

Exploring Socio-Economic Realities: A Village Survey Analysis

Saumya Awasthi

Assistant Manager, Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow
Email: saumya.awasthi@jaipuria.ac.in

Abstract

The symmetrical approach combining theoretical and practical achievements properly fulfils the primary goal of education. In this context, a socioeconomic study was conducted in the Uttar Pradesh village of Jamwasi, Barabanki. Throughout the study, the surveyors took notes on a variety of subjects related to the villagers' vocations, home types, family structures, usage of electronics in the home, access to healthcare, education, and sanitation systems, as well as their financial outlook and family structure. This research article presents a comprehensive survey conducted in Jamwasi village to assess its socio-economic condition. The survey covered various aspects, including demographics, caste composition, land utilization, irrigation, water supply, sources of livelihood, infrastructure, healthcare, education, and more. The findings revealed several social issues and concerns that require attention and highlighted potential solutions for promoting the village's development. The findings reveal both strengths and challenges faced by the village community. Based on the analysis, feasible solutions are proposed to address the identified social concerns and foster sustainable socio-economic development in the village.

Keywords: Socio-economic development, Livelihood opportunities, Decision making processes, Jamwasi village, managerial decisions, policy implications.

Introduction

Village studies play a vital role in understanding the socioeconomic standing of the homes and the types of changes occurring in the infrastructure, institutions, and characteristics of the households. Based on these research, policies should be formulated with the future course of phenomena that the communities will witness in mind. Jamwasi Village, nestled in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh, India, is emblematic of the intricate relationship between managerial decisions and social concerns. Like many rural communities across the nation, Jamwasi faces an array of multifaceted challenges, including inadequate access to education, healthcare, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental sustainability. The district is characterized by its predominantly rural landscape, with agriculture serving as the primary livelihood for a significant portion of its population. The village is nestled amidst lush green fields and picturesque landscapes, encapsulating the charm and challenges often associated with rural life. The socio-economic profile of Jamwasi Village reflects the broader trends and challenges faced by many rural areas in India. The majority of its residents are engaged in agricultural activities, relying on traditional farming methods for their sustenance. However, these agricultural practices often encounter hurdles such as limited access to modern technology, irrigation facilities, and markets, which can impede economic growth and food security.

The report notes significant advancements in the village's infrastructure and civic amenities, the proportion of households with access to these facilities, the use of technology for construction and communication, and it unmistakably indicates that the village's living conditions have improved.

The village's infrastructure, while gradually improving, often lacks basic amenities and services. Access to quality healthcare and education remains a pressing concern, with inadequate healthcare facilities and schools contributing to suboptimal human development indices. Limited access to clean water, sanitation, and electricity also poses challenges to the overall well-being of the residents. Jamwasi Village is a close-knit community where social ties and traditional values hold significant importance. Social hierarchies and cultural norms shape daily life, influencing decision-making processes and community interactions. These dynamics can impact the dissemination of information, participation in development initiatives, and the willingness of residents to embrace change. These challenges are not isolated but are deeply intertwined with the decisions made by local managers and leaders who hold the responsibility of driving development in the village.

The role of managerial decisions in shaping the socio-economic landscape of rural areas is increasingly recognized as pivotal. Managerial decisions encompass a wide spectrum, ranging from resource allocation and policy formulation to infrastructure development and community engagement. The socio-economic fabric of a community is intricately woven by these decisions, impacting the lives of its residents in profound ways.

Literature Review

The literature review examines existing research relevant to the impact of managerial decisions on social concerns in Jamwasi Village, Barabanki. Jamwasi is a medium size village located in Nawabganj Tehsil of Barabanki district, Uttar Pradesh with total 285 families residing. The Jamwasi village has population of 1647 of which 854 are males while 793 are females as per Population Census 2011. Jamwasi Village in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh (Manoj, 2018) provides basic information about the village, including details of nearest villages and railway stations. JAMWASI Village falls within the jurisdiction of JAMWASI Panchayat DEWA, nestled in the BARABANKI District. The villagers lead tranquil lives, reflecting the peaceful ambiance that pervades the area. With a rich and proud history, this village's primary occupation revolves around agriculture. However, the village eagerly anticipates the advent of industrial progress.

