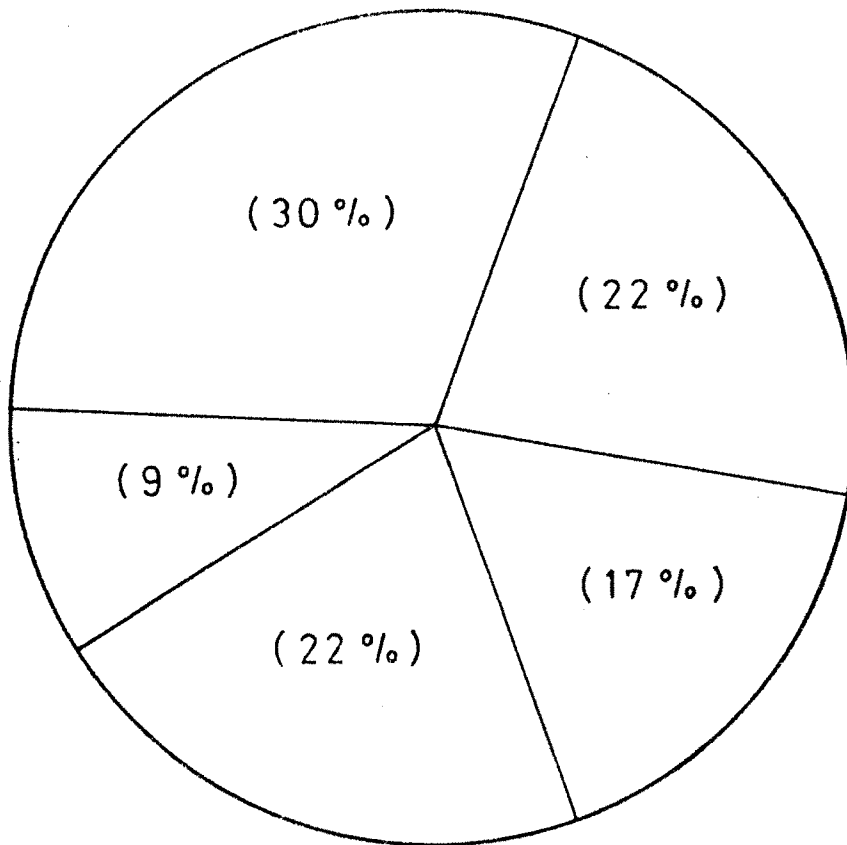


CHAPTER NO. 4

STATISTICAL TABLES , ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION



| Age group | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| 15 - 25 | 30 % |
| 25 - 35 | 22 % |
| 35 - 45 | 17 % |
| 45 - 55 | 22 % |
| 55 & above | 9 % |

Fig. 1 Age groups of respondents in Lingnur .

A STUDY OF INFLUENCE OF TECHNOLOGY ON RURAL WOMEN IN
SOUTHERN MAHARASHTRA. (LINGNUR)

TABLE NO. 1.

AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS.

| SR.NO. | AGE RANGE | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE |
|--------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1) | 15-25 | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | 25-35 | 22 | 22 |
| 3) | 35-45 | 17 | 17 |
| 4) | 45-55 | 22 | 22 |
| 5) | 55 & above | 9 | 9 |
| | TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The table shows that, most of the respondents were young. Women between 15-25 constituted 30% of the sample. 22% of the respondents were in the age group of 25-35, 17% of the respondents were in the age group of 35-45, 22% of the respondents were in the age group of 45-55 and only 9% of the respondents were above the age of 55 years.

From the above analysis, we come to the conclusion that the the age group between 15-25 was found to be highest group in the Lingnur village. This may be because the girls below 15 were married off, and they are required to go to their husbands' villages and women of the higher age group had a higher mortality rate.

