

# Socio Economic status (assessment and utilization of government scheme) of 7 selected villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

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## Abstract

**Socioeconomic status** (SES) referred as **economic** and **sociological** combined total measure of a person's work experiences and of individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on living standard, educational level or occupation. One of the most emerging struggles i.e. faced by villagers now a day is socio-economic problems. Which play a very important key role in the development purpose of the society. The paper tries to analyze and find out the actual problem of some of the selected 7 villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh states of India. How much the government incentive has been utilized by the villager and in what proportion they got profit bases from that incentives are also been studied in this research. Most the villagers are deprived from so many facilities and their condition was in very critical especially in the tribal dominated area.

**Key words: Socio-Economic, Villagers, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Govt. incentive, Tribal etc.**

## INTRODUCTION

Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and socio-economic wellbeing of people of rural areas. It is concerned growth, social justice and improvement of living standard of rural people by providing better opportunities.

It is the matter of great enthusiasm that we the student of M.A 4<sup>TH</sup> semester of Geography with faculty member , we have been privileged to surveyed the incredible area such as Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, Where we have to carry out the socio-economic condition of the people. We surveyed the villages such as Gatalwha, Khumdum, Gorghanz, jaraspur, talbehat, ghurat etc . After which we made the comparison of both the area on the basis of its economic activities, livelihood pattern and the facilities which are available in the region.

It has been observe that both the state follow Hindu religion. The people of both the state used to speak Hindi language. All the studied villages had the different household activity or even household of the

same villages had different character. In both the area agriculture activity seems dominated. Others activity like tourism, industry are also there.

## 1.2 STUDY AREA:-

### 1. Gotalwah Village

Gotalwah village, with a population of around 400 (census 2011) in Dindori tehsil of Dindori district in the Madhya Pradesh state, India. Latitude  $23^{\circ}08'19''$  n, and longitude  $80^{\circ}37'17''$  e, at the elevation of 640 mean sea level. In Gotalwah village people mostly used Hindi for communication and Hindu as their religion. Mostly people are engaged in agriculture.

### 2. Kundam village

Kundam is a medium size village located in kundam district, Madhya Pradesh state, India. Lying at the latitude  $23^{\circ}12'25''$  N, and longitude  $80^{\circ}30'17''$  E. There are about 81 houses in kundam village with population of 373, male-175, female-175 (census 2011).

### 3. Goharganj village

Goharganj village is located in Goharganj tehsil of Raisen district in Madhya Pradesh state, India. At the Latitude  $22^{\circ}57'09''$  N and longitude  $77^{\circ}37'18''$  E. The village is located near the famous rock shelter Bhimbetka. The area of village is not so large, houses is around 60-70 and population 500 something. In this area mostly ADIVASI people are inhabited.

### 4. Gyaraspur village

Gyaraspur village are located in Gyaraspur Tehsil, of Vidisha district in Madhya Pradesh state, India. Lie at the latitude of  $23^{\circ}40'08''$  N and longitude  $78^{\circ}06'58''$  E. The geographical area of village is 1674 hectare. Gyaraspur has a total population of 6271 people. There are about 1354 houses in Gyaraspur. Vidisha is nearest town to Gyaraspur which is approximately 36 km away.

### 5. Khandi village

Khandi is a village panchayat located in the Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh state, India. The latitude is  $25^{\circ}05'11''$  N and longitude  $78^{\circ}26'19''$  E are the geo-coordinate of the khandi. The total geographical area of village is 4249.77 hectares, khandi has a total population of 18757 peoples, there are about 3633 houses in khandi village. Nearest town is Talbehat. The surrounding nearby village and its distance from khandi are Talbehat-3.1km, Udguwan – 4.3 km, Banhorisar -4.4km, pewa – 4.7km etc.

## 6. Ghurat village

Ghurat is a village in Bangra tehsil in Jhansi district of Uttar Pradesh state, India. It belong to Jhansi division. Lies in the latitude of 25°19'26" N and longitude 78°58' 38" E. It is located 49 km towards east from district headquarter Jhansi. 3km from Bangara Dhawa, 3km from silguan, Patha kharka 3km, sewara 4km, chaukri 4km, bhिताura 5km, are nearby village to ghurat. Ghurat is surrounded by Niwari tehsil towards west, Mauranipur tehsil towards east, Gursarai towards east , Pritvipur tehsil towards west. Major tribe are Chammal, Pandit , Thakur etc.

## 7. Mauranipur village

Mauranipur is a medium size village with a population of about 500 in mauranipur district of Uttar Pradesh state, India. The total number of house is 100. Lies at the latitude of 26°17' 00" N and longitude 79°7'11".major tibes in village is Harjan and Yadav ,and festival is Navratri, Dipawali, and Holi.

### 1.1 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The main objectives of the study are as follow:-

1. To get insight into the socio-economic and cultural realities of rural life.
2. To study the participation in government scheme and utilization of facilities.
3. To analyze the participation of people in Electoral activities.

### 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The major problem that the rural people/villagers faced in their village are as follow:-

1. The economic status of the people, peoples are mostly suffers from poverty.
2. Shortage of water supply and management.
3. Most of the people living in un-hygienic conditions.
4. Mostly of villagers suffers from unemployment.
5. Lack of proper Education, Health, Sanitation.
6. Literacy rate is very low

### 1.3 METHODOLOGY:

A survey has been conducted with the help of questionnaire in the study area. Group discussions and personal interviews of people have been done to gather basic information about a topic. Participant observation plays a significant role for development of project in the study. Photographs are taken from the field and internet adds visual clarification. All the primary data are analyzed in a study material. The method of sampling used in this project is convenience sampling and the types of research which used for making this project is explorative. The research includes the determination of socio-economic development and awareness and utilization of government the region.

The determination of this paper is to explore the differential influence between two states (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh) as a substitute research methodology. Objective of this paper are set up in opinion of importance of socio-economic factors in the state.

### 1:5 LITERATURE REVIEW

(Defourny et al., 1999) The term Social Economy, its relevance and spirit is widespread, recognized with three guiding principles: co-operative enterprises, mutual benefit societies, and nonprofit associations.

Chavez & Monsoon (2007) describe these organizations as “Intertwined expressions of a single associative impulse: the response of the most vulnerable and defenseless social groups, through self-help organizations, to the new conditions of life created by the development of industrial capitalism in the 18th and 19th centuries” (p.11).

(Quinones, 2009) Globally, the Social Economy has evolved not only as a third sector that exists alongside the private and public sector, but as an approach encompassing initiatives in most sectors of society.

Raut.S. (2014) vol-xviii, no-1 “*Traditional practices and knowledge of the Tribal’s*”: *Issues to be discussed in Development Domain*”- paper tries to explore the possibilities of traditional knowledge of Indian tribal’s with special reference to tribal of eastern India.

