

## Socio-economic condition of the respondents in Bapatla Rural Mandal of Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh

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### Abstract

An economic condition is decided the living standard of the people, Socio-economic status can be dividing into three categories (high socio-economic status, middle socio-economic status, and low socio-economic status) to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into. Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person' and it is decided social dignity of the person in the society. In brief I can say that most of the respondents of the present study belong to low economic and social category and possess all the characteristics that are faced among the rural population in general. Low economic condition is decided the low living standard of the people in the society. In the present article an attempt is made to examine socio - economic condition of the respondents in the Bapatla rural mandal of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh.

**Keywords:** Socio-Economic, Bapatla Rural Mandal, Guntur

### 1. Introduction

An economic condition is decided the living standard of the people, Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individuals or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education and occupation. When analyzing a family's socio-economic status, the household income, earners' education, and occupation are examined, as well as combined income, versus with an individual, when their own attributes are assessed. Or more commonly known to depict an economic difference in society as a whole. Socio-economic status can be dividing into three categories (high socio-economic status, middle socio-economic status, and low socio-economic status) to describe the three areas a family or an individual may fall into. When placing a family or individual into one of these categories, any or all of the three variables (income, education, and occupation) can be assessed. Additionally, low income and education have been shown to be strong predictors of a range of physical and mental health problems. These problems may be due to environmental conditions in their workplace, or, in the case of mental illnesses, may be the entire cause of that person's social predicament to begin with. Education in higher socio economic families is typically stressed as much more important, both within the household as well as the local community. In poorer areas, where food and safety are priority, education can take a backseat. Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person' and it is decided social dignity of the person in the society.

#### 1.1 The main objectives of the present article is

To examine the socio-economic conditions of the respondents through a sample study conducted in Bapatla Rural Mandal of Guntur District in AP. (Sex, Age, Religion, Community, Literacy and Education of the respondents Type of family of the respondents, Size of the Family, Place of Residence,

Marital Status of the respondents, Age at Marriage of the respondents, Possession Land of the respondents, House of the respondents, Animals of the respondents, Occupation of the respondents, Income, Expenditure and Savings of the respondents, Debt Particulars of the respondents, and Possession of Consumer Goods of the respondents).

### 1.2 Methodology

#### Sources of Data

The sources of data are broadly divided into two categories namely primary source and secondary source. Research studies can be conducted either through primary data.

#### Primary Data

The primary data can be collected through field survey either through interview schedule or a questionnaire. In the present study, an attempt is made to collect the primary data on Socio-Economic Conditions through a structured questionnaire framed for the purpose.

Note: The study is based on the primary data

### 1.3 Selection of Sample and Study Area

For the present study, Guntur district of A.P and Bapatla Mandal of Guntur District, was selected purposively. In Bapatla Mandal, there are 25 villages. Out of them three villages were purposively selected comprising 12 per cent of the total villages of the mandal. Three villages selected are, Narasayapalem, Kankatapalem and Jammulapalem. There are 3460 households in these 3 villages and again, 120 households (3.4 per cent) were selected for the study. The following table shows the population households, sample number of households selected for the study. These villages represent high, moderate and low category of development respectively.

## 2. The General Characteristics of the Respondents

### 2.1 Village of the Respondent

The present study was conduct in the rural area of Bapatla

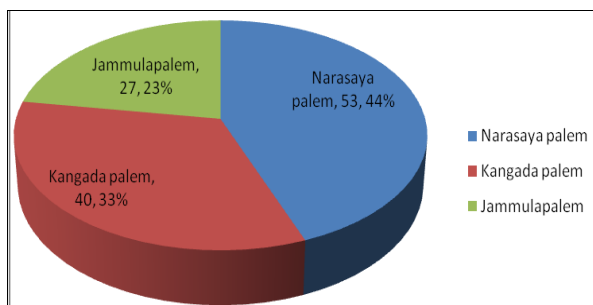
Mandal. Only, three villages were selected randomly in view of money and time involved in the survey.

**Table 1:** Village of the Respondent

S. No.	Village	Respondent	Percent
1	Narasaya palem	53	44.2
2	Kangada palem	40	33.3
3	Jammulapalem	27	22.5
	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of the table 1 shows the village of the respondents where the respondent is staying. Out of 120 respondents, 53(44.2 per cent) of the respondents belong to Narasayapalem village, 40(33.3per cent) of the respondents to Kangadapalem and the remaining 27(22.5 per cent) to Jammulapalem. All these three villages belong to Bapatla Mandal of Guntur district, and selected as a sample for the present study. The general observation shows that Narasayapalem is relatively big village with high development, whereas Jammalapalem is relatively small village with low development among the three. Kangadapalem is at moderate level both in terms of population as well as development. The villages of the respondent are represented in Fig 1.



Source: Table 1

**Fig 1:** Village of the Respondent

### 2.2 Sex

In the present study household is the unit of analysis. Head of the household is interviewed in the present study irrespective of the sex of the respondent. An analysis of the table 2 shows the gender of the respondent. Out of 120 respondents, a big majority 96 (80.0 per cent) are males and the remaining are females. This is the general pattern that will be generally observed in all most all the studies.

**Table 2:** Sex of the Respondent

S. No.	Sex	Number	Percent
1	Male	96	80.0
2	Female	24	20.0
3	Total	120	100.0

Source: Primary data

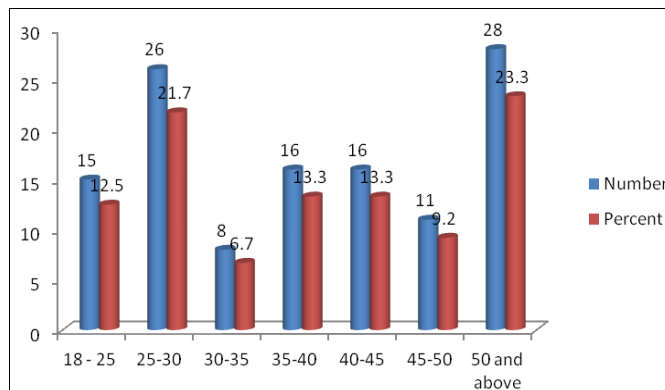
### 2.3 Age

An analysis of the table. 3 shows the age distribution of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, majority 28 (23.3 per cent) are in the age group of 50 and above. Another 26 (21.7 per cent) are in the age group 25-30 years. 54.2 per cent of the respondents are less than 40 years old. The average age of the respondents is 40.37 years with a minimum of 18 years and maximum of 70 years.

