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ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF KAYAMKHANI'S IN BHILWARA DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

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Abstract:

The socio-economic marginalization of Muslims can be attributed to numerous factors, but particularly the economic condition of most the Indian Muslims is unenviable. A large chunk of Indian Muslims are living with hand-to-mouth existence either by way of self-employment in petty trades or by working in the unorganized sectors, like construction workers, cycle rickshaw pullers, handcart rickshaw pullers, vendors, coolies, barbers, tailors, carpenters, fitters, plumbers, electricians or welders, etc. The few significant reports such as 'Gopal Singh Report', 'Sachar Committee Report', etc. also revealed that Muslim community is the most socially as well as economically deprived community among the Indian population. Therefore, the present paper, aims to analyze the spatial variations of economic characteristics in respect of economic structure like occupation, income, expenditure, and habit of the saving of money, household durable goods etc. of Kayamkhani community in Bhilwara district, Rajasthan. The study is based on primary data collected through the field survey and direct questionnaire to the respondents in Bhilwara district. The survey was carried out during the months of February and March, 2010. The studies reveal that 80 percent Kayamkhani's live in Pucca Houses and 91 percent have their own houses. Kayamkhani are conscious in terms of technology.

KEYWORDS:

Economic Status, Occupation, Expenditure, Income.

INTRODUCTION

Education, occupational status and income are the most widely used indicators of Socio Economic Status (SES). This research addresses normative approach to Kayamkhani's economic various issues and their claims with little attention were pointed that in most Kayamkhani locations and to examine the corresponding figures, specifically affect the status of Kayamkhani community in the context of Bhilwara district. We are considering about their economic structure such as occupation, pattern of expenditure, habit of the saving of money, household's possession, and household gadgets and so on.

Shahil H. (1977) also give his report the Muslims socio- economic and demographic characteristic in an industrial setting in Ahmadabad. Ratanlal Tukliya (1977) worked on socio- economic characteristics of Janis of Udaipur city with various dimension.

Dhabi J. (2006) on the behalf of the India Social institute, New Delhi and Jhangirabad Media Institute Action Aid- India(13th April, 2006) which carried out the national study on the socioeconomic and educational conditions of Muslims in India and concern the ghettoalization of Muslims in India.

Basant R. (2007) he also studied the level of economic conditions of Indian Muslims. As compared to

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others, Muslim workers (especially women) are concentrated more in self-employed (home-based) activities and their share in regular work, especially in the government, public sector and large private sector is very low. A larger share of Muslim workers is engaged in manufacturing and retail trade than workers of other SRCs (Socio-Religious Communities).

Akhtar S.W. (2008) the purpose of the study was to assess the socio-economic status of Muslims of Udaipur city.

Khan A.A (2011) examined the social, economical and educational condition of Muslims in Western Uttar Pradesh. He also describes the housing condition and economic indicators in various fields.

Basant R. (2012) after the submission of the Sachar Committee Report, several studies have undertaken data-based analysis of the socioeconomic and educational conditions of Muslims in India. He said that Muslims believe that education can be the only mechanism to enhance their socioeconomic status and facilitate entry into better paid jobs.

Patel V. (2013) "Socio-economic profile of Muslims in Maharashtra", examined the socio-economic infrastructure, work and employment profile of Muslims in Maharashtra. She describe that Muslims engaged in semi-skilled and skilled informal sector work such as carpentry, masonry, electrician, plumber, mechanic, manual labour, coolie job, solid waste management, butchery, weaving, beadwork, jari and embroidery work, tailoring, hawking, petty trade, pulling cycle rickshaws and handcarts, driving four-wheelers and heavy vehicles; nearly 8% are cultivators, mainly small and marginal farmers; 17.6% are agricultural labourers while 3.6% are in the household industry.

This research addresses normative approach to Kayamkhani's economic various issues and their claims with little attention were pointed that in most Kayamkhani locations and to examine the corresponding figures, specifically affect the status of Kayamkhani community in the context of Bhilwara district. We are considering about their economic structure such as occupation, pattern of expenditure, habit of the saving of money, household's possession, and household gadgets and so on.

THE STUDY AREA

According to the central statistical organization, Government of India (1966), the area of Bhilwara district is 10,488 sq. km. It is fourteenth in the state in respect of area and tenth in respect of population according to census 1961. The territory comprising the present Bhilwara district used to be a part of the former Udaipur (Mewar) state and the Chief ship of Shahpura. Consequent upon the merger of Udaipur state and the Shahpura Chief ship into the united states of Rajasthan in the year 1948, the present district, as it is constituted, came into existence in October 1949. It comprises former administrative units namely Bhilwara and Rajsamand of the erstwhile Udaipur state and the Shahpura Chief ship.

