

Chapter IV
Social Background of Watershed Beneficiaries in
Study Area

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Chapter IV

Social Background of Watershed Beneficiaries in Study Area

4.1 Introduction :

Farmers were very much involved in agricultural activities, as their livelihood is entirely dependent on the yield from agriculture. Their decision regarding the cultivation of crops, keeping livestock depend upon the level of income, family background, educational status etc. Crop cultivation also depends upon the agriculture output that they get from growing one or another crop. Hence, it is necessary to know about the social background of the framers.

Table No. 4.1

Age wise Classification of Respondents

Age Group	No. of Respondents	Percentage
20-30	13	8.7 %
31-40	45	30.0 %
41-50	41	27.3 %
51-60	25	16.7 %
61-70	20	13.3 %
71-80	6	4.0 %
Total	150	100 %

Above table No 4.1 shows that Age wise classification of the respondents. About 66% (99) respondents are less than 50 years old. 30% (45) respondents are belongs to Age group between 51 to 70 years. And only 4% (6) respondents are belongs to Age between 71 to 80 years.

Table No. 4.2

Classification of Respondents by Education

Education Level	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	9	6.0 %
Primary	34	22.7 %
Secondary	46	30.7 %
Higher Secondary	27	18.0 %
Graduation	34	22.6 %
Post Graduation	0	0
Total :	150	100 %

Above Table No. 4.2 shows that classification of respondents by education. There were 6% (9) respondents become illiterate. 22.7% (34) respondents have primary, 30.7% (46) respondents have secondary, and 18% (27) respondents have higher secondary education. Out 150 respondents only 22.6% (34) respondents have

graduation degree. There were no any post-graduate respondent in selected sample units.

4.2 Animal Husbandry :

Apart from the direct benefits of the watershed development, there are other benefits e.g. increase in standard of living, availability of fodder for agriculture for the bovine economy etc. are likely in the process of development. The watershed development too helps to increase grazing lands.

Table No. 4.3

Classification of Animals of Respondents

Animals	Wadi-Bhagai	Renavi	Soni	Total
1) Cow	46 (34.58)	42 (26.92)	61 (24.11)	149 (27.49)
2) Buffaloes	87 (65.42)	114 (73.08)	192 (75.89)	393 (72.51)
A) Total Milch Animals	133 [38.32]	156 [56.72]	253 [66.05]	542 [53.93]
1) Oxen	43 (87.75)	40 (72.72)	67 (80.72)	150 (80.22)
2) He-Buffaloes	06 (12.25)	15 (27.28)	16 (19.28)	37 (19.78)
B) Total Farm Use Animals	49 [14.13]	55 [20.00]	83 [21.67]	187 [18.60]
1) Goats & Sheep	18 (10.90)	24 (37.50)	23 (48.93)	65 (23.55)
2) Hens	147 (89.10)	40 (62.50)	24 (51.07)	211 (76.45)
C) Total Goats, sheep & Hens	165 [47.55]	64 [23.28]	47 [12.28]	276 [27.47]
Total Animals (A+B+C)	347	275	383	1005

Figures in () indicates vertical percentage of internal total.

Figures in [] indicates vertical percentage of total.

Total Milch Animals	53.93%
Total Farm use Animals	18.60%
Total Other Animals	27.47%

Table No. 4.3 shows that total animals proportion of milch animals was 53.93% and remaining 18.60% were farm use animals and 27.47% were non-farm animals.

Above table No. 4.3 shows that, there are 1005 animals having to the selected sample units. Out of these total animals 347 in Wadi-Bhagai, 275 in Renavi and 383 are in Soni.

Table also shows that, farmers were interested to invest more in milched animals rather than other animals. In the Wadi-Bhagai 133 (38.32%), Renavi 156 (56.72%), and Soni 253 (66.05%) are the milch animals.

It means that, people prefer to keep more milch animals rather than farm use animals, because some farmers have cultivating land with the help of tractors in spite of farm use animals. Among the milch animals respondents were more prefer to Buffaloes. Out of total milch animals there were 72.51% (393) are Buffaloes and 27.49% (149) were cows having to the respondents.

Goat, Sheep and Hens are another favorite non-farm activity in drought prone area of Maharashtra. There are 276 Non-farm animals

having in the selected samples. Out of total Non-farm animals there were 165 in Wadi-Bhagai, 64 in Renavi, and 47 in Soni.

Table No. 4.4

**Classification of the Respondents by Annual Income from
Animal Husbandry**

(Income in Rs.)

Income (Range Rs.)	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Up to 20000	67	44.6 %
20001 to 40000	61	40.7 %
Above 40001	22	14.7 %
Total :	150	100 %

Table No. 4.4 shows the classification of the respondents by annual income from animal husbandry. There were 85.3% (128) respondents earning the income from animal husbandry up to Rs.40000 and only 14.7% (22) respondents earn more than Rs.40001 annual income from animal husbandry.