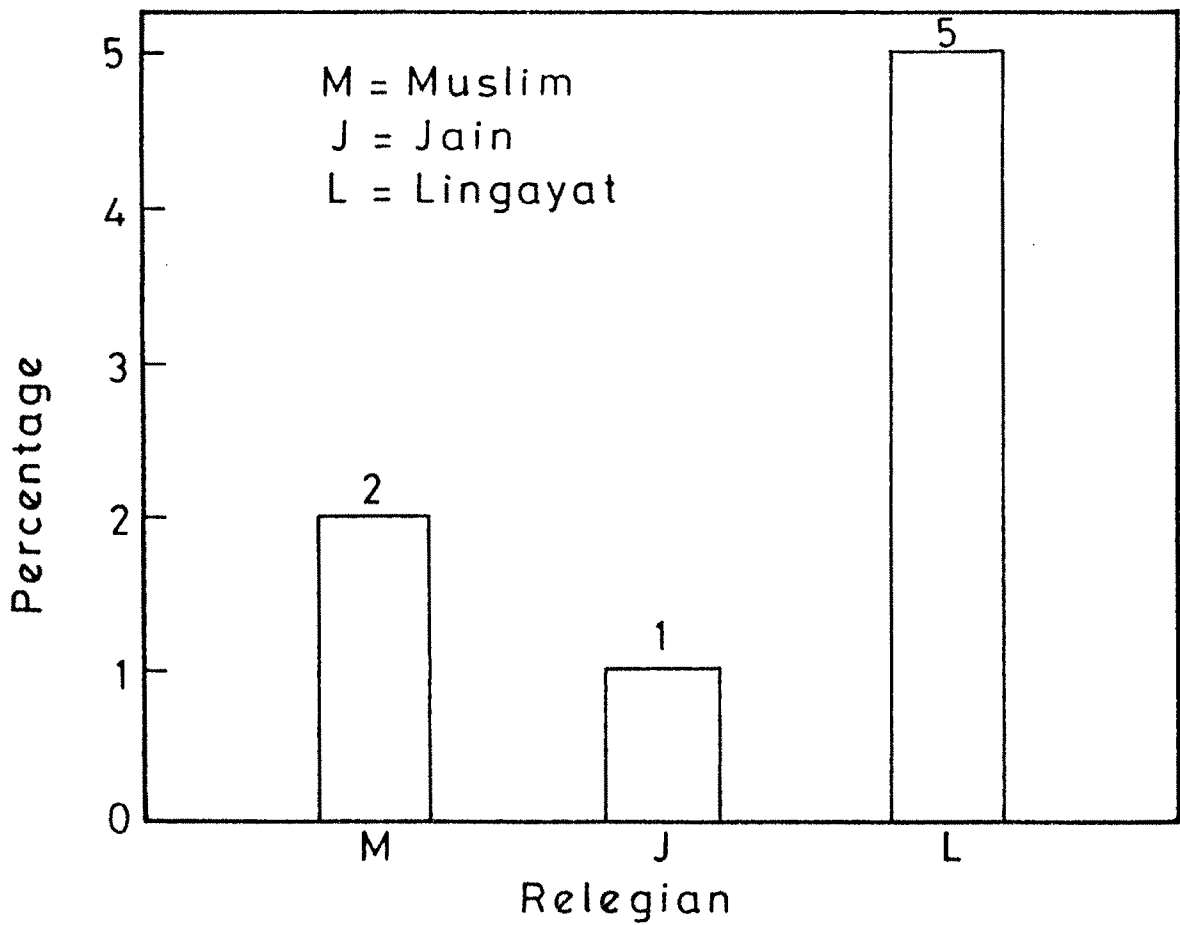
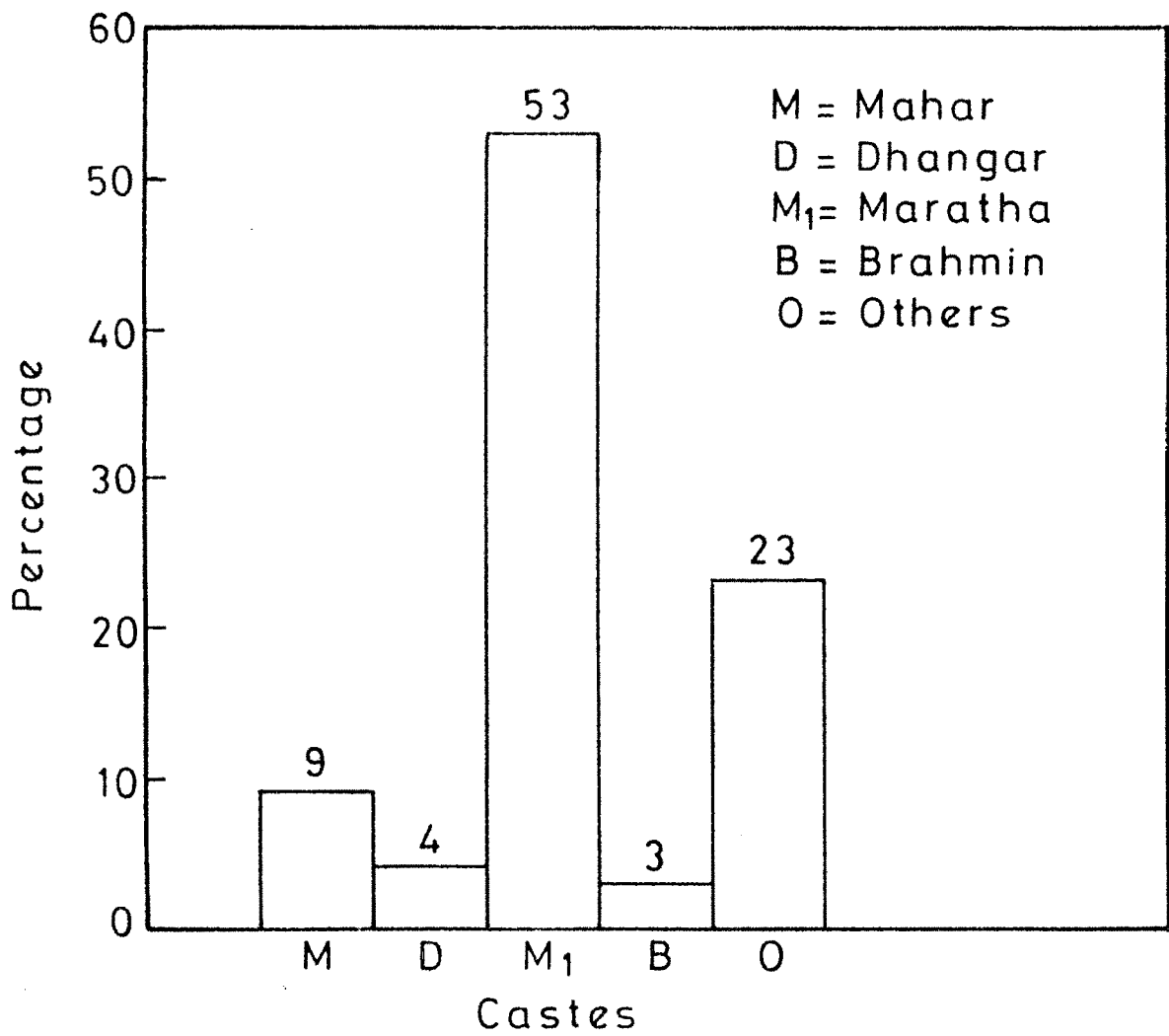


