



: DHOKI VILLAGE :

Dhoki village is located in Osmanabad district. It is 35 kilometers away from the northern side of Osmanabad city. State Highway No. 77 passess through the village. Latur-Miraj narrow guage railway route is at southern side of the village. The distance of railway lines from this village is 1/2 kilometre. A small river flows from South to North at western side of village. Terna Shetkari Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Limited Dhoki is at the Eastern side of village at a distance of 1.5 kilometres from Dhoki.

FEATURES OF DHOKI VILLAGE

The following are the importance features of Dhoki village.

- 1) Vivid Karyakari Seva Sahakari Society Ltd., Dhoki.
- 2) District Central Co-operative Bank.
- 3) Datta Co-operative Dairy Society.
- 4) Sub-Post Office and Telegraphic Office.
- 5) Office of Maharashtra State Electricity Board.
- 6) Banding Office.
- 7) Primary Health Centre.
- 8) Family Planning Centre.
- 9) Veternery Centre.

- 10) Zilla Parishad High School.
- 11) Girl's School.
- 12) Talathi Office.
- 13) Telephone Exchange.
- 14) Police Patil Office.
- 15) Village Water Supply Office.
- 16) Government Rest House.
- 17) State Bank of Hyderabad.
- 18) S.T.Stand.
- 19) Railway Station.
- 20) Water tap connections 495.
- 21) Drinking Water Wells 10.
- 22) Bore Wells 4.
- 23) Total population of village 19209.
- 24) Number of houses 1800.
- 25) Total land 2,442.08 hectares.
- 26) Govt. owned land 46.93 hectares.
- 27) Land under irrigation 117.92 hectares.
- 28) Land under Kharip crops 2263.28
- 29) Electric motors 300.
- 30) Oil Engines 5.
- 31) Dharmashala 3.
- 32) Private dispensaries 3.
- 33) Petrol pump - 1.
- 34) Loud speakers 15.

- 35) Marginal farmers 105.
- 36) Total society members 350.
- 37) 7 wards of the village and 15 Grampanchayat members.
- 38) Terna Sugar facoty.

Source : Village Grampanchyat record.

#### : GEOGRAPHICAL AREA :

The total geographical area under Dhoki village is 2,442.08 hectares. Out of this, Government owned land is 46.93 hectares. The total land which is not in use is 60.88 hectares. The total land used for agriculture purposes is 2381.20 hectares. Out of this 117.92 hectares of land is under irrigation and remaining 2263.29 hectares of land is under Kharip crops.

Naturally, some of the land is fertile, some gray/white and some land is rocky. This village comes under sub-tropical area. The average rainfall at this area is 64 to 84 c.m.

#### : LAND IRRIGATION :

Well is the main source of water supply. There are 12 submersible pump sets and 450 wells, out of this only 232 wells are having sufficient water and

remaining are dry. However, there is no adequate provision of constructing dam for permanent water supply to the cultivable land. Naturally, there is always less rainfall in Marathawada Region. Due to all these reasons the land under irrigation is very low.

#### DRINKING WATER SUPPLY TO THE VILLAGE :

For water supply, water tap system is in existence. Other than this facility there are 7 hand pumps, 5 submersible pumps and one well for drinking water. Presently, the village is not facing any drinking water problem.

#### : POPULATION :

According to the Grampanchayat records of 1987-88, Dhoki village has a population of 19209 with 7689 females and 11520 males. The population is divided into six main castes.

#### : CROPS :

Farmers under this village takes two types of crops i.e. cash crops and foodgrains. Among the cash crops sugarcane, grapes, sunflower, groundnut, various pulses, dalimb etc. are taken. Other crops are wheat, jawar, bajra, maze, moog, udid, teel, toor ,gram, rice etc. are taken.

Distribution of land utilisation under cash crops is shown in the following table.

TABLE NO. 1

Crop	Land (Hectores)
(1) Sugarcane	86.60
(2) Grapes	10.00
(3) Dalimb	2.00
(4) Other cash crops (Groundnut, sunflower, toor, teel etc.)	19.32
Total hectores	117.92

Source : Talathi record.

Land under foodgrains is 2263.28 hectares. Of the Government owned land 12 hectares of land covers social forestry area. Comparatively, the above figures shows that the land under cash crops is very low. This is due to lack of sufficient water. On occasions when help is needed as during marriages or deaths, it would be considered shameful if all the members of a house do not help each other.

: OCCUPATION :

Majority of the farmers are engaged in the cultivation of land. Jawar is the basic crop grown.

