

CHAPTER-V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF  
SAMPLE RESPONDENTS

## **CHAPTER V**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS' OF SAMPLE RESPONDENTS**

#### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the socio economic characteristics of sample respondents selected for study in Guntur district. The district is divided in to four revenue divisions namely a) Guntur b) Tenali c) Narasaraopet and d) Gurajala. As specified in the methodology section of introductory chapter, four villages are identified and information is collected from the sample respondents. To understand the empowerment of women one has to study the socio-economic background of SHGs women who are working in the various income generating activities. In a developing economy like India to assess the level of participation and involvement of rural masses in the welfare programs, the socio economic background needs to be assessed. Hence an attempt is made in this chapter to explain the socio economic aspects such as age, caste, level of literacy, residential accommodations, health conditions, access to basic amenities such as availability of protected drinking water, sanitation, transport facilities, availing the benefits of Government welfare schemes, owning of ration card, ownership of land, access to public distribution system and availing the benefits of NREGP.

For this study the sample villages are selected based on the common activities undertaken by the SHG member in the respective revenue divisions based on the office records of the office of Velugu and SERP. It is identified that the activities namely i) Food Processing ii) Dairy and Poultry iii) Tailoring and Sari Painting iv) Manufacturing v) Trade and Commerce are found as important activities which are generating income and employment to the rural women involved in SHGs. The distribution of respondents by type of activity and the village is presented in Table 5.1

**Table: 5.1****Distribution of Sample Respondents by Activity and Village**

Sl. No	Activity of the Respondent	Name of the Village				Total
		Anantavarapadu	Ravi padu	Dindi	Gurajal	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Food Processing	61 (24.80) (35.26)	64 (26.02) (33.16)	68 (27.64) (29.31)	53 (21.54) (27.31)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
3	Dairy & Poultry	30 (20.27) (17.34)	31 (20.94) (16.06)	54 (36.49) (23.27)	33 (22.30) (17.01)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
4	Tailoring & Sari Painting	31 (18.34) (10.60)	41 (24.26) (21.24)	40 (23.67) (17.24)	57 (33.73) (29.38)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
5	Manufacturing	40 (28.17) (23.12)	35 (24.65) (18.13)	40 (28.17) (17.24)	27 (19.01) (13.91)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
6	Trade and Commerce	11 (12.64) (6.35)	22 (25.29) (11.39)	30 (34.48) (12.93)	24 (27.59) (12.37)	87 (100.00) (10.98)
7	<b>Total</b>	173 (21.84) (100.00)	193 (24.37) (100.00)	232 (29.29) (100.00)	194 (24.49) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

The data furnished in the above Table 5.1 reveals that out of the total 792 sample respondents 31.06 per cent are engaged in food process unit followed by 21.33 per cent in Tailoring and Sari Painting, 18.68 per cent in Dairy and Poultry, 17.92 per cent in Manufacturing and 10.98 per cent in Trade and Commerce.

The activity chosen by the respondents are being influenced by many aspects, such as socio economic background, investment pattern, availability of raw materials, access to inputs, marketing facilities, experience to undertake particular work, work environment etc. It is assumed that in view of these circumstances, the sample respondent in these villages have selected the respective income generated activities. Out of the total 173 sample respondents of Ananthavarapadu village 35.26 per cent of sample respondents have undertaken food processing activity, followed by 23.12 per

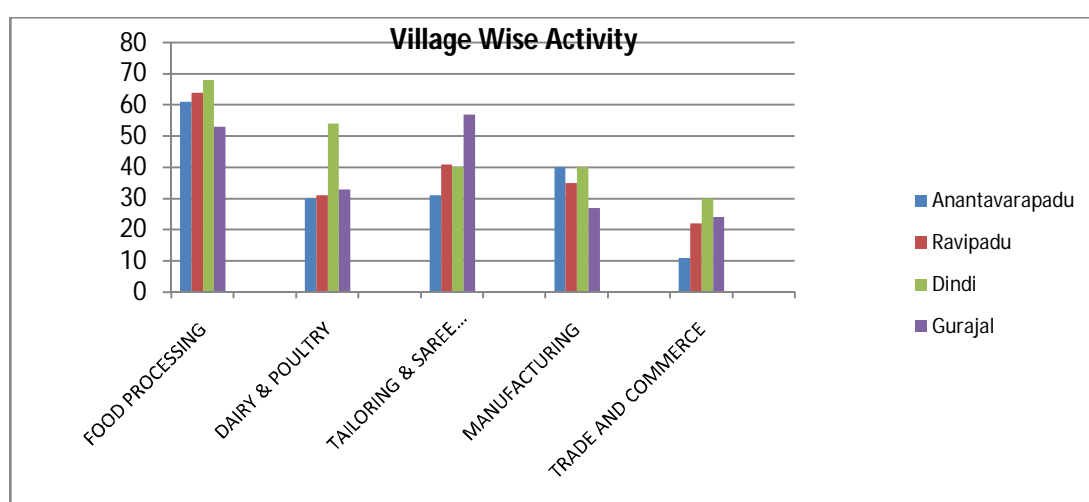
cent in manufacturing, 17.34 per cent in dairy and poultry industry, 10.60 per cent in tailoring and sari printing and the remaining 6.34 per cent in trade and commerce. Out of the total 193 sample respondents of Ravipadu village majority constituting of 33.16 per cent are engaged in food processing activity, while the least accounting for 11.39 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce activity. In the descending order 18.13 per cent are engaged in manufacturing activity and the remaining 16.06 per cent are concentrated in dairy and poultry activities.

As regards Dhindi village, out of the total 332 sample respondents, the majority consisting of 29.31 per cent are engaged in food processing activities followed by 23.27 per cent in dairy and poultry, 17.24 per cent in tailoring and sari printing and manufacturing activity each while the least per cent of 12.93 per cent in trade and commerce.

In case of Gurajala village it is the tailoring and sari printing activity that majority of 29.38 per cent are engaged. Out of the total 194 sample respondents of the village the least number that accounting for 12.37 per cent has undertaken trade and commerce activity. There are 27.31 per cent engaged in food processing units following by 17.01 per cent in dairy and poultry and 13.91 per cent in manufacturing activity.