Fig. 2. Caste and Religion composition.

TABLE NO. 2

RELIGION AND CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENT.

| SR.NO. | HINDU | MUSLIM | JAIN | LINGAYAT. |
|--------|------------|--------|------|-----------|
| 1) | Mahar 9 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 2) | Dhanagar 4 | | | |
| 3) | Maratha 53 | | | |
| 4) | Brahmin 3 | | | |
| 5) | Others 23 | | | |
| | TOTAL 92 | 2 | 1 | 5=100 |

From the above table we find that, 92% of the respondents belonged to Hindu religion. Among them, 9% of the respondents belonged to Mahar caste, 4% of the respondents belonged to Dhanagar caste, 53% of the respondents belonged to Maratha caste, 3% of the respondents belonged to Brahmin caste and 23% of the respondents belonged to other castes.

Only 2% of the respondents belonged to Muslims, 1% of

the respondents belonged to Jains and 5% of the respondents belonged to Lingayats.

Most of the people in this village belonged to Hindu religion and Maratha caste.

TABLE NO. 3

OCCUPATION OF THE RESPONDENTS' HUSBANDS.

| OCCUPATION | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| AGRICULTURE | 46 | 46 |
| SERVICE | 4 | 4 |
| PROFESSION | 6 | 6 |
| NOT WORKING | 3 | 3 |
| UNMARRIED | 10 | 10 |
| WIDOW | 21 | 21 |
| DIVORCE | 4 | 4 |
| DESERTED | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

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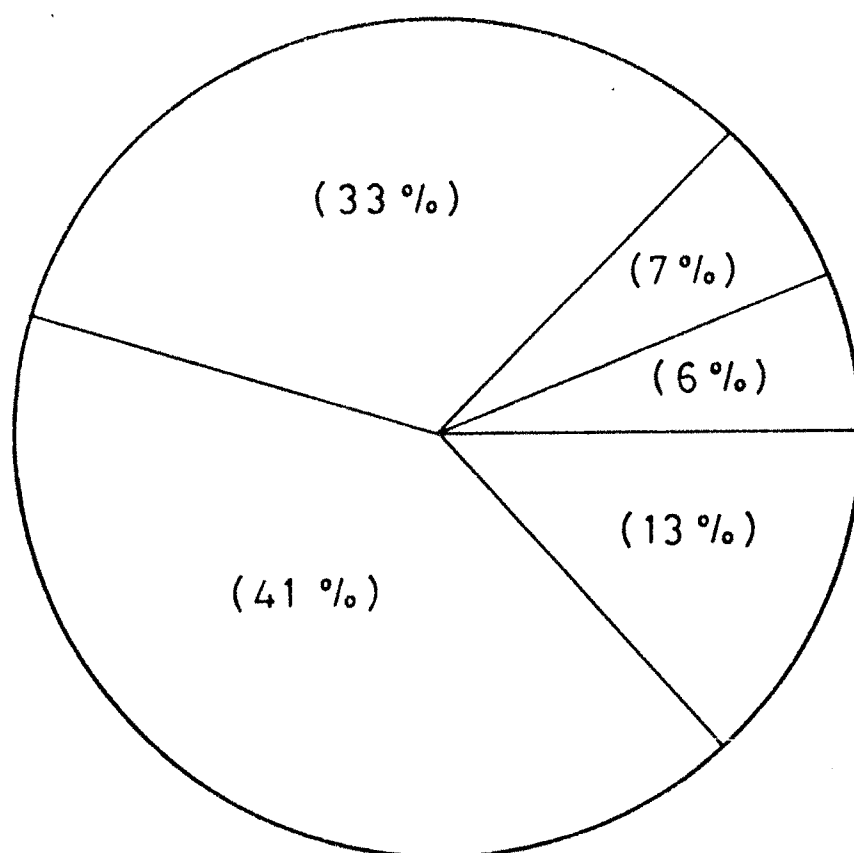
The table shows that, majority of the spouses of the respondents were engaged in agriculture. While, the occupations of the others were profession like carpenter, shepherded etc. , 6%, service 4% and 3% were not working.

