

## CHAPTER - II

### M E T H O D O L O G Y

The following brief outline of research procedure has been adopted in the present work.

#### Research Plan-

- 1) Objectives of the study.
- 2) The locale of the study.
- 3) The Research Design of the study-sampling.
  - a) The selection of the village- Kandalgaon.
  - b) The selection of households.
  - c) The study of impact of urbanization on Kandalgaon village.
- 4) The technique of data collection.
- 5) Interviewing the respondents.
- 6) Analysis of data.
- 7) Explanation of the major concepts.

#### 1) Objectives of the study

Urbanization is a powerful factor in bringing about social change. It has its impact on the attitudes of people towards caste, property, education, modes of living, housing, recreation, and labour also.

The overall general objective of the present study was to find out the changes occurred by the closeness and

influence of the Kolhapur city on Kandalgaon village.

The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

- 1) To study changing occupations from agriculture to non-agriculture.
- 2) Attitudinal change created by daily visits to Kolhapur city.
- 3) To study the change in behaviour pattern of the people in Kandalgaon.
- 4) To find out the socio-economic changes in the village.

## 2) The Locale of the Study

The village 'Kandalgaon is located in Karveer Taluka of Kolhapur District in Maharashtra. It lies between  $16^{\circ}$  to  $40^{\circ}$  north latitude, and  $74^{\circ}$  to  $12^{\circ}$  East longitude. It is situated sixteen kilometres away from Kolhapur.

## 3) The Research Design of the Study - Sampling

The sampling procedure in the present work involved first - the selection of village Kandalgaon because of its nearness to Kolhapur city. Secondly, the selection of the households from the selected village.

### a) The Selection of The Village Kandalgaon

The village Kandalgaon was selected purposefully for the present study. The major causes for the purposeful selection of the village were-

- 1) It's nearness to Kolhapur city.
- 2) Increasing transactions of selling vegetables and flowers at Kolhapur market.

- 3) Large number of people visiting daily to Kolhapur city.

b) Selection of Households

As far as the selection of the village was concerned the village Kandalgaon was purposefully selected for the reasons outlined earlier. As far as the selection of the households from the selected village was concerned, sixty households out of three hundred and fifty households were selected. It means 17 % households were selected for the study.

c) The Study of the Impact of Urbanization on Kandalgaon Village

To study this impact we have stressed on the following points, change in cultivation pattern, change in socio-economic structure, change in Balutedars' and Alutedars' system change in income and expenditure, changing in housing pattern, change in spatial segregation of caste, change in inter personal and inter-caste relations, change in family and marriage, institution of education, change in dress and food habits and change in political structure.

d) Techniques of Data Collection

For the collection of data regarding present work, the techniques which are used in general are the 'Interview technique' and 'Observation method'.

This interview schedule was divided into five sections-

- 1) Personal Data.
- 2) Family History.
- 3) Information about family-occupation in past and present.
- 4) Cultural Aspects.
- 5) Aspects from which we could observe impact of urbanization.

The interview schedule including 52 questions was prepared with a view to cover all five sections cited above, while actually interviewing the respondents the responses were sought in Marathi though the interview schedule was formed in English.

#### 5) Interviewing the Respondents

After the interview schedule was formed and finalized the task of interviewing sixty households was begun. Every-day nearly two or three households were interviewed and this interview process was completed within a month approximately.

Generally one person from new generation and one person from old generation were interviewed. If any educated person happened to be the member of that house, his help was taken to collect all the necessary information.

#### 6) Analysis of Data

After the collection of data was over the interview schedules were properly edited and serially arranged. Then the data were manually processed. Then the processed data were decoded and tables were prepared.

## 7) Explanation of Major Concepts

### 1) What is urbanization ?

"The term urbanization has been variously understood by the scholars both in India and abroad. Much of the literature on urbanization deals with it, as a one way process of social change, that is a process in which more and more people becoming city or town dwellers and adjusting their way of living to the conditions of the city or town. But urbanization means also the influence exerted by cities upon the non-urban areas".<sup>3</sup>

"Urbanization is a striking feature of the present and future world population picture. It forms an integral part of economic development and contributes towards modernization of society and helps to improve the quality of life of the people".<sup>4</sup>

"Urbanization refers to the process by which-

- 1) Urban values are diffused
- 2) Movement occurs from rural areas to cities and
- 3) Behaviour patterns are transformed to conform to those which are characteristics of groups in the cities."

