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AN EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS ACROSS URBAN, PERI-URBAN, AND RURAL AREAS IN VIJAYAWADA CITY

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ABSTRACT
Conducting socio-economic studies is imperative for cities in the India, it serving as a crucial foundation for policy development. These studies offer policymakers valuable insights into the unique needs and challenges of the population within the specified area. The present study is case study approach of Vijayawada city, the objective of this study is to know socio economic status of households in sample households in Vijayawada city, Andhra Pradesh. The study has found too much variations in socio economic conditions and urgent policy interventions needed for Vijayawada city for more inclusive development.
Keywords: Socio Economic Conditions, Vijayawada, Development, Urban, Rural

1. INTRODUCTION
Socio-economic studies are essential for cities like Vijayawada due to policy development, these studies offering policymakers insights into the needs and challenges of the population with in the given the area. This understanding facilitates the creation of targeted policies that can address specific issues, contributing to overall development. Socio economic studies very useful for efficient resource allocation and governments require a grasp the area conditions. In Vijayawada, a socio-economic study can pinpoint areas that need more attention and investment because it is of significant importance in the state of Andhra Pradesh due to its strategic location at the crossroads of the northern and southern regions, making it a crucial center for transportation and trade. As a major commercial and business hub, the city's thriving economy is driven by trade, manufacturing and service industries, supported by markets, shopping centers and business districts. With efficient connectivity through road, rail and air, including the Vijayawada Railway Junction and a international airport, the city serves as a vital transportation hub, facilitating the smooth movement of goods and people. Hosting numerous educational institutions,

Moreover, socio-economic studies are crucial for infrastructure planning. They help determine the type and scale of infrastructure required, ranging from transportation and healthcare to education facilities and housing. Businesses and investors also benefit from socio-economic data for decision-making, as it provides an understanding of the local economy, consumer behavior and market trends. Furthermore, governments and non-profit organizations leverage these studies to design and implement social welfare programs addressing poverty

alleviation, healthcare, education and housing needs. In Vijayawada, such programs can be tailored to the specific socio-economic challenges faced by the population.

In the case of Vijayawada, a comprehensive socio-economic study is vital for informed decision-making and sustainable development. This study would address the unique challenges and opportunities the city faces, contributing to improved quality of life for residents. Additionally, it would support urban to rural planning efforts by considering socio-economic factors in zoning regulations and land use planning, ensuring inclusive development that benefits all sections of the population. Public participation in these studies fosters collaboration, ensuring that the perspectives and needs of the residents are central to the city's development process.

2. MEANING OF SOCIO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Socioeconomic development is a comprehensive process that encompasses the enhancement of both social and economic factors, ultimately striving to improve the well-being of individuals and communities within a society. The multifaceted nature of this concept involves addressing various aspects such as economic growth, poverty reduction, health, education, infrastructure development, social equity, environmental sustainability, political stability, and cultural and social development.

Key components of socioeconomic development include fostering economic growth, which entails increasing the overall wealth and productive capacity of a society through measures like GDP growth, industrialization and improvements in productivity. Another critical focus is poverty alleviation, involving targeted programs and policies to enhance the economic prospects of marginalized and vulnerable populations. Education is fundamental to socioeconomic development, with efforts directed at enhancing access to quality education, enabling individuals to acquire the skills needed for workforce participation and contribution to economic growth. Additionally, access to healthcare services is considered vital and socioeconomic development efforts encompass improving healthcare infrastructure, reducing disease prevalence and enhancing overall public health.

Infrastructure development, including the construction and maintenance of essential elements like transportation, communication, and utilities, contributes significantly to the overall progress of a society. Social equity is a core principle, with an emphasis on reducing disparities, addressing issues of inequality and discrimination, and ensuring a more equitable distribution of development benefits among different segments of the population. Moreover, a sustainable approach to development considers environmental impact, aiming for long-term sustainability by balancing economic growth with environmental conservation. Political stability, linked to good governance, the rule of law, and effective institutions, is crucial for sustained socioeconomic development. Finally, preserving and promoting cultural identity and social cohesion are integral aspects of development, contributing to the overall well-being of a society.

Socioeconomic development is an ongoing and dynamic process requiring coordinated efforts from governments, non-governmental organizations, businesses and communities. The overarching goal is to continually enhance the quality of life for individuals and communities by addressing a broad spectrum of economic, social and environmental challenges. There is not a single universally famous definition of socioeconomic development, as the concept is multidimensional, and various experts and organizations may offer different perspectives.

However, one widely recognized definition comes from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP defines development as: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This definition emphasizes the idea that development should not only focus on immediate improvements but also consider the long-term well-being of societies and the environment. It encapsulates the broader goals of socioeconomic development, including economic progress, social equity, environmental sustainability, and intergenerational responsibility.

4. OBJECTIVES

The following are the main objectives of the present study

1. To analyze the socio-economic conditions of households in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas of Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh.
2. To compare and contrast the socio-economic disparities across these areas.
3. To assess the impact of these socio-economic conditions on the overall well-being of households.
4. To identify the key factors influencing economic development in different socio-geographic landscapes.
5. To provide insights into how these diverse socio-economic landscapes contribute to regional economic development and policy formulation.

5. METHODOLOGY

This study employed a comprehensive research methodology based entirely on primary data collected from various regions within Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh. The data collection process involved obtaining samples from urban, peri-urban and rural areas to conduct a thorough analysis of socio economic conditions. A total of 200 samples were gathered from each of these areas, resulting in a well-balanced and representative dataset. To ensure the efficiency and consistency of data collection, Google Forms were utilized as the primary tool for survey administration. This online platform allowed for standardized questionnaires to be distributed seamlessly across diverse geographical locations within Vijayawada City. The use of Google Forms not only facilitated the accessibility of the survey but also ensured the anonymity and confidentiality of the respondents, encouraging candid responses.