The table reflects that majority of the spouses were agricultural workers, which is the main occupation in the Lingnur Village. Also it is obvious from the above data that, only few people have jobs but, that can't generate sufficient income hence it becomes imperative on their wives that they should work and supplement the meagre income of their respective spouses.

TABLE NO. 4
EARNING MEMBERS IN RESPONDENTS' FAMILIES.

| NO.OF EARNING MEMBERS | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1-2 | 72 | 72 |
| 2-4 | 27 | 27 |
| 4-6 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The researcher investigated into the No. of earning members of the respondents' families. It is clear from the above table that, there were 72% of the respondents who had 1-2 earning members in their families while, 27% of the respondents had 2-4 earning members in their families. Only 1% of the respondents had 4-6 earning members in their families. This data clearly indicates that, majority of the respondents (99%) had 1 to 4 earning members in their houses. With all the income at their command the families in Lingnur village appear to be in utter poverty and can hardly make both ends meet.



| Total family income Rs. (Annual) | Percentage |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Upto - 10,000 | 13 % |
| 10,000 - 15,000 | 41 % |
| 15,000 - 20,000 | 33 % |
| 20,000 - 25,000 | 7 % |
| 25,000 & above | 6 % |

Fig.5 Respondents total family income (Annual) .

TABLE NO. 5
TOTAL FAMILY INCOME (ANNUAL) OF THE RESPONDENTS

| INCOME | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|
| UPTO 10,000 | 13 | 13 |
| 10,000 - 15000 | 41 | 41 |
| 15,000 - 20,000 | 33 | 33 |
| 20,000 - 20,000 | 7 | 7 |
| 25,000 & above | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

It is seen from the above table that, a greater No. of families income was between Rs. 10,000 - 15,000, 13% of the respondents were below Rs. 10,000, 33% of the respondents were between Rs. 15,000 - 20,000, 7% of the respondents were between Rs. 20,000 - 25,000 & 6% of the respondents were between Rs. 25,000 & above.

The purchasing power of the families can be seen from the annual income that families have. It is obvious that most of the families had very low purchasing power.

TABLE NO. 6

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE RESPONDENTS.

| SR. NO. | AGE GROUP | PRIMARY EDU. | SECON- DARY EDU. | COLL- EGE. EDU. | LITE- RATE | ILLIT- ERATE. |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1) | 15-25 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 19 | 11 |
| 2) | 25-35 | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | 16 |
| 3) | 35-45 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 14 |
| 4) | 45-55 | - | - | - | - | 22 |
| 5) | 55 & above | - | - | - | - | 09 |
| | TOTAL | 19 | 8 | 1 | 28 | 72=100 |

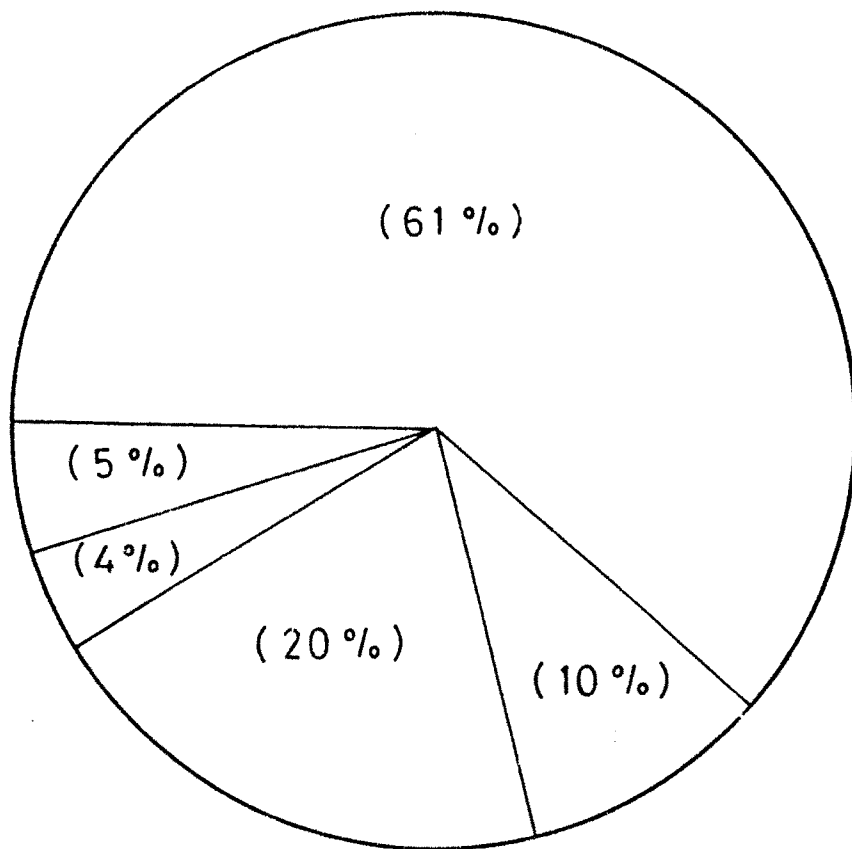
The table above shows that, interrelation between age and education in Lingnur village. In 15-25 age group there were 12 respondents who had taken primary education, 6% of the respondents who had taken secondary education, 1% of the

