

An Examination of the Relationship between Socio-Economic Factors and the Rural-Urban Community

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Abstract

The biggest problem in the modern world, particularly in emerging countries, is socioeconomic status. Over time, the socioeconomic situation in rural areas is progressively getting better. The socioeconomic position of the population in rural areas has been improved via the implementation of numerous programmes and initiatives. However, residents in rural areas could not develop equally across the region in an economic sense. Different economic classes can be found, even in a tiny community. The biggest majority rules system with consistent economic development since autonomy is India. India has the third-biggest labor force in science and innovation. In terms of agriculture, India produces enormous quantities of milk, sugar, groundnuts, tea, fruits, rice, and wheat. Despite these advancements, there is still a significant technological, living, and economic disparity between rural and urban India. Many people in rural India are enslaved by poverty because they lack access to assets like land, food, health care, sanitation, and education. There is a high baby death rate and a miscreant hope upon entering the world rate in rural India. Agriculture is the main industry that supports rural India. When opposed to the secondary and tertiary sectors, which are developing at rates of 8–12%, the agricultural sector's (primary sector) growth rate is 2-3%. As a result, there is a significant labour force movement from rural to urban regions in journey of business. With the

use of certain socio-economic indices, an analysis of the rural-urban inequality is attempted in this work.

Keywords: *Rural Community, Urban Community, Relationship, Socio-economic factors.*

1. INTRODUCTION

With the improvement of social conditions, the existing economic state of society in emerging countries is quickly shifting from a poor economy to a developing economy. But not all locations have experienced the same changes. In terms of social, cultural, and economic characteristics, rural areas are generally much less developed than urban ones. The way of life of a person is greatly influenced by their financial situation. As a result, a person's social position is largely determined by his or her money. Without any portions falling behind, no civilization or area can fully flourish. A region's healthy and balanced growth can be controlled through socioeconomic development that is done properly. The socioeconomic position of the rural population is changing today as a result of higher educational attainment and changing attitudes towards education.

Socioeconomic traits are crucial indicators of how well humans are developing. Based on factors including education, income, health, and occupation, it assesses the economic and social standing of a person, family, or group of individuals. The most significant factor affecting people's livelihoods is socioeconomic since it affects their levels of education, skill, and income, all of which have an impact on how they can survive. People's lifestyles vary depending on their financial level, and this is also true of their ability to consume goods. The position of people, families, households, or other aggregates on one or more stratification axes is referred to as their socioeconomic status. Income, education, prestige, money, and other societally important factors of standing are some examples of these characteristics. Although socioeconomic status is frequently thought of as a personal demographic trait, it can also represent elements of a person's larger surroundings. As a result, it can be calculated on an individual or regional scale.

1.1. Urbanisation and the urban-rural dichotomy

The earliest towns appeared in Mesopotamia around 5000 years ago, beginning the history of urbanisation. These, however, were incredibly small towns that were entirely dependent on rural residents. Urbanization began slowly during the protracted mediaeval era and did not pick up speed until the Industrial Revolution. The world's six billion people now live in cities, and all industrialised countries have significant urbanisation rates. Furthermore, starting in the middle of the 20th century, emerging nations have started to urbanise more quickly than industrialised nations both at the time and during the height of their urbanisation. By 2006, more people are expected to reside in urban regions than in rural ones, according to the United Nations.

Urban-rural dichotomies were especially widespread at the beginning of the nineteenth hundred years because of the rapid rate of urbanisation and the social issues it brought about. At the same time that North American cities were being altered by waves of immigration from the rural south and from Europe, several European countries were rapidly transitioning from mostly agrarian to industrial economies. The urban-rural divide produced two competing schools of thought for a very long period. The anti-urban viewpoint, which idealised rural life and lamented its departure, was on one end of the spectrum, while the pro-urban viewpoint, which saw urbanisation as the catalyst for advancement, invention, and modernization, was on the other. This contradiction has been reflected in the responses to the problems of the expanding Nineteenth Century cities in regions where the process of urbanisation has been most acute, such as Britain. Policies for spatial planning have also been impacted by it. Any endeavour to fabricate a coordinated way to deal with the urban and rural improvement was considered when the urban-rural gap was at its level as prompting a savage blend.