The urban sample group was selected from the densely populated urban areas of Vijayawada, capturing the dynamics of city life. The peri-urban sample group included individuals residing in transitional zones between urban and rural settings, providing insights into the unique challenges faced by these communities. Lastly, the rural sample group comprised residents from more traditional, non-urbanized settings. Ethical considerations were paramount throughout the research process. Informed consent was obtained from all participants and the research protocol adhered to ethical standards and guidelines. Data analysis will be conducted using appropriate statistical methods to derive meaningful insights and draw informed conclusions. The following variables was used for the study

Socio Variables	Economic Variables
➢ Demographic profile of the households ➢ Age composition of the sample population ➢ Marital Status of the respondents ➢ Level of education ➢ Religion of the households ➢ Type of residence	➢ House structure of the households ➢ Occupation Status of the households ➢ Distribution of average income of households

6. SOCIO CONDITIONS ANALYSIS IN VIJAYAWADA

In assessing the socio conditions of households in Vijayawada City, Andhra Pradesh, several key variables were employed to comprehensively analyze the socio-cultural fabric. The demographic profile of the households was scrutinized to capture the diverse composition of the population under study. Age composition emerged as a pivotal factor, allowing for an in-depth examination of the distribution of age groups within the sample population. Marital status of the respondents played a significant role in understanding family structures and dynamics. Education, another crucial variable, provided insights into the intellectual landscape, revealing the educational attainment levels of the residents. Religion was considered to explore the cultural diversity and its potential influence on various aspects of socio-economic life. The type of residence, whether urban, peri-urban or rural, was a fundamental variable delineating the spatial context within which households operated, contributing to a holistic understanding of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in different areas of Vijayawada City.

6.1 Demographic Profile of the Households

The table below presents the distribution of social groups in distinct regions, namely urban, peri-urban, and rural, along with the corresponding frequencies for each category.

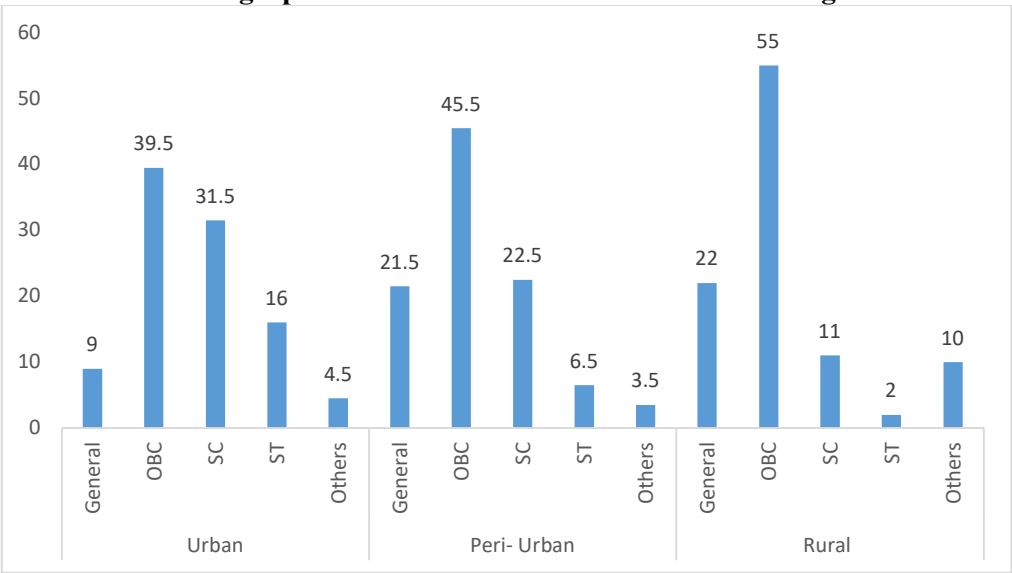
Demographic Profile of the Households

	AREAS	SOCIAL GROUPS	FREQUNACY
1	Urban	General	18
		OBC	79
		SC	63
		ST	32
		Others	9
2	Peri- Urban	General	43
		OBC	91
		SC	45
		ST	13
		Others	7
3	Rural	General	44
		OBC	110
		SC	22
		ST	4
		Others	20
TOTAL			600

Source: The Primary Data

Within the urban setting, the general category is observed with a frequency of 18, followed by OBC at 79, SC at 63, ST at 32, and others at 9. Transitioning to the peri-urban area, the general category exhibits a frequency of 43, OBC at 91, SC at 45, ST at 13, and others at 7. In the rural context, the general category shows a frequency of 44, OBC at 110, SC at 22, ST at 4, and others at 20. This data yields valuable insights into the distribution of social groups across diverse geographic settings, emphasizing variations in the prevalence of specific groups in urban, peri-urban, and rural locales.