"Urbanization refers to the process of becoming urban' movement of people or processes to urban areas, the increase of urban areas, population or processes".<sup>6</sup>

The following factors were taken into consideration in deciding whether the community is urbanized or not-

- 1) Size of population

- 2) Literacy rate.
- 3) Presence of institutions like primary and secondary schools.
- 4) Weekly or daily markets for the exchange of goods within or without community.
- 5) Existence of some elements of bureaucracy.
- 6) Existence of voluntary association.
- 7) Direct connections of communication lines with neighbouring towns and cities."<sup>7</sup>

"Much of the literature on urbanization deals in demographic sense and migrational sense. But according to the definition of urbanization by Bopegamage A. and Kulhali R.N. "Urbanization means also the influence exerted by cities upon the nonurban areas."<sup>8</sup>

In case of Kandalgaon village, we can say that 50 to 60 women, 150 to 200 men, 4 to 5 college students, 30 to 35 school children are visiting city daily for their work. This to and fro movement and their changing behaviour in the village are the great witnesses of impact of urbanization.

Bopegamage A. and Kulhali R.N. have given few factors about deciding whether a community is urbanized or not-

#### 1) Size of Population

According to census of 1961 population of Kandalgaon village was 1306 in number (648 Male and 658 Female). And according to census of 1971, total population was 1770 in number (955 Male, 815 Female) we can see that the rate of population has increased.

## 2) Literacy Rate

According to census of 1961, there were 237 literate persons. According to census of 1981, there were 589 literate persons.

## 3) Presence of Institutions like Primary and Secondary Schools

There is one primary school since 1938. And there are two Anganwadis since 1991.

## 4) Weekly or Daily Market for Exchange of Goods within or without community

There is no weekly market in the village. There is no market day. But people of this village visit Kolhapur to sell the agricultural products like flowers and vegetables daily.

## 5) Existence of some Elements of Bureaucracy

Almost one hundred and fifty<sup>to</sup> two hundred persons visit Kolhapur daily for rendering services, as plumbing, painting industrial worker, government service, and private service.

There are institutions offering employment opportunities such as one dairy, one co-operative society, fertilizers society, two consumers co-operative stores, in the village. Village people have been employed in all these societies.

## 6) Existence of Voluntary Associations

There are two youth clubs and one ladies club, and one Bhajan Mandal, in this village.

### 7. Direct Connections of Communication lines with Neighbouring Towns or Cities

Source of direct communication with the city is only a City-bus. The city-bus was started in 1980. At first, there were four turns daily in the morning and evening. But now because of growing need there are sixteen turns daily. There is one telephone set newly installed in village panchayat's office.

These seven factors of urbanized community given by Bopegamage A. and Kulhali R.N. are applicable to this village.

### What Is Rural Community ?

When we see the impact of urbanization on rural community first we have to see what is meant by rural community?

"Community means a subgroup occupying a territory, less self-sufficient than a society and with closer association and with deeper sympathy".<sup>8</sup>

Now we have to see what is impact? and three types of impact.

### Three Types of Urban Impact

In general sense impact means influence. Here we have to see influence of urbanization on rural community. And for this we have chosen Kandalgaon village.

Many villages all over India are becoming increasingly subject to the impact of urban influences. The nature of urban impact, however, varies, according to the kind of relations a village has with a city or town. Broadly three different



situations of urban impact may be distinguished.

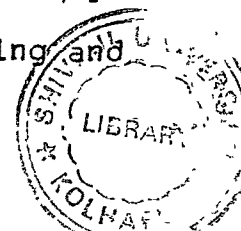
1) Firstly, there are villages in which a sizable number of people have sought employment in far off cities. They live there leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages.

2) The second kind of urban impact is seen in villages, which are situated near an individual town.

3) The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages."<sup>9</sup>

It is with this context of urbanization, that we are presently concerned. It is normally for that as the city expands, it sucks in the villages lying on the outskirts. While a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion. Only the land of many others excluding the industrial area, is used for urban development. Such a policy of urban development explains the existence of rural pockets in the city area. Landless peasants in this village have accepted other occupations like plumbing wireman's service, painting, centering except agriculture. The villagers in general seek urban employment.

Facility of canal irrigation has made a lot of change in this village. Land of many owners was acquired for this 'Pazar Talav' but they received cash compensation and other landowners can get benefit for their agriculture. And they have started growing cash crops like sugar-cane, flowers, vegetables. And that is profitable to them. In this village cultivation is still possible but the villagers may exploit such economic opportunities as market, gardening and dairy farming.



Another possible effect of metropolitan city on the surrounding villages is a outflow of urban residence who wish to move out of the congested areas in the city, into the open country-side. For this purpose we find the three families have shifted from Kolhapur city to this village. The cause of this migration is only a residential problem in urban area or Kolhapur city. But this process has not occurred on only appreciable scale.

