



SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL STATUS OF RURAL PEOPLE: A CASE STUDY OF LAXMIPOSI VILLAGE OF MAYURBHANJ DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

This paper is concerned with Socio-Economic background of people of Laxmiposi village. The major focus of this study is to analyze the main huddles in the way to Socio-Economic development. For this purpose multi-stage random sampling has been applied. The fundamental information has been collected by the well prepared questionnaire and some data by secondary source. An intensive study was run over 105 samples household which is consist of 463 number of population. The result was present by using tabular form and by using different diagrams. The outcome of the study reveals that Majority of the households about 91.57 % belonged to schedule tribe. It is found that most of the population of this village having tribal population. About 48.11 percentages of the households are lived in kwacha houses that means the IAY schemes and shelter related scheme has not implemented successfully in this village. We also found diversity in occupational structure in Laxmiposi village. So, as a whole it is observed from the present study that, the socio-economic condition of ST community of that village is poor, after the many years of independence also they could not get one of the basic amenities like shelter. Government should pay attention to socioeconomic backwardness and find requisite steps for sustainable development.

KEYWORDS: *Social status, Economical Status, Random sampling, Rural People, Mayurbhanj District*

INTRODUCTION

Socio economic condition is the condition of a small area which is intended to study the social aspects of a community. This deals with the social and economic condition of the people of the region. Thus the study is intended to gather information on demographic, social and economic condition of the study area and to figure out associated problems and suggest necessary measures to mitigate the problems. It provides a base for the micro level planning and implementation of different programmers for the improvement and development of the area.

Socioeconomic status is an important factor which may carry a great deal of weight in health-related research but is largely ignored in other disciplines such as marketing research. However, the fact that one's socioeconomic standing impacts their behavior and attitudes (e.g., toward greed) – and *how they think* - makes this a critical component in our research designs.

Socioeconomics" is sometimes used as an umbrella term for various areas of inquiry. The term "social economics" may refer broadly to the "use of economics in the study of society"

Socio-economic research is one of the most important areas of activity. Here we study the phenomena that lie at the intersection of the social and economic spheres of society. Moreover, while conducting socio-economic research there is a need for information about the level of socio-economic development, the population's quality of life, local problems, and the peculiarities of people's economic behavior. The main source of such information is socio economic studies.

The main objectives of the study is to know about the local area, it's past and present and various problems of Socio-Economic condition and acquainted with the past and present geography environment and to know about how much the villagers get benefit from informed education and the attitude of the parents towards the education of their children.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The first hand information gives more authentic result, then that of secondary data. There are various sources of data such as published and unpublished work done is related field without proper information and the data, no research can be carried out; because, in the absence of authentic data and information, no desirable conclusion may be derived. We go for primary data collection to observe the socio economic condition on Laxmiposi village of Mayurbhanj District. The studies will mainly use quantitative methods and include qualitative information and analysis wherever possible.

STUDY AREA

Mayurbhanj is a land- locked district with a total geographical area of 10,418 Sq.Km. and forms the northern boundary of the state with district Head quarter at Baripada. At the district head quarters of Baripada our study area village Laxmiposi is situated. Laxmiposi lies between 86 degree 45 minute 6 seconds north latitude to 21 degree 55 minute 56 seconds east longitude. 105 household live in this village. The village is well connected with the headquarters, Baripada by bus services and railway services. Laxmiposi village has lower agricultural land and



more open space with bamboo trees. Being away from the coastal belt, the area experiences a sub-tropical climate with a hot summer, chilling winter with good precipitation. Red-laterite category of soil dominates all over the area. Paddy is the major cultivated crop, followed by pulses and oilseeds in this village. While there has been decrease in the coverage of Kharif paddy in high lands, the area under pulses, oilseeds and other cereals has been showing an increasing trend due to diversifications of cropping pattern in such land.

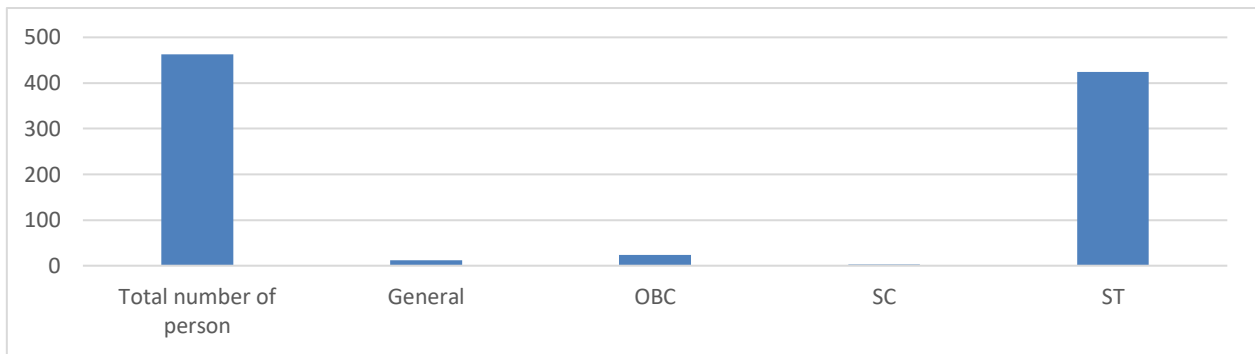
DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

