Chapter 6
Conclusions

A village based study may lack creditability as far as generality or applicability of its results to wider geographical area is concerned, but the advantage is that the socio economic characteristics can be studied fairly accurately as all the households face the same cultural and climatic conditions. Thus, these two factors are either effectively stand controlled or affect the households equally. The study based on a field survey, conducted by the researcher, of 100 households selected out of 1247 households of Silani Village in Jhajjar district. The sampling procedure involved selection of Silani Village from district Jhajjar which was chosen out of 21 district of Haryana purposely. The sample of 100 households was drawn randomly from three categories; General, BC and SC households in proportion to their share in the entire population of households in the village. The distribution of households by size of family, by income level and by level of expenditure brings out the following facts. A majority of 80% households are having 4 to 6 members in the family and only 8 percent households are having one to three members in their family.

The distribution according to income and expenditure show that while only 49 percent of households earn up to Rs 5000 per month, a majority of 78% households spend up to Rs 5000 per month, this shows the majority of households in this category spend less than what they earn. Remaining 51 percent earn more than Rs 5000 and while only 22 percent households spend more than Rs 5000 per month, only 27 percent households are having below- normal standard of living while rest 73 percent are having normal and above- normal standard of living. This study also shows that the major source of income of the village households is agriculture (24%) and employment (23%), wages of labor constitute 16 percent of the total income. As far as expenditure is concerned, 42 percent is spent on food including food grains, vegetable and milk and milk products followed by education (19%) and clothes (10%)

This study also reveals that there is no association between level of living standard and caste of the households. However, the hypotheses of no association between level of income and standard of living could not be rejected on the basis of Chi- Square test; similarly, the study also bright out the fact reveals that there is a relationship between level of education and standard of

living of a rural households in Haryana. In contrast to the common belief that size of households and standard of living are inversely related, the study does not find any association between the two, the level of living standard is also not found to be related with occupation and size of the house of the households.

In order to further investigate the relationship of standard of living with socio economic factors such as income, education, size of family, occupation and caste, we estimated a multiple probability model. The estimates revealed and confirmed the evidence arrived at on the basis of Chi-Square test that education and income are positively and significantly related with the standard of living.

Size of the family has a negative effect on the standard of living but is significant at 10% level only. This result is consistent with the commonly held belief that joint families have a lower standard of living. This is conclusion however, is not in agreement with the evidence on the basis of Chi-Square test according to which there is no relationship between family size and standard of living. Another important result is that farming as an occupation has a negative and significant effect on the standard of living of the rural households. The results, therefore, imply that to raise the living standard in rural Haryana, it is necessary to improve the education system and level of income of the households. The evidence of no association between standard of living with occupation on one hand and with size of family on the other, on the basis of chi-square test is revealed by the regression analysis. The regression analysis shows that size of the family and occupation are negatively and significantly related with standard of living of the household.