Demographic Profile of the Households in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The demographic breakdown reveals significant disparities in the representation of social groups across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. In urban settings, Other Backward Classes (OBC) constitute 39.5% of the population, indicating their substantial presence, while the general category accounts for a lower proportion of 9%, highlighting socio-economic imbalances that require further examination of access to resources and opportunities. In peri-urban areas, OBCs represent 45.5%, showing their prominence in transitional zones, while in rural areas, OBCs dominate at 55%, reflecting their strong presence in agrarian communities. This analysis prompts critical reflections on the socio-economic dynamics shaping these distributions and their implications for equity and inclusivity across different geographical contexts. Additionally, the data shows that 16% of the urban population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (ST), raising concerns about their living conditions and access to basic amenities. In contrast, the ST population is significantly lower in peri-urban (6.5%) and rural (2%) areas, suggesting possible migration patterns to urban centers. These patterns emphasize the need for targeted policies that address the distinct challenges faced by various social groups across urban, peri-urban, and rural settings. A comprehensive understanding of these demographic trends is essential for developing inclusive policies that reflect the diverse socio-economic needs of these populations.

6.2 Age Composition of the Sample Population

The bellow table shows the age composition of the sample population in following way

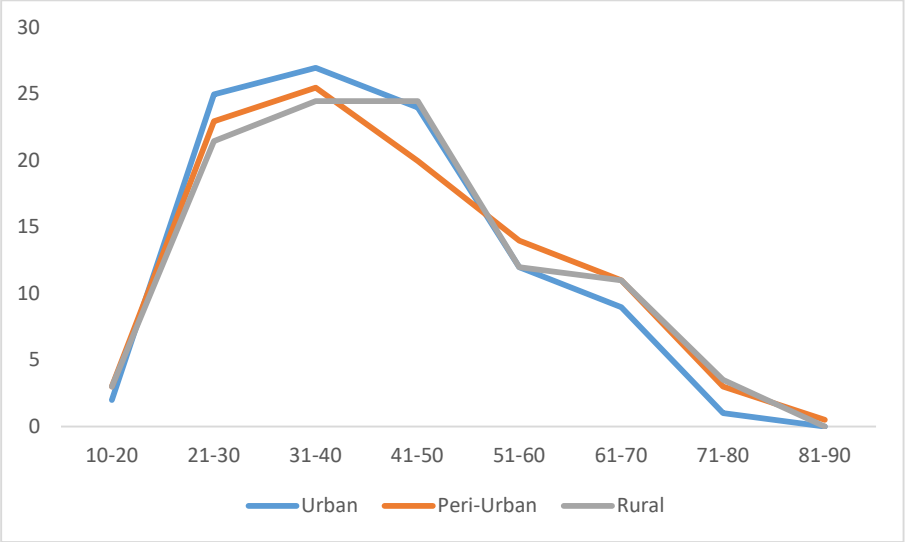
Age Composition of the Sample

S. NO	AGE GROUPS	URBAN	PERI-URBAN	RURAL
2	11-20	4	6	6
3	21-30	50	46	43
4	31-40	54	51	49
5	41-50	48	40	49
6	51-60	24	28	24
7	61-70	18	22	22
8	71-80	2	6	7
9	81-90	0	1	0
	Total	200	200	200

Source: The Primary Data

In a demographic analysis of different age groups across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas, it is evident that the distribution varies across these regions. The age group of 21-30 dominates in all three settings, with 50 individuals in urban, 46 in peri-urban, and 43 in rural areas. The 31-40 age bracket follows closely, with 54 individuals in urban, 51 in peri-urban, and 49 in rural areas. Interestingly, as the age increases, there is a decline in the number of individuals, with the 71-80 age group having only 2 individuals in urban, 6 in peri-urban, and 7 in rural areas. The data indicates a dynamic demographic distribution, showcasing how age groups are distributed among different geographical settings, shedding light on potential trends and patterns within these populations.

Age Composition of the Sample Population in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The presented data on age groups across urban, peri-urban, and rural areas unveils a nuanced demographic distribution with notable variations among the regions. In urban settings, individuals aged 21-30 constitute the largest proportion at 25%, reflecting a youthful demographic characteristic of urban centers as hubs of economic activity and opportunities attracting a younger population seeking education and employment prospects. Conversely, the 41-50 age group represents a substantial portion in both urban and rural areas, highlighting the presence of middle-aged individuals engaged in diverse activities such as work, family responsibilities, and community participation. In peri-urban and rural areas, the data reveals a convergence of age group percentages, suggesting a certain level of homogeneity in the distribution. Notably, the 31-40 age group maintains consistent representation across these regions, emphasizing its importance in both peri-urban and rural lifestyles. Additionally, a decline in the percentage of individuals aged 81-90 across all settings indicates a natural demographic shift towards younger age groups. This information is crucial for policymakers and planners to comprehend age dynamics in different areas, enabling the formulation of targeted strategies for social services, healthcare, and infrastructure development tailored to the specific needs of each community.

