such as cultivation, harvesting, and tending to crops or livestock. This high percentage also reflects the traditional reliance on farming in many communities, where a large portion of the population may not have transitioned to industrial or urban jobs.

Private sector jobs account for 59 respondents (19.66%), making it the second most common occupation. This reflects the growth of private businesses and industries, possibly in nearby towns or cities. Private jobs may include roles in companies, service industries, or small enterprises, offering more diverse employment opportunities than agriculture. The private sector's presence indicates economic development, with people increasingly finding work in more formalized settings. These jobs often provide a steady income but may lack the job security and benefits associated with government employment.

Government jobs are held by 56 respondents (18.66%), a close third in terms of percentage. Government employment is typically seen as stable and secure, offering benefits such as pensions, health coverage, and job security. This percentage suggests that a good number of individuals have access to such opportunities, possibly through education and competitive examinations. The availability of government jobs often reflects the development level of a region, where public administration, education, health services, and infrastructure require personnel.

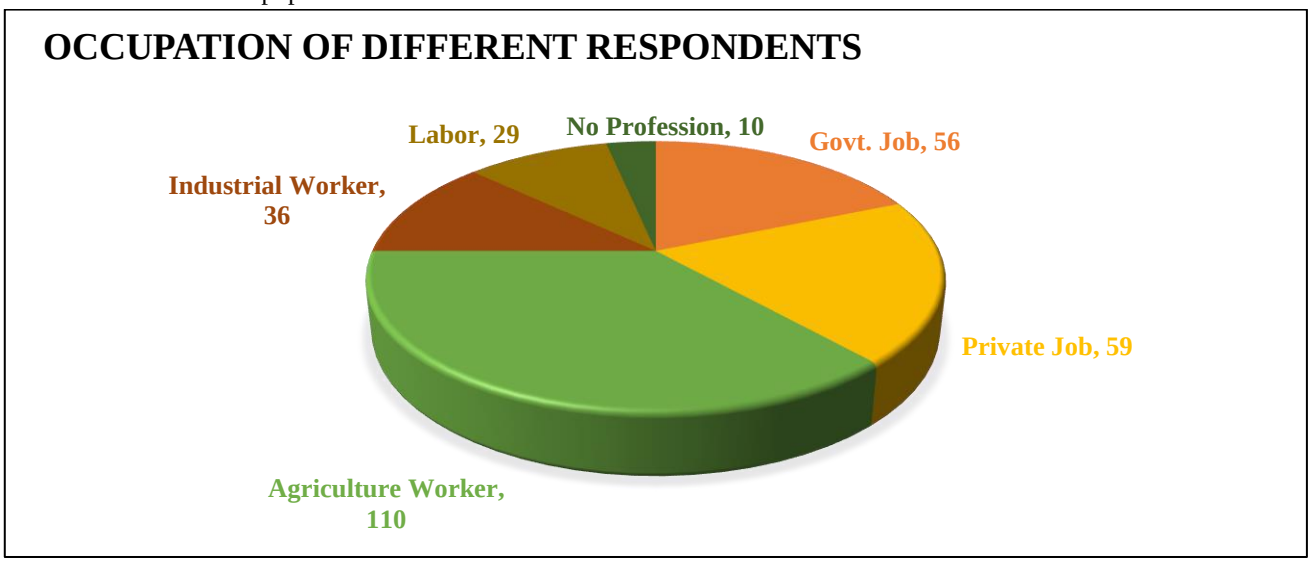

Fig 5
Source: Table 6

Industrial workers make up 36 respondents (12%), representing those employed in manufacturing, production, or other industrial sectors. This sector often involves work in factories or plants, with tasks ranging from machine operation to assembly line work. The presence of industrial workers indicates some level of industrialization in the region, contributing to economic diversification beyond agriculture.

A smaller segment, 29 respondents (9.66%), are engaged in general labor. This category likely includes unskilled or semi-skilled workers who perform manual tasks such as construction, transportation, or maintenance. Labor work is often physically demanding and may offer lower wages and less job security compared to other forms of employment. The presence of laborers points to the need for basic infrastructure and development work within the community.

Lastly, 10 respondents (3.33%) report having no profession, reflecting a small group of individuals who may be unemployed, retired, or dependent on others for their livelihood. This group could include students, homemakers, or those who are unable to work due to health or other reasons.

Overall, the table reflects a diverse range of occupations, with agriculture being the dominant sector, followed by private and government jobs. The mix of agricultural, industrial, and service sector employment indicates a community in transition, balancing traditional livelihoods with more modern forms of work.

The Table.7 outlining income groups among respondents provides valuable insights into the economic stratification within the community. The largest segment, 38.46% of respondents, falls within the income bracket of 10,001 to 20,000. This suggests that a significant portion of the population earns a moderate income, which is indicative of a stable economic base with reasonable purchasing power the ability to meet basic needs, and some discretionary spending.

