

Evaluation of Impact of Inflation on Socio-Economic Condition Status of Households of Raipur District

By

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Abstract

Background

Inflation has been a major concern not just for India but also other major economics like the US and UK. It is widely acknowledged that the Indian economy has strengthened since new policy positions were implemented in 1991. As per the estimate of World Bank (2016), about 270 million Indian people are still below the International Poverty Line (IPL) with an income less than \$1.9 a day, revised poverty line. As par the calculation of the World Bank (2015), half of the world's poor lived in five countries, including India.

Methods

As the study population, there were an overall total of 700 participants in the current study. Data were recorded in excel and through using correct statistical techniques, the obtained data was analyzed.

Results

The proportion of the study participants who are over 40 years old is higher among men than women, indicating that a greater percentage of the latter group is younger than the former. Regrettably, the literacy rates are slightly higher in Raipur, Abhanpur, and Tilda than in Dharsiva and Aarang because the proportion of illiterate people is lower in the former than in the latter, while it is the opposite for people with a degree or higher education. The majority majority of individuals identify as OBC members, who are then followed in decreasing percentage order by SC, ST, and Open members of society. As a result, the percent of Open and OBC participants is larger among females than it is among males, whereas the number of SC and ST participants is higher among males.

Conclusion

The socioeconomic traits of the sample respondents, who were chosen at random from four different parts of Raipur City, were examined by the study. Their representations of various sociological traits include varying levels of age, education, religion, community and area.

Key Words: Inflation, Community, Education, Religion

Introduction

The impact of rising price level is examined in this study and for this purpose, different areas have been selected and the sample respondents have been identified with the help of random sampling technique. This is expected to ensure differing living conditions of the sample

respondents in terms of their socio-economic characteristics. Hence, this chapter analyses these differing traits of the sample respondents based on primary data.

Objective

To trace the socio-economic conditions of the sample households in the study area.

Methodology

The present study consists of total sample size of 700 respondents in which area is distributed in five blocks. The data were analyzed using the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS) software.

Results

It is noted that out of the 700 total sample respondents, male consists of 510 (72.9%) and female consists of 190 (27.1%). Total 700 sample were equally distributed in the 5 different blocks in the Raipur district i. e. 140 (20.0%) sample in each block. There are 140 subjects enrolled in the Dharsiwa tehsil, 101 (72.1%) were male and 39 (27.9%) were female. In the Aarang tehsil 103 (73.6%) were male and 37 (26.4%) were female. In the Abhanpur tehsil 102 (72.9%) were male and 38 (27.1%) were female. In the Tilda tehsil 90 (64.3%) were male and 50 (35.7%) were female. In the Raipur city 114 (81.4%) were male and 26 (18.6%) were female. This indicates that male consists of 72.9% overall, which is marginally higher in Raipur and lower in Tilda tehsil, while the share of females is higher in Tilda tehsil and lower in Raipur compared to the overall shares.

The table shows that among the 700 sample respondents, 170 (24.3%) belong to the age group of upto 30 years, 197 (28.1%) come under the age group of 31-40, 191 (27.3%) belong to the age group of 41-50 and there are 142 respondents (20.3%) over the age of 50, in this group.

Gender-wise, among the 510 male respondents, 103 (60.6%) are in the lowest age group of upto 30 years, 143 (72.6%) are found in the 31-40 year age segment, 152 (79.6%) are in the age size class of 41-50 and 112 respondents (78.9%) come under the above 50 year age category and out of the 190 female respondents, 67 (39.3%) belongs to the age group of upto 30 years, 54 (27.4%) come under the age group of 31-40, 39 (20.4%) belong to the age group of 41-50 and there are 30 respondents (21.1%) in the age group of the above 50 years. Thus, 52.4% of the total respondents come under the less than 40-year age group, which is 48.2% among the males and 63.7% in the case of females, and thus, the proportion of study population who belong to the age group of more than 40 is higher among males than that of females, indicating the fact that a greater share of the latter is younger than the former.

The table indicates that among the 510 male respondents, 39 (7.6%) are illiterate, 47 (9.2%) are literate upto the level of primary school, 82 (16.1%) are literate upto the high school level, 121 (23.7%) come under the educational level of upto higher secondary, while 221 respondents (43.3%) are educated upto the degree level or above; and out of the 190 female respondents, 31 (16.3%) are illiterate, 33 (17.4%) are literate upto the primary level, 38 (20.0%) are literate upto the level of high school, 41 (21.6%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 47 respondents (24.7%) are educated to the level of degree and above.

