

Socio-Economic Status of Kothagodapalli Panchayat, Hosur block, Krishnagiri district, Tamilnadu. (Case study)

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Abstract - Socio-economic status is the foremost issue in the contemporary world, especially in the developing country. Socio-economic status in rural areas is gradually improving over a period of time. Many programmers and policies have been implemented to improve the socio-economic status of population in rural areas. But in economic sense, people of the rural areas could not develop equally over the region. Even within a small village, different types of economic classes are found. In this study an attempt is made to study the socio-economic status of Kothagoandapalli Panchayat, of Hosur Block, Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu State. Proportionate random sampling method was followed for selection of the respondent. Standard questionnaire was used collect data from the respondents. The data was analyzed on various parameters such as social composition, Gender Ratio, Land ownership, Income, Employment, Literacy, Age, Government schemes from the analyzed data is concluded for variations in cast, education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social groups.

Keywords - Socio-economic status, Panchayat, rural area.

I. INTRODUCTION

A socio-economic survey is regarded as one of the most important sources of statistical data on household expenditure and social composition as well as other data on the status of housing, individual household characteristics and living conditions. This naturally led to wide variations in education, occupation and other economic conditions among population belonging to various social groups. So it's essential to develop rural areas to improve the quality of lifestyle of people. Due to this the entire villages and communities, livelihood, lifestyle, economic and social condition are affected. The individual from rural area migrates to urban area as a result of deficiency of livelihood opportunities, amenities and services in rural areas. So to solve this problem the Government has launched various schemes. The objective is to be analyze socio-economic status of the Panchayat of Hosur Block, Krishnagiri Dist. Tamil Nadu.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

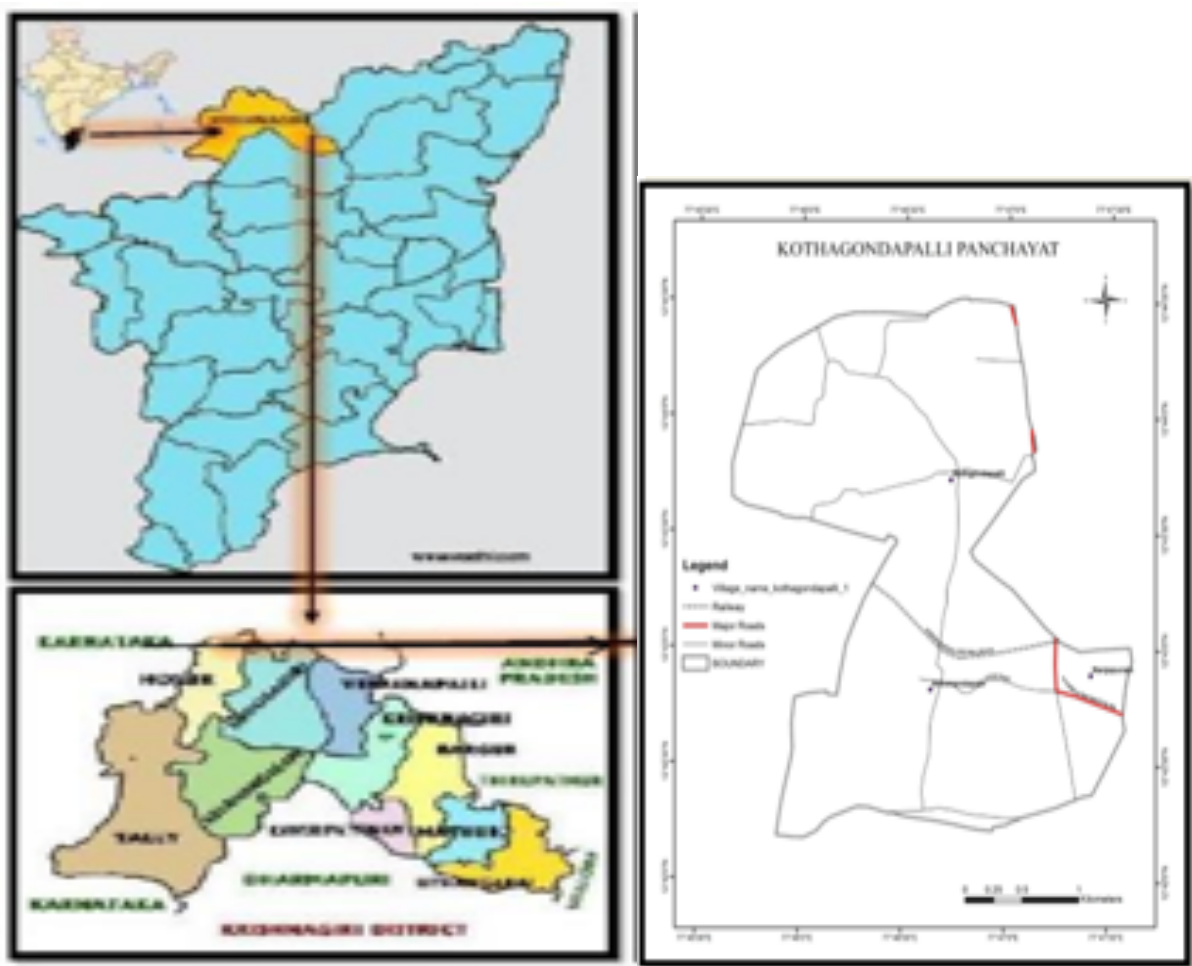
Himansu Sekhar Patra-Etal (2015) made an attempt to study the impact of mining activity on the socio economic condition of people around iron ore mines of keonjhar district in Odisha. data on socioeconomic condition as well as other indicator parameters like housing, source of water, sanitary facility, education level, medical facilities, communication facilities, occupation, assets possessed, per capita income. the major findings from the study indicates that socio economic status and over all quality of life indicators are not satisfactory. Showings for literacy rate, low per capita income, poor sanitary, medical, transportation facility etc.

