
C H A P T E R I V

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE BIOGAS
PLANT HOLDERS IN THE MURGUD TOWN

CHAPTER IV

A SOCIO ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE BIOGAS PLANT HOLDERS IN THE MURGUD TOWN

4.1 INTRODUCTION :

It is understood that, biogas plants are more useful to the agricultural households having their own landholdings. At the same time, it is not possible for all the agricultural households to own and run biogas plants for meeting the requirements of cooking fuel. The main structural difficulty with the majority of farmers inclusive of small, marginal and landless agricultural labourers lies in the fact that, they have their small agricultural holdings and the number of cattle population is either very small or almost nil. Since the operation of biogas plants depends entirely on the adequate supply of biological excreta, it may not be possible for agricultural households to have their own biogas plants. Only agricultural households which have large agricultural holdings and pastures can afford to make investment in installing biogas plants of their own and meet their working fuel requirements. So the problem of meeting the fuel requirement of the large majority of the agricultural population remains unresolved. However it is imperative to undertake the study of the operational

and feasibility aspects of substitute method namely biogas plants to solve the rural energy problem.

4.2 SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF BIOGAS PLANT OWNERS AT THE MURUGUD TOWN :

The biogas plant owners at Murugud Town could be classified according to the prevailing social structure into 3 religious groups, 1) Hindu 2) Lingayat 3) Jain.

TABLE 4.1

RELIGION AND CASTEWISE CLASSIFICATION OF BIOGAS PLANT OWNERS

Sr.No.	Religion	Caste	Bio-gas plants holders
1	2	3	4
1.	Hindu	i) Maratha	45 (80.30%)
		ii) Brahmin	2 (3.60%)
		iii) Barber	1 (1.80%)
2.	Lingayat	-	7 (12.50%)
3.	Jain	-	1 (1.80%)
		TOTAL	56 (100.00%)

(N.B. : Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to the total bio-gas plant holders)

The Hindu families having biogas plants of their own amount to 47 only. Of these 47, Brahmin families own only 2, The Hindu-Marathas dominate the families of biogas plants owners. It is but natural majority of the Maratha families being agriculturists. They therefore, own their

biogas plants. Out of the 56 biogas plants, Lingayat households with biogas plants are only 7, and the Jain households with biogas plants is only one. If we look to the occupational and religious structure of the population, we find that the Hindu families inclusives of Maratha and Brahmin dominate the scene, while rest of the groups- Lingayat and Jain forms a very insignificant percent of the total number of households. Incidentally castewise distribution of biogas plants seems to be dominated by Maratha households. What strikes to one's mind is that the households belonging to the lowest strata of the Hindu Society namely Harijans (Untouchables) have not even a single biogas plant.

4.3 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BIOGAS PLANT OWNERS AT MURGUD TOWN

TABLE NO. 4.2
OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF BIOGAS PLANT OWNERS

Sr.No.	Occupation	Biogas plant holders
1	2	3
1.	Farming	44 (78.60%)
2.	Service	11 (19.60%)
3.	Artisan	1 (1.80%)
	TOTAL	56 (100.00)

(N.B.: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total biogas plant holders)

The total population of Murgud town could be divided into,

- i) Farming
- ii) Population
- iii) Service Population
- iv) Artisan population.

Out of the total number of biogas plants (56), 78.6% (44) have been owned by farming households. The remaining 12 biogas plants have been owned by Government servants, Co-operative servants and private and the artisan class namely harbour. Out of 56 biogas plant holders, 54 households are holder of their own land. It is strange enough to notice that, two households do not have their own land still their biogas plants are in operation. The explanation of this paradox lies in the fact that, they are the owners of the dairy cattle population. With the recent development of dairy occupation and its commercialisation some rural households without lands have shifted to purely dairy occupation.

4.4 EDUCATION PROFILE OF BIOGAS PLANT HOLDERS :

According to the different educational structures, the population could be divided into two broad categories (1) Educated (2) Uneducated or Illiterate. The educated class of population could further be divided into 4 classes, according to the levels of education.