Table No. 1: Gender wise distribution of Raipur division in the study subjects.

Socio-economic Characteristics		Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
Area	Dharsiwa	101 (72.1%)	39 (27.9%)	140 (20.0%)
	Aarang	103 (73.6%)	37 (26.4%)	140 (20.0%)
	Abhanpur	102 (72.9%)	38 (27.1%)	140 (20.0%)
	Tilda	90 (64.3%)	50 (35.7%)	140 (20.0%)
	Raipur	114 (81.4%)	26 (18.6%)	140 (20.0%)
	Total	510 (72.9%)	190 (27.1%)	700 (100.0%)
Age Level	Upto 30	103 (60.6%)	67 (39.3%)	170 (24.3%)
	31-40	143 (72.6%)	54 (27.4%)	197 (28.1%)
	41-50	152 (79.6%)	39 (20.4%)	191 (27.3%)
	Above 50	112 (78.9%)	30 (21.1%)	142 (20.3%)
	Total	510 (72.9%)	190 (27.1%)	700 (100.0%)
Educational Level	Illiterate	39 (7.6%)	31 (16.3%)	70 (10.0%)
	Upto Primary	47 (9.2%)	33 (17.4%)	80 (11.4%)
	High	82 (16.1%)	38 (20.0%)	120 (17.1%)
	Higher Secondary	121 (23.7%)	41 (21.6%)	162 (23.1%)
	Degree and above	221 (43.3%)	47 (24.7%)	268 (38.3%)
Community	Total	510 (72.9%)	190 (27.1%)	700 (100.0%)
	Open	56 (11.0%)	29 (15.3%)	85 (12.1%)
	OBC	150 (29.4%)	66 (34.7%)	216 (30.9%)
	SC	156 (30.6%)	54 (28.4%)	210 (30.0%)
	ST	148 (29.0%)	41 (21.6%)	189 (27.0%)
Total	510 (72.9%)	190 (27.1%)	700 (100.0%)	

It is noted from the table that out of the 510 male respondents, 56 (11.0%) belong to the Open community, 150 (29.4%) come under the OBC community category, 156 (30.6%) belong to the SC community and 148 respondents (29.0%) are ST respondents; and among the 190 female respondents, 29 (15.3%) are Open respondents, 66 (34.7%) are OBC respondents, 54 (28.4%) belong to the SC community and 41 respondents (21.6%) are those who belong to the ST communities. Thus, gender-wise, the proportion of Open and OBC respondents is higher among the females, while that of SC and ST is higher among the males.

Table No. 2: - Area-wise distribution of educational level in the study subjects.

Educational Level	Area					Total
	Dharsiva	Aarang	Abhanpur	Tilda	Raipur	
Illiterate	20 (14.3%)	14 (10.0%)	10 (7.1%)	8 (5.7%)	0 (0.9%)	52 (7.4%)
Upto Primary	15 (10.7%)	14 (10.0%)	11 (7.9%)	20 (14.3%)	13 (9.3%)	73 (10.4%)
High School	25 (17.9%)	27 (19.3%)	20 (14.3%)	24 (17.1%)	15 (10.7%)	111 (15.9%)
Higher Secondary	36 (25.7%)	40 (28.6%)	32 (22.9%)	30 (21.4%)	24 (17.1%)	162 (23.1%)
Degree and above	44 (31.4%)	45 (32.1%)	67 (47.9%)	58 (41.4%)	88 (62.9%)	302 (43.1%)
Total	140	140	140	140	140	700

It is inferred from the above table that among the 700 sample respondents, 209 (29.9%) live in joint families and 491 respondents (70.1%) live in nuclear families. Gender-wise, out of the 510 male respondents, 117 (22.9%) live in joint families and 393 respondents (77.1%) live

in nuclear families; and among the 190 female respondents, 92 (48.4%) live in joint families and 98 (51.6%) live in nuclear families. Hence, the percentage of people who live in nuclear families is almost 70% overall, and it is 77% among male respondents, underscoring the fact that female respondents have a much greater percentage of people who live in joint

The table indicates that among the 700 sample respondents, 52 (7.4%) are illiterate, 73 (10.4%) are literate upto the primary level, 111 (15.9%) are literate upto the level of high school, 162 (23.1%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 302 respondents (43.1%) are educated to the level of degree and above, which also includes who have professional degrees.

