

A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS AND ASPECTS OF HOUSEHOLDS OF VARIOUS STATES OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Socio-economic status refers to the position of individuals, families, households. It is the most significant determinant of the livelihoods which measures the human development and influences the level of knowledge, occupation and income conditions. Household is the basic residential unit in which economic production, consumption, inheritance, child rearing and shelter are organised. The purpose of the study is to understand the socio-economic status, conditions and aspect of the households and examine the distribution of households in both rural and urban areas by different occupational and social groups. It also helps in enabling consumption smoothing, ownership of wealth helps to insulate households against adverse events. Moreover, the study examines the composition and distribution of households and any change in it.

Keywords: Socio-economic status; distribution of households; occupational and social groups.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Socio-economic status is a very important aspect of any developmental activity that provide a comprehensive picture about the efficient planning and evaluation for sustainable development. Household wealth is one of the key components of the economic system and the abundance of valuable economic resource which measure the value of physical and financial assets and plays a significant role in human life and the area of economic analysis.

Household wealth plays a vital role in informing responses to different policies and research questions at both the micro and macro levels. In order to assess the various conditions and aspects of households, it is important to have such information and knowledge on households and components of households which enfolded the socio-economic status and distribution of

households in rural and urban area of Rich, Hilly and Poor States of India. The important characteristics related to the socio economic status and conditions of the households such as distribution of rural and urban households, distribution of occupational groups such as self-employed, regular wage and salary earning, casual labor and distribution of social groups such as Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) and other households have been analyzed in detail.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ellis (1998) Studies that household income is determined by social, human, financial, natural and physical capital. Whereas the ownership of assets like land, building and livestock allow them to exploit income-generating opportunities and to reduce the vulnerability of household. **Kiyotaki and Moore (1997)** in their study examine that the household wealth, property and price development can influence economic activity through wealth effects on consumption and credit channels in the housing markets. The real estate can serve as collateral for consumer borrowing which leads to direct impact on employment, property and thus on the growth of the economy. **Mohanty (2001)** in his study analysed the land distribution among the social groups/weaker sections such as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of India based on the data of thirteen states and he reviewed that there is no substantial improvement in the land holding status of these social groups. **Zacharias and Vakulabharanam (2009)** stated that the average Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes person in India has a substantial disadvantage in wealth related to people from other groups during the survey of NSSO 1991-92 and 2002-03.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on only secondary data. The secondary data has been collected from NSSO 48th (1991), 59th (2002) and 70th Round (2012) and All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS), Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reports. The present study was conducted in ten states of India which covers Rich states (Haryana and Punjab), Hilly states (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand) and Poor States (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh). The study includes all households in both rural and urban areas and different occupational and social groups.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Distribution of Households

The distribution of households cover all households in both rural and urban areas of Rich, Hilly and Poor state of India. Household included all physical assets, financial assets and dues receivable on loans which represent all that were owned by the household and had money value.

The physical assets of households comprise land, buildings, livestock, agricultural implement and machinery, transport equipment and household's durables. The financial assets of households include shares and deposits, dues receivable in cash and in kind and cash in hand. All these assets owned by the households constitute the asset holdings of the households. The percentage of distribution of households by rural and urban household for the three decadal periods i.e. 1991, 2002 and 2012 are presented in the following three heads

4.1.1 Distribution of Households of Rich States

The distribution of household are classified as Rural Households, Urban Households and All Households (Rural & Urban). The percentage of distribution of households of Rich States is given in the following table and figure.1