**Fig: 5.1**

**Sample Respondents by Activity and Village**

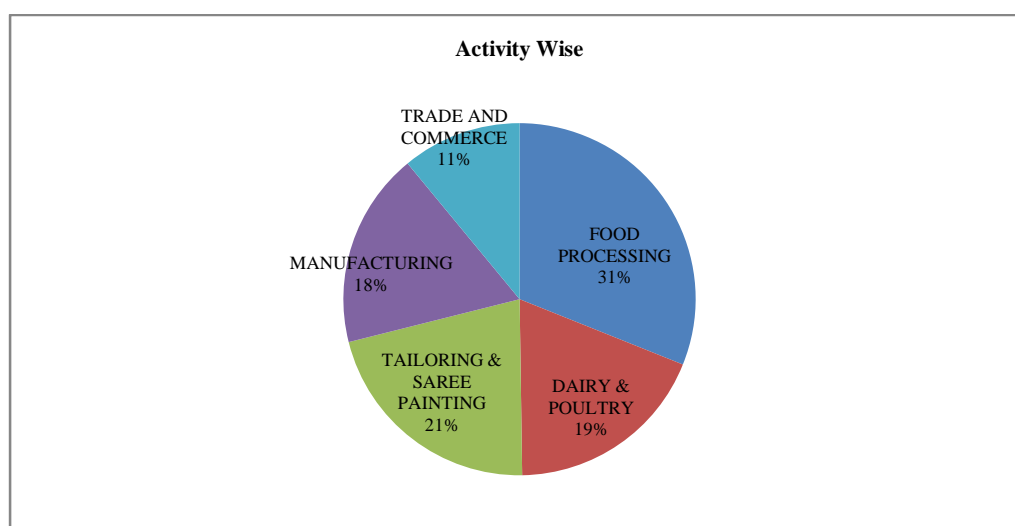


Source; Computed from Primary Data

The distribution of the sample respondents by activity in the selected villages is displayed in the above bar chart shows the economic activities of the respondents in the sample four villages. Dindi stood first with food processing and the rest of the activities are steeply less. Among all selected village Dindi stood first by having all activities with large number than other villages. The same is shown below through pie-diagram.

**Fig: 5.2**

### **Activity wise Distribution of Respondents**



Source; Computed from Primary Data

## **5.1 Age**

Age is an important demographic parameter that determines the work participation rate of labor force. Population is broadly divided into productive age gap and unproductive age gaps. In view of increasing demographic divided in India in recent years, this variable is considered in the present study.

**Table: 5.2****Distribution of Sample Respondents by Level of Age**

Sl. No	Activity of he Respondents	Age of the Respondent			Total
		<25	25-45	45-60	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food Processing	6 (2.44) (22.22)	162 (65.85) (31.76)	78 (31.71) (30.71)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
2	Dairy & Poultry	12 (8.11) (44.44)	111 (75.00) (21.96)	25 (16.89) (9.80)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	2 (1.18) (7.40)	112 (66.27) (21.96)	55 (32.54) (21.56)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
4	Manufacturing	7 (4.93) (25.92)	69 (48.59) (13.52)	66 (46.48) (25.88)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
5	Trade and Commerce	0 (0.00) (0.00)	56 (64.37) (10.98)	31 (35.63) (12.15)	87 (100.00) (10.98)
6	Total	27 (3.41) (100.00)	510 (64.39) (100.00)	255 (32.20) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

The distribution of sample respondents by age is presented in Table 5.2. It is evident from the table that highest participation that is 64.39 per cent of the sample respondents belongs to the age group of 25-45. The particular aspect in the study area is that significant per cent of the sample respondents are very young and belong to economically productive and active age group. This is observed in almost all the activities. Highest per cent of these are found in dairy and poultry followed by tailoring and sari printing, food processing, trade and commerce and manufacturing units. This is followed by the group of 45-60. The least member of respondents belongs to the age group of below 25 years.

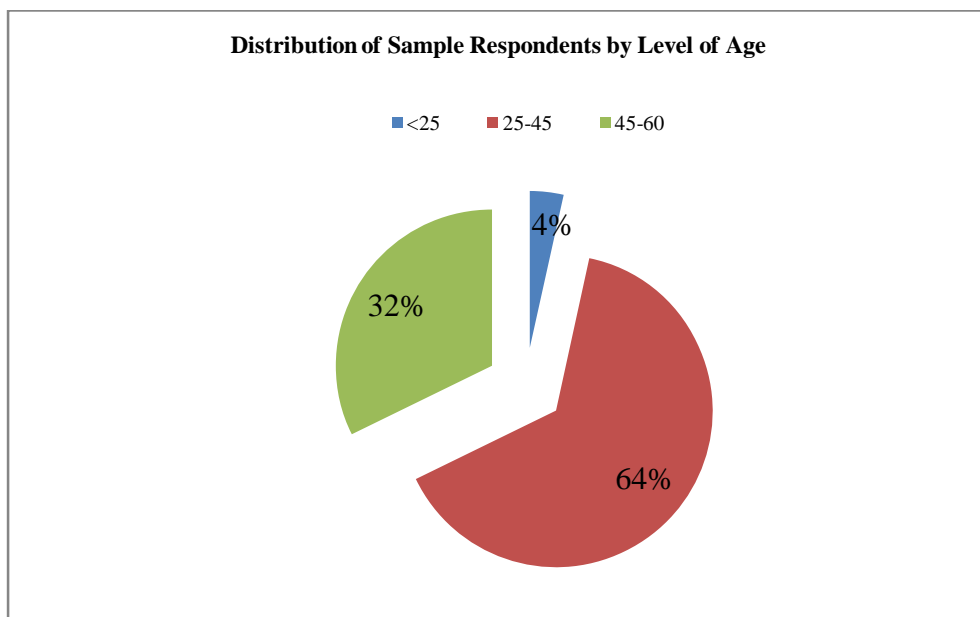
## Statistical Inference

P Value of variable	Chi-square value ( $\chi^2$ )	df	Result
Low or High P=.000 or >.05	Pearson Chi-Square	$\chi^2$ (df)	P= <.05 or > .05
P value of <b>Age</b> , is P=.000 which is less than .05	value 398.531 <sup>a</sup>	With (df) = 16.	Hence P=.000 < .05 Null Hypothesis is rejected

Since the computed P value is close to zero among the null hypothesis that ‘there is no significant association between age groups and the type of activity undertaken’ is rejected. It is therefore concluded that the level of age significantly influence the type of economic activity undertaken by the sample respondents.

**Fig: 5.3**

### Age Group Distribution of the Respondents



Source; Computed from Primary Data

The above pie diagram 5.2 shows the distribution of sample respondents of different age groups.

## 5.2 Caste

In the Indian society caste system is predominant. This cast system defines elaborate social hierarchy. Among others, there has been a formidable link between caste and occupation in Indian society. It is still having its significant influence in the employment and income generation particularly in rural areas. Indian society broadly consists of four categories of social groups, namely Scheduled Caste (SC) Scheduled Tribe (ST) other Backward Classes (OBC) and others category (OC). SC and ST are socially and economically identified as poor, disadvantaged and deprived. Mostly who are guaranteed with special constitutional provision for their upliftment and socio economic development, so as to make them equal to others in the society. The other backward class group people are in the third place with regard to their socio economic development in the society. The other category people generally belongs to forward caste category who are identified as relatively developed when compared to the other three categories of people

**Table: 5. 3**  
**Distribution of Sample Respondents by Caste and Activities**

Sl. No	Cast	Name of the Activity					Total
		Food Processing	Dairy & Poultry	Tailoring & Sari Painting	Manufaturing	Trade And Commerce	
1	O.C	39 (26.17) (15.85)	39 (26.17) (26.35)	17 (11.40) (10.05)	36 (24.16) (25.35)	18 (12.08) (20.68)	149 (100.00) (18.81)
2	B.C	115 (30.99) (46.74)	70 (18.83) (47.29)	79 (21.29) (46.74)	64 (17.25) (45.07)	43 (11.59) (49.42)	371 (100.00) (46.84)
3	S.C	67 (32.68) (27.23)	27 (13.17) (18.24)	48 (23.41) (28.40)	37 (18.04) (26.05)	26 (12.68) (29.88)	205 (100.00) (25.88)
4	ST	25 (37.31) (10.06)	12 (5.85) (8.10)	25 (37.31) (14.79)	5 (7.46) (3.52)	—	67 (100.00) (8.45)
5	Total	246 (31.06) (100.00)	148 (18.68) (100.00)	169 (21.33) (100.00)	142 (17.92) (100.00)	87 (10.98) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.