**Table 3:** Age Distribution of the Respondent

S. No.	Age	Number	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	18 - 25	15	12.5	12.5	12.5
2	25-30	26	21.7	21.7	34.2
3	30-35	8	6.7	6.7	40.8
4	35-40	16	13.3	13.3	54.2
5	40-45	16	13.3	13.3	67.5
6	45-50	11	9.2	9.2	76.7
7	50 and above	28	23.3	23.3	100
	Total	120	100	100	

Source: primary data



Source: Table 3

**Fig 2:** Age Distribution of the Respondent

The age distribution of the respondent is represented in the Fig 3.

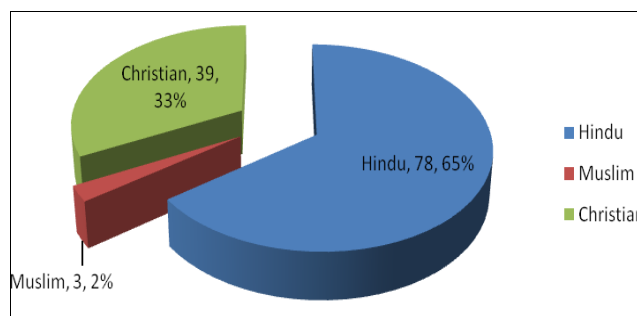
### 2.4 Religion

An analysis of the table 4 shows the religion of the respondent. Out of 120 respondents, majority 78 (65.0 per cent) are belonging to Hindu religion and another 39 (32.5 per cent) are belonging to Christian religion, only 3 (2.5 per cent) are Muslims.

**Table 4:** Religion of the Respondent

S. No.	Religion	Number	Percent
1	Hindu	78	65.0
2	Muslim	3	2.5
3	Christian	39	32.5
4	Total	120	100

Source: primary data



Source: Table 4

**Fig 3:** Religion of the Respondent

The religion of the respondents has shown in the Fig 4.

## 2.5 Community

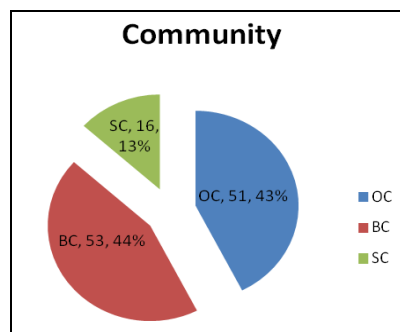
**Table 5:** Community of the Respondent

S. No	Community	Number	Percent
1	OC	51	42.5
2	BC	53	44.2
3	SC	16	13.3
4	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of the table 5 shows the community of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, majority 53 (44.2 per cent) are belonging to BC community, another 51 (42.5 per cent) are belonging to OC community and 16 (13.3 per cent) are belonging to SC community. However, there are no ST population in the study area that comes under the sample. The

community distribution of the respondent is represented in Fig No. 4.



Source: Table 5

**Fig 4:** Community of the Respondent

**Table 5.1:** Community and Educational qualifications

S. No.	Community	Educational qualifications				Total
		Illiterate	Primary/Middle	High school/intermediate	Graduate	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	OC	20	13	14	4	51
		39.20%	25.50%	27.50%	7.80%	100.00%
2	BC	25	19	8	1	53
		47.20%	35.80%	15.10%	1.90%	100.00%
3	SC	4	3	6	3	16
		25.00%	18.80%	37.50%	18.80%	100.00%
	Total	49	35	28	8	120
		40.80%	29.20%	23.30%	6.70%	100.00%
		40.80%	29.20%	23.30%	6.70%	100.00%

Source: Primary data

An analysis of table 5.1 shows that out of 51 OC respondents majority 20 (39.2 per cent) are illiterate. And 4 (7.8 per cent) are graduates. Similarly, out of 53 BC respondents majority 25 (47.2 per cent) belong to illiterate category, 1 (1.9 per cent) is a graduate. Among 16 SCs 4 (25 per cent) are illiterate and 3 (18.8 per cent) are graduates. On the whole roughly 41 per cent

are illiterates and 7 per cents are graduates. It shows that as compared to OCs the illiteracy is less among SCs. Even among other educational categories the education standards are better among SCs as compared to OCs which is a peculiar situation prevailing in this area.

**Table 5.2:** Community and Total Family Income of the Respondent

Community	Total Family income of the respondents										Total
	Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000-50000	50000-60000	60000-70000	70000-80000	90000-100000	100000 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
OC	1	12	12	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	51
	2.00%	23.50%	23.50%	5.90%	7.80%	7.80%	5.90%	7.80%	7.80%	7.80%	100.00%
BC	0	22	14	7	5	5	0	0	0	0	53
	0.00%	41.50%	26.40%	13.20%	9.40%	9.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
SC	0	11	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	16
	0.00%	68.80%	6.30%	12.50%	0.00%	6.30%	0.00%	6.30%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	1	45	27	12	9	10	3	5	4	4	120
	0.80%	37.50%	22.50%	10.00%	7.50%	8.30%	2.50%	4.20%	3.30%	3.30%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 5.2 shows the community and total family income of the respondent. Out of 51 OC respondents majority 12 (23.5 per cent) are having family income between 10,000 and 20,000. Only 4 (7.8 per cent) are having income more than 1 lakh. Among BCs majority 22 (41.5 per cent) family income is between 10,000 and 20,000. 5 (9.4 per cent) are earning between 50,000 and 60,000. There are no families in

the BCs earning more than 60,000. Similarly out of 16 SC families 11 (68.8 per cent) are earning 10,000 to 20,000 there are only 2 families who are earning more than 40,000. Thus table shows that among the OCs the family income is more and among SCs and BCs the family income is less. Higher the community higher the family income and so on.

**Table 5.3: Community and Total Family Expenditure of the Respondent**

Community	Total Family Expenditure of the respondent											Total
	Below 10000	10000-20000	20000-30000	30000-40000	40000-50000	50000-60000	60000-70000	70000-80000	80000-90000	90000-100000	100000 and above	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
OC	2	12	12	4	7	3	3	3	1	2	2	51
	3.90%	23.50%	23.50%	7.80%	13.70%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	2.00%	3.90%	3.90%	100.00%
BC	0	21	16	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	53
	0.00%	39.60%	30.20%	15.10%	13.20%	1.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
SC	0	8	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
	0.00%	50.00%	37.50%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	2	41	34	12	14	6	3	3	1	2	2	120
	1.70%	34.20%	28.30%	10.00%	11.70%	5.00%	2.50%	2.50%	0.80%	1.70%	1.70%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: Primary data

An analysis of 5.3 shows the relation between community and total family expenditure of the respondent. Out of 51 OC respondents majority 12 (23.5 per cent) are spending between 10,000 and 20,000, 2 families are spending above one lakh. Out of 53 BC respondents' majority 21 (39.6 per cent) families are spending between 10,000 to 20,000 and a maximum of one family is spending 50,000 to 60,000. There are no families having expenditure above 60,000 among BCs.

