



**SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF NIRMAL GRAM
(A CASE STUDY OF KHAJRI VILLAGE, SADAK ARJUNI BLOCK, IN
GONDIA DISTRICT)**

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ABSTRACT

The socio economic status (SES) is an important determinant of health, nutritional status, mortality and morbidity of an individual SES also influences the accessibility, affordability, acceptability and actual utilization of available health. Facilities socio-economic characteristics are the important tools to the measures of human development. Socio economic is the most important determinant of the livelihoods as it influences levels of knowledge, skill, income. Khajri (Nirmal Gram) village in Sadak Arjuni Block of Gondia District in Maharashtra State was selected for this study. 50 sample was selected with 25 males & 25 females from Khajri village. Survey method was used for collection of information. Interview schedule was one of the traditional tools of data collection and analyzed by percentage method. Their poor economic conditions, lack of co-ordination and lack of knowledge are the factors which include the low socio-economic level.

Keywords: Socio-economic, Nirmal gram, PRI Panchayat Raj Institution.

The current situation of the society in developing nations is rapidly moving from poor economy to developing economy with the development of social condition. But these changes are not equal to all places. Basically rural areas are very less developed as compared to urban areas in term social cultural and economic aspects, lifestyle of individuals are widely dependant on their economic status. Hence,

social position of the person is dominated by his/her income. No society or region can be developed with the exception of any part lagging behind. Proper socio-economic development can control the healthy and balanced growth of a region. Now a days, increasing educational level and perception of education has been changing the socio-economic status among the rural population.



Socio-economic characteristics are the important tools to the measures of human development. It is a measure of an individual's or family's economic & social position based on education, income, health and occupation. Socio-economic status is the most important determinant of the livelihoods as it influences levels of knowledge, skill and income conditions which means people's way of living is different from one income group to another as their consumption power also differs among income group of population.

Socio-economic status is composite measure that typically incorporates economic status, measured by income, social status, measured by education & work status measured by occupation.

Community:- A community consist of people in social interaction within a geographical area and having one or more additional communities. In India, a village or a group of villages is a community.

(R. Arunachalam 2003)

Development:- The term 'development' cannot growth or maturation. It implies gradual and sequential phases of change. Mac Iver uses the word 'development' to signify an upward courses in a process "that is, of increasing differentiation."

(O. P. Dahama 1985)

Community Development:- Community development is an exclusive term. It is frequently used to encompass any and every effort towards the advance of community interests.

The development of a community in general implies not merely progress, but also the capacity or potential for continued progress in future.

Community Work:- The community unit is, in some instances, a geographical area, or a community of interests or association of interest. In either case, the problem of concern is how the members these communities may come to be identified with and share responsibility for the development of community and the larger



society of which it is part, by utilizing the riches which the humanities and sciences have made available to modern man.

Community Work Involves

Self – determination

Community peace

Growth in community capacity & the will to change.

Need & Importance of

Programmes:- The objective of community development is to improve the social-economic level of people. Community development programme is largely identifying and developing understanding both on the part of learners & extension functionaries.

In this direction, planning in right situation and right people are the pre-requisites to community development programmes.

The following are the objectives behind development programmes

- Improvement in farms, home and public services in community.
- To bring improvement in living conditions of the people by providing facilities in the health, education, crop

production, animal husbandary, etc.

- To bring changes in attitude of men, women and youth.
- To bring encouragement in leadership i.e. gram panchayat members, local leaders and block advisory committee.
- To utilize the best services of professional community development workers such as village level workers, extension officers and block development officers.

Nirmal Gram:- Sanitation is one of the most pressing global development issues in the contemporary world. Posing grave health challenges, exacerbating socio – economic and gender differences, thwarting the process of inclusive growth and development and lack of proper sanitation facilities have serious repercussions for any country.

Given the strong direct and indirect linkages of sanitation with socio-economic and health aspects, it has been appropriately included in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals



(MDGs). Out of eight MDGs, three are directly linked to sanitation, reduce, child mortality, combat disease and ensure environmental sustainability. Even the first goal, i.e. eradicating extreme poverty is linked to sanitation as high health and coping costs associated with illnesses caused by inadequate sanitation drain productivity and incomes, contributing to poverty.

To give a fillip to the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Government of India launched the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP), a post achievement - award – cum – fiscal incentive scheme in October 2003, and gave away the first awards in 2005. NGP seeks to recognize the efforts made by the PRI's and institutions who have contributed significantly towards ensuring full sanitation coverage in their areas of operation. TSC lay strong emphasis on information, education and community (IEC), capacity building and hygiene, education for effective behavior change the involvement of PRI's, CBD's, NGO's etc.