respondents who were educated upto collage level & thus constituing 19% literate respondents. There were 11 illiterate respondents in this group.

There were 5% of the respondents who had educated upto primary level, in the age of 25-35, 1% of the respondents who had taken secondary level, thus., constituing 6% literate respondents. There were 16% respondents who were uneducated in the age group of 25-35.

In the age group of 35-45, there were 2% respondents who had taken education upto only primary level, 1% of the respondents educated upto secondary level, thus, constituing 3% of the respondents who were educated. This group had 14 respondents uneducated.

In subsiquent age groups, all the respondents were uneducated i.e., 45-55 & 55 & above. This may be because of lack of educational facilities in the village before independence.



| Marital status | Percentage |
|----------------|------------|
| Married | 61 % |
| Unmarried | 10 % |
| Widow | 20 % |
| Divorced | 4 % |
| Deserted | 5 % |

Fig. 7 Marital status of respondents
in Lingnur.

TABLE NO. 7
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS BY MARRITAL STATUS.

| AGE GROUP | MARRIED | UN-MARRIED | WIDOW | DIVORCED | DESERTED | TOTAL (%) |
|------------|---------|------------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 15-25 | 18 | 10 | 1 | 1 | - | 30 |
| 25-35 | 15 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 22 |
| 35-45 | 11 | - | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 |
| 45-55 | 12 | - | 10 | - | - | 22 |
| 55 & above | 5 | - | 4 | - | - | 09 |
| TOTAL | 61 | 10 | 20 | 4 | 5 | 100 |

As indicated in table No. 7, out of 100 respondents, 61% of the respondents were married. Among these, in the age group of 15-25, there were 18% of the respondents married, 15% of the respondents in the age group of 25-35, 11% in the age group of 35-45, 12% in the age group of 45-55, 5% in the age group of 55 & above were married. There were 18% of the respondents married in the age group of 15-25. It may be because of early marriages. 10% of the respondents from this group were unmarried. This may be because of dowry problem.

20% of the respondents were widows. Among these, 1% were in the age group of 15-25, 2% were in the age group of 25-35, 3% were in the age group of 35-45, 10% were in the age group of 45-55 and 4% were in the age group of 55% above.

4% of the respondents were divorced. Among these, 1% were from in the age group of 15-25, 2% were from the age group of 25-35 & 1% were from the age group of 35-45.

The incidence of divorced and deserted women was found as per normal Indian pattern in this village.

Married women are found more in the lowest age group. This may be because of the girls in rural areas are married at a very lower age. However, in the higher age groups we find, the lesser incidence of married women. This may be because of mortality rate is higher among them which is due to disparity in the ages of these spouses.

TABLE NO. 8
NATURE OF THE FAMILY.

| NATURE OF THE FAMILY | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|
| NUCLEAR | 62 | 62 |
| JOINT FAMILY | 38 | 38 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Most of the families under the study were nuclear in nature (62%) and 38% were joint in nature.

62% of the families were nuclear, it may be because of employment problem and also may be because of proximity of industrial centres like Nipani & Ichalkaranji. Young men in the village can get services and impress by urban way of living in which nuclear family is one.

TABLE NO. 9
SIZE OF THE FAMILY.

| SIZE OF THE FAMILY | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE. |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1-3 | 13 | 13 |
| 3-6 | 56 | 56 |
| 6 & abaove | 31 | 31 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

From the above table, we observed that, 13% of the respondents had 1-3 members in their families, 56% of the respondents had 3-6 members in their families & 31% of the respondents had 6 & above family members in their families.

So, we can say that, nuclear type of families are more in this village.