In the case of the 140 responders, based on their region, who belong to Dharsiva 20 (14.3%) are illiterate, 15 (10.7%) are literate upto the level of primary school, 25 (17.9%) are literate upto the high school level, 36 (25.7%) come under the educational level of upto higher secondary, while 44 respondents (31.4%) are educated upto the degree level or above; out of 140 respondents who are located in Aarang, 14 (10.0%) are illiterate, another 14 (10.0%) respondents are literate upto the primary level, 27 (19.3%) are literate upto the level of high school, 40 (28.6%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 45 respondents (32.1%) are educated to the level of degree and above; among the 140 respondents who reside in Abhanpur, 10 (7.1%) are illiterate, 11 (7.9%) are literate upto the level of primary school, 20 (14.3%) are literate upto the high school level, 32 (22.9%) come under the educational level of upto higher secondary and 67 respondents (47.9%) are educated upto the degree level or above, out of the 140 respondents who are located in Tilda, 8 (5.7%) are illiterate, 20 (14.3%) are literate upto the primary level, 24 (17.1%) are literate upto the level of high school, 30 (21.4%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 58 respondents (41.4%) are educated to the level of degree and above; out of the 140 respondents who are located in Raipur, 0 (0.9%) are illiterate, 13 (9.3%) are literate upto the primary level, 15 (10.7%) are literate upto the level of high school, 24 (17.1%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 88 respondents (62.9%) are educated to the level of degree and above. This suggests that the general educational level of the respondents who belongs to Raipur city is considerably higher, since only around 7.4 percent of them are illiterate, whereas around 43.1 % have degree and above qualifications, however, the levels of literacy are marginally higher in Raipur, Abhanpur and Tilda compared to Dharsiva and Aarang, since the proportion of illiterate is less in the former than in the case latter, while it is vice versa in the case of those with degree and above qualification.

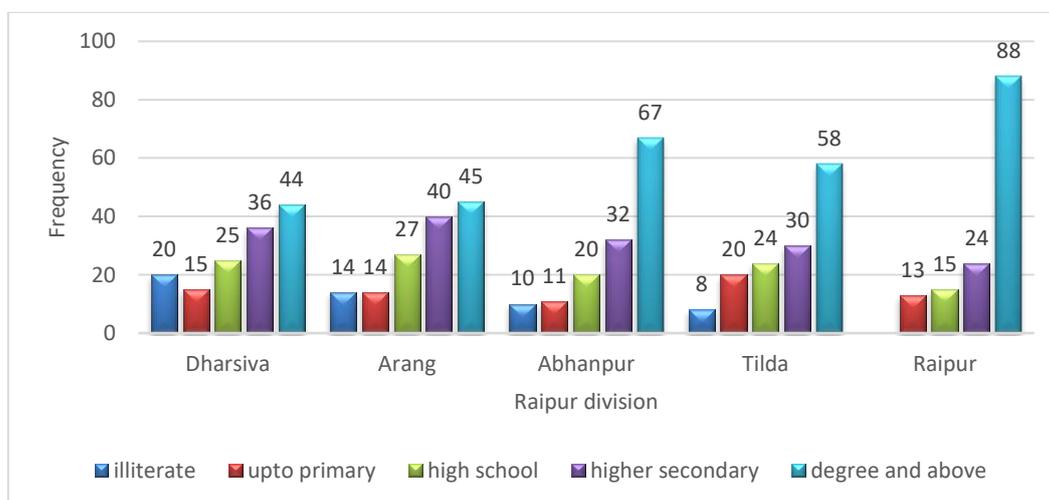


Figure No. 1: - Area-wise distribution of educational level in the study subjects.

Table No. 3: - Area-wise distribution of Religion in the study subjects.