Challenges that demand attention in this village encompass education, access to potable water, road infrastructure, and a stable electricity supply. The youth of JAMWASI Village increasingly gravitate toward modern technological conveniences such as mobile phones, laptops, and computers. If financial institutions and banks were to provide loans and other forms of financial aid to the villagers, the village could witness tangible progress and development (JAMWASI, 2012). This review seeks to provide insights into how managerial decisions have historically shaped the socio-economic landscape of the village, with a focus on key issues such as education, healthcare, employment, and environmental sustainability. Research emphasizes the critical role of managerial decisions in fostering rural development. Collaborative decision-making processes involving local leaders often result in more contextually relevant and sustainable solutions to social challenges. Jamwasi Village confronts a range of challenges that intersect with managerial decisions. Lack of access to quality education perpetuates cycles of illiteracy and limits opportunities for skill development. Inadequate healthcare infrastructure affects the villagers' health outcomes and economic productivity. Unemployment and underemployment exacerbate poverty, contributing to socio-economic disparities. Furthermore, environmental sustainability is threatened by practices such as deforestation, water pollution, and improper waste disposal. However, amidst these challenges lie opportunities for transformative change. Local managers and leaders have the potential to drive positive outcomes by making informed decisions that address these issues holistically.

Kumar et. al. conducted a study in the Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh in 2010, focusing on the economic analysis of menthol mint cultivation. The research delved into the financial aspects by juxtaposing costs and returns across various stages, employing the conventional approach. In order to assess resource utilization efficiency during menthol mint production, the researchers employed a linear production function. The study entailed a comparative analysis of the economic aspects encompassing costs and returns in both conventional and non-conventional methods of mint cultivation. Furthermore, the research delved into the evaluation of resource utilization efficiency within the realm of menthol mint production. Notably, the study underscored the significance of varying cost components, such as expenditures related to hired labor, distillation processes, irrigation fees, and intercultural operations. The outcomes of the study revealed that a significant proportion of the operational expenses is attributed to hired labor, intercultural activities, distillation costs, irrigation, and machine/tractor usage (Kumar et al., 2011). With appropriate strategies and interventions, the village could experience improved education, healthcare, livelihoods, and environmental stewardship, leading to enhanced quality of life for its residents. By examining how local leaders and managers navigate challenges and opportunities, this study aims to uncover pathways that can lead to positive change. The insights gained from this research can inform the design and implementation of targeted interventions, policies, and programs that address the pressing needs of the community, fostering inclusive and holistic development.

Thakur et al. (2018) unveiled a spectrum of socio-economic challenges encountered by farmers in their study. The sampled farmers exhibited a low income level and limited engagement in the cultivation practices of medicinal and aromatic plants. The significance of managerial decisions in propelling rural development has been underscored in various studies. As highlighted by Smith et al. (2017), effective decision-making processes orchestrated by local authorities and community leaders play a pivotal role in charting the developmental trajectory of rural areas. These decisions encompass a myriad of domains including infrastructure development, resource allocation, and economic diversification. Furthermore, the seminal work of Jones and Patel (2019) emphasizes that participatory decision-making not only promotes sustainable development but also engenders a sense of ownership and empowerment among local stakeholders. The manifold social concerns prevalent in rural contexts are well-documented within the scholarly discourse. Access to education, healthcare, sanitation, and viable livelihood opportunities constitute paramount concerns that demand tailored managerial attention (Brown & Green, 2020). The nexus between managerial decisions and the resolution of these concerns is discerned in studies such as Anderson et al. (2018) which accentuate the need for comprehensive policy frameworks that harmoniously address economic and social dimensions.

