

Evaluation of the Socio-Economic Survey and Statistical Metrics for Lambhvel Village, Gujarat State

Umang Raichura¹, Devang Rathod², Dhruvil Gajera³ and Mayur Sevak⁴

¹Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, INDIA

²Student, Department of Electronics Engineering, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, INDIA

³Student, Department of Electronics Engineering, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, INDIA

⁴Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya, INDIA

¹Corresponding Author: umangraichura21@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to research the life of people of village Lambhvel, Gujarat, awareness about various government schemes, about their family, and what they are expecting from the government for the betterment of their life. This survey is part of NSS Village Camp 2023 which was held from 22nd May to 27th May at Lambhvel, Anand, Gujarat. This survey is done on 23rd May. Which total of the 40-person personal interview has taken at Lambhvel. Of 40 persons 30% are women and 70% are men. Of which 40% are self-employed and 15% are farmers only. 87.5% are having ration cards and out of it, 70% of people are taking ration from it which means the BPL rate is very high in the village. 92.5% are having Aadhar card. An average of 5.075 persons are living in one house and each house has an average of 0.75 Girls and 1.075 boys in each house. And 1.825 Children in each house, which means there are 2 adults and 2 children in one house but we can also see that some house has 5 or 8 children in one house. The average income of one house by our survey is Rs 85300. This village has very less awareness about any government scheme because 17.5% of people are taking benefit of any Government scheme and most of the people out of 17.5% are taking benefit of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) and 35% of people having Maa Card/ Aayushman Card. And most people want cleanliness in the city and a better education system in their village for their children.

Keywords— Village Camp, Government Schemes, Awareness, Ratio, Average

Sex Ratio of Lambhvel village is 896 which is lower than the Gujarat state average of 919. The child Sex Ratio for the Lambhvel as per census is 810, lower than Gujarat's average of 890. Lambhvel village has a higher literacy rate compared to Gujarat. In 2011, the literacy rate of Lambhvel village was 82.02 % compared to 78.03 % in Gujarat. In Lambhvel Male literacy stands at 91.34 % while the female literacy rate was 71.77 %. As per the constitution of India and the Panchyati Raaj Act, Lambhvel village is administrated by a Sarpanch (Head of Village) who is elected representative of the village. Schedule Tribe (ST) constitutes 5.31 % while Schedule Caste (SC) was 5.18 % of the total population in Lambhvel village. In Lambhvel village out of the total population, 1791 were engaged in work activities. 78.67 % of workers describe their work as Main Work (Employment or Earning more than 6 Months) while 21.33 % were involved in Marginal activity providing livelihood for less than 6 months. Of 1791 workers engaged in Main Work, 239 were cultivators (owner or co-owner) while 287 were Agricultural laborers.[1]

NSS Special camping's(village camp) are organized generally on various developmental issues of national importance. In the past, the themes of the Special Camping Programmes have been 'Youth Against Famine', 'Youth Against Dirt and Disease', 'Youth for Rural Reconstruction', 'Youth for Eco-Development' and 'Youth for Mass Literacy', 'Youth for National Integration & Social Harmony'. 'Youth for Sustainable Development with a special focus on Watershed Management and Wasteland Development. Every year 50 percent of the volunteers of each NSS unit are expected to participate in special camps which are of seven days duration.[2] In the village camp of Lambhvel, a total of 15 students participated and they have done a Socio-Economic survey of the people of Lambhvel. This survey includes the Occupation of people, Children's gender ratio, awareness about various government schemes, the annual income of

I. INTRODUCTION

Lambhvel is a large village located in Anand Taluka of Anand district, Gujarat with a total of 1168 families residing. The Lambhvel village has population of 5578 of which 2942 are males while 2636 are females as per Population Census 2011. In Lambhvel village population of children with age 0-6 is 666 which makes up 11.94 % of the total population of the village. The average

people, and what other things they expect from the government.

II. METHODOLOGY

A. Objectives of the Study

1. To study about Socio-Economic condition of a typical Gujarati village of Gujarat.
2. To study the awareness of Government schemes in Gujarat Village.
3. To study the financial condition of the village of Gujarat based on their yearly income and the number of children and family members in their family.
4. To study what they are expecting from Government for the betterment of their life.

B. Scope of the Study

- The scope of the study was Village Lambhvel, District Anand, State Gujarat, India.
- The actual user of a specific service constitutes a sample of the study. A total of 40 respondents were chosen conveniently for the survey from Lambhvel, Anand, Gujarat, India.

C. Tools

1. **For Data Collection:** After conducting a thorough literature review, and consulting with experts and academics, a custom measure was employed to gather data from the participants. The primary data was acquired by our team through face-to-face interactions, visiting households in Lambhvel village, and recording responses in a Google Form prepared by the NSS team. As for secondary data, it was obtained from various online sources such as the Internet, e-news platforms, journals, articles, etc. For Data Analysis: The data collected underwent appropriate calculations using Microsoft Excel.

III. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Description	Rural	Urban
Total Population	34694609	25745083
Population (%)	57.4 %	42.6 %
Male Population	17799159	13692101
Female Population	16895450	12052982
Sex Ratio	949	880
Child Population (0-6)	2521455	1358430
Child Sex Ratio (0-6)	914	852
Child Percentage (0-6)	13.91%	11.47%
Households in Gujarat	6773558	5474870
Literates	21420842	19672516
Literacy %	71.71%	86.31%
Male Literacy	81.61%	90.98%
Female Literacy	61.36%	81.03%

Table 1: Population of Gujarat

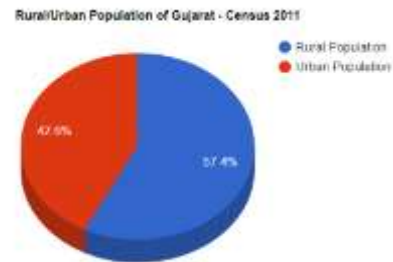


Figure 2: Rural and Urban Population

This table is according to Census 2011. And By the table we say that maximum population of Gujarat State is in Rural Area.

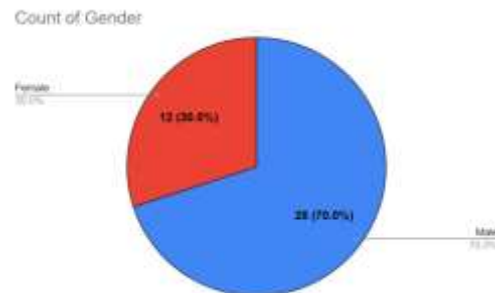


Figure 3: Gender Ratio in Lambhvel

This is figure based on data collection Lambhvel people, by that we can say that there are maximum number of Man(70%) and Women (30%).

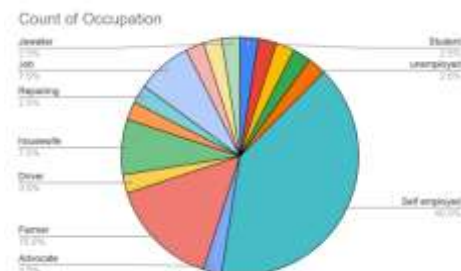


Figure 4: People Occupation of Lambhvel

Gujarat Working Population—Census 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Workers	24767747	18000914	6766653
Main Workers	20065374	18567605	3797769
Main Workers: Cultivators	4748936	4075647	673289
Agriculture Labourer	4491751	3008861	1482790
Household Industries	252213	182101	70112
Other Workers	10674434	9331586	1572868
Marginal Workers	4402373	1433219	2969154
Non Working Persons	35671845	13480340	22191505

Table 2: Major Occupation of Gujarat

Majority of people in Lambhvel Village are Self Employed that means this village is typically business oriented village, second most is farmer are there are many farms in village, then third most is job many people are doing job in lambhvel village and also going to Anand city for employment purpose and according to data we come to known that most of the ladies are housewife. After that we come to known across many different occupation such as jewellwer, Repairing worker, Driver, Advocate, Student. And we have seen some of the unemployed person also seeking for job or any kind of work.

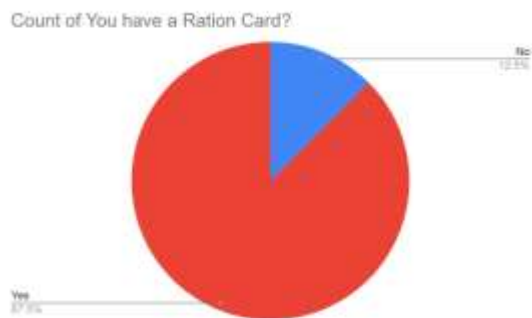


Figure 4: People having Ration Card

NFSA covers 75% of the population in rural areas and 50% in urban areas.[5] The percentage of extreme poor is 65% percent. In Lambhvel city majority of the public having Ration card.

Study based on the Yearly income and use of Ration card for Ration

1. In this paper, the author examines the data on BPL (Below Poverty Line) as measured by the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. The methodology used is based on 13 socioeconomic indicators, which assess the quality of life and rank households accordingly.
2. The author of this paper focuses on the Anand district in the Gujarat region, analyzing the relative positions of various regional variations. Additionally, the paper explores the variations in poverty among different caste and class groups, as well as their relationship with the level of education in different talukas of Anand.
3. The present study presents information on the percentage of families classified as Below Poverty Line (BPL), distinguishing between the total poor and the extreme poor. According to the BPL survey conducted in Gujarat state, the incidence of poverty stands at 38.04 percent, while the percentage of extreme poverty is 65 percent in Lambhvel village.