TABLE NO. 10

TYPES OF HOUSES OF THE RESPONDENTS.

| TYPES OF HOUSES | FREQUENCY | PERCENTAGE. |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| THATCHED IN ROOFS | 87 | 87 |
| R.C.C. | 13 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

A table shows that, the types of houses in Lingnur village. Among these 87% houses were thatched in roofs and 13% houses were R.C.C. houses.

It shows that R.C.C. houses were very few in the village which means the spread of technology is very little.

Consequently, the women are required to exert more, in other types of houses than in R.C.C. houses.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1.

TABLE NO. 11
SOURCES OF POTABLE WATER.

| SOURCES | FREQUENCY | TIME | PERCENTAGE. |
|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| TAP | 20 | 1/2 hour | 20 |
| WELL | 37 | 2.5 hour | 37 |
| RIVER | 12 | 2 to 3 hour | 12 |
| HAND PUMPS | 31 | 2 hour | 31 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 |

From the above table, we find that only 20% of the respondents had taps in their houses. 37% of the respondents had to fetch water from deep wells, 12% of the draw water from river 31% of the respondents had to fetched water from handpumps.

It shows that, 80% of the respondents have to spent 2 to 3 hours for fetching and transporting of water and only 20% of the respondents have tap facilities.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1

TABLE NO. 12

WATER AVAILABILITY IN ALL SEASONS.

| WATER AVAILABILITY | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| AVAILABLE | 35 | 35 |
| NOT AVAILABLE | 65 | 65 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The table shows that, the availability fo water in all seasons. It is reported that majority of the respondents (65%) had not availability of water during all seasons. They have to essentially depend on different available resources. Whereas, 35% of the respondents calimed that water is essentially available in all seasons. Most of these respondents draw water either from well or from hand pumps.

The above clearly reveals that there is an accute problem of water in Lingur.

TABLE NO. 13

TOILET FACILITY AVAILABLE TO RESPONDENTS.

| TYPE OF TOILET | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| SE-PARATE | 4 | 4 |
| OPEN AIR | 96 | 96 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Table No. 13 regarding toilet conditions of the respondents disclosed that most of them were using open air toilet system (96%). Women had to go for toilet either early in the morning or late in the evening for fear of exposure. Only 4% of the respondents had separate toilet facilities.

Toilet conditions of this village is not good.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1

TABLE NO. 14
RESPONDENTS' BATHROOM CONDITIONS.

| <u>BATHROOM CONDITIONS</u> | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| HAVING BATHROOM | 8 | 8 |
| NO BATHROOM | 92 | 92 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The table shows that the position regarding bathroom conditions of the respondents. As is obvious, this area being rural area, there was no adequate bathroom facility in this village. It was observed that, 92% of the respondents did not have any bathroom facilities. Whereas, only 8% were having the bathroom facilities.

By and large, the respondents and their family members took bath in open air. The open air bathrooms in most of the cases were not covered properly. Besides, in the winter season open air bathrooms faced a great difficulties and they have to face cold winds while bathing. The respondents did not get privacy of any kind while, taking their bath. Especially, the young girls are constantly exposed to the eyes of public.

TABLE NO. 15
ELECTRIFICATION OF THE RESPONDENTS HOUSES.

| ELECTRICITY | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| AVAILABLE | 82 | 82 |
| NOT AVAILABLE | 18 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

It was intended that to understand the nature of various basic infrastructural facilities available to the respondents and their family members. The table indicates that 18% of the respondents' houses are still to be electrified. Whereas, majority of the respondents had electric facilities in their houses.

We can conclude from the above data that, 18% of them have no electrification in their houses. This may be because of low income or non availability of electric supply.

TABLE NO. 16
COOKING FACILITIES.

| <u>FACILITIES</u> | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | TIME | PERCENTAGE |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| CHULAH | 69 | 3 to 4 hours | 69 |
| STOVE | 16 | 2 to 3 hours | 16 |
| GOBAR GAS | 8 | 2 hours | 8 |
| L.P.G.GAS | 7 | 1 hours | 7 |
| TOTAL | 100 | | 100 |

The above table shows that most of the respondents (69%) used Chulah for cooking purpose and they had to spent 3 to 4 hours in smokeful environment, 16% of the respondents used stoves and they had to spent 2 to 3 hours, 8% of the respondents used Gobar Gas and they had to spent 2 hours and 7% of the respondents had L.P.G. Gas & only they had to spent 1 hour for cooking purpose.

We can conclude from the above table that, in this rural area most of the respondents used Chulah for cooking. 16% of the respondents used stoves, it may be because of paucity of getting kerosene and also of economic problem.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1

TABLE NO. 17

WHEATHER YOU USED GRINDING STONE OR MIXER }

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|
| GRINDING STONE | 96 | 96 |
| MIXER | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The table shows that all the respondents go for grinding mill for grinding purpose. But some times, they have to use grinding stone as well. For example, for making of Chatani, they used grinding stone. 96% of the respondents used grinding stones at such times. Only 4% of the respondents had mixers.