- ❖ To bring the topic of sanitation to the forefront of social and political development discourse in rural India.
- ❖ To develop open defecation free and clean villages which will be models for others to emulate.
- ❖ To give incentives to PRI's to sustain the initiatives taken, eliminate practice of open defecation from their respective geographical area by way of sanitation coverage.
- ❖ To increase social mobilization in TSC implementation by recognize the catalytic role played by organizations in attaining universal sanitation coverage.

Objectives of the Study

1. To study to social status of the respondents.
 2. To study to Economic Status of the respondents.
 3. To study the awareness level of villagers in Nirmal Gram Abhiyan.
- **Significance:-** The basic need of the study found the socio-economic status of Nirmal Gram villagers. The study



primarily focused on Nirmal Gram village & their livelihood & ultimately the conclusions drawn will be of importance to Government, NGO's & Universities.

- **Methodology:-** Sadak Arjuni is a Taluka located in Gondia District of Maharashtra. It is one of the 8 Talukas of Gondia District.

As per the census India 2011, Sadak Arjuni Taluka has 26,543 households, population of 1,15,594 of which 58,201 are males & 57,393 are females. The literacy rate of Sadak Arjuni is 75.85% out of which 82.09% males are literate & 69.52% females are literate.

Khajri (Nirmal Gram) village in Sadak Arjuni Block of Gondia District in Maharashtra State was selected for this study. 50 sample was selected which 25 were males & 25 were females from Khajri village. Survey method was used for collection of information. Interview schedule was one of the traditional tools of data

collection and was analyzed by percentage method.

RESULT

The respondents ranged from 20 to above 50 years. In above 50 years age group maximum 40% Male respondents & 36% Female respondents were found. Maximum 40% male & 36% female respondents were belongs to ST Category. 96% male respondents & 64% female respondents are married. Maximum 28% female respondents are Widow (Table 1).

Among the total samples majority of the male 52% were males were farmers while 40% females were farm labour. 32% of male & 44% female respondents have their own land up to 1 Hecter. In above study 28% male respondents & 40% female respondents have non irrigated soil.

In table 2, 22% male respondents participated in Jatra & minimum 24% male respondents were participated in Bhajan Mandali. 80% of female respondents were participated in



Haldi Kumkum & in Mahila Melava, Ganesh Utsav, Jatra respectively. 40% male & 36% female respondents earned an income of Rs. Up to 1000 Rupees per month. 72% of male respondents & 60% of female respondents have mobile & two wheeler for communication & transportation. 92% of male respondents have electricity facility & drainage system, 72% of female respondents have bath-room & drainage system facility . 56% male & female respondents were save the money with SHG for family future. Among the total sample, majority of the respondents (male & female) have been found to have middle school education i.e. 36% & 32% respectively. 32% of female respondents were found uneducated. 84% female respondents accepted the behavioral changes by education as well as 80% of male respondents also accept the same.

44% male & 60% female respondents build the toilet their village after the campaign. 72% male & female respondents co-

ordinate with officials or social organization. 16% male & 52% female respondent use of provision for sewage like Gutter, Sock-pit, Drainage. Due to lack of water & poor condition 48% male & female respondents have not build the toilet before the campaign in village. Beside their village 72% of male respondents & 36% of female respondents have created construction of toilets in village. For building toilets 44% of male & female respondents inspired other families (Table 3).

Conclusion:- Maximum male & female respondents were above 50 years age group. & belonged to ST category. Maximum male respondents were farmers while females were farm laborers. Maximum male & female respondents have their own land up to 1 hectore. Maximum respondent females were active socially but economically backward that is in Below Poverty Level (BPL).

Maximum male & female respondents build toilets after the campaign. Due to lack of water &



poor condition some of them did not build the toilets before. They accepted the co-ordination between officials and social organization.

Majority of the respondents were educated & maximum

respondents aware about the toilets & other facilities. But their poor economic conditions, lack of co-ordination & lack of knowledge are the factors which include the low socio-economic level.

