



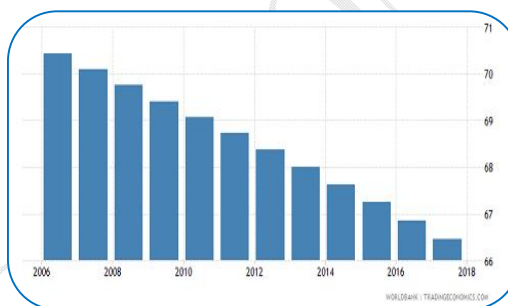
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF RURAL POPULATION: AN INCOME LEVEL ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF BHAINI BADSHAH PUR

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ABSTRACT :

In the modern era, the Socio-economic conditions in rural areas are the main concern, particularly in developing society. Over a period of time, a socio-economic condition in village areas continues improving. The Central as well state government has implemented various programmes and policies to improve socio-economic conditions of the population in the village areas. But according to the economic point of view, in rural areas, people could not develop uniformly in the region. Even within a small village, various types of economic groups are established. Thus our main purpose of this research paper is an attempt to study the real socio-economic conditions of the population of various income groups in a village. The complete study is based on primary data which was collected by personal interaction with a standardized questionnaire by the researcher. In the whole study, data have been classified into four income classes and only percentage method is used to analyse the real situation. In this study, it was found that 38 per cent of the population's monthly per capita income is below Rs 2000 and only 10 per cent of the population's monthly per capita income is above Rs 8000. From this study, it is found that only a few percentages of villagers have the benefit of a better life with all facilities but most of the people live in uncertain conditions.



In the modern era, the Socio-economic conditions in rural areas are the main concern, particularly in developing society. Over a period of time, a socio-economic condition in village areas continues improving. The Central as well state government has implemented various programmes and policies to improve socio-economic conditions of the population in the village areas. But according to the economic point of view, in rural areas, people could not develop uniformly in the region. Even within a small village, various types of economic groups are established. Thus our main purpose of this research paper is an attempt to study the real socio-economic conditions of the population of various income groups in a village. The complete study is based on primary data which was collected by personal interaction with a standardized questionnaire by the researcher. In the whole study, data have been classified into four income classes and only percentage method is used to analyse the real situation. In this study, it was found that 38 per cent of the population's monthly per capita income is below Rs 2000 and only 10 per cent of the population's monthly per capita income is above Rs 8000. From this study, it is found that only a few percentages of villagers have the benefit of a better life with all facilities but most of the people live in uncertain conditions.

KEYWORDS : Socio-economic conditions , social and economic aspect, village areas.

INTRODUCTION

The existing scenario of the society in nations is fast moving from underprivileged economy to a developed economy with improvements in social conditions. But these changes are not identical in all areas. In terms of the social and economic aspect, village areas are not so much developed as compared to urban areas. The way of living of any individual person is mainly dependent on their economic status. Thus, the social situation of the person is dominated by his/her economic status (income). If any part of the community remains lagging behind, no society or region can be developed. Hence a systematic socio-economic development can improve the healthy and uniform growth of the region. Nowadays, growing awareness and level of education have been changing the socio-economic conditions among the rural population.

Socio-economic features are a significant instrument to measure the development of human beings. Through socio-economic study better information can be collected for an individual's or family's or group of people's economic and social situation based on education, income conditions, health conditions, and occupation [1]. The lifestyle of people is different from one income class to another among the population. According to Dutton and Levine (1989), socioeconomic status is "a composite measure that typically incorporates economic status, measured by income; social status, measured by

education; and work status, measured by occupation" [2]. Rathod & Ningshen (2012), prominent that Socio-economic situations are a combination of economic and sociological that measure a person's and family's economic and social status compared to others, based on income, education, and occupation [3]. Krieger et al. (1997) define that socio-economic position as 'cumulative theory that includes both resource-based and prestige-based measures, as linked to both childhood and adult social class position' [4]. Socio-economic status refers to the position of individuals, families, households, or other aggregates on one or more dimensions of stratification. These dimensions include income, education, prestige, wealth, or other aspects of standing that member of society deems salient [5]. Generally socioeconomic situations are considered as a personal demographic variable; however, Socio-economic status is a sign of aspects of an individual's broader environment. As a result, it can be measured at the individual level or the area level.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A very few researches have been carried out related this aspect:

Vikrant (2017) worked on "Performance evaluation of MGNREGA act: a case study in state Goa". A sample of 150 households used for data collection for study purpose. In sample both job card holder and non job card holder include. Primary data was collected through well structure questionnaire and informal interview method. From this study it is found that there is a little impact of this scheme on tribal people and there is faulty strategy for implementation this programme. Religion and others biasness was adopted in case of distribution of job cards. From this study it is also found that there is improper coordination among stakeholder that becomes a major hurdle in this programme.

Hamole and team (2018) worked on "A socio economic study of Kondhwal village in Bhimshankar". The main objective of this study was to evaluate the socio economic conditions of the village. Primary data was collected by interviewing method from 83 households head members. From this study it was found that village has one temple, one primary education school, and medical, post & Telegraph but there is no shop, no water supply in village. So water is transport from nearest village. Electricity provided only just for few hours in this village. This village has not public transport yet. Most of the families cant fulfil their personal need from agriculture production. The village population has been deprived of any national government scheme of village development.

Waqar Akram, Irum Naz and Sadia Ali (2006) examined through his paper "An empirical analysis of household income in rural Pakistan". The main objective of study is to analysis income inequality and relationship between farm and non- farm source of income. Primary data was collected from 104 household by stratifies sampling method. From this study it was found that distribution of land was skewed as compared to income and livestock. Villagers mainly derived income from farm income. Among non farm income, rental income was mainly positively related with household income.

MD Monirul and his team worked on socio economic status of rural population as per income level analysis. The entire study was based on primary data, where data collected by door to door survey in village. After collection of data, it has been divided into five income groups. From this study it was found that 45% people have monthly per capita is only Rs500 and only 4% people have monthly per capita is above Rs2000.

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of this study are as follow:

- To study the demographic conditions by the level of income of the sample population in the study area.
- To analyse the education level among a different group of population in the study area.
- To investigate the housing condition and electricity by the level of income of the sample population in the study area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is based on a primary survey of 150 households as a sample out of all households. Data have been collected through the head member from every fourth household in a systematic manner for the analysis of the socio-economic situation of different income groups of the population from the Bhaini Badshah Pur of Hisar district, Haryana. In the questionnaire, various dimensions are included for data collection purpose which includes demographic, economic and social aspects. After collection data, it was divided into four income groups of whole sample population on the basis of monthly per capita income to examine the actual socio-economic situation of different income groups of population in the study area. The data were converted into relative number such as percentage to analysis the overall situation of the village.

THE STUDY AREA

Bhaini Badshah Pur is a medium type village located in Hisar district in Haryana with the latitudinal and longitudinal figures of 29.37° and 75.90 respectively. It is situated 40km away from district Hisar. Nayagaon, Daultpur, Uklana, Khedar are the nearest villages. According to census 2011 information, the location code of Bhaini Badshah Pur village is 061001. The total geographical area of the village is 479 hectares has 700 houses and 3,500 populations. The village also has the connectivity of public bus service that is available within the village. And connectivity of Railway station available within 5-10 km distance. Barwala is the nearest town (6 KM) from the village where people move easily as the village has improved road facility. There are some small types of shops available within the village which is run mostly by females through SHGs. The economy of the village is predominately agriculture based. It is mainly a Hindu populated village and all belong to different categories.

DISCUSSION

Out of sample, a sample of 150 households with a total population of 846, in which 445 (52.6 per cent) are males and rest 401 (47.4 per cent) are the females. 52.5 per cent of the population is married, 43.5 per cent are unmarried and 4.0 per cent are widows. From this study, it was found that the sex ratio was very low. Table No. 1 shows that out of 150 households, a greater part (38 per cent of sample households) belongs to a very low per capita earning (lower than 2,000) whose contribution is 43.7 per cent of the total sample population, followed by 40% of sample households belongs to per capita income of Rs. 2,000 – 5,000 whose contribution is 36.4% of the total sample population, 12% of total sample households belongs to Rs. 5,000-8,000 per capita income which comprises of 12.2% of the total population and only 10 per cent of sample household belongs to earning more than 8,000, is only 7.4 per cent of the total population. These results show that the proportion of the population is regularly decreasing as by increasing per capita income.

