International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
Peer Reviewed | International Open Access Journal
ISSN: 2347-7075 | Impact Factor – 8.26 | *Website:* https://ijaar.co.in/
Volume-14, Issue-1 | September - October 2026

Original Article

Socio-Economic Condition of Saman Village, District Rohtak (Haryana)

Dr. Sharmila Badhwar
Associate Professor, Department of Geography,
GCW, Sonipat

Manuscript ID: IJAAR-140135

ISSN: 2347-7075
Impact Factor – 8.26

Volume – 14
Issue – 1
September- October 2026
Pp. 282 - 287

Submitted: 06 Oct 2026
Revised: 15 Oct 2026
Accepted: 20 Oct 2026
Published: 25 Oct 2026

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Sharmila Badhwar

Quick Response Code:

Website: https://ijaar.co.in/

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.23971890

DOI Link: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23971890

Creative Commons

OPEN ACCESS

Abstract:

The socio-economic status of a village is shaped by its demographic structure, education, occupation, housing and access to basic amenities. This paper examines the socio-economic condition of Saman Village in District Rohtak, Haryana, using primary data from a household survey conducted in 2024 among 174 respondents covering 840 persons. The findings show that housing, sanitation and cooking-fuel facilities are good, literacy is high, and the economy is strongly agro-based. At the same time, the sex ratio is low, female literacy trails male literacy, and employment outside agriculture is limited. The paper concludes that Saman is a moderately well-off village that remains dependent on farming, and it recommends focused attention on girls' education, the sex ratio and non-farm livelihoods.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Condition, Demography, Literacy, Occupation, Housing, Saman, Rohtak, Haryana.

Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0), *which permits others to remix, adapt, and build upon the work non-commercially, provided that appropriate credit is given and that any new creations are licensed under identical terms.*

How to cite this article:

Dr. Sharmila Badhwar (2026). Socio-Economic Condition of Saman Village, District Rohtak (Haryana). International Journal of Advance and Applied Research, 14(1), 282 – 287. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23971890

Introduction:

Socio-economic status refers to the position of an individual, group, village or region on the socio-economic scale. It is determined by a combination of social and economic factors, such as income, the level and kind of education, the type and prestige of occupation, place of residence and, in some societies, ethnic or religious background. Studying these factors at the village level

reveals how people actually live and where development efforts are most needed (Manju & Neeraj, 2023).

The villages of Haryana are changing as education spreads, family structures shift and agriculture continues to be the main source of livelihood. Village-level studies from other parts of the state and region have documented similar patterns of change in household conditions and rural livelihoods (Manju & Neeraj, 2026a, 2026b; Neeraj & Kumar, 2026). This paper describes the socio-economic condition of one such village, Saman in Rohtak district, on the basis of primary survey data, and highlights both its strengths and the areas that need improvement.

Objectives:

The study has the following objectives:

1. To study the demographic characteristics of the village, including age, sex composition, family structure and caste.
2. To examine education, occupation and the living conditions of households, including housing, fuel, vehicles, sanitation, drinking water and livestock.
3. To identify the strengths and shortcomings of the village's socio-economic condition and to suggest measures for improvement.

Study Area and Methodology:

Saman is a village in District Rohtak, Haryana. The study is based on a primary household survey conducted in 2024, in which 174 respondents (89 women and 85 men) took part, representing a population of 840 persons. Information was collected on family type, caste, housing, size of houses, age and sex composition, education, occupation, cooking fuel, vehicles, sanitation, drinking water and livestock. The data were analysed using simple percentages and demographic measures such as the sex ratio and the literacy rate. Tables and figures presented in the next section have been prepared from the survey data.

Results and Discussion:

Respondents, Family Structure and Caste:

Of the 174 respondents, 89 were female and 85 were male. This small difference suggests that women in Saman are as expressive as men and are not strongly restricted from interacting with outsiders, which is less common in many parts of Haryana.

The family is the primary institution in which individuals acquire the skills to grow and thrive. Industrialisation, urbanisation, economic pressure, unemployment and differences in temperament have increased the number of nuclear families in many places. Saman follows this trend: 56.9% (99) of the families are nucleated, while 43.1% (75) are joint.

The caste system is a distinct Indian social institution that can create advantages for some groups and barriers for others. In Saman, 82% (142) of the families belong to the general category, 12% (22) to Scheduled Castes, 4% (7) to Other Backward Classes and 2% (3) to Backward Classes The village is therefore socially mixed, although the general category forms a clear majority.