- i) Primary
- ii) Secondary
- iii) Higher Secondary
- iv) Higher

TABLE No.4.3
EDUCATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF BIOGAS PLANT OWNERS

Sr.No.	Education levels	Bio gas plant holders
1	2	3
1.	Primary	17 (30.36%)
2.	Secondary	22 (39.29%)
3.	Higher Secondary	1 (01.78%)
4.	Higher	9 (16.07%)
5.	Illiterate	7 (12.50%)
TOTAL		56 (100%)

(N.B.: Figures in the brackets show percentage to the total bio gas plant holders).

Among the bio gas plant holders 17 are forming 30.36% of the total are educated upto the primary level. Only 22 bio gas plant holders are educated upto Secondary level. They form 39.29% in the total. Only one bio gas plant holder is educated upto higher secondary level (1.78%). And 9 owners of the bio gas plants forming 16.7% are educated upto higher level. Remaining 7 bio gas plant owners forming 12.52% are uneducated that means they are totally illiterate. The bio gas plant owners having education upto secondary level are in majority.

4.5 DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SIZE OF BIOGAS PLANT HOLDER

TABLE 4.4
FAMILY SIZE STRUCTURE OF BIOGAS PLANT HOLDERS

Sr. No.	Total No. of members	Total Adults	Total Children	Maximum size of family	Minimum size of family	Average size of family
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	413	288	125 (30.27%) (69-73%)	16	3	7.4

(N.B.: 1) Adult (above 18 years) above age of 18 years.

2) Children.. Upto 18 years.

The total number of members of the families with Biogas plants works out to be 413 including adults and children. Out of the total members, the numbers 288 are adults members and children are 125. The average size of families under reference works out to be 7.4 members of the families survey the size ranges between 3 and 6 members. It is strange enough to notice that, the family having 3 member has its own biogas plant. Therefore, the number of members of the family should not be a condition for installing a biogas plant.

4.6 DESCRIPTION OF SIZE OF LAND HOLDINGS OF THE PLANT HOLDERS

TABLE 4.5
SIZE OF THE LAND HOLDINGS OF PLANT HOLDERS (Land in Acres)

Sr.No.	Size of the land	No. of plantholders
1	2	3
1	No Land	2
2	Upto 1 acre	13
3	Between 1 to 4	26
4	Between 4 to 8	10
5	Between 8 to 12	1
6	Above 12 acres	4
TOTAL		56

of the families having biogas plant the survey shows that, out of 56 families there are only two families having no lands. They are mainly the agricultural labours but one of them is a freedom fighter and one the Government employee. Still each family must be having their milk animal population which is necessary condition for installation of the plant. The animal husbandry of these families must be an additional source for their income. The size of land holdings with biogas plants owners can be classified into 6 categories,

- i) No Land
- ii) Upto 1 acres of land
- iii) Between 1 to 4 acres land
- iv) Between 4 to 8 acres
- v) Above 12 acres,

The families having land upto 1 acre Nos.13, Upto 4 acres 26, Upto 8 acres 10, upto 12 acres 1 and above 12acres 4. The grand total of the land owned by the families comes to 221 acres and 37 gunthas. This total land can be divided into

- i) Irrigated land
- ii) Non-irrigated land
- iii) Waste Land.

Irrigated land measures 89 acres 29 gunthas, while Non-Irrigated measures 92 acres 26 gunthas, and waste land measures 39 acres 30 gunthas. of the total

Land owned 221 acres and 37 gunthas) the proportion of irrigated and non irrigated area works out to be respectively 40.3% and 41.2% and waste land just forms 17.6 of the total. The purpose of describing the size of land holdings is that the individual families can have their own biogas plants only when they own their own land and cultivation is combined with animal husbandry. Since the size of the land and number of daily animal population and draught animal population may be considered as the crucial factor in the operational feasibility of biogas plants. Whereas our case study reveals that, more than 2/3 of the families have land measuring to 4 acres. Larger the size of the land and created the number of animal population, higher would be the chances of having the biogas plants for cooking purposes. Incidentally, almost all agricultural families pursue animal husbandry as an allied activity. The improved method of harnessing the potential of biological wastes.