Table 1: Distribution of population as monthly per capita Income

Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Households		Total Population		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 2000	57	38	372	44.0	186	41.79	185	46.13
2000-5000	60	40	308	36.4	176	39.55	133	33.16
5000-8000	18	12	103	12.2	33	7.41	30	7.48
Above 8000	15	10	63	7.4	50	11.23	53	13.21
Total	150	100	846	100	445	100	401	100

Source: Field survey, 2018-19

Table 2 shows that in range group of earning less than Rs. 2000 there are 24%,14%,1.75%,56%, 3.5% of population that belong to General, BC-A, BC-B, SC and other (ST) respectively. In the range of

Rs.2000-5000, there are 44%, 70%, 1.6% of the population that belongs to General, BC-A and BC-B respectively. In the range of Rs.5000-8000, there are 67%, 33% of the population that belongs to General, BC-A respectively. In the range group of earning above than Rs.8000, there are 71%, 29% of the population that belongs to General and BC-A.

Table:2 Distribution of castes among different income group

Caste	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
General	24%	44%	67%	71%
BC- A	14%	70%	33%	29 %
BC-B	1.75%	1.6%	0.0	0.0
SC	56%	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	3.5%	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: field survey 2018-19

Table 3 shows that in the income group Rs. less than 2000, maximum people are in the age group between 16-30 (35 %). Between income group 2000-5000, maximum people are also in the age group 16-30(40%). Between incomes group 5000-8000, maximum people are 16-30(33%). Income more than 8000, maximum people are also in the age group 16-30 (39%). From this study, it is found that the maximum population is in the age group 16-30 and the minimum population is in the age group 60 and above.

Table: 3 Distribution of age of the sample population

Age of the members	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	8000 above
Less than 15	116	58	20	4
16-30	130	125	35	25
31-45	61	60	23	10
46-60	43	52	14	18
60 and above	20	15	11	6
Total	370	310	103	52

Source: field survey 2018-19

Marital status is also an important demographic factor. Table 4 shows that in the income group less than in 2000, the maximum population is unmarried (51%). Per capita Income between 2000-5000, the maximum population is married (54%). Income group between 5000-8000, the majority of the population is married (64%) and income more than 8000, here also the proportion of married people are more than unmarried (68%).

Table 4: Marital status of sample population among different income group

Marital status (%)	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Married	167 (45%)	168 (54%)	66 (64%)	43 (68%)
Unmarried	187 (51%)	130 (42%)	35 (34%)	16(25%)
Widow	16 (4%)	12 (4%)	2 (2%)	4 (7%)
total	370 (100)	310 (100)	103 (100)	63 (100)

Source: field survey 2018-19

Improving literacy rates also one of the important factors that are very helpful for the people to improve the standard of living due to increasing per capita earning. Table 5 shows that 70.88 % of the

total sample population is less than Rs.2000 per capita incomes are educated, 72.90% of people are educated whose per capita income range between Rs. 2000-5000. 83.49% of people have educated whose per capita income is between Rs. 5000-8000. Majority of the population are educated (84.12%) whose per capita income range above than Rs.8000 per capita income but due to the low level of literacy, the scope of the work participation in the non-agricultural sector would be reduced and people cannot exit from primary activities, in which returns are very low.

Table 5: Education level of respondents as monthly per capita income

Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Literate (%)	Illiterate (%)
Less than 2,000	262 (70.82%)	108 (29.18 %)
2,000-5,000	226 (72.90%)	84 (27.1%)
5,000-8,000	86 (83.49%)	17 (16.5%)
Above 8,000	53 (84.12%)	10 (15.87%)