1.2. Urban-rural linkages

In light of this, the idea of urban-rural interactions has recently come to light as a means of contesting this enduring division and advocating for an integrated understanding of cities and rural areas based on both their geographical and functional interdependencies.

Although these interdependencies are not new, they have much more complex dynamics than the old-fashioned, straightforward reciprocal transactions between cities and countryside. These reciprocal transactions can be divided into two separate phases. The first phase took place when North West European cultures were predominately rural, and urban residents'

interactions with rural residents were marked by their consumption of agricultural products in return for urban industrial and commercial goods. After the Industrial Revolution, the balance between urban and rural interactions began to change in the second phase, with rural areas becoming more and more dependent on urban economies.

Today, it appears that the urban-rural links have entered a third phase, expanding beyond simple one-way interactions to exhibit a more intricate and dynamic web of interdependencies that is influencing both the fortunes of cities and the countryside. There is a lot of literature on both urban and rural development challenges, but considerably less on the connections between the two. The same may be said at various levels of spatial planning policy, which has a history of treating urban and rural challenges as separate policy areas. When it comes to developing policies and developing programmes, rural communities may have unique and distinctive issues, just like many other niche areas. However, these challenges cannot be addressed in isolation from their broader context. The foundation of partnerships between metropolitan areas and rural areas is this recognition. Instead than denying some of the distinctive qualities of and difficulties experienced by rural communities, the necessity for integrated policy making is the main topic of discussion.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Svalestuen, Sigbjørn (2022) Pay, pay imbalance, and wellbeing have all been the subject of much examination and writing lately. Psychosocial factors, such as long-term judgments of inferiority and social status, financial benefit from wealth, and structural circumstances that govern what individuals can accomplish with material resources, are discussed in relation to the influence of income and income disparity on health. Aims This analysis looked at how income influences health by way of stress and how this relationship is influenced by economic development and income disparity on a national scale. Methods The information was gathered from the seventh wave of the European Social Survey. Estimating the amount to which income mediates the effects of psychosocial stress on self-rated health was the focus of a multilevel moderated mediation study. Parameters moderating the relationship between income disparity and national economic growth were estimated. Results In all 20 nations analysed, significant complete or partial mediation by psychological stress was detected. Although predicted correlations existed between effects modulated by income inequality and GDP per capita, these

associations did not achieve statistical significance. Conclusions Self-reported health status in Europe shows a clear economic gradient, and this is mostly attributable to the degree of money each person has. Contrary to what one would expect, neither contextual income nor income inequality substantially moderates the income-health link, nor does the amount to which it is mediated by psychosocial stress, which differs between nations. The goal of public policy should be to cushion people from the negative effects of low income so that a larger percentage of the population may enjoy a life of relative material security.

Mkhize, Sthembiso et. al, (2022) The current month's Guide of the Month uses the GCRO's Personal satisfaction Study dataset to lead an examination of, and a planning of, the spatial relationship between high gamble of misery and socio-economic status in the region of Gauteng. The objective of this undertaking is to increment mindfulness about emotional wellness and the socio-economic emergency in South Africa. There is a significant correlation between one's socioeconomic standing and their chance of developing depression. The primary map illustrates the geographical relationship that exists between a high risk of depression and a person's socio-economic standing. It exposes the way that places where a more noteworthy level of occupants are at a high gamble of misery (areas with deeper shades of red) are located in relatively impoverished and marginalized portions of Gauteng where the socioeconomic level is lower (red dots). On the other hand, in regions that have a high socioeconomic level (shown by green dots), the extent of respondents who are at high gamble of melancholy is a lot of lower, frequently falling underneath 30%. (Light shades of red). Not exclusively are respondents with a poor socio-economic position bound to be in danger of sadness, but between 2017/18 and 2020/21, respondents' risk of depression actually rose somewhat. Those with higher socioeconomic position, on the other hand, had a lower chance of developing depression during and after the pandemic compared to the risk they had before the epidemic.