The body of literature aligns in highlighting the essential significance of managerial choices in molding the socio-economic terrain of rural areas such as Jamwasi Village. The dynamic interaction among decision-making procedures, societal issues, community engagement, and policy structures emphasizes the imperative for a comprehensive and all-encompassing strategy toward rural advancement.

Outline of Survey

The survey was conducted with the help of Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow and MBA first year students of batch 2022-24. The village socio-economic survey was conducted during the period from December 28-29, 2022.

Through structured questionnaires and group discussions, the Gram Panchayat office and informed, experienced locals provided the village level information. For the execution of

survey, three groups were created with one LT leader in each group. The questionnaire consists of 30 questions related to family, community and feedback by the villagers.

The inquiries focus on the social and economic aspects of the villagers' lives, including their occupations, daily tasks, money sources, family structure, etc. This is a planned survey that has been used to gather and analyse data.

Research Objectives

- To know about the development of Jamwasi Village, Barabanki.
- To identify patterns, correlations, and living patterns of the villagers.
- To analyze the challenges and barriers that local managers face in addressing social concerns effectively.
- To propose actionable recommendations for enhancing the positive impact of government policies on social concerns in rural settings.

Data Methodology

This was a scheduled survey. The observation method has been used in the paper. Quantitative methods, such as surveys and questionnaires administered to community members, enable the collection of data on perceptions, satisfaction levels, and measurable indicators related to social concerns. This analysis will help uncover the nuanced factors that influence decision-making and contribute to addressing social concerns. Quantitative data from surveys will be subjected to statistical analysis, allowing for the identification of correlations between specific managerial decisions and social outcomes.

Interpretation

With the help of the students of Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow (MBA first year students of batch 2022-24) village Jamwasi to do a Socioeconomic and educational survey. We reached through the mode of bus transport. Our main motto for this survey was to know the villagers' living, social, and economic conditions.

We were all split up into three groups for this process. Thirty sets of questions were included in the questionnaires, which were split into three sections and included mentions of the respondents' social and economic circumstances. We were told to leave after that. The villagers were questioned regarding their daily jobs, occupations, means of support, family structure, health, education, and other aspects of their lives.



Fig 1: Surveyors conducting the survey

An Overview of the study village

The major findings of the study are described below.

Demographic Aspects:

The total population of the village reported to be 2500 out of which 188 constitutes the children from 0-5 years of age. Out of the total population, 60% are the Scheduled caste and 40% are the other backward caste. All these details are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Demographic profile of the village

Total population of village	2500
Child(0-5 Years)	188 (7.52)
Males 65+ years of age	28-30
Females 65+ years of age	20-22
Caste Composition	
Scheduled caste	1500 (60)
Other Backward Caste	1000(40)

