



Social characteristics of the Jhanwari village

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Abstract

Society consisted whit age, family structure, caste and others. Family is the main part of any society, In India there are two types of family. One of nuclear and the other are joint families, a family is the collection of people. In the present study primary work done on the Jhanwari village the whole research work done on primary data which collected by field work, with the help of sample survey. All collected raw data and information are tabulated in suitable diagram and tables. All social aspects of Jhanwari village discussed in the research paper. This village situated in the Bhiwani district of Haryana state.

Keywords: population, family, society etc.

Introduction

Jhanwari village located in Bhiwani district of Haryana which situated in India. The longitude and latitude of Jhanwari is 28.841103 and 75.879007 respectively., Jhanwari village situated in Tosham Tehsil of Bhiwani district, Haryana total 288 families residing in this village. The Jhanwari village has 1526 population of which 811 are males or 715 are females according 2011 census. Above discussed about the historical background and geographical location of the Bhiwani and the study area Jhanwari village, the research work come to the layout of the village. Below there is different figure used for the describe of

Village Layout



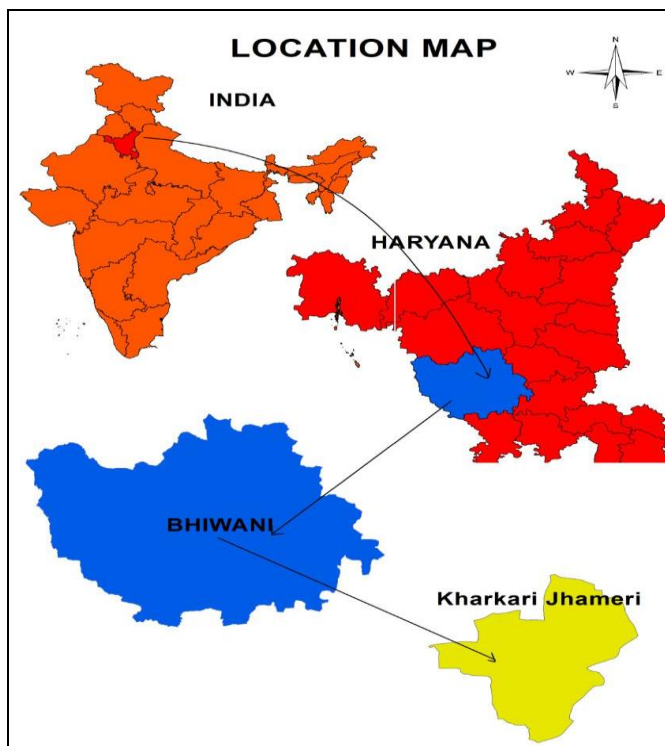
Source: Other source

Fig 1

Result and discussion

Social Characteristics of Jhanwari Village

Social aspects of society: Family is the main part of the society because society is the collection of families and these family is made up by the people. To cover the social aspects of any society, a study need to collect information's about household and family



Sources: Other Sources

Fig 2

House definition by census: The word 'house' in India describe the greatest dissimilarity of dwellings. A house was defined in 1872 as "any permanent structure which on land, serves or would serve for the accommodation of human beings, or of animals, or goods. In 1881 according to the census a house was described as the dwelling place of one or more families with their servants, having a separate principal entrance from the public way. The same definition with slight modification continued till 1951.

Family or Household: In 1872 the household or family was first defined as, comprising of those who lived together and ordinarily cooked at the same hearth including their servants and visitors. The term 'family' was used for Household from 1891 till 1941. In 1951 Census the concept of household again was used in our country Censuses. In 1971 Census was defined household as 'a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so'.

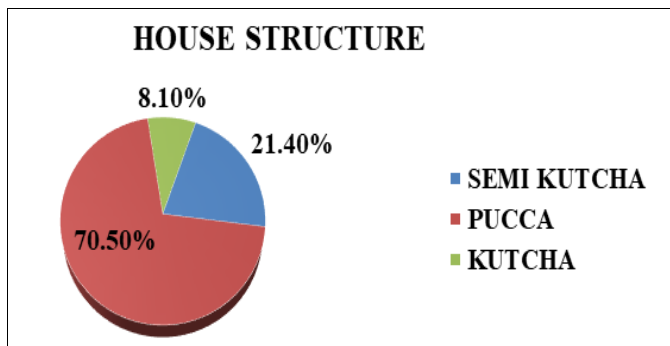
Details of household

In the study area information on housing available in the village has been collected with respect to ownership, type of construction i.e. pucca, semi pucca and kutchha. It is observed that almost all the household have their own house in the village. In Jhanwari village 70.5% are pucca houses whereas 8.1% are kutchha houses and 21.4% are semi kutchha houses in the village.

Table 1: House Structure

Sr. No.	House Structure	No. of House	Percent
1	Kutchha	5	8.1
2	Semi kutchha	13	21.4
3	Pucca	43	70.5
4	Total	61	100

Source: Field work



Source: Field work

Fig 3

Family Structure

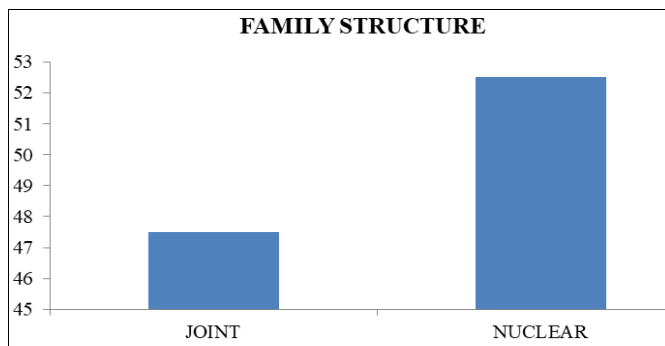
A family is a gathering of individuals identified with each other by birth or marriage. There are two types of families' nuclear family and joint family. The nuclear family is term used to characterize family aggregate comprising of a couple of grown-ups and their kids. Joint family is a gathering of couples and their kids. In any case, in the town generally families were nuclear.

