

CRITICAL REVIEW ON GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

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Abstract:

Socio-economic studies are widely accepted by sociologists and now geographers are turning their point of view towards socio-economic status as a spatial unit as well as temporal growth. To measure the socio-economic status there are various quantitative or qualitative attributes viz. literacy rate, sex ratio, dependency ratio, health status, source of income, availability of financial services, mode of communication, standard of living and source of income etc. In this article, critical review on geographical analysis of socio economic status has been discussed.

Keywords: Geographical, Analysis, Socio Economic, Status

INTRODUCTION:

The glory of a region directly depends upon the socio-economic status of the area that can be recognized through the study of socio-economic status of the concerning area or region. This includes the developments of agriculture, Industry, transport and communication, educational facilities, healthcare facilities, sanitation, electricity facility, infrastructure etc. All these facilities and services made combined frames the infrastructure of an economy. The development and expansion of these facilities are an essential prerequisite for increasing agricultural and industrial production in a district as well as development of a region. Infrastructural facilities are directly

related with population and area. Sufficient number of people as well as area is required for the generation of infrastructural facilities.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

A.S. Sochipem Zimik (2023). The goal of the study is to use a variety of sources, including departmental data and official documents, to evaluate the socioeconomic state of the Manipur population. By performing a comprehensive analytical evaluation of data and information gathered from multiple departmental functions, including the pre-British, British, and current periods, the study seeks to uncover patterns in socio-economic status. The study also aims to provide viable substitutes for raising socioeconomic standing. A thorough and professional investigation was carried out by visiting and interacting with multiple departments in order to collect comprehensive and trustworthy evidence. The results of the study indicate that in order to improve socioeconomic conditions, both the public and private sectors should adopt more effective tactics and economic models. The study's main focus, raising the socioeconomic status of Manipur's population, highlights the necessity of capable governance, investments, and entrepreneurship.

Subhasmita Parida and Sujata Mishra (2023). It is to provide an explanation for the geographical and sociological occurrences in the study area. Here, a study was conducted to examine the social-geographical status of the population, taking into account factors like how they use their lifestyle in society and how well-off they are in terms of per capita consumption. The socio-geographic study clarifies all the demographic factors as well as how social phenomena like language, caste, religion, or tribe are interpreted. It also addresses the state of the local population's means of subsistence. This essay examines the socioeconomic standing of a Mayurbhanja town where residents take advantage of the harsh weather.

Antonoplis, S. (2023). Socioeconomic position, or social class, is thought to be a significant predictor of psychological and life consequences. Even with its significance, there is still disagreement over how to conceptualize and quantify it. In this paper, I contend that SES is an unmeasurable construct according to traditional interpretations of the phrase and offer a different approach to researching socioeconomic circumstances. I employed multiple lines of investigation in order to make this claim. First, a survey of the literature covering 20 years of psychological research on SES shows that, while operationalizing measures of SES is common (147 in total), psychologists have rarely defined SES conceptually (79.6% of papers did not). Second, the existing guidelines for researching SES allow for predictions that are incompatible, which makes the guidelines inadequate. Third, the right measuring approach for SES prevents results from building up across investigations, which effectively eliminates the possibility of researching the construct. In order to address these problems, I reframe SES as a collection of socioeconomic circumstances and create a methodology for measuring these circumstances. I wrap off by thinking about the implications for the current socioeconomic circumstances study as well as the interpretation of previous SES research.

Hohl, Alexander and Aynaz Lotfata (2022). The pandemic's lockdown has made it impossible to escape physical inactivity, forcing a large number of individuals to work from home and lead more sedentary lives. For the purpose of encouraging healthy lifestyles and enhancing population health, there must be a connection between people's levels of physical activity and spatial and socioenvironmental dynamics. The constructed environment has received more attention in studies on physical activity and sedentary behavior than the social and natural surroundings. In addition to choropleth maps showing the prevalence of physical inactivity in Chicago, IL, USA, we use the space scan statistic to show the spatial distribution of physical inactivity. Furthermore, we utilize geographically weighted regression (GWR) to address the spatial non-stationarity of the prevalence of physical inactivity by census tract in Chicago. Finally, in order to evaluate the impact of spatial dependency on the data, we compare GWR to the conventional ordinary least squares (OLS) model. The results show that low language proficiency is not a predictor of an inactive lifestyle, but living in a diverse environment, having access to green space and bike lanes, and

being poor or unsafe are all linked to a lack of interest in physical activities. Our results imply a relationship between physical activity and environmental and socioeconomic characteristics, which may assist direct future research on physical activity behavior and intervention choices, especially when it comes to identifying susceptible populations and places.