The distribution of sample respondents by caste given in Table 5.3 shows that significant number of 246 sample respondents consisting of 46.81 per cent belong to BC category followed by 25.88 per cent of SCs 18.81 per cent of OCs and remaining 8.45 per cent of ST community. The representatives of sample respondents reflect the distribution of population by social category in this area. Hence, the similar comparison of population is also seen in caste of involvement of rural women in the development programmes of Government in this region. With regard to the distribution of sample respondents by caste, it is evident that BCs occupy one third of sample that is 30.99 per cent concentrated in food processing units following by tailoring and sari printing 21.29 per cent Dairy and Poultry 18.83 per cent, Manufacturing 17.25 and Trade and Commerce 11.59 respectively. Almost similar type of occupational concentration has been noticed in case of SCs also while STs are equally distributed between food processing and tailoring and Sari Painting followed by least number have taken up manufacturing activities.

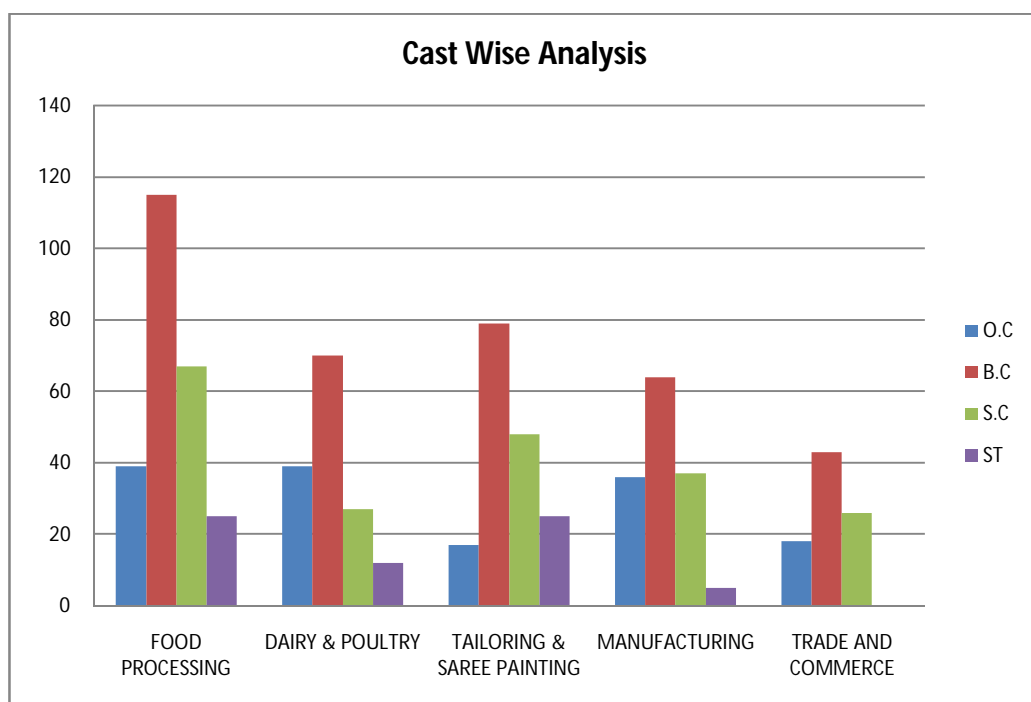
#### **Statistical Inference:**

<b>P Value of variable</b>	<b>Chi-square value ( <math>X^2</math> )</b>	<b>df</b>	<b>Result</b>
Low or High P=.000 or >.05	Pearson Chi-Square	$X^2$ (df)	P= <.05 or > .05
P value of caste, is P=.000 which is less than .05	value 40.913 <sup>a</sup>	With (df) = 12	Hence P=.000 < .05 Null Hypothesis is rejected

Since the computed P value is close to zero among the null hypothesis that ‘there is no significant association between caste groups and the type of activity undertaken’ is rejected. It is therefore concluded that the level of caste significantly influence the type of economic activity undertaken by the sample respondent.

The distribution of various activities among the social groups discussed above has been shown in the following bar chart.

**Fig: 5.4**  
**Cast Wise Activity, Analysis**



Source; Computed from Primary Data

### 5.3. Marital Status

Marriage is a social contract and a legal union of a male and female that binds together as an individual unit of a society to live in an intimate relation with long time relationship. It integrates two families by establishing certain rights and obligations to the spouses. It helps in reproduction of human race with respect and dignity by giving a status to the human race and to give prosperity to the society. It checks the social behavior of an individual to produce a responsible citizen to a country with physical and psychological well-being. The marital status of the sample respondents is one of the indicators of socio economic status of SHGs. This decides the working efficiency and economic living standards of the family

**Table: 5.4****Distribution of the Sample Respondents by Marital**

Sl.no	Activity of the Respondent	Member Marital status				Total
		Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Separated/ Divorced	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Food Processing	238 (96.74) (31.15)	1 (0.40) (14.28)	7 (2.84) (35.00)	–	246 (100.00) (31.06)
2	Dairy & Poultry	141 (95.27) (18.45)	–	7 (4.72) (35.00)	–	148 (100.00) (18.68)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	168 (99.40) (21.98)	–	–	1 (0.59) (100.00)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
4	Manufacturing	130 (91.54) (17.01)	6 (4.22) (85.71)	6 (4.22) (30.00)	–	142 (100.00) (17.92)
5	Trade and Commerce	87 (100.00) (11.38)	–	–	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)
6	Total	764 (96.46) (100.00)	7 (0.88) (100.00)	20 (2.52) (100.00)	1 (0.01) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data

Note: Numbers in parentheses are percentages

The above statistical data furnished in the Table 5.4 shows the marital status of the sample respondents. Among 792 sample respondents 96.46 per cent are in the married and 2.52 per cent are widows while the rest of 0.88 and 0.01 per cent are in unmarried and divorced respectively. This shows that many of the sample respondents are married.

#### 5.4 Family Size

The size of the family is an important social variable that influences economic conditions of a family. Large family means more members and more expenditure on consumption. Unless there are more earning members or productive assets it leads the family to poverty further causing the cumulative poverty in the country. So study on family size is a good measurement to analyze the up dated status of the family along

with efficiency to cope up with the changing conditions. In rural villages most of the macro families are doing manufacturing of handicrafts and some food products.