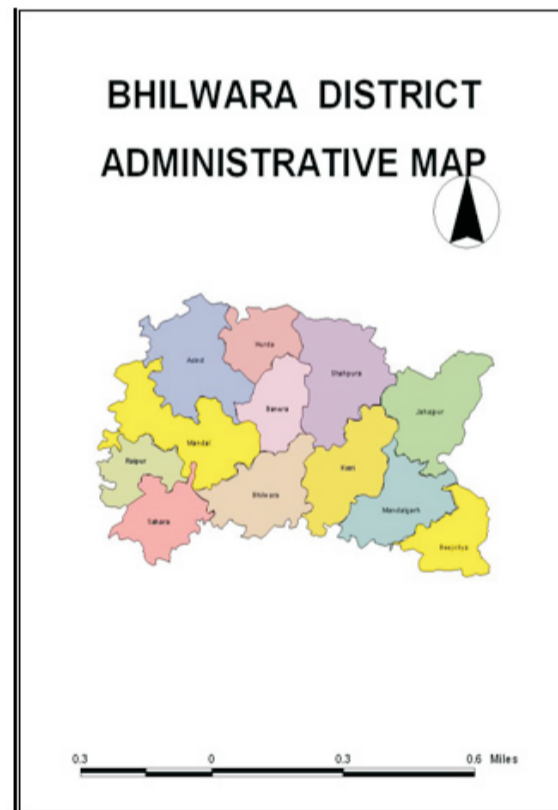
The district till 1961 was composed of eleven tehsils viz., Asind, Hurda, Shahpura, Jahazpur, Raipur, Mandal, Banera, Bhilwara, Sahara, Kotri and Mandalgarh. Inter- district transfers of territories took place by the transfer to this district of village Senturia from Rashmi and village Dowani from Begun tehsils of Chittorgarh district during the intercensal period 1951-61. Within the district by way of inter- tehsil re-adjustments, the entire former Badnor and Kareda tehsils were merged into Asind and Mandal tehsils respectively while the entire former Phulia and Arwar tehsils and one village Kotri from Jahazpur tehsils were merged into Shahpura tehsil. During this period one village Harpura was also transferred from Jahazpur tehsil to Mandalgarh tehsil. Bhilwara district has an area of 10,455 square kilometer and population of 2009516 according to census 2001.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP OF BHILWARA DISTRICT (2001)

From the administrative point of view, the District is having 5 Sub-Divisions, 12 Tehsils and 7 towns including Bhilwara City. There are 11 Panchayat Samities & four Sub-tehsils namely Badnor, Phulia, Kareda & hamirgarh. The details of which are given as under:

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S.No.	Name of Sub Division	Panchayat Samiti	Name of Tehsil	Name of Town
1	Bhilwara	Suwana Mandal Banera	Bhilwara Mandal Banera	Bhilwara Gulabpura Sahara Gangapur Jahazpur Asind Mandalgarh
2	Gangapur	Sahara Raipur	Sahara Raipur	Sahara Raipur
3	Gulabpura	Hurda Asind	Hurda Asind	
4	Shahpura	Shahpura Jahazpur	Shahpura Jahazpur	
5	Mandalgarh	Mandalgarh Kotri	Mandalgarh Bijoliya Kotri	



LOCATION FEATURES

The district Bhilwara is situated between 29°4' to 25°58' north latitude and 74°1' to 75°28' east longitude. It is 100 meters above the sea level. The district has an area of 10,455 km² and a population of 2009516(2001 census), while increased 26.14% from 1991 to 2001. Bhilwara district is known for its textile industries. Total length of the district from west to east is 144 km, while breadth from north to south is 144 km approximately. It is 260 km away from Jaipur. Northern border touches district Ajmer, north-west border touches district Rajsamand, and south and south-east border touches district Bundi and Tonk. State highway (Jaipur Udaipur) passes through the district as does a broad gauge railway line measuring 84 km and connecting Ajmer with Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh. The nearest airport is at Udaipur (171 km).

OBJECTIVES

To analyze the economic status of Kayamkhani's in Bhilwara District.

SCOPE OF STUDY AREA

The study looks at the education, social and economic condition of the Kayamkhani's of Bhilwara District and Examines the discrimination that may exists. This research study has been conducted primarily to provide a status report of Kayamkhani's in the District. But the recherche study data provides and information of use individuals, groups and Kayamkhani communities to development strategies and action plans for enhancement, integration and development of the communities

DATA COLLECTION

Both primary as well as secondary source of data have been used for this research Programme. The traditional Methodological tools (like interview, schedules, and questionnaire, Participate observation, collection of case studies and genealogy) as well as modern methodological tools (like E-mail, internet surfing, befits computer based Software were adopted for comprehensive study.