Cao, Zhicheng & Zhang (2022) An Approach to the Estimation of Age That Is Guided by Demographic Attributes Because of its broad range of applications in public safety monitoring, human-computer interaction, and other areas, face-based age estimate has received a significant amount of attention recently. Age estimate using a deep neural network has emerged as the dominant method in recent years, thanks to the rapid progress made in the field of deep learning. However, more research has to be done on finding a problem paradigm that is more

suiting for age change characteristics, developing the loss function that corresponds to those features, and building a feature extraction module that is more successful. In addition, there is a correlation between changes in face age and demographic characteristics such as race and gender, and the dynamics of various age groups are also highly distinct from one another. This issue has not received a sufficient amount of attention up to this point. It is still necessary to do more research into the best methods by which demographic characteristic information may be used to enhance the accuracy of age estimate. In light of these concerns, the study presented here takes extensive use of auxiliary information on face features and presents a novel method for age estimate that includes an attribute guidance module. In the first step of our project, we develop a multi-scale attention residual convolution unit (MARCUCU) with the goal of obtaining more accurate face features than is possible by only using existing conventional feature modules such as VGG and ResNet. After that, the face demographic characteristics are given a particular treatment by means of full connection (FC) layers, a weighted total is calculated by a 1×1 convolutional layer, and finally, a global FC layer combines the age characteristics with the facial demographic characteristics.

Ajaero et al., (2020) No matter what the developing predominance of non-transferable illnesses in South Africa, there stays a deficiency of broadly delegate geographic examination of the pervasiveness as well as hazard factors of the sicknesses. The review, thus, looks at the spatially changing pervasiveness as well as hazard factors of non-transferable sicknesses in South Africa. Information was out of the 2014 Public Pay Elements (NIDS) study, that had been led in nine territories as well as 52 areas of South Africa. A composite file of non-transferable illnesses was delivered from event of different sicknesses. Data investigation required distinct insights, area of interest examination, spatial autocorrelation, geologically weighted relapse, and paired calculated relapse. The outcomes showed 57 % as well as 43 % commonness measure of non-transferable illnesses in rural and urban regions separately. Also, there existed spatial variations of the pervasiveness of non-transferable illnesses across the nine territories as well as 52 areas with respect to rural/urban spot of home. The socioeconomic factors, which definitely upgraded the possibilities of NCDs in each urban and rural regions, were more established ages, being a female, being hitched, separated, isolated or even separated, higher salaries, as well as remaining nonblack. Alternatively, higher educational attainment as well as engagement in exercise that is physical decreased the chances of NCDs in each urban and rural

areas. This specific investigation proposes alongside different things, mindfulness/refinement pursuits designated significantly more at the females, those matured 25 + individuals as well as years' individuals with advanced schooling on the risk factors of NCDs.

3. METHODOLOGY

The ongoing review depends on social affair auxiliary information. The optional information was accumulated from different distributed sources, including books, diaries, magazines, the Enumeration Report, NSS Report, Economic Review, Segment and Wellbeing Overviews, Human Improvement Report, and others. Discussion of the results was done in light of published literature.

3.1. Socio-economic indexes

In addition to using the nine indicators listed above to statistically represent rural and urban form, our technique likewise needs admittance to a socioeconomic level file for the area being considered. These indices are currently accessible for a large number of nations worldwide. Most of them are established on the possibility that abundance or destitution are not simply created by economic factors (like pay, work), yet additionally by different everyday issues (like instruction, wellbeing), and are in this way composite. However, they vary in how they are calculated. In industrialised nations, socioeconomic indices are typically calculated at a fine spatial granularity (however, they will quite often be coarser in creating ones). For small census regions with around 1500 persons, there is the Record of Different Hardship (IMD), which is determined by weighting seven unmistakable areas (i.e., pay, work, schooling, wellbeing, and wrongdoing, boundaries to lodging and administrations, living climate). The Multi-faceted Destitution File (MPI), still up in the air by averaging the three macrodomains of wellbeing, training, and way of life at the family level, is used to measure poverty in emerging nations.