Source: Field survey, 2018-19

The standard of living of any person mainly depends upon the education level. Marlin *et al.*, (2008) examined that fewer education levels have negative impacts on any individual health and well being, community participation, training, labour force, employment, productivity, and economic development. Table 5 shows that in the range below Rs. 2,000 income, most literate persons are only primary educated (28.1%), followed by middle (24.1), secondary level (24.6), senior secondary level (21.2%) and graduate level (2.2%) of the population. In group Rs. 2000-5000 the share of literate persons are as follows: 29.4% are primary educated, 16.1% are middle, 19.0% are secondary educated, 13.9% is senior secondary educated, and 3.9% are graduates and 1.6% are postgraduate. Between in Rs. 5000-8000 income group, most of the literate peoples are senior secondary educated (30.5%), followed by secondary level (20.7%) and secondary level (21.88%), primary level (15.9%), middle level (15.9%) and graduate level (13.4%) of education and postgraduate (3.7%). Above Rs. 8000 income group literate peoples are distributed by primary (15.1%), middle (11.3%) and secondary (9.4%), senior secondary (18.9%) and graduate level (28.3%), postgraduate are (11.3%) and remaining (5.7%) are in others (I.T.I., B. ed, polytechnic etc.) of the population. Form this study it was found that 51.4% of the students are currently studying in public school and 48.6% are studying in private school, out of which 66 per cent are studying within the village and remaining 34 per cent outside the village. From this study, it is found that as income is increasing, the rate of students going outside in private school and colleges are also increasing but the availability of mid-day meals is decreasing. As table 7 shows below:

Table 6: Levels of Education by Level of Per Capita Income (Monthly)

Per Capita Income (Rs.)	Level of Education						
	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Graduate	Post-Graduate	Others
Less than 2000	28.1	24.1	24.6	21.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
2000-5000	29.4	16.1	19.0	13.9	3.9	1.6	0.0
5000-8000	15.9	15.9	20.7	30.5	13.4	3.7	0.0
Above 8000	15.1	11.3	9.4	18.9	28.3	11.3	5.7

Source: Field survey, 2018-19

Table 7: Level of current students among different income group

Number of students (%)	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Total number	124	61	27	10
Private school (%)	39 (32%)	44 (72%)	19 (58%)	6 (80%)
Govt. school (%)	85 (68%)	17(28%)	8 (42%)	4 (20%)
Outside from village	25 (20%)	25(41%)	19 (70%)	9 (90%)
Inside within village	99 (80%)	36 (59%)	8 (30%)	1 (10%)
% of availability of mid day miles	39 %	(14.7 %)	3.7 %	0.0 %

Source: field survey 2018-19

The employment of any person refers to his/her trade, profession, nature of work etc. The employment structure of society is the result of several closely associated factors. The type of profession is the main factor that establishes the financial status of any person, as a diverse occupation reflects different incomes. In the study area, most people have actively occupied agriculture as a primary occupation. In spite of it, many people are also engaged in other occupations like a business, service, etc. From this study, it is observed that in the income group less than 2000, there is 79 per cent are workforce in different types of occupation. Between income 2000-5000, 90percent consists of the workforce, between income 5000-8000, it is 16 per cent workforce and in the income group above than 8000, the total workforce is 14 per cent of the population. Table-4 shows that in the income range below Rs.2000 income mostly workforce is engaged in the day – labourer (25.8 %) in different areas like fields, construction, clothes mills, etc. Between Rs. 2000-5000 income mostly populations are also engaged as a day labourer (22.6%), very few people are engaged in govt. service (2.6 per cent). Among Rs. 5000-8000 income population's major occupation is agriculture (23.3%) followed by private service (5.8%). Above than 8000 income majority of populations are engaged in agriculture (30.2%) followed by private service (12.7%) followed by govt. service (9.5%). In Govt. service they are mainly associated with the teaching profession or clerical service and army police, which reflects a better social and economic position in the study area.

**Table 8: Occupational Composition by Level of Per Capita Income
Primary occupation**

Occupation	Per Capita Income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Agriculture	9.1	14.5	23.3	30.2
Day Labourer	25.8	22.6	3.9	0.0
Govt. service	0.5	2.6	4.9	9.5
Private service	0.0	7.7	5.8	12.7
Permanent business	0.0	3.2	2.9	0.0
Temporary business	0.3	6	1.9	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
None (dependent)	64.2	48.7	57.3	47.6

Source: Field survey 2018-19

Secondary occupation

Occupation	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	8000above
Agriculture	1.7 %	6.5%	5.5%	0.0 %
Day- labourer	3.5 %	16%	5.5%	0.0 %

(Source: field survey 2018-19)

Migration is another important aspect related to employment. As unavailability of work within the village, people are migrating to other urban areas. Table 9 shows that Income less than 2000, only a few people migrate (1%). Income between 2000-5000, the percentage of migrant has started increasing (7%). And whenever per capita income is more than 8000, the percentage of migrants is also increasing (27%). Thus it shows that there is a positive relationship between per capita income and migrants.