(I) PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION

A questionnaire was developed which was canvassed for securing necessary information to collect primary data from the field. This questionnaire was filled either through distributing or personal interviews of the responsible persons.

Schedule for the head of the household or any respondents from the surveyed family: - It induced the questions on general family/ population structure, information about the street, social participation, expenditure pattern of household, economic structure, health structure and educational level etc.

(II) SECONDRAYB DATA COLLECTION

Location maps were collected from municipal corporation Bhilwara.
Traditional geographical Toposheet was also used to explain site situation of the study area.
Census data of the Bhilwara District were collected through Census of India- CD format.
Voter lists of municipal election were used to identify Kayamkhani's households for primary survey.

METHODOLOGY

In the present study due to the available facilities, time, budget and other limitations, data has been obtained by covering (105 households) representative sample of Kayamkhani's of Bhilwara District.

DETERMINATION OF SAMPLE SIZE

The determination of sample size is a common task for many organizational researchers. Inappropriate, inadequate or excessive sample size continues to influence the quality and accuracy of research.

1.As, No prior information about socio-economic and educational status of Kayamkhani's of Bhilwara District were available door-to-door survey conducted. At first the Kayamkhani's households were identify

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with the help of voter lists of municipal election then, primary information about the family members, their educational level, age, were collected by visiting these identified households.

2.Data collection could be done by non probable sampling method.

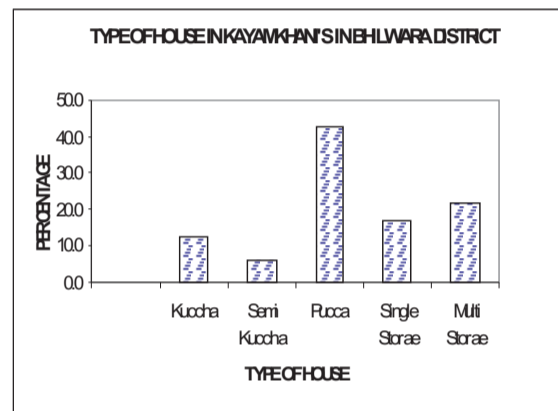
Economic Status of Kayamkhani's

(1)HOUSING CONDITION

The following from tables and figures provides detail of the housing pattern and other important information which belonging to the respondent family.

Table: 1.1: Type of House.

Type of House	Frequency	Percent
Kuccha	13	12.4
Semi-Kuccha	6	5.7
Pucca	45	42.9
Single storage	18	17.1
Multi storage	23	21.9
Total	105	100.00

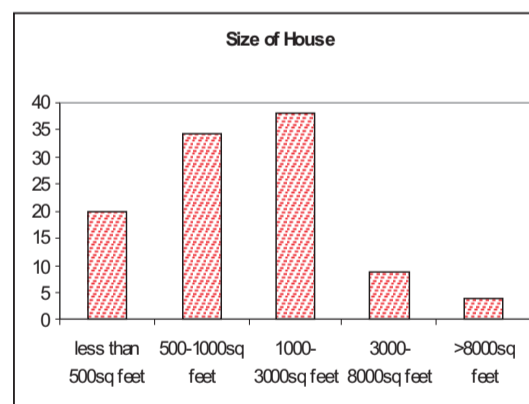


(Source: Field Survey)

Above table 1.1: reveals that building of house is the priority in the society. Around 80percent Kayamkhani's live in Pucca Houses. Around this 21 percent live in Multi storied houses. Only 12 percent Kayamkhani's live in Kuccha Houses.

Table: 1.2: Size of House.

Size (Square feet)	Frequency	Percent
Less than 500	20	19
500-1000	34	32.4
1000 – 3000	38	36.2
3000 - 8000	9	8.6
More than 8000	4	3.8
Total	105	100.00



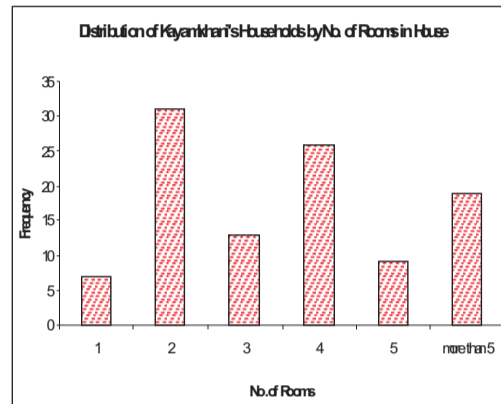
(Source: Field Survey)

The above table: 1.2. Shows that 36.2 percent respondents live in 1000-3000 square feet. 32.4 percent respondents live in 500-1000 square feet. 8.6percent respondents live in 3000-8000 square feet and 3.8 percent live in > 8000 square feet and merely 19percent respondents live in less than 500 square feet size

housing plot.

