

## **Living Standard of the Rural People of Daurawala Village, Mathurawala Gram Sabha, Doiwala Block, Dehradun District.**

**Dr. RAJESH KUMAR BHANDARI**  
Faculty at Department Of Sociology  
GDC Ghgwal, Samba

**Email Id:rajesh953.kumar@gmail.com**

### **Abstract**

*This research paper is discusses the standard of Living of the Rural People of Daurawala village, Mathurawala Gram Sabha, Doiwala Block, Dehradun District. The present study was conducted in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand State. For Sampling, purposive method was used and the data was collected from 20 respondents through interviews. It highlights the majority of the families were having Rs. 1000-5000 the monthly income and only few families enjoys good standard of living. The some area of the village comes under Municipal Committee and some were not covered under the Municipal Committee/ Cantonment Board. That why some area were having the healthcare facilities and road and transport facility also where as some part of it deprived from modern healthcare and transport facilities.*

**Keywords:** Standard, Living, Village, Rural, People.

### **1.1.0 Introduction**

A standard of living is the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area. The standard of living includes factors such as income, quality and availability of employment, class disparity, poverty rate, quality and affordability of housing, hours of work required to purchase necessities, [gross domestic product](#), inflation rate, number of vacation days per year, affordable (or free) access to quality healthcare, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, cost of goods and services, infrastructure, national [economic growth](#), economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety. The standard of living is closely related to [quality of life](#).

### 2.0.0 Signification

The study tends to know about the current status of standard of living among rural people of Daurawala village, Mathurawala Gram Sabha, Doiwala Block, Dehradun District in special to their socio-economic status (SES). As it is a well known factor that SES is an indicator of standard of living. Economic status of any one increase livelihood facilities and it effects in his/her living standard.

### 3.1.0 . Statement of Problem

“Study of standard of living among rural people in special to their socio-economic status”

In above statements the key variables are as follows:-

Standard of living is the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and services available to ascertain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area. The standard of living includes some factors such as income, quality and availability employment class disparity, poverty rate; quality and affordability of housing, hour of work required to purchase the necessities goods and services. Standards of living simply mean the availability of goods and luxurious shaver vices by the people. According the Research Scholar like availability of Luxurious car, refrigerator, fridge, cooler, television, washing machines, bike, medical facilities, and road and communication facility.

Socio-economic status

In present study the key variables are defined operationally as follow.

- Standard of Living: Standard of living refers to the necessities, comforts and luxuries which a person accustomed to enjoy. In other words, standard of living of people means the quality and quantity of their consumption. We know that if a person satisfies some wants in a particular manner long time, they recur and become habit. He must have those commodities and services; over and over again otherwise he would not feel happy. Such thing become his daily requirements and constitutes what has been called his standard of living. Include his food, dress, house, entertainment and education.

### 4. Objective of the Study

Studying of current status of standard of living among rural people.

Studying and surveying socio-economic status of rural people.

Studying the standard of living among rural people with special reference to their socio-economic status.

### 5. Delimitation of study

The study is delimited only to the Daurawala village, Mathurawala Gram Sabha, Doiwala Block, Dehradun district.

Only male member of family of the selected village who were more than 15 years are included in the sample.

6. Review of literature

Numerous generations of economists and other social scientists have studied the conceptual foundations and measurement of living standers. Although economists recognize the magnificent achievements of the national accounts, research momentum has shifted to alternatives or supplements that address shortcoming in GNP as a welfare measure or that indicate living standards in time periods or among groups or which conventional measure cannot be calculated (Steckel, 1995).

One fact of the economy is its present level of development which, by any standard, is very low indeed. This evident from several of its features which are almost similar to those of an underdeveloped economy. Very low income, low quality of life, large unutilized resources, heavy population pressure, large unemployment, deficient capital and low-level technology, institutional imperfections, uptrend in income are some of the features for low level of development(Agarwal, 2014).

