

Chapter - 6

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SOCIAL STATUS AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

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SOCIAL STATUS AND SOCIAL AMENITIES

6.1 Introduction

In this chapter, an attempt is made to examine the impact of irrigation project on the social status of the beneficiaries. What extent, there has been improvement in social life of farmers and social amenities in the region under study. Social status has been examined by taking into account level of education, land owned, caste/religion background and others. Moreover, social amenities includes the availability of means of entertainments, drinking water, toilet etc. it has been observed that in the region, social changes have been taking places due to improvement in economic condition of the farmers. These changes have been mainly occurred due to irrigation facilities made available in this area.

In view to assess the social impact of irrigation out of 14 villages covered under Jangamhatti irrigation project, Jangamhatti village has been selected for the intensive study and 100 farmers from Jangamhatti village have been selected to know the improvement in social life of this community.

6.2 Classification of Household by Age Group

Age is the most important parameter, which plays vital role in the occupation. Hence, the households were classified on the basis of age and presented in table No. 6.1.

Table No. 6.1
Agewise Classification of Households

Age	No. of households	Percentage
20 – 30	3	3.0
30 – 40	14	14.0
40 – 50	19	19.0
50 – 60	33	33.0
60 – 70	-	-
70 – 80	20	20.0
80 – 90	10	10.0
90 – 100	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

It was observed that of the total households only 3% households were in the age group of 20 to 30 years, 14% of households were in the age group of 30 to 40 years, 19% households were in the age group of 40 to 50 years, 33% households were in the age group of 50 to 60 years, which shown high percentage as compared to others. Moreover, 20% households in the age group of 70 to 80 years and 10% of households in the age group of 80 to 90 years. Only one percent households in the age group of above 90 years. It is very low percentage comparing with others because they are oldest person hence, not participate much in agriculture. Thus, the age wise classification of the households shows that the majority of the households were concentrated in the age group of 30 to 40 years.

6.3 Classification of Household by Caste

Out of the total number of beneficiaries 86% beneficiaries were belonging to Maratha community, followed by Mahar 11%, Brahmin 3%. Thus, it reflects the fact that Maratha community is leading community among the various castes in the region and its participation in agriculture is significant.

Table No. 6.2
Caste wise Classification of the Households

Sr. No.	Caste	Households	% of households
1	Maratha	86	86.0
2	Mahar	11	11.0
3	Brahmin	3	3.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source : Fieldwork

6.4 Classification of Households by Types of Family

Table No. 6.3
Nature of Family

Sr. No.	Types of family	No. of households	% of households
1	Joint Family	34	34.0
3	Nuclear Family	66	66.0-
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Nature of Family

Out of total families 34% of households were in the category of joint family and 66% of households were in the category of nuclear family. Thus, out of total families sample households majority of families were belonging to the nuclear family category. Thus, it reveals the fact in rural area, joint family has been replacing by nuclear family.

Moreover, the attitude of farmers towards education showed that as a result of improvement in economic condition of farmers in rural area, farmers are interested in getting their children enrolled in educational institutions.

6.5 Social Amenities

Availability of entertainment facilities reflects the social status of the families. Table No. 6.4 shows that of the total families of households 25% families had not entertainment equipments, 10% families had radio, 23% families had TV, 4% families had taperecorders and 9% families had Radio and TV, 4% families had Radio and Taperecorder, 11% families had TV and Taperecorder, 1% families had TV, CD-VCD-DVD, 8% families had Radio, TV, Taperecorder. Thus it showed that all families availed the entertainment facilities, which reveals improvement in economic condition of farmers.

Table No. 6.4
Classification of Entertainment Equipment

Sr. No.	Entertainment equipments	Households	% of households
1	No entertainment equipment	25	25.0
2	Radio	10	10.0
3	TV	23	23.0
4	Taperecorder	4	4.0
5	Radio, TV	9	9.0
6	Radio, Taperecorder	4	4.0
7	TV, Taperecorder	11	11.0
8	TV, CD-VCD-DVD	1	1.0
9	Radio, TV, Taperecorder	8	8.0
10	Taperecorder, CD-VCD-DVD	1	1.0
11	Radio, TV, Taperecorder, CD-VCD-DVD	2	2.0
12	TV, Taperecorder, CD-VCD-DVD	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Moreover, of the total number of households nearly 20% families had no any type of vehicles, 49% families had owned bicycle, 28% household had bicycle and two wheeler, 1% families had bicycle and four wheeler. Moreover, 2% households had bicycle, two wheeler and four wheeler.

Table No. 6.5
Use of Vehicles

Sr. No.	Types of Vehicles	Households	% of households
1	No vehicles	20	20.0
2	Bicycle	49	49.0
3	Bicycle & Two Wheeler	28	28.0
4	Bicycle & Four Wheeler	1	1.0
5	Bicycle, Two Wheeler & Four Wheeler	2	2.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

6.6 Consumer Durable Goods

Availability of other assets and equipment reflects the economic and social condition of the households. Table No. 6.6 shows the consumer durable goods of households.

Table No. 6.6
Consumer Durable Goods of Households

Sr. No.	Types of Assets & Equipments	Households	% of households
1	No assets & equipments	22	22.0
2	Freeze	1	1.0
3	Table-Chair	12	12.0
4	Bed	3	3.0
5	Other	1	1.0
6	Table-Chair, Bed, Telephone	11	11.0
7	Freeze, Telephone, Table-Chair, Bed	1	1.0
8	Table-Chair, Bed	24	24.0
9	Fan, Telephone, Table-Chair, Bed	10	10.0
10	Fan, Table-Chair, Bed	7	7.0
11	Table-Chair, Fan	3	3.0
12	Fan, Freeze, Telephone, Table-Chair, Bed	5	5.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source: Fieldwork

Of the total number of households 22% families had not other types of assets and equipments, 1% families had freeze, 12% families had table-chair, 3% families had bed and 1% families had other assets, 11% families had table-chair, telephone and bed, 1% families had freeze, telephone, table-chair and bed. Thus, overall analysis shows that all families had assets and equipments.

6.7 Social Infrastructures

Social infrastructural facilities include the availability of electricity, drinking water, toilet facility, housing, etc. Availability of electric supply is treated as an important input in agricultural activity and an indispensable facility for domestic use. 97% of families had electricity in their houses, 3% of families had no electricity in their houses.

Drinking Water

All households were getting drinking water facilities in the localities where they reside. However, the major source of drinking water to them was public tap. Table No. 6.8 showed that of the total families, nearly 76% get water from public tap while 24% families have their own water connection.

Table No. 6.7
Sources of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Sources of Drinking Water	Households	% of households
1	Owned	24	24.0
2	Public	76	76.0
	Total	100	100.0

Source : Fieldwork

Moreover, availability of toilet facility reflects the social development of families. Out of total families 42% family had own toilet facility and 58% of families had no toilet facility. It means they have to go outside of the village for the toilet.