Area	Religion			Total
	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	
Dharsiva	105 (19.7%)	19 (27.1%)	16 (16.5%)	140 (20.0%)
Aarang	111 (20.8%)	12 (17.1%)	17 (17.5%)	140 (20.0%)
Abhanpur	118 (22.1%)	9 (12.9%)	13 (13.4%)	140 (20.0%)
Tilda	98 (18.4%)	17 (24.3%)	25 (25.8%)	140 (20.0%)
Raipur	101 (18.9%)	13 (18.6%)	26 (26.8%)	140 (20.0%)
Total	533	70	97	700

It is observed from the table that among the 700 sample respondents, 533 (76.1%) belong to the Hindu religion, 70 (10%) belong to the Muslim religion and 97 (13.9%) are Christians. Area-wise, out of the 140 respondents who are located in Dharsiva, 105 (75%) are Hindus, 19 (13.6%) are Muslims and 16 (11.4%) are Christians; in the case of the 140 respondents who belong to Aarang, 111 (79.3%) belong to Hinduism, 12 (8.6%) belong to Islam and 17 respondents (12.1%) belong to Christianity; among the 140 respondents who reside in Abhanpur, 118 (84.3%) are Hindus, 9 (6.4%) are Muslims and 13 (9.3%) are Christians; in the case of the 140 respondents who belong to Tilda, 98 (70%) belong to Hinduism, 17 (12.1%) belong to Islam and 25 respondents (17.9%) belong to Christianity; in the case of the 140 respondents who belong to Raipur, 101 (72.1%) belong to Hinduism, 13 (9.3%) belong to Islam and 26 respondents (18.6%) belong to Christianity. Hence, while Hindus from more than three fourth of the total sample, it is higher Abhanpur, Aarang, Dharsiva and Raipur than in the Tilda. Community of the sample respondents also plays a crucial role in determining their social and economic endowments.

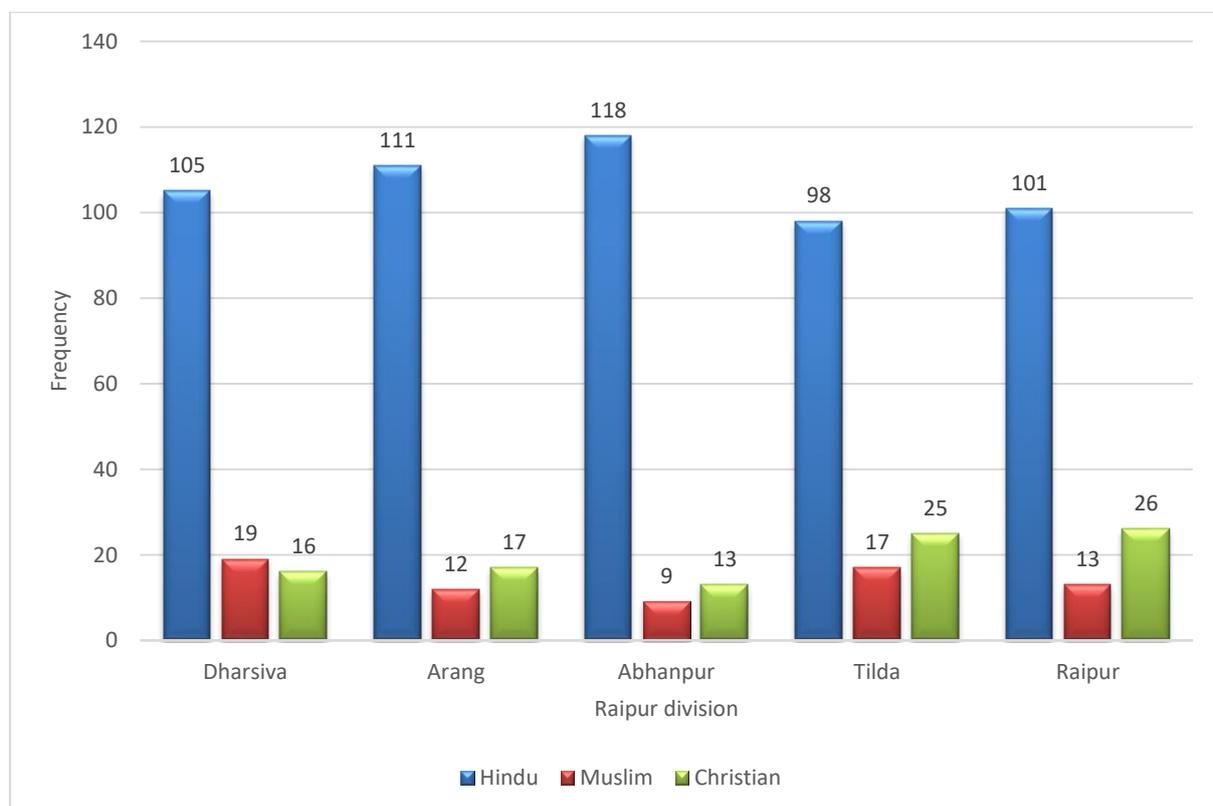


Figure No. 2: Area-wise Religion distribution in the study subjects.