Among SCs 8 (50 per cent) are spending between 10,000 and 20,000 and families spending more than 30,000 is only 2 (12.5 per cent) shows that the total expenditure is more among OCs as compared to BCs and SCs.

An analysis of 5.4 shows the relation between community and annual savings of the family. Out of 51 OC respondents majority 14 (27.5 per cent) are saving less than 5,000 per annum and 3 (5.9) are saving above 5,000 per annum.

**Table 5.4: Community and Annual Savings of the family**

Community	Annual Savings of the family grouping							Total
	below 5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	20000-25000	25000 above	7	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OC	14	13	10	5	3	3	3	51
	27.50%	25.50%	19.60%	9.80%	5.90%	5.90%	5.90%	100.00%
	26.90%	48.10%	43.50%	71.40%	75.00%	100.00%	75.00%	42.50%
	11.70%	10.80%	8.30%	4.20%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	42.50%
BC	28	11	11	2	0	0	1	53
	52.80%	20.80%	20.80%	3.80%	0.00%	0.00%	1.90%	100.00%
	53.80%	40.70%	47.80%	28.60%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	44.20%
	23.30%	9.20%	9.20%	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.80%	44.20%
SC	10	3	2	0	1	0	0	16
	62.50%	18.80%	12.50%	0.00%	6.30%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	52	27	23	7	4	3	4	120
	43.30%	22.50%	19.20%	5.80%	3.30%	2.50%	3.30%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	43.30%	22.50%	19.20%	5.80%	3.30%	2.50%	3.30%	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Among BCs 28 (52.8 per cent) are saving below 5,000 and 2 (3.8 per cent) are saving 15,000 to 20,000. Among SCs 10 (62.5 per cent) are saving below 10,000 and 2 (12.5 per cent)

between 12,000 to 15,000 and 1 (6.3 per cent) between 20,000 to 25,000. So that the saving potential more among OCs as compared to BCs and SCs.

**Table 5.5: Community and Annual Debt of the Respondent**

Community	Annual Debt of the respondent							Total
	below 5000	5000-10000	10000-15000	15000-20000	20000-25000	25000 above	7	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
OC	30	4	0	3	9	2	3	51
	58.80%	7.80%	0.00%	5.90%	17.60%	3.90%	5.90%	100.00%
BC	20	0	8	8	10	1	6	53
	37.70%	0.00%	15.10%	15.10%	18.90%	1.90%	11.30%	100.00%
SC	4	1	0	5	2	0	4	16
	25.00%	6.30%	0.00%	31.30%	12.50%	0.00%	25.00%	100.00%
Total	54	5	8	16	21	3	13	120
	45.00%	4.20%	6.70%	13.30%	17.50%	2.50%	10.80%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data

An analysis of 5.5 shows the relation between community and annual debt of the respondent. Out of 51 OCs 30 (58.8 per cent) are having debt less than 5,000 and 9 (17.6 per cent) are having above 20,000. Among BCs out of 53 families 20 (37.7 per cent) are having debt below 5,000 and 10 (18.9 per cent) families are having more than 20,000. Among SCs, 4 (25 per cent) are having debt below 5,000 and 2 (12.5 per cent) are having debt between 20,000 to 25,000. Table reveals that debt is more among OCs as compared to BCs and SCs.

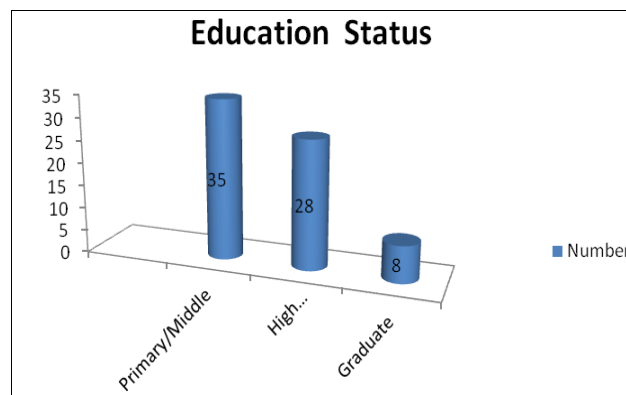
### 2.6 Literacy and Education

An analysis of the table 6 shows the educational qualifications of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, majority 49 (40.8 per cent) are illiterate. Among the literate, majority 35 (49.3 per cent) are studied up to primary/middle. Another 28 (39.4 per cent) are studied up to high school/intermediate level. Only 8 (11.3 per cent) respondents are studied up to graduation. On the whole, 40 per cent of the respondents studied up to intermediate level only. Thus, the level of education possessed by the respondents is at moderate level

**Table 6:** Educational Qualifications of the Respondent

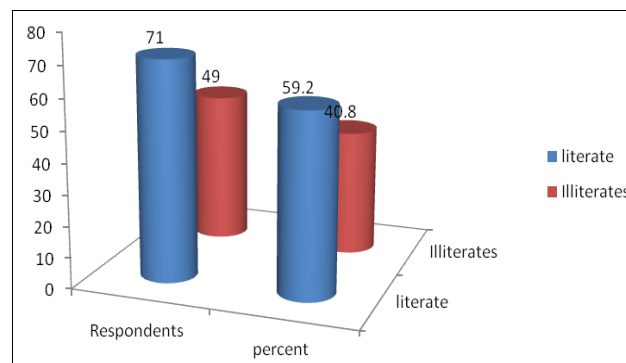
S. No	Qualification	Number	Valid Percent
1	Primary/Middle	35	49.3
2	High school/intermediate	28	39.4
3	Graduate	8	11.3
4	Total	71(59.2)	100.0
5	Illiterates	49(40.8)	
6	Grand Total	120	

Source: primary data.



Source: Table 6

**Fig 5:** Educational Qualifications of the Respondent



Source: Table 6

**Fig 5.1:** Literacy status

The education status of the respondents has represented in the Fig 6.