Janka Lengyel et al. (2022). The purpose of this article and its related Main Map is to employ multivariate analysis and visualization to emphasize the social and economic variety of the Ruhr region in Germany. In order to achieve this, we merge two distinct datasets. Demographic characteristics derived from the German census of 2011 and socioeconomic indicators acquired from the German Post Service's microdialogue. We combined the data at the neighborhood (Stadtteil) level because the two datasets had different spatial resolutions. At this scale, the multivariate analysis was performed using an artificial neural network called Self-Organizing Maps (SOM), which projects multidimensional data in a low-dimensional space (in our example, two dimensions) using an unsupervised learning mechanism. First, we reduced the dimensionality or complexity of our input data using a visualization tool to help us understand the relationship between our observations. We also created worldwide statistical correlations between the indicators at the same time. Lastly, we created clusters based on these findings to show how socioeconomic profiles are distributed over the entire region. Our findings show that structural disparities brought about by the region's industrialization and deindustrialization processes continue to be highly persistent, resulting in distinctive patterns along the three major rivers, the Lippe, Emscher, and Ruhr. In direct relation to this, the Ruhr region exhibits three distinct forms of societal segregation patterns: those based on nationality, age, and economic power.

Suranjan Majumder (2021). The study of human growth and the well-being of a country at a microscopic level. Studying interlock regional inequality and development via the construction of a multidimensional approach-based index is the study's heart and soul. Health, education, economics, socio demography, and transportation were among the thirty-four sub-dimensions that were employed in the research. District statistics handbook 2013 and 2011 census data were also utilized in this piece. Research shows that West Bengal's Jalpaiguri Administrative Division (JAD)

suffers from a wide-ranging gap in the development of all facets of its socioeconomic and all-around growth because of this inter-regional imbalance. It is discovered that there are significant regional inequalities in the growth of education, health, employment, and economics in the blocks of Khairabari, Darjeeling-Pulbazar, Rngli-rangit, Mirik and Kurseong I & II. Additionally, the analysis helps to identify the most regressive obstacles. It reveals the enormous discrepancies across West Bengal's districts and blocks. For the study area's overall socioeconomic growth, officials should pay particular attention to low-developed and high-difference blocks, according to the research.

V. Nagaraju, N. Nirmala Mani & S.M. Reddy (2020). An overview of topics and research connected to socioeconomic status is presented in this study. Research on the intricate links between household social and economic status and its factors is surveyed. The primary goal of this study is to look at the variables that influence households' socioeconomic status as measured by six broad categories of status indicators. Expenditures on health and education, income, poverty, and indebtedness are the six primary factors that have been analyzed. These indicators have been evaluated independently for the variables that influence their level in the family.

Pradeep R Deshmukh, Sujiv Akkilagunta (2020). Socioeconomic status (SES) and health have been linked for decades by researchers. Since then, the instruments for assessing SES have changed and become more sophisticated. SES measurement in health research serves two purposes: first, to establish a causal relationship between low SES and health, and second, to identify the causative processes that might guide programmatic changes. SES should be recognised as a factor in the allocation of health resources, which in turn contributes to health inequalities, in health research. We use the term "socioeconomic status" to describe the way in which people and families are classified depending on their current financial situation. Socioeconomic disadvantage, social class, and SES are all means of measuring socioeconomic status (or position). Tools for measuring SES include income-and-expenditure indices, occupational-and-education indices, wealth indices that combine educational attainment with wealth, and asset-based wealth indices. Weberian, Marxist, and Functionalist theories all have their own theoretical underpinnings. The theoretical

assumptions should guide the selection of a tool. Education, employment and money should all be taken into account while creating a thorough tool. In the creation of treatments, a life-cycle approach, which links the timing of exposure to low SES across the course of a person's life, is important. SES has to be measured using instruments that take a life-course perspective into account.