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APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire

Shri Shashikant Ramchandra Gadgil
M.Phil (Economics) 1989-90
Shivaji University, Kolhapur
GUIDE : Dr. T.G. NAIK

{ Information relating to the families
{ holding Gobar Gas Plants in Murgud
{ Town, Taluka: Kagal, Dist. Kolhapur. }

६] जनावरांच्या संख्येविषयी माहितो-

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| अ] गायो | ब] मैशी | क] बैल | ड] वासरे |
| इ] खेड्या | ई] भेट्या | प] रुळुण सुळ्या | |

जनावरे यासाक्यास तोडलो जातात का०^१ डाय [] नाहो[]
होय असल्यात, [अ] किती तास[] ब] अधार्दिवत []
क] दिवतमर []

७] गोबर गेंस संयंत्राविषयी माहितो-

- १] आपण वाषटोत असलेले संयंत्र कोणात्या ■ स्वस्माच्या मालकोये आहे ?
अ] व्यक्तिगत [] ब] भागीदारो[] क] सामाजिक []

व्यक्तिगत मालकोये असल्यात-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| २] संयंत्रांच्यो तुस्वात दिनांक | [३] प्रकार |
| | [४] क्षमता |
| ५] संयंत्रास तंडास जोड्या १]आहे [] २] नाहो [] | |
| तंडास जोड्येल्याया फायदा १]आहे [] २] नाहो [] | |
| संयंत्रास न जोड्येल्याये कारण - | |

६] जनावरांच्या मुत्राचा संयंत्रामध्ये वापर केला जातो १[आहे][]
२]नाहो []

- १] मुत्राचा वापर केल्याने फायदा मिळो १]आहे [] २]नाहो []
२] मुत्राचा वापर केला न जाण्याये कारण-

७] संयंत्र उभारणीस कोणात्या प्रकार तरतुद-

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| अ] स्वतःये भांडवल[] | ब] सरकारये सहाय्य [] |
| ८] गवँडो शिंबिरामध्ये बांधफाम केले १]आहे [] २] नाहो [] | |

८) संयंत्राचा स्थिर खर्च :-

- १] खड्डा खोदण्याचा मजूरी खर्च [रु]
 २] गंधंड्याचो मजूरी [रु]
 ३] विटा व वाढूयो किंमत [रु]
 ४] टाकोयो किंमत [रु]
 ५] तंडास बांधकामाचा खर्च [रु]
 ६] भेशडीयो किंमत [रु]
 ७] गॅत नबोचा खर्च [रु]
 ८] टाकोला डांबराचा खर्च [रु]
 ९] स्कूण सिमेंट्या खर्च [रु]
 १०] इतर खर्च [रु]
 ११] स्कूण [रु]

९) संयंत्राचा बदलता खर्च :-

- अ] संयंत्रामध्ये दररोज कितो ऐगा घातले जाते [] पात्या
 ब] संयंत्राच्या देखभालोस व ऐगा लालविष्यास दररोज कितो [] जात
 ग] संयंत्र दुसऱ्यात वर्धात कितो खर्च [रु]
 ड] पाणी पुरविष्याताठी कितो खर्च करावा लागतो [रु]

१०) कृजाचिंहो माहिती :-

अ] कर्ज देणा-या संस्थेये नांव :-

- १] कृजाचिंहो रक्कम [रु] २] व्याजदर [रु]
 ३] मुदत [वर्द्धी]
 ब] तरकारकडून अनुदान मिळाले १] दोय [] २] नाही []
 दोय असल्यास, कितो अनुदान मिळाले [रु]
 ग] इतर संस्थांकडून अनुदान मिळाले असल्यात नांव व कितो मिळाले ?
 नांव : स्पष्टे

११) संयंत्राचा वापर करण्यापुरवो-

अ] हूँसवापराविष्यो-

१] स्वधंपाक व घरगुतो वापराताठो कोणात्या पदार्थांचा ज्वलनाताठो
कितो प्रमाणात वषामिधये वापर करीत होता ?

