

To Study the Socio-Economic Status of Respondents in Relation to Awareness of Rural Development Programmes in Meerut District India

Amit Kumar^{1*}, D. K. Singh² and Brajendra Pratap Singh³

¹CCS Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar-125004 Haryana, India

^{2&3}Department of Agricultural Extension Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of

Agriculture and Technology, Meerut-250110, (U.P.) India

*Corresponding Author E-mail: amitkumarmungarwal@gmail.com

Received: 15.12.2018 | Revised: 21.01.2019 | Accepted: 1.02.2019

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in the District Meerut 2016 to investigate the socio-economic status of respondents for rural development programmes. Meerut district comprise 12 blocks from the selected each villages 16 respondents were selected randomly, thus a total number of respondent were interviewed with the help of pre-structured schedule. As per study mentioned that majority of respondents were found young age group of up to 45 years 55.00 percent, other middle age group 23.75 per cent, old age group 21.25 per cent, Men generally made decisions among the eighty respondents 28.00 per cent were found illiterate while the remaining 27.50 per cent were literate which revealed high degree of illiteracy level, schedule cast (20.00 per cent), other backward cast (70.00 per cent), general cast (10.00 per cent), land holding small farmers 1-2 ha. 62.50 per cent, marginal farmer below 1 ha. 20.00 per cent, land less 7.50 per cent, main occupation 87.5 per cent business and service 9.25 per cent, households material mostly farmer using radio 41.25 per cent, TV 90.00 per cent and furniture 42.5 per cent rest are using others, families size of small up to 4 members 41.25 per cent, medium 5-6 members (33.75 per cent), families type nuclear 53.75 per cent and joint 46.25 per cent, pucca type of housing pattern 83.75 per cent. It was observed that maximum respondent having milch animals 51.25 per cent and also nil (3.75 per cent), draft type of animal below 2 animals 23.75 per cent. The maximum respondents using private electric tub well or diesel tub well 70.00 per cent canal 20.00 per cent and Govt. tub well 10.00 per cent for irrigation purpose. It was also mentioned that majority of respondents using type of machinery bullock cart 88.75 per cent, tractor 35.00 per cent, and no social participation 76.25 per cent. It was found that maximum respondents who had the earning annual income of Rs 30.000-45.000/- is 55.00 Per cent. It was found that maximum number of respondents 31-60 have medium type of socio-economic status 63.75 per cent, low type up to 30 socio-economic status 33.7 per cent and high above 60 have 2.5 per cent.

Key words: Socio-economic status, Rural development, Programmes, Economic, Employment.

Cite this article: Kumar, A., Singh, D.K. and Singh, B.P., To Study the Socio-Economic Status of Respondents in Relation to Awareness of Rural Development Programmes in Meerut District India, *Int. J. Pure App. Biosci.* **7(1)**: 92-96 (2019). doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.18782/2320-7051.7299>

INTRODUCTION

Socio economic status (SES) refers to an individual's position within a hierarchical social structure, which is one of the important determinants of health status of any country which is depends on the socio-economic status (SES) and the per capita income of its citizens. Along with this SES decides the affordability and utilization of constant changes in the price of goods in the country due to inflation⁴. In order to understand the poverty level Uttar Pradesh has been making serious efforts in improving its poverty level; however the poverty level of the state stands at around 33 per cent, which is comparatively high as against national level of 27.5 percent. To identify the people below poverty line most common measure is headcount ratio defined as percentage of population below poverty time. Interestingly within the state, poverty has been more pronounced in rural areas (43 per cent) than in urban areas. In other words, not only poor people were more concentrated in rural areas, they were also relatively far below the poverty line, as reflected by poverty gap of 10 per cent than their urban counterparts 9 per cent. The state has made considerable progress in terms of literacy level and has posted a remarkable improvement in its literacy status. According to census of 2011 However, the state's literacy level lies below the national literacy level of around 74 per cent in 2011. The Government of India has initiated a number of programmes to achieve the goal of Universalization of Elementary Education among which Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)². The rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of living of the rural people. The development of rural areas is increasing in the recent times. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and problems related to agriculture are some of the problems faced by the people in the rural areas. The main aim of the study is to analyse the development of rural areas and implementation of policies in rural areas. The government and the voluntary efforts are taken to improve the rural communities in India 70 percent of the total population lives in the rural areas. Poor

