

An Analysis of Relationship between Socio-Economic Status and Youth Expectations in Mahendargarh district of Haryana.

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Abstract

India is world's second most populated country after China which may be the barrier for socio-economic growth. But on the other hand, India has world highest youth population. Youth population can become blessing for our country if it can be utilized as human capital by using various techniques. Hence today is the time to make balanced use of youth potential. The present study is based on Mahendargarh which is one of the historic district of Haryana and situated at the south-west corner of state where the percentage of urban population to the total population of Mahendargarh is 14.61 which indicate that maximum population of this district is rural and depends upon agriculture and related activities. The youth population of district can generate huge capital by maximum utilization of their efficiency to work with job satisfaction, which makes them more creative, hardworking, and dedicated to their work.

Keywords: Human Capital, Youth Potential, Job Satisfaction.

Introduction

India is world's second most populated country after China with population figure of 1.3 billion which is 17.7% of world's population only over the 2.4% area of total geographical area. This situation is critical because increasing population causes number of barriers for economical growth and development of the country some of them are food insecurity, job insecurity, lack of availability of high quality public services etc. But another highly useful situation in parallel is the youth population of the country. Since India has world highest youth population. Youth population can become blessing for our country if it can be utilized as human capital by using various techniques. If this youth potential is not utilized in significant manner then it can become dangerous in the form of unemployment for India. Hence today is the time to make balanced use of youth potential. Census data 2011 shows that the youth cohort is now at 15-24 age group as its youngest and oldest age groups begin to slender. Now working age population is 63.4% of total against 60.0% according to 2001 census data. The ratio of the dependent people i.e. children (0-14) and elderly (65-100) to those in the working age has reduced in comparison of 2001. Median age group has

raised to 24 years in 2011 in India as compared to 22 years in 2001 and 49.91% population of India is under 24 years.

Haryana is a northern state of India with geographical region 44212sq.k.m. and population figure 2,53,51,462 . The population density of Haryana state is 573 people per sq.k.m. Haryana is situated bordered by Punjab and Himachal Pradesh to the north and by Rajasthan to the west and south. The river Yamuna defines its border with Utter Pradesh to the east. Haryana surrounds our country's capital Delhi on three sides except eastern side. Haryana mainly depends on agriculture and agro-based industries to survive as well as for economical growth and development. Haryana is one of the fastest developing states of India. According to Economic Survey of Haryana (2014-2015) the state economy growth rate is higher than the Indian economy growth rate most of duration. Though, Haryana is geographically a small state and its contribution in the National Gross Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices has been estimated to be 3.5 percent as per the Quick Estimates of 2013-14. Today the state economy has transformed because at the time of formation of Haryana state, it's economy was predominantly rural and agricultural based. During the period of 11th Five Year Plan, the pace of structural transformation of state economy accelerated. The robust growth recorded in services sector during 11th five year plan, the share of services sector in GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) further increased to 54.5 percent in 2011-12 with the decrease in the share of Agriculture & Allied Sector at 16.8 percent. Above all information indicates towards structural shift in the state economy with economic growth becoming more vulnerable to the performance of Industry and Service Sectors and less to the performance of Agriculture Sector.

Review of Literature

A review of literature is prepared on the studies related to Socio-Economic Status and Youth Expectations of India mainly focused on state Haryana. Literature review on each and every issue relating to our present research topic is as follows: Goswami, Renu (1981) studied the interest of pupils of standards VIII to X in relation to intelligence socio economic status and academic achievement. Authors found that there is no need to emphasize, the value and the importance of developing interest in extra reading (reading material other than the text books) particularly in adolescent boys and girls. Mel Bartley, Charlie Owen (1996) concluded that socioeconomic status makes a large difference to the impact of illness on the ability to remain in paid employment, and this impact increases as unemployment rises. Men with chronic illness in manual occupations were not drawn back into the labour force during the economic recovery of the late 1980s. Anjula Gurtoo (2007) stated that there is a need for policy changes that incorporate economic stability for labour, employment regulation for organizational flexibility, union management for true representation and corporate contribution in labour security and governance. Kumari, Anita (2015)

concluded that there would be differential effect of parent's Socio-Economic status on academic achievement of children.