Housing Condition and Size of Houses:

Housing in the village is a mix of kutcha (mud, thatch or bamboo) and pucca (brick, concrete or stone) construction, with pucca houses clearly dominant. About 90% (158) of the households live in pucca houses, 9% (14) in mixed houses and only 1% (2) in kutcha houses

International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
Peer Reviewed | International Open Access Journal
ISSN: 2347-7075 | Impact Factor – 8.26 | *Website:* https://ijaar.co.in/
Volume-14, Issue-1 | September - October 2026

(Figure 1). Most houses are neither very large nor very small: more than half of the households (108) have plots of 100 to 300 square yards (Table 1).

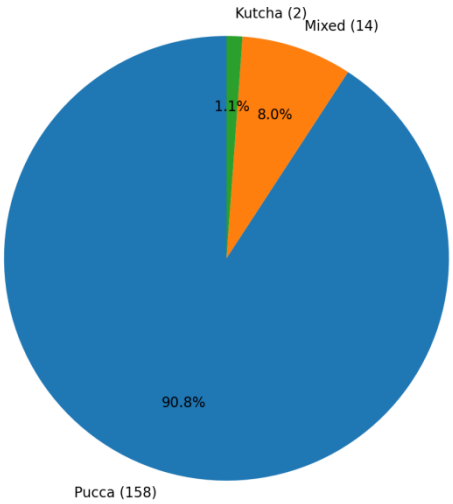


Figure 1. Housing type among surveyed households

Source: Primary household survey, 2024.

Table 1: Size of houses

Plot size (sq. yards)	Households
Below 100	21
100–200	52
200–300	56
300–400	24
400–500	6
Above 500	15

Population Composition and Sex Ratio:

Saman has a diverse age structure. The 18–40 age group is the largest, accounting for 48.92% of the population, followed by the 41–60 group (21.19%). Persons above 60 years form 12.26%, children aged 7–14 form 7.2%, children below 6 form 6.9%, and the 15–17 group forms 3.45% (Figure 2). The large working-age population is a strength for the local economy, while children and the elderly need adequate education, health care and social support.

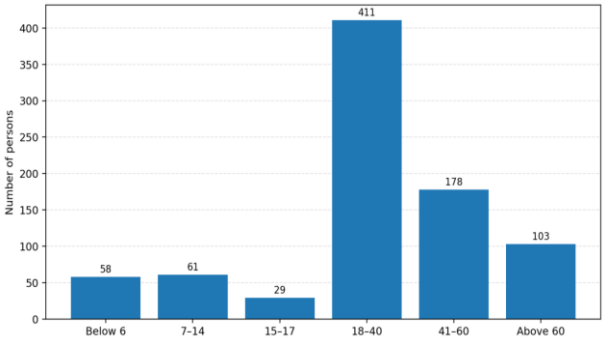


Figure 2. Age composition of surveyed population

Source: Primary household survey, 2024.

The surveyed population of 840 persons consists of 432 males and 408 females. Among children up to 14 years (119 persons), there are 65 boys and 54 girls. The sex ratio, defined as the number of females per 1000 males, is 944 in Saman. This is lower than the national figure of 1020 reported by the National Family Health Survey (IIPS & ICF, 2021) and points to a continuing gender imbalance. The child sex ratio is even lower, at 830 girls per 1000 boys, which is a matter of concern for the future population balance.

Education:

According to the census of India, a person aged seven or above who can read and write in any language is treated as literate (Census of India, 2011). Of the 840 persons surveyed, 672 are literate, so the literacy rate (excluding children below seven) is 84.84%. Male literacy is 92.23% and female literacy is 76.84%, which indicates unequal educational access between the sexes.

The pattern by level of education (Table 2) shows that women outnumber men at the middle level but fall behind at the secondary,

International Journal of Advance and Applied Research
Peer Reviewed | International Open Access Journal
ISSN: 2347-7075 | Impact Factor – 8.26 | *Website:* https://ijaar.co.in/
Volume-14, Issue-1 | September - October 2026

senior secondary and higher levels. Girls therefore appear to drop out or be withdrawn from education after the middle stage.

Table 2: Level of education

Level	Persons	Share (%)	Male	Female
Primary	104	12.38	55	49
Middle	116	13.8	50	66
Secondary	109	12.9	71	38
Senior secondary	161	19.1	95	66
Higher	182	21.6	109	73

Occupation Structure:

Economic activities are classified as primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary and quinary. Of the 840 persons, 510 are engaged in some economic activity and 330 are dependents. Primary activities, mainly agriculture, engage 45.35% (381) of the population, secondary activities 5.2% (44) and tertiary activities 10.2% (85). No one is engaged in quaternary or quinary activities. This confirms that Saman has an agro-based economy with limited diversification.