Sugarcane, grapes, dalimb, pulses, oil seeds are grown in large quantities as cash crops and provide ready money. Some farmers are engaged in Hybrid jawar seed plots, vegetables are also grown to some extent.

In all 105 people are serving in Government, Semi-government, Private, Public and Co-operative sectors.

Indian farming is not providing permanent job. It provides job only for six to eight months, hence farmers are engaged in side business too. They do business like dairy, poultry, cattle breeding etc.

One seed processing centre and one district horticulture centre is in existence. 265 labourers are engaged in both the units.

Castewise Distribution of Population (1988).

TABLE No. 2

Sr.No.	Caste	Total population.
(1)	Maratha	6,009
(2)	Muslim	3,300
(3)	Bramhin	3,100
(4)	Backward caste	3,500
(5)	Other Backward caste	2,500
(6)	Vimukta Bhatkya Jamati	800
Total :		19,209

Source : Gram Panchayat Office record.

; HOUSEHOLD ;

Caste rules are observed and maintained within the household. Joint family system is prevalent in this village. In the Joint family system of this village, we observe that the head of the family staying with all the other members of the family in the same premises ( or house ) for generations together. Even when some members of a household reside outside the village , it is that they have shares in the house.

Although the house and property may be partitioned in some cases if members of a joint household are not on close terms, formal kinship behaviour is retained among them.

So far as agricultural labour activities are concerned they are performed by the poor who are either landless or marginal land holders.

In poor class families, the women's contribution is generally found more in two areas household activities and agricultural labour.

There is one Maharashtra State Seed Corporation - Akola-Branch Dhoki. Presently 200 females and 90 males are working as labourers. 25 female and 10 males are working in horticultural centre.



### INDUSTRIES ( PETTY BUSINESS )

People are also engaged in small scale earning and artisans, barbers, tailors etc. Following are the some of the small units. Many persons are engaged as labourers. In these units, there are 3 bakeries, 6 fabricating units, 5 blacksmiths, 6 carpenters, 7 cloth shops, 35 grossary shops, 1 medical store, 10 bangal stores, 7 cycle marts, 10 hair cutting saloons, 15 tailoring firms, 6 shoe makers, 4 bhandi stores. So many persons are engaged in petty business, like fruit stalls, book stalls, washerman, coolies, hoteling at S.T. Stand. There are 3 fruit stalls, 10 book stalls, 2 newspaper agencies, 40 hotels, 15 mess, 10 hackwars.

A weekly market is held on Tuesday. All the consumer necessities are met by this market.

### EDUCATIONAL STATUS

There are two primary schools in the village, where free education is given. Although the schools are free and open to members of all castes, a look at the list of the students shows that the students are drawn mainly from the upper castes.

Lower caste parents prefer to have their children working in field or at home.

There is only one high school in the village run by Zilla Parishad. One English Medium School upto 4th standard is run by private institute. One primary school is run by Zilla Parishad at Terna Sugar factory area, 1.5 kilometer away from village. A polytechnic college is run by Terna Charitable Trust in factory campus.

70% persons are literate and 30% are illiterate from this village out of total population. Below S.S.C. are 30% , number of graduates are 20%, number of post graduates are 5% and 15% are diploma holders.<sup>1</sup>

Due to poverty, the people cannot afford higher education to their children and some are not interested to give education to their children because even after education they have no guarantee of jobs.

#### RECREATION

A library has been established in the village with the efforts of the youth and villagers have donated some books to it. People read newspapers at Canteen, Grampanchayat and library. One touring talkies has been established. Some farmers have their own T.V. sets. Ganesh Utsav, Shiva Jayanti, Ambedkar Jayanti, Gudhi

Padwa, Dashara, Diwali, and muslim festivals are celebrated enthusiastically.

VILLAGE PANCHAYAT ( ESTABLISHED IN 1952-53 )

Formerly the assembly of the elderly men of each caste gathered to judge any irregularities among its members and in the community as a whole. Such associations called Panchayat are completely lacking now. The formal administration of the village is now in the hands of Panchayat members. Dhoki village is divided into 7 wards. Each ward contains specific voters. They elect their ward members. These elected ward members elect one Sarpanch and one Deputy Sarpanch. Government appointed Gramsevak looks day to day affairs of office. There are 15 members in the Grampanchayat representing all communities.

The Grampanchayat collects taxes, constructs and repairs the road, installs tube wells and looks after the primary schools. Taxes are collected according to the income from land or other properties within the village. Although no roads are wide enough for motor vehicles, the main roads are good enough for bullockcarts and bicycles.

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