#### The Urban Fringe

"The area beyond the builtup suburbs may be called urban fringe. Human ecologists and geographers describe this fringe as a transition zone between the rural area and urban land uses. While some economists have paid attention to the combination of farm and non-farm occupations and a part-time farming and commuting. Some sociologists have studied the emergence of new family form. Urban fringe is relative to the expanding metropolitan city. A village in the fringe today may be engulfed by the developing metropolis tomorrow. Economic changes are more diverse in fringe villages than in non-fringe villages and the presence of a commuting population is a unique feature." 10

Kandalgaon is the area beyond the built up suburb of Subhashnagar, Ratnappa Kumbhar Nagar. This is a transition zone between rural and urban land uses. Kandalgaon is relative to the expanding metropolitan city, that is Kolhapur. And this village in fringe, today may be engulfed in Kolhapur tomorrow. We can point out that economic changes

are more diversified. We can see occupations of the people are changing now-a-days. The old generation is still carrying out agricultural activity but the members of new generation are now taking to new occupations like plumbing, centering, building contractor, wireman services etc. We can observe the presence of commuting population in this village.

Besides certain economic characteristics the urban fringe villages also share some political features. Villages are affected by the political processes of the city. There is a direct administrative link between Kolhapur and Kandalgaon.

I want to mention here some points at the end of this chapter.

i) I was inspired by the title "The impact of urbanization on Rural life in Navasari Taluka" by K.M.Kapdia and M.S.A.Rao, in the book "Urbanization and Social Change" written by M.S.A. Rao for selecting title of my present study. But in fact when we started our study we noticed that all definitions of urbanization were concerned with migration of population. Rural people migrate to urban area and due to this, population of urban area is increasing. This meaning is taken into consideration in all definitions.

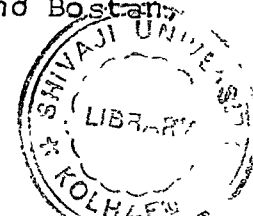
In this study it was very difficult to prove that a definite impact is caused due to urbanization only. And to find out the solution for this problem, we had to ask the villagers, questions like - "Have you seen that particular thing in the city?" "From where have you purchased this thing? Why there is a need of such thing in your house? Who has bought these things? Do you like all this? How many people use these things?"

11) The terms used by us in this study "In old days", or 'Now-a-days' mention not only the specific period but also difference between the thoughts and eco-activities and behaviour patterns of old and new generations. We have comparatively studied the changes between circumstances relating to old generation and circumstances relating to new generation from the point of view of impact of urbanization.

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### Review of Literature

After having formulated the research problem, I have reviewed the literature in order to understand the nature of the problem under investigation and to be able to frame a proper research design I couldnot review many books on the topic mainly because of the fact that there is a very scanty literature available in the University and, other libraries in Kolhapur. Though I have referred to some books or articles which are as follows:-

Acharya Hemlata in her article, "Urbanizing Role of One Lakh City" has studied three villages, namely Anandwali, Pipalgaon and Satpur from Nasik district. In her article I found many aspects which are closely related to my study.

"Most of the occupants of village directly or indirectly subsist on agriculture. The cultivated land is devided into the 'Bagayat' and 'Jirayat'. The majority of farmers are owner-cultivators. Some of the Mahars own land and though their holdings are small. The Brahmin being the dominant caste here, the other castes are economically dependent on it. This system is known in Maharashtra as the Baluta system. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the barber, the washerman, the potter, the cobbler, the Mang, Mahar, Teli, the Koli and mehamedan provide to the farmers whatever they need and in return they paid in kind on yearly basis."

"The farmers send their produce of 'Bagayat' land for example. Vegetables to Bombay through a middleman. He sends trucks to the village, to pick up the baskets kept ready for

the purposes. The baskets and ropes are supplied by the Mangs. Since jirayat cultivation predominates, the village is self-sufficient as regards the food supply."

There are four grocers - a sindhi, a teli, a butcher, and mohamedan. There is one cloth merchant, one cycle shop, two mutton shops, two flour mills and two restaurants. The 'Gavkari' a marathi daily is read by some of villagers. They are conversant with the news of outside world through a Marathi daily 'Gavkari'. About ten copies of it are sold here. They celebrate some of the festivals like the 'Independence Day' and in the month of shraavan they worship the goddess of the village.