3.2. Analytical approach

We have now presented the analytical strategy after illuminating the metrics needed for our procedure. This depends on spatial straight relapse because it enables direct comparison and interpretation of regression coefficients, allowing us to assess the degree to which the difference of the socio-economic record may be explained by various metrics of urban form.

The four-step analytical technique is as follows: (i) choosing the area of analysis and computing the socioeconomic and rural-urban form metrics for that area; (ii) normalizing and scaling the measurements to fulfill the straight relapse suspicion and get equivalent relapse coefficients; (iii) testing for co linearity to forestall overinflated relapse coefficients and unforeseen signs; (iv) play out a test for spatial autocorrelation to preclude this issue and use spatial relapse on the off chance that it is.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

India has a absolute land region of 4,975,192 square kilometres. There are 8,42,869 settlements in the rural area, which makes about 70% of the total area. Out of these, 7,99,002 are communities with residents. Only 9,937 towns and 6,043 metropolitan areas were counted in India's 2021 Census.

In every measure of progress, Rural India falls behind Urban India by a wide margin.

The India versus India contention isn't pristine. The urban-rural split has been a subject of conversation for a long time. Over the past seven decades, it appears that not much progress has been achieved in closing this gap. The margin seemed to be becoming bigger every day. Here are a few of the most significant socioeconomic statistics for urban and rural India.

➤ Population

Mahatma Gandhi once spoke the wise words, "India lives in villages." Ironically, the evidence appears to be consistent even after almost 50 years. The vast majority of Indians still reside in their villages today. Despite the fact that there is an impressive movement from rural to urban regions in India, almost 68% of the country's populace actually lives in rural regions.

According to the socioeconomic census data (2021), which was just recently made public, about 75% of households were located in rural areas. India's current strategy, however, is heavily focused on metropolitan areas. Future growth is predicted to be fuelled by cities. One worries about the decline of villages; thus one needs to see the actual situation on the ground.

This article examines numerous socioeconomic advancement indicators in India from a rural-urban viewpoint.

➤ **Sex Ratio**

The sex proportion, which is regularly communicated as the quantity of females per 1000 guys, is the ratio of males to females in a population. In India, the process of urbanisation has not resulted in the desired social changes or improved attitudes towards women. Urban populations were persuaded by advanced technologies to abort girls even as foetuses. Low sex ratios are caused in part by high pregnancy mortality rates for women. By examining India's overall maternal mortality rate, we can support this claim. Missing women are the result of this, as well as gender bias in healthcare and less social attention paid to girl children. Table 1 displays the gender distribution in India.

Table: 1. Sex ratio

India	942
Rural	949
Urban	928

➤ **Literacy Levels**

When we examine India's literacy rates over the past three decades via the same rural-urban prism, the results are more or less comparable. The proficiency rate in rural regions is considerably lower than that in metropolitan regions. The orientation hole in this space ought to be thought about. In 1961, the populace's male, female, and people's classes alluded to successful education rates, though the breakdown into rural, urban, and male-female parts alluded to rough proficiency rates.

Table: 2. Literacy Rates in Post Free India

Year	Urban			Rural			Combined		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1961	6.89	21.04	14.3	24.35	47.8	36.61	10.88	29.17	20.34

1971	12.3	36.5	24.7	42.7	68	56.6	17.37	42.6	30.33
1981	17.7	50.8	30.1	51.0	72.0	62.4	23.99	47.98	36.47
1991	23.9	51.8	38	58.5	78.9	69.4	31.78	58.40	45.59
2001	32.19	58.98	38	66.07	83.11	69.4	41.31	66.15	54.23
2011	48.9	73.6	61.6	75.4	88.9	82.5	55.69	77.28	66.85
2021	60.77	80.59	70.0	81.94	91.69	86.3	67.48	84.16	76.06
% Increase in 2021 over 2011	28%	12%	16%	11%	5%	7%	24%	11%	16%

➤ Poverty Estimates

The poverty situation in India is depicted in the chart below. Despite the fact that poverty has been declining over time, metropolitan areas have seen greater poverty reduction than rural ones. A paltry 15.9% of Indians live in urban regions compared to roughly 28% in rural areas. Demonstrative of the way that rural neediness is higher than urban destitution and will be around 33% in 2021–22 are the Rangarajan Committee's estimations.