It may be because of economical problem and they cannot afford it. It may be possible that technology has not reached in this village as yet.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1

TABLE NO. 18
DO YOU HAVE CATTLE IN YOUR HOUSE?

| CATTLES | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|---------|-------------------|-------------|
| YES | 70 | 70 |
| NO | 30 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

The table shows that 70% of the respondents had cattle in their houses and 30% of the respondents did not.

Most of the respondents have cattles, it may because of cattle raring is an occupation supplementary to agriculture.

TABLE NO. 19
THE HOUSES WHERE YOU KEEP YOUR BULLOCKS AND COWS
ARE-TRADITIONAL/MODERN?

| TYPES OF HOUSES | NO. OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| TRADITIONAL | 70 | 70 |
| MODERN | - | - |
| NO CATTLE | 30 | 30 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of 100 respondents, 70% of the respondents had cattle in their houses & all of them kept their cattle in traditional types of houses. There was not a single modern type of house where respondents kept their cattle. And 30% of them had no cattle.

There is not a modern type of house, it may be because of the fact that the respondents do not know about these types of modernization.

It partially proves our hypothesis No. 1.

TABLE NO. 20

TABLE SHOWING THE WAYS THROUGH WHICH RESPONDENTS
FACE HEALTH EMERGENCIES.

| WAYS | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| DOCTORS | 40 | 40 |
| LOCAL MIDWIVES | 32 | 32 |
| SENT THE PATIENTS TO THE CITIES | 15 | 15 |
| LEAVE THE PATIENTS TO THEIR FATES. | 13 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of 100 respondents, 40% of the respondents told that they took help of doctors. But, these doctors were not qualified, they were diploma holders, not degree holders. 32% of the respondents took help from midwives. And 15% of the respondents said that they sent the patients to the cities. So that the patients can get proper treatment at the proper time & 13% of the respondents left the patients to their fates.

From the above table it is observed that 32% of the respondents took help from midwives it may be because of the doctors which are available in the village are males. So the women feel shy in approaching them at the time of maternity etc.,

TABLE NO. 21
TABLE SHOWING WHEATHER THE RESPONDENTS GET MEDICAL
HELP AT A TIME OF MATERNITY.

| ABOUT GETTING MEDICAL HELP | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------|
| GETTING MEDICAL HELP | 15 | 15 |
| NOT GETTING MEDICAL HELP | 85 | 85 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

It is observed that only 15% of the respondents got medical help at the time of maternity. And 85% of the respondents did not get the medical help at the time of maternity.

From the above table, we can conclude that, there are many doctors in urban areas. But, in the Lingnur village, there are no qualified doctors they are medical practitioners. Eventhough the State Govt. started many primary health centers in many villages, but there is no primary health centre. Maternity is very critical and difficult situation & if a woman does not get the medical help at proper time, may be she has to lose her life.

It partially proves our hypothesis No. 1.

TABLE NO. 22

TABLE SHOWING THE SOURCES OF GETTING INFORMATION
ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING.

| ABOUT FAMILY PLANING. | RADIO | FRIEND | SOURCES. HUSBANDS | DON'T GET INFORMATION. |
|--------------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| NO.OF RESPONDENTS | 25 | 37 | 11 | 27 |
| PERCENTAGE | 25 | 37 | 11 | 27 |
| TOTAL | 25 | 37 | 11 | 27=100 |

It is observed that, out of 100, 73% of the respondents got information about family planning. Among them, 25% of the respondents got information from radio, 37% of the respondents got information from friends, 11% of the respondents got information from their husbands and 27% of the respondents had no information about family planning. When near about one fourth respondents do not have any information about family planning, it is well nigh impossible to control the population growth.

TABLE NO. 23
TABLE SHOWING THE METHODS OF FAMILY PLANNING
WHICH RESPONDENTS PRACTISED.

| ABOUT METHODS | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------|
| PRACTISED | 2 | 2 |
| NOT PRACTISED | 57 | 57 |
| UNMARRIED | 10 | 10 |
| WIDOW | 21 | 21 |
| DIVORCED | 4 | 4 |
| DESERTED | 6 | 6 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of 100 respondents near about one fourth (27%) respondents had no information about family planning. Only 5 of them knew the methods of family planning but, out of 5 respondents, only 2 of them practised it. And 57% of the respondents did not practise it. It may be because of non-availablility of contraceptives and also unawareness of the family planning techniques.

TABLE NO. 24
DO YOU HAVE YOUR OWN AGRICULTURAL FIELD ?

| AGRICULTURAL FIELD | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| HAVING | 62 | 62 |
| NOT HAVING | 38 | 38 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of 100 respondents, 62% of the respondents had their own agricultural fields & 38% of the respondents did not.

From the above table we observe that most of the respondents have their own agricultural fields. But, it was also found that in all the cases the agricultural field was generally in the name of either husband or father in law. 38% of the respondents had to depend upon the other sources.

