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A Sociological Study about the Factors Affecting in the Rural Development of District Jhang Pakistan

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Abstract

Rural development is an important element in the fight against poverty. Almost 67% population of Pakistan lives in villages. Rural development includes all actions aimed at improving the quality of life of people living in rural areas. The present study is about that factors which are affecting on rural development (education, health, unemployment, gander disparities, caste system, traditional way of agricultural, lack of marketing, extremism, inflation etc). The main objective of this research is to explore the perception of people about the rural development and find out the level of knowledge about the factors affecting the rural development. The study was conducted in District Jhang. First of all tehsil Jhang was selected from District Jhang. Three union councils and two villages from each union council were selected through simple random sampling technique. A sample size of 120 male respondents was selected through simple random sampling technique. The collected data was analyzed by using Statistic Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The study has found that only 35.0% of the respondents were satisfied to a great extent about that health and education facilities affecting on rural development, 51.7% of the respondents were satisfied to a great extent about that lack of knowledge also affecting the rural development and 57.5% of the respondents were satisfied to a great extent about that Energy Crisis also affecting the rural development. So we can develop the rural areas through the development of natural wealth such as agriculture and we can develop the rural areas through the Provision of services (health facilities, educational facilities etc).

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

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Introduction

The word development does not mean a general process of social change. A process of development should have three major elements. Economic: The economic development of any society base on, which will manufacture the commodities and resources necessary for life. Social: The provision of a collection of social facilities and services (i.e., health facilities, educational facilities and welfare). These are non-productive needs of a society. Human: The improvement of the people themselves, both individually and communally, to understand their full potential, to utilize their skills and to play a positive part in shaping their society (Asim, 2009).

Rural development usually refers to the procedure of improving the quality of life and financial well-being of group living in relatively areas. Rural development has usually centered on the development of natural wealth such as agriculture and forestry. Though, changes in international production networks and greater urbanization have changed the nature of rural areas. Increasingly tourism, recreation and place manufacturers, have replace resource origin and agriculture as main economic drivers. Education, private enterprise, physical infrastructure (roads and rail network, transportation), and social infrastructure all play a significant role in development of rural areas. It also characterizes by its significance on locally created economic development strategies. In compare to urban region, which have many similarities, rural areas are highly distinctive from one another. For this cause there are a large no of rural progress approaches used internationally (Zulfiqar et al., 1999).

Rural segment plays a vital role in the economy. The profession of farmer is not only to produce food for our local industries, but it earns valuable foreign exchange for the national development. All efforts to develop and improve the conditions of rural areas through different ways. Rural development is the natural course of events, to change the rural areas. Rural development is a process carried out by someone (including agencies in the public and private sectors), which have the goal of improving quality of life (income, employment in the service etc) in rural areas. In the second sense rural development is a set of quality of life goals to be achieved. Basically, rural

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

development is a process through collective efforts to improve well-being and self-realization of the targeted people in the rural areas (Ashraf, 1992).

The economic development of any country is directly concern with the development of rural areas. As 67% of the population reside in the rural Pakistan, while share of the rural in agriculture sector to country GDP is 21%. Rural development doesn't indicate only agricultural development, it calls for improving the financial and social environment of the rural people by raising their income and provided them with basic facilities like better housing, paved street, water supply, health services, sewerage, roads, education, and social relationship for participating in cultural and political activities. In the early days of global development assistance, development initiative was mainly driven by "top-to-bottom" or performance approach. Development projects were prepared by government line departments which often created wrong solutions. For the last twenty years there has been a stable add to in new community development actions mostly by (NGOs) and the voluntary persons and donor sectors. As a consequence, community development initiatives have been changed to what is currently known as the "bottom up" or participatory approach base on the law that people living in a community are the greatest source of information and the best source to manage their desires (Muhammad and Nafees, 2009).

After 1989, the significance of research about rural progress has grown due to the information that for the modernization of a rural community it is a compulsory situation that of having an accepted local development policy for accessing development finances. In the North-East region of Romania the significance of rural-urban influences should be explore when a rural development strategy is self-possessed due to the importance of agricultural productivity based incomes in every one branches of the national economy(Codrin,2011).

Contemporary actions around the world have shown rising concerns for the 76% or more people live in the rural areas. This is reasonable by the high association that exists among rural living and poverty with this location particularly exacerbated in African state. Poverty can be determined by a number of dynamics including the level of financial growth, the pattern of government

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

spending the way expansion affects the poor, and the primary distribution of income. Agriculture employs almost one-half of the labor force dependent on agriculture productivity in Africa and other developing countries. Rural communities and specially the rural poor are directly or indirectly dependent on farming, food processing, forestry, fishing, and trade (Nchuchuwe and Friday, 2012).

