A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF   BANGIRIPOSI VILLAGE, SULIAPADA, MAYURBHANJ

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Abstract

Social and economic justice, equality of status and opportunities and cultural and educational status are insured by the Constitution of India for all citizens and also provide enriched provisions for scheduled caste and tribes. This paper addresses the socioeconomic status of the BANGIRIPOSIVILLAGE, SULIAPADA, and MAYURBHANJ. Cultivation is the primary occupation participated by the most heads of the sample households.

Keywords: *Socio Economic Status, Sample size, Data, agriculture*

INTRODUCTION

> *"If geographically uneven social and economic development is a deep feature of economies on all scales, as economic geographers tell us then the existence of leading and lagging economies will be a long-term feature of the landscape."*
>
> *-Richard Schreger*

Socio economic survey is the methodological survey 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 surveyed 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.

OBJECTIVES	KEY INDICATOR	METHODS	TECHINIQE
Estimate the change in the income, source of income, asset, ownership, incidence, depth and poverty with associated with the social characteristics of the people.	Demographic data (age, sex, educational status, marital status, occupation etc.)	Estimate the changes in terms of income, source of income, poverty etc.	Statistical analysis

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. The district lies between 21-degree 16-minute and 22-degree 34-minute North latitude and 85degree 40 minute and 87degree 11minute East longitudes. The district is bounded in the North East by Midnapore district of West Benagal, Singbhum district of Jharkhand in the North West, Balasore district of odisha in the South East and by Keonjhar district of Odisha in the South West. According to 2011 census the total population of this district was 2223456. Bangiriposi lies between 22-degree 2 minute 0 seconds north latitude to 86-degree 57 minute 0

Seconds east longitude which situated in the Suliapada block of Mayurbhanj district. 272 household live in this village. The village is well connected with the Baripada bus stand and railway stations. Being away from the coastal belt, the district experiences a sub-tropical climate with a hot summer, chilling winter with good precipitation. Red-laterite category of soil dominates all over the district including Bamanghati and Panchpir plateau.

There is a Jhamibra multipurpose dam near 2 km from the village but villagers don't have any assess to this dam they don't get benefited from this multipurpose project.
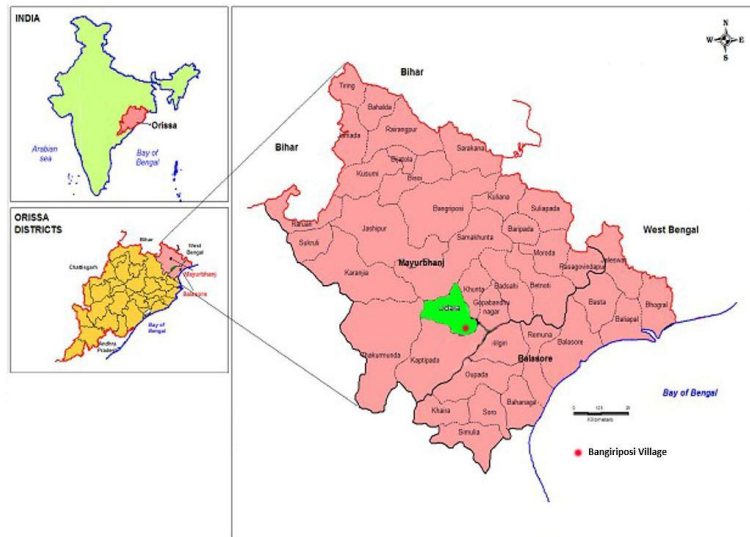

Figure1.1: Location of Udala block Bangirposi village

Figure1.2: Sketch map of village Bangirposi

OBJECTIVES

1. To know about the local area, it's past and present and various problems of Socio-Economic condition and the past and present geography environment.
2. To know about the demographic status of the village peoples, the reasons of their educational backwardness if any, about the health and hygiene of the villagers and the medical facilities of the area.

3. To know about the transportation, communication and civic facilities of the village.
4. To know about the economic background of the villagers and the families and the living standards of the villagers.