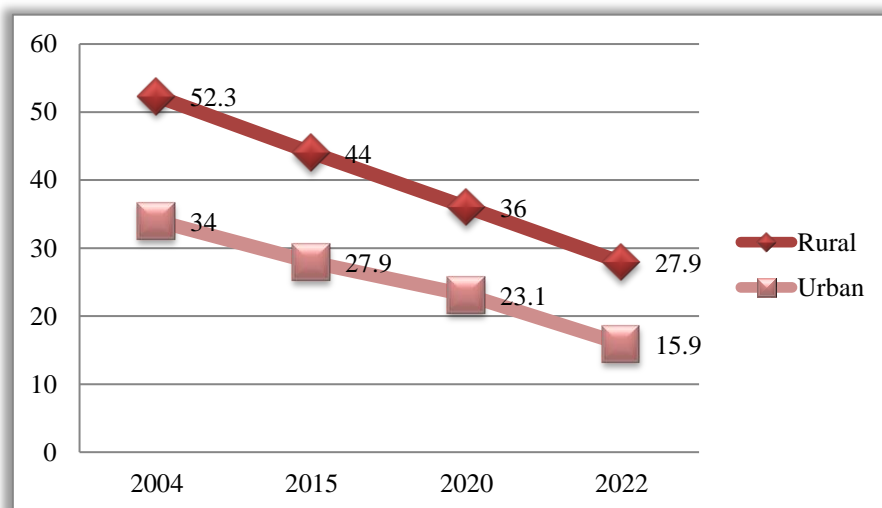


Figure: 1. Graphical representation of Poverty Headcount Ratio (% of respective population)

➤ **Health Indicators – The same story continues**

A society's wealth is supposedly its level of health. The best markers of population development and human resource development are good health and proper nutrition. They are also a crucial part of what makes people capable. The rural-urban health gap is shown in the charts below.

Baby Death Rate, Level of Frail Populace, Different Wellbeing Records, and Admittance to Essential Administrations are pointers where Rural India falls behind Urban India.