Table:9 Migration level of respondents among different group

Migration level	Per capita income			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
None (%)	367 (99%)	289 (93%)	84 (81%)	46 (73%)
Out (%)	3 (1%)	21 (7%)	19 (19%)	17 (27%)
Total population	370	310	103	63

Source: field survey 2018-19

In our study area, various kinds of houses are also found viz. kuchha house, pucca house, and mixed type house. The distribution of houses is done to determine the level of income of an individual or family. Table 5 shows that below range Rs. 2000 income groups of people kuchha type (50.8%) of houses is found in the study area, followed by the pucca house (28.07%) and semi-pucca house (21.05%). Among income groups of Rs. 2000-5000, pucca type house is mostly found (44.26%), followed by kuchha type houses (31.14%) and semi-pucca houses (24.59%). Among Rs. 5000-8000 income group of peoples, mostly pucca houses were found (77.77%), followed by semi pucca house(16.67%) and kuchha houses (5.5%). 92.85 per cent pucca house is found in the Rs. 8000 and above income group of people, as they are 84.12% literate which reflects them to more earning by engaged in different non-agricultural activities. Among all sample households, only this group of people enjoy a little better lifestyle.

Table 10: Type of houses by Level of Per Capita Income

Type of house	Per Capita Income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Kuchha house	29 (50.8)	19 (31.14)	1 (5.5)	1(7.14)
Pucca house	16 (28.07)	27 (44.26)	14 (77.77)	13 (92.85)
Semi pucca	12 (21.05)	15 (24.59)	3 (16.67)	0 (0.0)
Total	57 (100)	61 (100)	18 (100)	14 (100)
Financial assistance	26%	33%	17%	14%
B.P.L.family (%)	45 (79%)	38 (62%)	5 (27%)	3 (21%)

Source: Field survey 2018-19

Table: 11 Type of family among different income group

Type of family (%)	Per capita income			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Joint	30 (53%)	30 (49%)	11 (61%)	10 (71%)
Nuclear	27 (47%)	31 (51%)	7 (39%)	4 (29%)
	57	61	18	14

Source: field survey 2018-19

In India, there is a lack of sanitation especially in rural areas as it is important for a healthy life. In the study area, 100 per cent of households use toilets. (Table 12) shows that among families that use toilet facilities below Rs. 2000 per capita incomes population, very few have flush toilets (5.2%) and the remaining 92.98% population are used pit toilets and 1.75% household have both types of toilets. Between Rs. 2000-5000 incomes population, availability of flush toilets are (13.11%) is very low, pit latrine (85.24%) and nearly 1.6% population have both types of toilets facility. Between Rs. 5000-8000 incomes group of people have flush latrine (22.22%), pit latrine (66.67%) and 11.11% have both types of toilets facility in their houses. Above income Rs. 8000 incomes people have mostly flush toilets (50%), pit latrine (42.85%) and remaining 7.14% have both types of toilets facility.

Table 12: Toilet types by Level of Per Capita Income

Type of Toilet used	Per Capita Income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Flush Toilet	5.2 %	13.11%	22.22%	50%
Pit toilet	92.98%	85.24%	66.67%	42.85%
Both Toilet	1.75%	1.6%	11.11%	7.14%

Source: Field survey 2018-19

Many villages in India still did not get the facility of electricity. In the study area, it was observed that most households have electricity. Only some people are not getting the facility of electricity. 100% of electricity facilities are available in the income group more than 8000, followed by the percentage of households (96.72%) is electrified among group Rs. 5000-8000, followed by 94.73% among Rs. Less than 2000 incomes population, 94.44% among Rs. 2000-5000 incomes population.