Research Design

Research design is the logical structure of inquiry. Main function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained from the study enables us to answer of the question raised as objectives of the present study. Since the present study is based on Socio-Economic Status and Youth Expectations so the quantitative as well as qualitative data may be collected to support the study but here in the present research we shall utilize the qualitative information to investigate further. There should be the clear picture of the objectives of the study into mind. In present study the main focus is on secondary data and qualitative information to extract maximum information which is needed to fulfill the objectives of our study. To make some inferences I shall use secondary data also which are provided by the state and central govt. through their official sites and published conducted survey.

Rational of the Study

The present study will be of huge importance to highlight the real picture of socio-economic status with special reference to youth potential of Mahendargarh district of Haryana. The research outcomes shall be able to identify the weak section of the communities and the main barriers for the youth of Mahendargarh to get the success mainly the job satisfaction according to their expectations.

Theoretical Analysis

The present study is based on Mahendargarh which is one of the historic district of Haryana and situated at the south-west corner of state. The present study is based on Mahendargarh district of Haryana which spread over 1899 sq.km area with population figure 921680 according to census 2011. Mahendargarh district has three sub-divisions Narnaul, Mahendargarh and Kanina with five tehsil and one sub-tehsil (Satnali). Mahendargarh district constitutes eight blocks and 370 villages with four assembly seats and only one university. The population density in Mahendargarh district is 485 people per sq.k.m. The percentage of urban population to the total population of Mahendargarh is 14.61 which indicate that maximum population of this district is rural and depends upon agriculture and related activities. Keeping in view the objectives of present study main focus is on the youth population of Mahendargarh district between the age group 15-24 and their relationship with socio-economic activities of district. Since our study is youth oriented and they have the maximum potential to convert the figure of economical growth and development by significant and balanced use of their skills according to their field of interest. If the youth population shall get the jobs either in govt. sector or in private sector according to their expectation than they can generate huge capital

by maximum utilization of their efficiency to work because they have the feeling of job satisfaction which makes them more creative and hardworking and dedicated to their work. The most important factor affecting to the youth expectations directly or indirectly is their Socio-Economic Status (SES). Main parameters which can be used to evaluate the Socio-Economic Status (SES) are as follows:

- (a) Income of Families
- (b) Level of education
- (c) Occupation of the individuals in the families

Socio-economic indicators provide a background to understanding the real picture of the society in a country. It is a way to check that how individuals or families fit into society using economic and social measures which have been shown deep impact on individuals' life in various ways one of them is youth expectations. Socio-Economic Status (SES) and youth expectations are having high degree of correlation. This degree of correlation may vary according to the parameters of SES. Socio-Economic Status is usually categorized into

- (a) High SES
- (b) Middle SES
- (c) Low SES

The facilities which can be accessed by High Socio-Economic Status communities cannot be accessed by low SES communities. The per capita income is another important indicator to assess the economic growth as well as the living standard of the people. This condition across the society creates imbalance of mental satisfaction and the uniform utilization of services provided for public. Since the literacy rate of Mahendergarh district was 77.72% which was significantly high but the the district is on back foot in case of urbanization and industrialization even in the 21st century. Hence they are the educated unemployed of district whose potential can be utilized by providing them the skill education for various industries. The youth of Mahendergarh district may be benefited by the Haryana government's motive of imparting skill training 1.15 lakh youth with budget of 657.94 crore during financial year 2018-19 by initiating various skill training institutes and programmes.

Skill Development and Industrial Training Department has planned to establish 20 Government Industrial Training Institutes during financial year 2018-19. Also, 22 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) would be upgraded. Haryana Vishwakarma Skill University was being set up at Dudhola in district Palwal and already

functioning from its temporary campus which is situated at Gurugram,. One of the advanced step of Haryana government is Saksham Yuva Yojana. Haryana has become the first state in the country which aims to provide hundred hours of paid work every month to the educated unemployed youth under the Unemployment Allowance scheme. Hence, it can be concluded that the educated youth of Mahendergarh district of Haryana getting benefits of various schemes which can balance their unsatisfaction due to unemployment.

Conclusion

The present research paper is youth oriented of Mahendergarh district which can generate huge capital by maximum utilization of their efficiency to work with job satisfaction which makes them more creative and hardworking and dedicated to their work. Haryana government is stepping forward for providing employment according to their educational qualification in government as well as private sectors through their registration in employment exchanges. Most of the population of district is rural but significantly educated. Hence, they can also be benefited by the skill training programmes initiated by Skill Development and Industrial Training Department

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