Religion

Religion wise distribution of the 105 households shown that the dominance of Hindus among the sample population. Hindus made up 100 percent of sample population. Total number of people 463 person belongs to Hindu religion.

Caste System

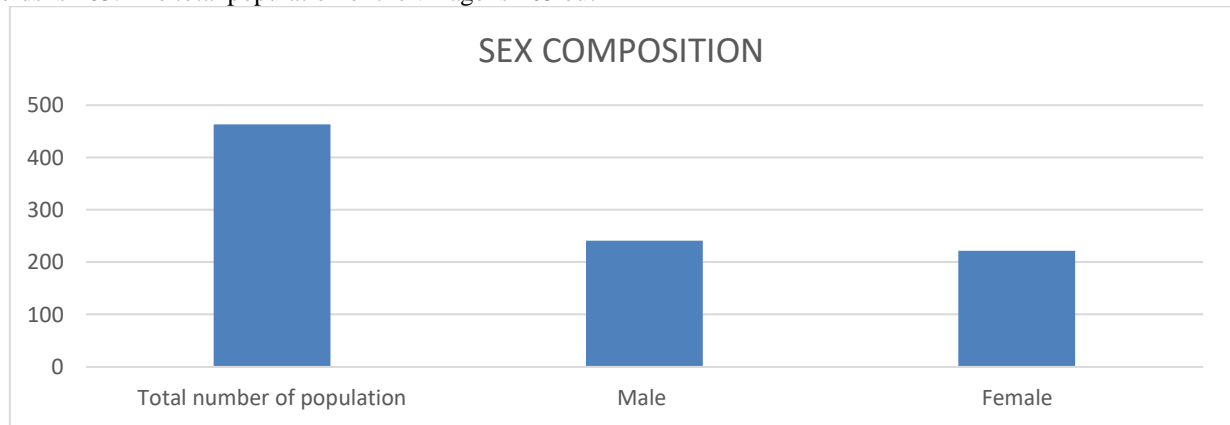
Out of 463 person 12 people are coming under General category, 24 are OBC, 03 person are schedule caste and 424 persons are schedule tribe which is the highest concentration occupies 91.57 percentage of the total population.



**Caste System
Sex Composition**

In the sample of 105 households' population of sample households is 463. The total population of the village is 463 out

of them 241 is male and 222 are female. The Female population is low in this area.

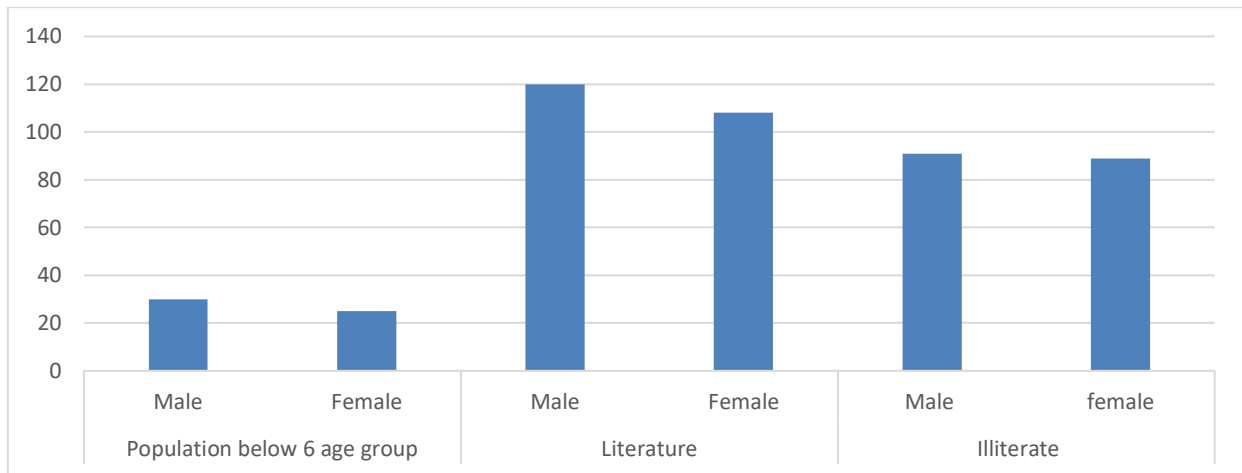


Literacy

It is found that Laxmiposi village that out of total 463 people only 55 persons are below the age group of 6 and among them

228 persons are literate and 180 people are illiterate. The Literacy rate is 49.24 %, Which is very low to State literacy rate.