Sanjib Sardar (2020). The socioeconomic circumstances of the Scheduled Castes (SCs) people are the subject of this article. And its primary goal is to examine the fundamental hurdles to socioeconomic growth. Through the well-prepared questionnaire and related secondary data, we have gathered all of the necessary information. The results of a comprehensive investigation conducted on 287 households were presented in tabular form. According to the results of the survey, 88.88 percent of the sample population belongs to the SCs group, with 49.64 percent of the population comprised of males and 50 percent comprised of women. Except for the current generation, the educational attainment of members of the SCs population in the study region is quite low, especially at the higher educational levels. Despite having a larger population, women's literacy rates lag well below those of males. SCs' monthly salaries are very inadequate. The SCs community has a huge percentage of jobless members, and agriculture is the primary source of income. With the support of the Indira AwasYojana, they have constructed multiple concrete homes. This research shows that SCs have a terrible socioeconomic situation. The government should take initiatives to address this backwardness and ensure long-term development for the SC group.

SoeSandar San, Thin ThinOo, Cho Khaing Win (2020). To the northwest of Sagaing town sits the study location, Pegado Village Tract, which is approximately six miles away and accessible via road. Research on the socioeconomics of Pegado Village Tract, which is situated on the Monywa-Mandalay highway, is based on a spatial perspective since it has a changing economy for its residents and new institutional services (Sagaing University). Quality of life index technique is used to analyse socioeconomic circumstances in the research region by assessing both qualitative (interviewing) and quantitative approaches (such as questionnaires survey) with local people.

Micro-level social and economic factors are taken into account for the research area (15). (i.e. Householdlevel). Out of the total of (762) houses in the Pegado Village Tract, (500) people filled out the questionnaires. Following the completion of the research, it was discovered that the socioeconomic situation in Pegado Village Tract is somewhere between fairly high (52.6 percent) and high (12.2 percent). In order to upgrade and improve the socioeconomic development of families (the remainder of medium, moderately low, and low levels 35.2 percent) in the Pegado Village Tract, consideration should be given to the amenities of health care, electricity, and upgrading of primary school.

ProlayMondal, Pradip Kumar Roy (2019). For regional planning, it is widely believed that a focus on human resources is the most important consideration. The socioeconomic features of an area may be determined by the population's size and different qualities. In this article, the population distribution, density, gender ratio, literacy rate, and workforce composition in Burdwan-I C.D. block, West Bengal, India, are all examined on a panchayat-by-panchayat basis. It is based on data from the Government of India's district census manual, which is quoted here. Female literacy and female employment involvement rates are much lower in the investigated region. Various socioeconomic characteristics have been used to examine female literacy and workplace backwardness, even in unskilled positions. Women's empowerment is essential to the long-term success of society.

Arup Kr Saha, Arpita Saha& Ashis (2018). Paul Many regional economists and geographers are interested in the topic of regional inequality. The economic growth of a nation is intertwined with regional disparity and may be categorized as geographical, social, and economic inequality. For the district of Kochbihar in north- eastern West Bengal, an effort has been made to measure the geographical variance in socio-economic development. Thirty factors are used to determine the regional variance in socio-economic development. There are three main categories of indicators that make up this thirty-component system: social indicators, economic indicator and demographic indicator. A regional disparity study demonstrates that there is a wide range of disparities in several sectors of the economy and society. There is always a difference in the development of the whole

population. The problem of regional imbalance must be addressed and lagging regions should be developed via effective economic and social policies.

Chand Sultana & Nasim Aktar (2016). Comparing and evaluating the distribution of socioeconomic inequalities at the block level in the Malda district using Kendall's ranking co-efficient approach is the focus of the current research. The socioeconomic development index demonstrates that the eastern and north-eastern parts of the area are more developed than the southern and western parts. There are large differences in socio-economic growth across various neighborhoods, according to the findings of the research.

Pawar S. K. (2015). In terms of geography, development entails a shift in the spatial relationships between the inhabitants of a scheduled tribal community and their surroundings. Both the non-tribals as well as the forest contractors have exploited the tribal populations in India. This form of exploitation is still continuing today, as seen by their mass poverty, literacy, low urbanisation, modernisation, and bad communication. It seems from our research that nothing has been done at the district and village levels to support the many tribal plans and schemes envisioned for their development. As a result, we've tried to look at tribal development between 1991 and 2001, which reflects previous plans and development for tribal development. To put it another way, development in the Marathawada area, as well as the center and northern parts of Kokan region, has not reached the tribal in any meaningful way. Though their percentage is quite modest in these locations. The low development level varies from 3.29 to a score of less than five. This research aims to shed light on the situation of tribal population development in Maharashtra between 1991 and 2001.

