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SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MEITEI COMMUNITY

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Abstract: *This study highlighted the socio-economic profile, and likely actions to overwhelmed the glitches in Patsoi, village. The study is around the annual income of the family, per person income. Socio-economic data of any area assistance government to distinguish that what kind of help they should be given to villagers for appropriate development.*

Keywords— *Socio- economic condition, deprivation, Health.*

INTRODUCTION

Socio-economic position is an economic amount of a person's work knowledge of an person's or family's financial and socio location in relative to others, founded on income, education, and profession. When studying, earners education, and profession are examined as well as mutual income, whereas for an separate socio-economic rank only their own qualities are measured. However, socio-economic status is more typically used to depict an economic change in society as a entire.

DATA ANALYSES

Age Group of the respondent: Age group of the respondents is shown in table no.1

Table No: 1

Age Group

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Age</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | 15 – 30 Years | 40% |
| 2 | 31– 45 Years | 27.67% |
| 3 | 46– 60 Years | 20% |
| 4 | 61 Years Above | 13.33% |
| | Total | 100% |

Source: Field study

In terms of age of the respondent data reflect that most of the respondents (40%) are from 15-30 Years, 27.67% are from 31-45% Years and 20% of the respondents are from 46-60 Years. Beside these, only a little segment that is 13.33% of the respondents are from 61 Years Above old.

Sex Category: Sex Category of the respondents is shown in table no.

Table No: 2**Sex Category**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Gender</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Male | 16 | 53.33% |
| 2 | Female | 14 | 46.67% |
| | Total | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study

In terms of the sex category data reflect that 53.33% of the respondents are male and 46.67% of the respondents are female.

Social Category: Social Category of the respondents is shown in table.3

Table No: 3

Social Category

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Social category</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | General | 23 | 76.67% |
| 2 | OBC | 7 | 23.33% |
| | Total | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study

In terms of social category, the above table reveal that majority (76.67%) of the respondents are from general while 23.33% of them are from other backward class (OBC).

Size of the family: Family size of the respondents is shown in table no.4

Table No: 4

Size of the family

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Family Size</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Less than 4 members | 2 | 7% |
| 2 | 4 members to 6 members | 15 | 50% |
| 3 | Above 6 members | 13 | 43% |
| | Total | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study

In terms of size of the family, the data show half of the respondents (50%) have 4 to 6 family members and almost half of the respondents (43%) have above 6 family members. Besides these a few i.e. 7% of the respondents have less than 4 members.

Educational Qualification: The level of education is an important indicator of socio-economic background of the respondents. Education Qualification of the respondents is shown in the table no.5

Table No: 5

Educational Qualification

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Education qualification</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>Illiterate</i> | 2 | 6.67% |
| 2 | <i>up to 10</i> | 7 | 23.33% |
| 3 | <i>Metric pass</i> | 11 | 36.67% |
| 4 | <i>Graduate</i> | 8 | 26.66% |
| 5 | <i>Post Graduate</i> | 2 | 6.67% |
| | <i>Total</i> | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study

Data reveal that majority of the respondents (36.67%) are metric pass, 26.66% of the respondents have qualified with graduate and 23.33% have studied up to 10 standard. Besides these only few i.e. 6.67% each of the respondents are illiterate and post graduate.

Occupation/status of the respondent: Occupation of the respondents is shown in table no.6

Table No: 6

Occupation/status

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Occupation</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Govt. job | 10% |
| 2 | Business | 20% |
| 3 | Farmer | 6.66% |
| 4 | Student | 26.66% |
| 5 | Housewife | 16.66% |
| 6 | Unemployed | 6.66% |
| 7 | Others | 13.33% |
| | Total | 100% |

Source: Field study

In the above table it is shown that 26.66% of the respondents are students, 20% of the respondents are doing business, 16.66% of them are housewife. 13.33% of the respondents fall under others (like social worker, wage labor, driver) and 10% of them are government employed. Besides these only few i.e. 6.66% each of the respondents are farmer and unemployed.

Monthly Family Income: The monthly family income is shown in table no.7

Table No: 7

Monthly Family Income

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Income</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Below –Rs.10,000 | 33.33% |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 2 | <i>Rs.10,001–Rs.20,000</i> | <i>16.67%</i> |
| 3 | <i>Rs.20,001–Rs.30,000</i> | <i>23.33%</i> |
| 4 | <i>Rs.30,001–Rs.40,000</i> | <i>6.67%</i> |
| 5 | <i>Rs.40,001–Rs.50,000</i> | <i>3.33%</i> |
| 6 | <i>Rs.50,000 Above</i> | <i>16.67%</i> |
| | <i>Total</i> | <i>100%</i> |

Source: Field study

Above mentioned data show that majority of the respondents (33.33%) are earning up to Rs. 10,000 and 23.33% of them are earning between Rs.20,001 - Rs.30,000. 16.67% each of the respondents are earning an amount between Rs.10,001 -Rs.20,000 and Rs.50,000 Above while 6.67% of them are earning between Rs.30,001 - Rs.40,000. Besides these a little i.e. 3.33% of the respondents earning an amount between Rs.40,001 – Rs.50,000.