TABLE NO. 25

DO YOU WORK ON YOUR OWN AGRICULTURAL FIELDS ?

| WORK | NO.OFRESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|-------|------------------|-------------|
| YES | 77 | 77 |
| NO | 23 | 23 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of the 100 respondents, 77% of the respondents told that they always went on their fields for work. From the above table, we can see that, 62% of the respondents had their own agricultural fields. But, here 77% of the respondents worked on the agricultural fields. It just means that 17% of the respondents are compelled to work on somebody elses' lands.

In other words, they are landless labourers.

TABLE NO. 26
TYPE OF WORK WHICH THE RESPONDENTS DO IN THE
AGRICULTURAL FIELDS.

| TYPE OF WORK | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| PLANTING | | |
| WEEDING | 77 | 77 |
| WINNOWING | | |
| GRASS CUTTING | | |
| HARROWING/PLOUGHING | - | - |
| LANDLESS (NOT WORKING IN FIELDS) | 23 | 23 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

We can say that from the above table all types of work the respondents do in agricultural fields. 77% of the respondents have to do planting, weeding, winnowing, grass cutting etc., Only they do not ploughing. Because it is a heavy work & the women can't do it to the satisfaction of the men.

So we can say that, they have to do lot of work in the agricultural fields excepting ploughing. Whole day they are busy in the work. Mostly traditional methods are practised by them and agriculture is carried out manually.

TABLE NO. 27
POSSESSION OF LAND OF THE RESPONDENTS.

| POSSESSION OF LAND | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| IRRIGATED | 40 | 40 |
| UNIRRIGATED | 22 | 22 |
| NOT HAVING AGRICULTURAL FIELD. | 38 | 38 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Out of 100 respondents 62% of the respondents had agricultural fields. Among these 40% of the respondents had irrigated land. And 22% of the land is unirrigated. It may be because of inadequate of water supply.

TABLE NO. 28

USAGE OF OWN IMPLIMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK.

| WHEATHER RESPONDENTS USED THEIR OWN IMPLIMENTS. | RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE |
|---|-------------|------------|
| YES | 22 | 22 |
| NO | 40 | 40 |
| HAVING NO FIELDS | 38 | 38 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

When researcher asked wheather the respondents used their own impliments to work in the fields, it was found that, majority (40%) of the respondents didn't use their own impliments. Whereas, 22% of the respondents made use of their own impliments.

The reason for non use of their own impliments may be that, they are affraid off machanical impliments and secondly they can't afford to buy these impliments in the open market.

It partially proves our hypothesis No.1.

TABLE NO. 29
CASTEWISE AND MATERIALWISE DISTRIBUTION.

| CASTE | TRACTOR | PIPELINE | DIESEL ENGINE | BORE WELL | MOTOR PUMP. |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| BRAHMIN | - | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| MARATHA | 4 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 |
| DHANGAR. | - | - | - | - | - |
| MAHAR | - | - | - | - | - |
| OTHERS | - | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 4 | 12 | 6 | 11 | 7 |

From the above table we can say that, the machinical devices are concentrated in the hands of dominant caste in rural area. In Lingnur, most of the people belonged to Hindu religion and Maratha caste. So, naturally, the bodies like Panchayat, Co-Operatives Societies are in the hands of this caste only.

It partially proves our hypothesis No. 2.

TABLE NO. 30

THE TABLE SHOWING WHEATHER RESPONDENTS SEE
TELEVISION OR NOT.

| ABOUT T.V. | NO.OFRESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|------------|------------------|-------------|
| YES | 2(6) | 2 |
| NO | 98 | 98 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

In Lingnur village, 6 respondents had T.V.S.Sets. But only 2 of them see the T.V. Sets. Now a days in urban areas most of the people have T.V. Sets, but in rural area it is a luxury.

About table shows that only 6% of the respondents had T.V.S Sets. But, only 2% of them can see it. And 94% of the respondents had no T.V.Sets in their houses. Because of their poor financial condition they cann't affort them. And also they have no enough time to see the T.V. Sets. They have to do lot of work in their houses.

TABLE NO. 31
TABLE SHOWING WHEATHER THE RESPONDENTS
READ NEWSPAPERS OR NOT.

| REGARDING NEWSPAPERS | NO.OF RESPONDENTS | PERCENTAGE. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| READING | 1 | 1 |
| NOT READING | 27 | 27 |
| ILLITERATE | 72 | 72 |
| TOTAL | 100 | 100 |

Only 1% of the respondents read the newspapers, it may be because of they had sufficient time for it. Out of 100, only 28% of the respondents were literate & 72% were illiterate. Here, it was observed that 27% of the respondents did not read newspapers, eventhough they were literate. It may be because of respondents have to do lot of work, whole the day and besides they are busy in doing household activities. They do not have time to read. And also they said that, they don't consider it necessary either.