Ramakrishnappa D.C. (2015) “*Empowerment of the tribal women in Karnataka in present social order: A sociological Analysis*” he states that women in a tribal society play a vital role in their social, cultural, economic and religious way of life and considered economic asset in their society. But they are still lagging far behind in the different walks of life such as education, employment, health and empowerment etc.

**Indian Society for Applied Research & Development:** Socio-economic Condition of Marginal and Small Farm Households in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh and Banswara District of Rajasthan to Identify: An Appropriate Strategy for Their Economic Empowerment.

**Ramya .T.** (2014) vol-1, issue 2, “*socio-economic status and associate problem of the tribal’s: A case study of a village in kurung kumey district of Arunachal Pradesh*”. In his journals he tries to explain the social, economic and cultural problem of the tribal people.

**T. Brahmanandam and T. Bosu Babu**, ISSN. 0972 – 8406 the NEHU Journal, Vol XIV, No. 2, July-December 2016, “*Educational Status among the Scheduled Tribes: Issues and Challenges*”

Tribals live in far flung areas forests are unreachable and inaccessible. Moreover, the tribal life and livelihood is directly linked to the forest resources. Due to this, their relations with outside world are either forged or severed depending on circumstances. During the British rule, their regions were made open for revenue collection mostly in the name of development. Moreover, the agrarian policy evicted the tribal’s from their own lands that went to the hands of non-tribal landlords and moneylenders. This gave rise to widespread discontent among the tribal’s who revolted against the British rule on several occasions. Due to this, the British opted for the policy of appeasement, as it had long term colonial interests in India. The sole aim was to let the tribes live in their own way as long as they did not cause trouble or maintained status say.

## **SURVEY**

It is done to study about the differential between the two region and there social life and economic factor in term of development.

### **1.4 SURVEY DESIGN**

1. Types:- Descriptive
2. Tools: - Survey, Questionnaire, Interview and Internet.
3. Sample design:- Population Universal(Native people)
4. Sampling technique:- Convenient sampling
5. Sampling Size:- 30-50
6. Sampling Unit:- 25
7. Data Collection: - Primary and secondary data.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **GEO-ENVIRONMENT BACKGROUND OF STUDY AREA**

We the student of Rajiv Gandhi university took an active part on the field study about the two state of India, i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, during our survey in this place, we observed the geographic location of state and examined the place by visiting many different village, how the area of the region is different from each other and how the people of this two state are survive upon their natural surroundings.



## 2.1 LOCATION & EXTENT

- LOCATION OF MADHYA PRADESH:

Madhya Pradesh literally means "central province", and is located in the geographical heart of India, between latitude  $21.2^{\circ} - 26.87^{\circ}\text{N}$  and longitude  $74^{\circ}02' - 82^{\circ}49' \text{ E}$ . Its covered an area of  $308,252\text{km}^2$  ( $119,017\text{sq mi}$ ) with population of 72,597,565 (2011 census). The state straddles the Narmada river, which runs east and west between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, these ranges and the Narmada are the traditional boundary between the north and south of India. The Highest point in Madhya Pradesh is Dhupgarh, with an elevation of 1350 m (4429 ft).

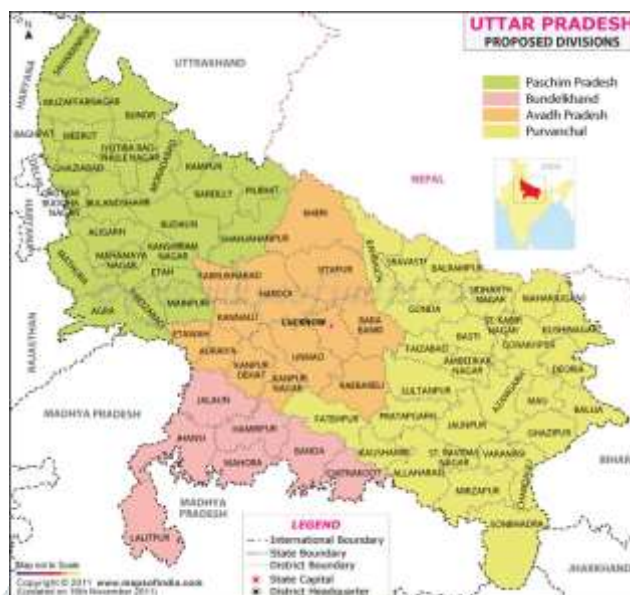
The state is bordered on the west by Gujarat, on the northwest by Rajasthan, on the northeast by Uttar Pradesh, on the east by Chattisgarh, and on the south by Maharastra.



### 2.1.2 LOCATION OF UTTAR PRADESH

It extends from  $23^{\circ}52' - 31^{\circ}28' \text{N}$  latitudes and  $77^{\circ}3' - 84^{\circ}39' \text{ e}$  longitudes, cover an area of  $243,290 \text{ sq km}$  ( $93,935 \text{ sq mi}$ ), is India fourth largest state in term of land area and most populous state, located in the north-central part of the country.

Uttar Pradesh is bounded by Uttarakhand on the north-west, Haryana and Delhi on the west, Rajasthan on the south, Chattisgarh and Jharkhand on the south-east and Bihar on the east.



## 2.2 CLIMATE OF MADHYA PRADESH

The state Madhya Pradesh has a subtropical climate. Likewise most of north India, it is a hot dry summer (April-June), followed by monsoon rains and cool with relatively dry winter. The average rainfall is about to 1,371 mm (54.0 in). The districts of southeastern side have the heavier rainfall, some places receiving as much as 2,150mm (84.6in), while the western and northwestern districts receive 1,000 mm (39.4 in) or less.

- **ECOLOGY**

As per 2011 figure, the recorded forest area of the area is 94,689 sq. km constituting 30.72% of the geographical area of the state. It constitutes 12.30% of the forest area of India. This area has been classified into “reserved forest” (65.3%), “protected forest” (32.84%) and “unclassified forest” (0.18%). The forest cover is less dense in the northern and western part of the state, which contain the major urban centre. Variability in climatic and edaphic conditions brings about significant difference in the forest types of the state.

- **SOIL**

1. Black soil, most predominantly in malwa region, mahakosal and in southern Bundhelkhand.
2. Red and yellow soil, in the Baghelkhand region.
3. Alluvial soil, in northern Madhya Pradesh.
4. Laterite soil, in highland areas.
5. Mixed soil, in part of the Gwalior and Chambal division.

- **\* FLORA AND FAUNA**

Madhya Pradesh is the home of nine national park, Bandhavgarh, Kanha, Satpura, Sanjay, Madhav, Van Vihar, Mandla plant fossils, Panna, and Pench national park. There are also number of nature reserves, including Amarkantak, Bagh caves, Balaghat, Bori, Ken Gharial, Ghatigaon, Kuno Palpur, Pachmarhi, Patalkot, Chambal, Narwar biosphere reserve etc. Amarkantak biosphere reserve and Panna national park are three of the 18 biosphere reserve in India.