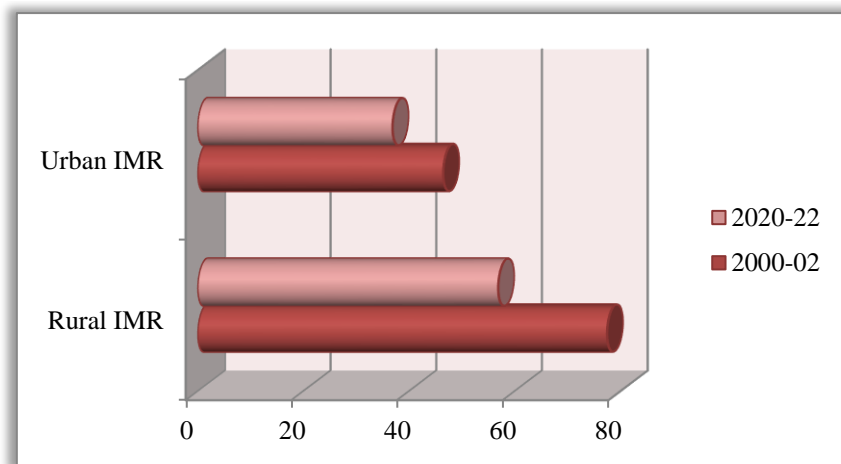


Figure: 2. Chart of Average Infant Mortality Rate

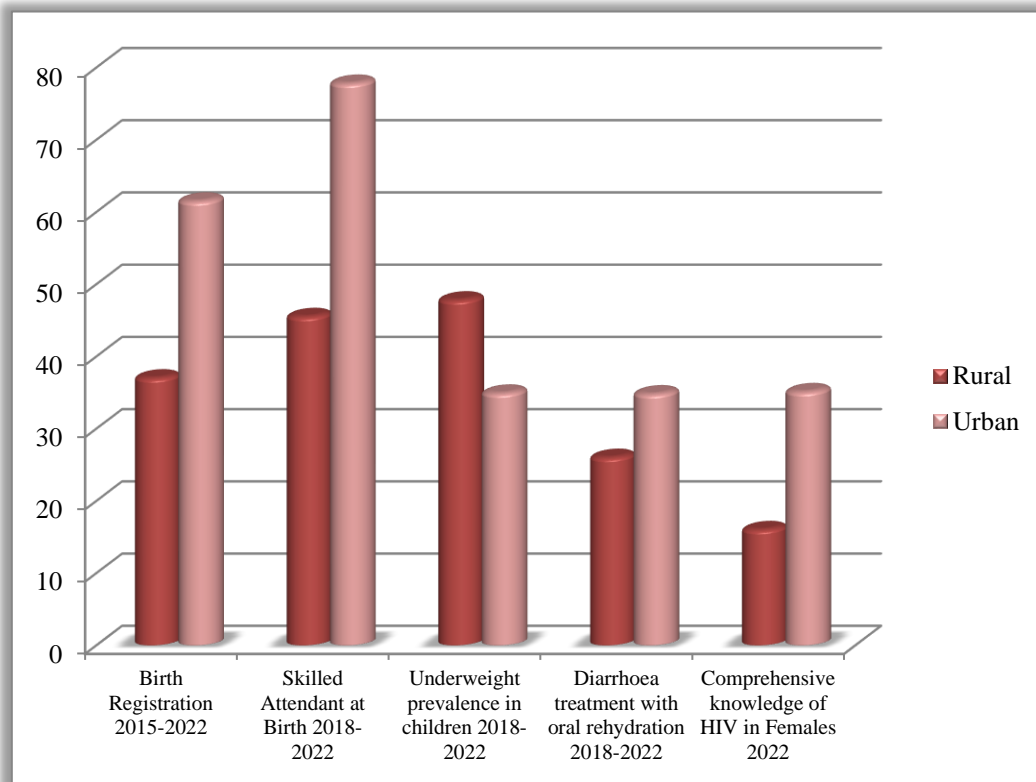


Figure: 3. Graph of Health Indicators (In percent of respective population)

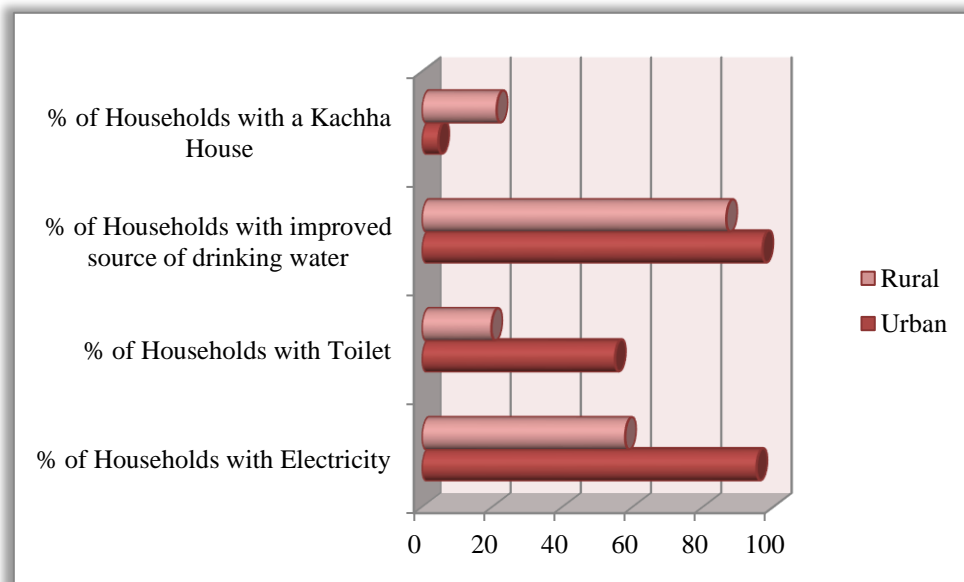


Figure: 4. Access to Basic Services (in percent) Chart

➤ **Work-Participation Rate**

An overall measure of market activity, the workforce cooperation rate gives an image of the dispersion of the economically dynamic populace inside a country when separated by sex and age bunch. Compared to urban areas, rural areas have a greater rate of labour force participation (44.1% vs. 34.4%). Males make up 54.6% of the workforce in rural areas, while females make up 33.1%. Only 13.8% of the population in urban areas is female.

