

A Study on Socio Economic Conditions of Agrahara-Samakulam Village Under Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Scheme

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Abstract- This study explores the socio-economic conditions of Agrahara-Samakulam village under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) scheme. The research focuses on key aspects such as education, healthcare, employment, infrastructure, and sanitation. Data was collected through field surveys, interviews, and secondary sources to understand the living standards and challenges faced by villagers. The study highlights the impact of UBA initiatives in promoting rural development and self-reliance. It also identifies gaps in implementation and areas needing further intervention. Findings suggest improvements in basic amenities and awareness among villagers due to the scheme. However, issues like underemployment and inadequate healthcare persist. The study emphasizes the need for continuous monitoring and community participation. Overall, the research provides insights for policy makers and development agencies to enhance rural welfare through UBA.

Keywords- Socio-economic conditions, rural development, Agrahara-Samakulam, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, education, healthcare, employment, infrastructure, sanitation, community participation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a program initiated by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, with the vision of connecting higher education institutions with rural areas to address developmental challenges through community engagement and technology application. Launched in 2014, the scheme seeks to promote inclusive development and faster sustainable growth in rural regions by leveraging the knowledge base and resources of premier academic institutions.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the impact of government employment schemes in Agrahara-Samakulam village and their effectiveness in improving livelihoods.
2. To identify the migration status of household members in Agrahara-Samakulam village regarding work.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The socio-economic development of rural villages plays a crucial role in fostering overall national progress. Despite various initiatives and government programs aimed at uplifting rural areas, many villages, including Agrahara-samakulam, still face significant challenges related to poverty, education, healthcare, employment, and infrastructure. These issues hinder sustainable development and limit the resident quality of life.

II. METHODOLOGY

Research Design- The study adopts a descriptive research design.

Area of Study- The study was conducted in Agrahara-Samakulam village, located in Kovilpalayam, Coimbatore district, Tamil Nadu.

Nature of Data- This study is based on both primary and secondary data.

III. TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSING THE DATA

This study has the objectives of ascertaining the “A STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF AGRAHARA- SAMAKULAM VILLAGE UNDER UNNAT BHARAT ABHIYAN SCHEME” for analysing the following statistical tool was used.

- Correlation Analysis
- Simple Ranking Analysis

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- The research is carried out in limited time period.
- This study is limited to only 189 respondents and it will not reflect the perception of total population.
- Non-willingness of respondents to answer the survey form was also a big problem.

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

H.O.Lavronenko, V. V. Barabanova (2024)¹, The objective of the present article is to study the essence and highlight the main components and stages of diagnosing the state of socio-economic development of the region in conditions of macroeconomic instability. Methods. The following methods were used to conduct the research: the analysis method to study the essence of the diagnosis of the state of socio-economic development of the region.

A. Shakoor, W. van Maarschalkerwaard, J. Boersma, L. van Heerebeek, J. Brugts, (2024)², Socio-economic status (SES) has been linked to both the development and progression of heart failure (HF), as well as its associated morbidity and mortality. However, inconsistencies in existing data have left the exact nature of this relationship unclear. This study seeks to offer a comprehensive analysis and synthesis of data to better understand the connection between SES and HF-related morbidity and mortality.

Shohruh Mirzo Saidov (2024)³, This article delves into the socio-economic analysis of higher education institutions, investigating the intricate relationship between economic conditions and educational development. Through a mixed-methods approach, quantitative data analysis and qualitative insights illuminate key factors influencing institutional growth, including funding sources, enrollment demographics, faculty-student ratios, and financial sustainability measures.

V. PROFILE OF THE COMPANY

Introduction

Unnat Bharat Abhiyan (UBA) is a flagship program initiated by the Ministry of Education (MoE), Government of India, with the vision of transforming rural India into a hub of sustainable development. This initiative aligns with Mahatma Gandhi’s philosophy of creating self-sufficient village republics, emphasizing decentralized technologies and the utilization of local resources. Gandhi’s vision, articulated in

Hind Swaraj, advocated for rural empowerment and ecological harmony, which remain the guiding principles of UBA.