SOURCE OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY
PRIMARY DATA
The data was collected through questionnaire, which comprises of all the information, for socioeconomic condition of the people.
SECONDARY DATA
The secondary data was collected through various books, journals, articles", periodicals, newspapers, websites, and theses.
SAMPLE METHOD
There is a uniform sampling has been adopted for the study. This sample was collected by convenient method to the accessibility and reliability of the respondents in Bangriposi region.
SAMPLE SIZE
The total sample consists of270 respondents from the study region which is collected on 24.01.2020 at Bangiriposi village of Suliapada Block of Mayurbhanj district.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY
The study is based on the information received from the socio-economic condition of the people of Bangirposi village. The study mainly focused on the socio-economic changes in people's life.
GENDER WISE CLASSIFICATION
In the sample of 272 household's population of the village is 1135. The total population of the village is 1135 out of them 606 are male and 529 are female.

Table 5.1: Gender Composition

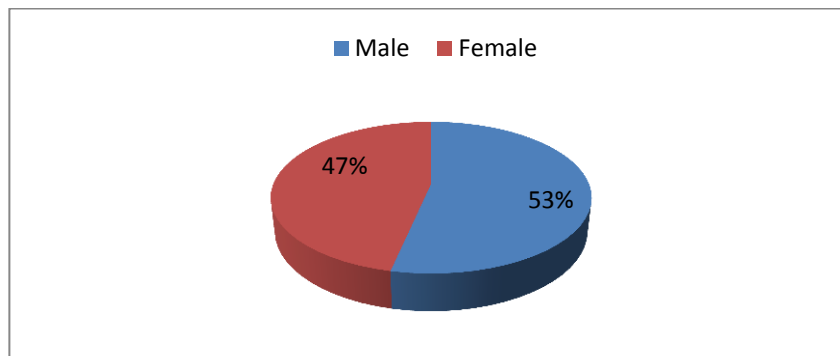| TOTAL NUMBER OF POPULATIONS	MALE	FEMALE
1135	606	529
100%	53%	47%

Figure5.1: Sex Composition

The above table and chart show the gender of the respondents, 53% of the male respondents where as 47% of the respondents is female. To conclude that there is no major difference between the male and female.

CASTE SYSTEM
According to my survey out of 1135 people 258 people are coming under General category, 434 are OBC, 235 people are schedule caste and 208 persons are schedule tribe, so there is the highest concentration of schedule caste and schedule tribe peoples in this village which occupies 39.3percentage of the total population.

Table 5.2: Caste classification

TOTAL POPULATION	GENERAL	OBC	SC	ST

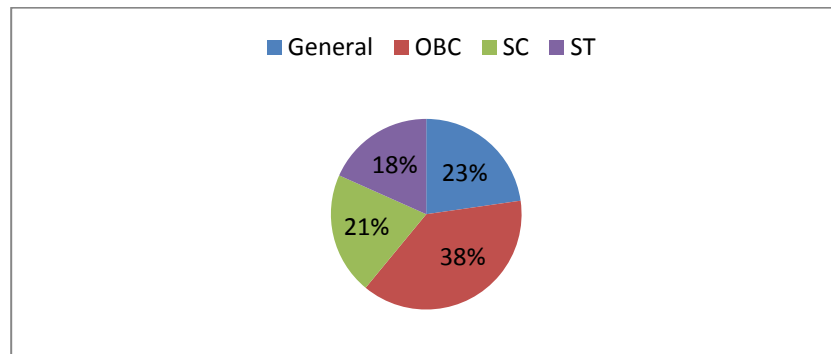| 1135	258	434	235	208
100%	23%	38%	21%	18%

Figure5.2: Caste System

AGE COMPOSITION

The age and sex composition of the village Bangiriposi is shows that 16 males and 35 females belong to the age group of 0-6 years. Next under the age group of 7- 16 years, a total of 95 males and 81 females are found. In the age group between 17-40 years, there are 298 males and 269 females. Under the age group of above 60 years, we find a total of 50 males and 32 females.

