The Pharma Innovation Journal 2023; 12(3): 1712-1717

www.ThePharmaJournal.com

The Pharma Innovation

ISSN (E): 2277-7695
ISSN (P): 2349-8242
NAAS Rating: 5.23
TPI 2023; 12(3): 1712-1717

www.thepharmajournal.com
Received: 16-12-2022
Accepted: 18-01-2023

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# Socio-economic status of Chhatabar village of Odisha: A case study

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**Abstract**
This research paper presents a case study on the socio-economic status of Chhatabar village in Odisha, India. The study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the village's social and economic conditions and identify the factors that impact its development. The research methodology includes a combination of qualitative and quantitative data collection methods, including surveys, interviews, and observations. The study provides valuable insights into the demographic profile, land use patterns, sources of irrigation, and occupational distribution of the village. The majority of the population had low levels of education, with small-scale agriculture dominating the agricultural landscape. The study highlights the importance of non-farming occupations, such as skilled laborers and rural artisans. The findings suggest a need for education-related interventions, sustainable farming practices, and access to modern agricultural technologies. The presence of rural artisans also suggests the potential for developing cultural tourism in the region. The study emphasizes the need for diversification of irrigation sources to ensure water security in the region. These findings have significant implications for policy interventions and rural development initiatives in the region.

**Keywords:** Socio-economic, laborers, rural artisans

## Introduction
In order to ensure the success of any product or training program, it is essential to conduct thorough scientific research on the place of implementation, market research, and customer preferences [1]. The place of implementation should be studied in detail, including the geography, climate, soil type, and other environmental factors, to ensure that the product or training program is suitable for the area. This will help to avoid any potential risks or difficulties in implementing the program. Furthermore, a comprehensive understanding of the social and economic situation of the village people is crucial before introducing any product or training in the village. This information includes the total population, age distribution, gender distribution, literacy rate, and employment rate. This data will help to identify the social and economic challenges faced by the villagers and provide opportunities for improvement [2].
Moreover, information on agricultural practices, such as the types of crops grown, yield obtained, and farming practices used, is critical to identify the challenges faced by farmers and provide opportunities for improvement. This information can be used to identify gaps in the current agricultural practices and provide necessary training in modern farming practices.
Understanding the health status of the village people, including the availability of healthcare facilities, incidence of diseases, and sanitation practices followed, can also help identify health-related challenges faced by villagers and potential interventions needed to address them [3]. This data can help in identifying potential solutions to the health-related challenges faced by the villagers.
Lastly, collecting information on education facilities available in the village, such as the number of schools, quality of education, and percentage of students enrolled, provides an understanding of the educational status of the village and helps identify areas for improvement [4]. This data can help in identifying potential solutions to the educational challenges faced by the villagers.
Therefore, the study titled "Current Status of Chhatabar Village of Odisha" aims to address the needs and problems of the village people by conducting a thorough scientific investigation of the village's various aspects. The study aims to collect comprehensive data on demographic characteristics, agricultural practices, health status, and education facilities of the village [5]. This data will provide a comprehensive understanding of the village's social and economic

situation, help identify the challenges faced by villagers, and provide opportunities for development and improvement. The findings of this study can be used to develop appropriate interventions that can improve the overall social, economic, and health status of the village people [6].

**Objectives of the Study**

To know the social-economic status of the village people.

**Methodology**

The present study has been undertaken purposively in Chhatabar village of Jatni Block, District Khordha, Odisha. With the help of a pre-tested interview schedule information related to socio-economic condition of the village people has been collected. Some data were collected from Block Office, Agriculture office etc. directly and some are collected from the villagers randomly. After collection of data it was analyzed through statistical software i.e. SPSS.