"The villagers generally visit 'Nasik' on market days on wednesday and saturday. On these days they make consolidated purchase of their daily necessities and sell their produce, if any. A cobbler would dispose of the articles made by him, and so would a carpenter. They rarely visit picture-houses but on important and auspicious days they do visit temples at Nasik. The village on the whole has changed but little in spite of its being very near the city. The cash-nexus is coming into prominences and the villagers are getting interested in Bombay market, because it brings more rewards. This in itself is sufficient to bring about changes in the life of the villagers. Farmers have taken to improved seeds, have introduced pumping machine on their farm.

About 100 persons go to Nasik every day as workers in Bidifactories. They belong to the class of landless labours.



Artisans castes have given up their traditional occupations and therefore the Baluta system is disappearing.

Another consequence of this has been that the villagers have to rely for their food supply on the forces of market. They have to buy their foodgrains since 'jirayat' cultivated is neglected. This had made them dependant on Nasik market and their visits to Nasik are frequent. Their dress, food habits, and houses show the influence of the city. The members of village panchayat show sufficient awareness of their business and needs."

"In pipalgaon, there is one co-operative society. The economically better of farmers have Bagayat and jirayat lands in addition to 'Dairying'. It is more known for its dairy producers. All farmers have milk cattles especially buffaloes. They donot find difficulty in getting fodder as grassland being very near, grass is available at a cheap rate. The surplus milk is disposed off in Nasik market and this makes some one of them visit Nasik everyday.

Mahars and Koll's are the landless workers who seek employment on construction work."

This is the summary of the article by Hemlata Acharya. This article has served as a model in formulating my questionnaire as this article is closely related to my own study.

Bopegamage A and Kulhalli R.N. in their article 'Caste and Occupation in Rural India - A regional study of urbanization and social change' have discussed the factors defining whether a community is urbanized or not. They are as follows:-

- 1) Size of population
- 2) Literacy Rate
- 3) Presence of Institutions like primary and secondary schools.
- 4) Weekly or daily market for the exchange of goods, within and without community.
- 5) Existence of some element of bureaucracy.
- 6) Existence of voluntary associations.
- 7) Direct connections of communication lines with neighbouring towns or cities.

These seven factors of urbanized community given by Bopegamage and Kulhalli are applicable to Kandalgaon village.

Much of the literature on urbanization deals with demographic and migrational sense. But according to the definition of urbanization by Bopegamage and Kulhalli "Urbanization means also the influence exerted by cities upon the non-urban areas."

M.S.A.Rao in his book "Urbanization And Social Change" has classified three types of urban impact. These are as follows:-

- 1) Firstly, there are villages in which, a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities. They live there, leaving behind the members of their families in their natal villages.

2) The second type of urban impact, is to be seen in villages, which are situated near an industrial town.

3) The growth of metropolitan cities accounts for the third type of urban impact on the surrounding villages.

He also states that "It is normally found that when the city expands, it sucks in the villages lying on outskirts, while a few villages are totally absorbed in the process of expansion."

He has given the best description of "Urban fringe". He has explained in his book what is urban fringe and various views of the social scientists about urban fringe.

According to Mr. Rao, "The area beyond the built-up sub-urbs may be called urban fringe. Human Ecologists and Geographers described this fringe as transition zone between the rural and urban land uses. While some Economists have paid attention to the combination of farm and non-farm occupations and a part-time farming and commuting. Some Sociologists have studied the emergence of new family forms. Urban fringe is related to the expanding metropolitan city. A village in the fringe today may be engulfed by the developing metropolis tomorrow. Economic changes are more diverse in fringe villages than in non-fringe villages. And the presence of a commuting population is a unique feature."

Shrinivas M.N. in his article "The Industrialization And Urbanization of Rural Areas" has pointed out the view about social change. He says "To understand social change it is necessary to know the way in which society is changing. In this connection it is necessary to make clear that those forces external and internal, which broke the isolation of the village and helped to bring about a change, however slight, in the traditional system, paved the way for industrialization and urbanization. For industrialization does not merely refer to the use of large and complicated machinery and urbanization does not only mean the great concentration of human beings in small areas, they both require certain types of socio-economic relationships."

According to M.N. Shrinivas, Urbanization and Industrialization are the important factors of social change, and it breaks isolation of the village. And this point we have taken into consideration while preparing our questionnaire.

Venkatrayappa K.N. in his book Rural Society and Social Change has studied five villages from Karnataka state, from different points of view. Out of these five villages he has studied, one village named 'Lalitadripura' from the point of view of urban influence and social change. And we have used this study of village 'Lalitadripura' as a model.

In addition to all this literature I have also referred to Census of Kolhapur District, 1961, 1971, 1981 and the village records.