**Table 6.1:** Educational qualifications and when members of your household get sick where do the generally go for treatment

Educational qualifications	When members of your household get sick where do the generally go for treatment					Total
	0	Govt. Hospital	Private Doctor	RMP doctor	Only home treatment	
Illiterate	2	10	9	22	6	49
	4.10%	20.40%	18.40%	44.90%	12.20%	100.00%
Primary/Middle	0	12	8	15	0	35
	0.00%	34.30%	22.90%	42.90%	0.00%	100.00%
High school/intermediate	1	6	10	11	0	28
	3.60%	21.40%	35.70%	39.30%	0.00%	100.00%
Graduate	1	1	4	2	0	8
	12.50%	12.50%	50.00%	25.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	4	29	31	50	6	120
	3.30%	24.20%	25.80%	41.70%	5.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 6.1 shows the relation between educational qualifications of the respondent and availing treatment when they fall sick. The table shows that among the illiterates majority 22 (44.9 per cent) approach RMP doctor another 10 (20.4 per cent) are going to government hospitals. Out of 35 respondents who studied up to middle level majority 15 (42.9 per cent) are going to RMP doctor another 12 (34.3 per cent) to general hospitals. Out of 28 who studied up to intermediate 11 (39.3 per cent) are approaching RMP doctor

and 6 (21.4 per cent) going to general hospital. Among 8 graduates only 2 (25 per cent) are approaching RMP doctor and only 1 (12.5 per cent) are going to government hospital. In general most of the respondents are approaching RMP doctor. As education increases the number of people approaching the private doctor also increases. Among the illiterates only 9 (18.4 per cent) approached private doctor this goes to 50 per cent among graduates.

**Table 6.2:** Educational Qualifications and Person Attended the Deliveries in Respondent Households

Educational qualifications	Who attended your deliveries						
	0	Doctor	ANM	Dai	RMP person	Relative	Total
Illiterate	5	10	1	0	21	12	49
	10.20%	20.40%	2.00%	0.00%	42.90%	24.50%	100.00%
Primary/Middle	4	5	2	1	13	10	35
	11.40%	14.30%	5.70%	2.90%	37.10%	28.60%	100.00%
High school/intermediate	2	9	2	0	11	4	28
	7.10%	32.10%	7.10%	0.00%	39.30%	14.30%	100.00%
Graduate	2	4	0	0	0	2	8
	25.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	100.00%
Total	13	28	5	1	45	28	120
	10.80%	23.30%	4.20%	0.80%	37.50%	23.30%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 6.2 shows the relationship between educational qualifications and person attended the deliveries. Among the illiterates in 20 per cent cases doctor attended the deliveries and 43 per cent cases RMP person attended the delivery. Among the persons educated up to middle level 29 per cent cases relative attended the deliveries and 37 per cent cases the RMP person attended the deliveries. In another 14

per cent cases doctor attended the delivery. Among the respondents studied up to intermediate level in 39 per cent cases RMP person attended the delivery. Among graduates 50 per cent cases doctor attended the delivery. The table shows that higher the education qualification the more the percentage of people approaches the doctor.

**Table 6.3:** Educational qualifications and what do you do to purify drinking water

Educational qualifications	What do you do to purify drinking water if anything						
	0	Strain by cloth	Alum	Water filter	Electric purifier	Nothing	Total
Illiterate	1	26	0	10	0	12	49
	2.00%	53.10%	0.00%	20.40%	0.00%	24.50%	100.00%
Primary/Middle	1	19	0	9	0	6	35
	2.90%	54.30%	0.00%	25.70%	0.00%	17.10%	100.00%
High school/intermediate	0	12	1	9	1	5	28
	0.00%	42.90%	3.60%	32.10%	3.60%	17.90%	100.00%
Graduate	0	4	0	4	0	0	8
	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Total	2	61	1	32	1	23	120
	1.70%	50.80%	0.80%	26.70%	0.80%	19.20%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 6.3 shows between educational qualifications of the respondents' purification of drinking water. Table shows that among the illiterates majority 26 (53.1 per cent) strain by cloth and another 10 (20.4 per cent) by water filter. Among the respondents educated to middle level majority 19 (54.3 per cent) strain by cloth another 9 (25.7 per cent) by water filter. Among respondents studied up to

intermediate level majority 12 (42.9 per cent) stain by cloth and another 9 (32.1 per cent) by water filter. Among graduates 50 per cent stain by cloth and another 50 per cent by water filter. The table shows that as the educational level increases the number of people using water filter also increases. Thus there is a positive relationship between educational standard and purification of drinking water.

**Table 6.4:** Educational qualifications and kind of toilet facility in the Household

Educational qualifications	What kind of toilet facility does your household have			
	Own flesh toilet	Own pit toilet	Open field	Total
Illiterate	12	3	34	49
	24.50%	6.10%	69.40%	100.00%
Primary/Middle	15	0	20	35
	42.90%	0.00%	57.10%	100.00%
High school/intermediate	12	2	14	28
	42.90%	7.10%	50.00%	100.00%
Graduate	5	0	3	8
	62.50%	0.00%	37.50%	100.00%
Total	44	5	71	120
	36.70%	4.20%	59.20%	100.00%
	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Source: primary data



An analysis of table 6.4 shows the educational qualifications of the respondents and kind of toilet used. Among the illiterates majority 34 (69.4 per cent) use open field and another 12 (24.5 per cent) is own flesh toilet. Among respondents studied up to middle level 20 (57.1 per cent) used open field and balance 15 (42.9 per cent) used own flesh toilets. Among respondents studied up to intermediate level 50 per cent used open field and 12 (42.9 per cent) used flesh toilets. Among graduates only 37.5 per cent used open field and 62.5 per cent used own flesh toilets. Table shows that as educational level increases a number of respondents using open field for toilet decreases. Higher the educational level more the use of own flesh toilets. Thus educational qualifications and use of own flesh toilets are positively correlated.

### 2.7 Type of family

An analysis of the table 7 shows the type of the family of respondent. Out of 120 respondents, majority 79 (65.8 per cent) families are residing in nuclear type of families and the remaining 41 (34.2 per cent) are residing in joint type of family system. It indicates that the present generation are mostly residing in the nuclear type of family system, which is a modern trend.

**Table 7:** Type of Family of the Respondents

S. No	Type	Number	Percent
1	Joint	41	34.2
2	Nuclear	79	65.8
3	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

### 2.8 Size of the Family

An analysis of the table 8 shows the number of members in the family. Out of 120 families, majority 31 (25.8 per cent) of the families are having 6 members in the family. Another, 27 (22.5 per cent) of the families are having 4 members in the family. The average number of members in the family in the present study is 4.82 with a minimum of 1 member and a maximum of 12. The family is not small. It is at a moderate level.