At present, most experts agree that essential basic needs cover six areas: health, basic education, nutrition, water supply, sanitation and housing. Hicks and streeten consider the following indicators fairly representative of the essential basic needs: health, education, nutrition, water supply, sanitation and housing.

7. Research Questions

What is the current status of standard of living among rural people of selected village?

What is the current status of the standard of living with special reference to socio-economic level?

8. Research Design

Survey research method applied for this study.

The populations of study are the male member, above 15 years of age residing in rural area.

The area of research is Daurawala village, Mathurawala, Dehradun district.

Twenty respondents were selected for the present study through purposive sampling technique.

Interview schedule, prepared by scholars, used for collection of data.

In interview schedule, 19 questions related to standard of living and socio-economic status were included.

The scholars visited selected village and interviewed personally to the respondent.

Collected data analyzed according to objective of the study.

Bar diagrams (Table 1 to 18) shows the finding of the study.

**Finding of Research:**

Finding of the research are given below.

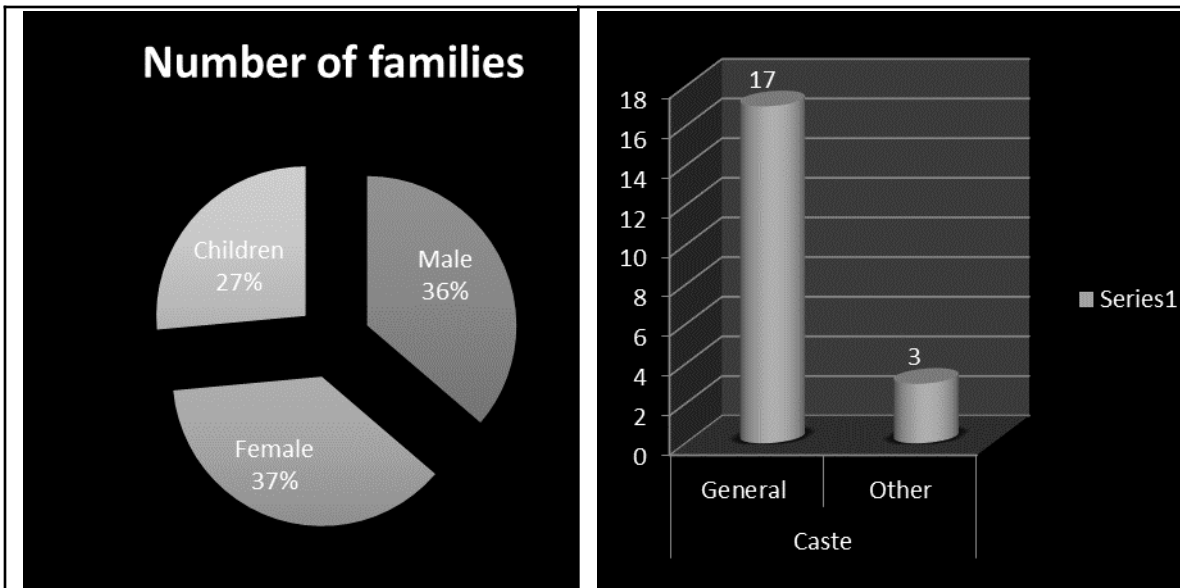


Fig: 1 (percentage of family member )  
 Percentage of male, female and children are 36, 37 and 27.

Fig: 2 (Caste)  
 17 families belong to general category and 3 are sc/st/obc.