Table 13: Availability of Electricity by Level of Per Capita Income

Electrified house	Per Capita Income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Electricity	94.73%	96.72%	94.44%	100%
No electricity	5.26%	3.2%	5.5%	0.0

Source: Field survey 2018-19

As saving is surplus earning, the lower income (below Rs. 2000) 84 per cent population cannot save their earning because management of three times meals and cloths is a challenge-able task within this income. A small portion (15%) of the population tries to save a little bit and a small portion of the population runs for insurance. But comparatively incomes (Rs. 2000-5000 and 2000) population save 24percent of their earning for future needs. Income group between 5000- 8000, the proportion of saving is 62 per cent and in the range group above 8000, 50% of people are saving out of their income

for future needs. This trend shows that as incomes are rising, the proportion of saving also increases. (Table14).

Table 14: Savings by Level of Per Capita Income

Saving status	Per Capita Income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above-8000
Saving	15 %	24%	62%	50%
No saving	84 %	75%	38%	50%

Source: Field survey 2018-19

The land is the main assets for the agriculture sector in the rural area. But its distribution is widely skewed. Table 15 shows that in range group less than in 2000, only 40% of the population has landholding. Between the income group above than 8000, 100% population has landholding. From this study, it is observed that there is a positive relationship between the size of land and level of income.

Table 15: Distribution of land- holding size among different group

Landholding size	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Landholding	40%	44%	89%	100%
Lease- in	26%	11%	16 %	0.0%
Lease- out	0.0 %	11 %	22%	28%

Source: field survey 2018-19

Livestock is also important assets for rural areas, because of dominance on agriculture. In rural areas, livestock does not provide income only through milk and in the form of ghee but also in the in the form of waste product which can be used as fuel and organic fertilizers. From this study, it is also found that a positive correlation between income level and livestock. Table 16 shows that income group less than 2000, there is a lack of many facilities, like a washing machine, inverters, internet connectivity etc. but income group more than 8000, people have all types of facilities. It is also observed that a 100% sample household has mobile phones facility.

Table 16: Distribution of household assets of per capita income

Household assets	Per capita income (monthly)			
	Less than 2000	2000-5000	5000-8000	Above 8000
Inverter	56 %	70%	100%	86%
Television/LCD/LED	80 %	80%	100%	100%
Mobile phone	100%	100%	100%	100%
Computer/ laptop	0.0 %	1.6%	22%	57%
Electric fan	92.9%	90%	100%	100%
Sewing machine	60%	65%	100%	93%
Cooler/ AC	47%	59%	100%	100%
Motorcycle	38%	28%	100%	93%
Washing machine	38%	51%	100%	93%
Gas cylinder	93%	88%	100%	100%
Car	1.7%	6.5%	22%	57%
Tractor/ trolley	0.0%	4.9%	11%	50%

Broadband	1.7%	1.6%	5.5%	43%
Cattles	70%	77%	83%	71%

Source: field survey 2018-19

CONCLUSION

This analysis plainly indicated that largely socio-economic situations of the population in the village are not good. 38 per cent of the total sample population's monthly income is below Rs. 2000 and only 10 per cent is above Rs. 8000. The lower income groups of people mainly engaged in agricultural fields, cotton mills, bricks kiln or other places as day labour. Most of them are still not getting many facilities like electricity, safe drinking water, proper sanitation, internet connectivity etc., where comparatively higher income people are getting most of these facilities. From this study it was found that only 4 per cent people migrate outside the village, remaining all are engaged in different activities within the village. Although comparatively higher income population enjoy a little better life lower income population's socio-economic situation is very risky due to the main low level of literacy and low income resulting create many social issues and pollution.

SUGGESTION

There are some suggestions for the improvement of the socio-economic situation of the population of the village:

- To improve the level of education of the people in the study area by upgradation in primary and secondary schools.
- Make a list of people under Below Poverty Line (BPL) and give them BPL card so that more facilities they get from the government.
- Job oriented programmes should be implemented in the village level so that various employment programmes for the population to reduce the burden of unemployment and migration.
- To set up more SHGs in the village so that a small loan can easily be provided to villagers to run various small industrial activities.
- To provide the various training programmes for subsidies especially for agricultural, social services and credit.
- To introduce the various schemes that are benefited from poor peoples of the village.

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