Kanha, Bandhavgarh, Pench, Panna, and Sapura national parks are known as project tiger areas. The Chambal sanctuary is managed for conservation of gharial and mugger, river dolphin, smooth-coated otter and a number of turtle species. Ken-gharial and son-gharial sanctuaries are managed for conservation of Gharial and Mugger. The **Barasingha** is the state animal and **Dudhraj** is the state bird of Madhya Pradesh.

Based on composition, the teak and Sal forests are the important forest formations in the state. Bamboo-bearing areas are widely distributed.

### 2.3 CLIMATE OF UTTAR PRADESH.

Uttar Pradesh is a humid subtropical climate and faces four seasons. The winter in January and February is followed by summer between March and May and the monsoon season between June and September. Summers are extreme with temperatures fluctuating anywhere between 0 °C and 50 °C in parts of the state. The Gangetic plain varies from semiarid to sub-humid. The mean annual rainfall ranges from 650 mm in the southwest corner of the state to 1000 mm in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state. Primarily a summer phenomenon, the Bay of Bengal branch of the Indian monsoon is the major bearer of rain in most parts of state. It is the south-west monsoon which brings most of the rain here, although rain due to the western disturbances and north-east monsoon also contribute small quantities towards the overall precipitation of the state.

The rain in U.P. can vary from an annual average of 170 cm in hilly areas to 84 cm in Western U.P. Given the concentration of most of this rainfall in the four months of the monsoon, excess rain can lead to floods and shortage to droughts. As such, these two phenomena, floods and droughts, commonly recur in the state. The climate of the Vindhya Range and plateau is subtropical with a mean annual rainfall between 1000 and 1200 mm, most of which comes during the monsoon. Typical summer months are from March to June, with maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 38 °C (86 to 100 °F). There is low relative humidity of around 20% and dust-laden winds blow throughout the season. In summers, hot winds called loo blow all across Uttar Pradesh.

- **FLORA AND FAUNA**

The state has an abundance of natural resources. In 2011 the recorded forest area in the state was 16,583 km<sup>2</sup> and is about 6.88% of the state's geographical area. In spite of rapid deforestation and poaching of wildlife, a diverse flora and fauna continue to exist in the state. Several species of trees, large and



small mammals, reptiles, and insects are found in the belt of temperate upper mountainous forests. Medicinal plants are found in the wild and are also grown in plantations. The Terai-Duar savanna and grasslands support cattle. Moist deciduous trees grow in the upper Gangetic plain, especially along its riverbanks. This plain supports a wide variety of plants and animals. The Ganges and its tributaries are the habitat of large and small reptiles, amphibians, fresh-water fish, and crabs. Scrubland trees such as the baboon and animals such as the chickaree are found in the arid Vindhya.

Tropical dry deciduous forests are found in all parts of the plains. Since much sunlight reaches the ground, shrubs and grasses are also abundant. Large tracts of these forests have been cleared for cultivation. Tropical thorny forests, consisting of widely scattered thorny trees, mainly baboon are mostly found in the southwestern parts of the state. These forests are confined to areas which have low annual rainfall (50–70 cm), a mean annual temperature of 25-27 °C and low humidity. Uttar Pradesh is known for its extensive avifauna. The most common birds which are found in the state are doves, peafowl, jungle fowl, black partridges, house sparrows, songbirds, bluejays, parakeets, quails, bulbuls, combducks, kingfishers, woodpeckers, snipes, and parrots. Bird sanctuaries in the state include Bakhira Sanctuary, National Chambal Sanctuary, Chandra Prabha Sanctuary, Hastinapur Sanctuary, Kimono Sanctuary and Okla Sanctuary. Other animals in the state include reptiles such as lizards, cobras, kraits, and gharials. Among the wide variety of fishes, the most common ones are mahaseer and trout. Some animal species in Uttar Pradesh have gone extinct in recent years, while others, like the lion from the Gangetic Plain and the rhinoceros from the Terai region, have become endangered. Many species are vulnerable to poaching despite regulation by the government.

### 3.1 ASSESMENT AND UTILIZATION OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME

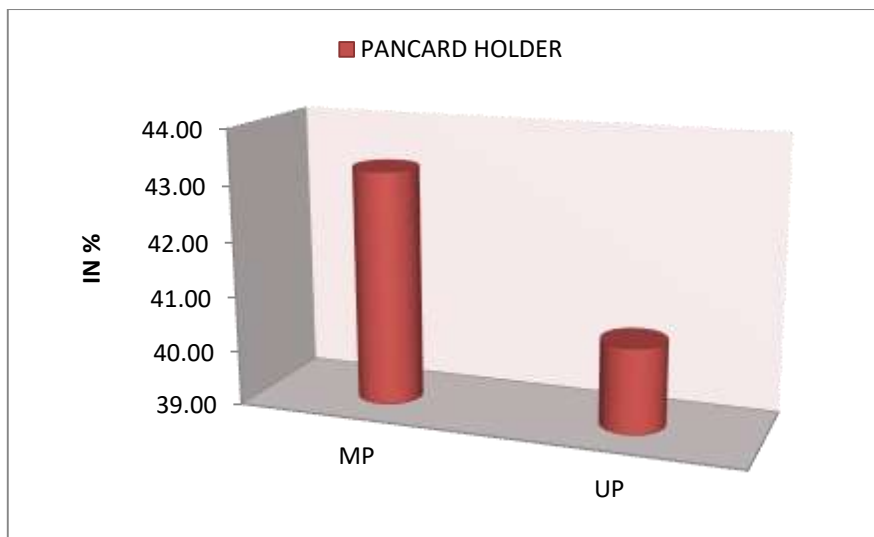
#### 3.1.1 ECONOMIC INCLUSION:

**1. PAN CARD:** It stands for Permanent Account Number (PAN) and has ten digit number, issued in the form of a laminated tamper proof card, by income tax department of India.

#### BENEFITS :

- (a) Eligibility of an individual's or entity to enter into transaction of sales or purchase of assets of any immovable property valued at 5 lakhs rupees or more.
- (b) It also extends to various banking transaction booth in private and nationalize bank and many more.