Table 7: Income Level of Different Respondents

Sr	Income Groups	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Below 6000	65	21.66
2.	6001-12000	70	23.33
3.	12001-18000	77	25.66
4.	18001-24000	70	23.33
5.	Above 24000	18	6
	Total	**300**	**100**

Source: Primary Survey

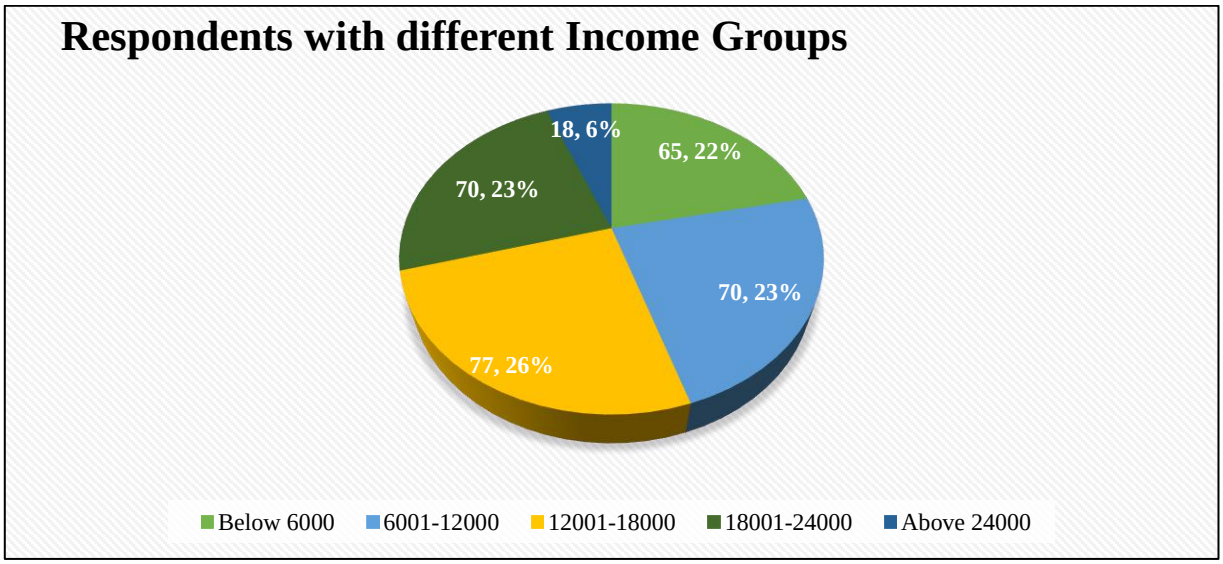

Fig 6
Source: Table 7

Table 7 presents data on the income distribution of respondents, categorized into different income groups, and reveals the economic stratification within the population. It highlights the range of monthly earnings, offering insights into the financial conditions of the community. The largest group of respondents, 77 individuals (25.66%), fall into the income bracket of ₹12,001 to ₹18,000. This middle-income group likely represents moderately well-off individuals, earning enough to meet basic needs and possibly afford some additional comforts. These individuals may be employed in stable jobs, such as in the private or government sectors, or may run small businesses. The relatively high percentage of respondents in this bracket suggests that a significant portion of the population has

achieved a certain level of economic stability, though they may not have extensive disposable income. Moreover, the second largest groups, each comprising 70 respondents (23.33%), fall into two income categories: ₹6,001 to ₹12,000 and ₹18,001 to ₹24,000. The ₹6,001 to ₹12,000 bracket likely includes individuals working in low-wage jobs, such as laborers, agricultural workers, or entry-level positions in private companies. While they earn more than those in the lowest income category, they still face financial constraints and may struggle to save or invest. On the other hand, those earning between ₹18,001 and ₹24,000 are likely in more secure or skilled professions, possibly in industrial or administrative roles. This group may enjoy a higher standard of living, with more financial security and better access to resources.

A notable portion of respondents, 65 individuals (21.66%), earn below ₹6,000 per month. This group represents the lowest income bracket and likely includes those working in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs, such as daily wage laborers, agricultural workers, or those in informal sectors. These individuals face significant financial challenges, often struggling to meet basic needs such as food, housing, and healthcare. Their low earnings reflect the economic vulnerabilities present in the community, pointing to a need for social support or income-generating programs to help lift this group out of poverty.

At the other end of the spectrum, only 18 respondents (6%) report earning above ₹24,000 per month. This small group likely represents the wealthier segment of the population, possibly individuals in higher-ranking positions within companies, successful business owners, or professionals with specialized skills. Their higher income allows them to enjoy a more comfortable lifestyle, with greater access to luxuries, investments, and savings. This group is comparatively small, highlighting the overall limited distribution of wealth within the community.

Overall, the income distribution in the table suggests a community with a significant portion of individuals in the lower to middle-income brackets, with relatively few respondents in the highest-income group. The concentration of people in the ₹6,001 to ₹24,000 range reflects the economic challenges faced by most of the population, while the presence of a smaller, wealthier group highlights the disparities in income levels. Addressing the needs of the lower-income groups could involve creating more employment opportunities, improving wages, and providing access to education and skill development programs.

V. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that economic factors, such as low income and large family sizes, significantly contribute to the low levels of higher education in the surveyed area. Additionally, inconvenient transportation is a major obstacle that prevents students from attending necessary classes. Over three-quarters of household expenditures are allocated to food, followed by other essential costs such as clothing and medical services, leaving minimal funds available for investment in education. Furthermore, the survey identified a social issue: elderly men have high rates of alcohol addiction, leading to financial waste. Among the sampled households, only a few girls from reserved categories are pursuing higher education, likely due to various scholarship schemes provided by both state and central governments. This situation underscores the need for the government to strengthen and effectively implement policies related to education and transportation accessibility. The study also highlights the necessity of providing opportunities for poor households to improve the quality of human capital. Therefore, a thorough evaluation is needed to enhance the functioning of services in rural areas.

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