Table 5.3: Age wise classification of the total population

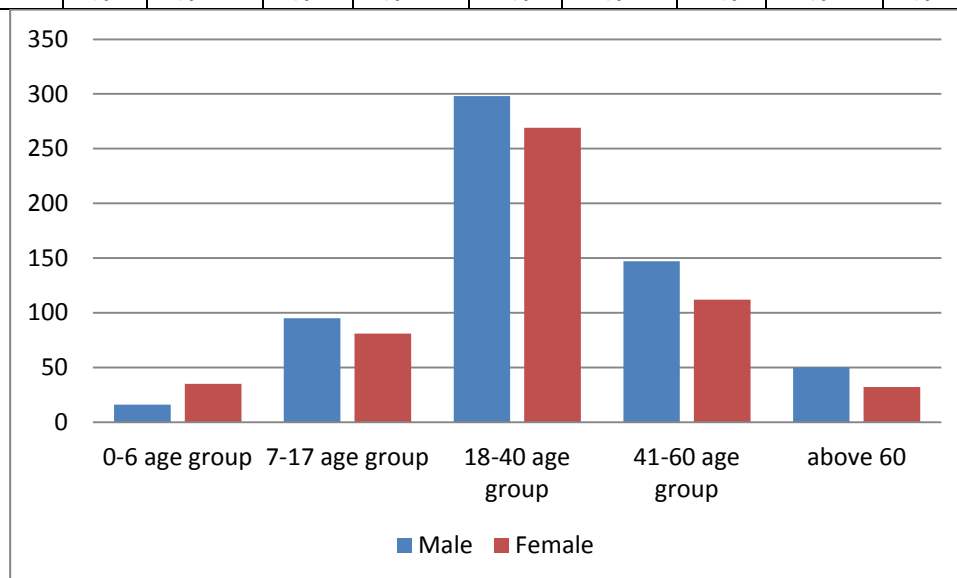| Total population	0-6age group		7-17age group		18-40age group		41-60age group		Above 60	
	male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1135	16	35	95	81	298	269	147	112	50	32
100%	2%	3%	8%	7%	26%	24%	13%	10%	4%	3%

Figure5.3: Age wise classification

LITERACY

It is found from the survey of village that out of total 1135 people only 1084 people are above age group of 6 and among them 745 persons are literate and 339 people are illiterate. Survey report shows 442 are literate male person whereas 303femalesare literate.

Table 5.4:Literacy Percentage

People above age group		Literate		Illiterate	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
583	501	442	303	141	198

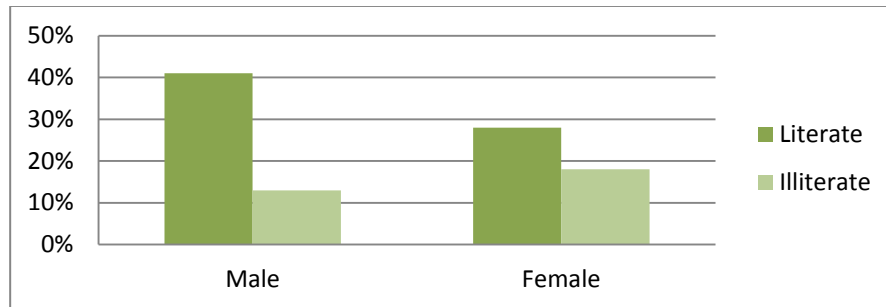| 1084	41%	28%	13%	18%
100%	69%		31%	

Figure5.4: Literacy Percentage

MARITAL STATUS

In Bangiriposi village there are 642 peoples are married male and female where as there are 243 peoples are unmarried male, 203 peoples unmarried female respectively. My survey concluded that there is more percentage of widow female i.e. 16 peoples compare to male proportion.