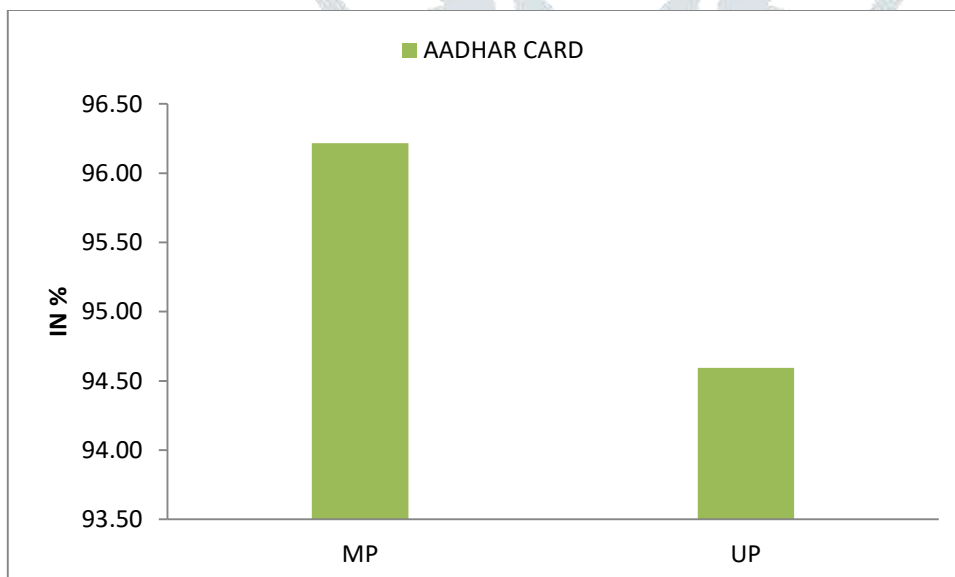
As per surveyed i.e. In Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, both have the minimum number of pan card holder. In Madhya Pradesh, out of 185 selected household about 80 household are holding PAN CARD and those villages are Gatalwah, Kundam, Goharganj, Gyaspur. Similarly the villages in Uttar Pradesh namely Khandi, Ghurat, mauranipur have only 45 number of card holder out of 111 household.



**2. AADHAAR CARD:**

It is a 12 digit individual identification number issued by the unique identification authority of India (UIDAI) on behalf of government of India . This programmed was launched in 2009 with a main objective of giving universal identification to every citizen of India.

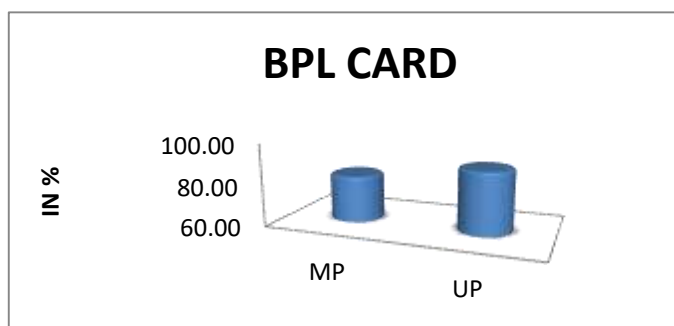
According to our studied area there was maximum number of household that holding AADHAAR CARD. In both villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, the number of card holder are 178 and 105 out of 296 selected household, the grand total of both villages are 183 which shows that both are very much concern about the incentives provided by the government.



**3. BPL CARD:**

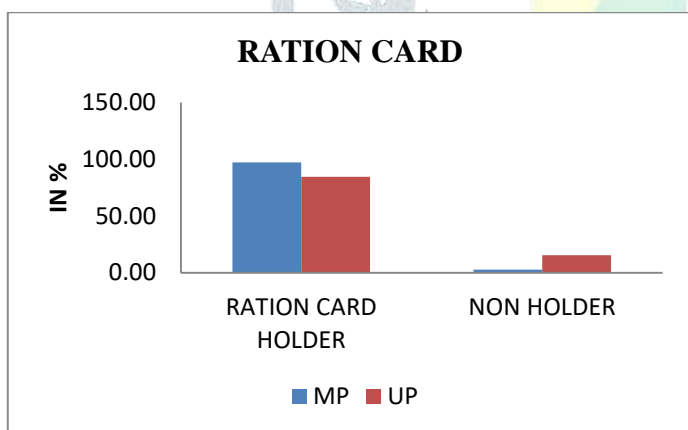
It stands for BELOW POVERTY LINE. It is an economic benchmark used by government of India to identify individual and household in need of government assistance and aid.

In both villages most of the villagers have BPL card , there are 253 BPL card holder out of 296 surveyed household, Madhya Pradesh 153 and Uttar Pradesh 100. which means that the region having good utilization of facilities provided by the government. But corruption in the system allows those ineligible to gain benefit of the BPL status.



**4. RATION CARD:**

Ration card is mainly used for purchasing subsidized food and fuel such as LPG, Kerosene, Wheat and Rice. It is an important tool for the poor villagers. There are millions of people who fully utilized this tool, at the same there are millions of people who have been deprived from this. Therefore as per our surveyed, most of the selected household have holding the ration card, in case of Madhya Pradesh out of 185 household all of them have ration card except 180 household whereas in Uttar Pradesh out of 111 household, 94 household have ration card.

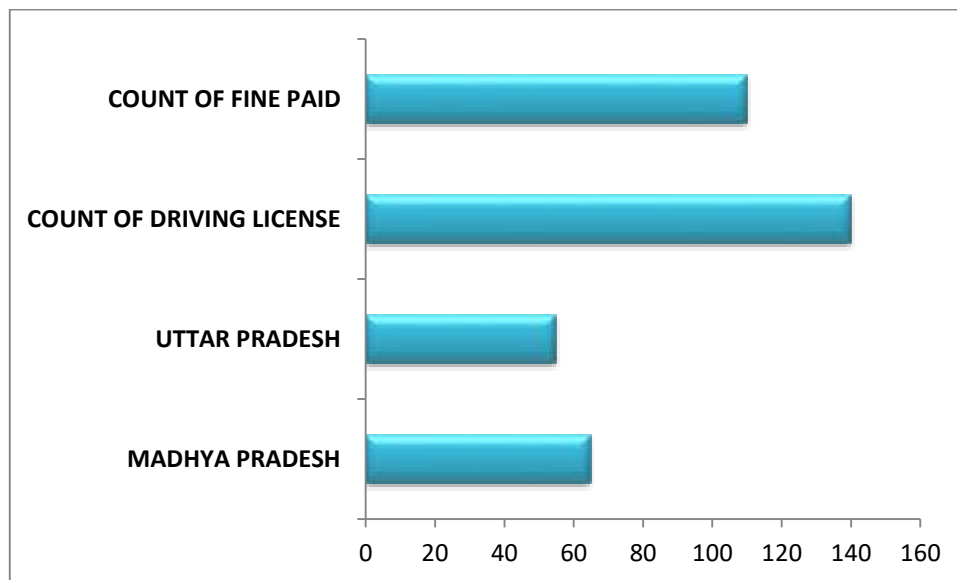


**5. DRIVING LICENSE:**

It is an official document permitting specific individual to operate one or more types of motorized vehicles. It is also use for identification purpose.