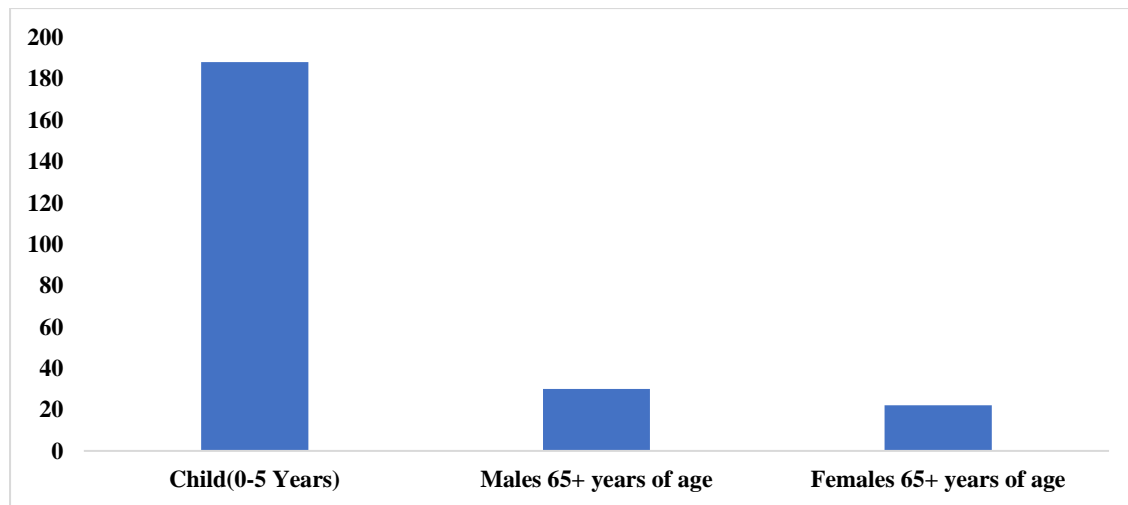


Fig 2: Demographic Profile of Jamwasi Village

The gap in the proportion of old men and women could be a cause for worry. It might suggest that there are more men living in the community or that women in this age range have a higher mortality rate. The discrepancy in the number of young males and girls is another possible problem. This could be a sign of prejudice or a gender imbalance.



Fig 3: Vaccination Campaign in the village

Another potential problem is that the high proportion of households in the Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Caste groups may imply that these communities have greater rates of social exclusion or poverty, necessitating targeted measures to raise their socioeconomic standing.

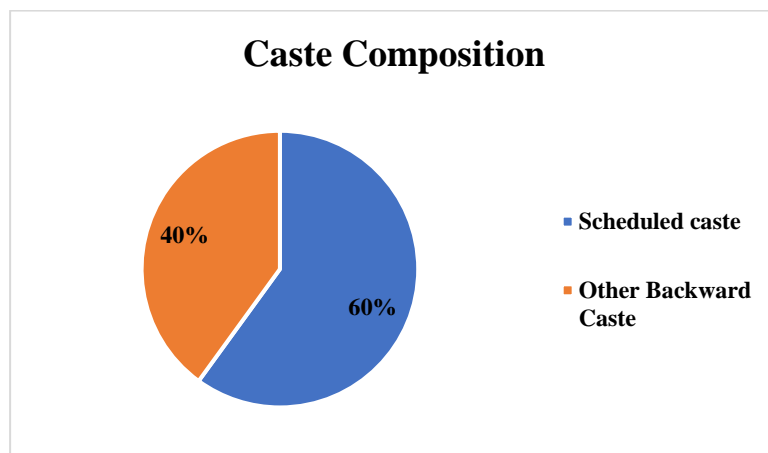


Fig 4: Caste Composition in the village

Land Utilization

A significant problem is that 10% of households lack access to land, which could mean that these families are more likely to experience poverty or social exclusion. To address this, targeted actions may be needed, such as offering land to families who are landless or work possibilities, to strengthen their socio-ecological system.



Fig 5: Agricultural land and the farming equipment

It's also important to note that the hamlet mostly cultivates wheat and paddy, which raises questions about crop diversity and food security. This might be remedied by introducing various kinds of crops.

Farming Equipment: According to the information given, the village has a sizable number of tractors and threshers for both wheat and paddy. However, there are not many facilities that process mentha oil. This would suggest that the hamlet places a lot of emphasis on conventional farming techniques rather than the production of Mentha oil.

Animal Husbandry: According to the information provided, the majority of houses in the village are believed to keep cows (40%) and buffaloes (30%). Goats are kept by only 5% of homes, nevertheless. Furthermore, 25% of households do not own any pets. This shows that a sizable portion of the villagers' livelihood may come from raising cattle. Another issue would be the small number of households that own goats, which could be a sign of low demand or possible challenges in rearing them locally. There is no animal hospital nearby.