Table: 1.3: Distribution of Kayamkhani's Households by No. of Rooms in House.

No. of Rooms	Frequency	Percent
1	07	6.6
2	31	29.5
3	13	12.5
4	26	24.8
5	09	8.6
More Than 5	19	18
Total	105	100.00

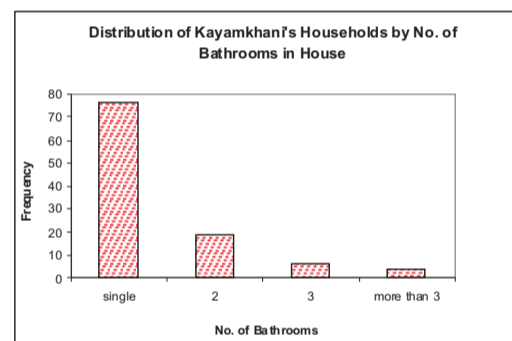


(Source: Field Survey)

Above table shows that 6.6 percent respondents live in single room house and 29.5 percent have two rooms, 12.5 percent respondents have three rooms, 24.8 percent respondents live in houses with four rooms and 8.6 percent live in five room house and 18 percent have houses with more than five rooms.

Table: 1.4: Distribution of Kayamkhani's Households by No. of Bathrooms in House.

No. of Bathrooms	Frequency	Percent
1	76	72.4
2	19	18.1
3	06	5.7
More Than 3	04	3.8
Total	105	100

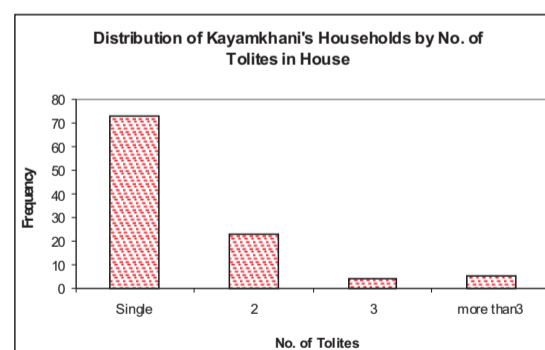


(Source: Field Survey)

Table: 1.4 provides information about the number of bathrooms in house. 72.4 percent household have single bathroom in house, 18.1 percent household have two bathrooms, and 5.7 percent have three bathrooms, only 3.8 percent households have more than three bathrooms in their house.

Table: 1.5: Distribution of Kayamkhani's Households by No. of Toilets in House.

No. of Toilets	Frequency	Percent
1	73	69.5
2	23	22.0
3	04	3.8
More Than 3	05	4.7
Total	105	100



ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF KAYAMKHANI'S IN BHILWARA DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

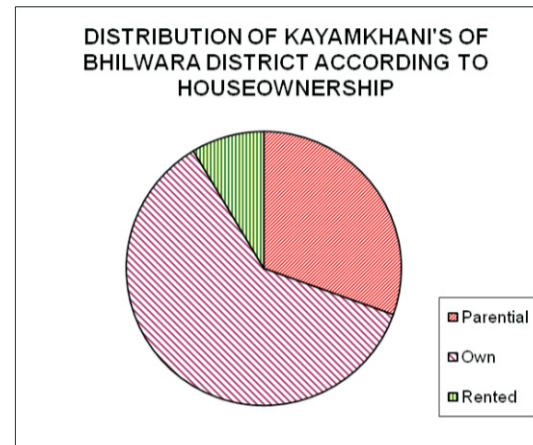
(Source: Field Survey)

Table: 1.5 is about the facility of toilets. 69.5 percent households registered with single toilets, 22 percent household with two toilets, 3.8percent household pointed out with three toilets and 4.7 household have three and more toilets. Thus Kayamkhani respondent claimed higher percentage in term of having toilets at their houses.

(2)HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Table: 2.1: Distribution of Kayamkhani's according to House Ownership.

House Pattern	Frequency	Percent
Parental	32	30.4
Personal (own)	64	61.0
Rented	9	8.6
Total	105	100.00



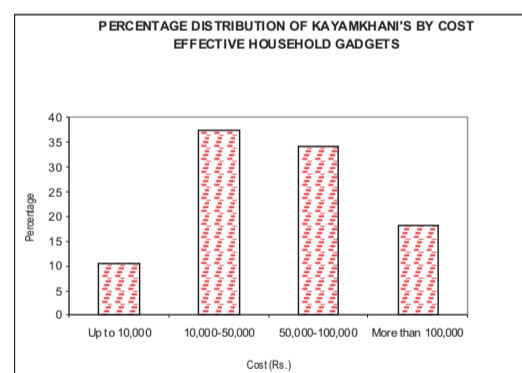
(Source: Field Survey)

House ownership defines the accurate economic condition of the households. Table: 2.1 state that 91 percent Kayamkhani's have their own houses. Out of this 61 percent households built their houses of our own and 30.4 percent have their parental house. Only 8.6 percent Kayamkhani's live in rented house. The data collected shows that the economic condition of Kayamkhani's is in progressive stage.