Fuel, Vehicles, Sanitation, Drinking Water and Livestock:

All households use LPG as the main cooking fuel, and some also use other sources: dung cakes (22.41%, 39 households), fuel wood (20.11%, 35) and solar panels (17.24%, 30). Sanitation is excellent, as all 174 households (100%) have their own toilet and none depend on public or open toilets. Drinking water is drawn from several sources. Tanks are used by 40.22% (70) of the households, wells by 25.86% (45), boreholes by 11.49% (20) and other sources by 22.41% (39).

Among vehicles, the bicycle is the most common (75.86%, 132 households), followed by motorcycles (30.45%, 53), cars (17.81%, 31) and tractors (14.94%, 26). Livestock is widely kept: 83.90% (146) of the households have three to six animals and 1.14% (2) have more than six, but most keep them for household use rather than for income.

Table 3: Basic Amenities and Assets

Indicator	Households	Share (%)
LPG as main fuel	174	100
Dung cakes (additional)	39	22.41
Fuel wood (additional)	35	20.11
Solar panel (additional)	30	17.24
Own toilet	174	100
Drinking water: tank	70	40.22
Drinking water: well	45	25.86
Drinking water: borehole	20	11.49
Drinking water: other	39	22.41
Bicycle	132	75.86
Motorcycle	53	30.45
Car	31	17.81
Tractor	26	14.94

Table 3 gives the share of the 174 surveyed households that report each facility or asset. Every household uses LPG as its main fuel, so the 22.41% using dung cakes, 20.11% using fuel wood and 17.24% using solar panels

are additional sources kept alongside LPG, not replacements for it. Tanks are the leading source, but wells and boreholes together serve more than a third of the households, which means a sizeable part of the village still depends on groundwater. Bicycles are found in about three of every four households, whereas motorcycles (30.45%), cars (17.81%) and tractors (14.94%) are much less common. The 26 tractor-owning households reflect the importance of farming, while the low car ownership supports the view that the standard of living is modest despite good housing and sanitation.

Conclusion:

Saman Village shows a moderately good socio-economic condition. Most families live in pucca houses, every household has its own toilet and LPG connection, drinking water is reasonably secure, and the literacy rate of 84.84% is good. The gap between the number of male and female respondents is small, suggesting that women are as expressive as men. The village has a mix of castes, with the general category in the majority, and nucleated families outnumber joint ones.

At the same time, several areas need attention. The sex ratio of 944 and the child sex ratio of 830 are both low. Female literacy (76.84%) trails male literacy (92.23%), and fewer women reach the higher levels of education. Economic activity is concentrated in agriculture, with little secondary and tertiary employment, and the low ownership of cars and other motorised vehicles suggests a modest standard of living. Livestock is kept mainly for household use, not for income.

Based on these findings, the following measures are suggested:

1. Promote girls' education beyond the middle level and take steps to improve the sex ratio.
2. Create non-farm livelihood options, such as agro-processing, livestock-based enterprises and skill training, to reduce dependence on agriculture.
3. Strengthen health care, education and social support for children and the elderly.
4. Encourage income-oriented use of livestock and wider access to credit and government schemes.

As the saying goes, a sound mind lives in a sound body, so health and education should remain at the centre of village development. Future researchers can extend this study by including household income and other economic indicators.

References:

1. Census of India (2011). Primary Census Abstract and definitions of literacy and sex ratio. Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.
2. International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) and ICF (2021). National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019–21: India Report. Mumbai: IIPS.
3. Manju and Neeraj (2023). "Socio-Economic Conditions of Households in Tikker Village in Panchkula District, Haryana." National Research Journal of Banking and Finance Management, 10(1), January–June, 76 onward. ISSN 2349-5762.
4. Manju and Neeraj (2026a). "Socio-Economic Conditions of Folk Artists: A

Case Study of Abhaneri Folk Festival, Rajasthan." International Journal of Applied Social Science, 13(3 & 4), March–April, 391–394. ISSN 2394-1405. https://doi-ds.org/doilink/05.2026-86132191/IJASS/13.3&4/391-394

5. Manju and Neeraj (2026b). "Land Acquisition and its Impact on Rural Livelihoods: A Case Study of Alipur Village (Panchkula), Haryana." International Journal of Applied Social Science, 13(5 & 6), May–June, 480–485. https://doi-ds.org/doilink/07.2026-56138983/IJASS/13.5&6/480-485
6. Neeraj, M., and Kumar, V. (2026). "Women, Space, and SHGs: Transforming the Rural Socio-Economic Milieu." International Journal of Advance and Applied Research, 13(5), May–June, 25–34. https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20717734