**Table: 5.5**  
**Distribution of the Respondents by the Size of the Household**

Sl. No	Activity of the Respondent	Distribution of the Respondents by the Size of the Household			Total
		Below 3 Members	4 to 5 Members	6 Above Members	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Food Processing	98 (39.83) (28.73)	132 (53.65) (32.27)	16 (6.50) (38.09)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
2	Dairy & Poultry	82 (55.40) (24.04)	60 (40.54) (14.66)	6 (4.05) (14.28)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	70 (41.42) (20.52)	89 (52.66) (21.76)	10 (5.91) (23.80)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
4	Manufacturing	69 (48.59) (20.23)	63 (44.36) (15.40)	10 (7.04) (23.80)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
5	Trade And Commerce	22 (25.28) (6.45)	65 (74.71) (15.89)	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)
6	Total	341 (43.05) (100.00)	409 (51.64) (100.00)	42 (5.30) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

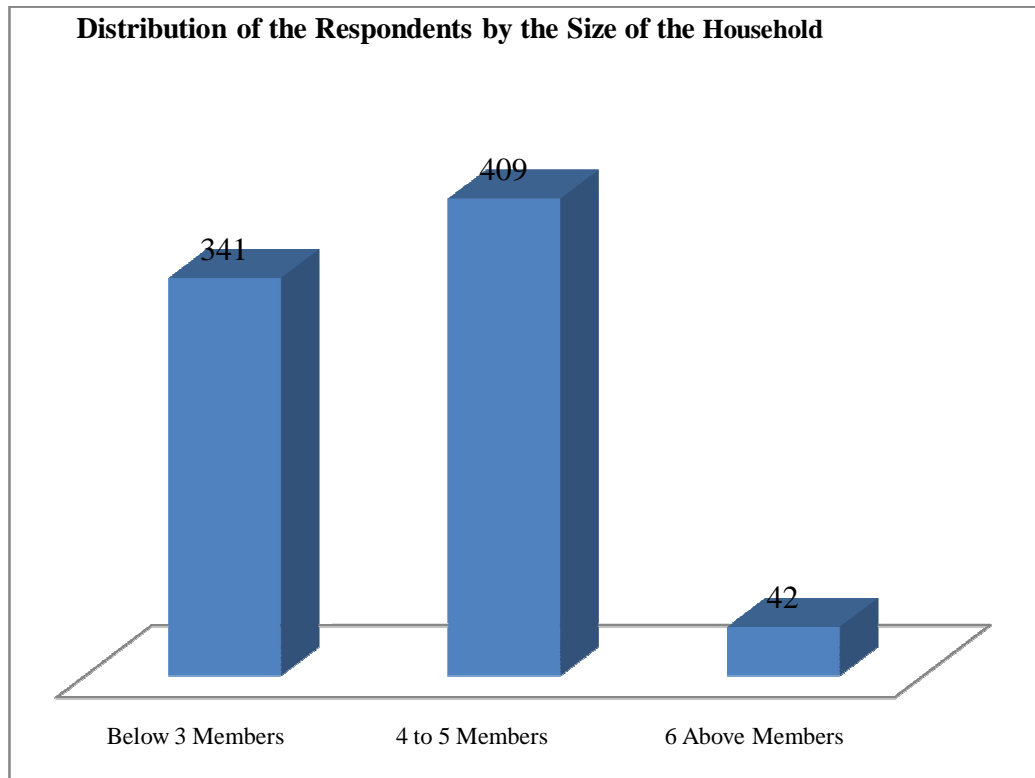
Source: Computed from Primary Data.

Note: Numbers in Parentheses are percentages.

The above Table 5.5 shows the statistics of the family size. The first majority is with 51.64 per cent with 4 to 5 members in a family followed by the second majority with 34.05 and 5.30 per cents with below 3 members and above 6 members in a family respectively. However the majority of families are in below 4 and 5 members in a family that is 94.71 per cent in total sample respondents. It is a positive sign in understanding the adoptability of small family norms.

**Fig: 5.5**

**Distribution of the Respondents by the Size of the Household**



Source: computed from Primary Data

The above figure shows the distribution of the sample respondents by family size.

### **5.5. Level of Literacy**

Literacy is an important social variable that influence the socio economic life of individuals. Literacy not only helps in manifestation of personal care but enable to acquire knowledge and skills relating to her own occupation. It helps in increasing productivity and also enhances social status and increase employment opportunities.

**Table: 5.6**  
**Distribution of Sample Respondents by the level of Education**

Sl. No	Name of the Activity	Education					Total
		Illiterate	Literate without schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Food Processing	91 (36.99) (41.36)	98 (39.84) (28.24)	41 (16.67) (22.52)	16 (6.50) (44.44)	–	246 (100.00) (31.06)
2	Dairy & Poultry	28 (18.92) (12.72)	64 (43.24) (18.44)	42 (28.38) (23.07)	11 (7.43) (30.55)	3 (2.03) (42.85))	148 (100.00) (18.68)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	53 (31.36) (24.09)	79 (46.75) (22.76)	33 (19.53) (18.13)	2 (1.18) (5.55)	2 (1.18) (28.57)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
4	Manufacturing	44 (30.99) (20.00)	69 (48.59) (19.88)	27 (19.01) (14.83)	–	2 (1.41) (28.57)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
5	Trade and Commerce	4 (4.60) (1.81)	37 (42.53) (10.66)	39 (44.83) (21.42)	7 (8.05) (19.44)	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)
6	Total	220 (27.78) (100.00)	347 (43.81) (100.00)	182 (22.98) (100.00)	36 (4.55) (100.00)	7 (0.88) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

Table 5.4 consists of information on the distribution of sample respondents by level of literacy. The data reveals that out of the total 792 sample respondents 27.78 per cent of them are illiterates 43.81 per cent of them can just write their name and put their signature that do not have any formal schooling. It is about 23 per cent have studied up to primary level and 5per cent got schooling upto secondary level while the respondents having higher education is negligible. Out of the total 225 literates 182 had studied upto primary level. Among these the respondents the percentage of concentration among various activities is almost same.