(3)COST EFFECTIVE HOUSEHOLDS GADGETS

Table: 3.1: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Households Gadgets.

Expenditure on Household Gadgets	Frequency	Percent
Up to 10000	11	10.5
10000 - 50000	39	37.14
50000 – 100000	36	34.3
More than 100000	19	18.1
Total	105	100.00



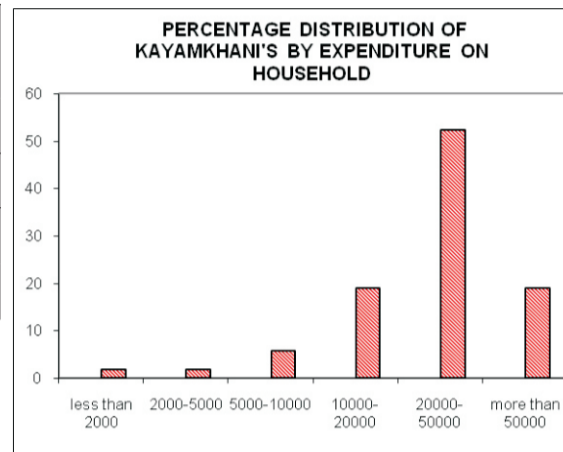
(Source: Field Survey)

All the household's gadgets are converted into their cost and total cost of the household possession is calculated on the basis of the calculation all the Kayamkhani's houses are taken into four categories. Maximum households (38 per cent) have gadgets of up to rupees fifty thousand. Whereas ten percent households have gadgets cost's up to rupees ten thousand. Around eighteen percent households have their gadgets more than rupees one lac.

(4)HOUSE HOLDS POSSESSION

Table: 4.1: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Household.

Expenditure on Household	Frequency	Percent
Less than 2000	2	1.9
2000 - 5000	2	1.9
5000 - 10000	6	5.7
10000 - 20000	20	19.1
20000 - 50000	55	52.3
More than 50000	20	1.91
Total	105	100.00



(Source: Field Survey)

Household possessions are one of the indicators of measuring economic status of the household. These goods are considered as a status symbol in the society. It is observed from the table 4.1 that the sixty two percent Kayamkhani's households have at least one two wheeler and sixty seven percent households have a bicycle. In terms of electronics goods only forty percent households do not have television. Around four percent households have three televisions set in their houses. Whereas sixty four percent Kayamkhani's reported that they do not have radio. These clearly indicate that the society is conscious in terms of technology. Around fifty percent households do not have refrigerator. Around fifty seven percent households have enjoyed the cool air from their cooler. Almost all the houses have fans in their rooms.

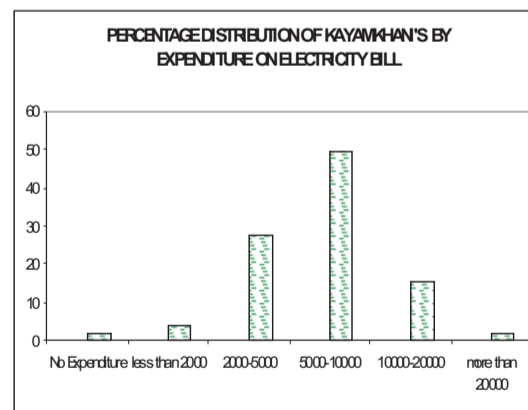
In terms of capital goods eighty two percent household cook their food on LPG gas and only eighty percent household use kerosene, wood and coal as a cooking fuel. Eighty seven percent households having swing machine which shows that development of the houses. The females prepare their own dresses. Around seventy two percent households do not have sofa sets. Where as sixty seven percent households do not have any furniture. Only 6.7 percent households have more than one sofa set which cost up to rupees ten thousand.

(5)PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE

The following from 5.1 to 5.8 tables and figures provides detail of the pattern of expenditure and other important information which belongs to the family of the respondent.