According to studied area, out of 296 selected household, 140 of the household members have driving license and the rest of them are driving their vehicles without holding license from which Madhya Pradesh have 80 and Uttar Pradesh 60. As per our surveyed , about 110 members has paid fine out

of which 55 in Uttar Pradesh and 65 in Madhya Pradesh . This may because of their negligence and also the carelessness of holding license while driving.



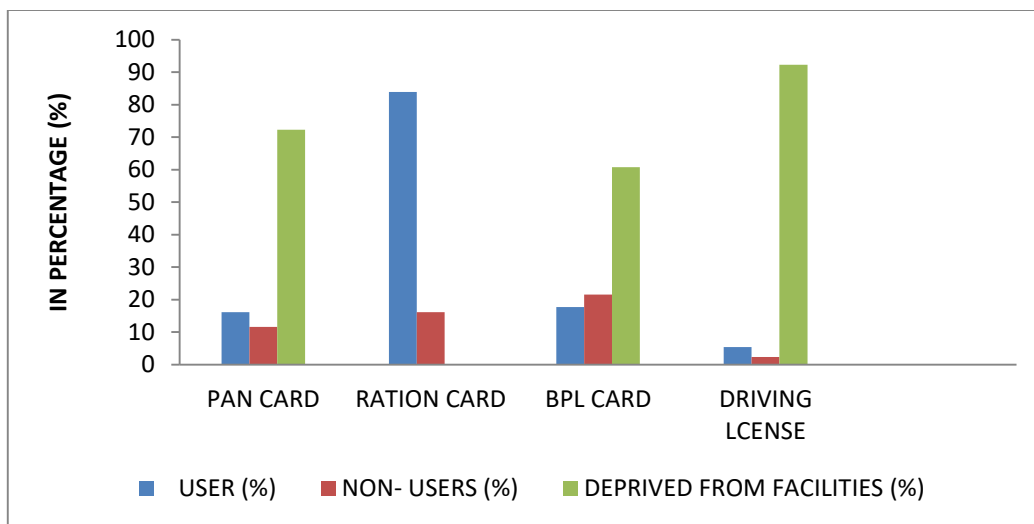
**3.2.1 UTILISATION OF GOVT. FACILITIES / INCENTIVE:**

The government has initiated many programmes with an aiming to improve the social condition of villagers and also provide various facilities for the upliftment of rural people. Therefore the main objective of government is to enhance the quality of social life and economic status of rural people. In spite of facilities provided by the govt. many rural people able to make full utilization of government incentive.

**Table 1: OVERALL UTILISATION OF GOVT. FACILITIES IN MADHYA PRADESH IN (%).**

FACILITIES/ INCENTIVE	USER (%)	NON- USERS (%)	DEPRIVED FROM FACILITIES (%)
AADHAAR CARD	40	49.23	10.77
PAN CARD	16.15	11.54	72.31
RATION CARD	83.85	16.15	0
BPL CARD	17.69	21.54	60.77
DRIVING LCENSE	5.38	2.31	92.31

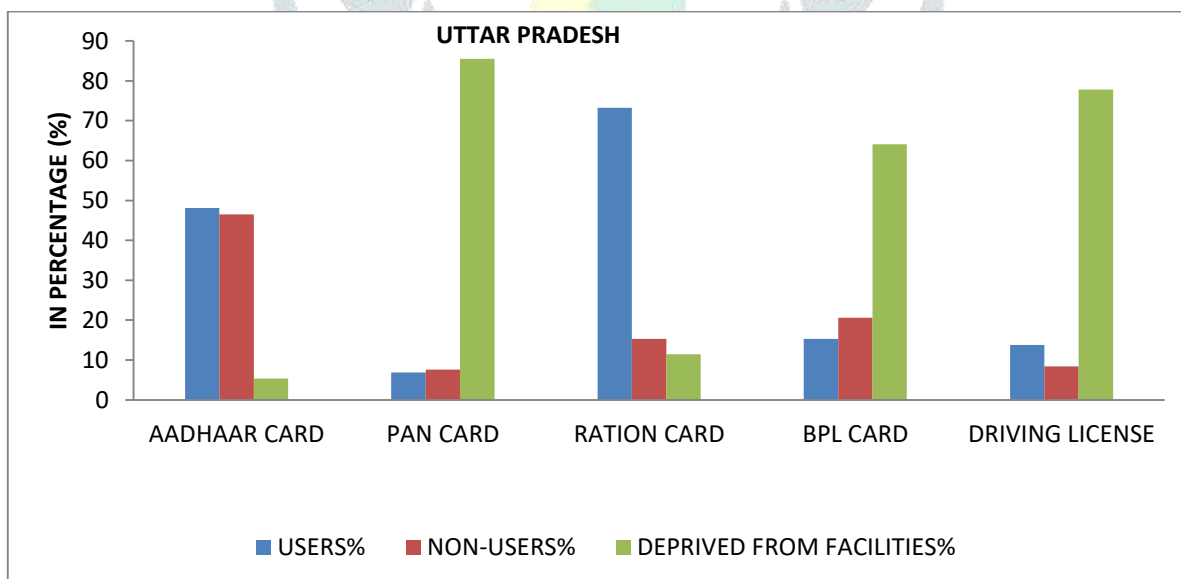
**BAR-DIAGRAM SHOWING UTILISATION OF GOVT. SCHEME/FACILITIES IN MADHYA PRADESH**



**Table no.2: OVERALL UTILIZATION OF GOVT. INCENTIVE IN UTTAR PRADESH (%).**

FACILITIES/ INCENTIVES	USERS%	NON-USERS%	DEPRIVED FROM FACILITIES%
AADHAAR CARD	48.09	46.56	5.34
PAN CARD	6.87	7.63	85.5
RATION CARD	73.28	15.27	11.45
BPL CARD	15.27	20.61	64.12
DRIVING LICENSE	13.74	8.4	77.86

**BAR-DIAGRAM SHOWING UTILISATION OF GOVT. SCHEME/FACILITIES IN UTTAR PRADESH.**





### 3.3 ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Most of the villager of both the states i.e. Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh were aware about the scheme provided by Government. As per our observation, the villagers of both states are actively cooperating with the Government.

#### 3.3.1. Comparative study of voter ID of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh:-

To understand the various issues regarding voter ID status of rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh a primary survey has been made with random sampling method. With a suitably designed questionnaire cum schedule 200 numbers of samples has been selected from villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Accordingly all the relevant information has been depicted. Afterwards all the relevant data and information are being plotted in a master table in systematic manner. For better visual interpretation different carto-statistical method has been applied and accordingly analysis has been made.

