

system of payment is beneficial as money is directly credited to the bank accounts of workers. But, at times, the middlemen take the workers fingerprints and do not make payments to them or transfer the payments to another account. Such leakages in the operational level has created a negative impact on the minds of people and slowly they are losing interest in such jobs. Also, the computer operators at the block level do not allow passing of the master roll for payment without charging extra money or benefits.

Thus, we may conclude that though MGNREGA Scheme is an effective tool for employment generation, poverty alleviation and reducing rural urban migration with some improvements required at the operational level yet it would be a more productive and effective scheme for workers, if the role of middlemen is completely removed from the system. MGNREGA is a ray of hope, for many rural households suffering from poverty and joblessness.



Data Collection from Mrs. Anshi Devi,  
Supervisor (Mate Didi ) of Khurd Kuro  
Village, Mahuadanr.

### Work Cited and Consulted

Indian Village Directory, <https://villageinfo.in/jharkhand/latehar/mahuadanr/kuro-khurd.html>.

Accessed date 13/06/2023.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Act, <https://byjus.com/free-ias-prep/mgnrega/>

Accessed date 13/06/2023.

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 No. 42 of 2005,

[https://rural.nic.in/sites/default/files/nrega/Library/Books/1\\_MGNREGA\\_Act.pdf](https://rural.nic.in/sites/default/files/nrega/Library/Books/1_MGNREGA_Act.pdf)

Accessed date 13/06/2023.

**Socio Economic Profile and Quality of Life Among the Oraon of Beltoli**

**Ronit Marcel Xess\* Maxentius Kujur\*\* John Vinod Kujur\*\*\***

**Department of Economics**

**St. Xavier's College, Mahuadanr, Latehar, Jharkhand**

### **Abstract**

A vast majority of Indian population still lives in villages. The family life, kinship, marriage, religion and inheritance of property etc. reflect the social norms of life of a community. Socio-economic status continues to be the most debated topic of the developing countries, particularly in India. There is a gradual improvement in the socio-economic condition of Indian villagers due to several government programmes and policies implemented to improve the socio-economic status of the villagers. However, it remains a challenge even today. The present study is an attempt to find out the actual socio-economic status of Oraon Tribe of Beltoli village. The study is based on primary data which is collected by door to door survey with a suitable questionnaire by the students of Economics Department.

**Keywords:** social, economic, family, life

### **Introduction**

There is a gradual improvement in the socio-economic condition of Indian villagers due to several government programmes and policies implemented to improve the socio-economic status of the villagers. However, these government programmes and policies are not fully realized in some of the tribes of India. The present study attempts to find out the actual socio-economic status of Oraon Tribe of Beltoli village.

### **Objectives**

The main objectives of the study are as follows:

To study the demographic conditions of the oraon tribe of Beltoli.

To analyse the level of education among the oraon tribe of Beltoli.

To investigate the housing situation of the oraon tribe of Beltoli.

To examine the overall socio-economic status of the oraon tribe of Beltoli.

### **Data Base And Methodology**

The present study is based on primary data. A sample of 30 households is taken randomly for the analysis of socio-economic status of oraons from the Beltoli Village, Mahuadanr of Latehar district, Jharkhand. The relevant data is collected is based on their demographic, social and economic aspects. All the collected data are converted into relative number such as percentage to observe the overall situation and to examine the socioeconomic status of oraons in the study.

### The Study Area

Beltoli village is located in Mahuadanr subdivision of Latehar district in Jharkhand at the latitudinal and longitudinal figures of 23.420504° and 84.132747° respectively. It is situated 12 km away from sub-district headquarter Mahuadanr and 175 km away from district headquarter Latehar. As per 2009 stats, Parhatoli is the gram panchayat of Beltoli Village. The total geographical area of village is 198 hectares. According to 2011 census Beltoli has a total population of 517 peoples, out of which male population is 265 while female population is 252. Literacy rate of beltoli village is 58.80% out of which 62.26% males and 55.16% females are literate. There are about 72 houses in beltoli village. The road connectivity of the village is very bad (unmetalled road); there is no market in the village, only few small shops are located in the village. The economy of the village is predominately agriculture based.