More than 700 million of Indian people are living in rural areas. They contribute in the economy of India about 30%through home products. Socio-economic development of India cannot be successful to neglect the rural people and the rural areas. Rural development is influenced by a multitude of factors such as natural resources, human resources, technology, institutions and organizations including co-operatives (Katar and Pundir, 2000).

Pakistan is an agricultural state, 67 percent of population live in rural areas and their livelihood is directly or indirectly dependant on agriculture. Agriculture financial records for almost23percent of Pakistan's national income grass domestic product (GDP) and employ 45percentof its labor force. Agriculture provide raw material to Pakistan's major industries, especially textile industry, the biggest industrial sub-sector of the economy, the Government connect high priority to raise agricultural production with a vision to sustaining more rapidly development of agriculture and hence raising farmers income. More than 30percent people live below the poverty line in Pakistan and majority of people live in rural areas. Poverty can be reduced through increased literacy rate; primary health care and increased agricultural productivity is the main factors, which can increase the income of rural people (Asim, 2009).

The relationship among development and poverty is one of the major problems in rural development. Various investigations have observed the relationship between poverty, inequality and expansion of agricultural which affect the rural development in Pakistan. Practical answers confirmed that high economic growths only insufficient for poverty reduction. Growth is needed but not the enough for poverty reduction. The nature, pattern and sources of growth along with the way of distribution of revenue are of greatest importance. Poverty is complicated phenomenon and also other issues such as income inequality, weak growth, bad governance and high population are the main contributors which affect the

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

rural development in Pakistan (Khalid and Bashir, 2012).

In addition to debates over the need for rural growth some argue that development should focus on some specific sectors of the economy, while other argue that rural development should be tailored to the unique character of individuals in rural areas and emphasize their territorial elements (Khurram, 2008).

The acknowledgment for territorial approaches, high attention is being given to local level and "bottom-up" approaches which focus on territory, local diversity and the optimization of local resources. Territorial approaches seek to improve the particular strength of a rural locality by developing the potential of local resources. These approaches are best suited to meet the unique strength and weaknesses present in rural communities. In this setting, leadership programs, extension efforts and community development outreach programs can play a vital role in increasing the local capacity of communities for action and civic engagement. Such efforts build on local relationship that increases the adaptive capacity of local people within a common territory (Khurram, 2008).

Objective

The main objective of the research is to explore the people`s perception about the rural development and level of knowledge about the factors affecting the rural development.

Methodology

Study Area

The study site selected for this research is Jhang tehsil of district Jhang randomly. Three union councils were selected randomly. Then six villages two from each UC were selected randomly.

Sample Size

Sample can be defined as accurate envoy of the population, which has all the characteristics of preferred population. 120 respondents (20 from each village) were selected randomly from the study area.

Data collection:

Construction of data collection tool

Social science deals with human nature, Feelings, emotions and minds of human being. To study all these factors it was

compulsory that data collection tool was very accurate and reliable. Interview schedule was prepared with open and close ended questions to collect the data from respondents. It was structured to get all the required information from the respondents.

Interviewing the respondents:

Interview was conducted from respondents to collect facts. The investigator himself interviewed each respondent to make sure unbiased response and then rechecked each questionnaire for accuracy and uniformity because it was very difficult to approach the same respondent at any subsequent stage.

Analyzing of data:

Collected data was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Descriptive statistics, including frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviations, were used to summarize different variables. Data was interpreted with the help of a computer software i.e. statistical package for social sciences.

Results and Discussions

Table 1

Distribution of the respondents according to their Perception towards the factors affecting the rural development

Factors	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	Total
Lack of health and education facilities	42	27	51	120
	35.0	22.5	42.5	100
Feudal system	54	21	45	120
	45.0	17.5	37.5	100
High price (fuel, seeds, pesticides and etc.)	48	31	41	120
	40.0	25.8	34.2	100
Poor infrastructure (roads, transportation, street, sewerage and etc.)	63	43	14	120
	52.5	35.8	11.7	100
Lack of knowledge	62	35	23	120
	51.7	29.1	19.2	100
Unemployment	78	15	27	120
	65.0	12.5	22.5	100
Energy Crisis	69	31	20	120
	57.5	25.8	16.7	100