Md Monirul Islam, Dr. Md. Mustaquim (2014) have attempt to work on Socio Economic Status of Rural Population an Income Level Analysis. The entire study is based on primary data which have been collected by door to door survey with a suitable questionnaire by the researchers. All the data have been classified into five income groups and simple percentage method is followed to analyze the actual situation. Only few percentages of people enjoy little better life where most of the people lie in risky situation.

Anju and Sumandeep Socio-Economic Study of Gidc Impact on Sathrota Village, Panchmahal District, Gujarat – This paper examines the industrial development impact on the socio-economic structure of the Village. More than 40 % population of Sathrota village dependent on Industries for employment as there is no proper irrigation source and rainfall availability on time for the agriculture. Industries always tagged as “employment source” for villagers. The findings of the study show both positive and negative impact on livelihood, education, infrastructure and health of population. And also suggest strategies for improvement and further development of the Village.

III. STUDY AREA DETAILS

The study area selected as Kothagondapalli Panchayat of Hosur Block, Krishnagiri Dist. Tamil Nadu. It is located about 50 km south east of the Bangalore highway, covering the area of 881 hectare and lies between the 12°42' N to 12°44'30" latitude, 77°45'30" to 77°47'30" E longitude in Kothagondapalli Panchayat comprises 3 villages with total population 4938 are occupying a area of 881 hectare comprises 1087 households. Average annual rain fall is around 850 mm and temperature is 18°C to 26°C and altitude of mean sea level is 843 m. The study area map shown in figure 1.



IV. METHODOLOGY

In the present study Socio-economic Status of kothagondapalli Panchayat, the open ended type standard questionnaire was conducted by the multi random sampling technique. Data collected from socio-economic for area analyzed for various parameters such as social composition, Gender Ratio, Land ownership, Income, Employment, Literacy, Age, Government schemes.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The socio-economic status of the kothagondapalli Panchayat were identified in terms of social composition, Gender Ratio, Land ownership, Income, Employment, Literacy, Age, Government schemes. The data are presented in figures.

SOCIAL COMPOSITION

Social Composition from observed that OBC category forming the largest segment 44%, SC category form the next largest segment of 41%, General category around 16%, ST community does not exist. The figure show the social composition of study area.

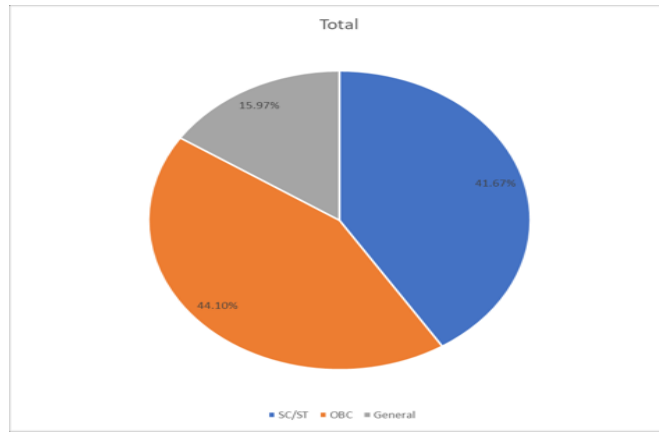


Fig-2

GENDER RATIO

Gender ratio from our study it was observed that, overall Panchayat, Males (41%) and Females (57%), females are slightly higher than males in the ratio. The figure 3 shows the gender study area.