Table: 5.1: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Electricity Bill.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	2	1.9
Less than 2000	4	3.8
2000 - 5000	29	27.6
5000 - 10000	52	49.5
10000 - 20000	16	15.3
More than 20000	2	1.9
Total	105	100



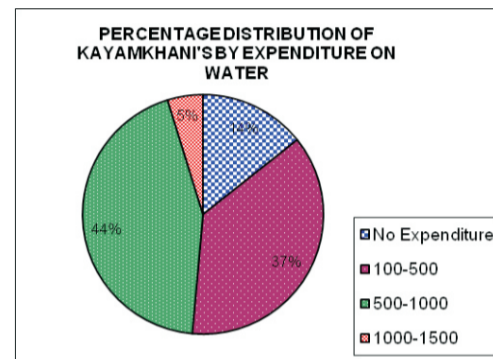
ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF KAYAMKHANI'S IN BHILWARA DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

(Source: Field Survey) Mean 8355.24

The above table recites that the majority of the respondents with 49.5% said that in their family monthly expenditure of money on electricity were counting five thousand to ten thousand, two to five thousand rupees were noted among 27.6% families and merely 15.3 percent is expressed with ten to twenty thousand rupees. Only 1.9 percent families were spending more than twenty thousand rupees. The Average yearly expenditure is concentrated Rs.8355.24.

Table: 5.2: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Water.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	15	14.3
100 – 500	39	37.1
500 –1000	46	43.8
1000 - 1500	5	4.8
Total	105	100.00

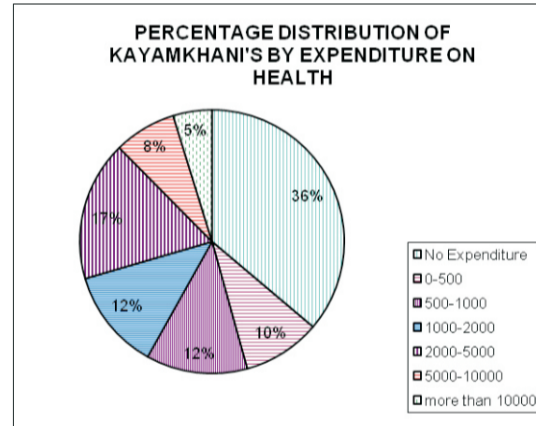


(Source: Field Survey) Mean 534.59

The above table narrates the level of expenditure of the respondents' families on water. 43.8 percent families were paying rupees five hundred to one thousand and 37.1 percent are paying hundred to five hundred rupees. 14.3 percent respondents have no expenditure on water on the other hand 4.8 percent respondents were paying more than one thousand rupees. The mean of the annual expenditure is expressed Rs.534.59.

Table: 5.3: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Health.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	38	36.2
0 – 500	10	9.5
500 - 1000	13	12.4
1000 - 2000	13	12.4
2000 - 5000	18	17.2
5000 - 10000	8	7.6
More than 10000	5	4.7
Total	105	100.00



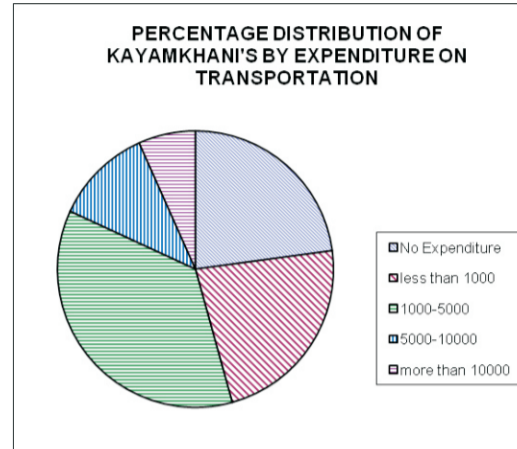
(Source: Field Survey) Mean 305.07

The above table is describing the medical awareness in the Kayamkhani community. There are approximately 17.2 percent respondents said that their yearly expenditure on treatment of the family are two thousand to five thousand, about 12.4 respondents were addressing with five hundred to one thousand and one thousand to two thousand, and 7.6 percent were noted with five thousand to ten thousand while only 4.7 percent were spending more than ten thousand rupees. 9.5 percent respondents were spending less than five hundred rupees. 36.2 percent were not spending money on the medical treatment. The mean of annual expenditure medical treatment is concentrated Rs.305.7.

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Table: 5.4: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Average Yearly Expenditure on Transportation.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	24	22.9
Less than 1000	24	22.9
1000 - 5000	38	36.2
5000 - 10000	12	11.4
More than 10000	7	6.6
Total	105	100.00

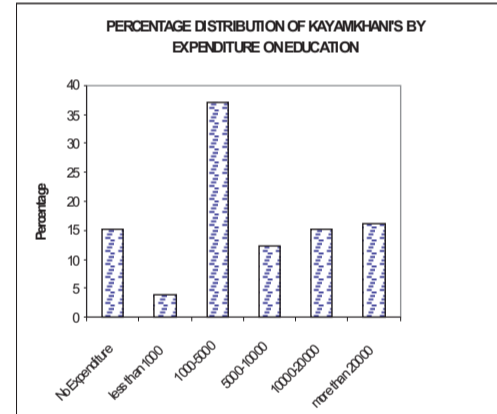


(Source: Field Survey) Mean 3903.81

The above table narrates the annual expenditure on transportation. Here we can see that 22.9 percent of the respondent's family's monthly expenditure on transport are less than one thousand rupees, about 36.2 percent were addressed with one to five thousand and 11.4 percent were noted with five to ten thousand while 6.6 percent respondents were spending more than ten thousand rupees. The average of yearly expenditure on it is concentrated Rs.3903.81.