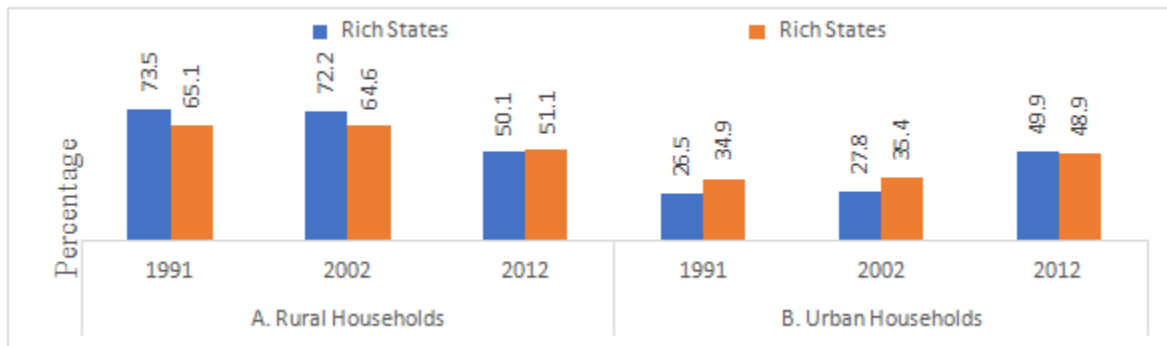
Table 1

Households	Rich States		
	Year	Haryana	Punjab
A. Rural Households	1991	73.5	65.1
	2002	72.2	64.6
	2012	50.1	51.1
B. Urban Households	1991	26.5	34.9
	2002	27.8	35.4
	2012	49.9	48.9
C. All Households	1991	(33311) 100	(32079) 100
	2002	(43611) 100	(46182) 100
	2012	(51613) 100	(53905) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

Figure 1.



Source: Table 1

The results clearly shows decreasing trends of distribution of rural households and increasing trends in urban households of rich states for the three decadal periods i.e. 1991, 2002 and 2012. The distribution of rural households in Haryana was 73.5 percent whereas in Punjab it was 65.1 percent in the year 1991. In the year 2002 and 2012, the distribution of rural households decrease to 72.2 percent and 50.1 percent in Haryana and it also decreases in Punjab from 64.6 to 51.1 percent respectively. The distribution of urban households was 26.5 percent in 1991 and it increased to 27.8 percent in 2002 and 49.9 percent in 2012 in Haryana whereas in Punjab it was 34.9 percent in 1991, 35.4 percent in 2002 and 48.9 percent in 2012.

4.1.2 Distribution of Households of Hilly States

The distribution of household are classified as Rural Households, Urban Households and All Households (Rural & Urban). The percentage of distribution of households of Hilly States is given in the following table and figure 2.

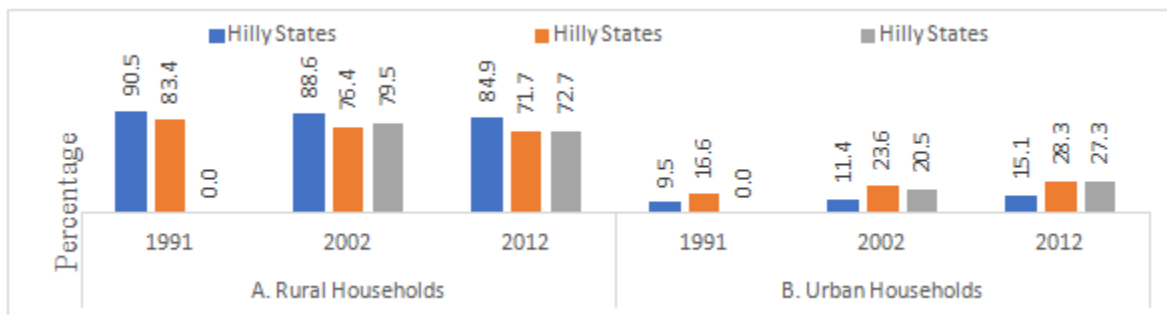
Table 2

Households	Hilly States			
	Year	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Uttarakhand
A. Rural Households	1991	90.5	83.4	N.A
	2002	88.6	76.4	79.5
	2012	84.9	71.7	72.7
B. Urban Households	1991	9.5	16.6	N.A.
	2002	11.4	23.6	20.5
	2012	15.1	28.3	27.3
C. All Households	1991	(10512) 100	(6024) 100	N.A.
	2002	(13495) 100	(13637) 100	(15043) 100
	2012	(15601) 100	(19163) 100	(22696) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

Figure 2.



Source: Table 2

It is clear from table that the percentage distribution of rural households of hilly states are showing decreasing trends and the percentage distribution of urban households are showing increasing trends of hilly states. The distribution of rural households is 90.5 percent in Himachal Pradesh, and in Jammu and Kashmir, it was 83.4 percent in the year 1991. In 2002 and 2012, it was decreased from 88.6 to 84.9 percent in Himachal Pradesh, from 76.4 to 71.7 percent in Jammu and Kashmir and from 79.5 to 72.7 percent in Uttarakhand. In Himachal Pradesh, the distribution of urban households was 9.5 percent in 1991 which increased to 11.4 percent in 2002 and 15.1 percent in 2012. In the urban households of Jammu and Kashmir, the distribution of households was 16.6 percent which increased to 23.6 percent in 2002 and 28.3 percent in 2012 whereas in Uttarakhand, it was 20.5 percent in 2002 and 27.3 percent in 2012.