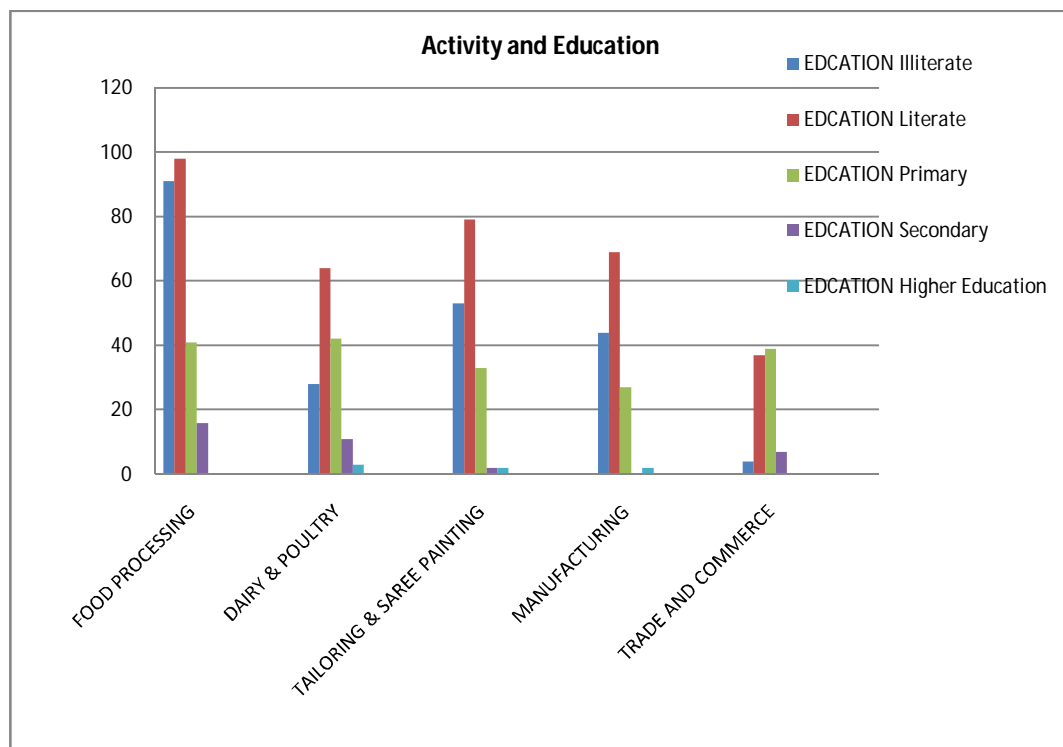
### Statistical Inference:

P Value of variable	Chi-square value ( $\chi^2$ )	df	Result
Low or High P=.000 or >.05	Pearson Chi-Square 81.440 <sup>a</sup>	$\chi^2$ (df)	P= <.05 or > .05
P value of <b>literacy</b> is P=.000 which is less than .05		With (df) = 4.	Hence P=.000 < .05 Null Hypothesis is rejected

Since the computed P value is close to zero among the null hypothesis that ‘there is no significant association between literacy groups and the type of activity undertaken’ is rejected. It is therefore concluded that the level of literacy significantly influence the type of economic activity undertaken by the sample respondents. The bar diagram shows the education status and activity undertaken.

**Fig: 5.6**

#### Distribution of the Respondents by level of Education and Activity



Source; Computed from Primary Data

## 5.6. Residential Accommodation

The residential accommodation of a respondent determines the social and economical status as well. In this study to assess the socio economic standard of the respondents living conditions, type house that they posses, area of living and ownership of the house which determines the efficiency in economic activity, productivity and skills along with market abilities are to be studied. Thus an attempt is made to study the status of residential accommodation of sample respondents in the study area.

**Table: 5.7**  
**Distribution of Sample Respondents by Residential Accommodation**

Activity	Type Of House			Total
	Thatched	Tailed	R.CC	
Food Processing	68 (27.64) (29.69)	141 (57.32) (33.17)	37 (15.04) (26.81)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
Dairy & Poultry	49 (33.11) (21.39)	78 (52.70) (18.35)	21 (14.19) (15.21)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
Tailoring & Sari Painting	58 (34.32) (25.32)	86 (50.89) (20.23)	25 (14.79) (18.11)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
Manufacturing	47 (33.10) (20.52)	88 (61.97) (20.70)	7 (4.93) (5.07)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
Trade and Commerce	7 (8.05) (3.05)	32 (36.78) (7.52)	48 (55.17) (34.78)	87 (100.00) (10.98)
Total	229 (28.91) (100.00)	425 (53.66) (100.00)	138 (17.42) (100.00)	792 (100.00)(100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data.

Note: Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

The distribution of sample respondents by residential accommodation is presented in Table 5.5 shows that out of 792 sample respondents 54 per cent of them are dwelling in tailed houses while 29 per cent are living in thatched houses. It is only 17 per cent could stay in R.C.C structured houses. As far as residential accommodation by activity is considered it is evident that significant per cent that is 55 per cent are Trade and Commerce beneficiaries could stay in R.C.C structured



houses who are relatively better off. In spite of schemes designed and implemented for the benefit of poor about 30 per cent of the sample respondents could not get the benefit of housing scheme, except in the case of Trade and Commerce beneficiaries. This shows that the Government should rigorously implement the free housing provision that is construction of pucca houses for the eligible poor.

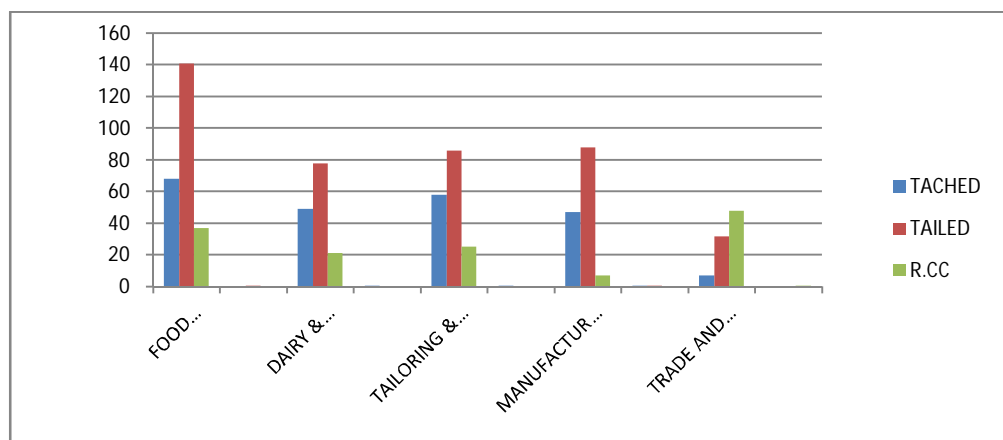
#### Statistical Inference:

P Value of variable	Chi-square value ( $X^2$ )	df	Result
Low or High P=.000 or >.05	Pearson Chi-Square 28.840 <sup>a</sup>	$X^2$ (df)	P= <.05 or > .05
P value of <b>House</b> is P=.000 which is less than .05		With (df) = 8	Hence P=.000 < .05 Null Hypothesis is rejected

Since the computed P value is close to zero among the null hypothesis that ‘there is no significant association between type of house groups and the type of activity undertaken’ is rejected. It is therefore concluded that the level of type of house significantly influence the type of economic activity undertaken by the sample respondent.

The type of residential accommodation of various activities is shown in the below bar diagram.

**Fig: 5.7**  
**Distribution of the Respondents by Type of House and Activity**



Source; Computed from Primary Data

## 5.7 Type of House

Though one owns a house he must live in a pucca house which provides safe and secure accommodation. However, every one cannot own or live in a pucca house because of poverty. Normally we find semi-kutcha and kutcha houses in every village. The structure of residential house is also an important economic indicator. The type of residential accommodation used by the sample women respondent in informal sector women in the study area are identified in three types of houses namely own house, rented and other occupation. The distribution of sample respondents by the type of house they are currently living in and their occupation is given in Table 5.8. It is seen from the table that 75 per cent of women SHGs beneficiaries are residing in own houses, while the remaining 25 per cent are able to secure rented houses for their residence.