6.3 Marital Status of the Respondents

The bellow table provides marital status of the respondents in the following

Marital Status of the Respondents

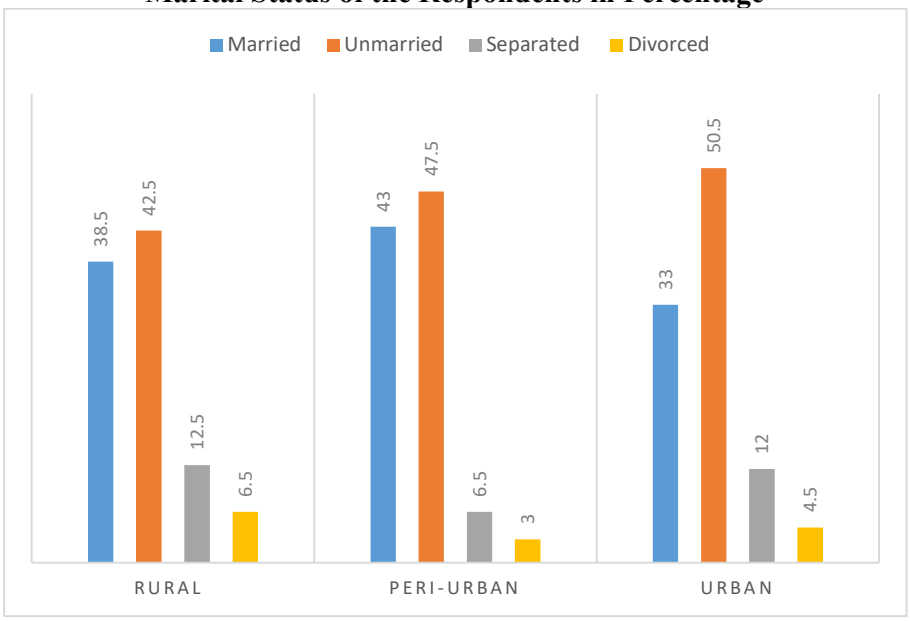
S No	MARITAL STATUS	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
1	Married	77	86	66
2	Unmarried	85	95	101

3	Separated	25	13	24
4	Divorced	13	6	9
TOTAL		**200**	**200**	**200**

Source: The Primary Data

The above data illustrates a demographic breakdown of marital status across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. In the rural setting, the highest number of individuals are reported as unmarried (85), followed by 77 who are married, 25 separated, and 13 divorced. In the peri-urban area, the trend shifts, with the highest count in the married category (86), followed by 95 unmarried individuals, 13 separated, and 6 divorced. Urban areas show a similar pattern, with 66 married individuals, 101 unmarried, 24 separated, and 9 divorced. This data suggests a correlation between geographical location and marital status, highlighting the need for region-specific social and support services tailored to the unique dynamics of each area. Additionally, the higher count of unmarried individuals in both rural and peri-urban settings might indicate distinct socio-cultural factors or economic conditions influencing marital decisions in these regions.

Marital Status of the Respondents in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The data on marital status percentages across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides insightful glimpses into the social fabric of these communities. The notable contrast in the prevalence of marriage among the three settings is striking. In peri-urban areas, a higher percentage of individuals are married (43%), possibly reflecting a trend toward more stable family structures as these areas often serve as transitional zones between rural and urban environments. Conversely, in urban settings, the percentage of married individuals is

comparatively lower at 33%, indicating lifestyle choices and possibly the influence of career pursuits that may defer marriage. The prevalence of unmarried individuals is remarkably high in urban areas, constituting 50.5% of the population, suggesting a delay or choice to abstain from marriage in pursuit of individual goals or personal fulfillment. Interestingly, the data reveals a relatively higher percentage of separated individuals in rural areas (12.5%), which may be influenced by factors such as limited access to legal avenues for divorce or cultural and societal norms that shape marital dynamics. These nuanced variations in marital status across regions underscore the need for targeted social policies addressing the diverse needs of individuals based on their living environments and emphasize the importance of understanding cultural and socio-economic factors in shaping these patterns.

6.4 Level of Education

The level of education of respondents given bellow in the following

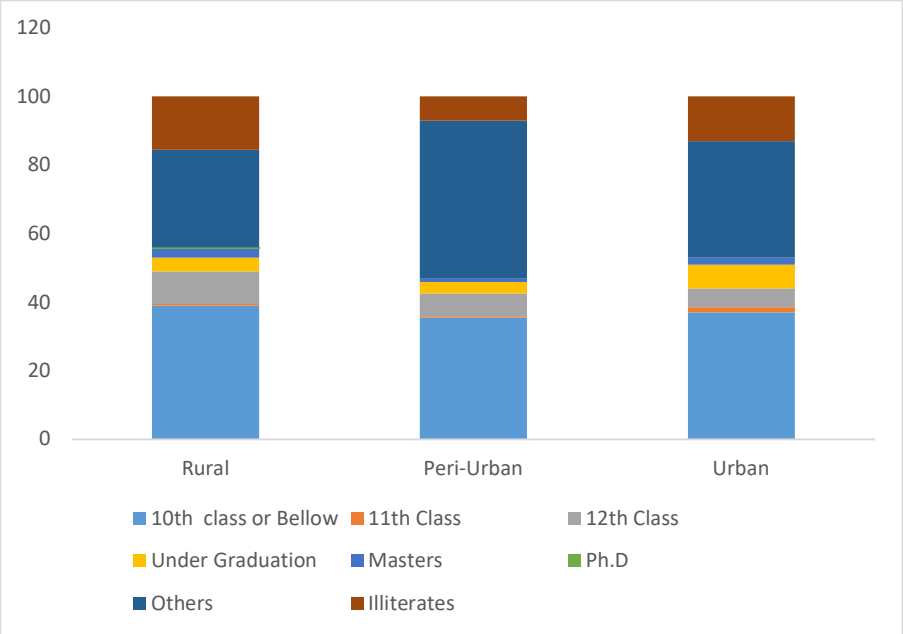
Respondents Level of Education

Areas	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
10th class or Bellow	78	71	74
11th Class	1	1	3
12th Class	19	13	11
Under Graduation	8	7	14
Masters	5	2	4
Ph.D	1	0	0
Others	57	92	68
Illiterates	31	14	26
Total	200	200	200

Source: The Primary Data

The provided data presents an insightful overview of educational attainment across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas. In rural settings, the majority of individuals (78) have an educational background of 10th class or below, followed by 19 with a 12th class education, and 8 with an undergraduate degree. Notably, the number of illiterates in rural areas is 31. In peri-urban areas, there is a more diverse distribution, with a significant number of individuals (92) falling under the category of "Others," indicating varied educational levels. Urban areas, on the other hand, demonstrate a more balanced distribution across educational categories, including a higher concentration of postgraduate degrees. The absence of Ph.D. holders in peri-urban and urban areas prompts consideration of regional disparities in access to higher education. This data underscores the need for targeted educational interventions, especially in rural areas, and highlights the importance of understanding regional educational landscapes for informed policy-making.