Table: 5.5: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Education.

Yearly expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	16	15.2
Less than 1000	4	3.8
1000 - 5000	39	37.2
5000 - 10000	13	12.4
10000 - 20000	16	15.2
More than 20000	17	16.2
Total	105	100.00

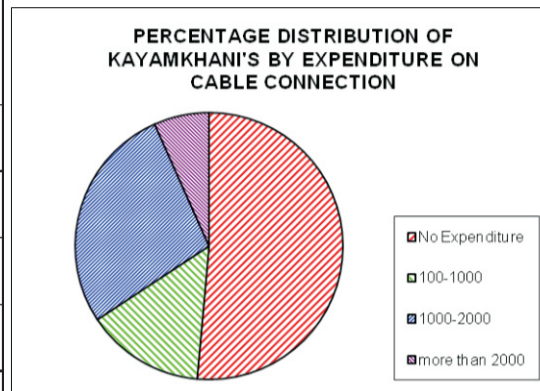


(Source: Field Survey) Mean 13997.14

According to the above table 5.5, 16.2 percent families of respondent's yearly expenditure on education were approached more than twenty thousand rupees while compare of it only 3.8 percent are spending less than one thousand. The percentages of respondent who are paying ten to twenty thousand and five to ten thousand are 15.2 percent and 12.4 percent respectively. 37.2 percent respondents' families were spending ten to five thousand rupees. The mean of yearly expenditure on education is 13997.14 rupees.

Table: 5.6: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Cable Connection.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	54	51.4
100 - 1000	15	14.3
1000 - 2000	29	27.6
More than 2000	7	6.7
Total	105	100.00

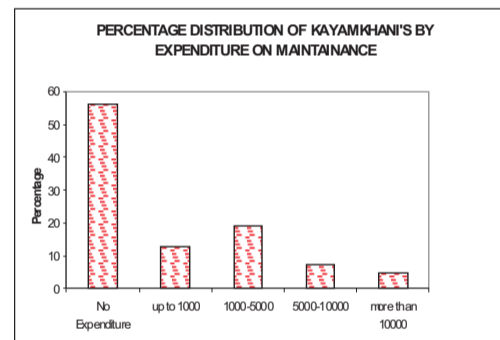


(Source: Field Survey) Mean 718.75

The above table describes the expenditure pattern on cable connection. 51.4 percent respondents' families were not having cable connection in their house. 14.3 percent and 27.6 percent families spending one hundred to one thousand and one thousand to two thousand rupees respectively. Only 6.7 percent respondents are spending more than two thousand rupees. The average annual expenditure is rupees 718.

Table: 5.7: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Maintenance of House.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	59	56.2
Up to 100	13	12.4
1000 – 5000	20	19
5000 – 10000	8	7.6
More than 10000	5	4.8
Total	105	100.00

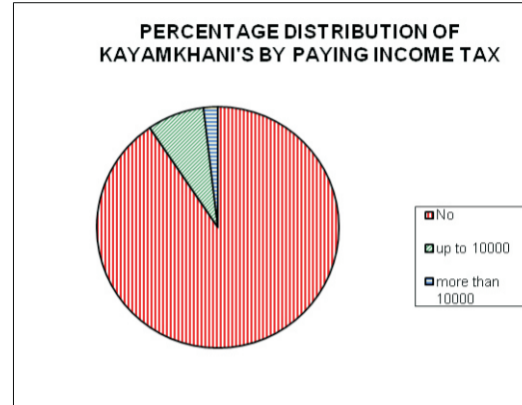


(Source: Field Survey) Mean 2260.95

The majority of the respondents with 56.2 percent were suggested no expenditure on the maintenance of the house while 12.4 percent were spending hundred rupees only in a year. 19 percent respondents were spending one to five thousand and 7.6 percent were spending five to ten thousand rupees. Only 4.8 percent respondents were spending more than ten thousand rupees. The average yearly expenditure on maintenance of house is 2260.95 rupees.

Table: 5.8: Distribution of Kayamkhani's by Yearly Expenditure on Direct and Indirect Tax.