**Table: 5.8**

### **Distribution of the Respondents by the Type of Dwelling and Occupation**

Sl.No	Activity of the Respondent	Type of Dwelling			Total
		Own House	Rented	Other Occupation	
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	Food Processing	199 (80.89) (33.16)	47 (19.10) (25.26)	–	246 (100.00) (31.06)
3	Dairy & Poultry	92 (62.16) (15.33)	54 (36.48) (29.03)	2 (1.35) (33.33)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
4	Tailoring & Sari Painting	128 (75.73) (21.33)	37 (21.89) (19.89)	4 (2.36) (66.66)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
5	Manufacturing	110 (77.46) (18.33)	32 (22.53) (17.20)	–	142 (100.00) (17.92)
6	Trade And Commerce	71 (81.60) (11.83)	16 (18.39) (8.60)	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)
7	Total	600 (75.75) (100.00)	186 (23.48) (100.00)	6 (0.75) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data

Note: Numbers in Parentheses are percentages

## 5.8 Sources of Drinking Water

The availability quality of drinking water is one of the prominent factors that influence the health of the individual. To protect the health and promote the standard of living pure and safe drinking water is essential. To undertake the access to protected drinking water the sample respondents are asked the various sources of drinking water. The statistics furnished in Table 5.9 shows various sources of drinking water available to them. Broadly there are four sources of drinking water namely open well, local Tank, Tap water being provided by the village panchayat. It is evident from the data that 36.36 per cent of the sample respondents are using Tap water being supplied by village Panchayat after filtration through over head tanks constructed in the village. Another 30 per cent of sample respondents are using open well drinking water followed by 21 per cent bore well water. The statistics suggest that it is only 36.36 per cent of them are using protected drinking water supplied by Gram Panchayat. It is also noticed that recently in every village water plants are established to provide safe and protected drinking water to send people through bottle containers of 20 liters at the rate of Rs10- per each tin.

**Table: 5.9**  
**Distribution of the Sample Respondents by Source of Drinking Water**

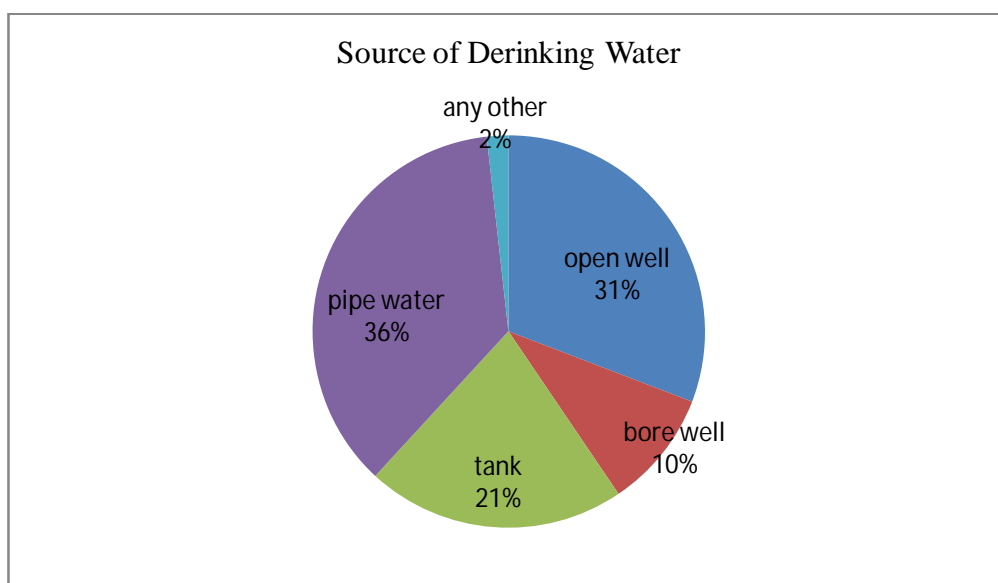
Activity of the Respondents	Source of Water					Total
	open well	bore well	Tank	Tap water	Others	
Food Processing	97 (39.43) (39.75)	24 (9.76) (31.16)	33 (13.41) (19.52)	82 (33.33) (28.47)	10 (4.07) (71.42)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
Dairy & Poultry	31 (20.95) (12.70)	22 (14.86) (28.57)	54 (36.49) (31.95)	41 (27.70) (14.23)	–	148 (100.00) (18.68)
Tailoring & Sari painting	47 (27.81) (19.26)	16 (9.47) (20.77)	52 (30.77) (30.76)	54 (31.95) (18.25)	–	169 (100.00) (21.33)
Manufacturing	26 (18.31) (10.65)	12 (8.45) (15.58)	28 (19.72) (16.56)	72 (50.70) (25.00)	4 (2.82) (28.82)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
Trade and Commerce	43 (49.43) (17.62)	3 (3.45) (3.89)	2 (2.30) (1.18)	39 (44.83) (13.54)	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)
Total	244 (30.81) (100.00)	77 (9.72) (100.00)	169 (21.34) (100.00)	288 (36.36) (100.00)	14 (1.77) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data

Note: Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

The respondents in the study area are under the using open wells, bore wells, tank, pipe water and other sources. Significant per cent of the villagers are habituated to use this protected drinking water supplied by the water plants. It is interesting to notice that some villages have more than three water plants for the size of 500 households.

**Fig: 5.8**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Source of Drinking Water**



Source; Computed from Primary Data

The above pie diagram shows the distribution of the source of availability water to the respondents.

### **5.9 Type of Facilities Available in Houses**

The facilities available to the sample respondents indicate living standards which is one of the important factors that determine the ability of the respondents in their activity. Electricity, LPG connection and toilets are the minimum facilities required for all sample respondents. Under, power to every house scheme all sample respondents have electricity connection and under Deepam Pathakam, majority of sample respondents have received LPG connection and under Swacha Bharath scheme every household is eligible to have toilets.