4.1.3 Distribution of Households of Poor States

The distribution of household are classified as Rural Households, Urban Households and All Households (Rural & Urban). The percentage of distribution of households of Poor States is given in the following table and figure 3.

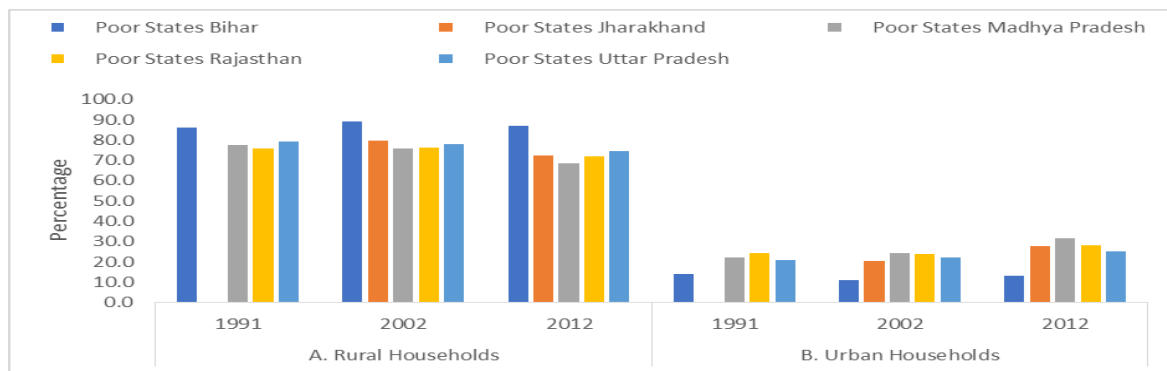
Table 3.

Households	Poor States					
	Year	Bihar	Jharakhand	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
A. Rural Households	1991	86.0	N.A.	77.6	75.7	79.1
	2002	89.0	79.6	75.7	76.2	77.9
	2012	86.9	72.2	68.3	71.8	74.7
B. Urban Households	1991	14.0	N.A.	22.4	24.3	20.9
	2002	11.0	20.4	24.3	23.8	22.1
	2012	13.1	27.8	31.7	28.2	25.3
C. All Households	1991	(137438) 100	N.A.	(121261) 100	(76371) 100	(238211) 100
	2002	(131264) 100	(46274) 100	(124169) 100	(92116) 100	(284127) 100
	2012	(161872) 100	(51944) 100	(123943) 100	(115129) 100	(323202) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

Figure 3



Source: Table 3.

It is clearly observed from table that the percentage distribution of rural households of four poor states are showing decreasing trends and one poor state Bihar is showing increasing as well as decreasing trends and the urban households of three states namely, Jharakhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are showing increasing trends whereas Bihar and Rajasthan are showing both

increasing and decreasing trends. In the year 1991, the distribution of households in the rural areas of Bihar is 86 percent which increased to 89 percent in 2002 and again decreased to 86.9 percent in 2012 whereas in Jharkhand, it was 79.6 percent in 2002 which decreased to 72.2 percent in 2012. In Rural areas of Madhya Pradesh, the distribution of households was 77.6 percent in 1991 which decreased to 75.7 percent in 2002 and 68.3 percent in 2012 and in Rajasthan, it was 75.7 percent in 1991 which increased to 76.2 percent in 2002 and decreased to 71.8 percent in 2012. In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, the distribution of households was 79.1 percent in 1991 which decreased from 77.9 percent in 2002 to 74.7 percent in 2012.

In Bihar, the distribution of urban households was 14 percent in 1991 which decreased to 11 percent in 2002 and increased to 13.1 percent in 2012. In Jharkhand, the distribution of urban households is 20.4 percent in 2002 which increased to 27.8 percent in 2012 whereas in 1991, in Madhya Pradesh, it was 22.4 percent which increased from 24.3 percent in 2002 to 31.7 percent in 2012. In the urban areas of Rajasthan, the distribution of households was 24.3 percent in 1991 which decreased to 23.8 percent in 2002 and increased to 28.2 percent in 2012 whereas in Uttar Pradesh, the distribution of households was 20.9 percent in 1991 which increased from 22.1 percent in 2002 to 25.3 percent in 2012.