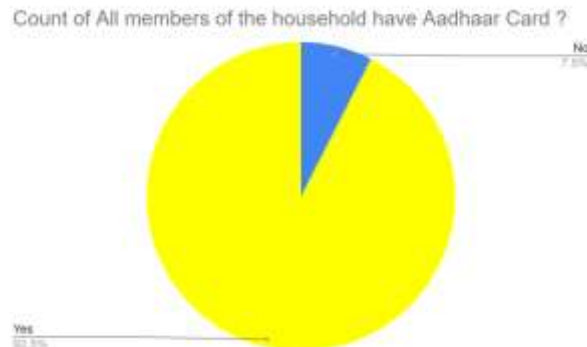


Figure 5: People having Aadhar Card

The report points out that 95% of people have Aadhaar and use it once a month on .[4] Majority of the people having aadhar card in lambhvel village.

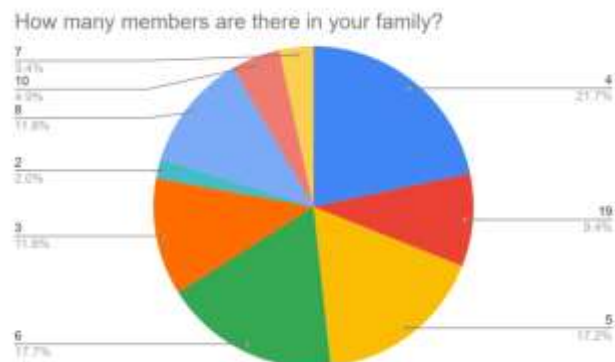


Figure 6: No of Members in Family

In the village of Lambhvel, the average number of occupants per dwelling is between 5 and 6, which indicates that most households consist of a joint family, with the father, mother, son, his wife, and their children all residing in the same residence.

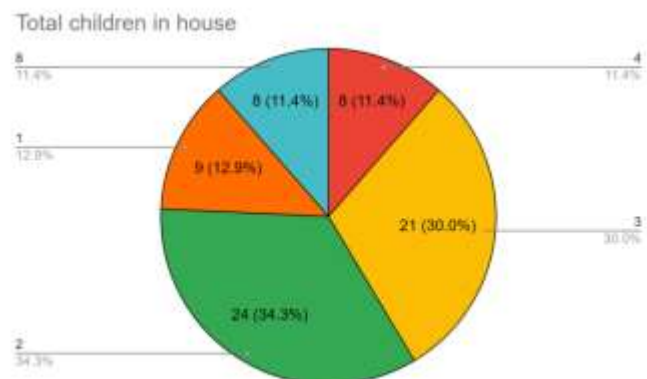


Figure 7: Total no of children in one house

On an average there are 1.825 children are there in each house. So, we can see that there is proper awareness about 2 child policy.

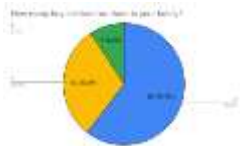


Figure 8: Total no of Boys

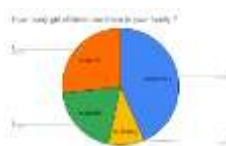


Figure 9: Total no of Boys

There are 1.075 boys to 0.75 girls in each house, so the ratio is some about not equal.

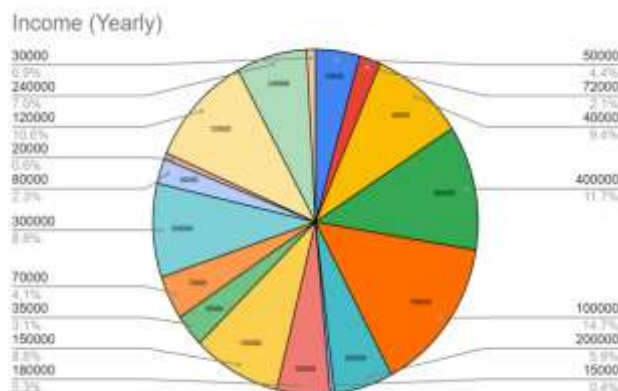


Figure 10: Per Annum Income of One Family

More than half of rural households depend on manual labour for livelihood, and 75 percent of the rural population, or 133.5 million families, earn less than Rs.5,000 per month. Seventy-five percent of rural households in India have a monthly income of less than Rs 5,000 (\$79), 51 percent of households make a living from manual labour, 28 percent (over 50 million) of households do not have mobile phones or any form of communication.[6]

In Lambhvel village average per capita income is Rs 85300 and majority people fall in the line of BPL(Below Poverty Line).