Yearly Expenditure (In Rs.)	Frequency	Percent
No Expenditure	95	90.4
Up to 10000	8	7.6
More than 10000	2	2
Total	105	100.00



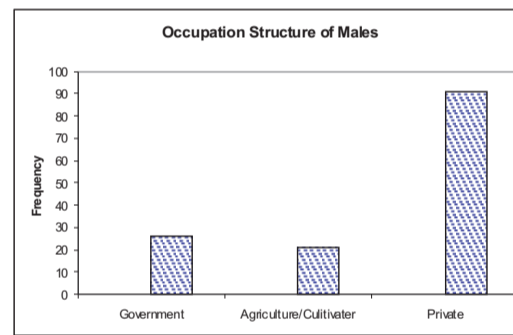
(Source: Field Survey) Mean 1049.90

The above table narrates that most of the respondents i.e. 90.4 percent were not paying the direct indirect taxes. 7.6 percent respondents were paying around ten thousand rupees yearly and 2 percent respondents were paying more than ten thousand rupees. The mean annual expenditure on taxes is 1049.90 rupees.

(6) OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN KAYAMKHANI COMMUNITY

Table: 6.1: Occupational Structure of Males.

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Government	26	18.8
Agriculture /Cultivator	21	15.2
Private	91	66
Total	105	100.00



(Source: Field Survey)

The total numbers of respondents are 630 in which 138 males are working. Above the table describes that the 18.8 percent males are working as a Government servant on the other hand 66 percent males work in the private sectors or running their own business.15.2 percent males are involve in agriculture activities.

Table: 6.2: Occupational Structure of Women.

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Bidi Making	9	33.3
Tailoring	8	29.6
Agriculture /Cultivator	10	37.1
Total	27	100.00



(Source: Field Survey)

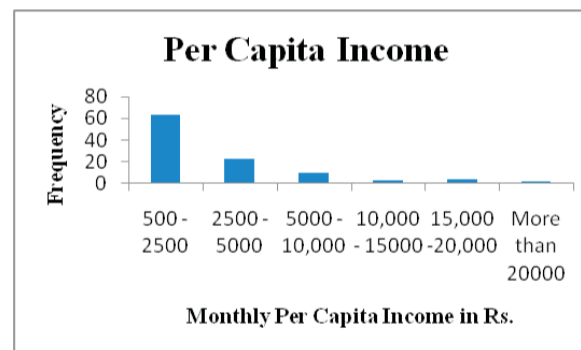
The total numbers of respondents are 630 in which 27 females are working. Above the table describes that 37.1 percent women are involves in agriculture activities, 33.3 percent women involve in bidi making and 29.6 percent are involve in tailoring.

(7) PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita monthly income is calculated by dividing the total monthly income to total number of family members.

Table: 7.1: Per Capita Income of Kayamkhani's Household.

Per Capita Income	Frequency	Percent
500 - 2500	63	60
2500 - 5000	23	21.9
5000 - 10,000	10	9.5
10,000 - 15000	3	2.8
15,000 - 20,000	4	3.8
More than 20000	2	1.9
Total	105	100.00



(Source: Field Survey)

Nearly 9.5 percent households have more than Rs. 5000 per capita income per month whereas only 3.8 percent and 1.9 percent. The percent of Kayamkhani's households having per capita income up to Rs.2500 is only 21.9 percent.

CONCLUSION

Kayamkhani's, Kayamkhani is a part of Muslim society, who derived from Rajput Chauhans. Present study shows the economic status of Kayamkhani of Bhilwara district. The analysis of present study reveals that most of people have pucca house and some of them have Multi- storied buildings and few people have more than 8000sq. feet area for house. Approximately thirty percent having two rooms in their houses, while less than twenty percent having more than five rooms. Nearby seventy percent households having only one toilet and bathroom and twelve percent household have more than people per family. One – fourth Kayamkhani households have parental house. They have television set, refrigerator and cooler and its show that economically they are good. Maximum households have gadgets of up to rupees fifty

ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC STATUS OF KAYAMKHANI'S IN BHILWARA DISTRICT, RAJASTHAN

thousand. Maximum households have two wheelers. Fifty percent of the households pay Rs 800 per month on electricity. Households are aware about their health. When it comes to occupation more than half of the working male population is engaged in private sector Female worker are engaged in Agriculture, Tailoring and Bidi making. When we talk about the income, income is the sum of all the wages, salaries, profits, interest payments, rents and other forms of earnings received in a given period of time. 9.5 percent Kayamkhani's have more than Rs. 5000 per capita income per month and 21.9 percent having per capita income up to Rs.2500.

This result shows that very few Kayamkhani household are grouped under higher class and hence we can say up to seventy five percent households belong to middle and lower middle class. The economic condition of Kayamkhani's is in progressive stage.

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