Respondents Level of Education in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The education data across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas reveals nuanced patterns. In rural regions, 39% of the population has an education level of 10th class or below, indicating potential challenges in accessing higher education or a preference for vocational paths. In peri-urban and urban settings, the figures are slightly lower at 35.5% and 37%, respectively. Notably, the "Others" category in peri-urban areas stands out at 46%, suggesting a diverse range of educational qualifications, including vocational training or non-traditional learning paths. The low percentages of individuals with a Ph.D. across all regions reflect a general trend, with urban areas showing a slightly higher concentration of individuals with postgraduate degrees. Meanwhile, rural areas face a significant challenge with a 15.5% illiteracy rate, requiring targeted interventions for literacy improvement and empowerment. These insights underscore the need for tailored educational policies that consider the unique needs and aspirations of individuals in diverse geographical settings, aiming to bridge urban-rural educational divides and address the diverse needs of the population.

6.5 Religion of The Households

The table shows religion disparities in households in the following

Table - 12 Religions Variations of the Households

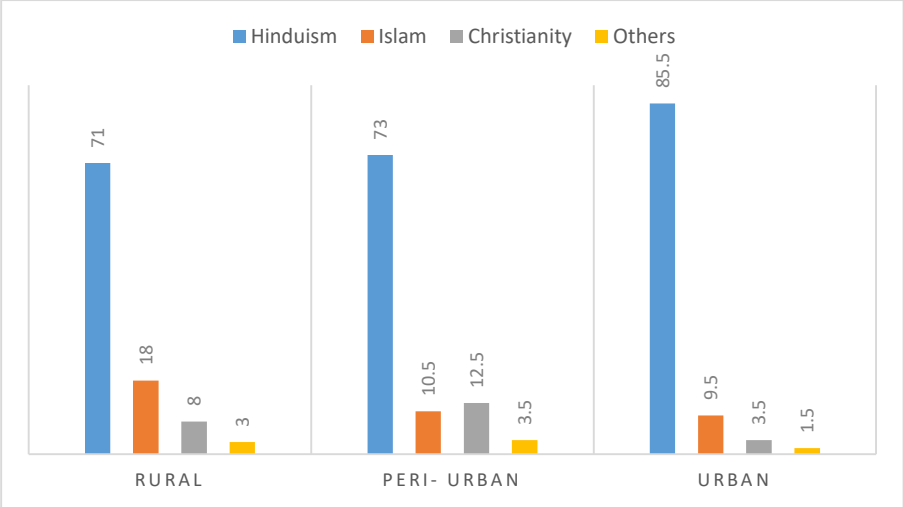
Religion	Rural	Peri- Urban	Urban
Hinduism	142	146	171
Islam	36	21	19
Christianity	16	25	7
Others	6	7	3
Total	200	200	200

Source: The Primary Data

The data on religious distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas reveals Hinduism as the predominant faith in all three settings, with 142 individuals in rural, 146 in

peri-urban, and 171 in urban areas. Islam follows as the second most prevalent religion, with 36 individuals in rural, 21 in peri-urban, and 19 in urban areas. Christianity exhibits variations, with 16 individuals in rural, 25 in peri-urban, and 7 in urban areas. The "Others" category includes 6 individuals in rural, 7 in peri-urban, and 3 in urban areas. This data underscores the rich religious diversity within these regions, reflecting the cultural tapestry of the population. Recognizing these religious demographics is crucial for promoting inclusivity, respecting cultural identities, and informing policies that accommodate the religious plurality within these communities.

Religions Variations of the Households in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The data on religious distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides insights into the cultural and religious makeup of these communities. The urban setting stands out with a notably higher percentage of individuals adhering to Hinduism (85.5%), indicating a dominant cultural and religious influence in urban centers, potentially correlated with urbanization and influenced by historical, social, and economic factors. In contrast, rural areas exhibit a lower percentage of Hindus (71%), suggesting a more diverse religious landscape shaped by regional traditions. The data also reveals religious diversity in peri-urban and rural areas, with Christianity having a relatively higher representation in peri-urban areas (12.5%) compared to rural (8%) and urban (3.5%) areas, showcasing the nuanced interplay between urbanization and religious diversity. Similarly, Islam shows a significant presence in rural areas (18%), emphasizing the importance of considering regional and demographic factors in analyzing religious distribution. This information underscores the need for fostering cultural understanding, religious tolerance, and the development of inclusive strategies by policymakers that respect and cater to the diverse religious identities within each community.