**Results & Discussion**

**1. Demographic profile of a village**

Demographic profile of a village, including the distribution of population by gender and age group is represented in the Fig.1. The data used in this research is based on a survey conducted in the village, which collected information on the population's gender and age. The survey revealed that the total population of the village is 3573, comprising 1865 (52%) males and 1429 (39.9%) females. Children under the age of 18 account for 279 (8%) of the population. The data suggests that the village has a slightly higher male population than female, with males accounting for 52% of the total population. The relatively small percentage of children (8%) may indicate a decline in the birth rate or a trend of young families migrating to other areas. The gender distribution is important because it can affect the social and economic structure of the village. In this case, a higher percentage of males may indicate a labor-intensive economy that relies heavily on male workers, while a higher percentage of females may indicate a more service-based economy. The relatively small percentage of children may have implications for the village's future, such as a potential decline in school enrollment and a shift in the village's age structure [7].

Overall, this demographic profile of the village provides a baseline for future research on population trends and changes in the village. It may also be useful for policymakers and local authorities in planning for the village's future development and addressing any social and economic issues that may arise [8].

**2. Type of House**

Fig.2 represents an overview of the housing types in a particular area, including the distribution of houses by their construction type. The data used in this research is based on a survey conducted in the area, which collected information on the type of housing constructed. The survey revealed that there are two types of housing in the area, including Kachha and Pucca. There are only 22 (5%) Kachha houses, while the majority of the houses, 368 (95%), are Pucca houses. The data indicates that the area's housing stock is primarily composed of Pucca houses, which are constructed with durable materials such as brick and cement. On the other hand, Kachha houses are made with materials such as mud, straw, and bamboo, which are less durable and susceptible to damage from natural disasters. The predominance of Pucca houses in the area may be a reflection of economic development and access to modern building materials and technologies. It may also indicate a shift in people's preferences towards more durable and long-lasting houses. The small percentage of Kachha houses may also indicate a decline in traditional building techniques and cultural practices, which may have important implications for the area's cultural heritage and identity [9].

Overall, this housing type overview provides a useful baseline for future research on housing trends and changes in the area. It may also be useful for policymakers and local authorities in planning for the area's future development, including the provision of housing infrastructure and the development of building codes and standards.

**3. Education Status**

The study analyzed the educational status of a sample population, which included 3563 individuals. The results showed that a significant proportion of the population (19.98%) had not received any formal education, while only a small percentage (4.98%) had completed primary education. Middle school education was reported by 8.00% of the population, and 11.98% had completed intermediate studies. A substantial proportion (45.00%) had completed their high school education, and 10.05% had pursued higher studies and obtained graduation or higher degrees. The study highlights a considerable variation in the educational status of the sample population, with a significant proportion of individuals lacking any formal education. This finding is concerning as it indicates the presence of a large population that is unable to read or write, and hence, is deprived of many essential opportunities. The results also indicate that the majority of individuals (56.96%) had completed their studies up to the intermediate level or lower, indicating a need for increased efforts to improve access to education and enhance the quality of education in the region. On the positive side, the study also found a considerable number of individuals who had completed their high school education (45.00%) and pursued higher studies (10.05%). This suggests that there is a growing awareness among the population regarding the importance of education and the potential benefits it offers in terms of better employment opportunities and higher income [10].

Overall, the results of the study call for greater attention and investment in education, particularly in the lower levels, to reduce the prevalence of illiteracy and increase the proportion of individuals pursuing higher education. Such efforts can not only improve the lives of individuals but also contribute to the socio-economic development of the region ((Fig. 3).