4.2 Distribution of Households by Occupational Groups

The distribution of households cover all households in both rural and urban areas. The rural households which includes self-employed household in agriculture and non -agriculture, regular wage and salaried earnings household, casual labour household in agriculture and non-agriculture and others rural households. The urban households are classified into self-employed households, regular wage and salaried earnings households, casual labour and others urban households. The percentage of distribution of households by the occupational groups of rural and urban areas of Rich, Hilly and Poor States for the decadal period 2012 are presented in the following three heads

4.2.1 Distribution of households by Occupational Groups of Rich States

The distribution of households is categorized on the basis of different occupational groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Rich States. The percentage of distribution of households by the occupational groups of rural and urban areas of Rich States for the decadal period 2012 is presented in the following table 4.

Table 4.

Households Occupational Groups	Rich States	
	Haryana	Punjab
A. Rural		
1. Self-employed in agri. & non- agri.	56.4	42.4
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	18.0	19.6
3. Casual labour in agri. & non- agri.	18.5	31.1
4. Others	7.1	6.9
All Rural Households	(25849) 100	(27552) 100
B. Urban		
1. Self-employed	25.4	35.5
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	31.1	46.0
3. Casual labour	8.4	11.7
4. Others	35.2	6.9
All Urban Households	(25764) 100	(26353) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

It is clear from table that the distribution of rural households of self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture is 56.4 percent in Haryana and 42.4percent in Punjab whereas the regular wage and salary earnings rural households in Haryana is 18 percent and 19.6 percent in Punjab. The casual labour in agriculture and non-agriculture households is 18.5 percent in Haryana and 31.1 percent in Punjab and in others is 7.1 percent and 6.9 percent in Haryana and Punjab respectively. In urban areas of Haryana and Punjab, the distribution of self-employed households are 25.4 percent and 35.5 percent respectively whereas the regular wage and salary earnings urban households is 31.1percent in Haryana and 46 percent in Punjab. The casual labour households in Haryana is 8.4 percent and 11.7 percent in Punjab whereas in others is 35.2 percent in Haryana and 6.9 percent in Punjab.

4.2.2 Distribution of Households by Occupational Groups of Hilly States

The distribution of households is classified on the base of different occupational groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Hilly States. The percentage distribution of households by the occupational groups of rural and urban areas of Hilly States in the year 2012 is shown in the following table 5.

Table 5.

Households Occupational Groups	Hilly States		
	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Uttarakhand
A. Rural			
1. Self-employed in agri. & non- agri.	49.4	49.9	59.1
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	25.3	22.9	6.2
3. Casual labour in agri. & non- agri.	20.2	22.8	14.6
4. Others	4.9	4.4	19.9
All Rural Households	(13251) 100	(13746) 100	(16498) 100
B. Urban			
1. Self-employed	26.2	34.5	56.4
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	52.1	39.1	20.9
3. Casual labour	11.2	20.8	12.7
4. Others	10.4	5.6	10.0
All Urban Households	(2350) 100	(5417) 100	(6198) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

It is clearly observed from table that in rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, the distribution of self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture households is 49.4 percent, in Jammu and Kashmir, it is 49.9 percent and 59.1 percent in Uttarakhand. The regular wage and salary earnings households of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand is 25.3, 22.9 and 6.2 percent respectively. The casual labor in agriculture and non-agriculture rural households is 20.2 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 22.8 percent in Jammu and Kashmir and 14.6 percent in Uttarakhand whereas the others is 4.9 percent in Himachal Pradesh, in Jammu and Kashmir it is 4.4 percent and in Uttarakhand it is 19.9 percent. In the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, the distribution of self-employed households is 26.2 percent and 34.5 percent in Jammu and Kashmir whereas in Uttarakhand it is 56.4 percent. In Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, the regular wage and salary earnings urban households is 52.1, 39.1 and 20.9 percent respectively whereas the casual labour households is 11.2, 20.8 and 12.7 percent respectively. The others in Himachal Pradesh is 10.4 percent, in Jammu and Kashmir it is 5.6 percent and 10 percent in Uttarakhand.