6.6 Type of Residence

The table provides type of residence in the sampling population following way

Type of Residence Variations in the Respondents

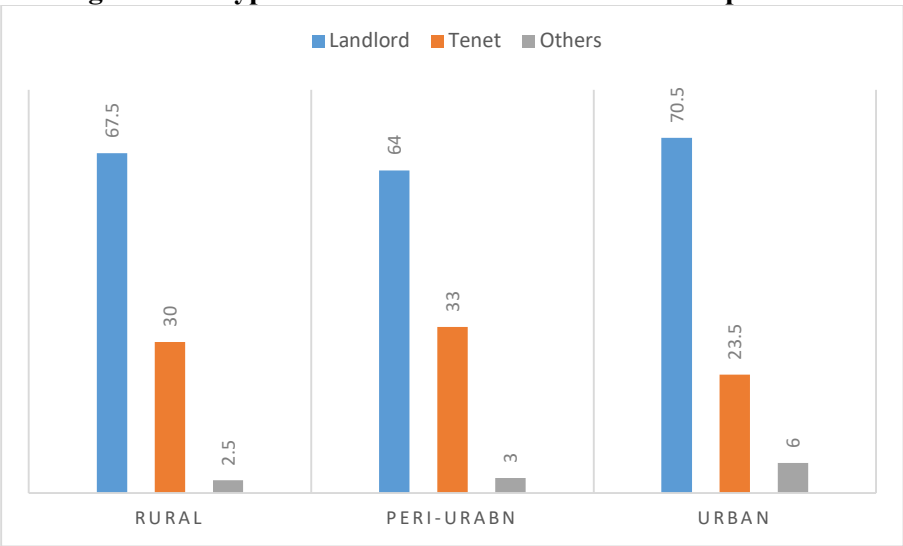
Type of Residence	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
Landlord	135	128	141
Tenet	60	66	47

Others	5	6	12
Total	200	200	200

Source: The Primary Data

The data on the type of residence in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides valuable insights into housing arrangements across different settings. In rural areas, a significant portion of individuals (135) identifies as landlords, followed by 60 tenants and 5 falling into the "Others" category. The peri-urban landscape displays a relatively balanced distribution, with 128 landlords, 66 tenants, and 6 falling into the "Others" category. Interestingly, urban areas show a higher count of landlords (141) compared to tenants (47), indicating potential variations in property ownership and rental trends. This data highlights the diverse nature of housing arrangements, suggesting potential implications for property markets, urban development, and socio-economic factors influencing residence patterns.

Figure – 16 Type of Residence Variations in the Respondents



Source: The Primary Data

The data on residence types in rural, peri-urban, and urban areas illuminates prevailing housing dynamics and tenure structures within these communities. Urban areas exhibit a higher concentration of individuals as landlords (70.5%), highlighting the dominance of property ownership in urban living, possibly indicative of economic prosperity. In rural areas, a significant portion also lives as landlords (67.5%), suggesting a different socio-economic landscape with a mix of property ownership and other housing arrangements. Peri-urban areas stand out with a higher percentage of individuals living as tenants (33%), indicating a potentially more transient or temporary housing situation influenced by factors like migration and employment opportunities. Conversely, urban areas have a lower percentage of tenants (23.5%), suggesting a higher prevalence of property ownership and a more stable residential landscape. These nuances in housing dynamics are crucial for policymakers to comprehend the diverse housing needs of different regions and formulate housing policies that cater to the unique socio-economic characteristics of each community.

7. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ANALYSIS IN VIJAYAWADA

An analysis of economic conditions was conducted based on three key variables in the study: house structure, occupation status and the distribution of average household income. The examination of house structure provides insights into the living standards and financial

capabilities of households. Variations in the type and quality of housing may indicate disparities in economic well-being. The occupation status of households serves as a crucial determinant of economic stability, shedding light on the nature of employment and income sources within the community. Additionally, the distribution of average household income offers a comprehensive overview of the economic landscape, identifying income disparities and providing a basis for understanding the financial health of households. Together, these variables contribute to a nuanced understanding of the economic conditions prevalent in the studied areas, facilitating targeted interventions and policy formulation to address specific challenges and promote economic well-being across diverse households.

7.1 House Structure of The Households

The bellow table shows distribution of household's structure in following

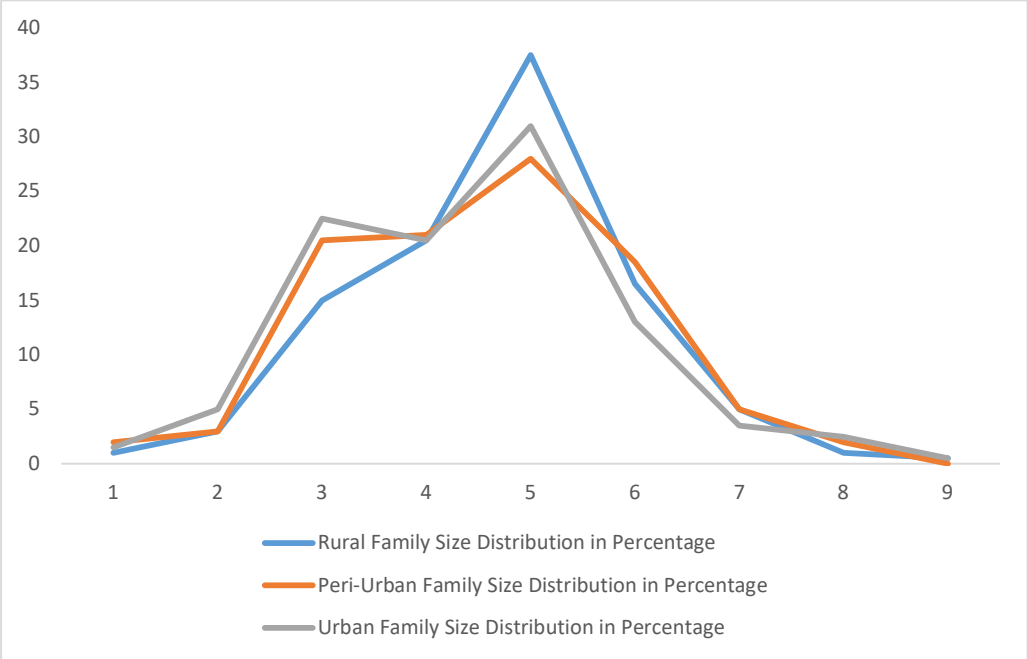
Distribution of Households Structure

	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
1	2	4	3
2	6	6	10
3	30	41	45
4	41	42	41
5	75	56	62
6	33	37	26
7	10	10	7
8	2	4	5
9	1	0	1
TOTAL	**200**	**200**	**200**