**4. Land Use Pattern of the Village**

The study analyzed the land use pattern of a village and found that the total geographical area of the village was 388 hectares. The results indicate that the forest area covers 9 hectares (2.32%) of the total area, while barren and uncultivable land account for 22 hectares (5.67%). The cultivable waste land and total fallow land cover 11 hectares (2.84%) and 19 hectares (4.90%) respectively. The net sown area covers 120 hectares (30.93%), while the net irrigated area covers 15 hectares (3.87%). The area sown more than once covers 10 hectares (2.58%), and the gross cropped area covers 130 hectares (33.51%). The land use pattern of the village indicates a diversified agricultural system with a significant emphasis on crop cultivation. The net sown area

covers nearly one-third of the total area, indicating that agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for the people in the village. The gross cropped area is even higher, covering over one-third of the total area, which suggests that multiple crops are grown in the village, indicating a relatively high level of agricultural productivity. The presence of forest cover is relatively low, covering only 2.32% of the total area. This finding highlights the need for conservation and afforestation measures to promote biodiversity and maintain the ecological balance of the region. The study also found that a significant portion of the land was barren and uncultivable, covering 5.67% of the total area. This finding indicates a need to explore alternative land use patterns, such as land reclamation, to increase the productive capacity of the region. The net irrigated area of the village is relatively low, covering only 3.87% of the total area, which suggests a need for better irrigation facilities to improve agricultural productivity [].
Overall, the results of the study provide valuable insights into the land use pattern of the village, indicating the need for sustainable land use practices that promote agriculture while maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity. These findings can inform the development of effective policies and interventions that support the livelihoods of people in the village while ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources (Fig. 4).

**5. Sources of Irrigation for Village**

The study analyzed the sources of irrigation in a specific area and found that the entire irrigated area (10 hectares) was irrigated using channels, accounting for 100% of the total irrigated area. The results of the study indicate that channels are the only source of irrigation in the area. This finding suggests that the area is primarily dependent on surface water sources for irrigation, and there is a need to explore alternative sources of irrigation, such as groundwater and rainwater harvesting, to reduce the dependency on surface water and ensure sustainable irrigation practices. The study also highlights the need for improved irrigation infrastructure to support the irrigation needs of the region. Investing in better irrigation infrastructure can help reduce water losses due to leakage and evaporation, improve water use efficiency, and promote agricultural productivity [12].

**6. Major Occupation of the Village**

The study analyzed the occupational structure of a specific population and found that out of the total population, 68 individuals (1.90%) were professionals, 674 individuals (18.86%) were teachers and managers, 1505 individuals (42.12%) were farmers, 966 individuals (27.04%) were skilled laborers, 300 individuals (8.40%) were unskilled laborers, and 60 individuals (1.68%) were tenants. The findings of the study provide insights into the occupational structure of the population, indicating a significant proportion of the population engaged in agriculture. The results show that 42.12% of the population were farmers, highlighting the agricultural nature of the region and the importance of agriculture as a source of livelihood for the people. The study also found that a substantial proportion of the population (27.04%) were skilled laborers, suggesting a diverse occupational structure in the region. The presence of skilled laborers indicates the presence of industries or businesses in the region, providing employment opportunities beyond agriculture. The presence of teachers and managers (18.86%) also indicates the presence of educational institutions and other service-based industries in the region. The presence of professionals (1.90%) highlights the importance of specialized skills and knowledge in the region, which may contribute to the development of specific industries or services. The study also found that a small proportion of the population were unskilled laborers (8.40%) and tenants (1.68%). The presence of unskilled laborers suggests a need for skill development programs and employment opportunities beyond manual labor. The presence of tenants indicates the need for affordable housing and policies that promote homeownership [13].
Overall, the findings of the study provide valuable insights into the occupational structure of the population, highlighting the importance of agriculture as a source of livelihood and the need for policies and interventions that promote employment opportunities beyond agriculture, skill development programs, and affordable housing. These insights can inform the development of effective policies and interventions that promote sustainable development and improve the livelihoods of people in the region (Table 1).

