



A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF SENIOR CITIZENS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH STATE

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of the study was to compare the Socio-economic Status of senior citizens of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh State of India. 2000 sample were selected on the bases of simple random method viz: 1000 of each State. 500 male and 500 female gender wise categories were selected of each state. V. Kuupuswami scale was used for data collection. The percentage and contingency chi square method (χ^2) were used for analysis of the data. The statistical analysis was found the significant difference in between socio-economic status of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh State.

KEYWORDS :Socio-economic Status, Senior Citizens, Himachal Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh State.

INTRODUCTION

The state of Himachal Pradesh has boundaries with the Jammu and Kashmir in the North, Uttar Pradesh in the Southeast, Haryana in the South and Punjab in the West. It is located between 30°22' and 30°12' north latitude and between 75°47' and 79°4' east longitude. The mountainous state has altitudes ranging from 350 to 7000 meters (1050 ft. to 21000 ft.) above the sea level. Uttar Pradesh was home to powerful empires of ancient and medieval India, including Magadha, Nanda, Mauryan, Sunga, Kushan, Gupta, Gurjara, Rashtrakuta, Pala and Mughal which many say was improved by the Nawabs of Awadh. The two major rivers of the state, the Ganga and Yamuna, join at Allahabad and then flow as the Ganga further east.

The Socio-economic status denoted the sub-group to which an individual belongs in the Society. Each sub-group has its own typical sub culture with emphasis on



different values, morals, ideas etc. For instance, educationist all over the world have found low aspiration level for educational achievement in the lower Socio-economic strata as they do not get ideal images for educational attainment from adults in their immediate social environment.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of the study was to compare the Socio-economic Status of senior citizens of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh State of India.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY:

It was hypothesized that there will be significant difference in between socio-economic status of senior citizens of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh State.

MATERIAL METHOD:

2000 sample were selected on the bases of simple random method viz: 1000 of each State. 500 male and 500 female gender wise categories were selected of each state. V. Kuupuswami scale was used for data collection. The percentage and contingency chi square method (χ^2) were used for analysis of the data.

Statistical Analysis:

Table No. - 1
Table Showing the State wise Socio-economic Status (SES) of Senior Male and Female Citizens of each state

SES	H. P.	U. P.	H. P.	U. P.
	Male	Male	Female	Female
Upper	30 (6)	60 (12)	19 (3.8)	20 (4)
Middle	79 (15.8)	120 (24)	23 (4.6)	75 (15)
Lower Middle	225 (45)	200 (40)	168 (33.6)	180 (36)
Upper Lower	88 (17.6)	110 (22)	166 (33.2)	115 (23)
Lower	78 (15.6)	10 (2)	124 (24.8)	110 (22)
Total (N)	N=500	N=500	N=500	N=500
Chi Square (χ^2)	74.91*		38.13*	

df. = 4

tab. = 9.488

at 0.05 level of significance

The above table clearly reveals that most of the male and female senior citizens of both states have been in the lower middle (H.P.: M-45% & F-33.6% and U.P.: M-40% & F-36%) and upper lower (H.P.: M-17.6% & F: 33.2% and U.P. M: 22% & F: 23%) socio-economic status classes respectively.

Table shows that male and female senior citizens of U.P. have higher socio-economic status than their counterparts of Himachal Pradesh, as the calculated percentages for middle (H.P.: M-15.8% & F-4.6% and U.P.: M-24% & F-15%.) and Upper class (H.P.: M-6% & F-3.8% and U.P.: M-12% & F-4%) is in favour of male and female Senior citizens of U.P.

The table also shows that 15.6% male of H.P. were found in Lower class, while in U.P. only 2% male senior citizens were found in Lower class. In case of female senior citizens, some surprising finding was reported that female of both states have similar socio-economic status as the calculated percentages of lower, upper lower, lower middle class was almost same.

The female have been still lagging behind in respect to their socio-economic status than male in both states. The overall findings also suggests that male and female of U.P. were found better in socio-economic status than male and female of H.P. During comparison of socioeconomic status on statistical basis, it has been found that calculated $\chi^2 = 74.91$ for male and 38.13 for female is much higher than the tabulated values at 0.05 level of significance, which lead to the conclusion that male and female of both states differed significantly in respect to their socio economic status.

Table No. - 2
Table Showing the State wise Socio-economic Status (SES) of Rural and Urban Senior Citizens

SES	H. P.	U. P.	H. P.	U. P.
	Rural	Rural	Urban	Urban
Upper	9 (1.8)	12 (2.4)	40 (8)	68 (13.6)
Middle	30 (6)	71 (14.2)	72 (14.4)	124 (24.8)
Lower Middle	189 (37.8)	196 (39.2)	204 (40.8)	184 (36.8)
Upper Lower	145 (29)	131 (26.2)	109(21.8)	94 (18.8)
Lower	127 (25.4)	90 (18)	75 (15)	30 (6)
Total (N)	N=500	N=500	N=500	N=500
Total Chi Square (χ^2)	24.22*		42.84*	

df. = 4

tab. = 9.488

at 0.05 level of significance

The above table explores the socio economic status of the rural and urban areas citizen of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The table clearly shows that lower middle class is the biggest class after upper lower class from population point of view in both rural as well as urban areas of H.P.(urban-40.8% & rural -37.8%): and U.P. (rural-39.2 urban-36.8).

Data explore an important finding that majority of Senior citizens i.e. lower middle + upper lower + lower class = 77.6% of Himachal Pradesh resides in urban areas which is comparatively much more than the additive percentage 65.8% for the senior citizens of urban areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Table also shows that rich class senior citizens of both states are mostly resides in urban areas, while the U.P. State is slightly ahead of H.P. from rich urbanization of senior residents. The calculated percentages for urban upper class in U.P. 13.6% & H.P. 8% and urban middle class U.P. 24.8% & H.P. 8% is also comparatively greater than rural areas senior citizens, as the calculated percentage for rural upper class U.P. 2.4% & H.P.1.8% and rural middle U.P. 14.2% & H.P.6%, which also concludes that the percentages of rich socioeconomic status senior citizens is comparatively high in urban and rural areas of U.P. state.

The above findings confirmed in chi square test, as the calculated chi square rural=24.22* and urban=42.84* is greater than that of tabulated value at 04 Degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

FINDING OF THE STUDY:

Following were the main findings of the study:-

- The overall findings also suggests that male and female of U.P. were found better in socio-economic status than male and female of H.P. During comparison of socioeconomic status on statistical basis, it has been found that calculated $\chi^2 = 74.91$ for male and 38.13 for female is much higher than the tabulated values at 0.05 level of significance, which lead to the conclusion that male and female of both states differed significantly in respect to their socio economic status.
- The findings also confirmed in chi square test, as the calculated chi square rural=24.22* and urban=42.84* is greater than that of tabulated value at 04 Degree of freedom and 0.05 level of significance. Hence the null hypothesis is accepted.

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