Thus, the bovine economy is much helpful and rewarding for the people living in the drought prone area.

The people of the study area are actively involved in dairy farming.

Table No. 4.5
Classification of the Respondents by Agriculture
Equipments

Equipments	Respondents	%
No Equipments	23	15.3 %
Ploughs	1	0.7 %
Aaut	3	2.0 %
Sowing Machine	1	0.7 %
Ploughs + Aaut	14	9.3 %
Ploughs + Bull cart	1	0.7 %
Aaut + Sowing Machine	1	0.7 %
Aaut + Bull cart	3	2.0 %
Ploughs + Aaut + Sowing Machine	6	4.0 %
Ploughs + Aaut + Bull cart	7	4.6 %
Ploughs+ Aaut + SM + Bull cart	90	60.0 %
Total :	150	100 %

SM = Sowing Machine

Table No 4.5 shows that classification of the respondents by agriculture equipments. There were 15.3% (23) respondents don't have any agriculture equipments. There are 1 Respondent having only 'Ploughs', 3 have only 'Aaut' and 1 have only 'Sowing Machine'. There were 60% (90) respondents having all types of agriculture equipments.

Table No. 4.6

Classification of the Respondents by Agriculture Machines

Machines	Respondents	Percentage
NIL	94	62.6 %
Tractor Trolley	6	4.0 %
Power Tiller	1	0.7 %
TT + MM + PT	48	32.0 %
TT + MM + HM + PT	1	0.7 %
Total :	150	100 %

TT = Tractor Trolley

PT = Power Trolley

MM = Malani Machine

HM = Harvesting Machine

Above table No.4.6 shows that classification of the respondents by agriculture machines were as, 62.6% (94) respondents don't have any agriculture machine. There were 4% (6) respondents have only Tractor Trolley, and 1 respondent have only power tiller machine. About 32% (48) respondents having TT+MM+PT. Out of all respondents (150) only one respondent have all types of agriculture machines. With the help of above analysis we conclude that, more than 50% respondents become marginal and

small farmers who have no sufficient income for purchasing this type of agriculture machines.

4.3 Agriculture Credit :

Timely, adequate and cheap agriculture credit plays a significance role in agriculture development.

Table No. 4.7

Classification of Respondents by Agriculture Credit

Agencies	Respondents	Percentage
No Credit	5	3.3 %
Private Bank	1	0.7 %
Co-Op Society	42	28.0 %
National Bank + Co-Op Society	80	53.4 %
Private Bank + Co-Op Society	15	10.0 %
Co-Op Society + Money Lenders	5	3.3 %
Money Lenders	2	1.3 %
Total :	150	100 %

Table No. 4.7 shows the agriculture credit of the selected sample. Out of the 150 sample units, only 5 respondents did not borrow the loan. There were 28% (42) respondents have borrowed from co-op societies and 53.4% (80) respondents have borrowed

from both National bank and co-op society. About 10% (15) respondents have borrowed both from Private bank and co-op Society. Only 1.3% (2) respondents have borrowed from moneylenders. However 81.4% (122) sample units was dependent on institutional organizations.

Table No. 4.8

Classification of Respondents by Amount of Credit

Size of Credit (Rs.)	Respondents	Percentage
No Credit	5	3.3 %
Less than 50000	39	26.3 %
50001 to 100000	20	13.3 %
100001 to 150000	22	14.6 %
150001 to 200000	32	21.3 %
200001 to 250001	5	3.3 %
250001 to 300000	11	7.3 %
More than 300001	16	10.6 %
Total	150	100 %

Table No.4.8 shows that classification of respondents by the amount of loan. There were 3.3% (5) respondents have not borrowed

the loan. About 26.3% (39) respondents have borrowed less than Rs.50000. However, nearly 50% of the respondents have borrowed credit range between Rs.50001 to 200000. Also 10.6% (16) respondents have borrowed credit range between Rs.200001 to 300000. And only 10.6% (16) respondents have borrowed more than 3 lakhs from various institutional organizations. On, an average number of respondents have borrowed small size of loan.

4.3 Means of Entertainment :

The selected sample units were using durable entertainment means in their daily life. The 68.30% respondents were having fan & Cot, 20.9% farmers were having cycles, Radio, Tape recorder and TV's were used by 70% of the farmers and Telephone by 44.8% of the farmers, which is useful for daily communication and distance communication.

Conclusion :

The foregoing analysis is showed that the quality of living is quite better after watershed development programme. In the study area beneficiaries are intensively involved in Bovine Economy and Dairy Farming.