- अ] लाकूड : गाड्या/मण
- ब] ईणी : गाड्या
- क] राफेल : लिटर
- ड] इतर :
- इ] इंधनाचा स्कूण खर्च [रु]

ब] ऐणखल निर्मिती

- १] वषाती कितो खा त्यार होते होते १] [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांली
- २] ऐतोताठो ऐणखल वापरले होते ? १] होय [] २] नाहो []
- ३] ऐतीताठो कितो ऐणखल वापरले छोऱे जाते ? [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांली.
- ४] ऐणखल विळे जाते [१]होय [] [२] नाहो [].

विळे जात असल्यात कितो विळे जाते ? व त्याचे विळो मुल्य कितो ?

[] बैलगाड्या/द्रांली [२]विळो किंमत [रु] []

- क] वषातील ऐतो उत्थादन, १] भात []मण /किंच.
- २] ऊस [] ठन
- ३] मका []मण/विळूं.
- ४] च्चारो []मण/विळूं.
- ५] इतर []

१२. तंदूंत्रांचा वापर तुरु झाल्यानंतर-

अ] इंधनवापराविषयी

१. घरगुतो वापराताठो व स्वधंपाकाताठो रोज कितो तास गॅल
मिळतो []
२. रोज गॅलच्या सहाय्याने कितो व्यक्तींचा स्वधंपाक होतो ? []व्यक्ती
- ३] गॅलचा प्रकाशाताठो वापर केला जातो ? १]होय []२]नाहो []
४. वापर केला जात असल्यात १][]तास २] दिवे []
५. गॅलमुळे घरगुतो ज्वलनाची गरज पूणपिणे भागते ? १]होय[]२]नाहो[
पूणा] गरज भागत नसल्यात-
६. गॅलच्या जोडीला कोणात्या पदार्थांचा ज्वलनाताठो इंधन म्हणून
कितो वापर करता ?

६] १. नाकूड [] मण/किंवं. २] कैणो [] बैलगाड्या

३. राफेल [] लिटर ४] इतर-

५] गेंतच्या वापराने इंधनाची निव्वळ बघत कितो ?

अ] शेतोतुन मिळारे नाकूड व इतर दुंदा ने पकार्थ किंवून [रु]

ब] राफेलचा वापर कमो झाल्याने [रु]

क] निव्वळ स्कूण उत्पन्न [रु]

ब] ऐणखाचिष्ठी -

१] ऐणखा निर्मितीत वाढ झालो १] होय[] २] नाहो []

२] ऐणखाची निर्मिती खां वर्षात कितो ? [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांगी

३] ऐणखाच्या निर्मितीत निव्वळ वाढ [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांत्या.

४] किंवौताठो वापरले ऐणखा [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांगी

२] किंवौमुल्य रु []

५] शेतोताठो वापरले जातो [] बैलगाड्या/द्रांगी

६] ऐणखाच्या किंवौमुळे किंवौमुल्यातोल निव्वळ वाढ [रु]

क] शेतो उत्पादन वर्षातोल,

१] ऐणखा वापराने उत्पादन वाढले १] होय[] २] नाहो []

२] उत्पादन वाढत असल्यास कितो उत्पादन होते ?

अ] भात [] मण/किंवं. ब] ऊस [] टन

क] मका [] किंवं/मण ड] ज्ञारो [] मण/किंवं.

इ] इतर []

३] निव्वळ उत्पादनातोल वाढ-

अ] भात [] मण/किंवं. ब] ऊस [] टन

क] मका [] मण/किंवं. ड] ज्ञारो [] मण/किंवं.

इ] इतर []

१३. गेंत निर्मितीशिवाय इतर कारणाताठो ऐणाचा वार्षिक वापर-

अ] ऐणाच्या विक्रीताठो [] पाठ्या ब] ऐणी नावणेताठो [] पाठ्या

क] घर सारविणेताठो [] पाठ्या ड] प्रत्यध खाताठो [] बैलगाड्या

इ] ऐणाचा स्कूण वापर [] पाठ्या/बैलगाड्या.