Total number of population	Population below 6 age group		Literature		Illiterate	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	female
463	30	25	120	108	91	89



Literacy

Nativity: It is found that out of 105 households 407 have their nativity where as 56 peoples are migrant from other region.

Female migrant is more in compare to male migrant due to marriage.

Total number of population		Own Native place		Migrant	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
241	222	283	124	26	30
463		407		56	

Age Composition

The age and sex composition of the village Laxmiposi is shows that 30 males and 25 females belong to the age group of 0-6 years. Next under the age group of 7- 16 years, a total of 45 males and 53 females are found. In the age group between 17- 40 years, there are 78 males and 64 females. Under the age group of above 60 years, we find a total of 29 males and 32

females. On the basis of the study we found that there is maximum concentration of the age group 17- 40 which occupies 30.66 % of total population, Which is very good sign because working population group are more. We also observe that old age female population is more , which indicates Female life expectancy is more in this village.

Total Number Of Population	0-6		07-16		17-40		41-60		Above 60	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
463	30	25	45	53	78	64	59	48	29	32

Marital Status

In Laxmiposi village there are 124 peoples are married male and female, where as there are 118 peoples are unmarried male, 90 peoples unmarried female respectively. Here, We found that

there are more percentage of widow female i.e. 05 persons compare to male proportion.

Total number of population	Married		Unmarried		Widow	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
463	124	124	118	90	2	5

SOCIO ECONOMIC ASPECTS

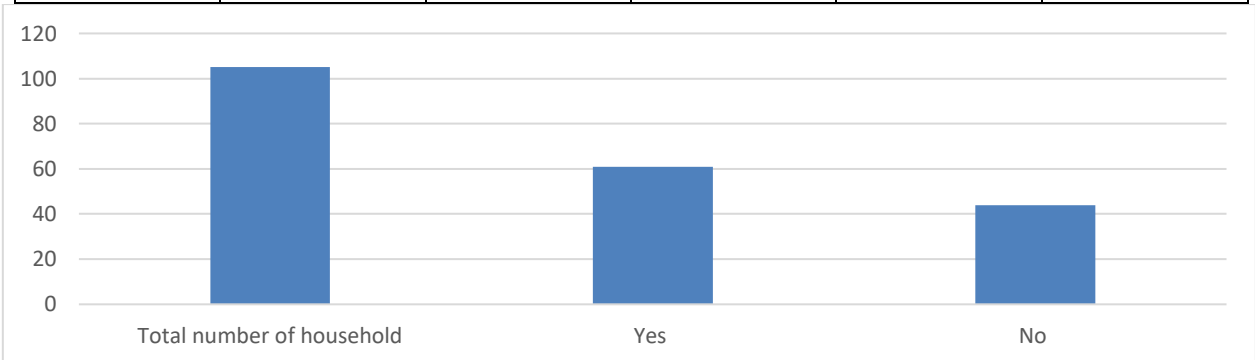
Socio economic condition of any village shows its development conditions. Infrastructure, communication, electricity, sanitation etc. are the key features. Through which we can estimate one region's socio-economic condition.

SEPARATE KITCHEN FACILITIES

Among the 105 households in Laxmiposi village only 61 household having separate kitchens whereas, 44 families does not have separate kitchen. Those who does not kitchen facilities they are using their living room, court yard, Varanda as kitchen to prepare food etc.



Total number of household	2 rooms	3 rooms	4 rooms	5 rooms	More than 5 rooms
105	60	37	3	2	3