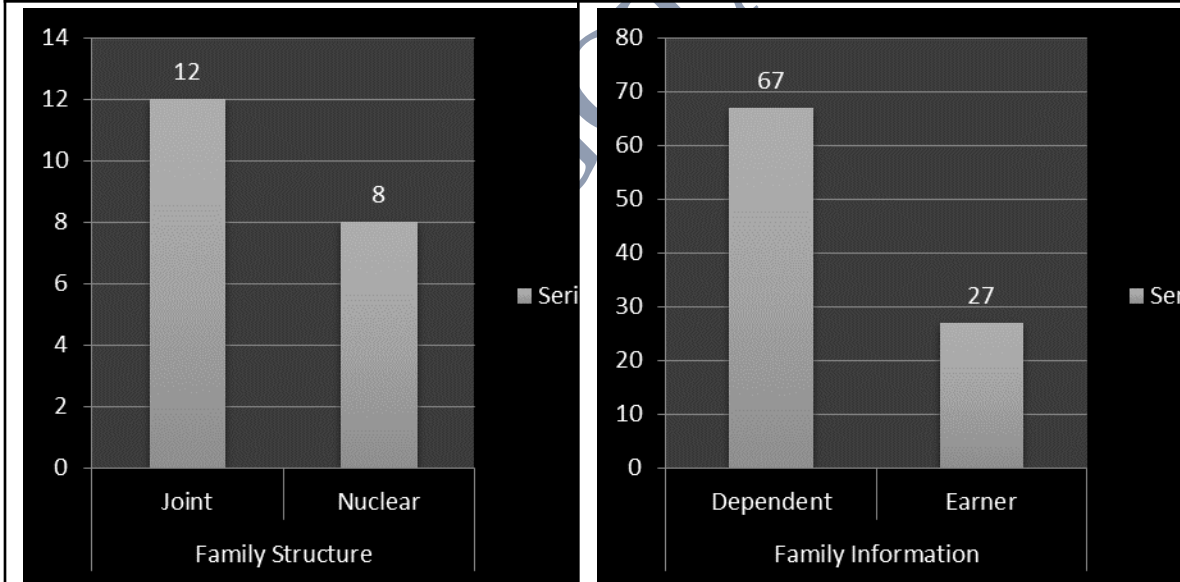


Fig: 3 (Family Structure)  
 12 families are live in joint family and 8 families are live in Nuclear family.

Fig:4 (Family Information)  
 67 members are dependent and 27 members are earner in families.

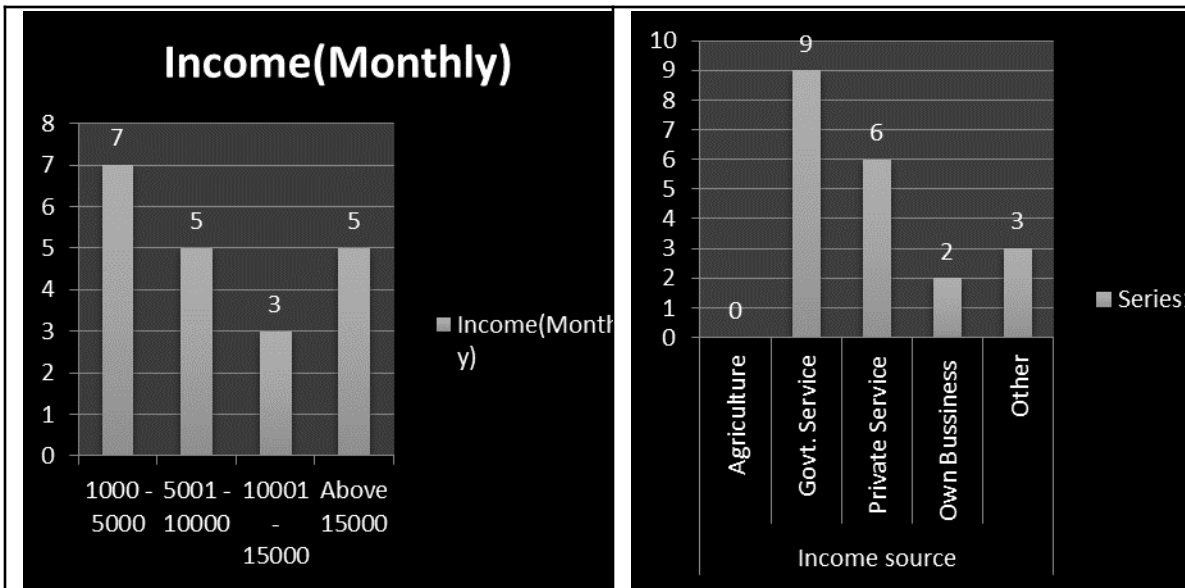


Fig: 5  
(family income monthly)

In maximum families the incomes were from Rs.1000-5000.