Source: The Primary Data

The data on family size distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas reveals distinct demographic compositions within these settings. In rural areas, smaller families are predominant, with the majority having family sizes ranging from 1 to 5 members, notably with 5-member families being common. In peri-urban and urban areas, there is a more diverse distribution, with larger families being prevalent. In peri-urban settings, family sizes range evenly from 1 to 6 members, while urban areas show a broader range, with a significant number of families having 3, 4, 5, or 6 members. This pattern highlights the dynamic socio-economic landscape in urban and peri-urban environments, where larger families coexist with smaller ones. The shift towards larger family sizes in urban settings may be influenced by factors such as increased economic opportunities and educational aspirations. Understanding these trends is essential for policymakers and researchers to tailor interventions and services to the specific needs of households in diverse geographic contexts, offering insights into potential urbanization-related dynamics impacting family structures and demographics.

Distribution of Households Structure in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

. The detailed breakdown of family size distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides valuable insights into the demographic composition of these regions. In rural settings, smaller families dominate, with 37.5% having five members, aligning with traditional agrarian landscapes. In peri-urban areas, there is a noticeable shift towards larger families, with 31% having five members, potentially influenced by urbanization and increased economic opportunities. Urban areas display a nuanced pattern, with significant presence across various family sizes.

These findings have implications for social policies and urban planning, indicating changing societal norms and economic opportunities. Policymakers should consider these variations when designing interventions related to healthcare, education, and housing, ensuring context-specific policies that cater to the diverse demographic dynamics in urban and peri-urban landscapes. Understanding these patterns can inform resource allocation, aligning services and infrastructure with the distinctive needs of each setting.

7.2 Occupation Status of the Households

The bellow data provides of occupational statues of the household in following way

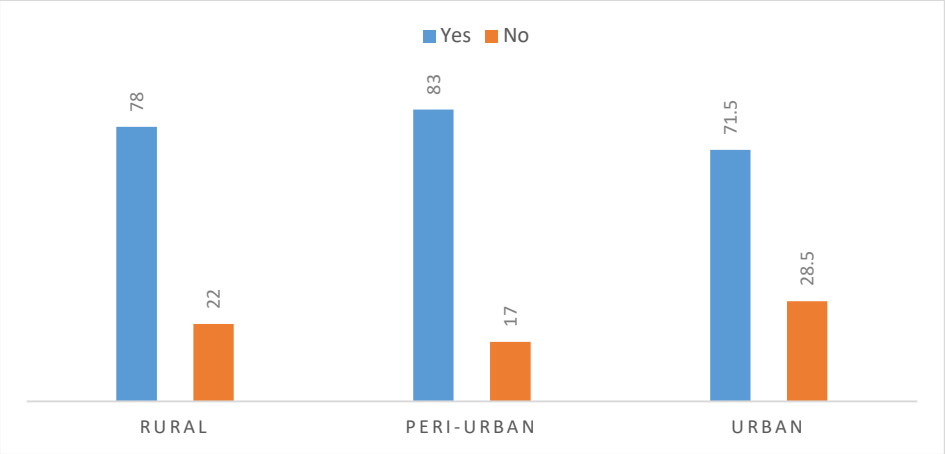
Employment Status of Sample Respondent

Employment Statues	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
Yes	156	166	143
No	44	34	57
Total	**200**	**200**	**200**

Source: The Primary Data

The employment status data across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides a snapshot of workforce distribution in these diverse settings. In rural regions, the majority, represented by 156 individuals, are employed, reflecting a significant engagement in economic activities such as agriculture or local enterprises. Peri-urban areas display a comparable level of employment, with 166 individuals working, indicating a diverse economic landscape with both traditional and non-traditional employment opportunities. The urban context reveals a slightly lower number of employed individuals at 143, suggesting variations in employment patterns, possibly influenced by a mix of formal and informal job opportunities. Additionally, the data highlights the presence of individuals without employment, with 44 in rural, 34 in peri-urban, and 57 in urban areas. This distribution underscores the complexity of employment dynamics, emphasizing the need for targeted policies and interventions to address both job creation and unemployment challenges tailored to the specific needs of each setting.

Employment Status of Sample Respondent in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The percentage breakdown of employment status across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas provides a nuanced perspective on labor force dynamics within these diverse settings. In rural regions, 78% of the population is employed, reflecting significant engagement in economic activities, particularly in traditional sectors like agriculture. The peri-urban landscape shows a slightly higher employment rate at 83%, highlighting both traditional and evolving employment opportunities in these transitional zones. Conversely, the urban context displays a lower employment percentage at 71.5%, suggesting potential disparities in formal employment opportunities or variations in the structure of the urban workforce. A critical analysis also reveals percentages of individuals without employment, standing at 22% in rural, 17% in peri-urban, and 28.5% in urban areas, signaling the persistent challenge of unemployment in urban settings and the need for targeted interventions to address job creation and enhance economic opportunities. These variations underscore the complexity of the socio-economic landscape, prompting a call for context-specific policies that consider unique challenges and opportunities in rural, peri-urban, and urban contexts, and necessitating a critical examination of factors influencing employment patterns, including the nature of available jobs, the skill set of the population, and the impact of urbanization on traditional livelihoods.