### Discussion

#### Population Distribution:

The total population of 30 sample households is 225. Following Table shows the Population distribution of the oraons of Beltoli Village.

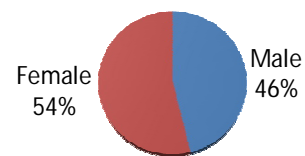
Table 1: Population Distribution of Oraon of Beltoli

Male	Female	Total
104	121	225

Source: Field survey, 2023

Among them, males are 46% and rest of 54% are females. In the study area, sex ratio is favorable. Above table depicts that among total 30 households, Female population is more than the male population.

### Population distribution



**Literacy:**

Education is one of the most important helpful components of the people for enhancing their lifestyle. Following table shows the literacy status of oraons of Beltoli village.

Table 2: Literacy Status of Oraons of Beltoli

	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
Literate	64	76	140
Illiterate	42	43	85

Source: Field survey, 2023

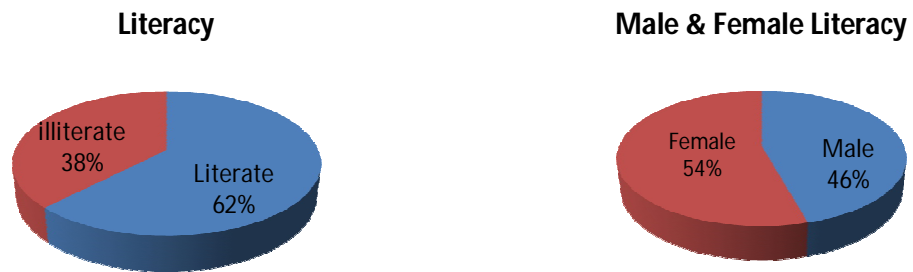


Table 2 reveals that 38% of the total population is illiterate and 62% of the population is literate. Among literates 54% are female and 46% are male. Among illiterates 49.41% are men and 50.58% are women.

**Level of Education:**

Lifestyle of an individual is purely dependent on the level of education. Marlin *et al.*, (2008) noted that low literacy levels have negative impacts on individuals (such as children, youth, adults and seniors), health and well being, community participation, training, labour force, employment, productivity, and economic development.

Table 3 shows the level of Education of the oraons of Beltoli.

Table 3: Level of Education

	Matric or Inter	Graduation or Above	Non- Matric	Total
No.	60	13	67	140

Source: Field survey, 2023

Table and Pie chart show that only 9% of the people are graduate or above level. 48% of the sample population level of education is Non-matric. 43% of population is matric or Inter pass. Out of 140 literate persons 13 of them are graduate. 60 of them are matric or inter pass and 67 of them are non- matric.

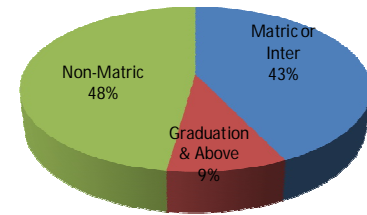
**Occupational Composition :**

Table 4: Occupational Composition of oroons of Beltoli

Occupati on	Cultivat or	Labour er	Busine ss	Servi ce
Number	65	4	0	10

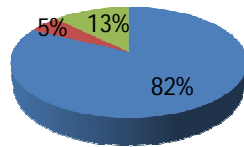
Source: Field survey, 2023

**Level of Education**



**Occupational composition**

■ Cultivator ■ labourer ■ service



Most of the population is dependent on agriculture. Around 82% of the sample population is dependent on agriculture. 13% of the are engaged as daily labourers. 5% of the people are having jobs but most of them are in private jobs. None of them are doing any kind of Business

**Monthly Family Income:**

Table 5: Monthly Family Income

Income Level	=<5000	5001-10000	10000<
Number	20	8	2

Source: Field survey, 2023

Most of the families depend on the agriculture, so monthly income of most of the families is as low as it can be seen from the table that 20 families income is either 5000 rs. or even less than 5000. Only 8 families income is between 5001 to Rs. 10000 and only 2 families are having income more than Rs. 10000, 67% of families are having income less or equal to Rs.5000, 27% of families are having income between Rs. 50001 and Rs. 10000. And 6% of families are having income more than Rs. 10000.

