Trajectories of Socio-Economic Change in Haryana, up to First Millennium CE

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Abstract

This essay traces the broad stages of socio-economic development for over two millennia in Haryana from the proto-historic period to the early medieval period. Beginning with the rural, semi-nomadic, agro-pastoral economy of pre-literate, pre-class, pre-state Vedic people, the region underwent significant economic transformations in the sixth century BCE: widespread use of iron, extensive sedentary agriculture, trade, and urbanization. These had profound social consequences in that they led to emergence of caste-and state-systems. These developments were accelerated over time, leading to consolidation of village communities, proliferation of occupational castes (jātis), intensification of social inequalities, and political ascendency of clans and emergence of clan-based ruling elites by the first millennium CE.

Keywords

Vedic, Aryans, iron, Mauryan, Rajputs, untouchability, caste peasantry, trade, clan-monarchies.
First, related to the overall population stratified by different socio-economic characteristics such as education, occupational status or income. The health status of each social group can be determined or the correlation between social status and health can be quantified across all social groups. Evidence of socio-economic differences in morbidity and mortality in European countries has been proved by various studies, at first in a comparison between countries. Up to now a wide range of criteria to demonstrate socio-economic differences in health has been used to describe the social situation of people. There are indicators which allow a ranking of persons according to their level of education, occupational status, or their income (vertical criteria). Measuring Change in the Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants. UNITED NATIONS. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE Conference of European Statisticians. Measuring Change in the Socio-economic Conditions of Migrants. Prepared by the Task Force on Measuring the Socio-Economic Conditions of Migrants. 37. More specifically, a longitudinal perspective on migrants could include examining the pattern and trajectories of their socio-economic characteristics and identifying the factors influencing these trajectories. For example, the analysis could address whether the provision of language training or credential recognition would improve labour market outcomes of the migrants, or the impact of citizenship acquisition on civic participation. The Plan also reflects the Socio-economic Development Strategy until 2025 and Vision 2030 with an aim to build a new foundation for graduating from LDC status by 2020 to become an upper-middle-income country by 2030. 3.1.1.1 Changes in Economic Structure. There has been a gradual change from agriculture–forestry to industry in line with the directions of the Five-Year Plan. The agriculture–forestry sector decreased from 27.9 percent in 2010–2011 to 24.8 percent in 2013–2014 and is expected to decrease to 27.9 percent by 2014–2015. Up until September 2015, total investments of both central and provincial levels can be summarized as follows: • Government budget investment was around 13,017.69 billion kip, or 96.43 percent of the Plan.