**7. Profile of the Farmers**

The results of the study provide insights into the distribution of farmers and other rural occupations in the region. The majority of the population (55.81%) were marginal farmers, highlighting the prevalence of small-scale agriculture in the region. Small farmers (18.00%) and medium farmers (12.00%) also made up a significant proportion of the population, indicating a diverse range of agricultural practices in the region. The study also found a small number of large farmers (0.39%), indicating the presence of large-scale agriculture in the region. However, the low number of large farmers suggests that small-scale agriculture dominates the region's agricultural landscape. Agricultural laborers (8.63%) and rural artisans (5.00%) also made up a significant proportion of the population, highlighting the importance of non-farming occupations in the region's rural economy. The presence of rural artisans suggests the existence of traditional crafts and skills, which may contribute to the region's cultural heritage and tourism potential [14].
Overall, the findings of the study provide valuable insights into the distribution of farmers and other rural occupations in the region, highlighting the prevalence of small-scale agriculture and the importance of non-farming occupations in the region's rural economy. These insights can inform the development of effective policies and interventions that promote sustainable rural development and improve the livelihoods of people in the region (Fig. 5).

**8. Other Socio-economic Information of the Village**

The socio-economic information of the village i.e. Average Annual Income, Credit Facility, Communication Network, Institutional Network (Access to Institutions), Availing Marketing facilities, Technological Access, Allied enterprises in the village, Agricultural Implement and Machinery Possession [15] are depicted in the Table 2 to Table 9.

**Table 1:** Major Occupation of the Village

| Occupation | Numbers | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Professional | 68 | 1.90 |
| Teacher and Managers | 674 | 18.86 |
| Farmer | 1505 | 42.12 |
| Skilled laborer | 966 | 27.04 |
| Unskilled laborer | 300 | 8.40 |
| Tenants | 60 | 1.68 |

**Table 2:** Average Annual Income

| Rupees/year | No. of households | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| 10000-50000 | 38 | 9.74 |
| 50000-100000 | 58 | 14.8 |
| >100000 | 294 | 75.5 |

**Table 3:** Credit Facility

| Sources | No. of people preferred | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Friends | 671 | 30.5 |
| SHGs | 334 | 15 |
| Bank | 198 | 995 |
| Cooperative societies | 997 | 5 |

**Table 4:** Communication Network

| Sources | No. of people preferred | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Newspaper | 234 | 6.5 |
| Radio | 97 | 2.7 |
| Television | 1250 | 35 |
| Extension agent | 113 | 3.1 |
| Local leaders | 83 | 2.0 |
| Input dealer/NGOs | 26 | 0.72 |
| ICT(Mobile/Internet) | 1770 | 51 |

**Table 5:** Institutional Network (Access to Institutions)

| Sources | No. of people preferred | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Agril. Dept. | 393 | 11 |
| KVK | 321 | 19 |
| Block Office | 1072 | 30 |
| Educational Inst. | 178 | 5 |
| Panchayat | 1429 | 40 |
| NGOs | 178 | 5 |

**Table 6:** Availing Marketing facilities

| Sources | No. of people preferred | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Local Markets | 2143 | 60 |
| Mandi | 536 | 15 |
| Regional | 893 | 25 |

**Table 7:** Technological Access

| Techniques | No. of farmers adopted | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Soil testing | 45 | 1.25 |
| Line sowing / transplanting | 688 | 19.16 |
| Nutrient management | 166 | 4.62 |
| Weed management | 196 | 5.46 |
| Use of machineries | 1480 | 41.23 |
| HYVs | 698 | 19.44 |
| Hybrids | 90 | 2.5 |
| Seed treatment | 226 | 6.2 |

**Table 8:** Allied enterprises in the village

| Enterprises | No. of Families | Percentage to total |
|---|---|---|
| Dairy | 50 | 13 |
| Goatery | 8 | 0.02 |
| Poultry | 15 | 0.08 |

**Table 9:** Agricultural Implement and Machinery Possession

| Sl. No. | Implements | Numbers |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tractor | 6 |
| 2. | Power tiller | 8 |
| 4. | Sprayer | 25 |
| 5. | Water pump | 15 |