4.2.3 Distribution of Households by Occupational Groups of Poor States

The distribution of households is tabulated on the basis of different occupational groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Poor States. The percentage of distribution of

households by the occupational groups of rural and urban areas of Poor States for the decadal period 2012 is represented in the following table 6.

Table 6.

Households Occupational Groups	Poor States				
	Bihar	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
A. Rural					
1. Self-employed in agri. & non- agri.	47.0	54.4	59.3	62.2	68.1
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	5.7	2.8	4.4	7.2	7.2
3. Casual labour in agri. & non- agri.	37.1	38.8	32.9	27.2	20.3
4. Others	10.2	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.4
All Rural Households	(140611) 100	(37520) 100	(84666) 100	(82720) 100	(241304) 100
B. Urban					
1. Self-employed	31.2	29.8	34.2	38.0	40.8
2. Regular wage/salary earnings	28.9	31.8	34.3	32.6	36.9
3. Casual labour	15.1	26.2	20.6	15.8	13.9
4. Others	24.8	12.2	10.9	13.6	8.4
All Urban Households	(21261) 100	(14424) 100	(39277) 100	(32409) 100	(81898) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO survey, 2012 Households Assets and Liabilities in India.

It is clearly from table that In the rural areas of poor states like Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the distribution of self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture households is 47, 54.4, 59.3, 62.2 and 68.1 percent respectively whereas the regular wage and salary earnings households of these above states is 5.7, 2.8, 4.4, 7.2 and 7.2 percent respectively. The casual labour households in Bihar is 37.1 percent, in Jharkhand it is 38.8 percent, in Madhya Pradesh it is 32.9 percent, in Rajasthan it is 27.2 percent and 20.3 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The others in Bihar is 10.2 percent, 4 percent in Jharkhand, 3.4 percent in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan whereas 4.4 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

In the urban areas of poor states, the distribution of self-employed households is 31.2 percent in Bihar, 29.8 percent in Jharkhand, 34.2 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 38 percent in Rajasthan and 40.8 percent in Uttar Pradesh whereas the regular wage and salary earnings households is 28.9 percent in Bihar, 31.8 percent in Jharkhand, 34.3 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 32.6 percent in Rajasthan and 36.9 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The casual labour of urban households in Bihar is 15.1 percent, in Jharkhand it is 26.2 percent, in Madhya Pradesh it is 20.6 percent, in Rajasthan it is 15.8 percent and 13.9 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The others in Bihar is 24.8 percent, 12.2 percent in Jharkhand, 10.9 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 13.6 percent in Rajasthan whereas 8.4 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

4.3 Distribution of Households by Social Groups

The distribution of Households by social groups for the rural and urban areas of Rich States, Hilly States and Poor States. There are four social groups viz. Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) and other households. The percentage of distribution of household assets belonging to Schedule Caste (SC), Schedule Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) and other households for the three decadal periods i.e. 1991, 2002 and 2013 are presented in the following three heads

4.3.1 Distribution of Households by Social Groups of Rich States

The distribution of households is classified on the base of four different social groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Rich States. The percentage distribution of households by the social groups of rural and urban areas of Rich States in the year 2012 is shown in the following table 7.

Table 7.

Households Social Groups	Rich States	
	Haryana	Punjab
A. Rural		
1. ST	0.23	0.66
2. SC	18.85	45.95
3. OBC	35.09	10.79
4. Others	45.83	42.59
All Rural Households	(25849) 100	(27552) 100
B. Urban		
1. ST	0.95	0.24
2. SC	13.23	27.97
3. OBC	28.38	16.68
4. Others	57.42	55.09
All Urban Households	(25764) 100	(26353) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO Survey, 2012 Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups in India

It is visible from table that the distribution of social groups of rural areas like ST households is 0.23 percent in Haryana and 0.66 percent in Punjab in the year 2012. The distribution of SC household in Haryana is 18.85 percent and 45.95 percent in Punjab whereas OBC household is 35.09 and 10.79 percent in Haryana and Punjab respectively. The distribution of Others households in rural areas of Haryana and Punjab is 45.83 and 42.59 percent respectively. In the urban areas of Haryana, the distribution of ST households is 0.95 percent in Haryana and 0.24 percent in Punjab. The distribution of SC households is 13.23 percent in Haryana and 27.97 in

case of Punjab. The distribution of OBC households is 28.38 percent and 16.68 percent in Haryana and Punjab respectively. The Others households is 57.42 percent in Haryana and 55.09 percent in Punjab.