Fig: 6  
(Income source)

In maximum families income source from government sector.

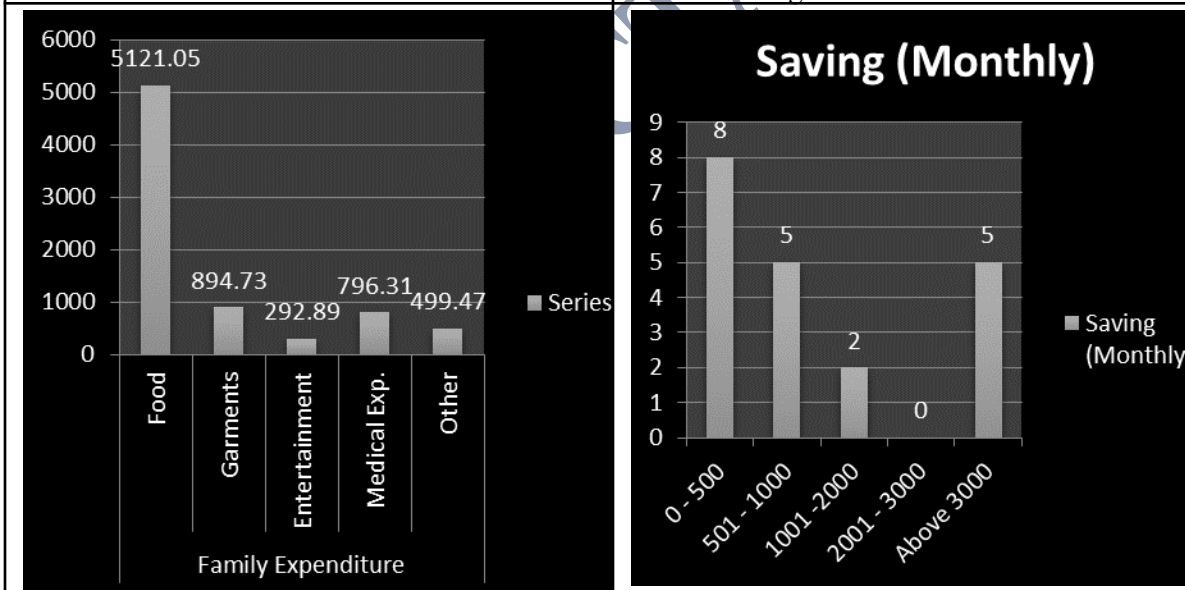
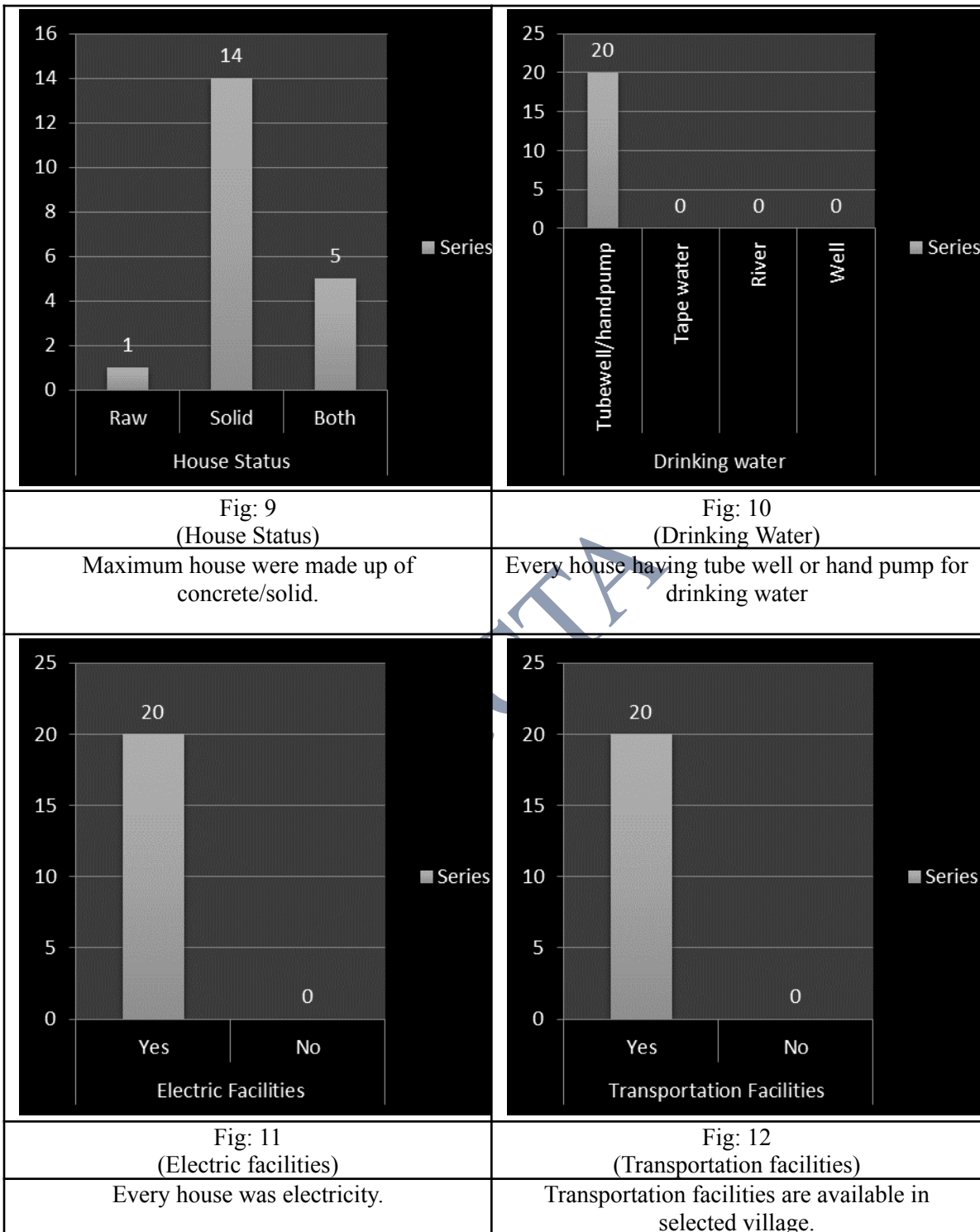