Table: 3. Work Participation Rate

India 2011	Total Population			Total Workers			Work Participation Rate		
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Total	1227271261	550624437	515030666	422714212	295665758	147250476	41.5	54.1	27.9
Rural	760457393	400640216	3710019199	3308573511	2193101624	131657759	44.1	53.6	33.1
Urban	3051977010	1610186243	155213489	93877053	78284336	17612919	34.4	53.1	13.8

Today, nearly seven decades after India's independence, rural India is suffering as a result of current policy trends. In virtually every area of socioeconomic analysis, the villages are given a secondary role. Rich metropolis and destitute villages, booming urban areas and failing rural areas make up the economy that we have built. With a sizable majority, the current central administration was elected with the slogan "Sab Ka Saath Sab Ka Vikaas," which means "Taking everybody along and improvement for each of the." One might dare to dream that this happens, and for it to, there should be a harmony among urban and rural turn of events.

It discovers that this group of immigrants is effective in both the places of origin and destination after more thorough statistical analysis. There aren't many negative effects, but both communities are seeing good socioeconomic effects in each household's life cycle. It is more significant that each bigger issue is separated into more modest, more reasonable pieces utilizing the three-level relapse model, which works more like a magnifying instrument. It appears that it is quite simple to identify the essential effects.

It is discovered that the political participation of the destination community was abandoned in the second stage, and that the social standing of the origin community improved in the third stage. These two factors can be described as follows: when individuals move to another city,

they at first get a political benefit, but over time, they began to place more value on engaging in various economic activities and concentrating on the growth of their families. Then again, because of the economic recuperation, they are more focused on the economic growth of their family and devote more time to earning extra money.

The overall results show that the 20 exploratory variables from prior studies in India and abroad that this paper estimated for analysis have been separated into two independent segments according to origin and destination. The accompanying position fulfillment, way of life expands, wellbeing and clinical open doors, informal organization development, social worth development, issues with strict exercises, and political association make up the initial segment of the objective families' non-huge factors. The following variables make up the second part of the origin households' non-significant variables: investments in agriculture, business growth, and social status advancement. Consequently, the most important factors in both the origin and the destination are: interests in lodging improvement, help to family members via giving a task and lodging, land buy, cooperation in friendly exercises, and credit reimbursement. The objective factors are: working on economic circumstances, expanding investment funds, further developing neediness level, tending to social change issues, and schooling of kids.

5. CONCLUSION

There is a need to give work to work on the everyday environments of residents, as well as making a move to further develop human improvement offices in the towns, like wellbeing and schooling, and lay out sufficient framework, like streets and promoting offices. We must implement a long-term strategy while taking into account the needs of both urban and rural areas. Adhocism permeates the policy processes, as is typically shown by taking a thorough look at the development plan exercises. Numerous resources are underutilised in rural settings. It's time to recognise them and utilise them effectively. When determining what is under or not being used at all, information technology can be a huge assistance. It is practised in a few rural and municipal regions in West Bengal. Jalpaiguri has accomplished this feat admirably. It is the main area in the State to participate in decentralized participatory preparation. As a component of this work, the general population made town registers in view of discretionary locale. These registers, which capture the public's perceptions of development, are gold mines of information. The development planning process depends on the database. Kerala has paved

the way by organising a decentralised planning campaign among its citizens. Kerala has the lowest rural-urban disparity. Instead of a boundary, there is a continuum of rural and urban areas. The people's campaign has unquestionably contributed to the situation's continued improvement. But the fact remains that no matter how meaningful these state-level actions are, a change in national policy is still necessary to adequately address the issue. This necessitates constant pressure from India's rural areas. Second, in a nation like India, rural and urban growth must coexist. A rural exodus might otherwise upset the apple cart.

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