**Table: 5.10****Distribution of Sample Respondent by Type Facilities Available by Activity**

Sl.No	Activity of the Respondent	Electricity	LPG Gas	Septic tank	Television	Refrigerator	Motor cycle
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Food Processing	246 (100.00)	242 (98.37)	223 (90.65)	235 (95.52)	82 (33.33)	80 (40.40)
2	Dairy & Poultry	148 (100.00)	126 (85.13)	106 (71.62)	146 (98.64)	36 (24.32)	39 (19.69)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	169 (100.00)	169 (100.00)	150 (88.75)	169 (100.00)	21 (12.42)	46 (23.23)
4	Manufacturing	142 (100.00)	142 (100.00)	119 (83.80)	130 (91.54)	3 (2.11)	31 (15.65)
5	Trade and Commerce	87 (100.00)	87 (100.00)	50 (57.47)	87 (100.00)	42 (48.27)	2 (1.01)
6	Total	792 (100.00)	766 (96.71)	648 (81.81)	767 (96.84)	184 (23.23)	198 (25.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data

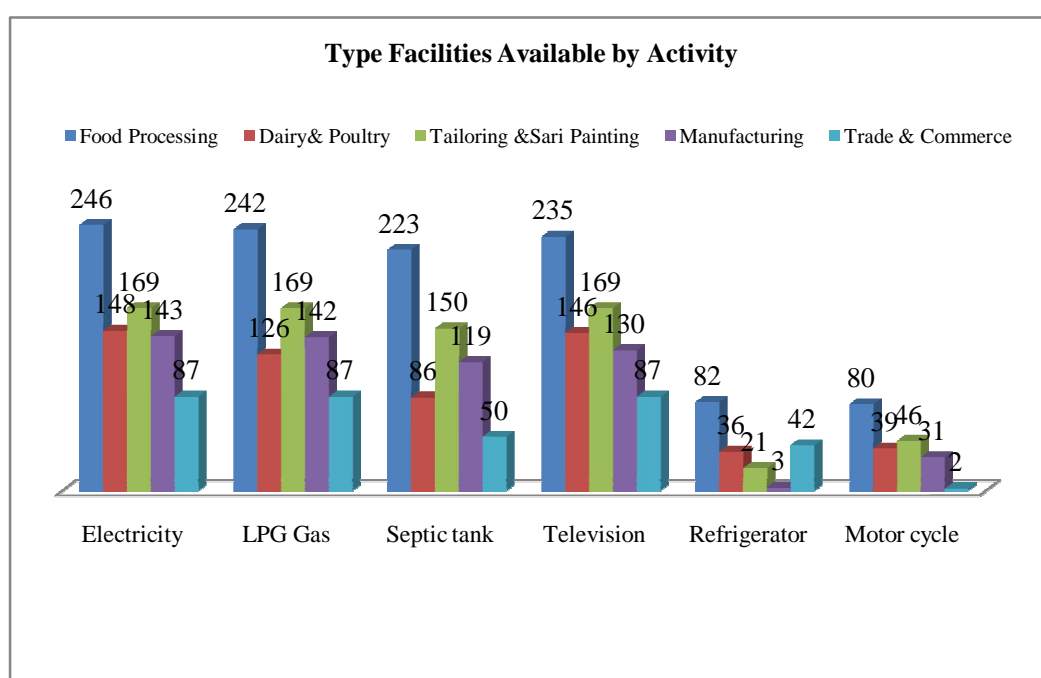
Note: Numbers in Parentheses are percentages

The data furnished in the Table 5.10 shows that all the sample respondents have got electricity connection. With regard to the availability of LPG gas 96.71 per cent of them are having the facility which indicates that the sample respondents have received the benefits from Deepam Pathakam. All respondents of Tailoring and Sari Painting, Manufacturing and Trade and Commerce have got hundred per cent of benefit, while it is 98.37 and 85.16 per cents in case of Food Processing and Dairy and Poultry units. In the case of septic tank or the toilet facilities 81.81 per cent of sample respondents possess this facility. Among them Food Processing unit is in the leading place with 90.65 per cent followed by Trade and Commerce in place with 57.47 per cent of sample respondents. In the case of Television 96.84 per cent of sample respondents are having this facility. Among them Trade and Commerce and Tailoring and Sari Painting are having 100.00 per cent and other Dairy and Poultry, Food processing and Manufacturing units are with 98.64, 95.52 and 91.54 per cents respectively. In the case of refrigerator 23.23 per cent of sample respondents only possessing this facility. Among them Trade and Commerce and Food Processing are in lead with 48.27 and 33.33 per cents and manufacturing unit is in last place. In the

case of Motor Cycle 25 per cent of sample respondents are having this facility. Among them Food Processing unit is in first with 40.40 per cent and Trade and Commerce unit is in least place with 1.01per cent of sample respondents. In total the minimum amenities required for a citizen is satisfactory in the case of sample respondents.

**Fig: 5.9**

**Type Facilities Available by Activity**



Source: Computed from Primary Data

### 5.10 Ration and Aadhar Card

Registration or enrollment in Government records of the sample respondents is one of the right components to assess the socio economic status of the respondents. If they get enrollment in the Government records they can receive the benefits from the Government to the maximum extent.

**Table: 5.11****Distribution of the Sample Respondents by Ration and Aadhar Card**

Sl. No	Name of the Activity	Respondent having Ration card				Total
		No Ration Card	White Ration Card	Pink Ration Card	Aadhar Card	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Food Processing	–	239 (97.15) (31.69)	7 (2.85) (21.21)	246 (100.00) (31.06)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
2	Dairy & Poultry	3 (2.03) (60.00)	134 (90.54) (17.77)	11 (7.43) (33.33)	148 (100.00) (18.06)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
3	Tailoring & Sari Painting	2 (1.18) (40.00)	158 (93.49) (20.95)	9 (5.33) (27.27)	169 (100.00) (21.33)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
4	Manufacturing	–	136 (95.77) (18.03)	6 (4.23) (18.18)	142 (100.00) (17.92)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
5	Trade and Commerce	–	87 (100.00) (11.53)	–	87 (100.00) (10.98)	87 (100.00) (10.98)
6	Total	5 (0.63) (100.00)	754 (95.20) (100.00)	33 (4.17) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

Source: Computed from Primary Data

Note: Numbers in Parentheses are percentages

The data furnished in Table 5.11 shows that out of 792 sample respondents 95.20 per cent are possessing white ration cards followed by 4.17 per cent are having pink ration card. It is also noticed that only 0.63 per cent of sample respondents are not having any ration card. All sample respondents of all activities in the study are possessing Aadhar cards.

### 5.11 Membership in Government Programs

The distribution of sample respondents having benefited and possessing membership in Government Programmes is presented in the Table 5.12. The result

reveals that 77.65 per cent of the sample respondents do not have membership in Government programmes particularly in case of Rythumithra and MGNREGP. It is more so in case of sample respondents of Trade and Commerce with 87.36 per cent and in Manufacturing 86.32 per cent activities followed by Dairy and Poultry 77.03 per cent, Food Processing 76.42 per cent and Tailoring and Sari Painting 66.86 per cent. As far as the gaining the benefits of MGNREGP is concerned it is only 12 per cent of the sample respondents could obtain job card to get wage employment at the rate of Rs150 per day for a period of 100 days in a year. Among the total beneficiaries of MGNREGP, the largest share is benefited by Tailoring and Sari Painting that is 25 per cent of sample respondents followed by Manufacturing, Dairy and poultry beneficiaries. Regarding Rythumithra programme a lion share is bagged by Tailoring and Sari Painting 40.20 per cent followed by Food Processing 23.17 per cent and others respectively.