Table No. 4: - Area-wise distribution of Community in the study subjects.

Area	Community				Total
	Open	OBC	SC	ST	
Dharsiva	9 (10.6%)	34 (15.7%)	51 (24.3%)	46 (24.3%)	140 (20.0%)
Aarang	11 (12.9%)	32 (14.8%)	49 (23.3%)	48 (25.4%)	140 (20.0%)
Abhanpur	16 (18.8%)	42 (19.4%)	45 (21.4%)	37 (19.6%)	140 (20.0%)
Tilda	25 (29.4%)	61 (28.2%)	31 (14.8%)	23 (12.2%)	140 (20.0%)
Raipur	24 (18.2%)	47 (21.8%)	34 (16.2%)	35 (18.5%)	140 (20.0%)
Total	85 (12.1%)	216 (30.9%)	210 (30%)	189 (27%)	700 (100%)

The table indicates that among the 700 sample respondents, 216 (30.9%) come under the Other Backward Caste (OBC) community, 210 (30%) belong to the Scheduled Caste (SC) community, 189 respondents (27%) belong to the Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities and 85 (12.1%) belong to the General Communities (Open).

On the basis of their area, in the case of the 140 respondents who belong to Dharsiva, 9 (8%) are Open respondents, 34 (24.3%) are OBC respondents, 51 (36.4%) belong to the SC community, while 46 respondents (32.9%) are those who belong to the ST communities; out of the 140 respondents who are located in Aarang, 11 (7.9%) belong to the Open community, 32 (22.9%) come under the OBC community category, 49 (35%) belong to the SC community and 48 (34.3%) are ST respondents; among the 140 respondents who reside in Abhanpur, 16 (11.4%) are Open respondents, 42 (30%) are OBC respondents, 45 (32.1%) belong to the SC community and 37 respondents (26.4%) are those who belong to the ST communities; among the 140 respondents who reside in Tilda, 25 (17.9%) are Open respondents, 61 (43.6%) are OBC respondents, 31 (22.1%) belong to the SC community and 23 respondents (16.4%) are those who belong to the ST communities; and out of the 140 respondents who are located in Raipur, 24 (17.1%) belong to the Open community, 47 (33.6%) come under the OBC community category, 34 (24.3%) belong to the SC community and 35 respondents (25%) are ST respondents. Hence, overall, the proportion of those who belong to the OBC community is the highest, which is followed by SC, ST and Open communities in the declining order.