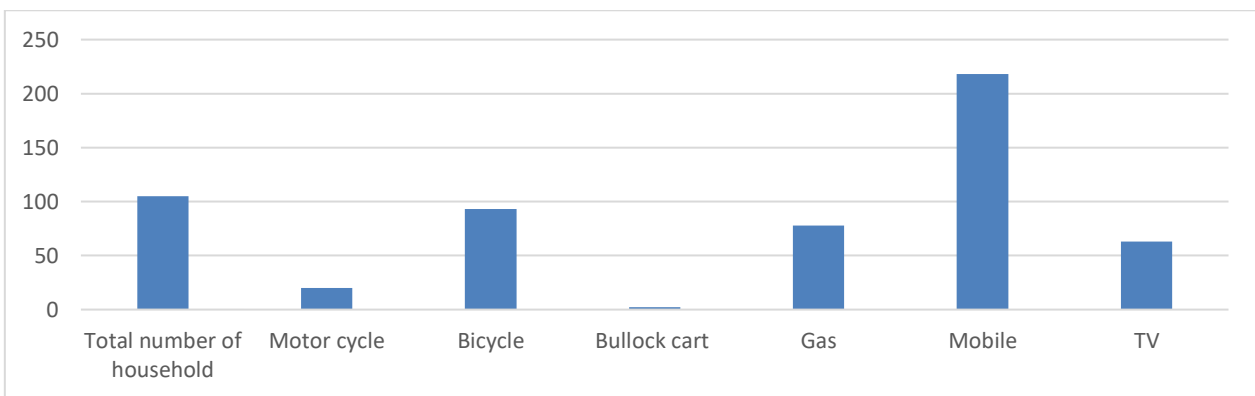


Kitchen Facilities

Household Assets:By observing Household Assets, we found that the people of this village use more numbers of mobile

phones. Number of Bicycle user is more than that of Motorcycle user.

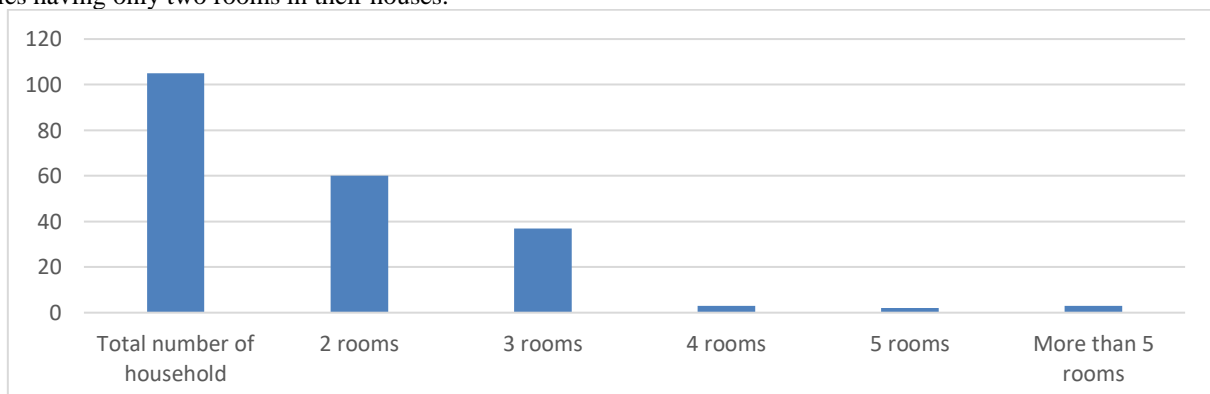
Total number of household	Motor cycle	Bicycle	Bullock cart	Gas	Mobile	TV
105	20	93	2	78	218	63



Household Assets

Rooms

We found that out of 105 households only 8 families have very comfortable spacing of rooms i.e. more than 5 rooms and 97 families having only two rooms in their houses.



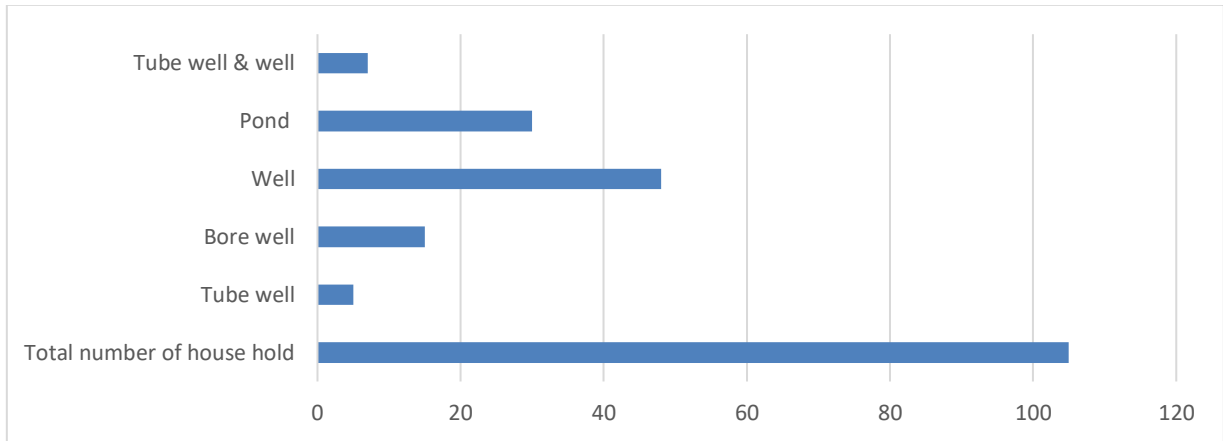


WATER FACILITIES

For their basic need of water such as bathing, drinking and washing the people of Laxmiposi village depend upon pond, well, borehole, Tube well. About 05 household depend on tube

well, 15 on bore well, 30 on pond, 48 on well and 07 peoples are depends on both tube well and well. But some house hold using water for their cooking and drinking combine from various sources of water such as 07 household depend on tube well & well water.