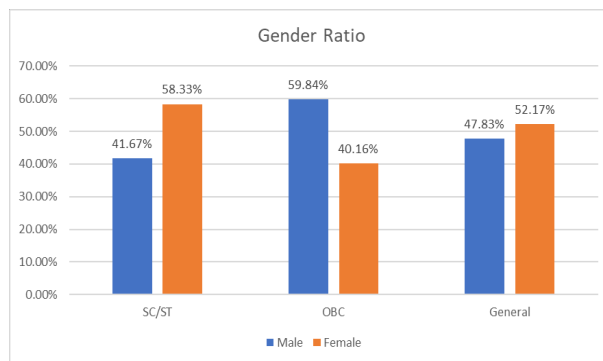


Fig-3

LAND OWNERSHIP:

Land ownership from our study it was observed that Land ownership is 22% of the household are landless and more predominant in SC category (47%), Most of the land owned by the OBC, the figure-4 shows in study area.A

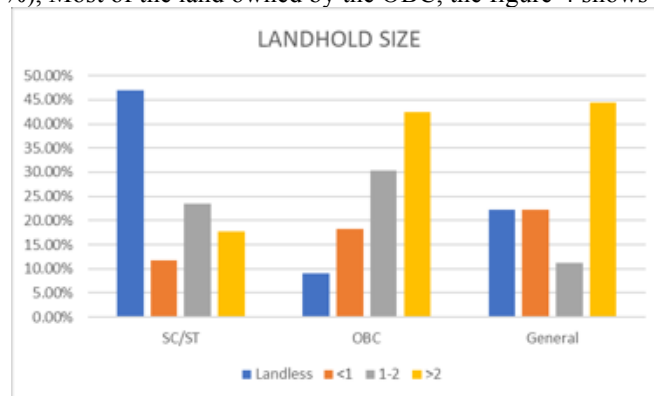


Fig-4

INCOME STATUS:

Income status of study area as shown in below figure-4, from the figure it was observed that for income status are 18% of the household are on the ridge of poverty line having income lesser than 45k P.A., The higher income group of people earning more than 100k P.A. are from general category, Lesser income group prevail more under SC category (37%), Subsisting on Indian rural per capita daily income per head of Rs. 32.00

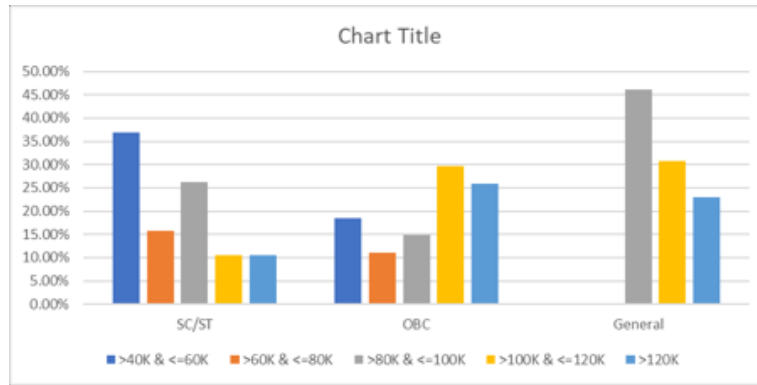


Fig-5

LIVELIHOOD AND UNEMPLOYMENT:

Livelihood and unemployment of study area as shown in below figure-5, from the figure it was observed that, Analysis in Employment of the peoples are more diversified.13% of the peoples are agriculturist, and 15% are self-employed. Unemployment is high at 27%, then temporary migration of the employees working under Govt. sectors.

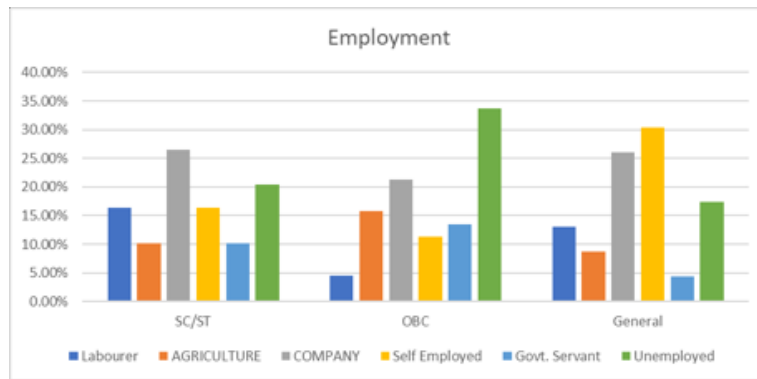


Fig-6

LITERACY:

Literacy from our figure it was observed that total literacy is 27%, of the people have studied only up to 10th std. and this status more predominant in SC community (29%), then Graduates around 28% mostly from OBC and General community the figure-8 show the literacy of study area.