nutrition and health status are the characteristic feature of the rural area. To improve the rural condition areas so that government has into started various schemes. The Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act, integrate tribal development project and development of women and children in rural areas are the schemes introduced to develop and improve the welfare of the people living in the rural areas. Most of the people migrate from the rural areas to urban due to the inadequate employment. Therefore sufficient employment opportunities to be created in the rural areas. The main goal of rural development to improve the quality of life of the rural people by alleviating poverty through self-employment and various community development programmes. Thus the rural areas is well developed through the schemes that are implemented⁶. In India, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD) has been implementing a wide spectrum of programmes which are aimed at poverty alleviation, employment generation, infrastructure development and social security. MoRD programmes have significant potential at the local and global levels. In this light Rural Development in India is an attempt to support the systematic internalization across the various rural development programmes in India. The aim is to enhance the understanding of the each of the major Rural Development schemes⁵. The work is done by involving various agencies and organisations, and above all, the local people themselves. The developments of the rural people are essential for developments of the rest of the people, vis-a-vis the whole country. This shall give economic, political and social stability of the country. In view of liberalisation and globalisation of the economy, rural India virtually provides an unlimited market for buying and selling of national and international product and service. Rural developments programmes have to be reoriented to incorporate this vision. This call for a higher level of investments in the rural sector, in terms of funds facilities and trained personnel¹.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was conducted in Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2016. Meerut district comprises of 12 blocks in which one block namely Daurala was selected randomly. Five villages were selected from each village. From the selected each village 16 respondents, thus a total number of 80 respondents regarding rural development programmes constituted the sample size for the study. The data were collected through personal interview with the help of pre-structured schedule. The data were analysed and found out with the percentage and rank order.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The socio-economic status about the awareness of rural development programmes was studied and data have been given in table. The data of socio-economic status of respondents are presented in table 1. The result revealed that the majority of the respondents 55.00 per cent were belonged to the age group of up to 45 years. The education status revealed that 28.00 per cent of primary school level of education and belonged to other backward class 70.00 per cent. The land holding size revealed that maximum

respondents 62.50 per cent possessed small size of land holding belong to 1 to 2 hectare. It was also observed that agriculture is the main occupation 87.50 per cent and services as subsidiary occupation with 6.25 per cent respectively. Majority of respondents 53.75 per cent were belonging to nuclear family and majority if respondent 83.75 were residing in pucca type of housing pattern. Data also observed that respondents 51.25 per cent have milch animals belonged to 2 to 4 animals respectively and 23.75 per cent respondents having draft animals. The maximum respondents 88.75 per cent were having bullock cart, 35.00 per cent have tractor for transportation and agriculture purpose and the sources of irrigation was private electric tube well or diesel engine 70.00 per cent. It was also mentioned that 76.25 per cent respondent have no social participation. The large number of 55.00 per cent respondents were belong to income Rs. 30,000-45,000 annual range category. It was also found that 63.75 per cent respondents have medium level of socio-economic status belonged to 31 to 60 category followed by 33.7 per cent respondents having low level of socio-economic status respectively.