Monirul Islam & Mustaqim (2015). In the modern world, the most pressing concern is one's socioeconomic standing, and this is particularly true in developing countries. Rural regions' socioeconomic position has been steadily increasing over time. Many programmes and policies have been put in place to enhance the socioeconomic position of rural residents. Rural residents, on the other hand, could not progress economically at the same rate as their urban counterparts in

the region. Even in a tiny town, there are many diverse economic classes. In this study, an effort was undertaken to determine the true socio-economic position of people in various income brackets. The researchers conducted a door-to-door survey using a relevant questionnaire in order to gather primary data for the study. To determine the true state of affairs, all data were divided into five income tiers and then analysed using a simple percentage technique. 44.8 percent of residents have a monthly per capita income under Rs 500, while just 4.34% have a monthly per capita income above Rs 2000 in the study region. There are a few fortunate individuals who have a better life, but the majority of people are living in perilous situations.

Nancy e. Adlera and joan m. Ostrove (2014). Socioeconomic status (SES) and health research has grown significantly during the last 15 years. Early studies of the nature of the link between socioeconomic status (SES) and health revealed a graded correlation; SES is significant for health at all levels of SES, not only those in poverty. People who are well off tend to have better health on average. SES–health gradient data are examined in this research, addressing causation direction, generalizability across populations and illnesses, as well as relationships with health for distinct SES markers. It has become more common in recent years to study the processes through which SES influences health. Macroeconomic settings and social determinants as well as more immediate social surroundings and individual psychological and behavioral components must be included in a thorough understanding of SES's influence on health.

Mustaquim (2013). When people don't have any place to call home but instead live in the open on the street, on sidewalks, beneath flyovers or at places of worship they are referred to as "homeless" (Census of India, 2001). An imbalance in the city's operations and structure has been created by the rapid growth in the number of these people in the city's population. They live in squalor and have no things at all. Multiple and interconnected physical, social, economic, political, and environmental issues may contribute to homelessness. In light of this background, the current research aims to investigate the socio-economic situations of the homeless people in Kolkata's core neighborhood.

Studying persons who live in or physically wrecked substandard housing is critical, as Jim (2011)

observed.

Yonge (2007). 1.2 million people in Western Europe are projected to be homeless or living in squalid conditions.

Novac (2006) Homelessness is prevalent in both developed and developing nations, such as the United States (700,000) and Great Britain (500,000).

According to Vissing (2004), the lack of access to computers, libraries, and class materials puts homeless students at a distinct disadvantage when it comes to schoolwork. Individuals or families with alcoholism, narcotics, STDs like HIV/AIDS, criminality, mental illness, domestic violence (including sexual assault), and stalking are stigmatized by homelessness because of the apparent nature of the issue.

Charles (2002) found that males make up the majority of the homeless population in Western nations (75 percent to 80 percent).

Elliott and Kriuo (1991). As a result of urbanization, industrialization, and migration in Third World countries there is an increase in the number of people who are living in slum areas, pipes, cave-like structures (such as a tent or a cave), cars, trucks and vans, along roads or railway tracks and in inadequate or dilapidated facilities.

CONCLUSION:

Human development may be measured using socioeconomic variables. As a result of factors such as education, income, health, and employment, the SAT is used to assess an individual's and a family's economic and social standing. A person's socioeconomic status is the most essential factor in determining their ability to earn a living, since it determines their degree of education, talent, and income. People's lifestyles and spending power vary widely throughout the various economic

levels of the population. Socioeconomic status, according to the researcher, is "a composite measure that generally encompasses economic status, measured by income; social status, assessed by education; and job status, defined by occupation." Researcher, stated that socio-economic status is an economic and sociological integrated total assessment of a person's work experience and of the family's economic and social standing compared to others, based on income, education, and employment. Socioeconomic status is defined as "an aggregate term that combines both resource-based and prestige-based metrics, as connected to both childhood and adult social class rank" by researchers. To put it another way, socioeconomic status is the position of people in relation to one or more stratification factors. Members of society may place importance on a variety of different factors, such as employment status, educational attainment, social clout, and so on. It's common to think of one's socioeconomic standing as a purely personal characteristic; yet, it may also provide information about the person's greater context. As a consequence, it may be assessed on a personal or a regional scale.

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