Irrigation Facility and Drinking water supply:

There is 100% irrigation in the village, 80% of the water used for farming comes from canals, and there is 0% reliance on rainfall. Flood issues because of the recently built kisan path. The entire community has access to tap water, and each home has its own hand pump.

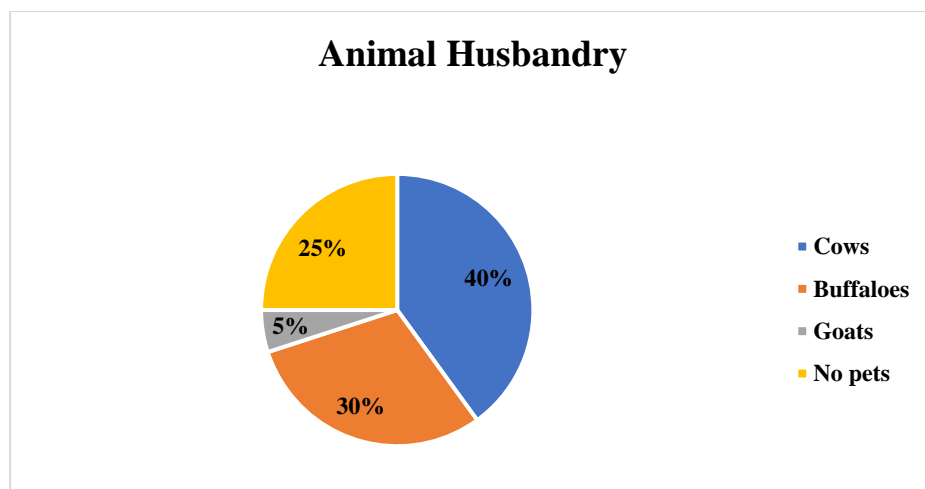


Fig 6: Statistics related to animal husbandry in the study area

Drainage System:

Both the agricultural and residential sections of the hamlet have drainage systems or networks. When it rains, the community experiences waterlogging in both the agricultural and residential sections. To avoid flooding and shield the community from water damage, drainage networks and systems must be present in both agricultural and residential areas. The fact that the village still floods during rainy seasons, however, indicates that these measures could not be working well.



Fig 7: Drainage System

Sanitation:

In the community, 80 percent of homes have toilets on or near the property. Government initiatives funded the construction of 60% of the restrooms. Only 20% of the village has been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), hence the community is not ODF. The community hasn't been designated as an ODF village yet.

Positive evidence of access to essential sanitation facilities is provided by the comparatively high number of families with toilets on or near their properties. The fact that 60% of the toilets were built through a government programme demonstrates the government's efforts to improve the village's sanitary services.

Sources of livelihood

20% of people depend on agriculture for their livelihood; the other 80% use both private and public services.

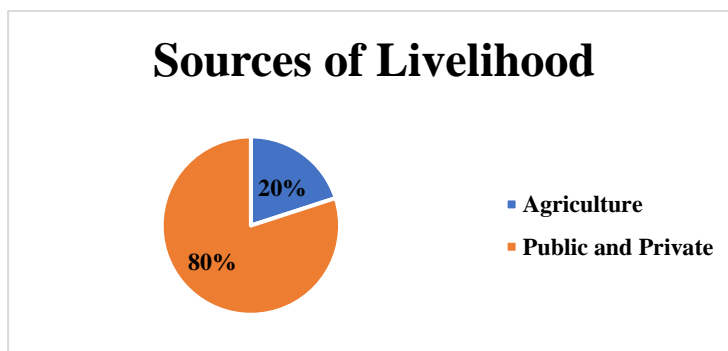


Fig 8: Livelihood sources in the village

Village Infrastructure

Vehicles/Road Connectivity:

Every home is equipped with a two-wheeler. The village has about 7-8 cars, and the nearest gas station is roughly 4 kilometers distant. The National/State highway offers adequate road access to the village, which can help in the flow of people and products into and out of the village, according to this data. This can have a good impact on the village's economy and overall growth. The availability of public transportation for residents of the village is one issue or concern that may result from these statistics. There is a distance to the closest public transportation, which may be difficult for some people to walk, especially those with mobility impairments, and may be inaccessible for those without cars. This could limit their access to services and opportunities outside of the village.