Table 5.5: Classification according to marital status

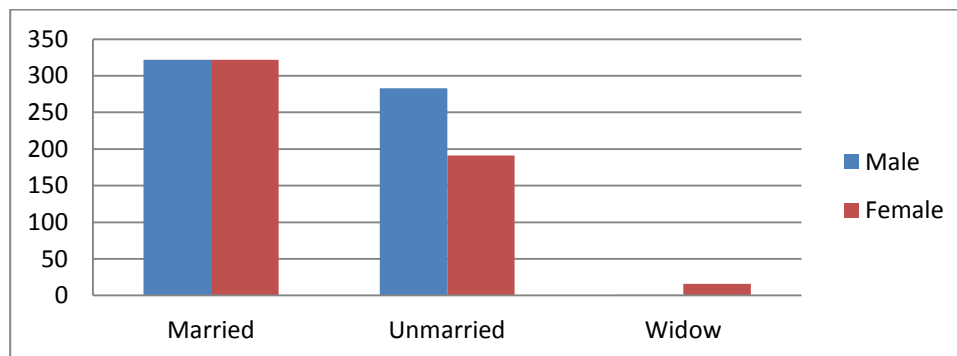| TOTAL POPULATION	MARRIED		UNMARRIED		WIDOW	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1135	322	322	283	191	1	16
100%	28%	28%	25%	17%	0	2%

Figure5.5: Marital status

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

This refers to the aggregate distribution of occupations in society, classified according to skill level, economic function, or social status. The occupational structure is shaped by various factors: the (the structure of the relative weight of different economy industries); technology and bureaucracy (the distribution of technological skills and administrative responsibility); the labor-market (which determines the pay and conditions attached to occupations); and by status and prestige (influenced by occupational closure, life-style, and social values). It is difficult to attach causal primacy to anyone of these factors; moreover, their role in shaping the occupational structure changes over time, as society changes.

Table 5.6: Classification according to Occupation

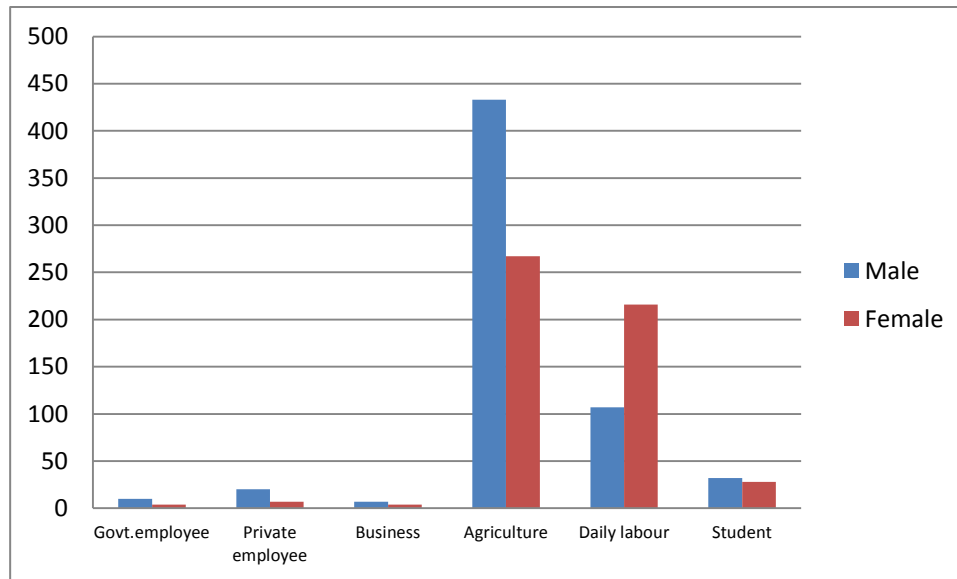| Total population	Govt.		Private		Business		Agriculture		Daily labour		Student	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1135	10	04	20	07	07	04	433	267	107	216	32	28
	14		27		11		700		323		60	
100%	1.3%		2.3%		0.9%		62%		28.5%		5%	

Figure5.6: Occupational Status

Above table and figure shows that people of Bangirposi village having various occupational structure but majority of the people engaged in agricultural activity and earn their livelihood from primary occupation. Besides these a sound number of people earn their income as daily laborer. Both men and women of this village engaged them as a income person of their family.

INCOME

From the survey I concluded that the income status of the people of Bangiriposi is not satisfactory though maximum people are engaged in agricultural activity or as daily laborers. Out of 272 households only 67 households earn less than 1500 there are only 14 families whose monthly income level is more than 6000 per month.