#### 3.3.2. Sample survey at Rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh:-

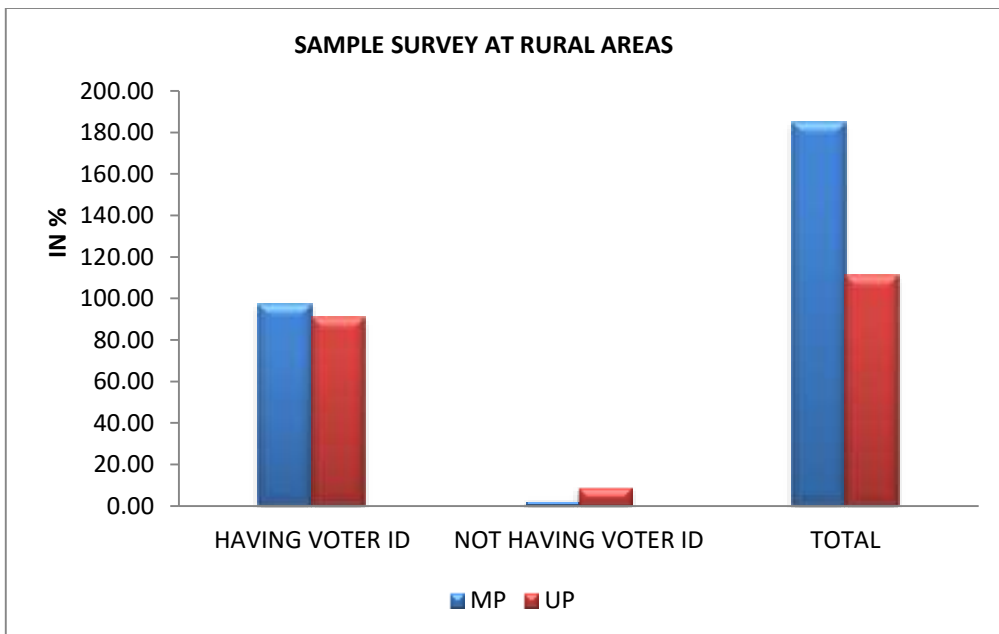
In Madhya Pradesh, out of 185 household about 180 houses have Voter ID. The villages having Voter ID include Gotalwah, Kundam, Goharganj, Gyarpur, while 2 house of Gyarpur and 3 houses of Goharganj have not voter ID till present.

Whereas in Uttar Pradesh, out of 111 household about 101 household have Voter ID. Those villages are Khandi, Ghurat, Mauranipur and the remaining 10 household which have not Voter ID are khandi and mauranipur.

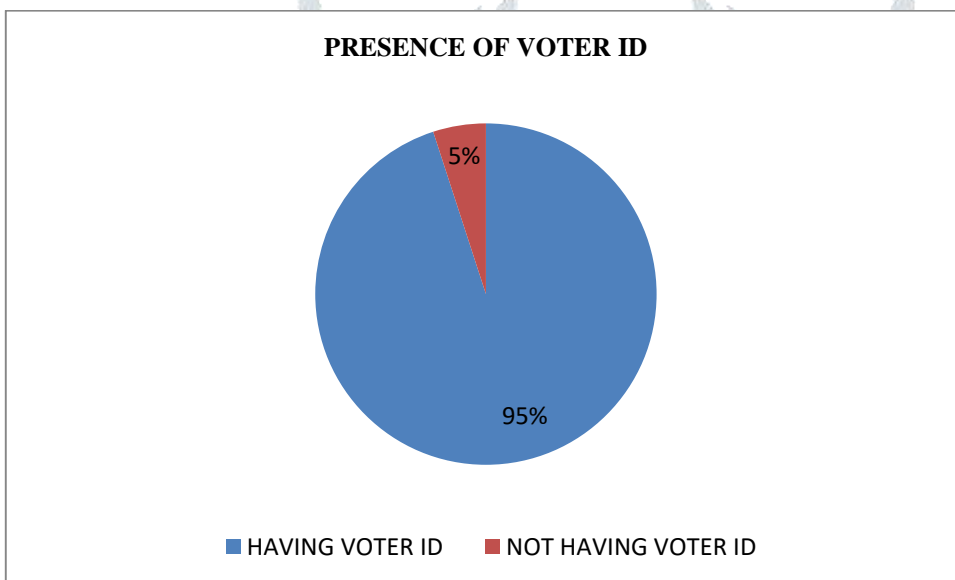
Thus , by comparing the both states, the villagers of Madhya Pradesh are much more concerned about the facilities provided by the Government and this can be shown with the help of following bar diagram.

**Table: 1**

STATE	HAVING VOTER ID	NOT HAVING VOTER ID	TOTAL HOSEHOLD
MADHYA PRADESH	180	5	185
UTTAR PRADESH	101	10	111



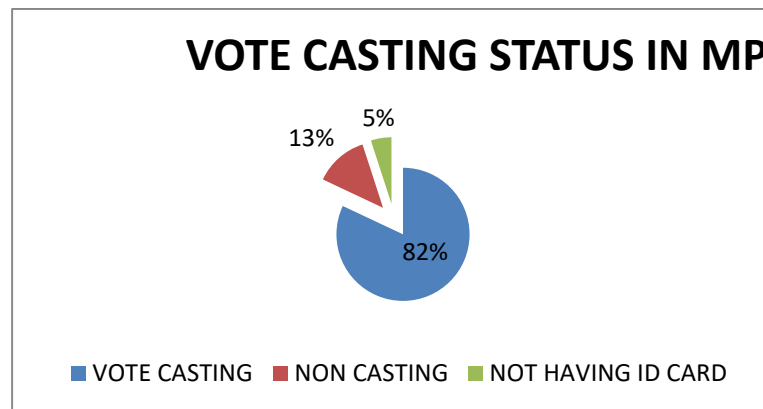
### 3.3.3 Voter ID status of Madhya Pradesh



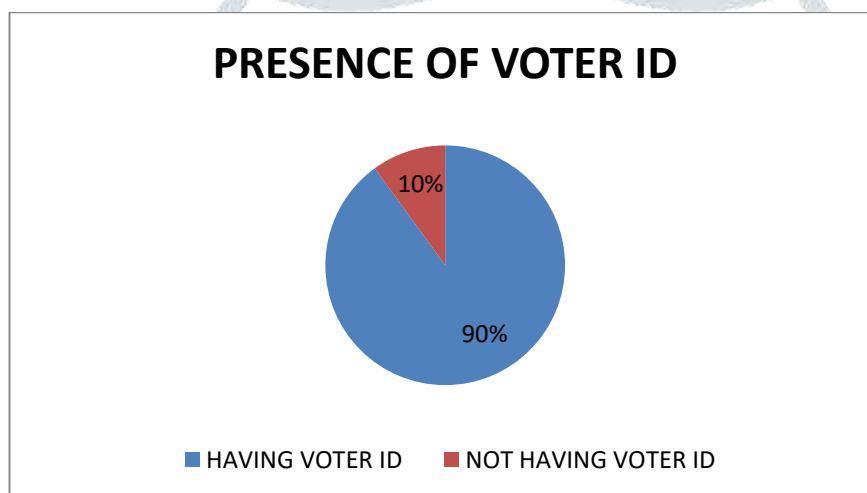
Out of total 296 numbers surveyed samples from selected rural areas it is found that out of the total 100 number sample surveyed it is found that 95 % have voter ID and rest have no voter ID card yet .