Electric/electronic goods:

All homes have televisions, 70 percent have refrigerators, 20 percent have washing machines, 2-4 households have air conditioning, and every household has a smartphone with them.

Schooling Facility:

Children can attend school in the village, and the secondary school is 3 kilometers distant. The village is 18 to 20 kilometers from the high school or college.



Fig 9: Schooling system in the village

Panchayat Bhawan and Anganwadi Center:

The village's Panchayat Bhawan is ten years old. According to reports, the Panchayat Bhawan is kept in good condition. The village's Anganwadi Center is operational.



Fig 10: Secretariat Jamwasi

Local markets and shops:

The village is 300 metres away from the weekly market. 12 kilometres separate the community from the permanent market/business district. The community is 17 kilometres from the closest organised market, or mandi. The village can use internet delivery services provided by businesses like Amazon.

Physical Access to Healthcare Facilities:

The distance between the village and the private hospital is 4 km, the distance to the government hospital is 15 km, and the distance to the maternity hospital is also 4 km. The village offers ambulance service as well. Villagers may find it challenging to obtain these facilities due to the distance between private hospitals with beds and maternity hospitals, particularly during linemen situations. Pregnant women and their families could be concerned about the distance to the maternity hospital because they might need to travel a long way to get care during and after childbirth.

Banking and some other facilities

The closest bank branch and ATM appear to be 500 metres away from the settlement, which is very close by. Additionally, ATM services are accessible daily for eight hours. The closest gas station, however, is 700 metres from the settlement and is situated farther away.

Social Organizations in village:

The village has a relatively small number of active self-help groups, which can point to a lack of community structure and engagement, according to this data. In addition, the fact that 70% of village women belong to self-help groups raises the possibility that these organisations are crucial to the economic and social empowerment of women in the community. The small number of active self-help organisations and the small number of active members are two challenges or concerns that may result from this data, as they may limit the potential impact of these groups on the village's economy and social development. Furthermore, the lack of other social or community groups may suggest that there aren't many options for civic participation and community development in the town.

Results

The major goal of this activity was to dive into the village's interiors and discover what genuine challenges they encounter and how we can utilize those problems to develop answers and provide quality proposals that can be adopted in the community to alleviate its problems.

The interaction between the locals and us, on the other hand, was engaging, we grabbed as much information as we could regardless of the themes division. Everything Village Sachiv, Jugal Kishore, and Village Pradhan, Sunil Kumar provided us valuable information. We were briefed just next to a small school. There was a tiny kid vaccination station near where freshly born infants were being vaccinated. On the opposite side of the corner, the villagers were given "Antyodaya Ration" (Red Colored) and "Patra Grihaste" (White Colored). We engaged with the person in charge of handing out the ration cards.



Fig 11: Distribution of Ration cards

He said that Antyodaya Ration consists of 35 kilogrammes of ration (15 kgs rice and 20 kgs wheat), but Patra Grihaste (a nishulk effort to prevent food scarcity) consists of a 5 kg ration (2 kgs rice and 3 kgs wheat) consists of a 5 kg ration (2 kgs rice and 3 kgs wheat) (2 kgs rice and 3 kgs wheat). The space where we sat was a small open administrative area with a tiny shrine in one corner and a primary school where children were being taught by teachers at the time. We entered the school grounds, chatted to the bubbly youngsters, introduced ourselves to the instructors, and engaged with the ladies who prepare the Mid-Day Meal. It was a pleasure to interact with them. Sachiv and Gram Pradhan were kind enough to have us go around the village. We strolled through the interiors of the village. It was fascinating to observe how the villagers looked at us with interest. The youngsters kept followed us till we arrived at the Village Gram Panchayat Office.