Table 5.7: Classification according to monthly income

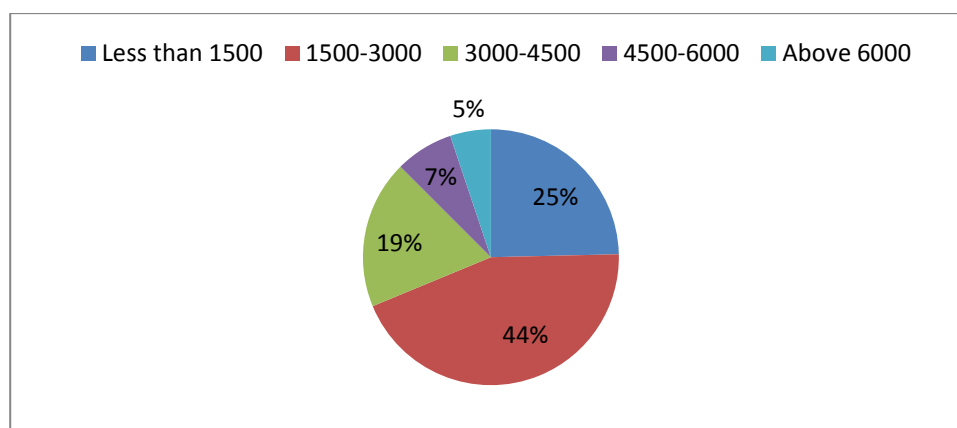| Total no of house hold	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	4500-6000	Above 6000
272	67	120	51	20	14
100%	25%	44%	19%	7%	5%

Figure 5.7: Monthly income of house holds

AGRICULTURAL LAND

The households of Bangiriposi village some have agriculture land and some do not have agricultural land. Among of 272 household, the number of households having agricultural land are 212 whereas 60 household not having their own agricultural land. Though 78 percent of house hold does not have their

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own agricultural land most of the people engaged in agricultural activity.

Table 5.8: Classification according to agriculture land ownership

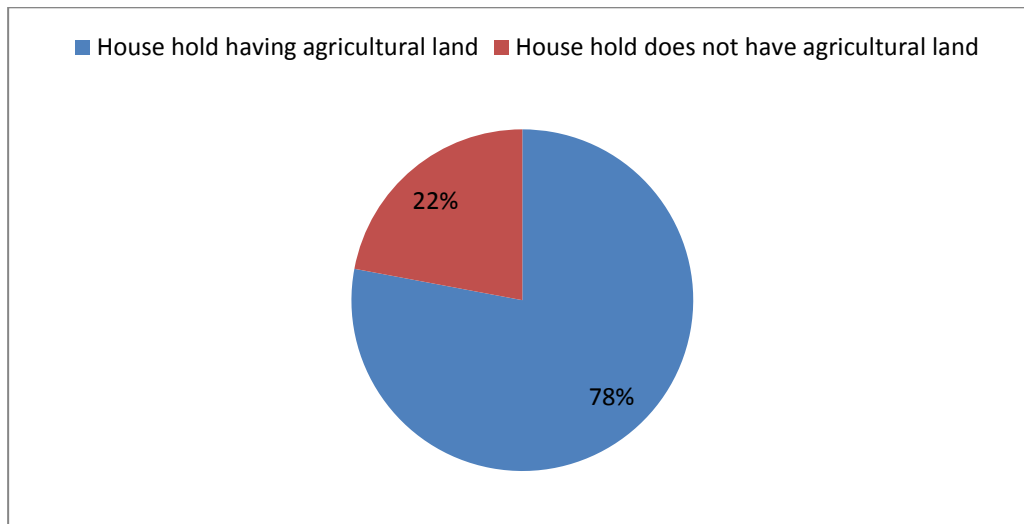| Total no of house holds	House hold having agricultural land	House hold does not have agricultural land
272	212	60
100%	78%	22%

Figure5.8: Household having own agricultural land

LIVESTOCK

Among of 272 household in Bangiriposi Village, 84 household having chicken, 84 having cattle, 54 having goat, 29 having cattle & chicken, 04, 20 having sheep,24 having sheep, cattle and chicken, and rest only 04 household having pigs.