Fig: 7  
(Family Expenditure)

Maximum family expenditure were in food

Fig: 8  
(Saving)

In maximum families the saving amount were from Rs. 0-500



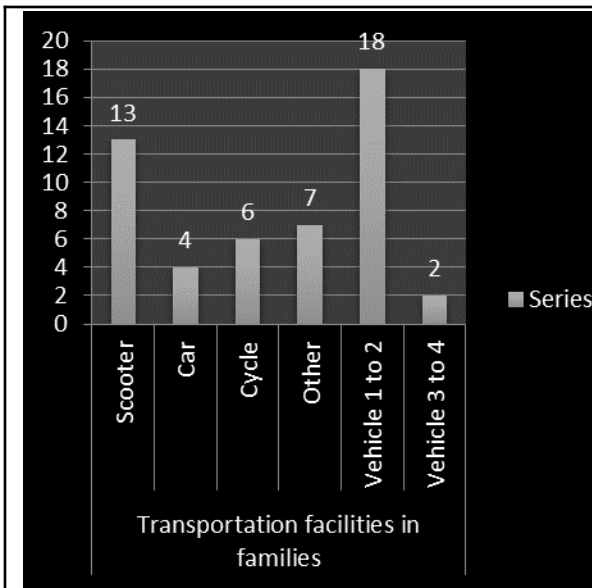


Fig: 13  
(Transportation facilities in families)

Maximum family has scooter or motor cycle and more than two vehicles.