Total number of house hold	Tube well	Bore well	Well	Pond	Tube well & well
105	05	15	48	30	7



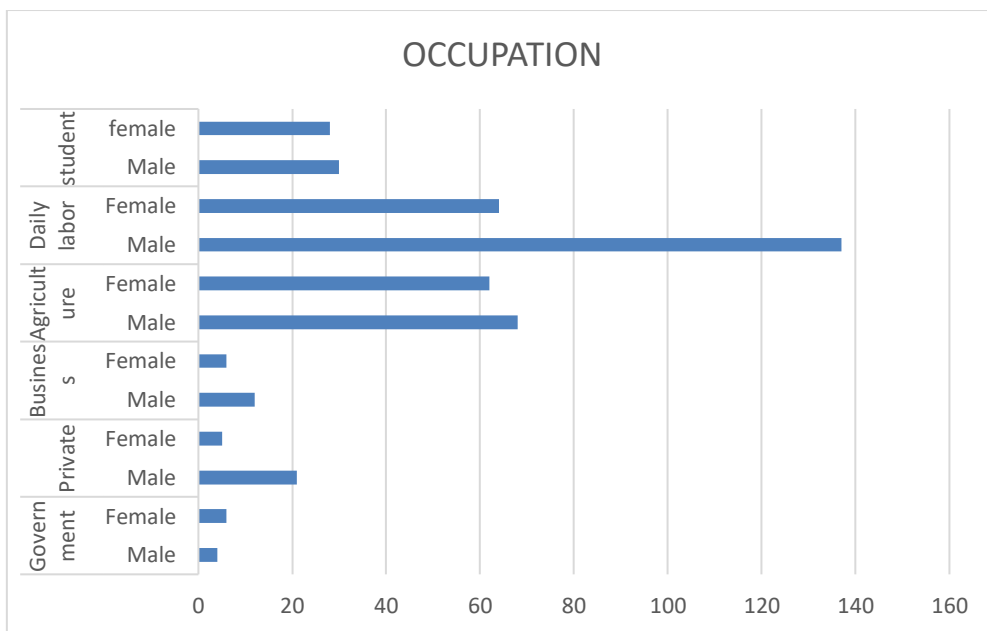
Sources of water for drinking, cooking & washing

Occupational Structure

Here, we found that from the occupational structure of the village is the engagement of students is very less number in comparison to total age composition of group present in village

from 6 to 16 age groups. Most of the People of this village working as daily labor.

Government		Private		Business		Agriculture		Daily labor		student	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	female
4	6	21	5	12	6	68	62	137	64	30	28



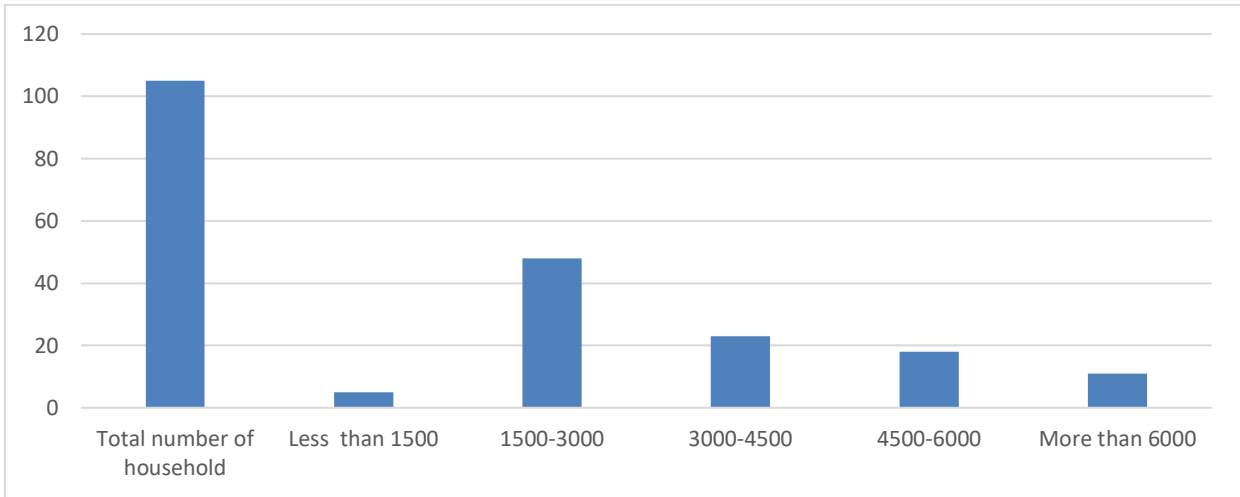
Income

The income status of the people of Laxmiposi village is not satisfactory though maximum people are engaged as daily

laborers. Out of 105 households only 05 households have earn less than 1500 there are only 11 families whose monthly income level is more than 6000 Per month.