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

The above table shows that lack of health and education facilities also affecting the rural development about 35.0% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 22.5% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas 42.5% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. Feudal system also affecting the rural development about 45.0% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 17.5% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas37.5% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. High price (fuel, seeds, pesticides and etc.) also affecting the rural development about 40.0% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 25.8% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas 34.2% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. Poor infrastructure (roads, transportation, street, sewerage and etc.) also affecting the rural development about 52.5% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 35.8% of them were satisfied 'to some extent' whereas 11.7% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. Lack of knowledge also affecting the rural development about 51.7% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 29.1% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas 19.2% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. Unemployment also affecting the rural development about 65.0% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 12.5% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas 22.5% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development. Energy Crisis also affecting the rural development about 57.5% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 25.8% of them were satisfied 'to some extent 'whereas 16.7% of them never satisfied with lack of health facilities also affecting the rural development.

Table 2

Association between socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and their Perception`s about factors affecting the rural development.

Factors	To great	To some	Not at	Total

	extent	extent	all	
Lack of health and education facilities	42	27	51	120
	35.0	22.5	42.5	100
Feudal system	54	21	45	120
	45.0	17.5	37.5	100
High price (fuel, seeds, pesticides and etc.)	48	31	41	120
	40.0	25.8	34.2	100
Poor infrastructure (roads, transportation, street, sewerage and etc.)	63	43	14	120
	52.5	35.8	11.7	100
Lack of knowledge	62	35	23	120
	51.7	29.1	19.2	100
Unemployment	78	15	27	120
	65.0	12.5	22.5	100
Energy Crisis	69	31	20	120
	57.5	25.8	16.7	100

** = Highly Significant

* = Significant

NS = Non-significant

- Hypothesis 1: Higher the age of the respondents, lower will be the perception about factors affecting rural development

Association between age of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development

Table 2 represents the association between age of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development. Chi-square value shows a significant association between age of the respondents and factors affection rural development. Gamma value also shows a negative relationship between the variables. It means majority of the young women had more perception about factors affecting rural development as compared to high age respondents. So the hypothesis "Higher the age of the respondents, lower will be the perception rural development" is accepted.

- Hypothesis 2: Higher the education of the respondents, lower will be the perception about factors affecting rural development

Association between education of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development

Table 2 represents the association between education of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development. Chi-square value shows a

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

significant association between education of the respondents and factors affection rural development. Gamma value also shows a positive relationship between the variables. It means educated respondents had more perception about factors affecting rural development as compared to illiterate respondents. So the hypothesis "Higher the education of the respondents, higher will be the perception rural development" is accepted.

- Hypothesis 3: Higher the income of the respondents, lower will be the perception about factors affecting rural development

Association between income of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development

Table 2 represents the association between income of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development. Chi-square value shows a significant association between income of the respondents and factors affection rural development. Gamma value also shows a positive relationship between the variables. It means high income respondents had more perception about factors affecting rural development as compared to low income respondents. So the hypothesis "Higher the income of the respondents, higher will be the perception rural development" is accepted.

- Hypothesis 4: Higher the knowledge about rural development of the respondents, higher will be the perception rural development

Association is between knowledge about rural development of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development.