**Table 8:** Members of the family

S. No	Members	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
1	1	1	0.8	0.8
2	2	10	8.3	9.2
3	3	23	19.2	28.3
4	4	27	22.5	50.8
5	5	11	9.2	60.0
6	6	31	25.8	85.8
7	7	7	5.8	91.7
8	8	4	3.3	95.0
9	9	3	2.5	97.5
10	10	2	1.7	99.2
11	12	1	0.8	100.0
12	Total	120	100.0	

Source: primary data

### 2.9 Number of Children Possessed by Respondents

An attempt is made to know the number of children possessed by the respondent family. The table 9 reveals that out of 120 families, 16 (13.3 per cent) of the families do not have

children at all. Only 104 respondent families are having children may be male or female.

**Table 9:** Possession of children born

S. No	Response	Number	Percent
1	Nil	16	13.3
2	Yes	104	86.7

Source: primary data

**Table 10:** Distribution of Children Possessed by Respondent

S. No	Number of children	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
2	1	29	27.9	-
3	2	43	41.3	69.2
4	3	22	21.1	90.3
5	4	8	7.7	98.0
6	5	1	1.0	99.0
7	6	1	1.0	100.0
	Total	104	100.0	

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 10 shows, out of 104 respondents having children, 43 (41.3 per cent) had given birth 2 children and another 29 (27.9 per cent) to 1 child only. The number of families having five and more children is only 1 (1.0 per cent). The average number of children born to the respondent families is 2.15 with a minimum of 1 child and maximum of 6 children. As compared to the older generations, this number is less.

**Table 11:** Number of Surviving Children of the Respondent

S. No	Response	Number	Percent
1	Nil	17	14.1
2	Yes	103	85.9
	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 11 shows the number of surviving children of the respondent. Out of 120 respondents, majority 103(85.9 per cent) having surviving children. And another 17 (14.1 per cent) do not have children who are surviving or they do not children at all.

An analysis of table 12 shows the distribution of respondents by the number of children surviving. The table reveals that out of 103 respondents, majority 43 (41.7 per cent) had 2 surviving children, another 29(28.1 per cent) had one surviving child and another 24 (23.3 per cent) had three surviving children. The number of respondents having four and more surviving children 7 (6.9 per cent) only. The average number of surviving children is 2.14 with a minimum of 1 child and maximum of 6 children.

**Table 12:** Distribution of Respondents by Number of children surviving

S. No.	No. of children	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
1	1	29	28.1	28.1
2	2	43	41.7	69.8
3	3	24	23.3	93.1
4	4	5	4.9	98.0
5	5	1	1.0	99.0
6	6	1	1.0	100.0
7	Total	103	100.0	

Source: primary data

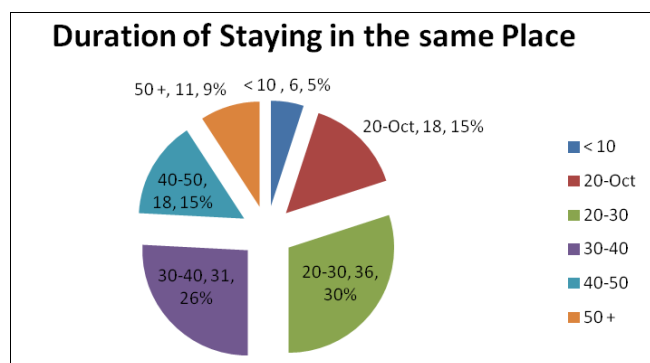
## 2.10 Place of Residence

An analysis of table 13 shows the duration of stay of the respondents the place of enumeration. A study reveals that out of 120 respondents majority 36 (30.0 per cent) of the respondents are staying between 20-30 years in the study area. Another 31 (25.8 per cent) are residing the place during last 30-40 years. Only 6 (5.0 per cent) of the respondents stayed less than 10 years. The number of respondents who stayed more than 50 years and above are 11 (9.2 per cent). Average duration of stay of respondents is 34.48 years. It reveals that most of respondents belong to the same area and staying the place for long time.

**Table 13:** Duration of Staying in the same place

S. No.	Duration of stay	Number	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 10	6	5	5
2	10-20	18	15	20
3	20-30	36	30	50
4	30-40	31	25.8	75.8
5	40-50	18	15	90.8
6	50 +	11	9.2	100
7	Total	120	100	

Source: primary data



Source: Table.13

**Fig 6:** Duration of Staying in the same place

The duration of stay of the respondent in the present place is represented in the above Fig 7.

## 2.11 Marital Status

An analysis the table 14 shows the marital status distribution of the respondents out of 120 respondents a big majority 114 (93.4 per cent) are currently married and there is no respondents who fall in the category of widowed, divorced or separated.

**Table 14:** Distribution of the Respondents by Marital Status

S. No	Marital Status	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
1	Single	8	6.6	6.6
2	Currently married	114	93.4	100.0
3.	Widowed	-	-	-
	Divorced	-	-	-
3	Total	120	100.0	

Source: primary data

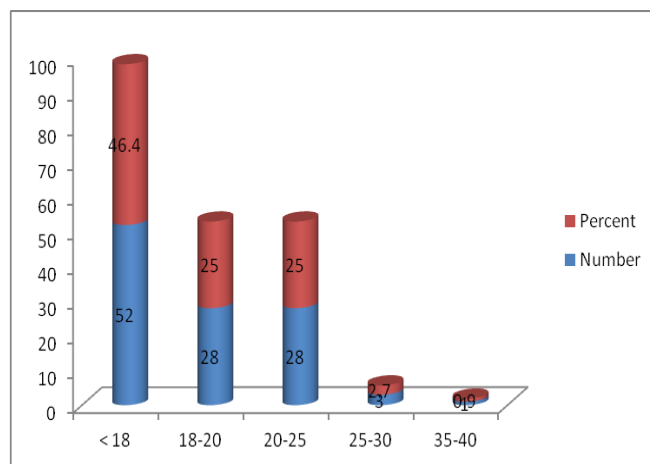
## 2.11.1 Age at Marriage

**Table 15:** Age at the Time of Marriage

S. No.	Age	Number	Percent	Cum. Percent
1	< 18	52	46.4	46.4
2	18-20	28	25.0	71.4
3	20-25	28	25.0	96.4
4	25-30	3	2.7	99.1
5	35-40	1	0.9	100.0
6	Total	112(93.3)	100.0	
7	Not married	8(6.7)		
	Total	120(100.0)		

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know the age of marriage of the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, 8 (6.7 per cent) were unmarried. Out of 112 respondents, who got married, majority 28 (25.0 per cent) got married between the ages 18-20 years. Similarly another 28 (25.0 per cent) got married between the ages 20-25 years. There are respondents who got married between the ages 35-40 years also. The number of the respondents who got married below the legal age of the marriage that is 18 years are 52(46.4 per cent). It clearly shows that 46.4 per cent of the respondents got married before the legal age of the marriage and there is every need to create awareness among the public so that they will get marry after the minimum legal age of the marriage. The average age of marriage is 19.5 years, with a minimum of 15 and maximum of 40 years.