Total number of household	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	4500-6000	More than 6000
105	05	48	23	18	11

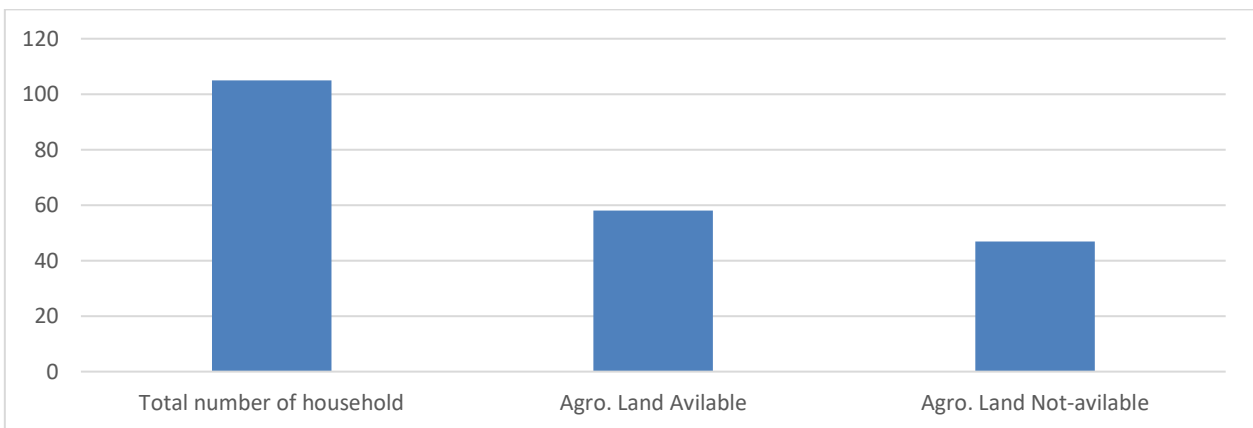


House Hold Monthly Income

AGRICULTURAL LAND

Similar to the building structure, the households of Laxmiposi village some have agriculture land and some do not have

agricultural land. Among of 105 household, the number of household having agricultural land are 58 whereas 47 household not having their own agricultural land.



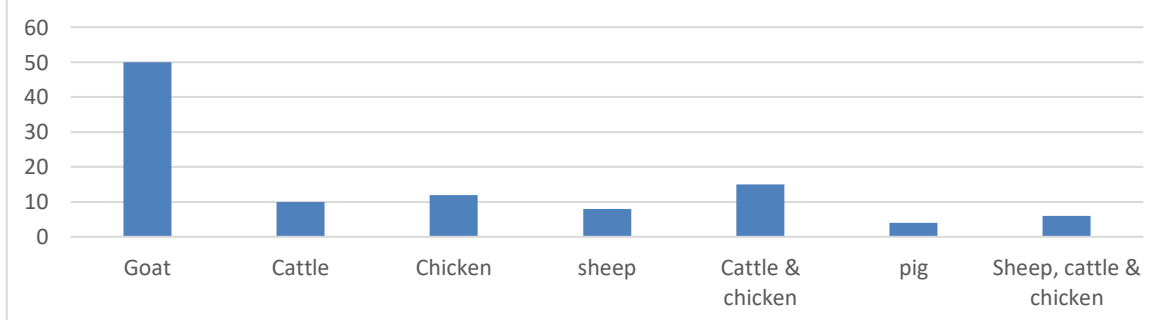
Avilability of Agricultural Land

LIVESTOCK

Among of 105 household in Laxmiposi Village, 12 household having chicken, 10 having cattle, 50 having goat, 15 having

cattle & chicken, 08 having sheep, 06 having sheep, cattle & chicken, and rest only 04 household having pigs. Majority of households have goats.