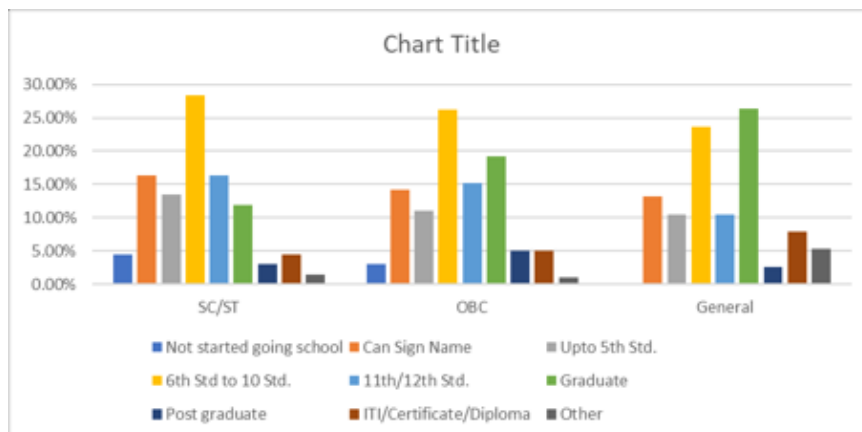


Fig-7

AGE

Age from our study it was observed that Around 26% of population are age of 18-35yrs., 27% of population are age of 35-60yrs., and other age group ranges falls under less than 10%,the figure-8 age of study area.

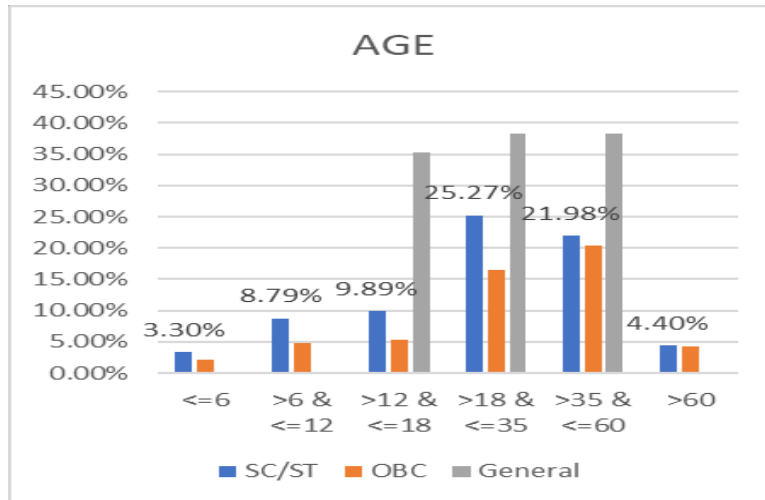


Fig-8

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES:

Government scheme of study area as shown in below figure-8, from the figure it was observed that many of the Government welfare schemes are grossly under-utilized. Except from agricultural loan scheme and MNREGA. SC\ST People are totally unaware of government welfare schemes about education , insurance and housing etc.

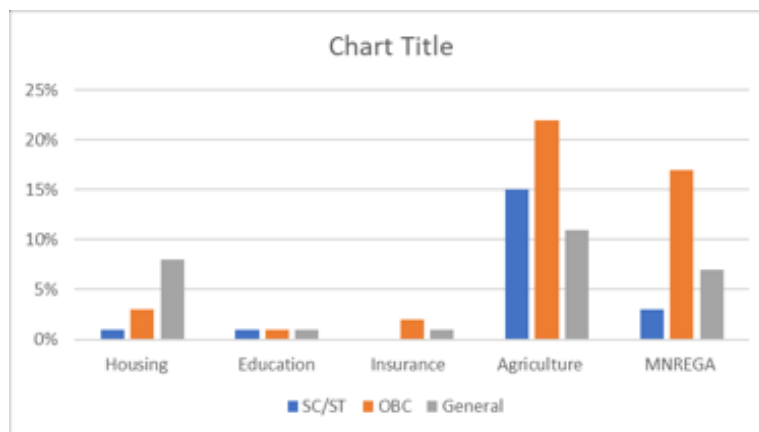


Fig-9

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