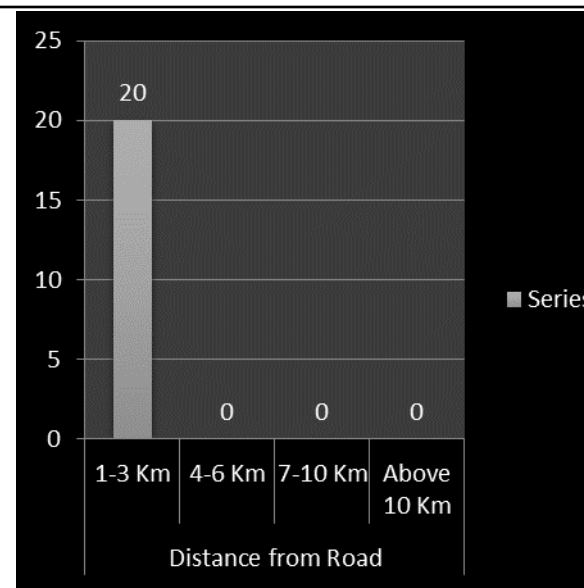


Fig: 14  
(Distance from Road)

Distance from road of the village was only 1-3 kilometer.

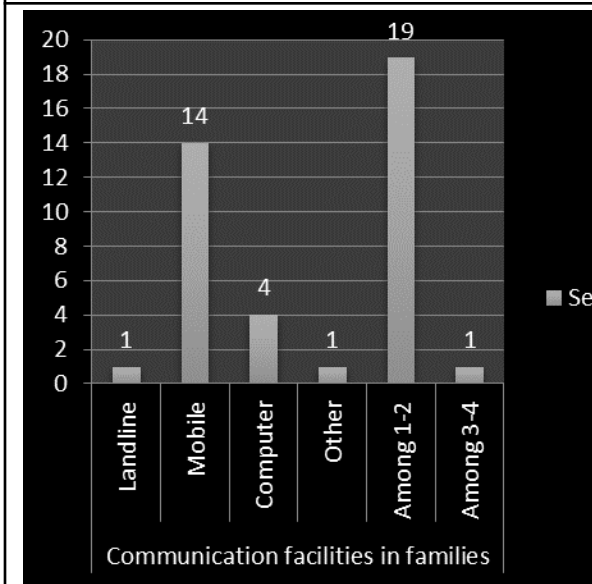


Fig: 15  
(Communication facilities in families)

Maximum family having mobile phone and more than two communication facilities.