**Table: 5.12**

**Distribution of Respondents Membership in Government Program**

Name of the activity	Membership in Government Program			Total
	None	Rytumitra	MGNREGP	
Food Processing	188 (76.42) (30.56)	19 (7.72) (23.17)	39 (15.85) (4.05)	246 (100.00) (31.06)
Dairy & Poultry	114 (77.03) (18.53)	24 (16.22) (29.22)	10 (6.76) (10.52)	148 (100.00) (18.68)
Tailoring & Sari Painting	113 (66.86) (18.37)	33 (19.53) (40.24)	23 (13.61) (24.21)	169 (100.00) (21.33)
Manufacturing	124 (87.32) (20.16)	4 (2.82) (4.87)	14 (9.86) (14.73)	142 (100.00) (17.92)
Trade and Commerce	76 (87.36) (12.35)	2 (2.30) (2.43)	9 (10.34) (9.47)	87 (100.00) (10.98)
Total	615 (77.65) (100.00)	82 (10.35) (100.00)	95 (11.99) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data.

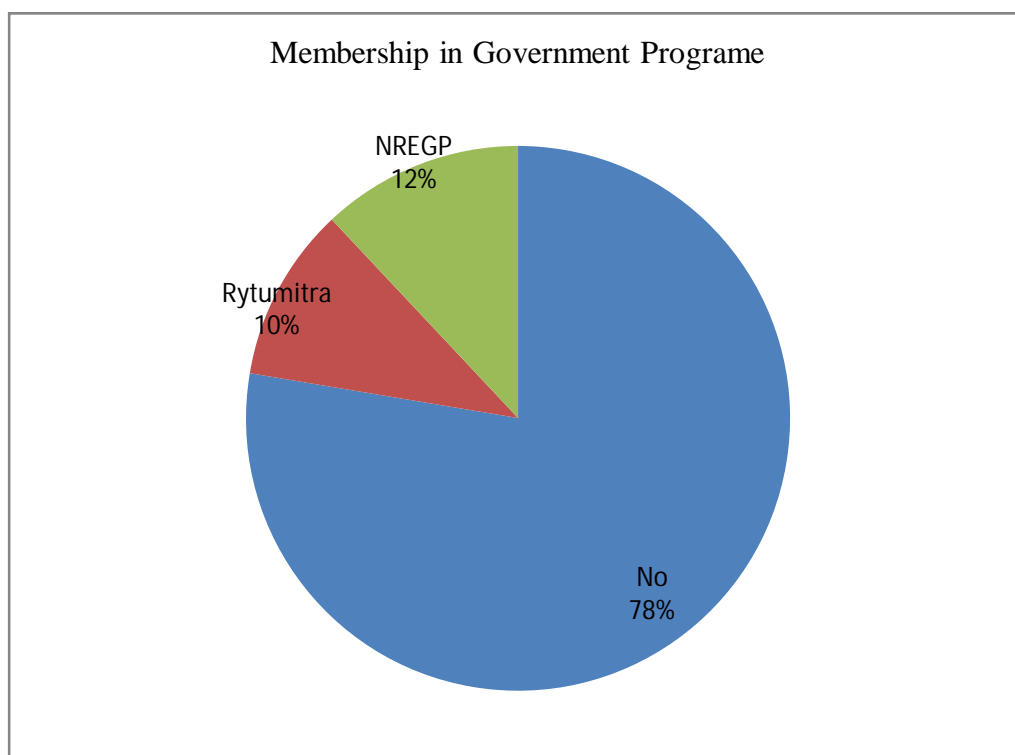
**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.



The distribution of sample respondents by membership in Government programs is analysed in the above Table 5.7 to identify their participation in the Government programs taken into account. This analysis shows how the respondents are benefited through programmes.

**Fig: 5.10**

**Membership in Government Programs**



Source; Computed from Primary Data

### 5.12 Land Holdings of Respondents

The land holding of the sample respondent gives the economic picture of the individual. In assessing the socio economic status of the respondents land holding and ownership plays a major role. In general Indian rural mass are mostly depend on cultivation either by own land or by leased in land from others on rental basis. The data furnished in Table below 5.13 shows the distribution of sample respondents by size of dry land owned by them.

**Table: 5.13****Distribution of Sample Respondents by Size of Dry Land Holdings and Activities**

Activity of the Respondent	Land holding range				Total
	No land	1 acre	2 acres	3 to 6 acres	
Food Processing	98 (39.8) (35.25)	83 (33.7) (28.23)	58 (23.6) (28.57)	7 (2.84) (41.17)	246 (100.0) (31.06)
Dairy & Poultry	54 (36.5) (19.42)	43 (29.1) (14.62)	49 (33.10) (24.13)	2 (1.35) (41.17)	148 (100.0) (18.68)
Tailoring & Sari Painting	56 (33.1) (20.14)	71 (42.0) (24.14)	36 (21.30) (27.58)	6 (3.55) (35.29)	169 (100.0) (21.33)
Manufacturing	66 (46.5) (23.74)	55 (38.7) (18.70)	19 (13.4) (9.35)	2 (1.40) (11.76)	142 (100.0) (17.92)
Trade and Commerce	4 (4.6) (1.43)	42 (48.3) (14.28)	41 (47.1) (20.19)	–	87 (100.0) (10.98)
Total	278 (35.1) (100.00)	294 (37.1) (100.00)	203 (25.6) (100.00)	17 (2.1) (100.00)	792 (100.00) (100.00)

**Source:** Computed from Primary Data.

**Note:** Numbers in parenthesis are per cents.

The distribution of the sample respondents by the size of land holdings and activity is presented in Table 5.13. It is observed from the table that more than one third of the sample respondents do not possess land of their own, while 37 per cent of the sample respondents are having below one acre of land. It is also observed that one fourth of the total sample respondents is having two acres of land, while it is only 2 per cent are possessing 3 to 5 acres of land. When the ownership of the land by activity is observed it is evident that relatively better off section of respondents who have undertaken Trade and Commerce activity are possessing about 2 acres of land, followed by Dairy and Poultry, Food Processing and Tailoring and sari painting activities.

## Statistical Inference

P Value of variable	Chi-square value ( $X^2$ )	df	Result
Low or High P=.000 or >.05	Pearson Chi-Square	$X^2$ (df)	P= <.05 or > .05
P value of <b>Land Holding</b> is P=.000 which is less than .05	62.679 <sup>a</sup>	With (df) = 4	Hence P=.000 < .05 Null Hypothesis is rejected

Since the computed P value is close to zero among the null hypothesis that ‘there is no significant also association between land holding groups and the type of activity undertaken’ is rejected. It is therefore concluded that the level of land holding significantly influence the type of economic activity undertaken by the sample respondent.

### 5.14. Summary

It is summarized that significant per cent of sample respondents are young and energetic. Two-thirds of the sample respondents are literates. More than two-thirds of respondents are married and living in pucca houses with minimum facilities of electricity LPG gas, and toilets and so on. Three fourth of sample respondents are landless labor with minimum income which is hardly enough for monthly consumption purposes. Most of the respondents have inadequate amount for investment. Majority of sample respondents are having white ration card which is the sign of living below poverty line. Many sample respondents have joined in SHGs to supplement their earnings and standard of living.