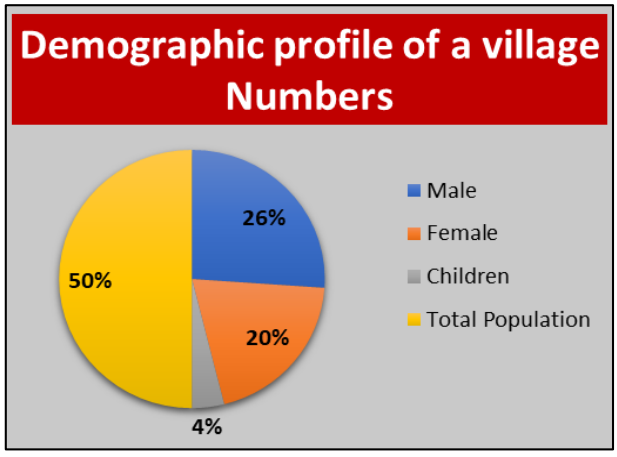


**Fig 1:** Demographic profile of the village

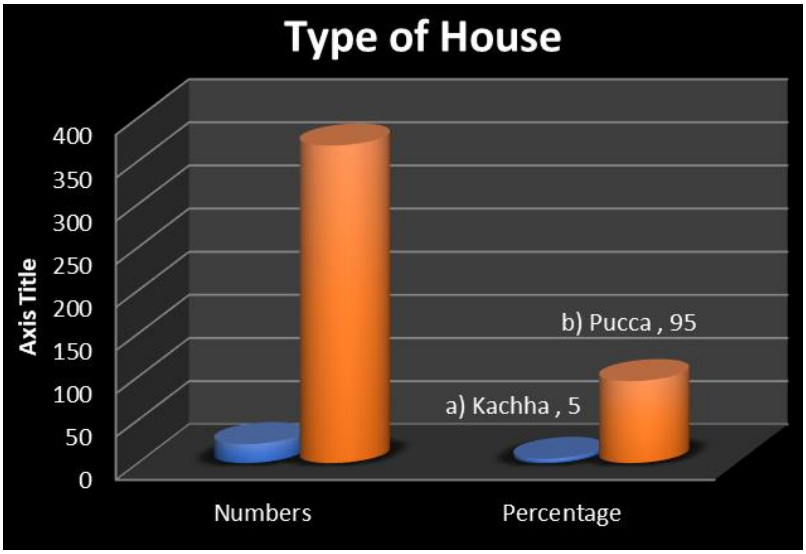


**Fig 2:** Type of house in the village

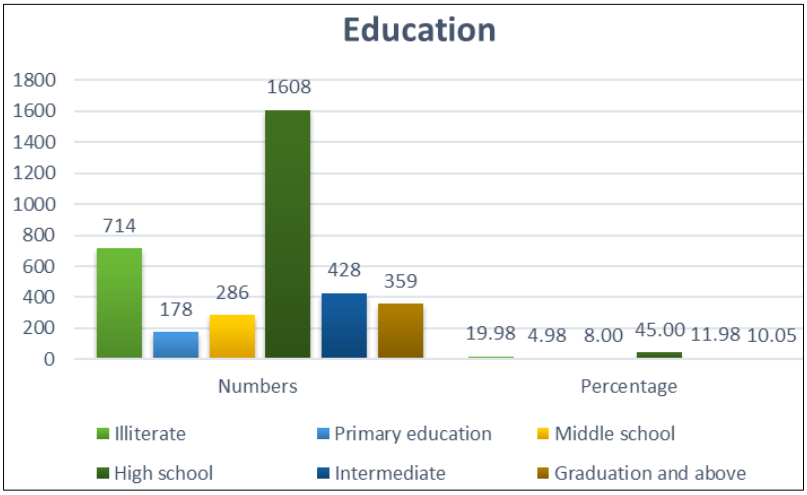


**Fig 3:** Education Status of the Village

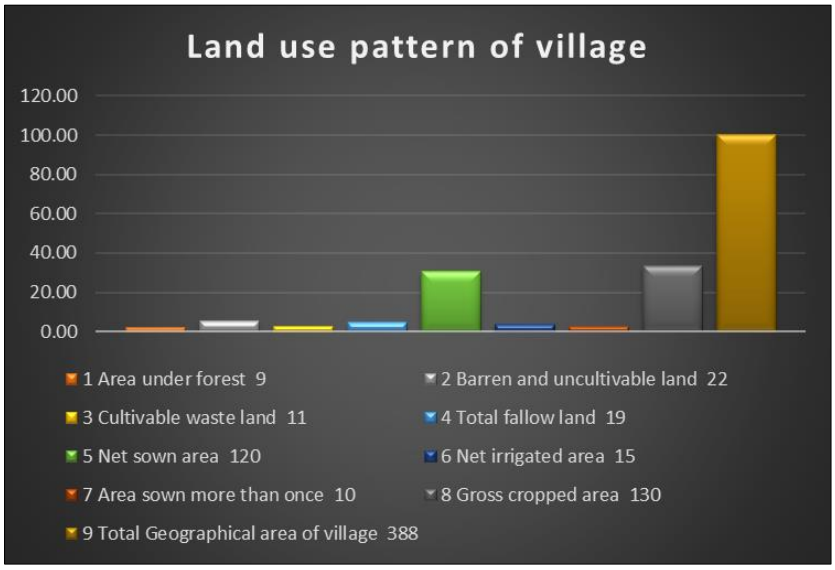


**Fig 4:** Land use pattern of village

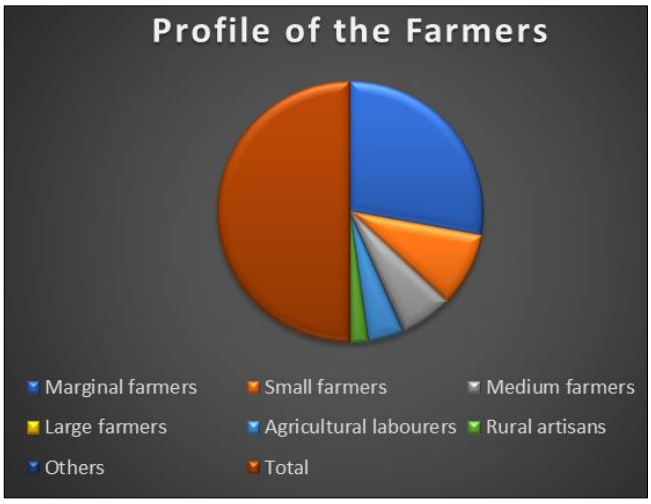


**Fig 5:** Profile of the Farmers

## Conclusion

In conclusion, this research paper has explored the socio-economic status of Chhatabar Village in Odisha, using data collected through a case study. The study has provided valuable insights into the village's demographic profile, land use patterns, sources of irrigation, and occupational distribution. The study found that the majority of the population had a low level of education, with 45% having only completed high school or lower. Marginal and small farmers dominated the agricultural landscape, with a prevalence of small-scale agriculture. The study also highlighted the importance of non-farming occupations such as skilled laborers and rural artisans. The findings of this study have significant implications for policy interventions and rural development initiatives in the region. The low level of education among the population suggests a need for education-related interventions to improve human capital development in the village. The dominance of small-scale agriculture highlights the need for interventions that promote sustainable farming practices and provide access to modern agricultural technologies and techniques. Moreover, the presence of rural artisans in the village suggests the potential for developing cultural tourism in the region, which could serve as a source of income diversification for the local population. The study also found that the village relied solely on canal irrigation, highlighting the need for diversification of irrigation sources to ensure water security in the region.

Overall, the findings of this study underscore the need for a comprehensive approach to rural development in Chhatabar Village and similar regions. Such an approach would need to address education, agriculture, irrigation, and non-farming occupations to ensure sustainable development and improve the standard of living of the local population.

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