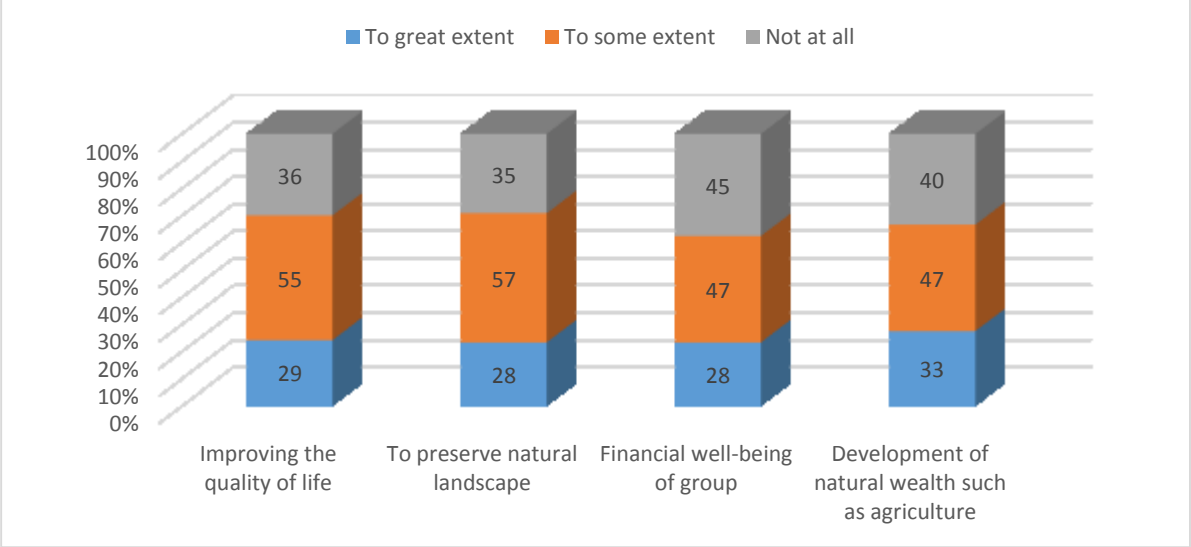
Table 2 represents the association between knowledge about rural development of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development. Chi-square value shows a highly significant association between knowledge about rural development of the respondents and their perception about factors affecting rural development. Gamma value also shows a positive relationship between the variables. It means if the respondents had more knowledge about rural development then they had more perception about factors affecting rural development. So the hypothesis "Higher the knowledge about rural development of the respondents, higher will be the perception rural development" is accepted.

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

Table 3

Distribution of the respondents according to their perception towards the rural development

Rural Development is?	To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	Total
Improving the quality of life	29	55	36	120
	24.2	45.8	30	100
To preserve natural landscape	28	57	35	120
	23.3	47.5	29.2	100
Financial well-being of group	28	47	45	120
	23.3	39.2	37.5	100
Development of natural wealth such as agriculture	33	47	40	120
	27.5	39.2	33.3	100



Graphical presentation of the respondents Perceptions towards the rural development

Table 3 depicts that the perception of people towards the rural development is improving the quality of life about 24.2% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 45.8% of them were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is improving the quality of life, whereas only30.0% of them never satisfied.

ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

Perception of people towards the rural development is to preserve natural landscape about 23.3% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 47.5% of them were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is to preserve natural landscape, whereas only 29.2% of them never satisfied. Perception of people towards the rural development is financial well-being of group about 23.3% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 39.2% of them were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is financial well-being of group, whereas only 37.5% of them never satisfied. Perception of people towards the rural development is development of natural wealth such as agriculture only 27.5% of the respondents were satisfied 'to a great extent' and almost 39.2% of them were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is development of natural wealth such as agriculture, whereas about 33.3% of them never satisfied.

Conclusions

The conclusions based on the present research study is A large majority i.e. 67.5 % family types of the respondents had joint family system. About 45.8% were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is improving the quality of life. About 47.5% were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is to preserve natural landscape. 39.2% were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is financial well-being of group. About39.2% were satisfied 'to some extent' with that the rural development is development of natural wealth such as agriculture. About 62.5% respondents agreed that rural development is an important element in the fight against poverty. About 56.7% respondent agreed that rural development is necessary for the country development. About 50.0% respondents agreed, to some extent, the provision of services (health facilities, education facilities etc.) play a significant role in the development of rural areas. About 50.0% respondent agreed, to great extent, the provision of social facilities (social relationship) play a significant role in the development of rural areas. About 44.2% respondent were neutral parent illiteracy is hurdle they face to acquire higher education. About 39.2% respondent agreed that personal interest is hurdle they face to acquire higher education. About 42.5% respondents agreed that absence of

education facilities are hurdles they face to acquire higher education. About 43.3% respondent were neutral that lack of awareness is hurdle they face to acquire higher education. About 48.3% respondent were neutral teacher behavior is hurdle they face to acquire higher education. About 38.3% respondents agreed that men and women did not equal right in Decision making. About 52.5% respondents agreed that men and women did not equal right in Education getting. About 49.2% respondents agreed that men and women did not equal right in employment opportunities. We can develop the rural areas through the development of natural wealth such as agriculture. So we can develop the rural areas through the Provision of services (health facilities, educational facilities etc), develop the rural areas through the Provision of social facilities (social relationship), develop the rural areas through Physical infrastructure (roads and rail network, transportation etc), develop the rural areas through Educational improvement, develop the rural areas through establishment of Private enterprise, improve education level through the reduction of Cultural constraints, develop the rural areas through create awareness about education, develop the rural areas through female participation in employment.

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ISSN: 2455-3220
Volume 02 Issue 05
May 2016

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