**Monthly Income**

■ <= 5000 ■ 5001-10000  
■ 10000 <

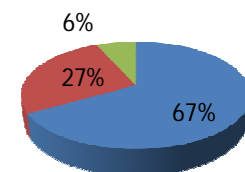


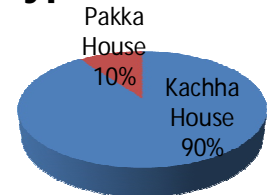
Table 6: Different Types of Facilities

	Type of House		Bathroom facility		Source of water			Electricity		Vehicle		
	Kachha house	Pakka house	Yes	No	Well	Hand-Pump	Supply	Yes	No	Two wheeler	Four wheeler	Public Transport
No. of Houses	27	3	25	5	0	7	23	30	0	6	0	24

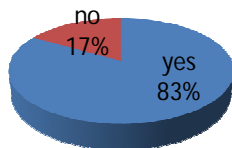
Source: Field survey, 2023

90% of the houses are kachha house & only 10% of the houses are pakka house. Out of 30 houses 27 houses are kachha houses and only 3 houses are pakka house.

### Types of house



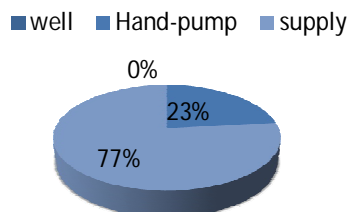
### Bathroom Facility



83% of the families are having bathroom facilities. And 17 % of the families are not having bathroom facility .25 families are having bathroom facility 5 families does not have bathroom facilities.

Most of the families are using supply water from “Jalminar”.77% of the families use supply water and 23% of the families use hand pump. Only 7 families are having personal Hand pump. 23 families are using Jalminar as a source of water.

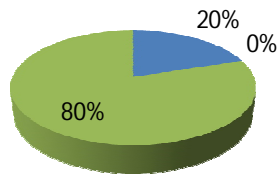
### Source of water



20% of the sample families are having two-wheeler rest 80% of the families uses public transport. Only 6 families are having two wheelers 24 families does not have their own vehicle, they use public transport.

## Type of vehicle

■ Two-wheeler ■ Four-wheeler  
■ public transport



## Suggestions

Following are the few suggestions for the improvement of socio-economic condition of population of the village:

Job oriented programmes should be implemented in the village level.

To introduce various employment programmes for the youth population to reduce the burden of unemployment.

To provide small loans to the villagers to run various small household industrial activities.

To introduce subsidies programmes for various activities, especially, agriculture, social services and credit.

To introduce various schemes for poor peoples of the village.

## CONCLUSION

The above analysis plainly indicates that overall socio-economic status of population in the village is not very good. 67% of total sample population's monthly income is below Rs. 5000 and only 6%'s is above Rs. 10000. The lower income groups of people mainly engaged in agricultural fields and in other places as day labour. Most of them are still not getting many facilities like pakka houses, personal vehicles. Electricity is available for everyone but they are not having regular supply. Water supply is available but lacks clean water. Cleanliness of the village is not good, pile of garbage and dung can be seen here and there, this result is spread of diseases. Most of the family members are literate but no. of graduates is very low. Most of the families are dependent on agriculture as a source of income. So we can conclude that socio-economic status and quality of life of oroons of Beltoli is not very good. There is room for improvement.

### **Works Cited and Consulted**

Mustaquim, M., and Islam, M., “Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Inhabitants of Udaypur Village, Malda District, West Bengal”, *Indian Streams Research Journal*, Vol. 4, Issue 1, 2014 pp. 1-13.

Primary Census Abstract of Latehar district (2011).  
<http://villageinfo.in/jharkhand/latehar/Mahuadanr/beltoli.html>.