4.3.2 Distribution of Households by Social Groups of Hilly States

The distribution of households is classified on the basis of four different social groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Hilly States. The percentage of distribution of households by the social groups of rural and urban areas of Hilly States for the decadal period 2012 is represented in the following table 8.

Table 8.

Households Social Groups	Hilly States		
	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Uttarakhand
A. Rural			
1. ST	5.5	12.8	3.5
2. SC	29.3	10.8	20.1
3. OBC	19.2	11.6	10.4
4. Others	46.0	64.8	66.0
All Rural Households	(13251) 100	(13747) 100	(16497) 100
B. Urban			
1. ST	3.6	3.4	0.9
2. SC	15.2	7.5	7.6
3. OBC	11.6	6.4	36.1
4. Others	69.6	82.8	55.5
All Urban Households	(2350) 100	(5417) 100	(6198) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO Survey, 2012 Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups in India

It is apparent from table that the distribution of ST household in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand is 5.5, 12.8 and 3.5 percent respectively. The distribution of social group of SC and OBC households in Himachal Pradesh is 29.3 and 19.2 percent, in Jammu and Kashmir it is 10.8 and 11.6 percent and in Uttarakhand it is 20.1 and 10.4 percent respectively. The distribution in Others households is 46.0 percent in Himachal Pradesh, 64.8 percent in Jammu and Kashmir and 66 percent in Uttarakhand. In the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand, the distribution of ST household is 3.6 percent, 3.4 percent and 0.9 percent respectively and the distribution of SC households is 15.2 percent, 7.5 percent and 7.6 percent respectively. The distribution of OBC in hilly states like

Himachal Pradesh is 11.6 percent, in Jammu and Kashmir it is 6.4 percent and in Uttarakhand it is 36.1 percent. The distribution of others is 69.6, 82.8 and 55.5 percent in Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand respectively.

4.3.3 Distribution of Households by Social Groups of Poor States

The distribution of households is categorized on the basis of four different social groups of the households in the rural and urban areas of Poor States. The percentage of distribution of households by the social groups of rural and urban areas of Poor States for the decadal period 2012 is presented in the following table 9.

Table 9.

Households Social Groups	Poor States				
	Bihar	Jharkhand	Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
A. Rural					
1. ST	3.6	39.4	30.9	17.0	1.3
2. SC	18.2	9.3	19.6	24.4	26.5
3. OBC	62.9	43.2	38.6	42.2	54.6
4. Others	15.3	8.1	10.8	11.3	17.6
All Rural Households	(140611) 100	(37520) 100	(84666) 100	(82720) 100	(241304) 100
B. Urban					
1. ST	0.5	22.5	7.2	4.5	1.0
2. SC	14.5	5.9	13.8	19.5	15.7
3. OBC	64.3	44.9	42.0	35.2	45.7
4. Others	20.8	26.7	36.9	40.8	37.6
All Urban Households	(21261) 100	(14424) 100	(39277) 100	(32409) 100	(81898) 100

Note: Figures in brackets denote total households

Source: NSSO Survey, 2012 Households Assets and Indebtedness of Social Groups in India

The results shows that in the rural areas of poor states the distribution of ST households in Bihar is 3.6 percent, in Jharkhand, it is 39.4 percent which is highest, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 30.9 percent, in Rajasthan, it is 17.0 percent and in Uttar Pradesh, it is very less i.e. 1.3 percent. The distribution of SC households, OBC households and Others in Bihar is 18.2, 62.9 and 15.3 percent respectively in Jharkhand, the distribution of SC households is 9.3 percent, OBC households is 43.2 percent and Others is 8.1 percent, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 19.6 percent in SC households, 38.6 percent in OBC households and 10.8 percent in Others. The distribution of SC households is 24.4 percent in Rajasthan and 26.5 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The OBC households in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is 42.2 and 54.6 percent. The distribution of Others households in Rajasthan is 11.3 percent and 17.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh. The distribution of ST and SC households in the urban areas of poor states is 0.5 and 14.5 percent in Bihar, 22.5 and 5.9 percent

in Jharkhand, 7.2 and 13.8 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 4.5 and 19.5 in Rajasthan and 1.0 and 15.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh respectively. The distribution of OBC households is 64.3 percent in Bihar, 44.9 percent in Jharkhand, 42.0 percent in Madhya Pradesh, 35.2 percent in Rajasthan and 45.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the Others households in Bihar is 20.8 percent, in Jharkhand, it is 26.7 percent, in Madhya Pradesh, it is 36.9 percent, 40.8 percent in Rajasthan and 37.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