A benchmark known as "Below Poverty Line" is used by the Indian government to denote economic disadvantage and identify people and households needing people and households in need of support and aid. It is calculated using various factors that differ between and within states. The current standards were developed using data from a 2002 survey. The Indian central government is unsure of the standards to use to identify families living in poverty going into a poll that is scheduled in ten years. According to this statistic, 12.4% of Indians live in extreme poverty. Basic food needs are taken into account when calculating income-based poverty limits, but other needs are not taken into consideration.

Count of Do you have maa card / Ayushman card?

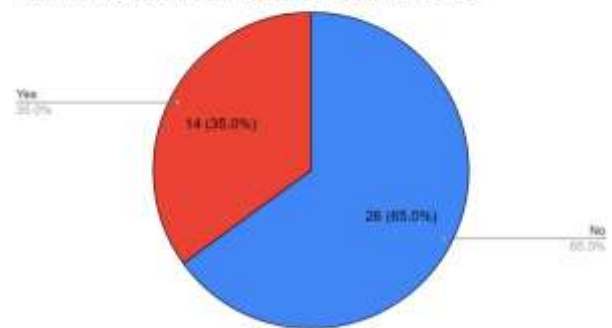


Figure 11: People having Aadhar Card

There is less awareness about maa card/ Ayushman Card in Lambhvel Village. The awareness of the AB-PMJAY was 68.6% (95% CI: 65.30%-71.7%), while out of 459 eligible study participants, 362 (78.9%) were aware of the AB-PMJAY. Utilization of AB-PMJAY was only 1.3% among the eligible study participants. There was a statistical significance between the category of eligible study, ration card, and employment status with the awareness of the AB-PMJAY.[9]

Do you take benefit of any Government Scheme?

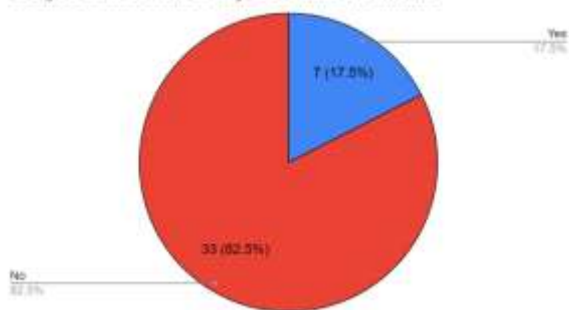


Figure 12: People taking benefit of Government Scheme

Majority of the village people are unaware about various government scheme and not taking benefit of it.

Count of Which Government Schemes do you take benefit of it?

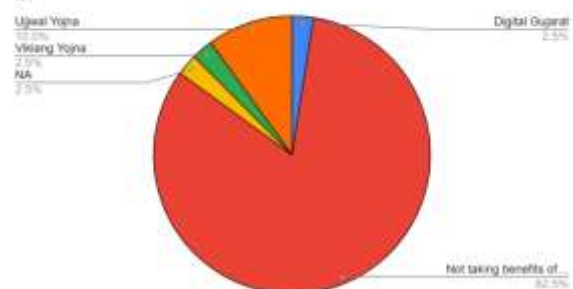


Figure 12: People taking benefit of which Government Scheme

Majority of people are not taking any benefit of any government scheme and most popular government scheme is Ujjwal Scheme and Digital Gujarat.

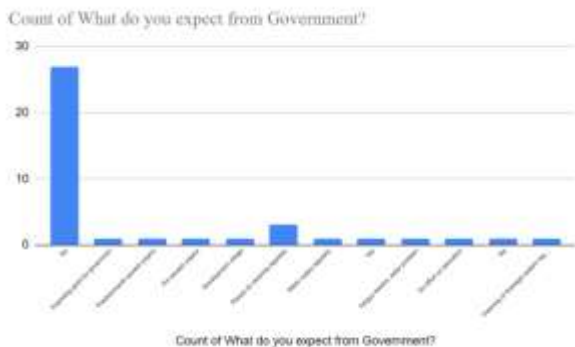


Table 3: Expectations of People from Government

People of village want PM Aavas Yojna to build in their village, then regular supply of water, Cleanliness of village, Development of smart village, improvement in education, cleaning of drainage system regularly etc...

The government is likely to spend more on boosting rural growth and infrastructure development in its last full budget ahead of the general elections in 2024.

- Rural growth and infrastructure will be key priorities for the government in the upcoming budget
- Spending towards agricultural and rural growth could increase by USD 10 billion
- However, the government's focus will be on fiscal consolidation amid the worsening global economic slowdown[8]

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the data, it can be inferred that the residents of Lambhvel are knowledgeable about family planning. However, their lifestyle improvement opportunities are limited, resulting in a significantly low per capita income. Insufficient awareness about the State and Central Government schemes could be contributing to this economic condition. The community expresses a strong desire for financial assistance from Government to enhance their growth and education. Additionally, there is a pressing need for housing solutions, with many individuals advocating for the construction of PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna) in their village.

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