### 3.3.4. CASTING OF VOTE IN MADHYA PRAEDSH.

STATE	VOTE CASTING	NON CASTING	TOTAL VOTER ID CARD	HAVING
MADHYA PRADESH	154	13	180/185	



### 3.3.5 VOTER ID STATUS OF UTTAR PRADESH:-



### 3.3.7. COMPARATIVE STUDY :-

The results are more or less same in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Though the presence of Voter ID is a bit more in Madhya Pradesh i.e. 95% compare to rural areas of Uttar Pradesh having 90%.

While in case of casting votes Madhya Pradesh show 82% casting who have voter ID card and in Uttar Pradesh it is found 87% casting their votes out of total of 90% voter ID cards holder.

### 3.4 FAMILY MEMBER LIVING OUTSIDE

As per our studied area, both the villagers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are working within the locality and they are mostly engaged in primary sector i.e. Agriculture.

In Madhya Pradesh about 85 members of villagers are living outside for study and most of native member go outside for voluntary employment. Basically, the working age group or educated members go outside. Besides working group, some of the villagers are engaged in education sector for higher studies and visit nearby towns.

In Uttar Pradesh about 35 members of the villagers are living outside for education and job purpose. As per our observation , mostly the villagers of Madhya Pradesh were living outside as compare to Uttar Pradesh .Because it seen that VILLAGE of Madhya Pradesh is near to urban region and well connected with road or transportation system. On the other hand the villages of Uttar Pradesh lie far away from the main town.

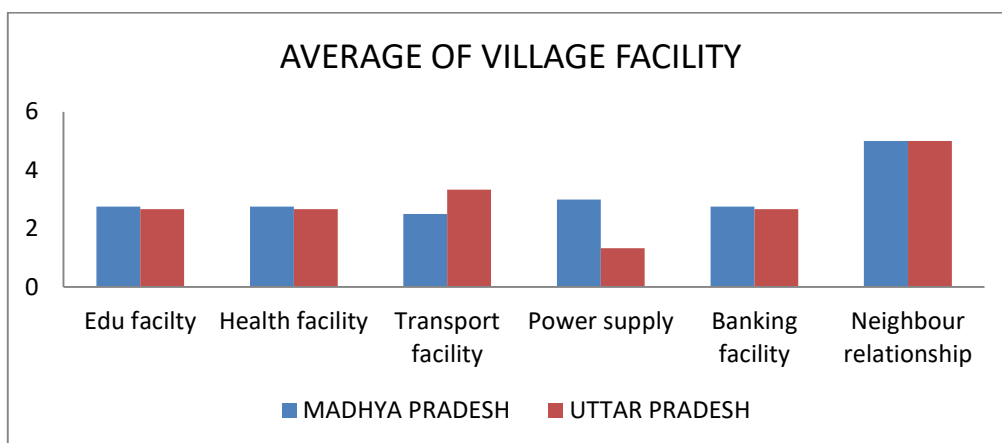
MADHYA PRADESH	COUNT OF FAMILY LIVING OUTSIDE
GUTALWAH	4
KUNDAM	41
GOHARGANJ	28
GYARASPUR	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85</b>
UTTAR PRADESH	COUNT OF FAMILY LIVING OUTSIDE
KHANDI	10
GHURAT	12
MAURANIPUR	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>

**3.5 VILLAGE FACILITY:-** As per the data, survey from the two state (Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh ) we observed that the most of the villagers are unsatisfied with the facility that government provided to them. There are lots of question raised from the public sector about the incomplete work of ruling political power in term of village facility towards Education, Health, Transportation and Power supply. During the survey we observed that there is very few education facility nearby the village, hospital or medical centre, which were far away from the village, people walk a long distance for the treatment to their nearby town. Moreover, there are very few villages which have good road connectivity for their travelling. Still there are many villages which need a proper road connection and transportation system. In both the state power is good enough and people are getting abundant electricity, except Mauranipur and Khandi.

At the time of collecting information the overall details are sum-up by the numbering system to testify the satisfaction level of village facility provided by the government

STATE	Education facility	Health facility	Transport facility	Power supply	Banking facility	Neighbor relationship
MADHYA	2.7	2.75	2.5	3	2.75	5

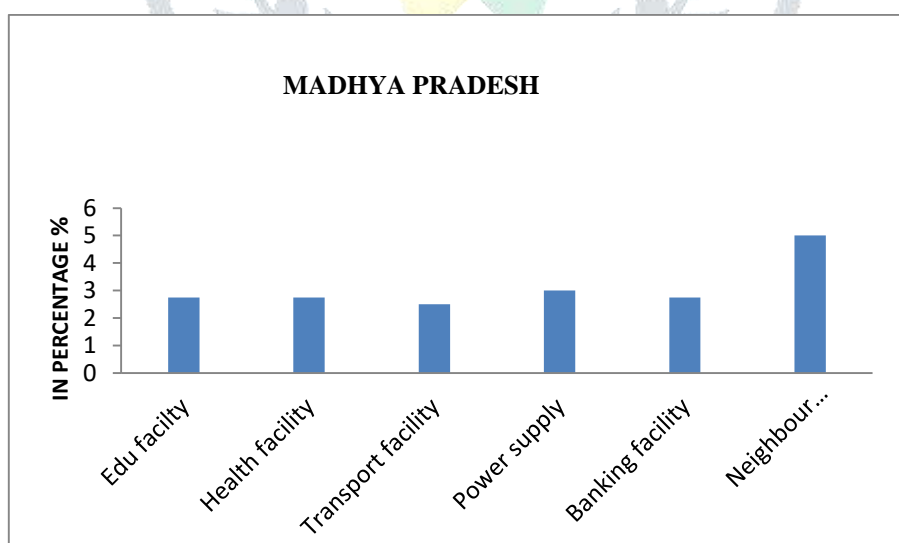
PRADESH	5					
UTTAR PRADESH	2.66	2.66	3.33	1.33	2.66	5



**Fig 1:-** Representing average of village facility in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

The above figure gives the general data over the various facilities in both the states and gives comparison of education, health, transportation, banking facilities, power supply, and neighborhood relationship. As per diagram, we see that Madhya Pradesh has better power supply, health, education facilities, in a villages but Uttar Pradesh has better Transport facilities. We also see that neighbor of both regions have a good relation among each other.

- MADHYA PRADESH :-**



- HOW SATISFIED ABOUT EDUCATION FACILITY IN VILAGES :**

From the graph we see that, only 27% of the total facilities are for the educational purpose. This shows poor provision of education sector, and need governments attention to provide more facility.



- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN VILLAGE :-**

At the time of survey, we observed that villagers of a region were unsatisfied towards the healthcare centre in a villager, and the satisfaction levels of the villagers are only 27% which show the poor healthcare facility in the villages.

- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT THE TRANSPORT FACILITY IN VILLAGE :-**

Transport facility of Madhya Pradesh is very good. Most of the villages are well connected with the urban centre, due to which communication mode from village to town are available. Villagers are satisfied with the transport facility.

- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT THE POWER SUPPLY IN VILLAGE :-**

Flow of power supply in the village of Madhya Pradesh is abundant, this is the only facility by the government in which native of villagers are satisfied. As per the graph it shows 70% of total facility is provided for power supply by the government in the villages.

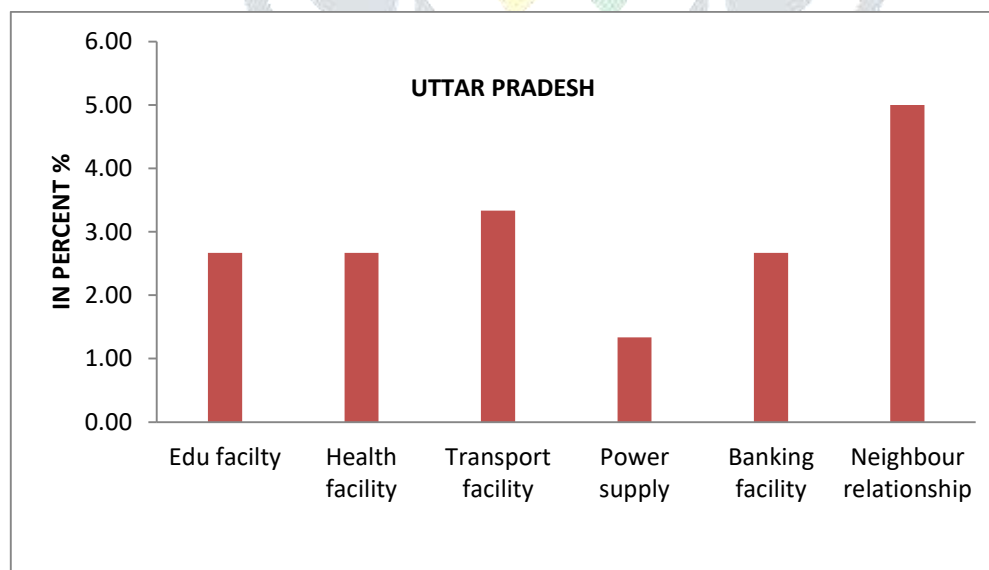
- **HOW SATISFIED WITH BANKING FACILITY :-**

Banking facilities in villages region are very worse, very far from area, no helping scheme to public. The banking facilities in the area are BANK OF INDIA, STATE BANK OF INDIA, BANK OF BARODA, YES BANK, PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK etc.

- **HOW GOOD ARE NEIGHBORS :-**

It seen that people have a very good relation among each other and most of people are happy with their neighbor and also they have a very friendly relation which help them in need of time.

#### UTTAR PRADESH :-



- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT THE EDUCATION FACILITY IN THE VILLAGES**

As compare to the Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh has little bit less education facility. Around 26% of villagers are satisfied about the education facility provided by government and people are also trying their effort toward education sector.

- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT HEALTHCARE FACILITY IN VILLAGE :-**

Villagers have 26% satisfaction about healthcare centre. As per data record, we can estimate that people need more healthcare centre in the villages. In some villages treatment centre is about more than 7km distance from the village.

- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT TRANSPORT FACILITY:-**

Transport facility of Uttar Pradesh is good as Madhya Pradesh. Most of villages are well connected with the urban centre, due to which communication mode form village to town are available.

- **HOW SATISFIED ABOUT POWER SUPPLY IN VILLAGES :-**

People are merely satisfied with the power supply, some villages have good electricity but some are not. As per the data about only 13% of the villagers are satisfied with the power supply in a village.

- **HOW SATISFIED WITH BANKING FACILITY :-**

Villagers are merely satisfied with the banking facilities, The banking facilities like PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK (PNB), YES BANK, SBI etc.

- **HOW GOOD ARE NEIGHBORS :-**

In Uttar Pradesh village also have very good relation along with their neighbor. Native are happy and friendly relation with each other.

## **RESULTS AND FINDING**

The major finding of the study on the basis of obtained statistical information of the study area in relation to objective may be summarized as follows:

Both the village of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh are inhabited by the different tribes such as KHUSBA, YADAV, ARIR, CHAMAL, THAKUR, PANDIT, HARJAN etc.

Among 5 villages of Madhya Pradesh, GUTALWAH village of JABALPUR dist. more developed than other villages of this area, where as in the Uttar Pradesh GHURAT villages of JHANSI dist. Are more developed among 3 village. The economic inclusion like PANCARD, AADHAR CARD, RATION CARD, BPL CARD, DRIVING LICENSE etc. is poorly deprived in the area of both states.

### **1. PAN CARD HOLDER:**

**A.MP=96.22%**

**B. UP=40%**

### **2. AADHAR CARD HOLDER**

**A. MP=43%**

**B.UP=94.59%**

**3. BPL CARD HOLDER****A.MP=82.70%****B.UP=90.09%****4. RATION CARD HOLDER****A.MP=97.30%****B.UP= 84.68**

However, to enhance the development levels in village government have to introduce new planning and policy and create awareness among the people. After surveying in the some villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and from the data available it is found that the villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in rural areas/ villages, people have low standard of living and economic condition of people is very poor. All these villages are mainly based on the primary activities.

**CONCLUSION and DISCUSSION**

The study of socio-economic condition and environment impact is very significant to understand the socio-economic problem and also help in further development of society as a whole. The present study attempt to highlight the socio-economic aspect of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Most of the villagers are engaged in primary activity i.e. agriculture, daily wage labour etc.

Most of the villages are deprived from all sorts of facilities such as transportation, water supply, electricity, health, banking, and education facilities. Despite the government has given several facilities to rural people. This is also due to lack of awareness among the people.

However, to enhance the development levels in village government have to introduce new planning and policy and create awareness among the people. After surveying in the some villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, and from the data available it is found that the villages of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in rural areas/ villages, people have low standard of living and economic condition of people is very poor. All these villages are mainly based on the primary activities.

The region has the rich culture and endowed with the beautiful historical place, hills station, rock shelters. The upper lake is one of the India's largest artificial lakes of the state, located in Bhopal and is one of the tourist attraction places.

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#### Photo taken during field survey



LOCAL PEOPLE



FARMER HOUSE OF GHURAT VILLAGE





WOMEN IN VILLAGE



SURVEY AT SCHOOL



NATIONAL FOSSILS PARK GHUGWHA (MP)



BHIMBETKA ROCK SHELTER (MP)