Head of the Family: The head of the family of the respondents is shown in table no.8

Table No: 8

Head of the family

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Head of the Family</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>1</i> | <i>Father</i> | <i>33.33%</i> |
| <i>2</i> | <i>Husband</i> | <i>16.67%</i> |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------|
| 3 | <i>Self</i> | 33.33% |
| 4 | <i>Others</i> | 16.67% |
| | <i>Total</i> | 100% |

Source: Field study

The above table shows that 33.33% each of the family are headed by the father and respondents itself. 16.67% each of the family depend on husband and others (like mother and mother-in-law).

Main Earner: Data of main earner of the respondent's family is shown in table no.9

Table No: 9

Main earner

| <i>Sl. No</i> | <i>Main earner</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>Father</i> | 9 | 30% |
| 2 | <i>Husband</i> | 6 | 20% |
| 3 | <i>Self</i> | 9 | 30% |
| 4 | <i>Others</i> | 6 | 20% |
| | <i>Total</i> | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study.

In terms of main earner of the family the above data show that 30% each of family's main earner are father and respondents while 20% each depend on husband and others (like son, brother, mother, mother-in-law).

Occupation of the main earner: Occupation of the main earner of respondent's family is shown in table no.10

Table No: 10

Occupation of the main earner

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Occupation of the main earner</i> | <i>Frequency</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | <i>Govt. job</i> | 7 | 23.33% |
| 2 | <i>Business</i> | 7 | 23.33% |
| 3 | <i>Farmer</i> | 7 | 23.33% |
| 4 | <i>Others</i> | 9 | 30% |
| | <i>Total</i> | 30 | 100% |

Source: Field study.

In terms of occupation of the main earner the above table reveal that majority (30%) of the main earner's occupation fall under others like carpenter, private teachers, drivers and wage labor. 23.33% each of main earner's occupation are business, farmers and govt. jobs.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

Major findings: The major findings of the study are as the following:-

1. In terms of age group, it is found that mostly people (40%) were from age group of 15 – 30 Years.
2. In terms of sex category, most of the respondents were male i.e. 53.33%.
3. In social category, people mostly (76.67%) belonged to general class.
4. In terms of size of the family, it is found that half of the respondent's family (50%) have 4 to 6 members, almost half of the respondent's family (43%) have above 6 family members and 7% have less than 4 members.
5. In terms of educational qualification, people of the study area were mainly metric pass (36.67%) and graduates were 26.67%.
6. In terms of monthly family income, most of the respondent's family were having income below Rs.10, 000 (33.33%).
7. In terms of head of the family, the head of the family were both father and respondents themselves i.e. 33.33% each.

8. In main earner category, both father and respondents themselves were the main earner i.e. 30% each.
9. In case of total earner of the family, it has been found that mostly family (36.67%) have one only earner in the family.
10. In terms of types of family, it is found that majority (63.33%) of the respondent's family follow nuclear family and 36.67% follow joint family.
11. In terms of owning agricultural land, half of the respondents (50%) have agricultural land while 50% have not owned land for agriculture.
12. 80% of the respondents do not any problems with electricity supply while 20% are facing problems with electricity supply.
13. 83.33% of the respondents are facing problems with water supply and a few i.e. 16.67% of the respondents do not have any problems with water supply.
14. In terms of sources of drinking water, majority of the respondents (73.33%) use packaging water for drinking purpose and 26.67% use pond water for drinking purpose.
15. Almost half of the respondents (40%) face problems with water supply due to irregularity of water supply (water cuts), 26.67% of the respondents face problems due to expensiveness of water. 16.67% find difficult to access water.
16. Majority of the respondents (93.33%) are satisfied with public transportation while 6.67% of them are satisfied with public transportation.
17. In terms of ideas about programmes and policy, 60% of the respondents do not have any ideas about programmes and policies provided by government and 40% have ideas about programmes and policy.
18. In case of getting benefits from government majority of the respondents (60%) do not get benefits from government while 40% of the respondents get benefits from government.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the economic condition of the villagers are not suitable. The people are facing many difficulties in their day-to-day life. An amount of these drinking water difficulties is one of the problem. For drinking water, they use wrapping water which is affected in their economic condition. The villagers are not receiving any advantage, which is provided by the government. Some of them do not even have any idea about programmes and

policies providing by the government. However, they have no problem concerning transport and electricity supply.

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