Table 2: Structure of family

Sr. No.	Family	No. Of family in absolute no.	In %
1	Joint	29	47.5%
2	Nuclear	32	52.5%

Source: field work

Above figure shows that there were around 32 nuclear families and 29 joint families in the village about 47.5% families were joint and 52.5% were nuclear.



Source: field work

Fig 4

Sex Composition

Sex composition of the human population is one of the simple demographic characteristics, which is important for any significant demographic analysis. the first and for most is the simple count number of females and men population distribution in village jhanwari is uneven number of males is more than females

Table 2: Sex composition

Sr. no.	Population composition	Population in absolute figures	In %
1	Male	183	50.9
2	Female	177	49.1
3	Total	360	100

Source: Field work

The above table shows that in Jhanwari village sex composition is uneven. In this village there are 183 male and 177 females which are about 49.1% of total population.

Age Structure

In Jhanwari village people between 0-14 age group are 24.7%, in 14-60 there are about 63.6% and above 60 about 11.7% people are found.

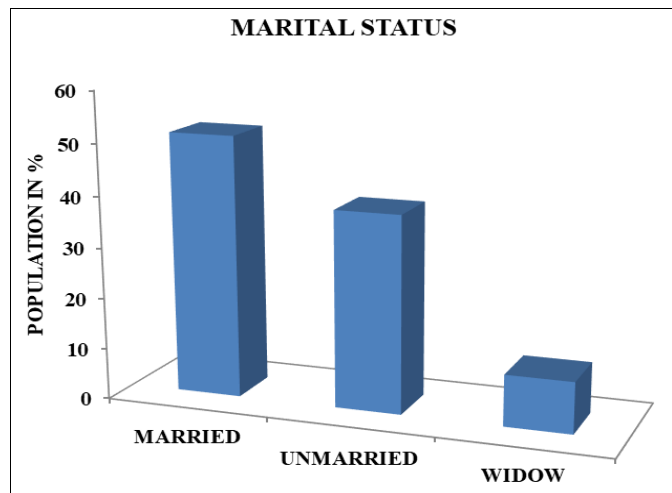
Marital Status

A legally accepted relationship between two people in which they live together. A person marital status indicates whether the person is married or unmarried. Mostly people were between the age group of 14to 60. In the below there is a table no.3 this table show the marital status of the village.

Table 3: Marital status

Sr. no.	Marital status	No. of persons in absolute figure	In %
1	Married	185	51.3
2	Unmarried	139	38.6
3	Widow	19	10.1

Source: field work



Source: Field work

Fig 5

Educational Status

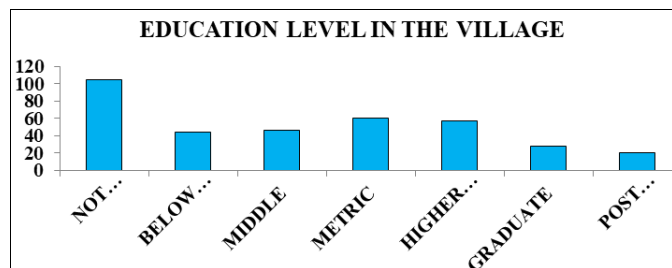
Education means the ability of a person to read and write education makes a person civilized and well cultured. Literacy is the basic indicator of level of development achieved by a human society. Literacy rate of Haryana is 75.55% and literacy rate of Jhanwari village is 70%.

Table 4: Education Level

Sr. no.	Education Level	Total Population	IN %
1	Not Literate	105	29.1%
2	Below Primary	44	12.2%
3	Middle	46	12.7%
4	Metric	60	16.7%
5	Higher Secondary	57	15.8%
6	Graduation	28	7.8%
7	P.G.	20	5.7%

Source: Field work

The educational status of households was very low in the jhanwari village mostly people were illiterate, because of poverty and negligence. Most of the 1 people studied at higher secondary level only.



Source: Field work

Fig 6

Above figure shows that most of the people were illiterate in the village. And majority of people studied below metric level and knew how to read and write.

Caste

A caste is a social category to which a person belongs. Major section of the jhanwari village population was comprised of Jaat community, whereas other caste like Luhar, Khati, Chamar etc. lives in the village.

Table 5: Caste structure

Sr. no	Caste	No. of houses	In %
1	Luhar	10	16.3
2	Khati	18	29.5
3	Jaat	27	44.2
4	Chamar	6	10

Source: field work

The above table shows that there are 44.2% population is belonging to jaat community and 55.8% population is belonging to khati, luhar, and chamar.

Conclusion

In social survey of village Jhanwari found that the total population of village Jhanwari is 360 having 183 males and 177 females. Sample survey method used in which 61 houses are taken as sample. Sex composition of village were 50.9% male and 49.1% are females. Major section of the population was comprised of Jaat community. Education level was very low in the village

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