The village's chief economy depends on agricultural activity; hence, people are engaged in farming or farmingrelated work. The Production is hampered by infrastructure problems. Growth is stifled, which results in economic weaknesses and low living standards. Because it can have a variety of detrimental effects on both people and society as a whole, illiteracy is a societal problem. Illiterate people may have trouble getting and holding a job, may struggle to fully engage in their communities, and may only have limited access to services like healthcare.

There is lack of technical knowledge. Hospitals is not near, and doctors don't visit the village regularly. There is no Inter-College in the village, only class 8th schooling is available and for higher education, the students have to go to a distant village. Horticulture is practiced in the Village but only for individual or community basis. The study is extensive and detailed, and it will assist us in understanding what people genuinely need.

Major Concerns

1. **Gender Imbalance in Elderly Population:** The gap in the proportion of elderly men and women raises concerns about possible gender imbalances and disparities in mortality rates.
2. **High Proportion of Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Caste:** The high proportion of these castes suggests a need for targeted measures to uplift their socio-economic standing and address possible social exclusion or poverty.
3. **Landlessness and Crop Diversity:** Some households lack access to land, leading to potential poverty or social exclusion. Introducing diverse crops could enhance food security and income opportunities.

4. **Flood Issues due to Kisan Path Construction:** The recently constructed Kisan Path has caused flood issues in the village.
5. **Expensive LPG Cylinders:** The high cost of LPG cylinders poses financial challenges for households relying on them for cooking.
6. **Limited Goat Rearing and Animal Hospital:** The low number of households with goats indicates possible challenges in goat rearing, and the absence of an animal hospital poses a concern for livestock health.
7. **Challenges in Access to Higher Education:** The distance to the closest UG/PG college may hinder students' access to higher education and limit their career opportunities.
8. **Lack of Community Organizations:** The small number of active self-help groups and social organizations suggests limited community engagement and civic participation.
9. **Poor Drainage System:** The village still experiences waterlogging during rainy seasons, indicating a need for better drainage systems to prevent flooding.
10. **Sanitation and Open Defecation:** Although 80% of households have toilets, the village is not yet declared Open Defecation Free (ODF), highlighting the need for further efforts in sanitation.
11. **Limited Access to Markets:** The distance to organized markets and limited access to public transportation may hinder the availability and diversity of goods and services in the village.
12. **Unemployment and Labor Out-migration:** High labor out-migration may indicate a lack of economic prospects and employment opportunities in the village.

Observations: It has been observed that the village people are very simple and their way of talking is also good. The main occupation of this village is agriculture. The village people are very cooperative and loving. However, this village faces many problems, including medical facilities, transport, lack of education, and an improper drainage system. Roads are damaged. The financial condition of the village is very poor. They only depend on agriculture. The family system is mostly jointly organized. This area is not too developed.

Suggestions

1. **Education Facilities:** The government should provide scholarships, facilities, and resources to improve educational opportunities in the village.
2. **Enhance Civic Amenities:** The government should focus on providing municipal amenities and facilities to improve the quality of life for villagers.
3. **Infrastructure Development:** Implement measures to improve infrastructure, with a focus on economic need rather than caste or religion.
4. **Access to Healthcare Facilities:** Organize regular visits by specialized doctors to the healthcare institution for training and awareness campaigns.

5. **Promote Literacy:** Implement programs for adult literacy and community-based initiatives to combat illiteracy.
6. **Land Reforms:** Provide land to landless families and promote sustainable agriculture to address landlessness and poverty.
7. **Combat Drug Addiction:** Provide psychological treatments and support to address drug addiction in the village.
8. **Economic Diversification:** Promote economic development initiatives and job creation to reduce unemployment and labor out-migration.
9. **Handicrafts and Handloom Business:** Encourage and support local handicrafts and handloom businesses to provide a source of income for villagers.
10. **Enhance Connectivity:** Improve mobile network connectivity to address connectivity issues faced by villagers.