Total number of household	Goat	Cattle	Chicken	sheep	Cattle & chicken	pig	Sheep, cattle & chicken
105	50	10	12	8	15	04	06



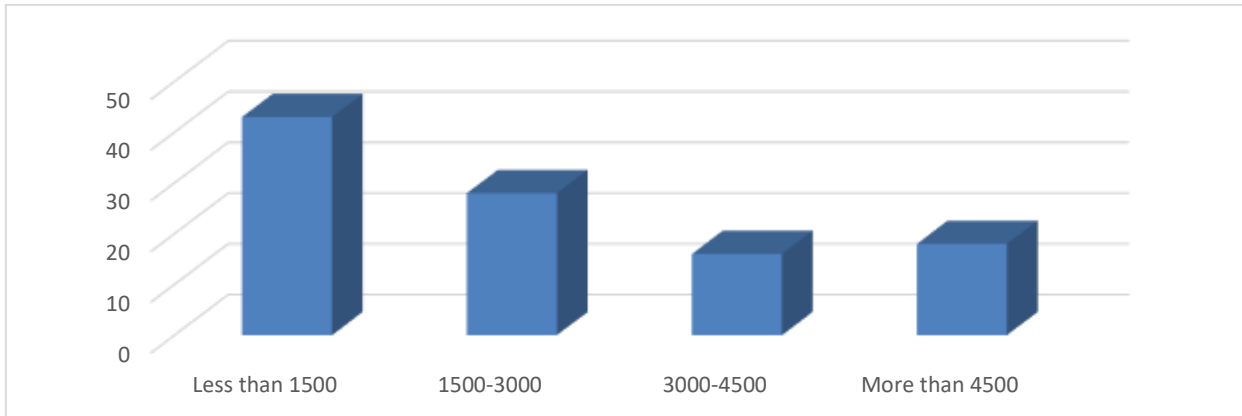
Livestock



Monthly Expenditure

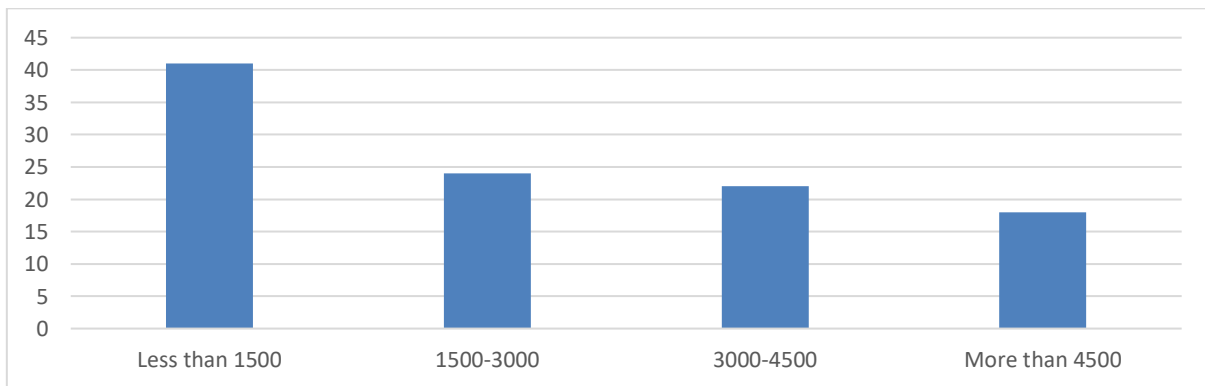
On Food

Total number of household	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	More than 4500
105	43	28	16	18



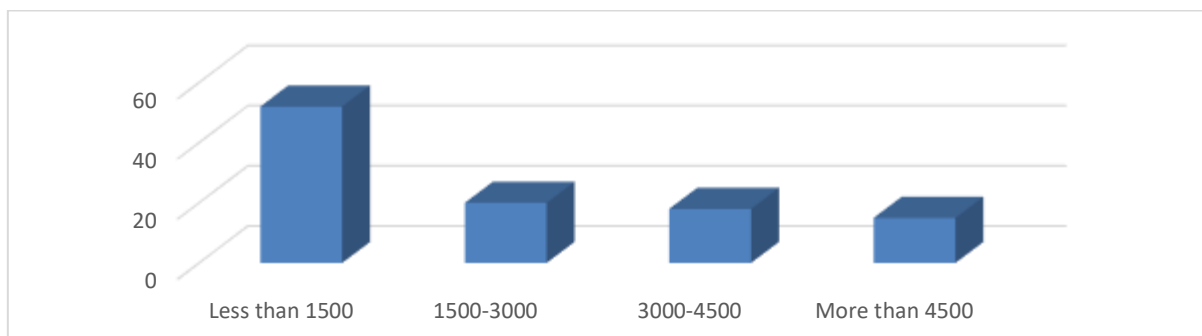
On Education

Total number of household	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	More than 4500
105	41	24	22	18