Table 1 Distribution of respondents regarding awareness of rural development programmes according to their socio-economic status N=80

Socio-economic status regarding awareness of rural development programme	Respondents	
	Frequency	Percentage
Age categories (years)		
Young (up to 45)	44	55.00
Middle age groups (46-55)	19	23.75
Old age groups (above 55)	17	21.25
Education		
Illiterate	22	27.50
Primary school	23	28.75
Middle school	05	06.25
High school	20	25.00
Secondary school	04	05.00
Graduation & Above	06	07.00
Caste		
General caste	08	10.00
Other backward class	56	70.00
Schedule caste	16	20.00
Land holding		
Land less	06	07.50
Marginal (below 1 ha.)	16	20.00
Small (1-2 ha.)	50	62.50
Medium (2-4 ha.)	04	05.00
Large (above 4 ha)	04	05.00
Occupation		
Agriculture	70	87.50
Business	05	06.25
Services	05	06.25
Households material		
Radio	33	41.25
TV	72	90.00
Refrigerator	02	02.50
Furniture	34	42.50

Cooler	28	35.00
Gas	47	58.75
Family size		
Small (up to 4 members)	33	41.25
Medium (5-6 members)	27	33.75
Large (Above 6 members)	20	25.00
Family type		
Nuclear	43	53.75
Joint	37	46.25
Housing type		
Kachaha	02	02.50
Pucca	67	83.75
Mixed	11	13.75
Livestock position		
Nil	3	03.75
Milch animals		
(a) Below 2 animals	27	33.75
(b) 2-4 animals	41	51.25
(c) Above 4 animals	09	11.25
Draft animals		
Nil	56	70.00
(a) Below 2 animals	19	23.75
(b) 2-4 animals	05	06.25
Irrigation facilities		
Tub well (Govt.tub well)	08	10.00
Canal	16	20.00
Private electric tub well+ diesel engine	56	70.00
Farm assets		
Bullock cart	71	88.75
Tractor	28	35.00
Trolley	21	26.25
Cultivator	26	32.50
Harrow	18	22.50
Thrasher	08	00.10
Sprayer	14	17.50
Social participation		
No participation	64	76.25
Member of one organization	11	13.75
Member of more than one organization	05	06.25
Annual income		
Up to 15,000/-	22	27.50
Rs. 30,000/-	44	55.00
Rs 45,000-60,000/-	06	07.50
Above 60,000/-	08	10.00
Socio-economic status		
Low (up to score 30)	27	33.70
Medium (31-60)	51	06.75
High (above)	02	02.50

It is concluded that the majority of the respondents belonged to young age group, other back ward caste and literate. These respondents possessed nuclear family size; maximum number of respondents had no social participation, having pucca house and small size of land holding. Large number of respondents having small farm assists , having agriculture as main occupation with annual income rang Rs, 30.000/- 45,000/-. Majority of respondents belonged to medium level of socio-economic status with the rang of 31to 60. The Meerut district is marked with wide disparity in socio-economic development. Some states are better-off in terms of economic development have recorded remarkable social progress. The role of social development such as literacy promoting basic capabilities emerges as the prerequisite to overall development. These results clearly

emphasize the role of well-functioning public actions in improving the overall living conditions of the people.

REFERENCES

1. Mondal, S. and Ray, G. L., Introduction of rural development. Textbook on rural development Entrepreneurship and communication skills, *Kalyani Publication chapter 1*: 3-26 (2012).
2. Report of Shodhganga Socio-economic challenges in Uttar Pradesh. According to census of 2011. 1-36 (2011).
3. Saleem, S. M., Modified Kuppuswamy scale updated for, Department of Community Medicine, Government Medical College, Srinagar. *Indian Journal of Research. 7(3)*: pp. 2250-1991 (2018).
4. Singh, T., Sharma, S. And Nagesh, S., Socio-economic status scales updated for

- International Journal of Research in Medical Sciences*. **5(7)**: pp. 3264-3267 (2017).
5. UNDP India Greening Rural Development in India: *Published in India*. 01 pp. 01 (2012).
6. Vanitha, D. and Vezhaventhan, D., A study on rural development in Tamilnadu. *International Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics*. **120(5)**: pp. 71-86 (2018).