Table 1. Characteristics of respondents n=50 (25 Male+25 Female)

Particulars					
S. No.		Male	%	Female	%
1.	Age of respondents				
a)	20 to 30 yrs.	01	4%	02	8%
b)	31 to 40 yrs.	05	20%	07	28%
c)	41 to 50 yrs.	09	36%	07	28%
d)	Above 50 yrs.	10	40%	09	36%
2.	Caste of respondents				
a)	SC	04	16%	06	25%
b)	ST	10	40%	09	36%
c)	OBC	07	28%	06	25%
d)	VJNT	-	-	-	-
e)	NT	04	16%	04	16%
f)	Open	01	04%	-	-
3.	Marital Status of respondents				
a)	Married	24	96%	16	64%
b)	Unmarried	-	-	-	-
c)	Widow	08	-	07	28%
d)	Widower	01	04%	02	
e)	Divorcy	-		02	
5.	Profession of respondents				
a)	Labour	03	12%	09	36%
b)	Farm Labour	05	20%	10	40%
c)	Farming	13	52%	02	08%
d)	Service	-	-	01	04%
e)	Business	03	12%	02	08%
f)	Other	01	04%		02%
6.	Land of respondents				



a)	One Hector	08	32%	11	44%
b)	1 to 2 Hector	03	12%	02	08%
c)	3 to 5 Hector	02	08%	02	08%
d)	More than Hector	-	-	-	-
e)	Landless (Bhumihin)	-	-	03	12%
7. Types of Soil					
a)	Irrigated	03	12%	02	08%
b)	Half-irrigated	03	12%	02	08%
c)	Non-irrigated (Kordwahu)	07	28%	10	40%
d)	Padit Jamin	-		01	04%

Table2. Socio-Economic status of Respondents

S. No.		Male	%	Female	%
1.	Participation of respondents in social events/festivals				
a)	Haldi Kumkum			20	80%
b)	SHG Meetings			14	56%
c)	Mahila Melava			20	80%
d)	Ganesh Utsava	12	48%	20	80%
e)	Dahi Handi	14	56%		
f)	Jatra	22	88%	18	72%
g)	Bhajan Mandli	06	24%	14	56%
	* Multiple response				
2.	Monthly Income of respondents				
a)	Up to 1000 Rs.	10	40%	09	36%
b)	1001 – 1500 Rs.	05	20%	06	24%
c)	1501 – 2000 Rs.	06	24%	04	16%
d)	2001 – 2500 Rs.	04	16%	06	24%
3.	* Availability of Facilities in Monthly Income				
a)	Pakka House	15	60%	09	36%
b)	Kitchen	20	80%	16	64%
c)	Bath-room	18	72%	18	72%
d)	Toilet	20	80%	20	80%
e)	Drinking Water	20	80%	14	56%
f)	Drainage System	23	92%	18	72%
e)	Electricity	23	92%	15	60%
f)	Cooking Gas	08	32%	06	24%



g)	Radio	-	-	-	-
h)	TV	18	72%	11	44%
i)	Mobile/Two-wheeler	18	72%	15	60%
	* Multiple responses				
4.	Saving for Family Future				
a)	By Self	18	36%	02	08%
b)	Self-help group	14	56%	14	56%
c)	Bank	05	20%	03	12%
d)	Postal R. D.	01	04%	-	16%

5.	Educational status of respondents				
a)	Primary	06	24%	06	24%
b)	Middle School	09	36%	08	32%
c)	High School	05	20%	03	12%
d)	Uneducated	05	20%	08	32%
6.	Behavioral changes				
a)	Changes in Knowledge	20	80%	21	84%
b)	Changes in Thinking	20	80%	21	84%
c)	Changes in Attitude	20	80%	21	84%
d)	Change Understanding	20	80%	21	84%
e)	Changes in Skills	20	80%	21	84%
f)	Changes in Living Std.	20	80%	21	84%
g)	Above all	20	80%	21	84%

Table3. Awareness level of villagers showing social & economic status

S. No.		Male	%	Female	%
1.	Availability of Toilets in Village				
a)	1 to 100				
b)	101 to 200	✓		✓	
c)	201 to 300				
d)	301 to 500				
2.	Availability of Toilets in House Hold				



a)	Yes	32	64%	41	82%
b)	No	18	36%	09	18%
3. Toilet in village					
a)	Before the Campaign	07	28%	08	32%
b)	After the Campaign	11	44%	15	60%
4. Co-ordination between officials and social organization					
a)	Yes	18	72%	18	72%
b)	No	07	28%	07	28%
5. Provisions for Sewage disposal					
a)	Gutter				
b)	Sock-pits				
c)	Drainage				
d)	All these	04	16%	13	52%
6. Reasons for Non-construction of toilets before campaign					
a)	Lack of water	10	40%	12	48%
b)	Not needed	03	12%	01	04%
c)	Economic problem	12	48%	12	48%
a)	More than 8 Families	02	08%	-	-
7. Dissemination of Awareness for construction outside village					
a)	Yes	18	72%	09	36%
b)	No	07	28%	16	64%

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