5. CONCLUSION

It is evident from the forgoing description that in rural households, the state which shows high distribution is also showing high decreasing trends. In the urban households, the state which shows high distribution is showing low decreasing trends and the state with low distribution is showing high increasing trends. In the rural household of hilly states, the high distribution is showing low decreasing trends but the case of Jammu and Kashmir is different, it is showing high decreasing trends in the second decadal period and low decreasing trends in the third decadal period. In the urban household, the state with high distribution is increasing more as compared to the states with low distribution.

It also has been observed that in the rural and urban households of poor states, namely, Bihar and Rajasthan both are showing increasing and decreasing movement as compared to Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh that are showing decreasing turn in the rural households and increasing turns in the urban households. The state of Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh are showing high decreasing and increasing trends in the third decadal period of rural and urban households respectively and Rajasthan has low increasing and decreasing movement in rural and urban households respectively in second decadal period.

The self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture of occupational group of rich state of Haryana shows high distribution of rural households and low distribution of urban households of self-employed. The regular wage/salary earnings households is high in the urban areas of Punjab and low in the rural areas of Haryana. The casual labor in agriculture and non-agriculture is high in the rural households of Punjab and casual labor is low in the urban households of Haryana. In the urban households of Haryana, the distribution of others is high. In both the rural and urban households of Punjab, the others distribution is same and low.

It has also been found that the self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture shows high distribution in the rural households of rich state of Uttarakhand and low distribution in the urban households of self-employed of Himachal Pradesh. The regular wage/salary earnings is high in the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh and low in the rural areas of Uttarakhand. The casual labor in agriculture and non-agriculture shows high distribution trends in the rural areas of Jammu and

Kashmir whereas the urban areas of Himachal Pradesh shows low distribution trends of casual labor. The rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir is showing low distribution of others household and the rural areas of Uttarakhand is showing high distribution trends.

It is clear that the self-employed in agriculture and non-agriculture has high distribution in the rural households of poor state of Uttar Pradesh and low distribution in the urban households of self-employed of Jharkhand. The regular wage/salary earnings households is high in the urban areas of poor state Uttar Pradesh and shows lower distribution in the rural areas of Jharkhand whereas the states of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh is showing same distribution in the rural areas in regular wage /salary earnings households. The casual labor in agriculture and non-agriculture shows high distribution in the rural households of Jharkhand and low distribution in the urban households of casual labor of Uttar Pradesh. The others household shows low distribution in the rural areas of both Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and high in the urban areas of Bihar.

The distribution of ST households is high in the urban areas of rich state of Haryana and also low in the rural areas of Haryana. The SC households is high in the rural areas of Punjab and low in the urban areas of Haryana. The rural areas of Punjab has low OBC households and the rural areas of Haryana has high OBC households. The others households is high in the urban areas of Haryana and low distribution in the rural areas of Punjab. In the hilly states, the distribution of ST households is high in the rural areas of Jammu and Kashmir and low in the urban areas of Uttarakhand. The distribution of SC households is high in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh and low in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The distribution of OBC households is high in the urban areas of Uttarakhand and low in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir. The distribution of others households is high in the urban areas of Jammu and Kashmir and shows low distribution in the rural areas of Himachal Pradesh.

In the poor states, the distribution of ST households is high in the rural areas of Jharkhand and low in the urban areas of Bihar. In the rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, the distribution of SC households is high and in the urban areas of Jharkhand, the distribution of SC households is low. It is clearly shown in analysis that the OBC households has high distribution in the urban areas of Bihar and low distribution in the urban areas of Rajasthan. The others households has high distribution in the urban areas of Rajasthan and low distribution in the rural areas of Rajasthan. The others households has high distribution in the urban areas of all the poor states and has low distribution in all the rural areas of all the poor states.

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