१४] अ] सप्त्या संयंत्रे कोणात्या अवस्थेत आहे ।

१] उत्तम [] २] घांगले [] ३] मध्यम []

४] नादुस्त्वा[]

ब] संयंत्राचा वापर- १] फक्त खासाठो[] २] फक्त गैसाठो[]

३. खा व गैसाठो [] ४] संयंत्र वापरले जात नाहो []

५] संयंत्रे वापरले जात नसल्याचे कारण कोणते ।

इ] गैत निर्मितीत डवामानानुतार कोणते बक्त होतीत ।

१] पावसाबा : कमो : जास्त २] डिवाबा : कमो : जास्त
_____ : _____ _____ : _____

३] उच्छाबा : कमो : जास्त

_____ :

इ] संयंत्र दुरुस्तोताठो तांत्रिक आगदानि मिळौ काय ।

१] दोय[] २] नाहो[]

मिळत जलन्यात, कोणाकडून । नांव :-

१५] कजीफु- अ] कजीफु डप्त्यानुतार करता काय । दोय[] २] नाहो[]

ब] परतफेड फेलेलो रक्कम [र] ३] परतफेड न झालेलो रक्कम [र]

१६] अ] आपल्या संयंत्राविध्यो आपण कितो तमाधाना आहात ।

१] पूर्ण तमाधान[] २] जंश्वः तमाधान[]

३] पूर्ण जस्वाधानो[]

पूर्ण जस्वाधानो असल्याचे लारण-

ब] आपल्या यते कोणात्या प्रकारचे व कितो क्षमतेहै संयंत्र घांगले ।

१] प्रकार २] क्षमता :

- १७] संयंत्रामुळे आपणास पुढील घटकाविषयो काय वाटो ?
 १] डातार्या त्रास कमो झाला ; आहे [] २] नाहो[]
 २] माशाच्या त्रास कमो झाला : १]आहे[] २] नाहो[]
 ३] धुराच्या त्रास नाहोता झाला : १] आहे [] २] नाहो[]
 ४] घराच्या स्वच्छोत्त मदत झालो १] गांधे [] २] नाहो []
 ५) जव्हण गोबा करणे व साठविणोया त्रास कमो १]आहे[]
 २]नाहो[]

६) पुर्वोच्या ईणखापेक्षा संयंत्रातून तयार होणारे ईणखे चांगले ?
 १] आहे [] २]नाहो[]

१८] अ] संयंत्राच्या बांधकामामुळे आपणास पुर्वोपेक्षा जागेवो अडवण होते काय ?
 १] होय[] २] नाहो[]

ब] आपलेकडे ईणाशिवाय इतर पंदार्थ वापर्ण ज्वलनाच्या गेंस निर्माण करण्यावै केणके असे संयंत्र आहे काय ?
 १] आहे[] २] नाहो[]

१९] संयंत्राविषयो महिलांचे कोणते म्हा आहे १] अ]अनुकूल[]ब]पुतिकूल[]

२०] गोबरगेंस योजनेबाबत तरकारने काय करावै ?

२१] संयंत्राच्या पुर्वोच्या ज्वलनाच्या पद्धतीपेक्षा संयंत्राच्या गेंसच्या ज्वलनाच्यो पद्धत उपसुक्त आहे काय ?
 १]होय[] २]नाहो[]

२२] गेंस किंविताची वापरता काय ? १]होय[] २]नाहो[]

२३] संयंत्रातून निर्माण होणारा गेंस साठवून तेच्छा काय ?
 १]होय[] २] नाहो[]

२४] आपले गरजेपेक्षा गेंस जास्ता होतो तेच्छा ईणा-यांना देता काय ? आणि तु म्हाला कमी पडल्यात ऐणा-याकडून गेंस केता काय ?
 १]होय[] २] नाहो []

२५] आपणास ज्वलनाच्या गेंस तयार करण्याच्या पद्धती माहिती आहेत काय ?
 १] आहे[] २] नाहो[]

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माडिलो झल्यात कोणात्या पडलो

नोंव :-

त्यामध्ये कोणात्या वस्तू वापरतात ?

१]

२]

३]

२६] हेंदंत्राविष्यो आपले काढो विझेळ मत आहे काय ?

मुलाखा घगार,

[श. रा. गाडगोळ]

विझेळ नोंदी :-