7.3 Distribution of Average Income of Households

The bellow table provides income variations in sample population following way:

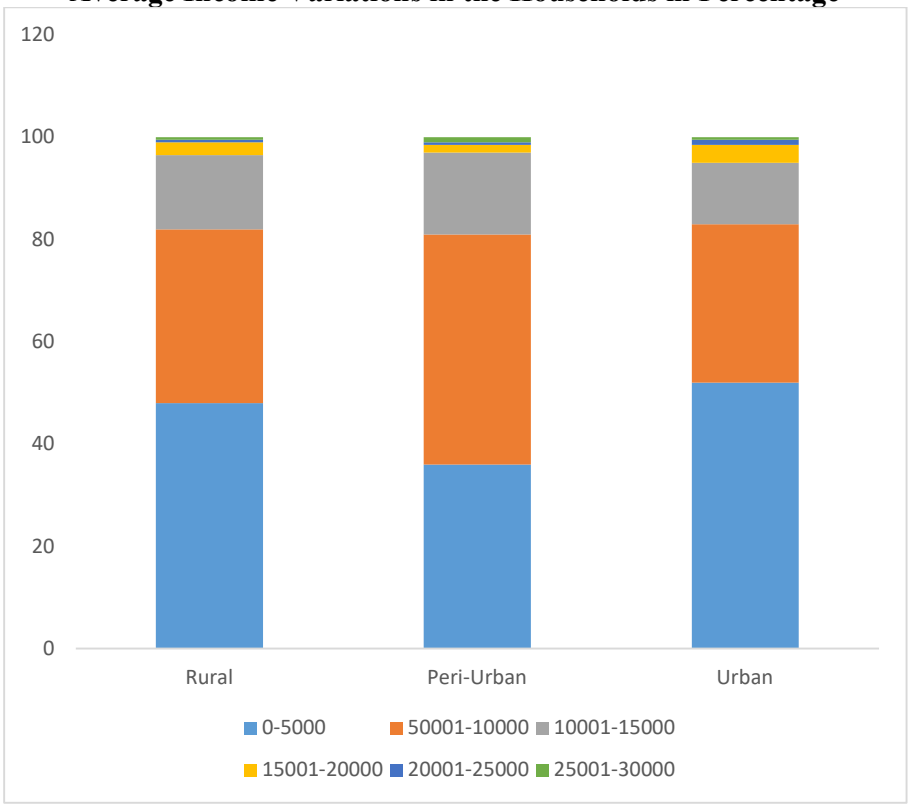
Average Income Variations in the Households

INCOME	Rural	Peri-Urban	Urban
0-5000	96	72	104
50001-10000	68	90	62
10001-15000	29	32	24
15001-20000	5	3	7
20001-25000	1	1	2
25001-30000	1	2	1
Total	200	200	200

Source: The Primary Data

The data on income distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas reveals a nuanced economic landscape. In rural settings, a substantial number of individuals (96) fall within the 0-5000 income bracket, followed by 68 in the 5001-10000 range. Peri-urban areas exhibit a more diverse income distribution, with 90 individuals in the 5001-10000 range, indicating a potential economic transition. Urban areas display a higher concentration in the 0-5000 and 10001-15000 income brackets, suggesting economic diversity and reflecting the cost of living. The limited presence of higher income ranges in all settings prompts consideration of broader economic disparities. This data emphasizes the necessity for targeted economic policies addressing the unique financial landscapes of rural, peri-urban, and urban communities, fostering inclusive development and equitable distribution of resources.

Average Income Variations in the Households in Percentage



Source: The Primary Data

The data on income distribution across rural, peri-urban, and urban areas reveals intriguing patterns that warrant critical examination. Urban areas stand out with a higher percentage of individuals earning in the 0-5000 income bracket (52%), suggesting a potential concentration of lower-income households in urban environments, challenging conventional expectations. This underscores the pressing need for policymakers to address income inequality and financial disparities within urban populations. Conversely, rural areas show a higher percentage in the 0-5000 income range (48%), indicating a more diversified income landscape. Furthermore, the data illustrates interesting trends in the 5001-10000 income bracket, where peri-urban areas lead with 45%, possibly reflecting a dynamic economic landscape in these transitional zones. Policymakers must carefully consider these nuanced income patterns to develop targeted strategies that uplift households across different income brackets and address the unique economic challenges faced by residents in rural, peri-urban, and urban settings.

8. CONCLUSTION

This section meticulously explores the socio-economic conditions of households in the examined area, employing primary data sources for reliability. The comprehensive examination covers various dimensions, including demographic composition, marital statuses, income and expenditures, dependents and household responsibilities. Noteworthy trends emerge, such as a predominant working-age group outnumbering dependents and over 50 percent of the population being married. The findings highlight the nuanced socio-economic profile and potential economic interdependencies within the studied households. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the pressing need for improved basic amenities, particularly in cleanliness and sanitation, underscoring the intersectionality of socio-economic conditions and the infrastructural requirements for a healthy living environment. This holistic approach aims to contribute valuable insights to the broader discourse on public health and well-being.

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