Source: Table 15

**Fig 7:** Age at the time of marriage

The age at marriage of the respondents is represented in the Fig No. 8.

## 2.12 Possession Land

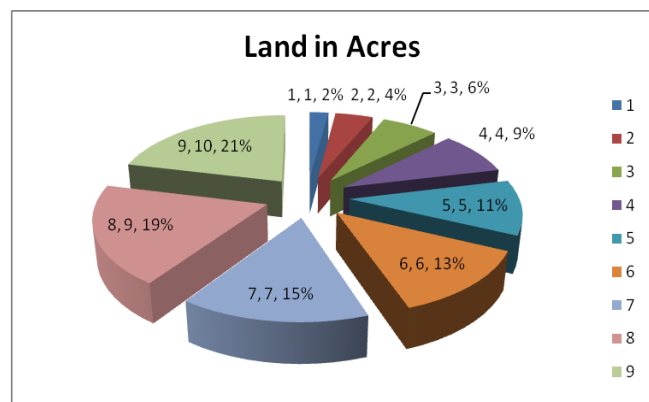
The number of respondents having 9 and above acres of land is only 2 (2.8 per cent). 86 per cent of the respondents are having 3 or less than 3 acres of land. The average acre of land possessed by the respondents is 2.85 acres which is very low. This shows the poor economic position of the respondents.



**Table 16:** Land possessed by the Respondent

S. No	Land in Acres	Number	Valid Percent	Cum. percent
1	1	24	33.8	33.8
2	2	19	26.7	60.5
3	3	11	15.5	76.0
4	4	2	2.8	78.8
5	5	1	1.4	80.2
6	6	9	12.6	92.8
7	7	3	4.2	97.0
8	9	1	1.5	98.5
9	10	1	1.5	100.0
10	Total	71(59.1)		
11	Nil	49(40.9)		
	Grand Total	120		

Source: primary data



Source: Table 16

**Fig 8:** Land possessed by the Respondent

The land possessed by the respondents is presented in the above Fig No.9

### 2.13 House

**Table 17:** Possession of House

S. No	Possession type	Number	Percent
1	Own	108	90.0
2	Rented	12	10.0
3	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 17 shows that out of 120 respondents 108 (90.0) are having house and the remaining 12 (10.0 per cent) are residing in the rented house.

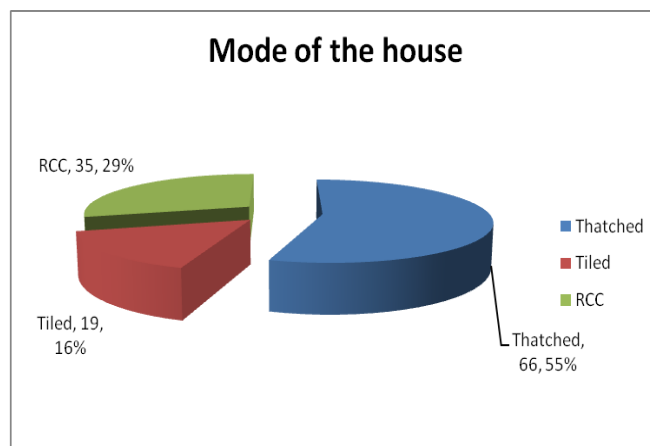
**Table 18:** Mode of house

S. No	Mode	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
2	Thatched	66	55.0	55.0
3	Tiled	19	15.8	70.8
4	RCC	35	29.2	100.0
5	Total	120	100.0	

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know the type of house, where the respondents are residing. Out of 120 a big majority 66 (55.0 per cent) of the respondent are residing in a thatched house

and another 35 (29.2 per cent) in RCC house and remaining 19 (15.8 per cent) in Tiled house.



Source: Table 18

**Fig 9:** Mode of house

The mode of house is where the respondents has residing is represented in the above Fig No. 10

**Table 19:** Main source of lighting for your household

S. No	Source	Number	Percent
1	Electricity	117	97.5
2	Kerosene	3	2.5
3	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of the table 19 shows the main source of lighting in the respondent household. Out of 120 respondents, a big majority 117 (97.5 per cent) of the respondents are utilizing electricity for lighting and only 3 (2.5 per cent) are using kerosene lamps for lighting.

An attempt is made to know the number of rooms in house possessed by the respondent. Out of 120 respondents a big majority 78 (65.0 per cent) of the respondents' houses are having only one room. Another 17 (14.2 per cent) of the respondents' houses are containing three rooms.

**Table 20:** Number of Rooms possessed in the Respondents' House

S. No	No. of Room	Number	Percent	Cum. percent
1	1	78	65.0	65.0
2	2	11	9.2	74.2
3	3	17	14.2	88.3
4	4	6	5.0	93.3
5	6	5	4.2	97.5
6	7	2	1.7	99.2
7	8	1	0.8	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	

Source: primary data

Only 1 (0.8 per cent) respondent's house is containing eight rooms. However, 88.3 per cent of the respondents' houses have less than 3 rooms. The average number of rooms among the houses possessed is 2.81 with a minimum of 1 room and a maximum of 8 rooms.

**Table 21:** Possession of Separate Kitchen Room in the House

S. No	Response	Number	Percent
1	Yes	33	27.5
2	No	87	72.5
3	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An analysis of the table 21 shows the possession of separate kitchen room in the respondents' house. Out of 120 respondents majority 87 (72.5 per cent) of the respondents are not having separate kitchen room in their house and remaining 33 (27.7 per cent) of the respondents having separate kitchen room in their house.

## 2.14 Animals

In the rural areas, most of the people possess animals. Animals are a source of income to the family.

**Table 22:** Distribution of Respondents by Number of Animals Possessed

S. No	No. of Animals	Number	Valid Percent	Cum. percent
1	1	37	45.7	45.7
2	2	24	29.6	75.3
3	3	14	17.3	92.6
4	4	3	3.7	96.3
5	6	3	3.7	100.0
6	Total	81(67.5)	100.0	
7	Nil	39(32.5)		
	Grand Total	120		

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know the number of animals possessed by the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, 39 (32.5 per cent) do not have animals at all. Out of 81 respondents, who possessed animals, 37 (45.7 per cent) are having only 1 animal. The number of respondents possessing 4 and above animals is only 6 (3.7 per cent). The average number of animals possessed by the respondents is 1.94 only.