Table 5.9: Classification according to Livestock and Poultry rearing

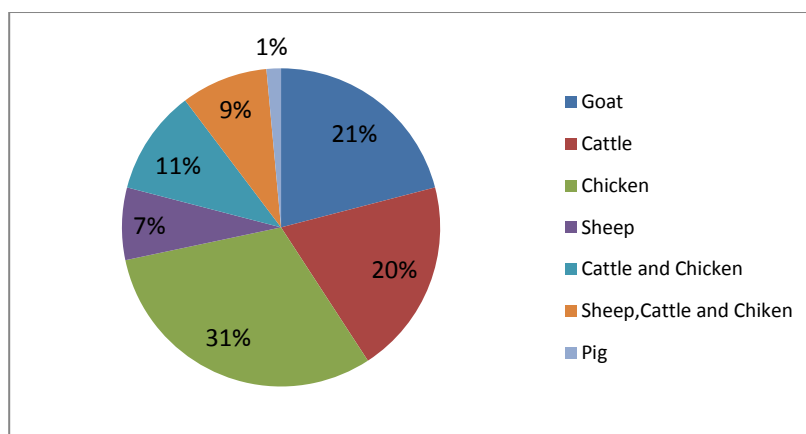| Total no of house hold	Goat	Cattle	Chicken	Sheep	Cattle and Chicken	Sheep,Cattle and Chicken	Pig
272	57	54	84	20	29	24	4

Figure5.9: Ownership of Livestock and Poultry

Table5.10: Livestock and poultry population

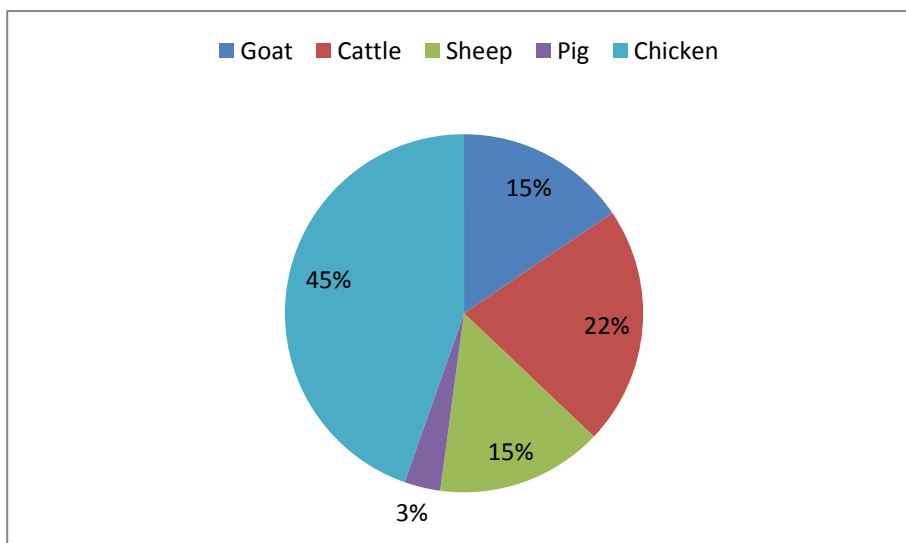| Total no of livestock animal	Goat	Cattle	Sheep	Pig	Chicken
798	124	172	120	26	356

Figure5.10: Livestock and poultry population

Table no-5.9 and table no-5.10 shows that out of 272 households all of them have some livestock animals and this village is rich in nurturing domestic animals and birds. Most of the People of this village involve themselves in primary activities like agriculture and livestock ranching.

TOILET FACILITY

Out of 272 families only 272 families have use toilet among them 253families use septic where as 19 families use pit and remaining families have no toilets facilities.

WATER FACILTIES

For their basic need of water such as bathing, drinking and washing the people of Bangiriposi village depend upon pond, well, borehole, Tube well and river. About 75 household depend on tube well, 06 on bore well, 08 on pond, 52 on well and 131 people depend upon both tubes well and well. But some household using water for their cooking and drinking combine from various sources of water such as 131 household depend on tube well and well water, Similar to the cooking, washing and drinking water, the people of Bangiriposi village use water as washing.