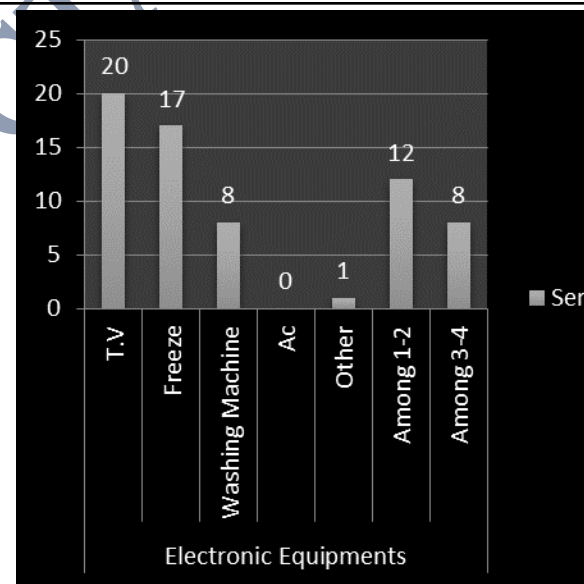
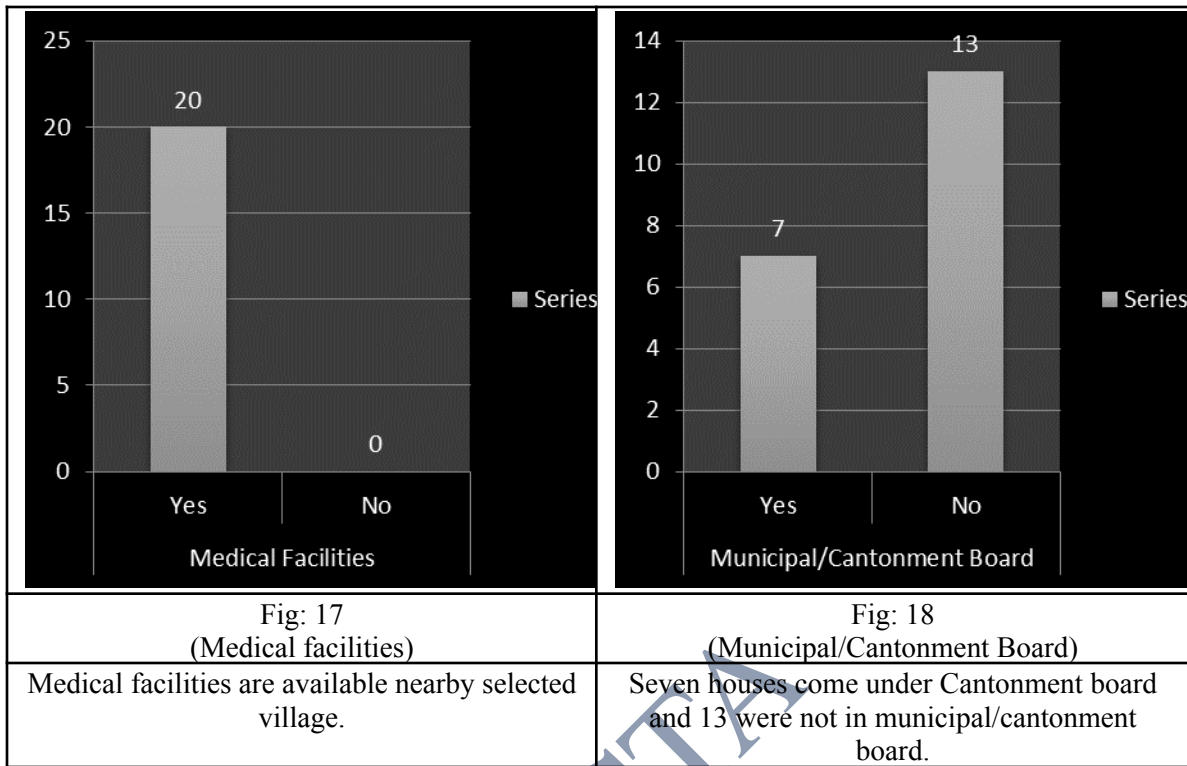


Fig: 16  
(Electronic Equipments)

Maximum family having TV and freeze and more than two electronic equipments.



## 9. Conclusion

We collected the data from twenty families of selected village. The total number of male was 37, female was 38 and children was 27 in selected families. Out of 20 families 17 families were belong to general category and 03 families belong to other categories like sc/st/obc etc. The families who were living jointly were twelve and the nuclear was eight.

The total number of earner in 20 families was 27 members. There are maximum numbers of families whose monthly income was Rs. 1000-5000. Its mean the maximum families are in selected area having low incomes. The maximum people are in selected village work in government sector. The maximum expenditure of the families was in food.

The most of the families are save money for future but the amount of money for saving is low.

The maximum number of houses build in selected area was made up of concrete/solid. The source of drinking water was from tube well/hand pump.

The electricity facilities were available in all houses.



The transportation facilities for travelling are available in the selected areas. The maximum families having own scooter/motorcycle and more than two vehicles are available in maximum families. The distance of selected village from main road/highway was only 1-3 kilometers.

The maximum families having mobile facilities for communication and more than two communication facilities are available in majority of families. All families having Television and maximum families having freeze in their houses. Maximum families having more than two electronic equipments.

The selected area having medical facilities for local people in Daurawala village.

The maximum area which we covered is not comes under the municipal board or cantonment board. Some areas were covered without municipal board/cantonment board.

#### 10. References

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