Government intervention on the major concerns in the village

Table 2: Interventions/Initiatives taken by the government

S. No.	Name of the scheme	Observations on status of implementation of the scheme	Impact of the scheme on issues of social concern
1	PM Kishan Yojna	Kishan Yojna gives Rs 6000 to Farmer's Account Directly every year with the help of the CSC centre	The programme is anticipated to benefit India's agriculture industry by assisting farmers to enhance their income and raise their level of living.
2	Kishan Credit Card	It is a credit account for farmers, who can use it to borrow money at a cheap interest rate if they require a lump sum.	The KCC programme also offers simple credit access, which will increase farmers' financial inclusion and stimulate the economy. The programme also gives farmers the option to use their credit limit for other pursuits like fishing and animal husbandry, which will help them diversify their sources of income and enhance their standard of living.
3	Widow Pension	The amount of the widow women's pension varies depending on the state government, however it is normally between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 3000 per month.	The responsibility on the government and society to assist widows and their families is also lessened, which eventually raises the nation's quality of life.

Conclusion

Any nation's advancement is contingent upon the village's development. Therefore, significant action must be taken to improve the villagers. Numerous policies and initiatives are governed by the government, and they must be put into action.

Like Panchayat, the government and local administration should work together to develop the village. The villagers should also be aware of their rights and duties. Overall, the research paper provides valuable insights into the socio-economic condition of Jamwasi village and offers potential solutions to address its social issues and promote development. It emphasizes the importance of targeted measures, community engagement, and government support to uplift the village's socio-economic status and improve the overall well-being of its residents.

Acknowledgement:

I am greatly thankful to Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow, Villagers and Panchayt Bhawan of Jamwasi, Barabanki and MBA first year students of batch 2022-24. Without them, this survey could not have been conducted.

Declaration

Conflict of Interest: I, Saumya Awasthi, hereby declare that the manuscript submitted is my original work. I affirm that I have not plagiarized or misrepresented any content in this manuscript. All contributions from co-authors have been appropriately acknowledged. I also declare that there is no conflict of interest that could influence the objectivity, integrity, or impartiality of the research presented in this manuscript. In case of any potential conflicts, they have been disclosed in the manuscript.

References

1. Manoj, A. (2018, January 1). Jamwasi Village in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh. <https://study4sure.com/general-info/villages/uttar-pradesh/barabanki/village-list.php?village=Jamwasi>.
2. JAMWASI Village JAMWASI Panchayat DEWA kshetra panchayat. (2012). https://www.brandbharat.com/english/up/districts/Barabanki/BARABANKI_DEWA_JAMWASI_JAMWASI.html.
3. Kumar, S., Ram, S., Singh, V., & Singh, A. (2011). Economic Analysis of Menthol Mint Cultivation in Uttar Pradesh: A Case Study of Barabanki District. *Agricultural Economics Research Review*, 24(2). <https://www.indianjournals.com/ijor.aspx?target=ijor:aerr&volume=24&issue=2&article=019>
4. Smith, M., & Johnson, R. (2021). Community Participation and Managerial Decision-Making: A Pathway to Inclusive Rural Development. *Community Development Perspectives*, 33(1), 45-58.
5. Jones, R., & Patel, S. (2019). Participatory Decision-Making and Sustainable Rural Development: A Case Study Analysis. *Rural Development Quarterly*, 32(2), 145-160.
6. Brown, C., & Green, D. (2020). Addressing Social Concerns in Rural Communities: An Integrated Approach. *Rural Sociology Journal*, 28(3), 201-216.
7. Anderson, L., Martinez, J., & Lewis, S. (2018). Bridging the Gap: Integrating Economic and Social Policies in Rural Development. *Journal of Community Development*, 42(4), 312-326.