Table5.12: Availability of water facility

Total no of house hold	Tube well	Bore well	Well	Pond	Bore-well and well
272	75	06	52	08	131

HOSPITAL FACILITES

All the people of Bangiriposi village go to hospital for their treatment when they are illness. Among the 272 household of Bangiriposi village, 175 households govt. hospital whereas 55 households go to private hospital and rest only 60 household go to both government and private hospital. Out of 272 households 157 household only prefer Govt. Hospital, 55 household prefers private hospitals and 60 households prefer both the hospitals govt. and private as well. Out of 272 households of Bangiriposi village, 229 households go to hospital for immediate treatment whereas 43 households go hospital for treatment after 2-3 days.

Table 5.13: Availability of Hospital facility

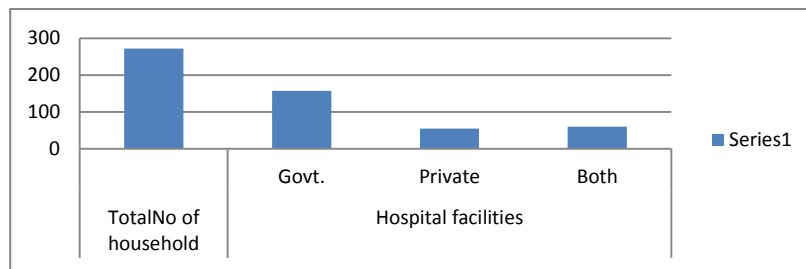| Total no of household	Hospital facilities		
	Govt.	Private	Both
272	157	55	60

Figure5.13: Availability of Hospital facility

TREATMENT

Table5.14: Priority of treatment

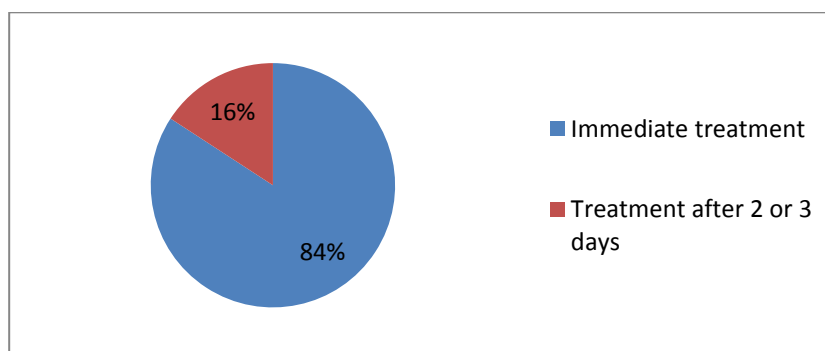| Total no of house hold	Immediate treatment	Treatment after 2 or 3 days
272	229	43

Figure5.14: Priority of treatment

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON BASIC NEEDS (Food, Cloth, Education etc)

Table5.15: Monthly expenditure towards basic needs

Expenditure / Basic need	Less than 1500	1500-3000	3000-4500	Above 4500	Total no of House hold
Food	59	104	45	64	
Clothing	156	81	27	8	272
Education	97	77	62	36	
Health	183	61	24	4	

Figure 5.15: Monthly expenditure

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Though the socio-economic condition of this village is not well-developed people of this village enjoy all facilities this village is empowered with fertile agricultural land and most of the people were engaged in

agriculture. All the civic amenities is available in this village. Though these villagers do not enjoy a wealthy life but they have not socially or economically backward been a village of Mayurbhnaj district.

I found that the Jambhira dam has not provide any benefit to the village peoples. Village people depend upon the well, pond, rivers for their agriculture/vegetation. Literally the dam has not provided any significance towards the village people. So, we can easily say that the Jambhiradam has not provided any benefits towards the village people. So, the Jambhira dam has no advantages as well as disadvantages. But if we would assume some steps, then the dam would have been used for various purposes like water storage, irrigation, mining, electrical generation, navigation etc. So, we should be careful about the development of dams so that people can get benefit from the dam easily. I also noticed that the education system has not been well developed in this village, many of the girl's children are illiterate, so they should me more careful about the development of their children. The communication system has also not well developed, so it is also one of the major problems that the people have faced, so they should more attentive towards the development of the village.

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