On Health

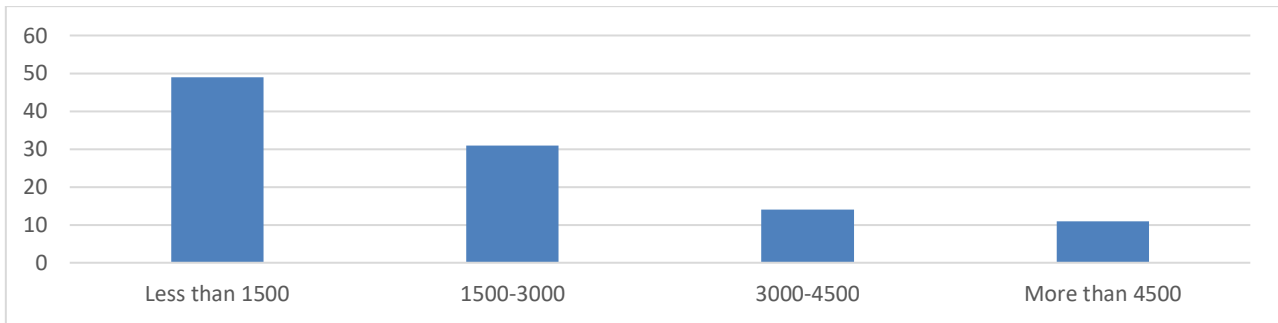
Total number of household	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	More than 4500
105	52	20	18	15





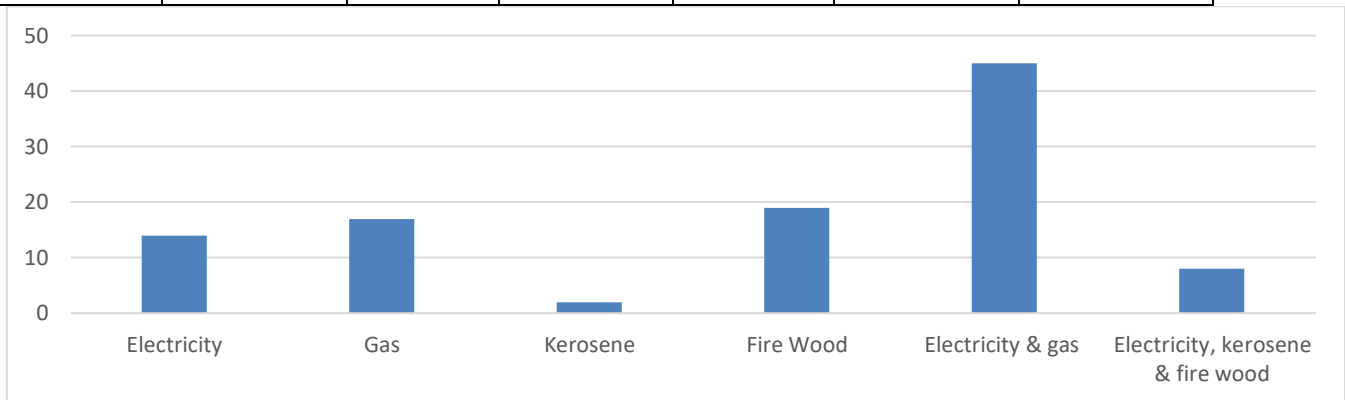
On Cloth

Total number of household	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	More than 4500
105	49	31	14	11



On Energy source

Total number of household	Electricity	Gas	Kerosene	Fire Wood	Electricity & gas	Electricity, kerosene & fire wood
105	14	17	02	19	45	08



CONCLUSION

Socio- Economic Profile of Sample Households Primary data was collected 105 households from Laxmiposi village of Mayurbhanj. The average number of family members in the sample households was 4 to 3 members with minimum one and maximum of 8 members. From the household survey it was found that 100% of people followed Hinduism.

Majority of the households 91.57 % belonged to schedule tribe, So, Government must have to do some plan for their development.

Occupational diversity is the unique feature of Laxmiposi village. Most of the people working as daily laborer. About 44.76 % of people do not have own agriculture land. So, that majority of the households are in the second group i.e. 1500-3000 monthly income class. The highest number of households was found in the expenditure class 1500-3000. In Socio-economic development of society, nation many factors plays significant role in which per capita income is considered as an important one. But the Per capita income of this village is very low i.e. 1500-3000 and there is no savings for their future. The

reason behind low per capita income is that most of the people of this village engaged in agriculture sector and worked as a daily laborer.

The main problem of the study area is that literacy rate is low, Sex ratio is low, Students enrolment in School is also low. This region have low per capita income. So, Government have to make aware people, so that literacy rate and sex ratio will increase and government should take necessary step for their better income facility.

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