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Socio-economic status and empowerment of rural women in district Mirzapur (U.P.)

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Introduction

The mountainous rural area in district Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh provide the most of the particular area. Large proportion of the rural population in districts Mirzapur in state is living in poverty, deprived of basic amenities and food security. They are unemployed or underemployed and this is the primary cause of poverty. Maximum people are illiterate, suffer from ill-health, suppressed by vested interests and are deprived of their due share and rights in the development due to poor governance government has been continuously problems to improve the conditions of the population in these areas but the truth that has evolved from the close analysis of these sections community in this areas. Uttar Pradesh among all the states is placed at first position in respect of percentage of population and below poverty rank in this state, third position in India. In this state Uttar Pradesh in below poverty line 29.43% and empirical data. In district Mirzapur majority of rural areas in the state comprises of the tough mountainous environment the government approach has led to desertness of these village which have poorly cut down the standard of living in these area.

Study area and research methodology

Socio-economic status of population living in rural area village Katawa and Maldibhauti were selected for study. These village fall in district Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh and Head quarter district Mirzapur about 10 km away. Villages are well connected by a kuccha road with district head quarters which are still under preparation till date. Village Ketawa and Hladibhauti have around total 1800 families. For carrying our study we randomly selected 150 families from these village. Data was purely collected on the basic areas investigation. Observation method and indirect investigation method was utilised to the fullest as it was expected that mainly women of these region may shy away from giving direct and correct information.

Research findings

Study the major issues that were focused in the study were literacy, economy and health along with studying these issues special problems of women of these villages.

The study shows that almost 50% of population in these villages is illiterate but the most significant observation here is the high percentage of illiteracy among females that is being noticed in the study.

Source of livelihood and involvement of local

The study reveals that majority of individual in the families in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture while the second most preferred medium for their earning is the enterprise.

Satisfaction level of rural population

The study shows that almost 50% of population in these village is illiterate but the most significant observation here is the high percentage of illiteracy among females that is being noticed in the study.

Source of livelihood and involvement of local

The study reveals that majority of individuals in the families in the rural areas are engaged in agriculture while the second most preferred medium for their earning is the enterprise.

Satisfaction level of rural population

The study clearly depicts that majority of males are satisfied residing in this environment while the feedback of females gives a totally opposite picture maximum of females in these village are not satisfied with the environment and the facilities.

Effect of government programme

Women are the backbone of the rural economy in the state but even after it the concerning reality is that majority of women population in rural are living a downward life while fighting to earn and to survive herself and her family in the rural area of this state. The study reveals the poor socio-economic status of woman in rural areas in Uttar Pradesh State. Government has launched many poverty elevation and employment generation schemes to uplift the economic status of poor in these area but the research has depicted that these schemes like BPL card and NREGP has not totally reached to these lower sections community.

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