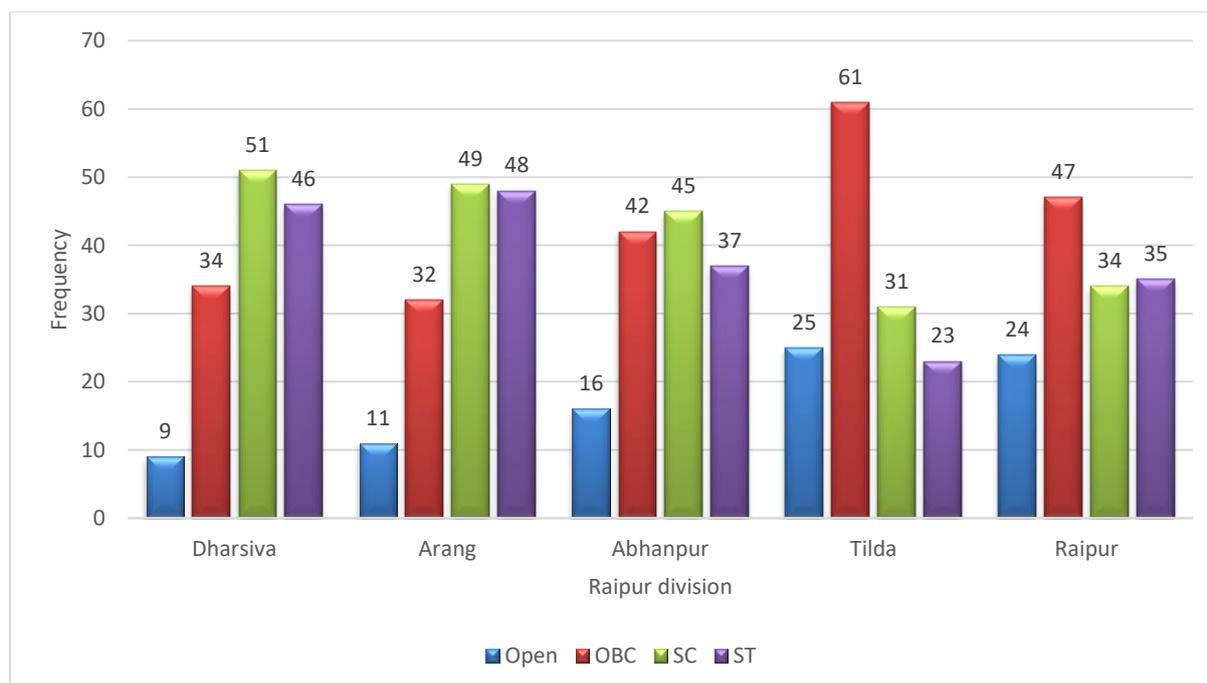


Figure No. 3: - Area-wise distribution of Community in the study subjects.

Table No. 5: - Community-wise distribution of educational Level in study subjects.

Educational Level	Community				Total
	Open	OBC	SC	ST	
Illiterate	0 (0.0%)	12 (5.6%)	18 (8.6%)	40 (21.2%)	70 (10.0%)
Upto Primary	0 (0.0%)	14 (6.5%)	23 (11.0%)	43 (22.8%)	80 (11.4%)
High	7 (8.2%)	38 (17.6%)	44 (21.0%)	31 (16.4%)	120 (17.1%)
Higher Secondary	21 (24.7%)	51 (23.6%)	57 (27.1%)	33 (17.5%)	162 (23.1%)
Graduate and above	57 (67.1%)	101 (46.8%)	68 (32.4%)	42 (22.2%)	268 (38.3%)
Total	85	216	210	189	700

The table indicates that among the 85 Open respondents, 7 (8.2%) are literate upto the high school level, 21 (24.7%) come under the educational level of upto higher secondary and 57 respondents (67.1%) are educated upto the degree level or above; out of the 216 OBC respondents, 12 (5.6%) are illiterate, 14 (6.5%) are literate upto the primary level, 38 (17.6%) are literate upto the level of high school, 51 (23.6%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 101 respondents (46.8%) are educated to the level of degree and above; in the case 210 SC respondents, 18 (8.6%) are illiterate, 23 (11.0%) are literate upto the level of primary school, 44 (21.0%) are literate upto the high school level, 57 (27.1%) come under the educational level of upto higher secondary, while 58 respondents (32.4%) are educated upto the degree level or above; and out of the 189 ST respondents, 40 (21.2%) are illiterate, 43 (22.8%) are literate upto the primary level, 31 (16.4%) are literate upto the level of high school, 33 (17.5%) are educated upto the higher secondary level and 42 respondents (22.2%) are educated to the level of degree and above. The community-wise educational levels of the respondents suggest that the Open and OBC respondents are better educated compared to the SC and ST respondents, since the percentage of illiterates is higher among the latter than that of the former, while it is vice versa in the case of those who have a degree or above qualification.