Historical Background

The origins of Unnat Bharat Abhiyan can be traced back to the efforts of faculty members at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi. Recognizing the need for a structured program to address rural issues, these academicians collaborated with various stakeholders, including technical institutions, voluntary organizations, and government agencies. The idea gained momentum during a national workshop held at IIT Delhi in September 2014, which was sponsored by the Council for Advancement of People’s Action and Rural Technology (CAPART).

VI. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Correlation Analysis

Table showing the Perception that government employment schemes have improved livelihood and the accessibility of market facilities for selling produce or goods of the Respondents

Correlations			
		Government employment schemes have improved livelihood.	Market facilities are accessible for selling produce or goods.
Government employment schemes have improved livelihood.	Pearson Correlation	-.016	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.831	
	N	189	189
Market facilities are accessible for selling produce or goods.	Pearson Correlation	-.016	1
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.831	
	N	189	189

Source: Primary data

INFERENCE:

It shows that the Pearson correlation coefficient is -0.016 with a significance value of 0.831, which exceeds the conventional threshold of 0.05. This suggests that there is no statistically significant relationship between the perception

that government employment schemes have improved livelihoods and the accessibility of market facilities for selling produce or goods. As a result, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected, indicating that no meaningful correlation exists between these two variables among the respondents.

Simple Ranking Analysis

Table showing the Migration for Employment of the Respondents

S.N O	Migration for Employment	Frequency	Percent
1	Yes, within TamilNadu	47	24.9
2	Yes, tootherstates	38	20.1
3	No Migration	104	55.0
	Total	189	100.0

Source: Primary data

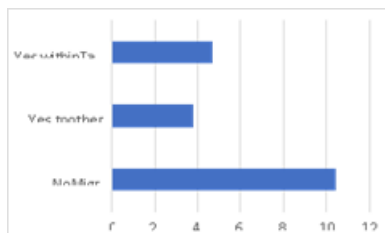
INTERPRETATION :

The data shows that a majority of respondents (55.0%) have not migrated for employment, while 24.9% have moved within Tamil Nadu and 20.1% have migrated to other states. This indicates that a substantial portion of the population is able to find employment opportunities locally or within nearby regions.

INFERENCE:

The majority of respondents (55.0%) reported that they have not migrated for employment.

Chart showing the Migration for Employment of the Respondents



VII. FINDINGS

Impact of Government Employment Schemes and Livelihood Improvement

- Most (33.3%) of the respondents have regular access to government schemes

- There is no significant association between age group and awareness of government welfare schemes.

Migration for Employment

- Majority(55.0%) of the respondent shave not migrated for employment.

VIII. SUGGESTIONS

1. To further strengthen local employment retention, policymakers and local authorities should focus on enhancing skill development programs and promoting local industries. Encouraging small and medium enterprises (SMEs), supporting agriculture-based employment, and improving infrastructure can help create more job opportunities within the region, reducing the need for migration even further.
2. There are few doctors and healthcare centers in most villages. Telemedicine services and mobile health vans can be used to offer basic care. Individuals must be made aware of government health schemes such as Ayushman Bharat. Local volunteers can be given first-aid training in case of emergencies. Rural hospitals must be supplied with basic medicines and vaccines. Incentives must be offered to doctors to work in rural areas.

IX. CONCLUSION

The study evaluates the living conditions, access to basic services, and the impact of government interventions in Agrahara-Samakulam village. While progress is evident in housing, sanitation, and public service utilization, challenges persist in water access, waste management, digital inclusion, and livelihood opportunities. Addressing these gaps through improved infrastructure, policy focus, and community-driven initiatives is essential for achieving holistic rural development under the Unnat Bharat Abhiyan Scheme.

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