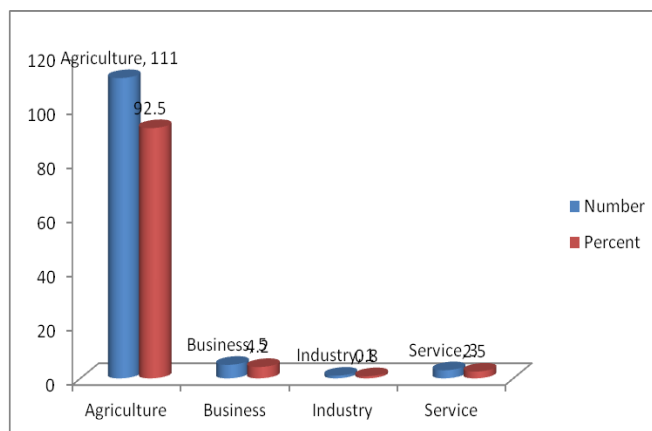
## 2.15 Occupation

**Table 23:** Occupation of the Family

S. No	Occupation	Number	Percent
1	Agriculture	111	92.5
2	Business	5	4.2
3	Industry	1	0.8
4	Service	3	2.5
5	Total	120	100.0

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know the occupation of the family. Out of 120 111 (92.5 per cent) are agriculturists. Only very few are engaged in Business, Industry and Service. All these 3 put together only 9 (7.5 per cent) are engaged in these activities. Thus agriculture is the main or major occupation of the respondents.



Source: Table 23

**Fig 10:** Occupation of the family**Table 24:** Main Occupation of the Agriculturists

S. No	Occupation	Number	Percent
1	(a) Own Agriculture	13	11.7
2	(b).Tenant	1	0.9
3	(c).Agricultural labour	49	44.1
4	(a)+(b)	4	3.6
5	(a)+(b)+(c)	21	19.0
6	(a)+(c)	18	16.2
7	(b)+(c)	5	4.5
	Total	111	100.0

Source: primary data

The occupation of the respondents' family is represented in the Fig No.11

An attempt is made to know the main occupation of the agriculturist in the present study. Out of 111 respondents majority 49 (44.1 per cent) are agricultural labourers. The tenant is only 1. About 21 (19.0 per cent) respondents belong to the category of own agriculture cum tenant cum agricultural labour. Another 18 (16.2 per cent) belong to own agriculture cum agricultural labourers.

## 2.16 Income, Expenditure and Savings

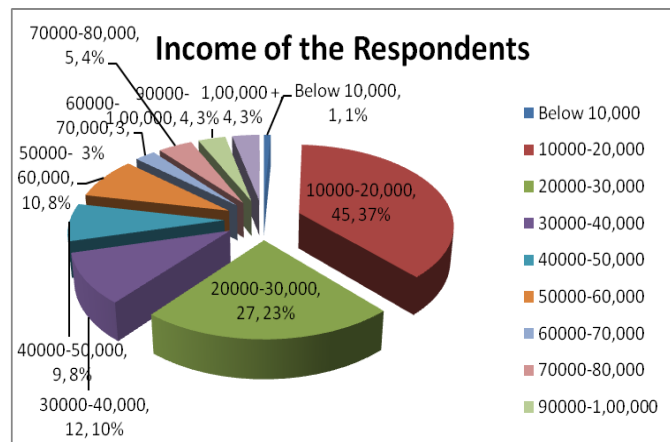
**Table 25:** Total Family Income of the Respondent

S. No.	Income	Number	Percent	Cum. Percent
1	Below 10,000	1	0.8	0.8
2	10000-20,000	45	37.5	38.3
3	20000-30,000	27	22.5	60.8
4	30000-40,000	12	10	70.8
5	40000-50,000	9	7.5	78.3
6	50000-60,000	10	8.3	86.7
7	60000-70,000	3	2.5	89.2
8	70000-80,000	5	4.2	93.3
9	90000-1,00,000	4	3.3	96.7
10	1,00,000 +	4	3.3	100.0
	Total	120	100.0	

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know total income of the family of the respondent's family. Out of 120 respondents, majority 45

(35.7 per cent) are earning between Rs. 10,000/- to 20,000/- followed by another 27 (22.5 per cent) between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- .78.3 per cent of the respondents are earning up to Rs. 50,000/-. Only 4(3.3 per cent) of the respondents are earning above Rs. 1,00,000/-. The average income earned by respondent's family is Rs. 39,075/- with a minimum of Rs. 10000/- and a maximum of Rs. 2,00,000/-



Source: Table 25

Fig 11: Total Family income of the Respondent

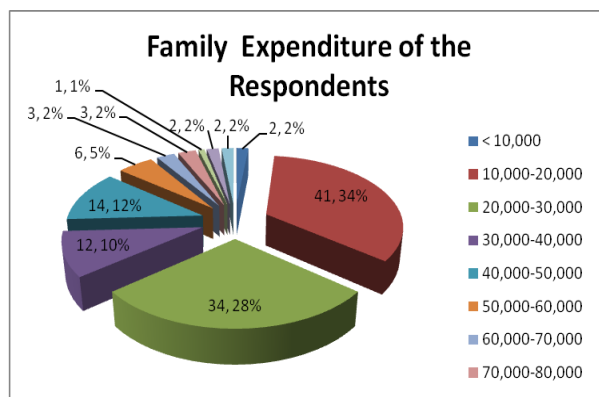
Table 26: Total Family Expenditure of the respondent

S. No.	Expenditure Amount in Rs.	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	< 10,000	2	1.7	1.7
2	10,000-20,000	41	34.2	35.8
3	20,000-30,000	34	28.3	64.2
4	30,000-40,000	12	10	74.2
5	40,000-50,000	14	11.7	85.8
6	50,000-60,000	6	5	90.8
7	60,000-70,000	3	2.5	93.3
8	70,000-80,000	3	2.5	95.8
9	80,000-90,000	1	0.8	96.7
10	90,000-1,00,000	2	1.7	98.3
11	100000 +	2	1.7	100
	Total	120	100	

Source: primary data

The total income of the respondents' family is represented in the Fig 12

An attempt is made to know the family expenditure of the respondent. The table 26 shows that out of 120 respondents, majority 41(34.2 per cent) are spending between Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 20,000/- per annum. Those are the people who are below the poverty line. Another 34 (28.3 per cent) are spending Rs. 20,000/- to 30,000/-. 85.8 per cent of the respondent are spending less than Rs.50,000/- only. The number of respondents spending above Rs. 1,00,000/- is only 2 (1.7 per cent). The average annual expenditure by the respondents family is Rs. 34,616/- with a minimum of Rs. 8,000 and a maximum of Rs. 1,50,000/.