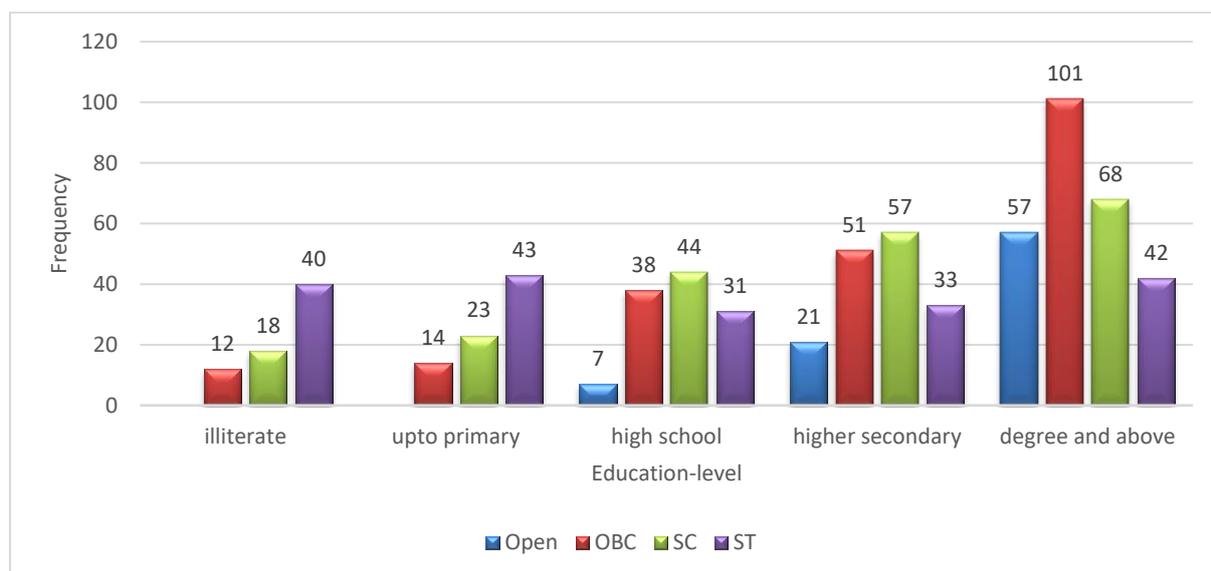


Figure No. 4: - Community-wise distribution of educational Level in study subjects.

Discussion

The testing of hypotheses indicates that the sample respondents, who were chosen from various socioeconomic groups, also represent different income levels. The fact that they will experience varying inflation pressure as a result of this is also highlighted. The analysis

pertaining to the societal characteristics of the study population which include their area, gender, age, level of education, religion, community etc.

Analysis of the primary data indicates that among the sample respondent's male consists of 72.9 percent, which is marginally higher in Raipur and Aarang, whereas the share of female's is higher in Tilda compared to the overall share. Age level-wise, the proportion of study population who belong to the age group of more than 40 is higher among males than that of females, indicating the fact that a greater share of the latter is younger than the former. The educational levels are typically higher among the male respondents than that of the females, even though the promotion of the latter goes up at every level of education. This suggests that while considerable level of educational attainment has taken place among the females in the study area, there is still gender disparity. Based on gender, the share of Open and OBC respondents is higher among the females, while that of ST is higher among the males, whereas the share of SC is mostly similar between the two genders..

The general educational level of the respondents is considerably higher, since only around 7.4 percent of them are illiterate, whereas around 43.1 percent have degree and above qualifications. However, the levels of literacy are marginally higher in Raipur, Abhanpur and Tilda compared to Dharsiva and Aarang.

Religion-wise, Hindus form more than three fourth of the total sample and it is higher Abhanpur and Aarang than in Dharsiva, Raipur and Tilda; on the other hand, the share of those who belong to Islam is higher in the latter than that of the former.

Overall, the percentage of those who belong to the OBC community is the highest, and it is followed by SC, ST and Open communities in the declining order. In the sample areas, the share of Open and OBC respondents is higher in Tilda, Raipur and Abhanpur than in Dharsiva and Aarang, while the percentage of SC and ST respondents is higher in the latter two than that of the former two.

The community-wise educational levels of the respondents suggest that the Open and OBC respondents are better educated compared to the SC and ST respondents, since the percentage of illiterates is higher among the latter than of the former, while it is vice versa in the case of those who have a degree or above qualification.

Conclusion

In this study, the socioeconomic characteristics of the sample respondents—who were chosen at random from four different parts of Raipur City were examined. They represent many societal characteristics in respect to different age categories, education levels, religion, community, and area. For instance, respondents from Raipur, Abhanpur, and Tilda, as well as those who live in Dharsiva and Aarang, had significantly better educational levels than respondents from those other three cities. While the share of SC and ST participants is higher in the latter, the Open and OBC participants make a greater share of the afterward. As a result, across the five sample locations, respondents who are residents of Raipur and Tilda are more likely to experience the effects of inflation than participants who reside in Dharsiva, Aarang, and Abhanpur.

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