Source: Table – 26

Fig 12: Total Family Expenditure of the Respondent

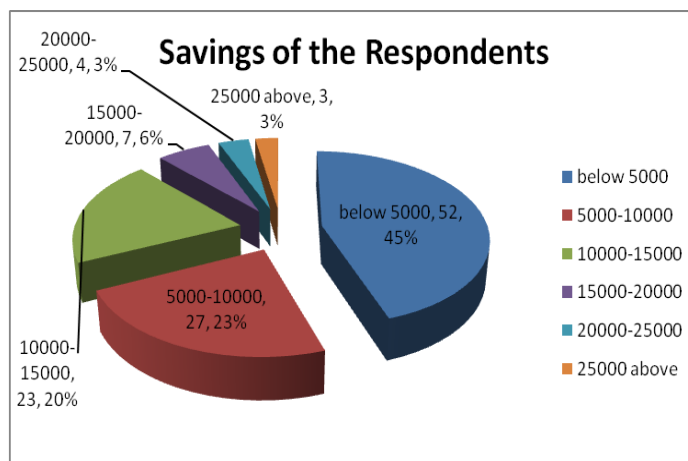
The annual family expenditure of the respondents has shown in the Fig No. 13.

Table 27: Annual Savings of the family

S. No.	Amount	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum. Percent
1	below 5000	52	44.8	44.8
2	5000-10000	27	23.3	68.1
3	10000-15000	23	19.8	87.9
4	15000-20000	7	6	93.9
5	20000-25000	4	3.4	97.3
6	25000 above	3	2.7	100
7	Total	116(96.7)		
8	No Savings	4(3.3)		
	Total	120		

Source: primary data

An attempt is made to know annual savings of the respondent's family. Out of 120 respondents, 4 (3.3 per cent) do not have savings at all. Out of the 116 respondents, having saving a big majority 52 (44.8 per cent) are having annual saving of less than Rs. 5,000/-, another 27 (23.3 per cent) are having saving between Rs. 5,000/- and Rs. 10,000/-. 87.9 per cent of the respondents are having annual saving of less than Rs. 15,000/-. The respondents having more than Rs. 25,000/- savings is only 3 (2.7 per cent). The average annual savings of the respondent's family is Rs. 10,628/- with a minimum of Rs. 1,000/- and maximum of Rs. 50,000/-



Source: Table 27

Fig 13: Annual Savings of the family

The annual savings by the respondents' family is represented in the Fig No. 13

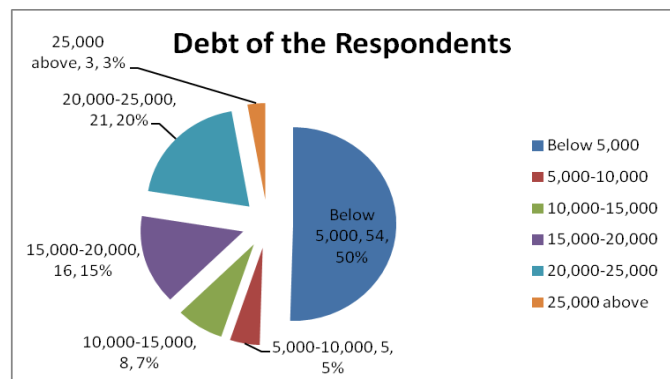
### 2.17 Debt Particulars

**Table 28:** Annual Debt of the Respondent's Family

S. No.	Debt amount in Rs.	Number	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Below 5,000	54	50.5	50.5
2	5,000-10,000	5	4.7	55.2
3	10,000-15,000	8	7.4	62.6
4	15,000-20,000	16	14.9	77.5
5	20,000-25,000	21	19.6	97.1
6	25,000 above	3	2.9	100
7	Total	107(89.2)		
8	Not having debt.	13(10.8)		
	Grand Total	120		

Source: primary data

An analysis of the table 28 shows the annual debt of the respondent's family. Out of 120 respondents, 13 (10.8 per cent) are only not having debt. Remaining respondents are having debt. It seems that debt is a common factor among the rural population. The distribution pattern of the debt of the respondents reveals that majority 54 (50.5 per cent) i.e. 50 per cent are having debt of less than Rs. 5,000/-. 55.2 per cent of the respondent are having debt of less than Rs. 5,000/-. And 77.5 per cent are having debt of is less than Rs. 20,000/-. However, the number of respondent's family having debt of more than Rs. 25,000/- is only 3 (2.9 per cent). The average debt of the respondent's family is Rs. 18,202/- with a minimum of Rs. 1000/- and maximum of Rs. 60,000/-. It shows that even though the high percentage of the respondent families are having debt, but the amount of debt is nominal.



Source: Table-28

**Fig 14:** Debt of the Respondents

### 2.18 Possession of Consumer Goods

**Table 29:** Possession of Consumable goods by the Respondent

S. No	Consumable Goods	Yes	No	Total
1	Cooker	20(16.3)	100(83.3)	120(100.0)
2	Fan	108(90.0)	12(10.0)	120(100.0)
3	Bicycle	70(58.3)	50(41.7)	120(100.0)
4	Telephone	18(15.0)	102(85.0)	120(100.0)
5	Refrigerator	4(3.3)	116(96.7)	120(100.0)
6	Tractor	5(4.2)	115(95.8)	120(100.0)
7	Colour TV	9(7.5)	111(92.5)	120(100.0)
8	Motorcycle/Scooter	10(8.3)	110(91.7)	120(100.0)

Source: primary data

An analysis of table 29 shows the consumable goods possessed by the respondents. Out of 120 respondents, respondents possessed cooker is only 20 (16.3 per cent), respondents possessed fan is 108(90.0 per cent), respondents possessed bicycle is 70 (58.3 per cent), respondents possessed telephone is only 18(15.0 per cent), respondent possessed refrigerator is only 4(3.3 per cent), respondent possessed tractor is only 5(4.2 per cent), respondents possessed Colour Television is 9(7.5 per cent) and respondents possessed motor cycle is 10 (8.3 per cent).

### 3. Conclusion

In brief I can say that most of the respondents of the present study belong to low economic and social category and possess all the characteristics that are faced among the rural population in general. Socio-economic status can be divided into three categories these are 1) high socio-economic status, 2) middle socio-economic status, and 3) low socio-economic status. Socio-economic status (SES) is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person' and it is decided social dignity of the person in the society. Economic condition is decided the living standard of the people. The expectation of life which was only around 40 at the time of independence India reached a level of 68(Human Develop Index report 2016) at present.

### 4. Reference

1. The study is based on primary data only.
2. Wikipedia.org/wiki/socioeconomic\_staus (2016).